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28-29 NOVEMBER 2018

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Sale Details | Wednesday 28 November 2018 at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 1-307)
Wednesday 28 November 2018 at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 308-604A)
Thursday 29 November 2018 at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 605-803)
Thursday 29 November 2018 at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 804-1001)

In sending commission bids or making enquiries,
this sale should be referred to as **NAKED AMBITION - 18003**

Viewing of Lots | At Spink London
Monday 26 November 2018 at 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday 27 November 2018 at 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
| Celebratory exhibition and drinks reception
Tuesday 27 November 2018 at 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
| Private viewing by appointment only

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Order of Sale

Wednesday 28th November 2018

Morning Session; Commencing at 10.00 a.m.

The Property of a Gentleman;

An Old Collection of Peninsular War and Waterloo Medals 1 - 31

Single Campaign Medals 32 - 307

Afternoon Session; Commencing at 2.00 p.m.

Campaign Groups and Pairs 308 - 563

Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service 564 - 604A

Thursday 29th November 2018

Morning Session; Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

British Orders and Single Decorations 605 - 621

Long Service, Coronation and Jubilee Awards 622 - 693

An important I.O.C. Member's Gold Chain of Office 694

Militaria and Edged Weapons 695 - 727

Miscellaneous 728 - 777

British Miniature Dress Medals 778 - 803

Afternoon Session; Commencing at 2.00 p.m.

Foreign Miniature Dress Medals 804 - 888

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals 889 - 1001

WEDNESDAY 28 NOVEMBER 2018

Morning Session Commencing at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 1-307)

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They are subject to revision.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

AN OLD COLLECTION OF PENINSULAR WAR AND WATERLOO MEDALS



- 1 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (T. Chivers, 40th Foot.), '40th' officially corrected and some scratches near claw, better than very fine

£600-800

One of 25 'Egypt' clasps awarded to the 40th Foot.

Provenance:
Spink, June 1987.



Ashore at Aboukir Bay, 8 March 1801, P. J. de Loutherbourg RA

Thomas Chivers served in Egypt in 1801 as a Private with the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot. Two years earlier, Napoleon's hopes of conquest were dashed by Admiral Sir Sidney Smith's unyielding defence of Acre (see Strathern 2008, 340 f.). Not for the last time, Napoleon showed his willingness to abandon his army, returning to Paris on 16 October 1799. Exhausted and plague-stricken, some 21,000 French troops remained in Egypt under the command of General Jean-Baptiste Kléber.

Determined to eliminate any threat to India, in February 1801 Britain sent an expeditionary force of 17,000 men under General Sir Ralph Abercrombie to evict the French from Egypt. The East India Company meanwhile ordered General Baird, hero of Seringapatam, to seize Kosseir on the Red Sea with 5,000 men. While Baird marched down the Nile, Abercrombie landed his troops - including the 40th Foot - at Aboukir on 8 March. Opposing him on the beach were 2,000 French infantry and ten guns. During the landing, fifty British soldiers were packed onto each transport vessel, making them easy targets for French artillery. Despite heavy gales causing severe delays, the British troops landed with fixed bayonets and routed the French defenders. British losses amounted to 130 killed and 600 wounded or missing.

On 21 March, Abercrombie fought a pitched battle outside Alexandria, on the thin isthmus separating Lake Mareotis from the sea. At 4 a.m., the French attacked the British right flank under Sir John Moore. In the darkness, a French column penetrated between two British regiments and encircled the 28th Foot. The 40th Foot counter-attacked and drove the enemy back in confusion, but were obliged to form square against repeated cavalry charges. Abercrombie took a musket-ball in the thigh; carried aboard H.M.S. *Foudroyant*, he died of septicaemia seven days later. A British victory was nevertheless secured, although Alexandria's garrison held out until 2 September. The 40th Foot sailed home the following month. Britain repatriated all French prisoners (Strathern 2008, 418), but kept the Rosetta Stone.

Recommended reading:

Strathern, P., *Napoleon in Egypt* (London, 2008).



- 2 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**Dond. Skinner, 42nd Foot**), *extremely fine* £800-1,200
Donald Skinner served at the Battle of Corunna on 16 January 1809 as a Private with the 1st Battalion, 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot.

Part of Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird's 1st Division, the 'Black Watch' sailed from Gibraltar on 14 August 1808 and arrived in Lisbon two weeks later. Marching to Salamanca, they joined a British force of 23,500 infantry, 2,400 cavalry and 60 guns commanded by Sir John Moore. Moore's orders were to assist the Spanish rebellion against French occupation that had been triggered by the Dos de Mayo uprising in Madrid. The initial outlook was encouraging: a reformed Spanish army under General Castaños defeated a French corps at Bailén on 16-19 July 1808, and by October only Navarre and Catalonia were in French hands.

Napoleon could not allow this 'Spanish ulcer' to fester. He was aided considerably by the disintegration of Spanish government following the monarchy's collapse, which caused power to devolve to local juntas. This meant that no co-ordinated Spanish attack came. In late October, Napoleon led a new *Armée d'Espagne* of 280,000 men across the Pyrenees, composed largely of the veterans of Austerlitz, Jena and Eylau. He staged a brilliant double envelopment of the Spanish armies, which Churchill later described as "an avalanche of fire and steel" (Churchill 1958, 257).

Outnumbered ten to one, Britain's only field army was being encircled. With 'the ogre of Europe' bearing down, Moore had no choice but to retreat to Corunna, more than 250 miles away. Lord Paget, his superb cavalry commander, screened the army's retreat at Sahagun and Benevente in late December. The light regiments - which Moore had trained personally at Shornecliffe - proved their worth by harassing the French advance guard. The retreat nevertheless sapped morale, with soldiers trudging knee-deep in snow through the Galician mountains. Discipline was largely maintained in the 42nd, although a number of drunk stragglers were left behind at Bemibre on 1 January 1809 and massacred by French dragoons. Ninety men of the regiment were marked 'missing' during the retreat.



Thick action for the 42nd at Elvina, R. C. Woodville

Moore's army staggered into Corunna on the night of 11 January. The French were some distance behind, but British ships were nowhere to be seen. Transports only reached Corunna on 15 January, by which time Marshal Soult had appeared with 16,000 men. A desperate battle ensued at 2 p.m. the next day. The 42nd were in the thickest part of the fighting, which centred around the village of Elviña. When the French captured it, Moore led the 42nd forward to cries of "My Brave Highlanders - Remember Egypt!". He eagerly watched the 42nd's advance, even after receiving his mortal wound, a cannon-ball to the left breast. Elviña changed hands several times, the 42nd at one point charging a French column when all their ammunition had been expended. Soult withdrew that night; when dawn broke the 42nd sailed for Portsmouth, having lost nearly 400 killed and wounded.

Recommended reading:

Kieran, B. L., *Corunna 1809: Sir John Moore's Battle to Victory and Successful Evacuation* (London, 2011).

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- 3 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor (A. Alexander, 24th Foot), edge nicks and light bruising, better than very fine

£600-800



The 24th Foot advance at Talavera, R. Simkin

Alexander Alexander served at the Battle of Talavera on 27-28 July 1809 as a Private with the 2nd Battalion, 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot. The British Army, now under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, crossed the Douro in late June and pursued Marshal Victor to Talavera, 75 miles south-west of Madrid. At midday on 28 July, massed French columns under General Sebastiani attacked the Allied centre, defended by Sherbrooke's 1st Division. Sherbrooke repulsed this attack but his men recklessly pursued the French, leaving themselves exposed. The 24th Foot, part of Mackenzie's Brigade, 3rd Division, quickly plugged the gap, covering 1st Division's withdrawal. The regiment was then exposed to the fire of thirty French guns, drawn up on the Cerro de Cascajal ridge. Their shot ignited the tinder-dry grass on which the 24th stood, causing severe casualties. The Battalion lost 352 killed and wounded, nearly half its strength.

By spring 1811, the French had withdrawn from the Lisbon area and Wellington again made preparations to enter Spain. As he besieged Almeida on the Spanish frontier, a large French army under Marshal Masséna attempted to relieve the garrison. Wellington confronted Masséna at the town of Fuentes d'Onor (clasp) on 5 May. Part of Lieutenant-General Spencer's 1st Division, the 24th held the town against repeated attacks by Ferey's and Marchand's Divisions. During the afternoon, grenadiers of Drouet's Division seized almost the entire town. The 24th counter-attacked and retook Fuentes d'Onor at the point of the bayonet. Masséna retreated three days later; the siege of Almeida continued.

Alexander's discharge papers confirm that he was 'wounded in the head at Talavera'. Discharged to the 8th Veteran Battalion in August 1814, he retired to Huntly in Aberdeenshire; sold with copied discharge papers.



The Buffs at the mercy of Polish Lancers, W. B. Woolen

- 4 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Talavera, Albuhera (**S. Fordham, 3rd Foot.**), *minor edge nicks and contact marks, very fine* £500-600

Provenance:
Glendining's, May 1963.

Samuel Fordham, a native of Orwell, Cambridgeshire, was born in 1785 '...on the march in Portugal'. He served during the Peninsular War as a Private with Captain W. C. Campbell's Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd (East Kent) Regiment of Foot. 'The Buffs' received a severe mauling at the Battle of Albuhera (clasp) on 16 May 1811. Part of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne's Brigade, the Buffs were charged repeatedly by elite Polish lancers. Ensign Latham famously saved the Colours, despite losing an arm and receiving numerous stab-wounds from lances. This incident is depicted in a magnificent piece of mess silver, part of the Buffs Collection in Canterbury. Fordham was invalided to Lisbon by Medical Board in the Spring of 1813. He was discharged at Chelsea in May 1816, upon which occasion his papers state: '...slight wound left shoulder & injured left leg'; sold together with *frayed* original riband and copied research.

- 5 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Talavera, Albuhera (**M. McGuirk, 7th Foot.**), *officially re-impressed naming, scratches to obverse, very fine* £400-500

Provenance:
Glendining's, May 1919, July 1953 (Ex-Oakley Collection).

Matthew McGuirk served as a Private with the 2nd Battalion, 7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers) at the Battle of Talavera on 27-28 July 1809. As part of Brigadier-General Campbell's 4th Division, the 7th held Wellington's centre against General Leval's 3rd Division, composed largely of German troops from Napoleon's Confederation of the Rhine. Leval began his attack at 2.30 p.m. on 28 July. An olive grove disrupted his formation, so that by the time his troops ascended the Pajar de Vergara ridge, all cohesion had been lost. The 7th Foot fell upon Leval's right flank, which broke and fled. The rest of Leval's division fell back to avoid being isolated. Six French guns were captured and more than 700 casualties inflicted. The 7th Foot suffered 65 killed and wounded.

At the Battle of Albuhera (clasp) on 16 May 1811, Sir William Beresford's combined British, Spanish and Portuguese force of over 35,000 men faced a 24,000-strong French army under Marshal Soult. Beresford had been laying siege to the strategic border town of Badajoz. Leaving Major-General Lowry Cole's 4th Division - including the 7th Foot - to maintain the siege, Beresford marched south to confront Soult. A bitter engagement followed, in which the British alone lost 984 killed, 2,993 wounded and 570 missing. Cole's Division marched to the sound of the guns, reinforcing the beleaguered Brigades of Colborne and Houghton. As Soult retreated during the afternoon, the 7th Foot pursued Werlé's Brigade and routed two columns.



Connaught Rangers charge the breach at Ciudad Rodrigo

- 6 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo (**Joseph Richardson, 88th Foot**), *better than very fine* £800-1,200

Provenance:
Spink, 1897.
Sotheby's, June 1904.

Joseph Richardson was born at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire in 1793. Employed as a weaver, he enlisted into the 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers) on 22 April 1805. He served as a Private with the 1st Battalion at the Battle of Busaco on 27 September 1810. Wellington withdrew to the heights of Busaco, 125 miles north-east of Lisbon, when Marshal Masséna's army swept into Portugal during the summer of 1810. At dawn on 27 September, Masséna's infantry advanced in divisional columns against Wellington's position. Meeting the brunt of the French attack were the 45th and 88th Foot, part of Picton's 3rd Division. Converging fire from these two regiments wrought havoc in Merle's Division as it tried to form into line. Though vastly outnumbered, the 88th Foot made a bayonet charge against the oncoming French and sent them reeling down the hill, at a cost of 134 casualties. Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Viscount Wellington, rode up to congratulate the 88th Foot's commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, with the words:

'Wallace, I never saw a more gallant charge than that just now made by your regiment.'

The 1st Battalion then retreated, with the rest of Wellington's army, to the Lines of Torres Vedras. In 1812 it played a conspicuous role in the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo (clasp) and Badajoz, two border towns barring Wellington's approach into Spain. Wellington began constructing parallels around Ciudad Rodrigo on 8 January, and on 19 January two breaches were established. The widest of these, at 100 feet, was assigned to Picton's 3rd Division. Before the attack, sappers threw bags and fascines into the ditch to reduce its height from 14 to 8 feet. The stormers of 3rd Division jumped forward and rushed into the breach, every gun on the ramparts trained upon them. The British suffered over 550 casualties during the siege and an estimated 500 casualties during the assault.

Richardson was discharged to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion on 24 May 1816, due to a 'gunshot wound to the left elbow'; sold with copied discharge papers.

Recommended reading:

Cannon, R., *Historical Record of the Eighty-Eighth Regiment of Foot* (London, 1838).



15th Hussars crossing at Tres Puentes, R. C. Woodville

7

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Toulouse (**James Grace, 15th Hussars**), scratches to obverse, edge bruising, nearly very fine

£600-800

Provenance:

Glendining's, May 1911 (Ex-Gaskell Collection).

James Grace was born at Downton, Wiltshire in 1786. Enlisting into the 15th (King's) Hussars on 5 June 1805, he served as a Private at the Battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813. Napoleon, having met with disaster in Russia, withdrew his best troops from the Peninsula. Wellington took advantage of this situation, outflanking the French army under Joseph Bonaparte at Vittoria on the River Zaddora. At dawn on 21 June, a Spanish villager informed Wellington that the key bridge at Tres Puentes was negligently unguarded. The 15th Hussars duly seized the bridge and held it until relieved by Major-General Kempt's Brigade of the Light Division. Occupying a ravine on the enemy bank, the 15th Hussars were subjected to withering artillery fire, one round-shot carrying off the head of the Spanish villager.

Also entitled to a Waterloo Medal, Grace served as a Private with the 15th Hussars at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815. Positioned on the extreme right of Wellington's line, the 15th Hussars detached a squadron to perform outpost duty west of Hougoumont. During the afternoon the remaining two squadrons charged repeatedly against cuirassiers attacking the Allied squares. 83 casualties were sustained, the regiment having no fewer than four commanding officers in the course of the day. The 15th pursued the French to Cambrai and thence to Paris, returning to England in May 1816.

Grace was discharged on 9 June 1819, having received 'a wound to the head' at Waterloo; sold with copied discharge papers.

- 8 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca (**J. Woods, Serjt. Major, 30th Foot**), *heavy edge bruises, polished, thus good fine*

£500-600

Provenance:
Stanley Gibbons, March 1980.

James Woods was born at Rathowen, County Westmeath in 1782, attesting for the 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot on 25 August 1808. He served with the regiment during the Peninsular War as Sergeant-Major of the 2nd Battalion. Part of Major-General Sir William Erskine's 5th Division, the 30th attacked the San Vincente Bastion during the assault on Badajoz (clasp) on 6 August 1812. 5th Division suffered over 600 casualties, but eventually gained the curtain wall. Pouring into the town, they linked up with Picton's 3rd Division, which had entered via the Castle. Badajoz's fate was sealed.

At the Battle of Salamanca (clasp) on 22 July 1812, the 30th attacked Maucune's Division as part of Leith's 5th Division. In a prolonged musketry duel, British firepower proved superior. As the 30th closed with the bayonet, one of its Ensigns, John Pratt, captured the Eagle of the 22nd Line Regiment, now on display at Fulwood Barracks, Preston.

Also entitled to a Waterloo Medal, Woods served as the Sergeant-Major of 2nd Battalion, 30th Foot during the Hundred Days' Campaign. Part of Major-General Sir Colin Halkett's 5th British Brigade, the 30th's conduct at the Battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815 does Woods great credit. When Halkett's four regiments were attacked by Kellerman's cuirassiers at 5.30 p.m., only the 30th stood firm. The 33rd (West Riding) and 73th (Perthshire) Regiments fled for the safety of Bossu Wood, while the 69th (South Lincolnshire) Regiment lost the King's Colour. The 30th calmly formed square, pouring lethal volleys into the mass of cavalymen.

Towards the end of the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June, the Duke of Wellington's friend and A.D.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon K.C.B., fell with his leg smashed by a round-shot while positioned just behind the 30th. Woods directed the party which conveyed Gordon back to the Field Hospital at Mont St. Jean, in the hope that immediate amputation might save so valuable a life. Sadly, Woods' efforts were in vain. Gordon died with Wellington at his bedside.

Woods was discharged at Dublin on 24 March 1821, his conduct described as 'most excellent', and that of a 'most deserving, trustworthy man'; sold with copied discharge papers and an extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Bannatyne's *History of the Thirtieth Regiment* (1887).



- 9 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (**W. Pettet [sic], 10th Hussars**), *good very fine*

£800-1,200

Provenance:
Sotheby's, December 1910.



The Final Charge at Orthes, D. Dighton

William Pettett served in the Peninsular War as a Private with the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars, and was present at the Battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813. Having crossed the Pyrenees at Nivelle and the Nive on 9-13 December, Wellington's army set off in pursuit of Marshal Soult. Soult destroyed the bridges behind him and took up a strong defensive position on the Savaterre ridge, covering the approaches to Orthes. British pontoons arrived on 23 February, and four days later Wellington ordered the 3rd and Light Divisions to advance. Wading through a deep morass, the gallant infantry pressed on and gained the Savaterre heights. To cries of *sautez qui peut*, the French infantry threw away their arms and knapsacks, making a dash for the bridge at Sault de Navailles. The 10th Hussars intercepted them, sabring about 300 and taking many prisoners.

Pettett served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private in Captain Grey's (No. 4) Troop, 10th Hussars. At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, the 10th Hussars acted as vedettes on Wellington's extreme left. Part of Vivian's Brigade, these vedettes covered a wide area between the hamlets of Smohain and Frichermont. At about 2.30 p.m., one of them intercepted the Prussian officer who brought news of Blücher's approach. The 10th Hussars fought well against French cavalry rearguards during the general advance at 9 p.m., even charging a square of the Old Guard. Casualties totalled 94, with one officer killed.



- 10 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (**Geo. Roy, 42nd Foot.**), *edge knocks and a little wear, suspension somewhat slack, nearly very fine*

£800-1,000

Provenance:
Glendining's, November 1905.
Blair Collection, 1937.
Lovell Collection, 1952.

George Roy served as a Private with the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, known as 'The Black Watch'. News of Napoleon's abdication on 4 April 1814 had not reached Wellington's army by 10 April, when it attacked the city of Toulouse (clasp), defended by Marshal Soult. Here the 42nd sustained their heaviest losses of the Peninsular War, General Clinton having assigned them the honour of leading the British advance. The 42nd attacked a series of redoubts over open ground, and were subjected to withering canister fire. French troops in nearby houses enfiladed their flanks. The battalion was reduced from an effective strength of over 500 to just 2 officers and 60 men.



- 11 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Roleia, Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera (**Richard Chambers, 29th Foot.**), *good very fine*

£1,200-1,500

Provenance:

Dalton, 1874.

Glendining's, November 1977.

Richard Chambers served as a Private with the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot at Roleia (also Roliça), one of the earliest battles of the Peninsular War. The 29th joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's army in January 1808, and were soon involved in efforts to liberate Portugal - England's oldest ally - following the French invasion three months earlier. On 17 August 1808, Wellesley, with over 15,000 men, engaged an outnumbered French column of 4,000 under General Delaborde some 40 miles north of Lisbon. The French occupied a formidable position on the heights of Zambugiera, above the village of Roleia. The French could only be attacked across deep ravines and water courses. This meant that although Wellington possessed numerical superiority, only the 5th, 9th and 29th Foot were able to engage the enemy. Remarkably, those three regiments succeeded in driving the French from their position. 487 casualties were sustained, of which 190 were from the 29th Foot.



The 29th formed part of Major-General 'Daddy' Hill's 2nd Division at Talavera (clasp) on 27 July 1809. Positioned on a hill called the Cerro de Medellin, Hill's Division defended Wellesley's left flank against repeated attacks by Victor's I Corps. During the night of 27 July, three French regiments tried to dislodge the 29th; the regiment calmly drove the enemy back with a single volley and a bayonet charge. The following day, Victor trained his artillery on the hill before launching the 24th and 96th Line regiments (6 battalions in total) in a final assault. The 29th were again up to the task, overwhelming the French columns with disciplined volleys. In the triumphant bayonet charge which followed, the 29th captured two Imperial Eagles.

At the Battle of Busaco (clasp) on 27 September 1810, Hill's Division held Wellington's right flank and saw little action, the main attack falling upon Picton's 3rd Division. At the Battle of Albuhera (clasp) on 16 May 1811, however, the 29th formed part of Major-General Hoghton's Brigade, one of the most hard-pressed of Beresford's army. The 57th (Middlesex) Regiment were also in this Brigade, and they had only one officer standing by the end of the battle. The 29th's Ensigns, Edward Furnace and Richard Vance, gave their lives to protect the Colours.

- 12 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Vimiera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees (**P. Lewis, 40th Foot.**), *some cracking and old minor repairs to clasp block, a couple of heavy edge bruises, nearly very fine* £800-1,200

Provenance:
Glendining's, May 1904.
Spink, January 1960.

Peter Lewis served at the Battle of Vimiera (also Vimeiro) on 21 August 1808 as a Private with the 1st Battalion, 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot. The 40th formed part of Major-General Ferguson's 2nd Brigade in Sir Arthur Wellesley's Anglo-Portuguese army, a force not exceeding 20,000 men. Following his victory at Roleia four days earlier, Wellesley was himself attacked by the main French army under Marshal Junot. Junot had marched north from Lisbon, hoping to block Wellesley's advance south. The two armies met at Vimiera, 32 miles north-east of the Portuguese capital, on 21 August. After launching several furious attacks, the French were driven back with the loss of thirteen guns and several hundred prisoners. Wellesley's victory resulted in the scandalous Convention of Cintra, concluded by Sir Hugh Dalrymple on 30 August. Under the terms of this treaty, Junot's army was repatriated to Bordeaux by the Royal Navy, still under arms.

- 13 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Albuhera, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (**Thomas Turnham, 13th Light Dragoons.**), *suspension post slightly bent, edge bruising, better than good fine* £1,200-1,500

Thomas Turnham was born at Hanover Square, London in 1778. Employed as a domestic Servant, he enlisted into the 13th Light Dragoons in 1798, serving as a Private at the Battle of Albuhera on 16 May 1811. Exposed to French artillery fire for most of the battle, the regiment was chiefly concerned with preventing the French from crossing the River Albuhera and encircling Beresford's position.

Turnham fought at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, as a Private in the 13th Light Dragoons. Part of Grant's Brigade, the regiment made numerous charges against French cavalry that had penetrated between the infantry squares. When the Imperial Guard retreated at 8 p.m., Lord Hill gave the famous order:

"Drive them back, 13th!"

The 13th Light Dragoons fell upon the wavering French army; the Allied pursuit did not stop until Paris was reached. The regiment suffered 111 casualties at Waterloo, or 24% of its original complement. Turnham received his pension on 5 July 1820; sold with copied discharge papers.



Lord Hill drives the 13th Light Dragoons forward at Waterloo



- 14 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes (S. Haslam, 32nd Foot.), *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£1,000-1,200

Samuel Haslam served at the Battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812 as a Private with the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot. Part of Major-General Sir Henry Clinton's 6th Division, the 32nd broke Ferrey's Division on the Greater Arapile, mortally wounding its commander. The engagement proved very costly: of the 5,214 casualties sustained by the British at Salamanca, around a quarter were to the 6th Division. Haslam's discharge papers confirm that he was 'wounded in the thigh at Salamanca' (WO 116/59).

At the Pyrenees (clasp) on 28 July 1813, 6th Division occupied the left bank of the River Lauz. While taking up their position they were attacked by a large French force, which they eventually repulsed with immense loss. After the fall of St. Sebastian and the passage of the Bidassoa, Wellington attacked a strongly fortified line of works along the River Nivelle (clasp) on 10 November. 6th Division captured all the redoubts and entrenchments on the right of the enemy position, paving the way for the invasion of France. In a last bid for victory, Marshal Soult established a strong defensive position along the Saveterre ridge, commanding the approaches to Orthes (clasp). 6th Division repeatedly attacked the village of St. Bo's, in the centre of Soult's position, on 27 February 1814. The village changed hands several times, the French finally withdrawing as Picton's 3rd Division approached.

Haslam appears on the Waterloo roll as a Private in Captain John Crowe's Company, 32nd Regiment of Foot. Part of Major-General Sir James Kempt's Brigade in Picton's 5th Division, the 32nd were positioned on the reverse slope just east of the Brussels-Charleroi road on the morning of 18 June 1815. When Napoleon launched his main infantry assault at 1.30 p.m., in the form of D'Erlon's Corps, Kempt's Brigade received the attack of Bourgeois' Brigade and suffered grievous casualties in a prolonged firefight. Holding the centre-left of Wellington's line, Picton's Division alone suffered 2,943 casualties; sold with copied discharge papers.

- 15 Military General Service 1794-1814, 5 clasps, Barrosa, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive (G. Holderness, Serjt. 47th Foot.), *minor edge bruise, good very fine* £700-900
- Provenance:
Glendining's, March 1925 & October 1952.
Spink, February 1975.



George Holderness served with the 2nd Battalion, 47th (Lancashire) Regiment of Foot, based in Andalucia in 1809. He was a member of the two flank companies which distinguished themselves at Barrosa on 5 March 1811, when almost a third became casualties. By the close of the year the whole Battalion were in garrison at Tarifa, coming under siege from some 2,000 French troops. Together with the 87th Foot (The Prince of Wales's Own Irish), the defenders held on staunchly, manning the walls and plugging a breach which had opened up. The siege was broken on New Year's Eve 1811, when a terrific fusillade threw the French back. 'Tarifa' was added to the Regimental Battle Honours and it is no surprise that the men celebrated the victory with a Sergeants' Mess Ball each year on the anniversary.

Having formed part of the Cadiz garrison, the 2nd Battalion moved to join the British forces, sharing in the rearguard at Puente Largo on 30 October 1812. Moving into 1813, the 47th Foot next took part in the decisive Battle of Vittoria on 21 June, storming the village and bridge of Gamarra Mayor. It was said that:

'Regardless of a heavy and destructive fire of artillery and musketry, [they] pursued its steady, orderly, and not to be obstructed course without returning a shot, and at the point of the bayonet forced back the enemy, who retired in confusion with the loss of three pieces of cannon.'

Holderness was amongst 100 men of the Regiment wounded on that day. Recovered from his wounds, he would indeed be lucky to escape from the siege of St. Sebastian without further injury. In combination with the 4th (King's Own) and 59th (Nottinghamshire) Foot, the Regiment scaled the walls and assaulted the breaches. At one point the men were ordered to lie on the ground to allow artillery fire upon the ramparts just above their heads. It was the bloodiest engagement in the history of the Regiment and at the point of victory command had fallen to a wounded subaltern. 17 out of 22 officers and half of the other ranks present became casualties. Holderness would be granted a Pension.

- 16 Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Nive (**Crosbie Johnston, 88th Foot.**), *suspension somewhat slack, heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£1,600-2,000

Provenance:
Sotheby's, April 1910.
Baldwin's, June 1956.

Crosbie Johnston was born at Aberdeen in 1780. Employed as a labourer, he enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers) at Dumfries on 15 February 1802. Transferring to the 1st Battalion, he served in South America as part of Sir Home Popham's ill-fated expedition to incite rebellion among the Spanish colonies. During the failed assault on Buenos Aires on 5 July 1807, Johnston was wounded (his discharge papers confirm).

Johnston then fought at the Battle of Talavera (clasp) on 27-28 July 1809, as a Private with the 1st Battalion. Part of Major-General Mackenzie's 3rd Division, the 88th covered the retreat of General Cuesta's Spanish forces - now allied to the British - during the night of 27 July. Initially held in reserve the following day, 3rd Division was ordered forward to plug the gap in Wellesley's centre formed by the dispersal of Sherbrooke's 1st Division. Despite a fierce bombardment by French artillery on the Cerro de Cascajal ridge, both divisions counter-attacked and drove the French back down the slope. The 88th sustained 64 casualties on 27 July, and 85 the following day. Johnston's discharge papers reveal that he was wounded during the battle.



'The Devil's Own' at Badajoz, R. C. Woodville

The Connaught Rangers will forever be associated with the Sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo (clasp) and Badajoz (clasp), in which they played such a gallant part. The main assault at Badajoz took place during the night of 6 April 1812. While the 4th and Light Divisions attempted to storm breaches created in Badajoz's walls, the 3rd Division - now under Sir Thomas Picton - was ordered to seize Badajoz's castle. The 88th attacked with such ferocity that the regiment acquired the nickname 'The Devil's Own'. After two sanguinary hours of close-combat fighting, the 3rd Division achieved its aim, lending invaluable assistance to the 4th and Light Divisions. The loss to Wellington's army was 77 officers and 963 men killed, 306 officers and 3,481 men wounded.

At the Battle of Salamanca (clasp) on 22 July 1812, the 88th again formed part of the 3rd Division, this time under Major-General Edward Pakenham. 3rd Division clashed head-on with Marshal Marmont's leading columns, sending them back in confusion. Johnston was wounded at Vittoria on 21 June 1813 (his discharge papers confirm), when the 88th Foot crossed the Bridge of Mendoza under heavy fire from French artillery before capturing the village of Arinez in a fierce mêlée. Johnston remained with the regiment through the battles of Nivelles and Nive.

Discharged on 1 February 1816, Johnston retired to Kilmainham Royal Hospital in Dublin, having served 13 years and 352 days with the Colours; sold with copied discharge papers.

Recommended reading:

Cannon, R., *Historical Record of the Eighty-Eighth Regiment of Foot* (London, 1838).



- 17 Waterloo 1815 (**David Johnson, 1st Regiment Life Guards.**), original steel clip and replacement wire bar suspension, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £1,800-2,200

Provenance:
Gaskell Collection, 1908.

David Johnson served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private with the 1st Regiment of Life Guards. On Saturday 17 June 1815, the regiment covered Wellington's retreat from Quatre Bras, a strategic crossroads which Marshal Ney had attempted to seize the previous day. Although Wellington did not 'lose' at Quatre Bras, he was obliged to withdraw northwards in order to maintain contact with Blücher's Prussian army to the East, which Napoleon had just defeated at the Battle of Ligny.



The charge at Genappe, R. Simkin

The 1st Life Guards halted some 700 yards north of the village of Genappe. There they could see the rearmost cavalry units, the 7th Hussars and 23rd Light Dragoons, receiving a severe mauling at the hands of French lancers. Napoleon had at this stage rejoined Ney, ordering his elite Imperial Guard cavalry units to pursue Wellington. Though greatly outnumbered, the 1st Life Guards charged headlong into the pursuing lancers and forced them to withdraw. On returning to the column, Lord Uxbridge remarked:

"Well done the Life Guards, you have saved the honour of the British cavalry."

At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June, both regiments of Life Guards were positioned behind Wellington's centre as part of Lord Somerset's Household Brigade. When D'Erlon's Corps advanced up the Mont St. Jean ridge at 1.30 p.m., the British infantry came under severe pressure. The crucial Allied-held farmhouse of La Haye Sainte was surrounded. French cuirassiers (armoured heavy cavalry) of Milhaud's Corps fell upon the Lüneberg Battalion, a Hanoverian unit sent to reinforce La Haye Sainte. Bylandt's Dutch Brigade panicked and fled; Wellington's centre seemed about to collapse. At this pivotal moment, Lord Uxbridge ordered both brigades of British Heavy Cavalry forward in an historic charge.

The Household Brigade engaged Milhaud's cuirassiers to the west of La Haye Hainte, driving them back in confusion and saving Wellington's position. They then over-played their hand, attacking the French 'Grand Battery'. As canister shot from French 12-pounders decimated their ranks, the Life Guards faced a new onslaught of cuirassiers personally sent by Napoleon. Somerset's Brigade limped back to the ridge having suffered 632 casualties - 48% of its original complement - but with its place in the annals of British military glory firmly secured.

- 18 Waterloo 1815 (**Henry Slater. 1st or Royal Dragoons.**), fitted with steel clip and split ring suspension, *light wear overall, very fine*

£1,200-1,500



Henry Slater served in Captain C. L. Methuen's 'D' Troop and would have charged with the Union Brigade. Methuen's sword as used on the field of Waterloo is in the collection of the National Army Museum. The Royal Dragoons shared in the glory and Captain A. K. Clark's 'G' Troop captured the Eagle of the French 105th Line Infantry Regiment.

- 19 Waterloo 1815 (**Saddle Serj. Wm. Mitchell. 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons**), replacement silver loop and large iron ring suspension, start of rank and end of unit partly obscured by suspension, *heavily polished, contact marks and edge wear, fair*

£700-900



William Mitchell served at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815 as Saddle Sergeant of Captain Edward Hollech's Troop, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. Part of Ponsonby's Union Brigade - so named because it contained a regiment each from England, Scotland and Ireland - the 'Skins' took part in the famous charge against D'Erlon's infantry corps just after 2 p.m. With a strength of 453, they scattered Donzelot's entire Division, numbering 5,250 men.



- 20 Waterloo 1815 (**John Richins 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**), replacement steel clip and ring suspension, 'Batt' officially re-impressed, *clip a little loose, minor die flaw to obverse flan, nearly very fine* £1,200-1,500

Provenance:

Glendining's, May 1911 (Ex-Gaskell Collection).

John Richins (also Richens) was born at Walcot in Somerset. Employed as a woollen draper, he enlisted into the 1st Foot Guards at Bath on 24 June 1811, aged 18 years. He served at Waterloo as a Private with Lieutenant-Colonel West's Company, 2nd Battalion.



Repulsing the Imperial Guard, R. Simkin

On the morning of 18 June 1815, both battalions of the 1st Foot Guards occupied a defensive position on the reverse slope of the Mont St. Jean ridge. After a relentless bombardment by French artillery, they were ordered to form square at the approach of Marshal Ney's impetuous cavalry attacks. After La Haye Sainte fell to the French at 6 p.m., the 1st Foot Guards faced their greatest challenge. Three battalions of Middle Guard Chasseurs ascended the ridge. Just as they neared its crest, the 1st Foot Guards sprang up from their prone positions and delivered a series of devastating volleys. The Middle Guard attempted to form into line, but a perfectly-timed flanking movement by the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry broke their formation. To cries of *saute qui peut*, the Guard at last showed the enemy their knapsacks.

On 23 May 1817, while stationed in London as a Private in Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke's Company, Richins deserted (see Chambers 2003, 631). He was discharged on 13 June.

Recommended reading:

Chambers, B. J., *The Men of the 1st Foot Guards at Waterloo and Beyond* (London, 2003).



- 21 Waterloo 1815 (**William Dival, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards.**), replacement silver slip and buckle suspension, *better than very fine* £1,200-1,500

William Divall (also Dival, Devall) was born at Cuckfield in Sussex, gaining civilian employment as a Labourer. Aged 23 he enlisted into the 1st Foot Guards - from the Sussex Militia - at Sutton Coldfield on 2 October 1812.

Divall served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private with Lieutenant-Colonel Miller's Company, 3rd Battalion. Both 1st Foot Guards battalions formed the 1st Guards Brigade under Major-General Peregrine Maitland. Committed to the action at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815, they expelled Jérôme's Division from Bossu Wood, tipping the scales in Wellington's favour. Wellington's orderly withdrawal from the crossroads owed much to the timely arrival of the Guards.

The repulse of the Imperial Guard by the 1st Foot Guards two days later has passed into legend (see previous Lot). The Prince Regent bestowed upon the regiment the title 'Grenadier Guards' in recognition of this feat. Moved by the courage of the bearskin-clad French guardsmen, the regiment adopted the bearskins and white plumes still worn today. White plumes represent the smoke that fizzed out of the early grenades used in Marlborough's campaigns.

The 3rd Battalion pursued the French to Cambrai, and thence to Paris. Divall was discharged on 12 April 1819, receiving a payment of £20.

- 22 Waterloo 1815 (**George May, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.**), original steel clip and replacement split-ring suspension, *high obverse relief lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £1,400-1,800

George May served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private in Colonel The Hon. A. Abercromby's Company, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards. At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, the whole of 2nd Battalion was committed to the defence of Hougoumont, a vast farmhouse complex guarding Wellington's right flank. Initially, only Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonnell's Light Company was at Hougoumont, the other Companies being positioned on the ridge. At 2.30 p.m., following the repulse of D'Erlon's Corps, the other companies marched down to reinforce MacDonnell, defending Hougoumont vigorously over the next six hours.

Hougoumont was pivotal to Wellington's strategy. Whereas he never committed more than 5% of his infantry to its defence, around 23% of Napoleon's infantry made futile attempts to capture it. Had these infantrymen been available to Marshal Ney at La Haye Sainte at 6 p.m., Ney could easily have smashed through Wellington's beleaguered centre, changing the course of the battle.

- 23 Waterloo 1815 (**Denis Brogan, 2nd Batt. 30th Reg. Foot.**), replacement steel clip and split-ring suspension, *minor edge nicks, good very fine* £1,400-1,800

Denis Brogan was born at Mullingar, County Westmeath, in 1789. He enlisted into the 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot on 25 August 1808, and served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private with Captain Skerrow's Company, 2nd Battalion, 30th Foot. Part of Major-General Sir Colin Halkett's 5th British Brigade, the 30th were heavily engaged at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. At around 5.30 p.m., Halkett's troops were surprised by a brigade of cuirassiers under General Kellerman. While the 33rd (West Riding) and 73rd (Perthshire) Regiments fled for the safety of Bossu Wood, the 69th (South Lincolnshire) Regiment was cut to pieces. The cuirassiers captured the 69th's King's Colour, the only Colour ever lost under Wellington's direct command.

Only the 30th Foot, Halkett's final unit, stood firm. Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey calmly ordered the regiment to form square, and its close-range volleys proved devastating to the cuirassiers. The regiment's steadiness, as compared with Halkett's other units, may be explained by the fact that only the 30th had served in Spain. Brogan was himself a Peninsula veteran, entitled to a Military General Service Medal with clasps for 'Fuentes d'Onor' and 'Salamanca'.

Following the 30-mile retreat from Quatre Bras, Halkett's much-reduced Brigade took up positions on the reverse slope of the Mont St. Jean ridge, just nine miles south of Brussels. Stationed just west of the Brussels-Charleroi road, the 30th Foot held the exact centre of Wellington's line, cruelly exposed to the fire of the French 'Grand Battery'. When the French cavalry attacked at 4 p.m., the 30th and 73rd formed a joint square, so depleted were their numbers. Wellington himself sheltered within this square, which became his Headquarters for the next two hours. When the Middle Guard recoiled at 8 p.m., the 30th sprang forward with the general advance, recapturing La Haye Sainte.

Brogan was discharged on 11 March 1816, after 9 years and 200 days with the Colours; sold with copied discharge papers.



- 24 Waterloo 1815 (**Robert Foster, 33rd Regiment Foot.**), original steel clip and replacement straight bar suspension, original riband, *good very fine* £1,200-1,500

Robert Foster was born at Norwich in 1789. He enlisted into the 33rd (West Riding) Regiment of Foot as a Drummer on 14 May 1801, serving with the regiment in India for over nine years.

Foster served as a Private with the 33rd during the Hundred Days' Campaign. Though the regiment was forced to flee into Bossu Wood when attacked by French cuirassiers at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815 (see previous Lot), it performed a vital role at Waterloo two days later. Holding the centre-right of Wellington's line, the 33rd engaged the Grenadiers of the Middle Guard during the final French assault at 8 p.m. Driving the Grenadiers back with disciplined volleys, the 33rd resisted the temptation of a bayonet charge, calmly holding their position on the ridge.

Foster's discharge papers confirm that he was wounded in the right knee by a round-shot, possibly fired by the French 'Grand Battery'. Foster's leg would eventually have been amputated above the knee by the Regimental Surgeon at Mont St. Jean, almost a mile behind the front line. Wellington forbade soldiers from helping wounded comrades to the rear, and so Foster had to make the journey himself, probably using his musket as a crutch. Amputation survival rates were remarkably high, at nearly 70%, provided the wounds were treated quickly.

Foster was discharged from the regiment at Boulogne on 24 October 1815, after 12 years and 164 days with the Colours; sold with copied discharge papers.

Recommended reading:

Crumplin, M., *Men of Steel: Surgery in the Napoleonic Wars* (London, 2007).

- 25 Waterloo 1815 (**George Coaxly, 1st Batt. 40th Reg. Foot.**), attractive replacement silver clip and straight bar suspension, the bar contemporarily engraved 'Peninsula', original riband with silver top buckle, *minor contact marks, nearly very fine*

£1,000-1,400

George Coaxly was born at Bristol in 1792. He enlisted into the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot at Wells on 23 September 1808.

Coaxly's discharge papers confirm that he served throughout the Peninsular War, fighting with the 40th Foot at Cuidad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees and Toulouse. They also reveal that he was wounded at the capture of Badajoz on 6 April 1812.

Coaxly served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private with Captan J. Lowry's Company, 1st Battalion, 40th Foot. Part of Major-General Lambert's 10th British Brigade, the 40th were not engaged at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. At the Battle of Waterloo two days later, the 40th were held in reserve near Mont St. Jean until the Imperial Guard retreated after 8 p.m. For much of the battle, the 40th sustained casualties from round-shot fired by the 'Grand Battery'. William Barry, an Assistant Surgeon in the regiment, later recalled:

'We had three companies cut to pieces, one [round] shot killed and wounded twenty-two of the 4th Company, another 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.'

Coaxly was discharged on 2 February 1819 due to 'impaired vision', after 10 years and 143 days with the Colours. He was either deceased or did not claim the Military General Service Medal; sold with copied discharge papers.

- 26 Waterloo 1815 (**Ensign P. Cooke. 2nd Batt. 44th Reg. Foot.**), replacement integral ring and splitting suspension, rank, initial and surname unofficially, but contemporarily engraved, unit officially impressed, *contact marks, fine*

£400-500



Ensign Cooke gives his life attempting to save the colour

Peter Cooke fought at the Battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815 as an Ensign with Captain G. C. Hill's Company, 2nd Battalion, 44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot. The Waterloo Medal roll records him as having been killed at Quatre Bras, where at about 4.30 p.m. the regiment was severely mauled by French lancers of Piré's Brigade. Concealed in standing corn, the lancers were not identified as French until it was too late. Rallying round the Colours, small pockets of the 44th offered stubborn resistance as the French cavalry overran the two-rank British line. As an Ensign, Cooke would have been an obvious target for Piré's lancers, and intense fighting must have swirled around him; he may have given his life to protect the Colours. By the end of the battle, the 44th's losses were so great that the regiment, unable to form its own square, had to form a joint square with the 42nd Foot.

Cooke never lived to claim his Waterloo Medal. It is likely that this medal, correctly impressed to the 44th Foot, was privately engraved by his family.

- 27 Waterloo 1815 (**Daniel Conners, 1st Batt. 71st Reg. Foot.**), with replacement steel clip and ring suspension, *one or two edge nicks and light contact marks, very fine* £1,400-1,800
- Daniel Conners** served with Captain D. Campbell's Company, 71st (Glasgow Highland) Regiment of Foot. Part of Major-General Adam's 3rd British Brigade, the 71st were positioned on the reverse slope of the Mont St. Jean ridge, at the right of Wellington's line. Casualties at the end of the battle were 2 officers and 24 men killed, 13 officers and 160 men wounded.
- 28 Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. David Kerr, 1st Batt. 79th Reg. Foot.**), replacement steel clip and buckle suspension, *suspension very slack, minor contact marks, good fine* £1,000-1,200
- David Kerr** served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Corporal with Captain J. Campbell's Company, 79th (Cameron) Highlanders. Part of Major-General Sir James Kempt's Brigade in Picton's 5th Division, the Camerons reinforced Wellington's position at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815, withstanding numerous cavalry charges.
- Deployed on the left-centre of the Allied line at Waterloo two days later, the 79th were exposed to the full force of Napoleon's 'Grand Battery'. The regiment nevertheless offered stout resistance to D'Erlon's Corps when it attacked at 2 p.m. From an original complement of 46 officers and 656 men, the Camerons lost 6 officers and 57 men killed, 25 officers and 390 men wounded.
- Kerr appears on the Military General Service Medal roll as a Sergeant in the 79th, with clasp entitlement for Salamanca, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse. He appears to have been demoted before Waterloo. He received his pension on 31 December 1823.
- 29 Waterloo 1815 (**Joseph [sic] Dodd, 1st Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.**), replacement steel clip and split-ring suspension, *attractively toned, slight edge wear, good very fine* £1,200-1,500
- Joshua Dodd** served in the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private with Captain H. Lee's Company, 1st Battalion, 95th Foot. At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, these famous 'greenjackets' occupied the Sandpit, a disused quarry opposite La Haye Sainte on the Brussels-Charleroi road. When D'Erlon's Corps advanced at 2 p.m., they picked off senior officers of Bourgeois's Brigade, but were in danger of being outflanked when Milhaud's cuirassiers advanced to their right. Dashing up the ridge, they took cover in hedgerows and poured accurate fire upon D'Erlon's infantry. The Battalion returned to the Sandpit following the charge of the Union Brigade. Casualties were 3 officers and 28 men killed, 15 officers and 175 men wounded.
- 30 Waterloo 1815 (**John Oldfield, 3rd Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.**), replacement steel clip and split-ring suspension, *pawnbroker's mark to reverse field at 3 o'clock, edge bruising, minor contact marks, good fine* £800-1,200
- John Oldfield** was born at Derby in 1791. On 28 June 1813 he enlisted into the 95th Foot for 'unlimited service'. He served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private in Captain Eele's Company, 3rd Battalion, 95th Foot. Deployed in skirmish order on the forward slope of the Mont St. Jean ridge, this battalion bridged the gap between Hougomont and the Sunken Road, preventing Hougomont from being encircled. It poured withering fire into the flank of the French cavalry during the attacks on Allied squares from 4 p.m. Following the repulse of the Middle Guard at 8 p.m., it led the final British advance, neutralising any pockets of French resistance. Oldfield's discharge papers confirm that he received a 'gun shot wound in the right shoulder' at Waterloo.
- Oldfield was discharged on 24 September 1817; sold with copied discharge papers.



Major Baring commands the final defence of La Haye Sainte; Muthert in the thick of the action

- 31 Waterloo 1815 (**Friderick Mother [sic], 2nd Light Batt. K.G.L.**), 'K' of 'K.G.L.' obscured through wear, original steel clip and ring suspension, *attractively toned, minor contact marks and edge wear, better than very fine*

£1,600-2,000

Provenance:
Glendining's, May 1911 (Ex-Gaskell Collection).

Friderick Muthert served during the Hundred Days' Campaign as a Private with the 5th Company, 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion. Armed with the Baker Rifle, this crack Battalion numbered 38 officers and 352 men, commanded by Major George Baring. At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June, it successfully defended the farm of La Haye Sainte - at the centre of Wellington's line - from the start of D'Erlon's attack at 1.30 p.m. until forced to abandon the post five hours later.

Baring's gallant and memorable defence of La Haye Sainte was achieved with every disadvantage against him. During the night of 17 June, in an effort to keep warm in the dreadful conditions, some of his men - unaware of La Haye Sainte's strategic importance - removed the barn door and used it for firewood, giving easy access to an attacking force. Pioneers of the King's German Legion, instead of building up La Haye Sainte's defences, were ordered to assist with the fire-steps at Hougoumont, viewed by Wellington's staff as the bigger priority. Through the torrential rain, Baring's men frantically jabbed their sword bayonets into the walls to create loop-holes. Barricading the open doorway, they blocked the approach road with an abatis of wagons and farm machinery.

At 1.30 p.m. La Haye Sainte was attacked by Quiot's 4,000-strong Division. Each attack was repulsed, enfilading fire from La Haye Sainte wreaking havoc among French cavalry ascending the ridge. By 4 p.m., Baring's men were running desperately low on Baker Rifle ammunition. Despite sending Wellington five requests for more cartridges, Baring was never resupplied. His men resorted to searching the cartridge-boxes of dead and wounded comrades. When Durette's fresh Division bore down on the garrison at 6 p.m., Baring calculated that his men had just three rounds each.

When the French entered a narrow passage through the farmhouse's stables, Baring's men wildly counter-attacked with bayonet and rifle butt. Standing on each other's shoulders, the French then climbed onto the farmhouse's roof, firing down on the defenders in the courtyard. Meanwhile, French pioneers led by Lieutenant Vieux smashed through the makeshift barricade in the main gateway. With great reluctance, Baring ordered his men to abandon the post and withdraw to the ridge as best they could. The effective strength of Baring's battalion at the end of the day was 42 rank and file. Muthert lived to claim a 6-clasp Military General Service Medal; sold with copied research.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

32

An excessively rare and important 1747 Anson Medal in Gold, struck for the defeat and capture of the French fleet at Cape Finisterre, 1747 and his previous circumnavigation of the globe:



1747 Lord Anson, 43mm, gold, plain edge, Obverse: Bust of Anson (left), hair short, no drapery, crowned by Winged Victory standing behind on the prow of a galley, Legend 'GEORGE LORD ANSON', below 'VICT . MAY III MDCCXLVII,' maker's mark 'T. PINGO F.' below bust, Reverse: Winged Victory, holding a wreath and a trophy, stands upon the back of a sea monster, over a small globe, the Legend 'CIRCVMNAVIGATION' around, all within a beaded circle, placed around are six laurel wreaths, bearing the inscriptions: 'KEPPEL, SAVMAREZ, SAVNDERS, BRETT, DENNIS, CAMPHEL', *slight edge bruises on reverse at 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock, otherwise virtually as struck*, with its original shagreen leather presentation case

£10,000-12,000

Provenance:

Purchased La Riviere Collection, Bowers & Merena, New York, May 2001.

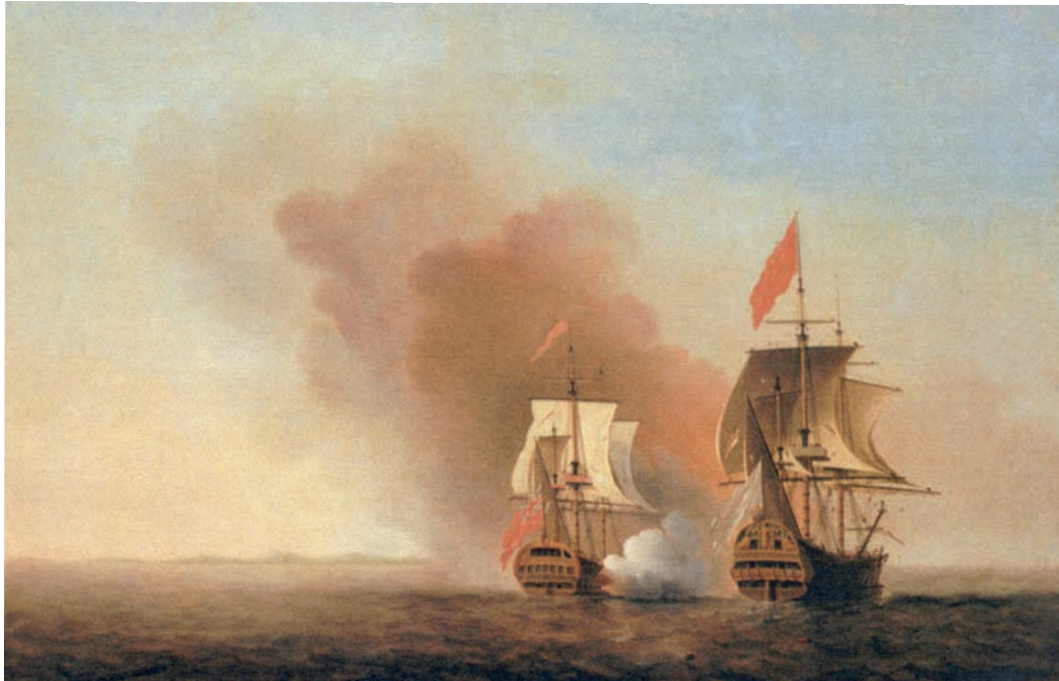
Christie's, June 1974.

Weight: 42.53 grams

George Anson, 1st Baron Anson (1697-1762), served as First Lord of the Admiralty during the Seven Years' War. His reforms laid the foundation for the modern British Navy, two of the most notable being the introduction of uniforms for commissioned officers, and the transfer of the Marines from Army to Navy authority. He invented the system of 'rating' ships according to their number of guns, and tightened discipline throughout the Navy with a revised version of the Articles of War.

Designed by Thomas Pingo of the Royal Mint, the Anson Medal was commissioned six years after Anson's death to commemorate his most celebrated achievements. The Obverse shows Anson being crowned by Winged Victory, above the date 3 May 1747. On that memorable day, Anson commanded the fleet that defeated Admiral de la Jonquière's Squadron off Cape Finisterre. Four ships of the line were captured, as well as two frigates and six merchantmen. The prize money amounted to £300,000, or £53 billion today.

The Reverse depicts Winged Victory standing on a sea monster above a globe, symbolising Anson's famous Circumnavigation of 1740-44. This feat happened largely by accident: appointed Commodore of the West Africa Squadron in November 1739, Anson was ordered to attack Spanish settlements along the Pacific coast of South America as part of the 'War of Jenkins' Ear'. He pursued the richly-laden Manila galleons that traded between Mexico and the Philippines, capturing the *Nuestra Señora de Covadonga* off Cape Espiritu Santo on 20 June 1743. This galleon contained 1,313,843 pieces of eight, making Anson an extremely wealthy man when he returned to England. Charts captured with the ship added many islands to British knowledge of the Pacific, including the Anson Archipelago.



Anson captures *Nuestra Senora de Covadonga*, 20 June 1743

The Reverse also features a circle of six laurel wreaths. They enclose the names of Anson's officers aboard H.M.S. *Centurion*, his flagship during the Circumnavigation: "KEPPEL, SAVMAREZ, SAVNDERS, BRETT, DENNIS, CAMPBEL". Augustus Keppel and John Campbel later became the finest naval commanders of their generation, owing much to the experience they gained on Anson's epic voyage. Scurvy took a terrible toll on Anson's crewmen, reducing his strength from 2,139 sailors in 1739 to 123 effectives when he returned to Portsmouth on 15 June 1744. This led to the widespread use of lime juice throughout the Navy as a cure for Scurvy, hence the nickname 'limeys'.

Though Anson Medals were struck in large numbers, Gold versions were produced only for Anson, the six aforementioned officers aboard H.M.S. *Centurion*, and the Captains of Anson's ships at the Battle of Cape Finisterre. Other examples in Gold are in the collection of The British Museum (1886,0105.1), the Royal Collection (RCIN 443232), and the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (MEC1134).

Recommended reading:

Anson, G., *A Voyage Round the World, in the Years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV* (London, 1748).
Gentleman's Magazine (London, 1786), p. 632.

Heaps, L., *Log of the Centurion: Based on the original papers of Captain Philip Saumarez on board HMS Centurion, Lord Anson's flagship during his circumnavigation, 1740 - 1744* (London, 1973).



- 33 1747 Lord Anson, Silver, plain edge, Obverse: Bust of Anson (left), hair short, no drapery, crowned by Winged Victory standing behind on the prow of a galley, Legend 'GEORGE LORD ANSON', below 'VICT . MAY III MDCCXLVII,' maker's mark 'T. PINGO F.' below bust, Reverse: Winged Victory, holding a wreath and a trophy, stands upon the back of a sea monster, over a small globe, the Legend 'CIRCVMNAVIGATION' around, all within a beaded circle, placed around are six laurel wreaths, bearing the inscriptions: 'KEPPEL, SAVMAREZ, SAVNDERS, BRETT, DENNIS, CAMPHEL', Diameter: 43 mm, Weight: 31.77 grams, *edge nicks, extremely fine, scarce* £300-400



- 34 1747 Lord Anson, Copper, plain edge, Obverse: Bust of Anson (left), hair short, no drapery, crowned by Winged Victory standing behind on the prow of a galley, Legend 'GEORGE LORD ANSON', below 'VICT . MAY III MDCCXLVII,' maker's mark 'T. PINGO F.' below bust, Reverse: Winged Victory, holding a wreath and a trophy, stands upon the back of a sea monster, over a small globe, the Legend 'CIRCVMNAVIGATION' around, all within a beaded circle, placed around are six laurel wreaths, bearing the inscriptions: 'KEPPEL, SAVMAREZ, SAVNDERS, BRETT, DENNIS, CAMPHEL', Diameter: 43 mm, Weight: 33.81 grams, *mint* £80-120

- 35 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Thomas Jefferies**), *suspension, clasp and side carriage restored overall, contact marks and edge nicks, fine or better* £300-350
- 36 Military General Service 1793-1815, 2 clasps, Albuhera, Salamanca (**Friederich Rosemeier, Bugler, 2nd Lt. Bn. K.G.L.**), *nearly extremely fine* £800-1,200
- Provenance:
Spink, December 1974.

King George III, as Elector of Hanover, welcomed thousands of German expatriates into his armed forces after Napoleon dissolved the state in July 1803. That same year, Major Colin Halkett and Colonel Friedrich von der Decken were issued warrants to form a corps of light infantry at Bexhill in Sussex. This grew into 'The King's German Legion', the only German force to fight the French continuously throughout the Napoleonic Wars.

Often brigaded with the Guards, the K.G.L. built up a superb reputation in the Peninsular Campaign. Both K.G.L. Light Battalions fought under Sir Charles Alten on 16 May 1811, when they drove the French from the village of Albuhera (clasp). At Salamanca (clasp) on 22 July 1812 they fought under Colin Halkett as part of Major-General Hope's 7th Division, joining the attack on Clausel's Division. Rosemeier's name does not appear on the Waterloo Roll.

- 37 The Peninsular War Medal awarded to Private A. Sherris, 92nd Foot, who sustained a 'gunshot wound of the left thigh' at Merio, Spain in late 1813



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Corunna, Fuentes D'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees (Alexr. Sherris, 92nd. Foot), *good very fine*

£1,000-1,200

Alexander Sherris enlisted in the Aberdeenshire Regiment of Militia in 1803 and initially served in Robert Corbet's Company before removing to Robert Gordon's Company as a Private from 25 November 1804. He subsequently removed to Archibald MacDonell's Company and was paid by Lieutenant Phipps to 6 June 1805, with a further 18 shillings from 7 - 24 June 'in lieu of beer money'.

Sherris next enlisted in the 1st Battalion, 92nd Regiment of Infantry - the Gordon Highlanders - on 4 May 1805, the Gordon Highlanders, using the alias 'Shirras Alexander'. According to the return of 25 July 1813, ninety percent of the battalion were 'Scotch'. Colonel Cameron later stated that seventy percent were 'Scotch Highlanders' and could speak little but Gaelic; twenty percent were 'Scotch Lowlanders' and the remainder were English and Irish.

The Battalion sailed for Portugal on 31 July 1808 and three weeks later arrived off Mondego Bay; they were then redirected to Maceira Bay and did not come ashore until 27 August, thus missing the battle of Vimeiro. At the battle of Corunna on 16 January 1809, their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Napier was killed. The Battalion then returned to Portsmouth and took part in the disastrous Walcheren campaign in July.

On 8 October 1810, the Battalion returned to the Peninsula, arriving at Lisbon with 920 men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Cameron. Their first action was at Fuentes D'Onor in early May 1811, when losses amounted to 55 out of the mustered 764 officers and men in the defence of the village. Later in the same month the Battalion was posted to Hill's 2nd Division which formed part of the force covering the siege operations at Badajoz in June 1811; on 28 October 1811 the 92nd took part in Hill's action at Arroyo dos Molinos, where the French were surprised and routed. Reputedly, the 92nd was the first battalion to enter the village at half-past six in the morning, with the pipers playing 'Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye waukin' yet?'

Remaining with Hill's force in 1812, the 92nd saw further action with the raid on the bridge at Almaraz; the men distinguished themselves during the fighting and were awarded the honour 'Almaraz', the 92nd becoming one of the few regiments to hold that particular honour. A year later the 92nd saw further action at Vittoria; casualties were light.

On 25 July 1813, half a battalion of the 92nd formed up in line across the crest of a ridge at Maya Pass. In *The Life of a Regiment, The History of the Gordon Highlanders*, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardyne describes how the men held back an entire French division; however, over three days the 92nd lost 67 killed, 278 wounded and 22 missing, consisting approximately 43% of their effective strength. On 30 July 1813, the 92nd lost a further 10 killed and 27 wounded during the combat of Lizasso and Beunza.

There followed a period of skirmishing as the 92nd pursued General d'Erlon over the Pass of Donna Maria on 31 July 1813:

'They came up with the rear-guard about noon, when serious skirmishing took place in the woods. The main body of d'Erlon's troops had by this time gained the pass, the road to which leads up a steep rocky hill covered with trees and brushwood. Their skirmishers being driven in, the main body, several thousand strong, faced about and made a good battle, opening on our troops with a heavy fire of musketry. The 92nd, under Major MacPherson, charged in defiance of shot and numbers, but was repulsed with loss. Again the 92nd charged with a like result. A third time they led the charge, this time joined by the Second Brigade, and the enemy was a last driven over the Pass. Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, under whose eyes the Battalion was engaged, bestowed most flattering encomiums on its gallantry'.

The losses in this action were 6 officers, 3 Sergeants and 76 rank and file wounded, with 8 rank and file killed; the battalion was reduced to just 360 officers and men fit for duty, but in memory of this short but bloody campaign, the 92nd later received Royal authority to bear the word 'Pyrenees' on their colours.

On 10 November 1813, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron led his men against the redoubts at Ainhoa during the Battle of the Nivelle, and the following month led them once again at the Battle of the Nive; during the latter, the 92nd were attacked in strength suffering 184 casualties. On 17 February 1814 they distinguished themselves in a minor action at Arriverete, where they secured the bridge over the Gave de Mauleon; an impressed Wellington recommended the 92nd be allowed to bear the word 'Arriverete' on its Colours. Fighting their last action at Orthes on 27 February 1814, the men embarked at Pauillac and returned to Cork on 26 July 1814.

Sherris' discharge papers state that he sustained a 'gunshot wound of the left thigh received at Merio, Spain'. He is listed as being with the Regiment for the 1st muster in the roll covering 25 June to 24 September 1813, however for the 2nd and 3rd musters he was returned as being wounded and in Vittoria. He was then transferred to Bilbao where he remained from 25 March to 24 June 1814, before returning home to England.

Sherris remained on the regimental strength until 1 May 1815, having served 9 years and 361 days, before transferring to the 2nd Garrison Battalion for a further year and being discharged at Chelsea on 24 October 1816, when the Regiment was disbanded; he received 10 days money for quarters and 6 days 'marching money'. He was admitted to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on 8 November 1816, receiving 6d. per day until he died on 14 January 1851, aged approximately 70 years.



- 38 Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse (J. Wing, 34th Foot.), *light contact marks overall, very fine* £600-800
- 39 Alexander Davison's Medal for the Nile 1798, bronze, fitted with white metal ring suspension, the reverse engraved 'M. Kirby The Thesius [sic]', *very fine* £300-350
- Michael Kirby** was born in Bethnal Green during 1767. He joined *Thesius* as an Ordinary Seaman in January 1796 from *Royal William*. Kirby would have been present at the Battle of Santa Cruz, 22 July 1797 under the command of Horatio Nelson, who suffered the famous musket ball shot which resulted in the amputation of his right arm.
- She would be under the command of Captain R. W. Miller at the Battle of the Nile, during which she forced the abandonment of the *Artémise* and took the surrender of the drifting *Heureux* and *Mercure*.
- Kirby next saw action at the Siege of Acre in 1799. During the preparations for the bombardment, a fire was ignited upon the deck which was packed with ammunition for the attack. Captain Miller was killed instantly, together with 25 other men, and the resultant fires and secondary explosions killed another 10 seaman, destroyed the poop and quarter decks and toppled the main mast.
- Discharged to *Heldin* in December 1800, Kirby was admitted to Deal Hospital in February 1801, with his final entry upon the muster rolls being aboard *Ruby* in January 1802.
- Kirby did not claim his Naval General Service Medal, which in all likelihood would have been a 2-clasp award for 'Nile' and 'Acre 20 May 1799'; sold with copied muster rolls.
- 40 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (Gunner Michl. Hogan, Arty.), short-hyphen reverse, *attractively toned, extremely fine* £800-1,000
- x41 Army of India 1799-1826, 5 clasps, Bhurtpoor, Nagpore, Capture of Deig, Battle of Deig, Laswarree, unnamed, silver glazed specimen, *file marks to upper carriage, otherwise very fine* £300-350

42

An important Waterloo Medal to Private J. Bannister, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards; Bannister served with Lord Saltoun's Light Company in Hougoumont's Great Orchard, beating off determined assaults by vastly superior numbers of French infantry



Waterloo 1815 (Jos. Bannister, 3rd Batt. Grenad. Guards.), original steel clip and replacement straight bar suspension, *slight edge bruise, good very fine*

£2,200-2,600

Provenance:

Baldwin's, August 1972.

Joseph Bannister served in the 1815 Waterloo Campaign as a Private in the Light Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st Foot Guards, commanded by Alexander Fraser, 16th Baron Saltoun (1785-1853). He would have been present at Quatre Bras on 16 June, when the Guards secured Wellington's position by evicting Jérôme's Division from Bossu Wood. Bannister's skill as a sharpshooter was in great demand, as the French took full advantage of the cover afforded them by the trees and foliage. Costly skirmishes took place in which French *voltigeurs* would melt into the undergrowth before the Guards could close with the bayonet. It was a frustrating action in which the Guards lost heavily.

During the night of 17 June, having redeployed his army nine miles south of Brussels on the ridge of Mont St. Jean, Wellington ordered all four Guards Light Companies - one from each Guards Battalion - to leave the ridge and prepare Hougoumont farm for defence the following day. In torrential rain, the guardsmen laboured to build fire-steps up against Hougoumont's 2 metre high red-brick walls, into which they bored loopholes with their bayonets. Pioneers of the King's German Legion were sent from La Haye Sainte to assist. The Guards arrived just in time, as French patrols very nearly took Hougoumont for the Emperor.

At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June, both 1st Foot Guards Light Companies - under Saltoun's overall command - were stationed in the Great Orchard to the east of Hougoumont, an area of roughly 200 square metres that was fiercely contested throughout the day. The assault closest to capturing Hougoumont was that of Baudin's Brigade at 11.30 a.m. The French 1st and 2nd Light Regiments moved forward in skirmish order, driving back Hanoverian and Nassau contingents. Saltoun led his two companies in a spirited charge which stopped the French from encircling the position. At around 2 p.m. the French brought up a howitzer which poured canister into Saltoun's men at point-blank range; both Light Companies made unsuccessful attempts to seize the artillery piece. At 2.45 p.m. Saltoun was relieved by the 3rd Foot Guards under Colonel Hepburn. He then marched his Light Companies back up the ridge to join their parent Battalions, meaning that Bannister also served in the repulse of the Imperial Guard at 8 p.m.

43

Waterloo 1815 (**Charles M'Conought 33rd Regiment Foot.**), *pierced with small suspension ring, renamed, fine to good fine*

£200-300

44

Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. Charles Kenny. 1st Batt. 52nd Reg. Foot.**), fitted with replacement silver straight-bar suspension, *heavy contact marks overall, nearly very fine*

£1,600-2,000

Charles Kenny was appointed Lieutenant in the 52nd Foot in September 1810 and served with them on the Peninsular, being slightly wounded at Nivelle in November 1813. On that day, the Regiment suffered 32 killed outright with a further 202 wounded. Kenny was present at Waterloo and was subsequently promoted Captain in the 19th Foot in January 1834. He retired around 1840 and lived to claim a 7-clasp Military General Service Medal.

- 45 Waterloo 1815 (William — 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.), *partial erasure to name, worn and polished overall, fine* £300-400
- 46 Cabul 1842 (* No. 1100 Pt. Peter Holden. H.M.'s 9h Regt. *), pierced and fitted with straight silver wire loop suspension, *re-engraved naming, very fine* £240-280
- 47 *'The Trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible.*
Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.'
Corinthians, upon the 18th (Royal Irish) Regimental Memorial, refers
A rare China 1842 Medal awarded to Lieutenant D. Edwards, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, who succumbed to the testing climate, having previously been wounded in the campaign
China 1842 (David Edwards, Lieut. 18th Regiment Foot.), original suspension, *the obverse heavily worn and all but obliterated, the reverse somewhat better, fair, the naming legible* £300-400



Storming Amoy, Edwards shared in the glory

David Edwards was appointed Ensign in November 1838 and promoted Lieutenant in May 1840. He was present with the regiment throughout the campaign from June 1840 and would have shared in the glory of the storming of Amoy, 26 August 1841, besides being wounded in the operations around Canton, 23-26 May 1841. Edwards would no doubt have been at the head of the Regiment during the Battle of Chapoo, 18 May 1842, when the commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Tomlinson was killed in action during the attack on 'Joss House'. Having spent over two years in the sapping climate on the campaign, Edwards was taken ill and died on 21 July 1842, on which day he likely participated in the storming of Chin-Keang-foo. He is commemorated on the memorial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The regiment had suffered 236 men killed, died of wounds or disease by the time the Treaty of Nanking was signed.

- 48 China 1842 (J. Kearney. Drum Major. 18th R. Irish Reg. Infantry.), original suspension, *rather worn, good fine* £300-400
John Kearney was born on Sicily in 1810, likely to a military family on campaign. He enlisted in the 18th Regiment at Dublin aged 14 in 1824, a tailor by trade. During a career spanning 25 years 256 days, Kearney saw 16 years 122 days on overseas service. He served in the Mediterranean for 6 years 298 days, China for 7 years 159 days (Medal) and in the East Indies for 2 years 30 days. Bought before a Regimental Court Martial in May 1843, he was reduced to Private for '...losing by neglect property of the Sergeants' Mess', although his rank was restored the very same day '...on consequence of his very good character'. Kearney was discharged 'worn out' at Umballa in September 1849; sold with copied papers and research.

- 49 Meeanee Hyderabad 1843 (**Lieut. G. Mayor. 25th Regt.**), correctly engraved naming, *disc pierced, a little polished and worn overall, nearly very fine* £300-400



- 50 Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp (**Trumpr. John Egan 9th Lancers**), *extremely fine* £400-500
Provenance:
Baldwin's, February 1966.



- 51 Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**William New 3rd Lt. Dragns.**), *worn overall, good fine or better* £380-420

William New was born at Tandridge, Godstone, Surrey in June 1823 and enlisted in the 3rd Light Dragoons at London in December 1843. Having joined his regiment at Ambala in October 1844, he saw extensive service over the course of the following years. Present during the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon (Medal & 2 clasps), he served in the Punjab at the battles of Chilianwala and Goojerat (Medal & 2 clasps).

At Ambala, he was injured in February 1850 when a horse fell and crushed his chest and left arm. Transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons in July 1853, the effects of his previous injuries resulted in '...enlargement of the sternum and weakness and wasting of the left arm and forearm.'

Adjudged unfit for further service by a Medical Board, New was discharged in February 1854 and placed upon a pension; sold with copied service papers.

- 52 Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (**Chas. Mortimore, 32nd Foot.**), *good very fine* £300-400

53

An interesting Punjab Medal awarded to Captain A. W. Garnett, Bengal Engineers; severely wounded while reconnoitring a breach at the Siege of Mooltan in December 1848, Garnett oversaw the design and construction of British defences along the North-West Frontier



Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (2nd Lieutenant A. W. Garnett. Sappers and Miners), with silver top buckle, naming officially engraved in running script, an official 'Indian Mutiny' replacement, *nearly extremely fine*

£500-600

Arthur William Garnett was born at Brompton, Middlesex in June 1829, the youngest son of William Garnett, Inspector-General of Inland Revenue and deviser of the British income tax. In 1843 young Arthur was recommended by his father to John Petty Muspratt, one of the Honourable East India Company's directors, for a military cadetship at Addiscombe. Graduating in 1846 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, his training in sapping and mining was overseen at Chatham by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Smith. He embarked for India in January 1848, and was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers upon arrival at Calcutta.

Garnett was immediately dispatched to the Punjab, where the city of Mooltan was in open rebellion against the British-imposed Treaty of Lahore. On 24 July Sir Frederick Currie, British Resident at Lahore, ordered Lieutenant-General Whish to invest the city and overthrow its populist ruler, Diwan Mulraj Chopra. Garnett, now an Assistant Field Engineer, made gabions and fascines at Shoojabad (just south of Mooltan) in readiness for the siege. He re-joined Whish's column on 21 December; a week later Whish brought his heavy guns to within eighty yards of Mooltan's walls. Garnett was severely wounded while reconnoitring the breaches caused by the British bombardment, but recovered sufficiently to oversee the scaling ladders for the main infantry assault on 2 January. Mooltan's defenders still held the citadel, and Garnett's training at Chatham came to the fore when Whish ordered saps and mines to be driven up to it. The mines were exploded on 18 January, reducing the counterscarp to rubble. Threatened with storming, Mulraj Chopra surrendered himself and his 3,000 troops unconditionally to Whish. Had it not been for the achievements of the Sappers and Miners - including Garnett - the garrison could have held out for several more weeks.

The citadel's surrender on 22 January came not a moment too soon. On the banks of the Chenab, some 450 miles to the north-east, the main British force under Sir Hugh Gough prepared to confront a formidable Sikh army led by Sher Singh. Leaving a brigade in Mooltan, Whish led his exhausted troops to Gough's aid, covering the distance in under a fortnight. It was an incredible feat of marching, over rough roads and across two major rivers. Garnett served with the Sappers and Miners in Whish's column and was present when Whish seized the fords at Wazirabad, effectively trapping the Sikh army on the open plain of Goojerat and facilitating its defeat (see Lot 549 of Spink's April 2018 sale of *Orders, Decorations and Medals*). Following the British victory, Garnett went forward with Sir Walter Gilbert's flying column and chased the retreating Sikhs as far as the Afghan border.

After Mooltan

With the Punjab finally annexed, Garnett was appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer at Peshawar. In *The Military Engineer in India* (1935), Sandes describes how:

‘... the Punjab was being opened up by roads and canals; new cantonments were being laid out, and old ones enlarged; hundreds of rivers and streams were bridged in the course of a few years, and lines of survey run in all directions. It was an era of intensive effort, and the land a paradise for the engineer who could stand the extreme heat of the northern summer. There were no civil engineers to do the work, so the young Bengal Engineer entered into it with zeal.’

With Lieutenant James T. Walker, Bengal Engineers, Garnett began a military survey of the Peshawar Valley and Trans-Indus region, covering 400 square miles by June 1849. Garnett then set his Sappers to work constructing a road between Kohat and Kotul. A company of Sikh infantry was detailed to protect Garnett’s men. While completing the project, Garnett’s command was surprised in camp by around 1,500 Afridi tribesmen. Twelve Sappers were killed and six wounded before they had a chance to arm themselves. Garnett stoically held the position until the arrival of a relief column from Peshawar commanded by Sir Colin Campbell.

‘Fort Garnett’ - The North-West Frontier

Appointed Executive Engineer at Kohat on 31 May 1851, Garnett modernised and drastically improved the city’s defences, helping to secure the North-West Frontier. He also designed and built a fortress at Bahadoor Kheyl to protect the salt mines, as well as numerous cantonments, barracks and redoubts along the Afghan border; one such redoubt was named ‘Fort Garnett’ in his honour. He planted forests wherever practicable, constructing bridges and roads under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. The 1854 *General Report Upon the Administration* assigns Garnett full credit for these remarkable projects, which ‘he could not possibly have done without the possession of hardihood, temper, and good judgement’. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 15 February 1854.

Garnett was appointed sole Field Engineer on Brigadier-General Chamberlain’s staff for the 1855 Hangu Expedition; the following October he commanded 2nd Company, Bengal Sappers & Miners during Chamberlain’s offensive against the Zaimukhts and Turis of the Miranji Valley. For the expeditions into Eusofzaie country and the Koorum Valley, he oversaw all aspects of engineering. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857 he remained on the North-West Frontier, where his knowledge of the hill tribes was of the upmost value. On 27 August he was promoted to Captain.

During road-building excavations, Garnett took an active interest in archaeology and sent many strange fossils to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He returned to England on furlough in 1860, shortly after marrying Mary Charlotte Burnard Wood of Crewkerne. He studied dockyard design, and on his return to India in 1861 was appointed Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. He suffered a mortal attack of pleurisy on 1 May 1861, and was buried at St. Paul’s Cathedral, Calcutta. Other monuments were erected to him at Kotah church, which he built, and at the church of Holy Trinity, Brompton; sold with a file of copied research.

Recommended reading:

Paget, Lieut. Col. W. H., *Expeditions Undertaken Against the North-West Frontier Tribes* (London, 1874).

Sandes, Colonel E. W. C., *The Military Engineer in India* (London, 1935).

Sandes, Colonel E. W. C., *The Indian Sappers and Miners* (London, 1948).

Siddons, Captain H., ‘Journal of the Siege of Mooltan,’ in *Corps Papers of the Royal Engineers and EIC Engineers*, Vol. I (1849-50), Paper XLI, pp. 419-460.

- 54 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Jerh. Whelan, 10th Foot.**), *good very fine* £340-380
- 55 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Private. Gunness Sing, Scinde. Camel. B.C.**), *locally impressed naming, edge nicks and contact marks, otherwise very fine and scarce* £240-280
- 56 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Bugler J. Walsh. 1st Bn. 60th R. Rifles.**), *minor contact marks and edge bruise, better than very fine* £380-420

James Walsh was born on Guernsey during 1812. He attested for the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles as a Bugler on 9 March 1825, aged 13. The battalion was stationed in the Mediterranean from 2 November 1830 until 10 June 1840. Though he briefly served as a Private in 1832, Walsh was again appointed Bugler on 6 April 1835. He clearly performed this role with distinction, holding it for the rest of his Army career. From 10 March 1841, Walsh received Good Conduct Pay of one shilling *per diem*.

The 60th Rifles arrived on the banks of Sutlej on 16 October 1845. Walsh was present at the siege of Mooltan, a rebellious Sikh city, from November 1848 to January 1849. The 60th Rifles took part in the main assault on the Khoone Bhoorj ('The Bloody Bastion') on 2 January 1849. The Sikhs offered stubborn resistance, and Crawford estimates British casualties around the Khoone Bhoorj at 250 men (Crawford 1967, 60). This imposing fortification still stands today. After Mooltan fell on 22 January, the 60th joined Lieutenant-General Whish's lightning march to Ramnagar. Whish seized the fords across the River Chenab at Wazirabad, trapping the Sikh army on the open plain of Goojerat and enabling the decisive British victory (see Lot 549, April 2018).

Walsh was promoted to Corporal on 21 November 1849. He was discharged at Chatham on 23 September 1857, his Conduct described as 'exemplary'. On inspecting Walsh, the Principal Medical Officer made the rather sad remark: 'Corporal James Walsh is worn out by age and long service. He is a Bugler and is no longer able to blow'; sold with copied enlistment and discharge papers.

Recommended reading:

Crawford, E. R., *The Sikh Wars, 1845-9*, in B. Bond, ed., *Victorian Military Campaigns* (London, Hutchison, 1969), pp. 31-68.



- 57 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Geo. Bayliss. 14th Lt. Dragns.**), *contact marks, suspension post bent, nearly very fine* £400-500

George Bayliss was born at Hereford in 1817, gaining civilian employment as a tin-plate worker. He enlisted into the 14th (King's) Light Dragoons on 18 May 1836. The regiment was stationed in Ireland at the time, and was busily employed suppressing political riots in Dublin. Stationed at Hampton Court in 1839, the 14th acted as Prince Albert's escort for his marriage to Queen Victoria at St. James's Palace on 10 February 1840.

The 14th embarked for India at Gravesend in early 1841, and were stationed at Kirkee near Poona, 50 miles south-east of Bombay. During a review in February 1842, Bayliss's left leg was broken by a kick from a horse. In November 1845, at the start of the 1st Sikh War, the 14th marched 850 miles to Ambala in the foothills of the Himalayas. During this three-month trek, one officer and 17 men died of cholera. Herbert Gall, a Lieutenant in the 14th, caught the disease and was presumed dead. Just as he was prepared for burial, an orderly saw his lips moving and revived him with champagne. By the time the 14th reached Ambala, the 1st Sikh War was concluded with a British victory at Sobraon on 10 February 1846.

The peace concluded with the Sikh state under the Treaty of Lahore (1846) did not last, and the 14th Light Dragoons played a conspicuous role in the 2nd Sikh War (1848-49). Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Havelock, the 14th joined Sir Colin Campbell's force at Kela Dedar Singh. On 22 November 1848, Campbell attacked the main Sikh army at Ramnaggar on the River Chenab. The Chenab's banks were very soft, consisting of quicksand. The 14th advanced to save an abandoned British gun, which had become stuck near the river. Like the Light Brigade at Balaklava, the 14th charged in the wrong direction, towards the strongest part of the Sikh army. Under heavy fire from infantry and guns, the 14th galloped down a steep sandy bank. Though many horses stumbled, the 14th routed the Sikhs after a fierce mêlée in which Havelock lost his life.



At Chillianwala on 13 January 1849, the 14th fought in Pope's Cavalry Brigade with the main British army under General Gough. Pope was an elderly soldier who had never commanded more than a squadron. During the battle, his Brigade drifted in front of the British guns, blocking their field of fire. Instead of moving to the right and clearing a space, Pope gave the order: "Threes - About!" The Sikh cavalry interpreted this as a retreat, and charged headlong towards Pope's Brigade. After heavy losses, the British cavalry eventually repulsed their Sikh counterparts.

Bayliss was present at Goojerat on 21 February, the decisive battle of the 2nd Sikh War. The 14th now formed part of Lockwood's Cavalry Brigade, protecting Gough's right flank. Hoping to wipe away the stain of Chillianwala, the 14th pursued Sikh and Afghan cavalry after victory had been achieved, receiving the Sikhs' surrender at Rawalpindi on 8 March and driving the Afghans into the Khyber Pass.

Bayliss was discharged at Newbridge, County Kildare on 21 July 1860, his Conduct described as 'Indifferent'. He never received a Good Conduct badge, and entered the Regimental Defaulter's Book seventeen times. He was twice tried by Court-Martial; sold with copied discharge papers.

- 58 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (**Vigliano Pietro**), engraved naming, suspension sometime re-fitted, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-70
- 59 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**3913 Pte. R. Jones. 1st. Btn: 1st. Foot**), *a later impressed issue, nearly very fine and better* £60-80
- 60 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (**Pte. Frans. Britton. 7th. Fusrs.**), *engraved naming, edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £70-90
- 61 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**3685 Pte. H. McGuchian, 79th. Foot**), *a late issue with officially impressed naming, sometime cleaned, very fine and better* £100-140
- 62 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Serjt. C. Smith. 4th Lt. Dragns.**), *officially impressed naming, contact marks, nearly very fine* £280-320
- Charles Smith** was born in Norwich, Norfolk and enlisted in the 4th Light Dragoons in January 1844. Having served with them at the rank of Sergeant in the Crimea (Medal & 3 clasps, Turkish Medal), he was promoted Troop Sergeant Major in September 1858. Discharged in February 1868 after 24 years' service, he lived at The School House, Aberford, Yorkshire and latterly served with the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry, being awarded his L.S. & G.C. in 1870 (noted as sold at Spink in 1979).
- 63 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**G. Kemish. 23rd. Regt.**), *officially impressed naming, unofficial rivets between second and third clasps, pawnbroker's mark above Queen's head, very fine* £400-600
- George Kemish** was severely wounded on 28 August 1855 and likely died as a result of his wounds on 8 September 1855. He is however recorded on the Carmarthen Memorial as having killed in action during the Final Attack on the Redan on that same date. Clasps confirmed.
- 64 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Mars. 77th. Foot.**), *re-engraved naming, edge nicks and contact marks, good fine* £60-80
- 65 An important 'Light Brigade' casualty's Crimea Medal awarded to Corporal G. Taylor, D.C.M., 17th Lancers, who was severely wounded during the charge and died at Scutari in January 1855, just three days before being recommended for his well-earned D.C.M.



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Corpl. G. Taylor. 17th Lancers.), *officially impressed naming, miniscule old repair to reverse of first clasp, otherwise nearly extremely fine*

£3,000-4,000

Provenance:

Ex-H. Y. Usher Collection. Acquired Baldwins, circa 1952.

D.C.M. recommendation dated 19 January 1855.

George Taylor was born in 1813 and enlisted in the 17th Lancers in January 1833. Having served as a Troop Sergeant Major for eight years, he was reduced to Private by District Court Martial in February 1851, for drunkenness in Barracks. Taylor was subsequently promoted Corporal in May 1854.

He is confirmed upon all the rolls as having ridden in Troop Sergeant-Major D. O'Hara's No. 4 Troop for the Charge of the Light Brigade, 25 October 1854. On that famous occasion, Taylor was severely wounded and sent to Scutari on 26 October 1854. Taylor died on 16 January 1855, his death being recorded as a result of diarrhoea (*London Evening Standard*, 1 February 1855, refers) before knowing of his recommendation for the D.C.M. which would be made three days later. He left a wife, Rebecca, living in Leeds, Yorkshire and £6/18/6. This the only Medal issued in respect of his service.

Sold with research compiled by A. L. T. Mullen, original correspondence to Usher from *A. H. Baldwin & Sons, 3 Robert Street, London*, dated February 1953 and a fascinating original letter from The Adjutant, 17th Lancers to a Mr. B. Brown of North Street, Leeds, dated September 1899, relating to the recipient and this medal.

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| 66 | Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (4370 Cm Gds), naming impressed in small capitals, fitted with straight-bar swivel suspension, <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 67 | Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, plugged and fitted with floral suspension, <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 68 | The important India General Service Medal to Major-General Richard Hall, 49th Madras Native Infantry; Hall commanded the defence of Martaban during the 1852 Second Burma War, holding the city against overwhelming numbers | |



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Major Richd. Hall. Commg. 49th Regt. M.N.I), officially impressed naming, *minor edge nick to obverse at 9 o'clock, suspension a little slack, nearly very fine*

£500-550

Richard Hall was born at Saffron Walden, Essex on 21 March 1803. Educated at Felsted College, he passed his military examination at East India House, Leadenhall Street on 16 August 1820. Departing for India aboard the *Prince Blucher*, he arrived at Madras on 13 February 1821 and was commissioned an Ensign with the 25th Madras Native Infantry. A talented linguist, he became the 49th Madras Native Infantry's Interpreter on transferring to that regiment in December 1823, with the rank of Lieutenant. On 29 August 1834 he advanced to Adjutant of the 49th, then stationed at Berhampoor in western Bengal.

The 49th took part in the 1836 expedition to subdue the Khond tribes, an aboriginal people inhabiting the mountains of Upper Goomsur, in the Orissa region. Their Rajah defied Company authority, making tax collection extremely difficult. By late 1837, however, the Rajah died of 'natural causes' and Upper Goomsur was completely annexed. Hall was promoted to Captain on 5 March 1838, also serving as Assistant to the Commissioner of Goomsur. The traditional rite of *Suttee*, in which widows would sacrifice themselves on their husbands' funeral pyres, was still widely practised in the region. Hall co-ordinated efforts to suppress the custom.

The fighting became very intense on 26 May, when a force of 2,000 men under Mung-Bo, the former governor of Martaban, emerged from the jungle to fall upon undefended British picquets. The Burmese surrounded Martaban, and were repulsed with great difficulty following the arrival of the 51st Light Infantry. Colonel Bogle, leading the reinforcements, praised Hall's stubborn defence of the city in his despatches:

'I have no doubt that the gallantry displayed by Major Hall and the troops under his command, will have a most beneficial effect on the tranquility of the region.'

Hall finally retired from the Madras Army on 31 December 1861, with the rank of Major-General. He lived at 10 Fellows Road, Hampstead and died on 31 December 1861; sold with copied research.

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| 69 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Vurdiah, 30th Regt. Native Infy), <i>contact marks, nearly very fine</i> | £160-180 |
| 70 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (3951 J Dixon 1st Bn. H.M.'s 19th Regt.), <i>very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| 71 | India General Service 1854-95. 1 clasp, Umbeyla (Ensgn. F, J, T. Brown, H.M.'s 71st Regt.), <i>edge bruising, very fine</i> | £300-400 |

Felix Jason Taylor Brown was appointed Ensign in the 71st (Highland) Regiment in February 1861 and was promoted Lieutenant in October 1865.



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| 72 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (Asst. Surgeon A. Brebner H*Ms. 55th Regt.), <i>heavy edge wear, good fine</i> | £280-320 |
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Alexander Brebner was born on 17 October 1840 and was educated at Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon on 14 April 1863 and embarked for India that same year as a Medical Officer to the 55th Regiment. An account of his good work during the Bhootan operations is to be found in The 55th in India, 1863-69:

‘For several months it (Bhutan Fever) clung to the Regiment most tenaciously; the hospital became full - there was not a vacant berth; in one month there were 400 admissions, and, for many days, the sick state showed around 100 and upwards, irrespective of 40 or 60 convalescents who attended daily, or twice or thrice a week.

The medical attendants had a hard time of it; Dr. Parr being sick, and Dr. Randall with the depot at Lucknow, during this most trying time, the whole of the medical work and responsibility fell entirely upon Assistant Surgeon Brebner, who was happily found equal to so great an emergency; besides the hospital, there were sick women and children in barracks, and officers in the bungalows about the station; all required attendance, and, by his almost unrelenting work, day and night, received it. With the consent of General Hume, a memorandum - “Preservation of Health, and Guidance for Men Falling Ill”, written by Dr. Brebner, was posted in all the barrack rooms, and proved of much service.’

Promoted Surgeon-Major in 1876 and Lieutenant-Colonel from 14 April 1883, Brebner died at West Newport, Fife, on 30 March 1913; sold with copied research.

73	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (4234. H Lovegrove H.M.’s 80th. Regt.), naming rather heavily struck, <i>very fine</i>	£160-200
74	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (535 Pte. J. Lacum 2d. Bn. L’pool R.), <i>suspension a little slack, nearly extremely fine</i>	£120-160
75	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (493 Pte. H. G. Cawdron 2nd. Bn. Norf. R.), <i>very fine and better</i>	£160-180
76	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (2287 Rifleman Mahabir Thapa, 1st Bn. 2nd Gurkha Regt), <i>tightened suspension claw and slack suspension post, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£110-130
77	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5, bronze (Bhisti Kirru, 1st Bn. 1st Gurkhas), <i>minor official correction to surname and spots of verdigris / wear to reverse, otherwise nearly very fine</i>	£100-120
x78	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5, bronze issue (2393 Muleteer Ewan Din Comst Transport Dept Bl), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
79	India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7 (1624 Sapper Rajoo Pillai No. 6 Coy Q.O.S. & M.), <i>officially re-engraved naming, lacquered, good fine</i>	£40-60
x80	India General Service 1854-95, 4 clasps, Naga-1879-80, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Hazara 1891 (353 Sepoy Yar Khan. Khailer Rifles), <i>slack suspension and worn naming, fine</i>	£140-180
71	Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (2005 Patk. Shannon H.Ms. 27th. Regt.), <i>nearly very fine and better</i>	£140-160
72	Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Sowar Mosullum Khan 1st. Irregular Cavy.), <i>officially engraved naming in running script, edge bruising, nearly very fine</i>	£140-180
x83	Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Serjt. Edwd. Holman, Royal Engrs.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£400-500

Edward Holman was born at Portsea, Portsmouth in 1824, gaining civilian employment as a carpenter. He joined the Royal Engineers as a Bugler at Woolwich on 23 December 1840, becoming a Sapper on 1 July 1848. From 1 February 1857 he served as a Sergeant with the 23rd Company, Royal Engineers. This unit sailed to China in early 1857. On reaching Singapore it was diverted to Calcutta, joining Sir Colin Campbell’s force for the Second Relief of Lucknow. On 18 November, while supervising efforts to blow up the Moti Mahal - the last mutineer stronghold between Campbell’s force and the besieged Residency - Holman received a musket-ball in the right elbow (*London Gazette*, 9 February 1858). His right arm was amputated, and he was invalided home on 21 November.

Holman was discharged at Chatham on 1 March 1859, judged as being ‘unfit for further service’. In retirement he lived at Reigate, Surrey; sold with copied discharge papers.



- 84 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Jas. Hawley 3rd. Bn. Pce. Cs. Rifle Brigade.), *last letter of first name officially re-impressed, light edge wear from contact at 3 o'clock, otherwise very fine*

£240-280



- 85 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow (John Traynor, 84th Regt.), *good very fine*

£400-500

Provenance:
Baldwin's, October 1972.

- 86 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (John Carty. 59th Regt.), *officially impressed naming, light contact marks, very fine*

£200-260

John Carty was born at Kilmain, Ireland in 1831. By the time of his discharge at Burnley after 21 years, he had completed 11 years' service overseas. These included 2 years 292 days in Hong Kong, 182 days in Canton (Medal & clasp), 2 years 330 days in the Cape, 1 year 197 days in Ceylon and 3 years 259 days in the East Indies. Carty appeared five times in the defaulters' book and was also in possession the L.S. & G.C. and five good conduct badges; sold with copied discharge papers.

- 87 New Zealand 1845-66, undated (**2564 J. McMullin 65th Foot**), officially impressed naming, *attractively toned, the reverse with a die flaw, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £240-280
- The 65th (2nd Yorkshire, North Riding) Regiment of Foot served in New Zealand from 1846 to 1865, having embarked for New South Wales aboard *Java* as a convict guard. During the defence of Camerontown in September 1863 two men of the regiment, Colour-Sergeant Edward McKenna and Lance-Corporal John Ryan, were awarded the V.C.
- 88 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1864 (**780 J Howarth, 40th Regt.**), *very fine* £340-380
- 33 Medals dated '1864' to the 40th Regiment.
- J. Howarth** was born in 1840 at Castleton, Rochdale and enlisted in the 40th Foot in April 1858, stating his trade as 'Woolen Weaver'.
- 89 The Canada General Service Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Anthony Cope, Bt.



Canada General Service 1866-70, 2 clasps, Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 (Lt. Anthony Cope, 1st Batt. (P.C.O.)), *an official but later impressed issue, good very fine*

£300-350

Anthony Cope does not appear on the published roll, or not at least under the Rifle Brigade, but his part in the Fenian operations of 1866 and 1870 is confirmed in the following - charming - obituary notice published in *The Rifle Brigade Chronicle* of 1932:

'Tony Cope, who died at the ripe old age of 90 years, must have been nearly the oldest living Rifleman, and very few are left who actually served with him. Born in 1842, he joined the Regiment as Ensign in October 1860, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1865, Captain 1872, Major 1881 and Lieutenant-Colonel 1890, retiring in May of that year. From May 1875 to November 1881 he held the appointment of Adjutant of Volunteers on the Isle of Wight.

He served with the Regiment in Canada against the Fenians and received the Medal with clasps 1866 and 1870; he also served with the 2nd Battalion in Ashantee in 1874 and received the Medal and clasp 'Coomassie'. During that campaign he distinguished himself when in command of a post on the line of communication which was heavily attacked.

When the writer joined the 2nd Battalion from India at Cork in 1882, Cope was serving with them, and he remained with the Battalion whilst it was at the Curragh, Aldershot and Woolwich, being transferred to the 3rd Battalion about 1887. He was a very keen, smart soldier and devoted to the Regiment. One of the kindest of men, he was most cheery and a delightful companion.

It is sad to think that his life's ambition to command a battalion was never fulfilled, a disappointment which he felt very keenly. The writer cannot recollect at this distance of time whether he was actually retired for age, or whether he retired voluntarily on seeing that owing to age he had no chance of obtaining command of a battalion. At all events, it was a real grief to him, but to the last he took the greatest interest in all that concerned the Regiment.

When he retired he lived for many years at his beautiful place at Bramshill; eventually however he made the place over to his son and resided, for a large part of his time, in London. He died at Bramshill on 7 November 1932.'

Cope succeeded his father as 13th Baronet in 1892.



Cataloguer's note:

Bramshill House, near Hartley Wintney in Hampshire, is one of the largest and most important Jacobean prodigy house mansions in England and was built in the early 17th century by Baron Edward la Zouche of Haringworth; among the 14 ghosts reputed to haunt the house is that of a bride who accidentally locked herself in a chest on her wedding night and was not found until 50 years later.

Sir John Cope purchased the property in 1699, and his descendants occupied the premises until 1935. The Cope family shortened the wings on the south side in 1703, converted most of the chapel to a drawing room and introduced a mezzanine on the west side during the 18th century. They were responsible for much of the interior, with significant renovation work done in the 19th century and in 1920. After his victory over Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington was offered his choice of house by Parliament; he visited Bramshill but in 1817 chose Stratfield Saye instead. For further details, see:

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

N.B.

The recipient's Ashantee Medal 1873-74, clasp, Coomassie, was sold by Dix Noonan Webb on 13 December 2001 (Lot 292).

90

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**2361 Pte. A. Sylvester. 2-21st Foot.**), *refixed suspension and the reverse with traces of old brooch-mounting, edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£200-300

Abner Sylvester was born at Brownhills, Lichfield, Staffordshire and enlisted in January 1878, aged 18 years. He transferred to the 21st Foot in South Africa in the following year, direct from an appointment in 61st Brigade and was subsequently present in operations in Zululand in 1879 (Medal & clasp) and the Transvaal in 1880. A tour of duty in the East Indies having followed, he returned home in early 1884 and was placed on the Army reserve in January 1890; sold with copied service record and medal roll verification.



- x91 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', *good very fine* £400-500
Ex Terry Sole & Jack Wade Collections.
- Despite the inscription stating that he was killed at Bronkhorstspuit, Private J. McCormack does not appear to be listed as a casualty. The 94th lost a great number of officers and men at this action, killed, wounded or taken prisoner.
- 92 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1118 **Pte. C. Baker. 2/7th Foot.**), *good very fine* £160-180
Charles Baker died at Kandahar on 6 September 1880. He had joined the 2nd Battalion at Bombay in the previous year; sold with copied muster and medal roll verification.
- 93 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (42962. **Pte. W. H. Stansbury. 85th Foot.**), *extremely fine* £80-120
- 94 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (41. **Pte. G. Fairburne. 59th. Foot.**), *polished, light edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £160-200
- x95 Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (Sepoy Roopa. 30th Regt. N.I.), *worn overall, partially obscuring naming, fair to fine* £120-140
- 96 Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (F. I. Kelly Ord: H.M.S. "Northumberland".), *contact marks, part obscuring ship's name, good fine* £60-80
- 97 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (134, **Pte. A. Ward, 2/Manch: R.**), *good very fine* £70-90
- x98 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (382.. **G. Browning 2/Cdm. Gds.**), *edge bruising, pitting, fair to fine* £80-100

99	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (2438 G. Meads. 2/York & Lanc. R.), <i>heavy contact marks, with rank almost completely obscured, nearly very fine</i> Provenance: Baldwin's, April 1965.	£120-160
100	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (1150. Pte. W. Robinson. 1/Yorks: R.), <i>heavy pitting from Star, nearly very fine</i>	£70-90
101	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (1098. Pte. J. Kenney. 2/D of Corn: L.I.), <i>heavy pitting from star, nearly very fine</i>	£70-90
102	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (2376 Pte. J. Sines. 20th. Hussars.), <i>heavy wear to naming, contact marks and pitting, fine</i>	£40-60
103	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Toski 1889, named in Arabic script, <i>tightened suspension claw, light contact marks and polished, nearly very fine</i>	£180-220
104	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Toski 1889, Gemaizah 1888, named in Arabic script, <i>contact marks, otherwise good very fine</i> The Arabic script is believed to translate as 'Saraj Rkad'.	£180-220
105	Khedive's Star 1882, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
106	Khedive's Star 1882 (2), bronze, unnamed as issued, <i>nearly extremely fine (2)</i>	£50-70
107	Khedive's Star 1882; Khedive's Star 1884-6, <i>the second with broken suspension, fine or better (2)</i>	£30-50
108	Khedive's Star 1884-6, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-60
109	British South Africa Company's Medal 1890-97, for Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (Trooper G. E. Benton. Victoria Column.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£300-350
110	British South Africa Company's Medal 1890-97, for Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (Troopr. W. H. Kenney. Salisbury Horse.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£300-350
111	British South Africa Company's Medal 1890-97, for Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (Troopr. W. A. Venables, U.V.), <i>contact marks, edge bruising and polished, good fine</i>	£340-380
112	Central Africa 1891-98, no clasp (Sepoy Harnam Singh. 32nd Bl. Infy.), <i>re-riveted swivel ring suspension, engraved in running script, very fine</i>	£400-500
113	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (57496 Pte. E. Cross 1st Bn. Gord. Hrs), <i>suspension a little slack, very fine</i>	£110-130
114	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (5543 Pte. F. Carbary 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir. Regt.), <i>good very fine</i>	£100-120
115	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Jamdr Ganda Singh 10th Bn. Lcrs.), <i>edge bruising, polished, good fine</i>	£40-60
x116	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (1620 Lce. Naik Kripal Singh 14th Sikhs.), <i>light contact marks, otherwise nearly very fine or better</i>	£70-90
x117	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (2463 Rifln. Mohamad Abzul. 123rd Outrams Rifles), <i>edge bruising and scratches and nicks to obverse, fine</i>	£40-50
x118	A rare bronze India General Service Medal for the Defence of Chitral awarded to Dooly Bearer Yamaladi Istharee, Madras Commissariat Department India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Chitral 1895, bronze (644 Dooly Bearer Yamaladi Istharee Comt. Transpt. Dept. Madras), <i>nearly extremely fine and rare</i> According to Younghusband's <i>The Relief of Chitral</i> there were seven Commissariat and Transport followers present at the defence of Chitral, all of whom would have received bronze awards.	£1,600-1,800

- x119 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral, bronze issue (**Lieut. Lord Inglis. 1st. Bn. Gordon Highrs**), officially re-engraved naming, *good very fine and worthy of study* £40-60
- The exact nature of this award remains unconfirmed. It is perhaps made in respect of a Regimental mascot or to the locally-employed followers of a British Officer. The cataloguer is also aware of events during which bronze awards, held in stock and unissued, were named for Regimental occasions.
- x120 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral, bronze (**4214 Bullock Driver Chandu Bl. Sappers & Miners**), officially engraved naming, *claw tightened, heavily polished, fine* £40-60
- 121 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (**3479 Pte. A. Lyons 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir: Regt.**), *very fine* £120-150
- 122 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**4532 Pte. J. Grace 2d. Bn. Derby: Regt.**), *suspension a little slack, contact marks, good fine* £70-90
- x123 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, bronze (**337 Dooly bearer Mola C. J. Deptt.**), officially engraved naming, *good very fine* £60-80
- x124 India General Service 1895-1902, V.R., 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98 (**2. Sepoy. Mi. Shah, Kurrum. Militia.**), *number and rank officially re-engraved, very fine* £100-120
- x125 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, Tirah 1897-98, bronze issue (**Driver Hakim, 1st Patiala I.S. Infy.**), *nearly very fine* £120-160



- 126 India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Malakand 1897, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2, bronze (**Cook Gobindu, 38th Bl. Infy.**), *nearly very fine* £120-140
- 127 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (**5279. Pte T. Salisbury, 2/Lan: Fus:**), *contact marks and edge wear, good fine* £80-120
- x128 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 6 clasps, Firket, Hafir, Sudan 1897, Khartoum, Gedaref, Sudan 1899, as awarded to a Sudanese soldier, Mahmoud Badi, who by process of deduction would have fought with either the 10th or 11th Sudanese Infantry, *the upper four clasps attached to the lower two by unofficial rivets, very fine* £180-220
- x129 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**22 Pte. J. Hazel. Cala T.G.**), *very fine* £50-70
- 130 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3803 Coy. Sejt. Major W. W. Davies, A.S.C.**), *toned, good very fine* £60-80
- 131 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Laing's Nek (**6225 Pte. J. Hopwood, Scottish Rifles**), *nearly extremely fine and somewhat scarce as a single clasp* £80-120
- 132 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**7014 Gnr. W. Baldwin, 63rd Coy. R.G.A.**), *good very fine* £70-90

William Baldwin was born at Bermondsey, London in 1877. A Blacksmith by trade, he attested for the Royal Artillery in November 1894. Baldwin would see overseas service in Malta, Jamaica, and in South Africa, December 1901-November 1902 before being discharged in 1906 ; sold with copied service papers and roll extracts.

- 133 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**1716 Pte. G. Eades, 2nd Wilts: Regt.**), *good very fine* £50-70
- 134 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**1074 Pte. A. Griffin, Rifle Brigade**), *nearly very fine* £60-80
The recipient was taken P.O.W. at Rietfontein on 7 July 1900, whilst serving with the 4th Rifle Brigade; he was later released.
- 135 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**4356 Pte. H. B. Harding, 16th Lancers**), *good very fine* £70-90
- x136 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg (**Major. R. E. Molesworth, R.A.M.C.**), *unofficial clasp rivets, good very fine and toned* £180-220
Robert Everard Molesworth was born on 7 July 1861, the son of Major-General Hickman Thomas Molesworth and Marinanne Lindsay. He married firstly, Katharine Isabella Allan in 1889 and subsequently served in the South African War, where he was present at the Relief of Kimberley and Operations in the Orange Free State, including operations at Paardeberg from 17 to 26 February. Robert married secondly, Gladys Law in 1908. He was registered as a Licentiate, Royal College of Physicians, London, and was also a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He retired in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and died in 1941; sold with copied research.
- 137 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**27297 Tpr: J. W. Green. 10th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**), *nearly very fine and better* £60-80
- 138 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast (**1370 Pte. E. Deevey. RI: Irish Regt.**), *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £70-90
- 139 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**1070 Pte. M. McCullough, Lanc: Fus:**), *light scratches, otherwise very fine* £60-80
- 140 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**965 Pte. L. Duffy, I: Yk: & Lanc: Regt.**), *extremely fine* £100-120
- 141 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**5821 Pte. W. Elliott, York: Regt.**), *light polishing, nearly very fine* £80-100
- 142 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**1920 Pte. P. Duignan. 1st. Connaught Rang:**), *minor edge nicks, otherwise very fine* £80-100
- 143 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**7176 Pte. H. Fleming. K.R.R.C.**), *good very fine* £70-90
Henry Fleming was born at Kentish Town, London in 1873. He enlisted in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in July 1892, stating his trade as a plumber's labourer and served with them in South Africa (Queen's Medal & 6 clasps, King's Medal & 2 clasps); sold with copied attestation papers.
- 144 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**5537 Pte. J. Wall. RI. Dublin Fus:**), *good very fine* £120-150
John Wall was born at Tipperary in 1877 and enlisted in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in November 1895. Having completed his training and whilst serving at home, he was placed under arrest in October 1896 for having struck a senior officer. Imprisoned from 16 October 1896-2 April 1897, Wall was re-appointed Private and served in South Africa (Medal & 6 clasps) and the East Indies; sold with extracts from service record.
- x145 King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (**712 Condtr: T. Wright. A.S.C.**), *replacement retaining rod, very fine* £60-80

- 146 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**13691 Dvr. J. Pier. A.S.C.**), *very fine* £50-70
- 147 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**4556 Pte. F. Harding. 16th. Lancers.**), *good very fine* £40-50
- x148 Anglo-Boer Oorlog Medal 1899-1902 (**Burger J. J L Prinsloo**), *officially re-impressed initials, nearly very fine and better* £50-70
- Joseph Johannes Loues Prinsloo** joined the Middelburg Commando in May 1901, just short of his 16th birthday. Blackwood Camp - 15 kilometres north of Balmoral - is noted in his service application and it is likely that he started his commando-life there; General Benjamin Johannes Viljoen encamped at Blackwood for a period from 24 April 1901. Sold with copy of the recipient's 'Vorm B', death notice and extracts from *My Reminiscences of the Anglo-Boer War* by Viljoen.
- 149 China 1900, no clasp (**L. G. Harding, Ord., H.M.S. Endymion.**), *better than very fine* £120-160
- 150 China 1900, no clasp (**A — ger, A.B., H.M.S. Marathon.**), *name partially erased, otherwise nearly very fine* £40-60
- 151 China 1900, no clasp (**2443 Sepoy Narayan Singh 14th Sikhs**), *edge bruising, polished, nearly very fine* £80-120

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- 152 *'Appointed as the [Hong Kong and Shanghai] Bank's representative in China, Tweed was in that country during the Boxer rising of 1900. His energy and foresight saved all the bank's property during that terrible time, and he took a prominent part in the defence of the British Legation. Once his horse was shot under him, and twice he extinguished fires started on the Legation roof with bullets whizzing around him. Another signal service was a daring sortie which distracted the attention of the Chinamen from the advancing relief force. For all this he received the recognition of the Government, together with a handsome monetary gift from the bank.'*

James Tweed's obituary notice, 1928, refers.

A fine 'Defence of Legations' China Medal awarded to James Tweed, senior representative of the Honk Kong and Shanghai Bank in Pekin and a prominent defender



China 1900, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations (J. K. Tweed), *officially re-impressed naming, good very fine and rare*

£1,800-2,200

James K. Tweed appears on an official Foreign Office roll of civilians entitled to the above Medal & clasp; T.N.A. FO/17/1720, refers.

The following obituary notice appeared in a Northern Irish newspaper in 1928:

'DEATH OF MR. JAS. K. TWEED - THE BOXER RISING RECALLED

The death has occurred at his residence in London of Mr. James K. Tweed, a Ballymoney man whose mid-life was full of thrills. He was the son of Mr. John Tweed, Charles Street, and received his early education at the Methodist School, and later became a teacher. While engaged in his profession in Dublin, he was offered and accepted an appointment in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in London.

Appointed as the Bank's representative in China, he was in that country during the Boxer rising of 1900. His energy and foresight saved all the bank's property during that terrible time, and he took a prominent part in the defence of the British Legation. Once his horse was shot under him, and twice he extinguished fires started on the Legation roof with bullets whizzing around him. Another signal service was a daring sortie which distracted the attention of the Chinamen from the advancing relief force. For all this he received the recognition of the Government, together with a handsome monetary gift from the bank. Latterly, he was directing the operations of a large concern in Shanghai. One of his brothers is the Rev. Robert Tweed, Newton Hamilton and Clarksbridge, while another is Mr. John Tweed, Mayor of Angorettia, Australia. His only sister is Mrs. James Rankin, Belfast.

Tweed - September 29, 1928, at his residence, The Thatched Cottage, Newmarket, James Kirkpatrick Tweed, of Shanghai, third son of John Tweed, Ballymoney. Funeral from Belfast (Liverpool Boat), at 9 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, 3rd October, for family burying ground, Kilraughts, passing Kilraughts Road end, Ballymoney, at 11:30 a.m.' Further evidence of Tweed's gallant service is to be found in an account of the siege written by his Hong Kong and Shanghai junior partner, Arthur Brent, and in other published sources:



‘All hands to the pump’

‘The Boxers, supported by regular Chinese forces, began the siege of the Legations in June 1900. The Peking agency was in the charge of Mr. J. K. Tweed, a young man who had come East only in 1894; he was assisted by Mr. Arthur D. Brent, who had come East even more recently in 1897. Both gentlemen had some knowledge of the Chinese language and had been first assigned to Peking to improve on their elementary studies in London. They had handled the routine banking business while Hillier had been primarily concerned with loan negotiations. The Bank’s Peking office had burned down some two months before the uprising had begun. When the troubles broke out Tweed decided to move the cash into the safer British Legation compound. Accordingly a cart was hired, and while Tweed whipped on the camel, Brent ran along behind and picked up the dollars or bullion that fell out of holes made by snipers’ bullets.’

Brent wrote his graphic account of the siege for Reuters and it was published under the title ‘The Siege of Peking by one who went through it, Diary of a besieged resident’, in the *London Daily News* on 16 October 1900. By chance his mother had been visiting him in Peking, and she too endured the siege; like many of the ladies, Brent reported, she bore up well in the crisis but suffered a relapse shortly thereafter.

For their part in protecting the Bank’s interests throughout the siege, the Board of Directors awarded £750 and £500 to Tweed and Brent respectively, and their personal losses were met under the terms of the indemnity.

N.B.

Brent’s personal papers are now held in Hong Kong Bank Group archives.

Please see Lot 779 for the recipient’s miniature dress medal.

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| 153 | Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, B.C.A. 1899-1900 (49 Pte. Jacob., 1st K. A. Rifles), <i>very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| 154 | Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Uganda 1900 (206 Rifleman Shah Nawiz Khan, Uganda Rif.), <i>light contact marks, very fine</i> | £240-280 |



- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 155 | Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (581. Hadadi. Fadala.), locally impressed naming, <i>very fine</i> | £70-90 |
|-----|---|--------|

Accompanying roll extract confirms Medal & clasp entitlement with the East African Rifles.

- 156 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1901 (**Jemadar Seyed Mohomed, Somali Levy**), with original riband, *very fine* £300-350
- Awarded for the expedition against Muhammed bin Abdullah, who had opened his account against the British by waging war in 1899.



- 157 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia (717 Corpl: **Dondoli. 2nd C.A.R.**), high relief bust, *light contact marks, very fine* £200-240
- Dondoli**, son of Seulu, of the Atouza tribe enlisted in the Central African Rifles in March 1899. Promoted Lance-Corporal in November 1899 and Corporal in June 1900, he served with 'G' Company, 2nd Battalion during the Gambia operations, being present for the action at Dumbutu, 11 January 1901; sold with copied service record.
- 158 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Aro 1901-1902 (1810 Pte. **Imoru Ijesha. S. Nigeria Regt.**), *very fine* £120-150



- 159 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria (1185 Pte. **Serike Ayede. S. Nigeria Regt.**), high relief bust, *very fine* £200-240
- 286 'S. Nigeria' clasps awarded to the Southern Nigeria Regiment for the Ishan and Ulia expeditions under the command of Captain W. C. G. Henneker, Connaught Rangers. Heavy fighting took place March-May, with casualties of 3 killed in action and a further 22 wounded.



- 160 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1902 (2 Carrier Dangalladimah. No. 1 Bty: N.N.R.), *good very fine* £180-220
146 'N. Nigeria 1902' clasps to the Batteries of the North Nigeria Regiment.
- 161 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria (47 Gnr: Sodayi. N. Nigeria Regt.), *good very fine* £160-200
- 162 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (G. Williams, Armr. H.M.S. Hussar.), *contact marks, nearly very fine* £80-120
145 'Somaliland 1902-04' clasps to H.M.S. Hussar.
- 163 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (1042 Pte. Adetunde, N.N. Regt.), *good very fine* £160-200



- 164 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kissi 1905 (905 Pte. Satdu Lokkoh. S. L. Bn. W.A.F.F.), *contact marks, very fine* £240-280
348 'Kissi 1905' clasps awarded in total.

The operations commenced following continued slaving and attacks from Chiefs Kafura and Fassalokoh from the French-held Liberia into Sierra Leone. The French approved the expedition and under the command of Major Palmer, the column moved off. Having stockaded camps, patrols went out to find action. They did not have to wait long, for a two-hour battle was had with the Kissi at Komendi in Chief Kafura's district, resulting in the tribesmen withdrawing and the village being burnt. Kafura fled to exile.

Attention next moved to Chief Fassalokoh, with the column marching through torrential rains to reach Kaduma, only to find the Chief was nowhere to be seen. His tribesmen attacked the column by night at We and wounded Lieutenant Haseldine in the process. With little more to be done, the expedition moved back toward Wulade to install a new Chief in place of Kafura, thereby ending its objectives.

- 165 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1905 (**274 L. Cpl. Tavan Chawaka, E.A.P.F.**), *edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £240-280
135 'East Africa 1905' clasps to the East Africa Police.

- 166 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nandi 1905-06 (**185 Pte. Binamu. 1/K.A.R.**), *polished and sometime cleaned, good fine* £100-140
With copied roll extract.

- 167 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria 1905-06 (**2764 Pte. Balogun Igbirra. S. N. Regt.**), *very fine* £160-200

Awarded for the operations which followed the murder of Owerri District Medical Officer, Dr. Stewart. Having lost his way whilst on his bicycle through the bush, the exact details of his death remain a mystery. Some reports suggest he was murdered as he slept, others say he was savagely cut to death, with pieces of his body eaten as 'juju' whilst being carried from village to village, until finally decapitated and eaten. The result was the whole district took up arms. Severe fighting continued until the troops had captured, tried and hung all those who had been involved. By the close of play the columns had covered well over 1,000 miles, earning two D.S.O.'s at the cost of 1 killed besides 5 officers and 58 other ranks wounded. As for poor Stewart, his skull and bones, minus the hands and left leg were recovered for burial at Calabar (*Africa General Service Medals*, Magor, refers).



- 168 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1906 (**3752 Pte. Amodu Yelwa. 2/N. N. Regt.**), *nearly extremely fine* £140-180
153 'N. Nigeria 1906' clasps to the 2nd Battalion, North Nigeria Regiment, the scarcest of the three Battalions present.

During the operations of February-April 1906, the 2nd Battalion was present in the actions against the Satiru rebels and the Emir of Hadeija. During the former, Lieutenant F. E. Blackwood was killed in action.

- 169 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria 1906 (**181 Pte. Popoola Ofa, S.N. Regt.**), *obverse with surface scratches through cleaning, good fine* £120-160

Provenance:
Ex-Richard Magor Collection.

This clasp was awarded to all those who served under Captain W. C. E. Rudkin, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, in punitive operations against the Owa and the Ekumeku ("The Silent Ones"), between June and August 1906, the whole to avenge the murder of Mr. O. S. Crewe-Read, an Assistant District Commissioner.

Magor states: 'The whole district was up in arms and the Owa, who were well armed with Dane guns, were operating from thick bush and were hard to locate. There was very severe fighting around Agbor on 11 June where the rebels had gathered in great force and this determined resistance continued into July. By this time half of Rudkin's men were casualties ... This expedition was involved in some of the heaviest bush fighting and casualties were high with 3 British Officers wounded and 12 other ranks killed and 193 wounded.'

- 170 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (**239426 T. Mahoney, Ord. H.M.S. Hyacinth**), *number with minor official correction, otherwise very fine* £80-120
- Thomas Mahoney** was born at Aldershot, Hampshire in May 1891 and enlisted in the Royal Navy in April 1908. He served aboard *Hyacinth* during the Somaliland operations, before transferring ashore to *Pembroke* prior to the Great War. Whilst at *Pembroke* it was brought to the attention of the Royal Navy by Scotland Yard that Mahoney had ‘...forwarded tampered copy of SC of Walker 223665’. He was invalided in March 1913 due to tobacco poisoning and was discharged on account of myosia of both eyes in November 1915; sold with copied service record.
- 171 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (**279 Bglr: Zazembe. C. Coy. 1/K.A.R.**), *rather polished and edge wear, good fine* £70-90
- Zazembe** was born in 1890 at Nkupa, the son of Sinji, a member of Chief Chemalinda’s Yao tribe. Enlisting in October 1908 and having served in East Africa, he saw action during the Great War (entitled to Pair) and was discharged in January 1917. During his career, Zazembe appears on the defaulters sheet on a number of occasions, including ‘being in correspondance with prisoners relating to escape’, ‘absenting himself from his guard till found in the lines dressed in plain clothes’ and ‘stealing ammuniton and hiding it on the range’; sold with copied service record.
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- 172 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Shimber Berris 1914-15 (**374 Sepoy Haider Khan. Ind: Con: K.A.R.**), *edge cuts, nearly very fine* £240-280
- 173 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (**K.19873 W. C. Bolton, Lg. Sto. H.M.S. Clio**), *contact marks, very fine* £160-200
- 117 ‘Somaliland 1920’ clasps to H.M.S. *Clio*, with a further 30 to locally recruited seedies.
- William Charles Bolton** was born at Ilford, London in August 1889 and enlisted in the Royal Navy in July 1913. He served aboard *Blenheim* April 1914-July 1917, during which period the Blake-class cruiser served in the Gallipoli operations, following which she conveyed the body of Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister of Canada to Halifax. Bolton subsequently served aboard *Grasshopper* and *Clio* for the Somaliland operations, before being discharged time expired from his old friend *Blenheim* in July 1925; sold with copied service record.
- 174 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**22991270 Pte. W. Blackburn. K.O.Y.L.I.**), *nearly extremely fine* £50-70
- 175 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland, bronze issue (**Cook Mohamed. 101st Gren:**), *a little worn overall, nearly very fine* £100-140
- 176 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04, bronze issue (**Artificer Shahab Din. Engr. F.P.**), *a little worn overall, nearly very fine* £120-140
- 177 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04, bronze issue (**Servt: Umar Bakhsh. Mil Base Depot.**), *very fine* £60-80

- 178 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10, bronze issue (**Cook Hashim Ali. 6/K.A.R.**), *good very fine* £180-220
With copied roll verification.
- 179 Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (1563 Sepoy Shib Dayal. 52nd Sikhs), *disc loose on claw, edge bruising, good fine* £70-90
- 180 Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, N. Nigeria 1903, N. Nigeria 1904 (2340 Pte. Momo Keffi. N. N. Regt.), *good very fine* £140-180



- 181 Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi, bronze issue (28 Cooly. Kapur Singh. 25th Punjabis.), *light contact marks, nearly very fine and rare* £500-600
- 182 Africa General Service 1902-56, 3 clasps, N. Nigeria, N. Nigeria 1903-04, N. Nigeria 1904 (2106 Pte. Musa Katsena N. Nigeria Regt.), *unofficial rivets between first and second clasps, number and name officially, but locally re-impressed, remnants of previous naming present, regiment unobscured, pitting, fine* £70-90



- 183 Africa General Service 1902-56, 5 clasps, Aro 1901-1902, S. Nigeria 1903, S. Nigeria 1903-04, S. Nigeria 1904, S. Nigeria 1904-05 (406 Pte. Manasara Buzu. Lagos Bn: W.A.F.F.), *suspension a little slack, contact marks, nearly very fine* £300-400



184	Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze (Spr. Sedi 1st S. & M.), <i>good very fine</i> A sweeper.	£100-120
185	Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, bronze (Cooly Amar Singh Chottri, S. & T. Corps), <i>very fine</i>	£220-260
x186	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (1626 Sepoy Gujar Khan. 54th. Sikhs.), engraved in running script, <i>toned, very fine</i>	£20-30
x187	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Ribaldar Nauroz Khan, Khy: Rifles.), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£20-30
188	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (9731 L. Corpl. T. Brown, I/Duke of Wellington's Regt.), <i>nearly very fine</i> Provenance: Baldwin's, January 1967.	£20-30
x189	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (5085 L. Nk. Haidar Ali, Kurram Militia.), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£20-30
x190	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (1537 Dfdr. Muhd. Khan, 28/Cavy.), <i>officially renamed, good fine and better</i>	£20-30
191	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2743 Bugler Thaman Singh, 1/35/Sikhs.), <i>number officially re-impressed and scratches to edge, very fine</i>	£20-30
192	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (7763 Rfmn Dalbahadur Gurung, 2-8 G.R.), <i>good fine</i>	£20-30
x193	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (1722 Sep. Ram Ditta, 3-12 F.F.R.), <i>polished, good fine</i>	£20-30
194	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6005927 Pte. R. Jones, Essex R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
195	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (7111446 Pte. E. Richmond, Essex R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
196	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (6006115 Pte. H. Burford, Essex R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30

- 197 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**749349 Pte. E. Woods, Essex. R.**), *very fine* £20-30
- 198 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**6005155 Cpl. K. Matthams, Essex R.**), *good very fine* £20-30
- 199 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**9353 Sep. Sakhi Ditta, 5-13 F. F. Rif.**), *good fine or better* £20-30
- 200 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**9795 Sep. Sham Singh, 10-11 Sikh R.**), *toned, officially re-impressed and worn naming, nearly very fine* £15-20
- 201 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**Pte. Follr. Khan Zaman.**), *minor edge bruise, very fine* £20-30
- 202 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**3521818 Pte. L. Ketley., Manch. R.**), *official corrections, very fine* £50-70



- 203 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze (**Tempy. Bearer Kaka, No. 2 Co. A.B. Corps**), *surface scratches to obverse, edge bruising, good fine* £30-50
Army Bearer Corps.
- 204 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (**804 Sepoy Pahlwan, 1/151/Sikh Infy.**), *nearly very fine* £30-50
- x205 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (**1685 Sep. Sher Ghulam, S.W. Scouts.**), *nearly very fine* £60-80
- 206 1914 Star (**10011 Bndsmn: E. Thomas, 1/R.W. Fus:**), *very fine* £30-40
Ernest Thomas served in France from 6 October 1914.
- 207 1914-15 Star (**EB. 381 T. Dean, E.R.A., R.N.R.**), *good very fine* £10-15
Thomas Dean enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1904. His subsequent wartime appointments included the armed merchant cruiser H.M.S. *Patuca* and the light cruiser H.M.S. *Castor*, and he was demobilised in January 1919; sold with copied service record.
- x208 1914-15 Star (**11794 L.Sjt. W. J. Little, S. Lan:R.**), *very fine* £20-30
William John Little lived at 3 Laurel Road, Birkenhead, Cheshire, and worked as a journalist on the staff of the *Birkenhead News*. He enlisted at Liverpool in the 6th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, a detachment of which was commanded by Captain Clement Attlee, the future Prime Minister, and served in the Gallipoli Campaign from 1 July 1915. He was killed in action on 10 August 1915, following two days of heavy fighting: during the night of the 9th-10th the Turks heavily bombarded the positions of the South Lancashire Regiment, and then led a direct assault at 4.45 a.m. with the aim of capturing the high ground. It is likely that William was killed during this sustained attack. He is commemorated on the Helles Memorial.

- x209 1914-15 Star (11134 Pte. **M. Jennings, S. Lan. R.**), *good very fine* £20-30
Martin Jennings served with the South Lancashire Regiment during the Gallipoli Campaign from 26 June 1915. He subsequently transferred to the Manchester Regiment and was discharged Class 'Z' on 31 March 1919; sold with copied *MIC*.
- x210 1914-15 Star (20058 Pte. **J. C. Redfern, L'Pool R.**), *good very fine* £20-30
Joseph C. Redfern was born in Birkenhead and lived there prior to the outbreak of the Great War. He joined the 13th Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment and served in France from 25 September 1915. He was killed in action on 14 July 1916 - during the opening day of the Battle of Bazentin Ridge - and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.
- x211 1914-15 Star (12/1048 Sjt. **E. H. M. Cohen, N.Z.E.F.**), *good very fine* £30-50
Ernest Henry Melmott Cohen served with the Auckland Regiment, N.Z.E.F., under the alias 'Drummond'. He died of wounds on 10 August 1915, likely received in the preceding days when New Zealand forces attacked, captured and then attempted to hold the high peak of Chunuk Bair in the face of repeated Turkish counter-attacks. The son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cohen, of Darley Chambers, 156 King Street, Sydney, Australia, he is commemorated at the Embarkation Pier Cemetery.
- x212 1914-15 Star (No. 74 **Bhishti Natthura, Bikaner Camel Corps.**), *good very fine and scarce* £20-30
The Bikaner Camel Corps was founded by Maharajah Ganga Singh of the Indian state of Bikaner; the corps distinguished itself in the Suez Canal operations in 1915, when it routed the opposing Turkish forces in a 'camel cavalry charge'.



- 213 1914-15 Star (**Bearer Haidar, Cps. of Guides Cavy. F.F.**), *very fine and scarce* £20-30
- x214 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Lieut. C. H Woodhouse.**), *bent suspension bar, severe edge bruising and worn overall, good fine* £40-60

Charles Hall Woodhouse was born on 15 April 1891 and spent his childhood at Blandford in Dorset, a member of the brewing dynasty founded by Charles Hall in 1777 and part-purchased by Edward Woodhouse in 1859.

Having enlisted in the Dorsetshire Regiment at the start of the Great War, he was captured during an early morning attack at Violaines in the Pas-de-Calais on 22 October 1914. The *History of the Dorsetshire Regiment 1914-19* takes up the story:

'Lieutenant C. H. Woodhouse had been sent forward in the early morning with a machine-gun to find a position to sweep the road running north out of Violaines. He subsequently fired the machine-gun, but it 'fired badly' and he sent it back. At this point, covering the gun's withdrawal, he was last seen firing his revolver into the approaching enemy before disappearing from view.'

Charles would spend the rest of his war a Neunkirchen P.O.W. camp and was among the first recipients of the Military Cross (*London Gazette* 1 January 1915, refers); he was also mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 20 October 1914, refers).

On his repatriation, he married Stella Fairlie at Blandford St Mary and resumed his military career, becoming Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion in the 1930's and rising to the rank of Colonel (Hon. Brigadier) upon retirement in 1946. He was awarded the O.B.E. (*London Gazette* 11 May 1937, refers).

His nephew, John 'Jock' Woodhouse, M.C., director of the family firm from 1952-86, commanded the 22nd Regiment, S.A.S., and was responsible for introducing the 'selection course' in 1952 which is now reputed to be one of the most demanding military training courses in the world; sold with copied research.

215 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Rev. J. T. Bilsborrow.**), *good very fine* £50-70

John T. Bilsborrow was the eldest son of Mr. John Bilsborrow of Preston. A Superintendent Minister in the Spalding Free Methodist Circuit from August 1907, he served in France with the Y.M.C.A. from 24 May 1917.

He subsequently became Minister of the Lowerplace Methodist Church, Rochdale, from 1927 to 1932 and preached at churches in the Blackpool District. Following his retirement to Cleveleys after 36 years in the ministry, he became a member of the male voice choir of the West Drive Church. During the Second World War John served as a clerk with the Ministry of Pensions at Blackpool. He died in February 1944, leaving a widow and two sons, both English Masters in the Midlands; sold with copied research.

216 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Rev. T. Clark.**), *nearly extremely fine* £50-70

Thomas Clark served with the Y.M.C.A. in France from 8 August 1916. On returning to his hometown in Dumfries in June 1917, he gave a talk at Dunscore Church, describing his war experiences in France, with the collection in aid of the Scottish Churches Huts; sold with copied research.

x217 British War Medal 1914-20 (**21551 Pte. G. J. Holland, Worc. R.**), *very fine* £30-50

George Joseph Holland served with the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, in Gallipoli from 12 July 1915. He was killed in action on 6 August 1915 during a disastrous assault upon the Turkish trenches.

x218 British War Medal 1914-20 (**6964 Pte. C. Lloyd, Br. W.I.R.**), *polished, good fine* £20-30

Clifford Lloyd was a native of Woodbrook District of the Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, and served with the 5th Battalion, British West Indies Regiment; he was also entitled to the Victory Medal 1914-19; his *MIC* and related research, refer.

x219 British War Medal 1914-20 (**9590 Pte. J. Samuels, Br. W.I.R.**), *edge nicks, very fine and rare* £30-50

John Samuels died of nephritis on 15 March 1918, whilst serving with the 7th Battalion, British West Indies Regiment. He was 22 years of age and the son of Mrs. Rebecca Henry, of Bethany, St. Ann, British West Indies and is buried in the Taranto Town Cemetery Extension, Italy.

220 British War Medal 1914-20 (**P. H. Hay**), *good very fine* £20-30

x221 British War Medal, 1914-20 (**Sjt. H. G. Butler, S.A.N.L.C.**), *very fine* £20-30

Henry George Butler lived with his wife Gladys at Thorneycroft Farm, Kei Road, King William's Town, South Africa. He enlisted on 17 October 1914 as a Private in the 2nd Mounted Brigade, South African Horse, and served with the East Africa Expeditionary Force, being slightly wounded in action on 30 August 1916 by a gunshot wound to his right side; exactly a month later, he received another gunshot wound to his shoulder and was invalided home. On his recovery, he was posted to France where he served from 14 June 1917 to 16 December 1917. He was discharged on 31 January 1918.

- x222 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**Cpl. A. Hall, S.A.V.C.; Dvr. J. O'Connor, S.A.S.C.**), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- 223 British War Medal 1914-20 (2) (**27869. 2. A.M. H. C. Gill. R.A.F.; 282148. 3. A.M. J. Frame. R.A.F.**), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- 224 British War Medals 1914-20 (2) (**G-8830 Pte. H. R. Chart, R. Suss. R.; 11781 Pte. J. C. Hagar, R. Suss. R.**), *very fine* (2) £30-40
Herbert R. Chart served as a Private with the Royal Sussex Regiment and was also entitled to a Victory Medal.
Joseph C. Hagar served as a Private with the Royal Sussex Regiment and later transferred to the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment; he was also entitled to a Victory Medal.
- 225 British War Medals 1914-20 (2) (**105438 Cpl. S. J. Collings, Herts Yeo; 105616 Pte. F. Pledger, Herts Yeo**), *official correction to regiment on second, good very fine* (2) £30-40
Sidney J. Collings served as a Corporal in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry and later transferred to the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment; also entitled to the Victory Medal.
Frank Pledger served as a Private in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry; also entitled to the Victory Medal.
- 226 British War Medals 1914-20 (4) (**79391 Pte. H. Catlin, R.A.M.C.; M-335201 Pte. W. Geddes, A.S.C.; 400177 Pte. D. E. G. White, Essex R.; 9316 Pte. W. Young, W. Rid. R.**), *good very fine* (4) £60-80
Horace Catlin served as a Private in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was also entitled to the Victory Medal.
William Geddes served as a Private in the Army Service Corps and was also entitled to the Victory Medal.
Daniel E. G. White served as a Private in the Essex Regiment and later transferred to the Royal Engineers; he is also entitled to the Victory Medal.
Walter Young served as a Lance-Corporal in the West Riding Regiment and was also entitled to the Victory Medal and India General Service 1908-35, the latter for services in the Third Afghan War.
- 227 British War Medals 1914-20 (4) (**2296 Pte. A. Dean, Hereford. R.; 18974 Pte. T. Gray, R. Ir. Fus; 69588 Pte. T. G. Hutchins, R. W. Fus.; 9515 Pte. C. E. Thompson, Sea. Highrs.**), *very fine* (4) £60-80
Alfred Dean served as a Private in the Herefordshire and later transferred to the Cheshire Regiment and R.A.M.C.; he was also entitled to the Victory Medal.
Thomas Gray served as a Private in the Royal Irish Fusiliers in France from 28 June 1915; he was also entitled to the 1914-15 Star, Victory Medal and a Silver War Badge.
Thomas G. Hutchins served as a Private in the Royal Welch Fusiliers and was also entitled to the Victory Medal.
Charles E. Thompson served as a Private with the Seaforth Highlanders in France from 12 October 1915. He later transferred to the Labour Corps and was discharged Class 'Z'; also entitled to the 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal.
- 228 British War Medal 1914-18 (**5370 Cpl. E. J. Peverill. H.A.C. -Inf-**); Italy Star, the reverse 'Boots-style' impressed '**200280 Spr A. Higson R.E.**', *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Edward J. Peverill was also entitled to a Victory Medal.
- 229 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze (**1697 Labr Dam Kam, 62 Chin Ind Lab Coy**), *suspension a little slack, polished, otherwise very fine and rare* £200-250
Just one Company of Chinese Indian labourers was embarked from Calcutta.

- 230 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze (**3 Carp. Hayat Mohd, 17 Lab. Cps.**), *edge bruising, bent suspender and areas of wear to obverse, otherwise nearly very fine* £80-100
- x231 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze (**448 Cooly Ghiragh Din 2 Lahore Labour Cps**), *officially corrected naming in places, nearly very fine* £60-80
- 232 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Thomas Banks**), *very fine* £20-30
- Thomas Banks** was born in Edinburgh in 1860 and served as a ship's steward in the Mercantile Marine. He applied for his British War and Mercantile Marine Medals in October 1919; sold with copied research.
- 233 **The Victory Medal awarded to Lieutenant W. Spencer, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, who was killed in action in May 1918, while serving as an Observer in No. 27 Squadron**
- Victory Medal 1914-1919 (**Lieut. W. Spencer. R.A.F.**), *very fine* £80-100
- William Spencer** was born at Hollinwood, Oldham, Lancashire on 30 January 1899, the son of William and Sarah Jane Spencer; his father ran an iron founding and machine-making business which, according to the 1911 census, employed three of his elder brothers.
- William was educated at Elmfield College and, likely soon after his 18th birthday, was assigned to the 6th Training Reserve Brigade as a Cadet; on 1 August 1917 he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and began training at Winchester and Oxford. Duly qualified as an Observer, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, and was posted to No. 27 Squadron in France.
- On 12 March 1918, on returning in a D.H. 4 from bombing Bavay Railway Station, his aircraft overturned on landing. He and his pilot emerged from the wreckage unscathed. On 10 April, during a reconnaissance flight in an Armstrong-Whitworth, the aircraft developed engine trouble and his pilot had to make a forced-landing in a field. Two days later, a similar event happened, both aviators once again emerging unscathed. On 12 April, whilst in another Armstrong-Whitworth near Gentelles, 2nd Lieutenants Schoeman and Spencer were brought down by an offensive patrol and crashed. The plane was unsalvageable, but once again both men walked away. On 3 May, Schoeman and Spencer crashed again, following a bombing raid: unable to flatten out for their landing, it was another narrow escape.
- On 10 May 1918, Spencer's luck ran out. Whilst on a bombing raid near Peronne, his formation was attacked by 20-30 enemy aircraft; his D.H. 4 was seen to make a crash landing but Spencer was observed to already be dead. His pilot, Captain G. B. S. McBain, D.S.C., M.C., initially survived the crash landing and was taken prisoner of war but died shortly afterwards of his wounds. Their loss was claimed by Leutnant Viktor von Pressentin von Rautter, a Jasta 4 'ace' who was eventually credited with 15 victories before himself being killed in action on 31 May 1918.
- Aged just 19, William Spencer is buried at Assevillers New British Cemetery on the Somme; sold with copied research.
- x234 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**3025 Pte. H. Wells, E. Surr. R.**), *nearly very fine* £10-15
- Horace Wells** served with the 9th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment in France from 5 October 1915. The war diary for late February 1916 notes that the Battalion was operating at Zillebeke, where the men improved dugouts and communications. On 27 February they relieved the 1st North Staffordshire's in the trenches at Hooze and over the next couple of days they were subject to light German artillery and bombing parties, likely as a means to protect those men reinforcing the German lines and possibly tunnelling; the diary entry for the 29th notes 'fresh timber' and 'bags containing blue soil' in evidence.
- At about 12.30 a.m. on 1 March the Germans threw several bombs at the No. 2 East Surrey bombing post, which fell 10 yards short. Incensed, the British responded by throwing 15 bombs in reply. At about 2.30 a.m. the Germans attacked the post again, some bombs falling 'quite close' to the parapet; the Surrey's retaliated 'vigorously, throwing three bombs to the enemy's one'. The Germans did not reply after this and at daybreak it was seen that the British bombs had done considerable damage to the enemy's new work, 'sandbags being torn and timber scattered around.' At 11.30 a.m. the enemy opened-up once more with whizzbangs and shrapnel, wounding three men.
- At 4.15 a.m. on 2 March our artillery commenced a 45-minute bombardment of the German trenches which cut the wire. The war diary states:

'The enemy retaliated vigorously on our frontline trenches with trench mortars, whizzbangs and shrapnel causing several casualties. The parapet in C.4 was broken in two places but immediately repaired in spite of the heavy bombardment which was taking place. R.S.4 and REGENT STREET were badly crumpled in several places'.

Horace died of wounds on this date. He is buried at the Menin Road South Military Cemetery in Belgium; sold with copied research.

- 235 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**15277 Pte. E. Rees, K.S.L.I.**), *very fine* £20-30
Evan Rees served as a Private in the Shropshire Light Infantry in France from 4 September 1915. He died of wounds aged 37 on 21 September 1917, serving with 'C' Company, 6th Battalion, K.S.L.I. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Lees, of Llest Hut, Pontyrhyl, Glamorgan, and is buried at Dozinghem Military Cemetery, West Vlaanderen, Belgium.
- 236 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**19351 Pte. W. Balfour, A. Cyc. Corps.**), *very fine* £20-30
William Balfour, a native of Dundee, gained advancement to Acting Corporal in the Army Cyclist Corps and was awarded the M.M. for services with VIII Corps Cyclist Battalion, A.C.C., in France (*London Gazette* 22 July 1919, refers).
- 237 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**31960 Wkr. M. Lee, Q.M.A.A.C.**), *good fine* £10-15
- 238 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**4/1957 Spr. F. C. Middleton, N.Z.E.F.**), *very fine* £20-30
Frederick Charles Middleton was born in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand in March 1892 and enlisted in the N.Z.E.F. November 1915. Appointed a Sapper in the N.Z. Engineers (Wireless Section), he was embarked for Mesopotamia, where he served in the period March-October 1916, up until being invalided home with jaundice and dysentery in the latter month. He was discharged at the year's end; sold with copied service record.
- 239 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**Lieut. A. Hornby**), together with silver identity disc, engraved 'Capt. T. Morland, C. of E., A.V.C.', and silver Air Raid Precautions badge, *very fine* (3) £30-40
- x240 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**1170 L-Nk. Nawab, 52 Camel Cps.**), *very fine and rare* £20-30
Nawab died on 22 June 1921, whilst serving with the Supply and Transport Corps. He is commemorated on the Delhi Memorial (India Gate).
- 241 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**3923 Pte. B. Catterall. R. Ir. Regt.; 16-270 Pte. W. Dynes. R. Ir. Rif.**), *wear to second, good fine or better* (2) £15-20
Bertram Catterall later transferred to the Labour Corps.
William Dynes served in France from 2 October 1915. He was later discharged and awarded a Silver War Badge.
- 242 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**G-61629 Pte. H. R. Lingwood. Midd'x R.; G-18990 Pte. C. E. Reeve. E. Kent R.**), *nearly very* (2) £20-30
- x243 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**9205 A.W.O. Cl. 2. F. Kieran, R. Ir. Fus.; T4-213805 Dvr. T. J. Kieran, A.S.C.**), *staining to the first, otherwise nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Francis Kieran served in France from 22 August 1914 and was entitled to a 1914 Star with clasp and the British War Medal 1914-20. He was also awarded the Meritorious Service Medal whilst serving as a Sergeant (Acting C.S.M.) in the 5th Battalion, R.I.F., in the 'Peace Gazette' of 1919.
Thomas John Kieran enlisted into the Royal Army Service Corps on 9 September 1914 and was discharged on 12 March 1919.
- 244 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**177485 Gnr. E. A. Branch, R.A.; 1939 A. Sjt. P. Gwynn, R.A.M.C.**), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Ernest A. Branch served as a Gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery and was also entitled to a British War Medal 1914-20.
Powell Gwynn served as Acting Sergeant in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was also entitled to a British War Medal 1914-20.

- 245 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**2544 Buglr. Raham Ali, 87 Pjbis.; 0811 Sepoy Sarwar Khan, 2 Guides Infy.**), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
- 246 Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (**25622 Pte. A. S. Hall, Wilts. R.; 1250 Cpl. J. C. Honeywell, Leins. R.; 46131 Pte. D. McKenzie, R. Sc. Fus.**), *nearly very fine* (3) £20-30
- Alfred S. Hall** served as a Private with the Wiltshire Regiment, and afterwards in the Northumberland Fusiliers and Hampshire Regiment; he was also entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20.
- John Charles Honeywell** served as a Private with the 6th Battalion, Leinster Regiment during the Gallipoli Campaign from 14 September 1915. He later transferred to the Labour Corps and was discharged Class 'Z' on 15 May 1919; he was also entitled to the 1914-15 Star and British War Medal 1914-20.
- Duncan McKenzie** served as a Private with the Royal Scots Fusiliers and later transferred to the Labour Corps; he was also entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20.
- 247 Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (**37388 Pte. J. F. Knott, Essex R.; 277314 Pte. A. C. Perks, Essex R.; 54681 A. Cpl. J. W. Welby, Essex R.**), *nearly very fine* (3) £20-30
- J. F. Knott** served as a Private in the Essex Regiment and was also entitled to the British War Medals 1914-20.
- Arthur C. Perks** served as a Private in the Essex Regiment and was also entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20.
- John W. Welby** served as an Acting Corporal in the Essex Regiment and later with the Labour Corps and Norfolk Regiment; he was also entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20.
- 248 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**1403 Pte. E. Young. E. Surr. R.**), *very fine* £100-120
- Ernest Young** was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 249 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**593 Cpl. G. C. Pattison. R.E.**), *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £100-120
- George C. Pattison** was promoted Sergeant and was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 250 The Great War Memorial Scroll issued in remembrance of **Lieutenant Harry Percival Freeman, Canadian Infantry and Royal Air Force**, with related Buckingham Palace condolence slip and O.H.M.S. postage box, addressed to 'Edmund Freeman, Esq., 256 Willesden Lane, London, N.W., England', *the first two in good condition, the box worn* £50-70
- Harry Percival Freeman** was serving at the Central Flying School when he died on 21 January 1918. Described in the *Aberdeen Press and Journal* as an 'experienced pilot', both he and Lieutenant C. S. Rooke were killed in a flying accident in Cambridgeshire when, 'at some height the machine nose-dived, and struck the ground with great force.' Freeman is buried at Golders Green Crematorium; sold with copied research, including *MIC* and Roll of Honour from the Royal Aero Club of the U.K.
- x251 Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (**William McCormick**), in its cardboard sleeve, *polished with wear to high relief, nearly very fine* £30-50
- There are 17 William - or W. - McCormick's listed on the C.W.G.C. website; the above example is attributed to Private William McCormick of the Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., who was killed in action at Chunuk Bair, Gallipoli on 11 August 1915; sold with copied research.

- x252 Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (**Albert Clayton Newman**), *good very fine* £30-50
The C.W.G.C. website lists three potential recipients, a Gunner in 'D' Battery, R.F.A., a Sergeant serving with the 8th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment and a Private serving with the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment.
- 253 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**436725 Pte. G. Fazan**), *good very fine* £40-50
Gordon Fazan served as a Private with the 49th (Edmonton) Battalion, Canadian Infantry. This Battalion landed in France on 9 October 1915, fighting at Mount Sorrel in the Ypres Salient in June 1916. It then marched south to join the Somme Offensive. Fazan was killed on 31 August 1916, aged 31 and is buried at the Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, grave VIII. B. 170b. On his gravestone is the inscription:

'Here I am, for thou didst call' (1 Samuel 3:5).
- x254 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**335049. Gnr. D. W. Garden**), in case of issue, *very fine* £40-60
David Wilbur Garden was born at Poona, India, on 13 June 1895, the son of the Reverend Joseph H. Garden and Frances Edith Byers-Garden of Singareni Collieries, Yellandu, India. He enlisted at Stratford, Ontario, on 2 January 1917 and arrived in England on 9 June 1917 aboard the S.S. *Olympic*. Taken on strength the next day, Garden served with the 1st Reserve Artillery and later transferred to the 9th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. He was killed in action on 11 November 1917 and is buried at Vlamertinghe New Military Cemetery, near Ypres; sold with copied service record.
- 255 Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.R. (**727035 Pte. F. G. Martin**), in case of issue, *good very fine*
Frederick George Martin died aged 38 on 11 August 1918, whilst serving in the 31st Battalion, Canadian Infantry. The son of George and Sarah Martin of London, he is buried at Crouy British Cemetery on the Somme. £60-80
- x256 ANZAC Commemorative Medallion, bronze, 75 x 50 mm., obverse scene depicting Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick, 3rd Field Ambulance, A.I.F., with donkey, with the legend '1915 ANZAC', reverse with an outline of Australia and New Zealand, with the 'Southern Cross', the lower reverse named to '**M. G. Butcher**', *extremely fine* £80-120
Maxwell Gordon Butcher - a resident of Rosetta, Tasmania - was born in Epping, England in about 1892. By the outbreak of the Great War, he was working as a draper's assistant at New Norfolk and he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force at Pontville, Tasmania on 20 August 1914; he stated that he had earlier served in the 5th Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment. Posted to the 3rd Australian Light Horse, he served in 'C' Squadron in Gallipoli, where he was wounded at Monash valley on 31 May 1915; sold with further details.
- 257 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (**2385 L. Naik Akbar Khan. 1-55-Coke's R.**), *disc a little loose on claw, nearly very fine* £50-70
- 258 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**4524028 Pte. A. Yallop. W. York. R.**), *one or two heavy edge bruises, otherwise good very fine* £60-80
- x259 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**3677 Sepoy Mian Singh. 3-16-Punjab. R.**), *scratches to obverse, otherwise nearly very fine* £30-50
- 260 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**2862 L. Naik Fateh Ali. 1-25 Punjabis.**), *disc a little loose on claw, light wear overall, nearly very fine* £40-60
- 261 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**290733 Dvr. A. E. Atherton. R.A.**), *very fine* £50-70
- 262 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**Jemdr. Achar Singh.**), *contact marks, edge bruising and polished, thus good fine* £50-70
Achar Singh was advanced to Jemadar in the 35th Scinde Horse in April 1920; sold with copied research.



- 263 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (354986 Cpl. R. C. Macdonald. R.A.F.), *nearly extremely fine* £350-400



- 264 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (P./O. J. Ramsden, R.A.F.), *good very fine* £1,000-1,200
Approximately 65 officers and 280 airmen were awarded the 'Northern Kurdistan' clasp.

James Ramsden was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force in May 1931 and quickly saw action in the Northern Kurdistan in the following year, when he flew Westland Wapitis of No. 55 Squadron in operations against Sheik Admed of Barzan and his rebellious tribesmen.

Advanced to Flying Officer in February 1933, he was placed on the Reserve of Air Force Officers as a Flight Lieutenant in the mid-1930s, but resigned his commission on transferring to the Air Branch of the Royal Navy on 26 September 1938, when he was appointed a Lieutenant (A.).

A man of his name was photographed in *The Tatler* attending a combined R.A.F., Cavalry and F.A.N.Y. charity polo match in August 1940, whilst the matter of the murder of James Ramsden in Malaya was raised in the House of Commons (*Coventry Evening Telegraph*, 11 June 1948 refers).

- 265 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (7263146. Pte. J. P. Ravenscroft. R.A.M.C.), *extremely fine* £50-70
- 266 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (32626 Sep. Nek Ram, 2nd Bn., F. F. Rif.), *edge cut at number, disc a little loose upon claw, very fine* £30-50



- 267 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (14052973 Dvr. E. Salt. R.E.), *nearly extremely fine* £400-500
The recipient served in 10 Bomb Disposal Squadron, Royal Engineers; sold with copied roll verification.
- 268 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14746243 Pte. J. Defelice. E. Yorks.), *disc rather loose on suspension, very fine* £30-50
- x269 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (1735 B. Const. W. A. Bell. Pal. Police.), *nearly extremely fine* £40-50
William Andrew Bell served in Palestine from 14 February 1947; sold with roll entry and copied photograph of recipient.
- 270 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (AS. 28122. Pte. M. Molouoa. A.P.C.), *nearly extremely fine* £30-50
- 271 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (T/7959929 Dvr W G Hardy RASC), *extremely fine* £40-60
- 272 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (Capt. T. C. Gore, R.B.), *good very fine* £250-300

Toby Clement Gore was born on 27 December 1927, the son of Brigadier A. C. Gore, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, and was educated at Eton and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Himself commissioned in the Rifle Brigade in October 1948, Toby Gore served in the 1st Battalion in Germany, Kenya (Medal & clasp) and Malaya (Medal & clasp) and was advanced to Major in October 1961, whilst acting as Adjutant of the Queen's Westminster Rifles. His latter appointments included a stint as a G.S.O. 2 at the War Office and an appointment in the 3rd Battalion, and he was placed on the Retired List in May 1970.

A useful cricketer, Gore turned out for Eton against Harrow in the summer of 1945 and took two wickets. Later in the same year, he represented the Public Schools XI against the Lord's XI and, having commenced his military career, he represented the Army in a match against the R.A.F. at Lord's in August 1953; sold with copied research.

273	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (23286038 Pte. A. Russell. K.O.S.B.), <i>one or two edge knocks, otherwise good very fine</i>	£30-50
	Together with six original photographs including the recipient on campaign.	
274	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22428420 Spr. W. Watson. R.E.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
275	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (T/22801312 Dvr. R. A. Basted. R.A.S.C.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
276	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (H. G. Yatim B Abd Omar. Malaya H.G.), <i>good very fine and scarce</i>	£40-50
277	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (4099817 L.A.C. B.A. Hardy. R.A.F.), <i>number unofficially corrected, otherwise good very fine</i>	£40-60
278	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22771499 Cpl. T. Munro. R.E.M.E.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-60
279	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (1007 Pte. Saif. Salim. T.O.S.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£50-70
	Trucial Oman Scouts.	
280	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (1290 Ag. Cpl. Brahim Bin Yusuf Sarawak Police.), <i>official correction to surname, good very fine</i>	£50-70
281	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (T/22839948 Dvr W R Bond RASC), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , in card box of issue	£100-140
282	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N. W. Persia (33256 Pte. I. McCandless: R. Ir. Fus.), <i>very fine</i>	£80-120
	Isaacs McCandless served initially with the Royal Engineers before transferring to the Royal Irish Fusiliers for the operations in Iraq and North West Persia; clasps confirmed upon <i>MIC</i> .	
x283	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N. W. Persia (33732 Pte. J. Joyce. R. Ir. Fus.), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£70-90
x284	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, Malaya (4342582 Pte. R. Chilvers. E. York. R.), <i>minor contact marks, very fine</i>	£70-90
285	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Cyprus, Near East (22538119 Sig. J. Lawson. R. Sigs.), <i>unofficial rivets between clasps, otherwise nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-80
x286	Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (K. 60742 W.J. Hutchens. S.P.O. R.N.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-100
	William James Hutchens was mentioned in despatches for his services aboard the minesweeper H.M.S. <i>Rothsay</i> (<i>London Gazette</i> 14 November 1944, refers).	
287	India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Khalasi Abdul Sattar, S.W. Scouts.), <i>good very fine and scarce</i>	£40-60
	South Waziristan Scouts.	
	A Khalasi undertook numerous roles, among them tent-pitching. Unusual.	
x288	India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (10961 Sepoy Bakhshi Ram, 2-14 Punjab R.), <i>edge nicks, very fine</i>	£40-60
	Bakhshi Ram died - aged 26 - on 18 December 1941, whilst serving in the 2nd Battalion, 14th Punjab Regiment at the defence of Hong Kong. He was the son of Ganu Ram and Chunju, and husband of Koshaliya, of Seokar, Barsar, Kangra, India.	

- 289 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**1847 Smith Abdul Majid, 12 Mtn. Bty.**), *number officially re-impressed, edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £20-30
- 290 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**8362 Naik Dalip Singh, 1-11 Sikh R.**), *clasp bent, edge bruising, good fine* £20-30
- 291 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**9828 Sep Mirbad Shah. S.W. Scouts.**), *number officially corrected, edge bruising, very fine* £20-30
South Waziristan Scouts.
- x292 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**7713 Sep. Suni Gul. Tochi Scouts.**), *nearly very fine and better* £20-30
- x293 1939-45 Star (8) (**170086 L. H. Bredenkamp; 142102 J. T. Davies; 580847 M. J. Kramer; C268972 J. Lavensen; 26128 H. E. O. Screech; 562264 D. M. Waller; 280652 R. W. Williams**), seven officially named to reverse, one unnamed as issued, *good fine and better* (8) £40-60
- 294 1939-45 Star (2); France and Germany Star; Burma Star; Pacific Star; Defence Medal 1939-45 (3), including a Canadian silver issue; War Medal 1939-45 (3), including a Canadian silver issue, *very fine or better* (12) £40-60
- x295 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, silver issue; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, silver issue, mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (6) £30-40
- x296 South African Memorial Plaque 1939-45, issued in remembrance of **40946 Staff Sergeant J. G. M. De Beer, S.A.I.C.** £60-80
J. G. M. De Beer served with the South African Instructional Corps in North Africa. He died on 28 July 1942, when attached to Regiment President Steyn, S.A. Forces, a Machine Gun Battalion of the South African 1st Infantry Division. He is buried at El Alamein War Cemetery.
- 297 *‘One of a Kind! A speedy and strong winger, with ability to find an opening. A very strong head-on tackler. First game for Bath v Bridgend 29 October 1966, making an immediate impact. His scoring spree of 15 tries in his first season was interrupted by a hairline jaw fracture against Sheffield on 28 March 1967. In 1966-67, his try count was only exceeded by Peter Sibley with 21. Peter Sibley wrote: “The biggest asset was the arrival of maverick ex Royal Marine officer Ian Duckworth, a fast, powerful runner on the wing, with a cover tackle to seal the win at Rosslyn Park that I described as an ‘exocet’. He was a law unto himself, spending the night with his motor bike in the changing room before some games, but what a player.”’*

Peter Hall, historian of Bath Rugby Football Club, remembers Ian Duckworth (1945-1983).

The poignant Borneo G.S.M. awarded to Lieutenant I. F. Duckworth, Royal Marines

An outstanding sportsman who narrowly missed an England cap, Duckworth served in Borneo with 40 Commando during the clandestine offensive known as ‘Operation Claret’

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (A/Lieut. I. F. Duckworth. R.M.), *nearly extremely fine* £400-500

Ian Fagan Duckworth was born at Wigan, Lancashire on 5 March 1945, the son of John Fagan Duckworth, a naval officer. From 1958 he attended Blundells School in Tiverton, where he excelled at sports and was a keen rugby player.

He joined the Royal Marines on 10 September 1962, straight from school, under the Young Officer training scheme. Stationed at R.M. Deal, he played in the Combined Services team against the All Blacks at Twickenham on Boxing Day 1963, losing 23 to 9. His post-match report featured in *Globe & Laurel* (February 1964, 56). He also set new Navy Junior records for the 220 yard and 440 yard sprints.

Duckworth joined 45 Commando in Aden on 17 August 1964, with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Promoted to Acting Lieutenant (*London Gazette*, 11 December 1964, refers), he returned home in March 1965 to attend the School of Infantry Training at Warminster. Whilst there he ‘incurred the displeasure’ of the Commandant General by his poor behaviour. He nonetheless passed the Jungle Warfare Course and was posted to Singapore with 40 Commando. The unit served in Borneo from July to November 1965 as part of Operation “Claret”, a highly classified campaign intended to roll back President Sukarno of Indonesia’s guerrilla forces.



With Soviet arms and advisers, Sukarno aimed to create a unified Borneo by bringing Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah (formerly British North Borneo) under his control. He resented Britain's continued hold over the region and watched with envy as Brunei's oil fields brought the sultanate untold prosperity, serving to highlight his own poor economic performance (he rejected capitalism). Sukarno's guerrillas made frequent incursions into Sarawak, crossing the Kalimantan border.

40 Commando took up advanced positions in the far west of Sarawak - part of modern Malaysia - near the port of Lundu, with the close support of H.M.S. *Bulwark*. Harold Wilson's Labour government approved cross-border operations by British troops to a depth of 20,000 yards, on the proviso that no enemy soldiers could be captured alive or dead. Outwardly, the intention was to thwart enemy offensives. 40 Commando thus fought in extremely trying circumstances and were denied air support for fear of escalating the conflict. It must have been a relief when, on 1 October, Indonesia's domestic tensions resulted in a military coup which ousted President Sukarno. Indonesian raids became less frequent, and a peaceful settlement was reached. Duckworth even found time for rugby. It was not until 1974 that Operation "Claret" was publicly disclosed by Britain.

Duckworth was advanced to Lieutenant on 10 April 1966, joining 42 Commando in Singapore (see *Globe & Laurel*, August 1966, 218). Placed on terminal leave from the Royal Marines on 13 October, he bought a house in Exeter and joined Bath Rugby Football Club, scoring 73 tries in 130 1st XV games. He was very unlucky to miss an international cap. On the eve of the 1967 England v Wales game at Twickenham, Bath R.F.C. were staying in London ahead of a Saturday game against the Metropolitan Police. Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the England selectors, telephoned Bath's secretary asking if Duckworth could report to Twickenham following an injury to the England wing. As far as the secretary knew, Duckworth was in bed with flu and could not be contacted. The place went instead to Keith Savage of Northampton. Duckworth was bitterly disappointed.

Employed as a social worker, he married Sandra Kathleen Wood in 1978. The pair moved to Stirling in Scotland, living at 5 Park Place. He gained a reputation as an expert rock climber, but developed a severe mental illness. He died suddenly on 1 September 1983, his death certificate stating: 'found dead on Stirling/Perth railway line, near Greenloaning'. Below 'multiple injuries' and 'run over by train', cause of death is given as 'chronic mental depression'. He was aged just 38.

Ian Duckworth's son Sean, born on 17 January 1980, was to play rugby as a full back for Bristol; sold with a file of copied research.

Recommended viewing:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00hhrf6>

298	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (M.974308 R. G. Newell. R.E.M.1. R.N.), <i>good very fine</i> , in card box of issue	£50-70
299	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (J4198860 SAC. T. G. Charlton. R.A.F.), <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
300	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (083995 L. Shirt. A.B. R.N.), <i>traces of lacquer, one or two light edge bruises, good very fine</i>	£50-70
x301	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24546700 Pte. L D Wilson DWR), <i>edge nicks, otherwise very fine</i>	£40-50
302	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24392533 Spr D McLean RE), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
303	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Dhofar (MO 593219 Cpl. A. Booth. R.A.F.), <i>good very fine</i>	£120-160



304	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (APOWEM (R) J A Clark D171341S RN), <i>good very fine</i>	£150-200
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Awarded for service during the 'Armilla Patrol', November 1986-February 1989. During this period, the protracted war between Saddam Hussein's Iraq and Iran quickly stalled on land, but the ability to strike oil-carrying vessels of the enemy became rife. During 1986 alone, 111 neutral tankers were sunk in the gulf. In order to protect the trade, a combined force swept the seas, this clasp being instituted in late 1989.



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*Left, the historically important C.B.E., D.S.O. and Two Bars D.F.C. and Bar Group of Medals to Group Captain John "Cat's Eyes" Cunningham
Sold for £384,000*



- 305 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Kuwait (**24799331 Fus D W Bibby RRF**), *good very fine* £240-280

Approximately 345 clasps issued to the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers for operations in Kuwait, 8 March-30 September. Awarded for 30 days' continuous service in the region, the clasp covers the efforts by the British Forces towards civil order following the cessation of the Gulf War. Duties included the clearance of booby traps, land mines, the repairs to infrastructure besides preventing looting of thousands of returning refugees who had fled the conflict.

- 306 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus (**23288796 Pte. R. L. Harwood. R.W.K.**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80



- x307 South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (**21158695 Cpl Parsuram Rai 7GR**), mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £500-600

At the outbreak of the Falklands War, the 1st Battalion, 7th (Duke of Edinburgh's Own) Gurkha Rifles were based in the United Kingdom and had been training on the Brecon Beacons. They were deployed with 5th Infantry Brigade and arrived in Fitzroy around 7 June.

Helicoptered into position on 13 June, close to Two Sisters and parallel with the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, they moved forward along Goat Ridge under fire, and casualties were taken as they approached the objective, Mount William. The action upon Mount Tumbledown would surely have been visible and as dawn broke a daylight assault was necessary. Scaling William, the Gurkhas found the enemy had withdrawn just as the attack drew in, with the surrender signed that very same day. The 7th Gurkhas had added what would be their last battle honour before the amalgamation to form the Royal Gurkha Rifles in 1994.

A notable postscript is taken up in *Imperial Warriors*:

'There was a mutinous outbreak in May, 1986 among the men [of the 7th Gurkha Rifles] who had been sent to Hawaii on a training exercise under the command of an officer on secondment from a British regiment. The men had a number of complaints: about the quantity and quality of the rice they were given, the level of overseas allowances and the fact that all available vehicles were monopolised by the 'white officers' so that they had to walk to and from the camp, with the result that, as L/Cpl Prakash Sunuwar told a *Sunday Times* reporter:

"When we came back late, the mess would be closed and there would be no food."

In addition to these gripes, they had taken offence at remarks Major Corin Pearce (who had been with 1/7 Gurkha Rifles and was due to rejoin the Royal Anglian Regiment later that year) who had apparently made at a screening of a BBC documentary film on Nepal for the Americans on the exercise about the ignorance and poverty of the hillmen recruited into the army.

'He humiliated us, saying the Gurkhas from the hills, they don't have homes, they are not educated, they don't get adequate food, they cannot afford to wear shoes. They work for us because of their poverty. "Now, look how we have trained them up."

As a seconded officer with less than fluent Nepali, Major Pearce's intentions may have been misunderstood; his wife later spoke of his fondness for the Gurkhas. But the company commander had clearly failed to gain the trust of his men. Among the Gurkha officers, he leaned heavily on Captain (QGO) Chandra Kumar Pradham, because Chandra spoke excellent English. This further complicated matters since Chandra, being a Newar rather than a Limbu or Rai, was himself something of an outsider, despite the fact that his father had served in 7 GR in Burma during the war.

Things came to a head at a party to celebrate the conclusion of the joint exercise with units of the US 25th Infantry Division. The company commander made a heavy-handed attempt to stop the men drinking; but since they had contributed towards the cost of the party, they resented his interference and returned to the camp in a dangerously disgruntled mood. Pearce's second-in-command, Captain (QGO) Amiraj Rai, who was serving out his last days, seems to have left it to Chandra Pradham to try to calm the men. But it was too late. As Chandra stood in a pool of light shed by the solitary lamp, trying to restore order, he was aware of the men jostling and pushing each other in the dark fringe between the tents. Then they surged forward and knocked him unconscious.

When he regained consciousness, he was alone. The men had vanished. He picked himself up and found an American military policeman who told him that Major Pearce had also been attacked and was now having his head stitched up in the medical centre. The company commander had been kicked and badly beaten around the head, which required some fifteen stitches. Chandra went to see him and afterwards mustered the company sergeants; he ordered a parade for the following morning, at which he announced that the incident was closed, as it might well have been had it not been for the official reaction-or over-reaction in Hong Kong.'

No one individual came forward and the result was 111 Gurkhas stood their ground in the circumstances. They were dishonourably discharged without pension and returned home.

END OF MORNING SESSION

Afternoon Session Commencing at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 308-604A)

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

x308

The historically important Army of India and First Afghan War pair awarded to Lieutenant-General A. F. Richmond, C.B.; chosen to command the rearguard of Sir George Pollock's army for the march on Cabul in 1842, Richmond brought his troops safely through the notorious Jugdulluck and Hufikotul Passes, making several brave stands against superior numbers of Afghan cavalry

On reaching Cabul, Pollock assigned Richmond the unnerving task of destroying the city's Grand Mosque and Bazaar, which he achieved with minimal bloodshed. During the march back to India he led audacious counter-attacks against pursuing Afghans, sword in hand

As a young Lieutenant, Richmond served with the 1st Light Battalion during the Nepaul War, and was wounded during the assault on Kalunga



Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Nepal, Bhurtpoor (Capt. A. F. Richmond, 33rd N. I.); Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, original steel clip and bar suspension, *the first with minor edge bruise at 3 o'clock and slightly slack suspension, otherwise good very fine and better* (2)

£3,000-4,000

Archibald Fullerton Richmond was born at Edinburgh in December 1789. Nominated a Cadet for the East India Company's Bengal Infantry in 1808, he reached Calcutta aboard the Indiaman *Devonshire* on 27 October 1809. He attended Barrasut Cadet College, and was awarded the Sword of Honour on graduating. On 10 April 1810 he was commissioned an Ensign with the 16th Bengal Native Infantry.

Later that year, the 16th were ordered to Bundeelkund in central India. The Mahrattas ceded this region to the British under the 1802 Treaty of Bassein, which granted *sanads* (leases) to local rulers in exchange for written oaths of allegiance. The fortress of Kalinjar resisted Company authority; Richmond was wounded in the assault which captured Kalinjar on 2 February 1811.

Nepaul War

By 1814, the East India Company was facing a cash-flow crisis. Its staple export to Britain, Indian cotton, was becoming less profitable as the textile mills of the Industrial Revolution slashed demand. The Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Hastings, viewed Kashmir wool as a potential substitute. Coveted by London society for its luxurious qualities, this wool could only be grown in Tibet, as the sheep that produced it was unique to the region. Between India and Tibet lay the mountainous Kathmandu valley, inhabited by fierce Ghoorkhas. Company merchants required access through the Ghoorkha Kingdom of Nepaul in order to acquire Kashmir wool. Proud and independent, the Ghoorkhas refused.

Richmond served during the Nepaul War as Adjutant of the 1st Light Battalion, part of General Rollo Gillespie's Division at Meerut. Gillespie's 3,500-strong column advanced towards Dehra Dun in western Nepaul, hoping to isolate a force of 600 Ghoorkhas under Bulbudder Singh and compel Bulbudder to negotiate. Bulbudder, realising that he could not hold the town, withdrew to the hill-fort of Kalunga, overlooking Nalapani. When Gillespie approached the fort on 27 October, he ordered an immediate assault. The British 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment got within thirty yards of the walls when a Ghoorkha marksman shot Gillespie through the heart. The attack wavered. As the 53rd retired, the 1st Light Battalion covered their withdrawal. Despite heavy fire, Richmond's Company managed to drag away two Horse Artillery guns and prevent their capture. The 1st Light Battalion had one officer killed and three wounded that day.

Major Ludlow now assumed command. For over a month, British artillery pulverized Kalunga fort, reducing its garrison to 70 effectives. The fort's water supply was sealed off. James Baillie Fraser, an officer on Gillespie's staff, was stunned by the bravery of the defenders (Fraser 1820, 29):

'The determined resolution of the small party which held this small post for more than a month, against so comparatively large a force, must surely wring admiration from every voice, the dismal spectacle of their slaughtered comrades, the sufferings of their women and children thus immured with themselves, and the hopelessness of relief, which destroyed any other motive for their obstinate defence than that resulting from a high sense of duty, supported by unsubdued courage. This, and a generous spirit of courtesy towards their enemy, certainly marked the character of the garrison of Kalunga. Whatever the nature of the Ghoorkhas in other quarters, there was no cruelty to wounded or to prisoners; no poisoned arrows were used; no wells or waters were poisoned; no rancorous spirit of revenge seemed to animate them: they fought us in fair conflict, like men; and, in intervals of actual combat, showed us a liberal courtesy worthy of a more enlightened people.'

While the siege raged, Richmond commanded a detachment of Light Infantry which dislodged the Ghoorkhas from Nychecow, a fortified village nearby. Rejoining Ludlow's force, he was present at the storming of Kalunga on 30 November. Bulbudder and his followers fled into the hills, Major Ludlow ordering a vigorous pursuit. Richmond fought at Peacock Hill on 2 December, when the 1st Light Battalion defeated the enemy with the loss of three officers killed and two wounded. Richmond was himself wounded in this action while leading an attack, later receiving the thanks of the Marquis of Hastings in General Orders (*London Gazette*, 19 August, 1815). A fortnight later he was promoted to Lieutenant.

Richmond was again wounded in early 1815, during the British assault on Nalagurgh in Himachal Pradesh (see Gould 1974, 97). The Ghoorkhas had occupied this Rajput town, and were expelled with great loss. On 2 December 1815, a peace was concluded between the Ghoorkha king, Girvan Shah, and the East India Company. Known as the Sugauli Treaty, it ceded Nepaul's western regions to the British, finally giving Company merchants access to Kashmir wool. Bulbudder escaped to Lahore, becoming military adviser to Ranjit Singh.

Bhurtpoor

Richmond served as Adjutant of the 33rd Bengal Native Infantry from 28 February 1817, and was present at the reduction of Humeeghur by Brigadier Lumley in October 1823. He was then given temporary command of the 33rd Native Infantry, which formed part of Lord Combermere's army at the siege of Bhurtpoor. Richmond was wounded on 18 January 1826, during the storming of that vast fortress.

Over the ensuing years he held a variety of appointments, including that of Commandant of the Calcutta Native Militia. Returning to England on furlough in 1835, due to ill health, Richmond returned to India in early 1839 and assumed command of his old regiment. The 33rd Native Infantry were then employed in the Siege of Jhansi in Bundeelkund, this region still resisting the Company's grasp. Richmond was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 24 January 1840. In late 1841, the regiment marched from Meerut to Ferozepoor, which station Richmond commanded until 21 February 1842.



Afghanistan - Rearguard Commander

Richmond commanded the 33rd Native Infantry throughout the 1st Afghan War of 1842. By forced marches, Richmond brought his regiment to Peshawar where it joined Major-General Sir George Pollock's 'vengeful army', which sought to restore British pride after the calamitous Retreat from Cabul in January. Part of Monteath's 4th Brigade, the 33rd advanced up the Shinwaree Valley during July 1842, capturing thirty-five Afghan forts. In the advance on Cabul, Richmond commanded the rearguard from Gandamak to Soorukab. He then commanded the advance guard through the Jugdulluck Pass, successfully dislodging the enemy from a stockade and gaining the heights on both flanks. He calmly repelled every Afghan counter-attack.

On 12 September, Pollock concentrated his forces in the Tazeen Valley. Richmond was again tasked with commanding the rearguard as the army threaded through the narrow Hufikotul Pass. Afghan cavalry under Akhub Khan began harrying Richmond's men. Rather than fight a defensive action, Richmond charged this cavalry force and defeated it, taking many useful prisoners. When Pollock's army entered Kabul about a week later, Richmond was assigned the task of destroying the city's Grand Mosque and Bazaar. Since local resistance was expected, five regiments were put under his command, but Richmond achieved his task without a drop of blood being spilt.

Pollock's army then returned to India, its mission accomplished. As the rearguard left Cabul it was surrounded by Afghan tribesmen; Richmond took the 33rd and 60th Regiments of Native Infantry back and saved the rearguard. He boldly led the relief, sword in hand. He then brought the rearguard through the Jugdulluck and Lundee Khana Passes. For these services, Richmond received numerous mentions in the despatches of Sir George Pollock and Brigadier Monteath (see *London Gazette* 17 March 1843 and 11 April 1843). In December 1842 he was made a Companion of the Bath (*London Gazette*, 24 December 1842).

Richmond's experience in Afghanistan made him the perfect candidate for the role of Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier, which he held from June 1843. He then became Resident to the Court of Oudh at Lucknow between September 1844 and January 1849. Gravely ill, he then went to England on sick leave and never returned to India. He nevertheless held senior military appointments in Britain. He was promoted to Colonel in March 1850, Major-General in November 1854, and finally to Lieutenant-General in October 1864.

Richmond married Mary Anne Frances, daughter of Nathaniel Altham Cumberlege of the Bengal Army, at Barrackpore on 23 October 1824. They had one son and two daughters, and lived at 64 Beulah Road, Croydon. Richmond died at Sydenham, London on 25 August 1866; sold with a file of research, *London Gazette* entries and confirmation of medal entitlement.

- 309 *'The Sappers and Pioneers, under that most able officer, Captain Siddons, did excellent service, and were ever in front to overcome any obstacle.'*

Sir Hugh Gough praises Captain Siddons' achievements at Mooltan, January 1849.

The important 'Sikh Wars' pair to Captain H. Siddons, Bengal Engineers; personally selected by Gough to command the Sappers and Miners at the Siege of Mooltan, Siddons' outstanding siegecraft hastened the city's capture, enabling Lieutenant-General Whish to march to Gough's relief at Goojerat

Having worked in Arakan as a civil engineer, Siddons fought bravely at Sobraon on 10 February 1846, hacking through Sikh defences to create openings for the British assault; at Mooltan on 18 January 1849 he undermined the citadel, reducing its walls to rubble and forcing the rebel leader, Diwan Mulraj Chopra, to surrender unconditionally



Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon, no clasp (Capt. H: Siddons Engineers); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Capt. H. Siddons, Engrs. Commg. Sappers & Pioneers), *corps on last partly obscured by suspension, the Goojerat clasp sprung from carriage on right side, very fine* (2)

£3,000-3,500

Henry Siddons, grandson of the renowned actress Sarah Siddons (1755-1831), was born at Edinburgh in June 1812. Educated at Edinburgh's (now Royal) High School, he began a cadetship at Addiscombe Military Seminary in 1828. After graduating as a 2nd Lieutenant on 11 December 1829 he was posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners at Delhi, becoming an expert cartographer at the Survey Department. From 11 December 1832 he mapped the country between Rajemahl and the Hooghly river, ascertaining the area's potential for a canal network.

Chittagong

Siddons married his cousin, Harriet Emma Siddons, at Calcutta on 7 July 1834. Three months later he was appointed Revenue Surveyor at Chittagong, one of the most dreaded of all Indian stations, its oppressive climate leading many promising officers to early graves. Siddons must have felt apprehensive as he crossed the Bay of Bengal with Harriet on 13 October. His predecessor as Revenue Surveyor had impoverished a leading native family, causing widespread distrust among the local population. *The Reformer* of November 1837 described how a routine revenue survey in Chittagong met with violent opposition:

‘Lieutenant Siddons and Mr Harvey, who were both on the spot, appear to have been exposed to considerable danger, and it is stated that their lives would have been sacrificed if they had not resorted to the use of fire arms to keep off the mob, who, armed with heavy clubs, were attempting to rush in upon them; in which if they had once succeeded, nothing could have saved their lives.’

Company troops eventually restored order, arresting the ringleaders. Siddons’ term of service entitled him to two years’ furlough, which he spent in England. Before his furlough ended he voluntarily returned to India, hoping to participate in the 1st Afghan War. He arrived too late to join Sir George Pollock’s march on Kabul, but was dispatched to Brigadier Frederick Young’s headquarters at Kotah on 25 November 1842 as Adjutant of the Bengal Engineers. He helped suppress a Bundela insurgency by overseeing the destruction of native hill-forts.

In May 1843 Siddons moved to Akyab, provincial capital of the Arakan region, having been appointed Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department. He embarked on numerous projects, most notably the Great Lighthouse on Savage Island, at the entrance to Akyab harbour. Reaching 138 feet, this stone structure cast its light over 14 miles.

Sobraon

Brevetted Captain on 29 August 1845, Siddons was serving as Adjutant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners in mid-December when Lal Singh crossed the River Sutlej with a Sikh army of 40,000 men. Sir Hugh Gough, the British Commander-in-Chief, gained pyrrhic victories over the Sikhs at Moodkee, Ferozeshah and Aliwal. Siddons was present at the decisive battle of Sobraon on 10 February 1846, when Gough attacked a well-entrenched Sikh force.

Despite a heavy British bombardment, the Sikh positions at Sobraon held firm and Dick’s 3rd Division was driven back in disorder. With axes and fascines, the Bengal Sappers and Miners launched themselves at the enemy entrenchments, crossing a wide glacis enfiladed by Sikh batteries. Hacking through the abatis, they created openings through which the 3rd Light Dragoons passed in single file before charging wildly upon the Sikhs. The resultant British victory thus owed much to the determination and gallantry of Siddons and his comrades.

Lal Singh’s defeat enabled Lord Hardinge, the British Governor-General, to impose severe penalties on the Sikh state under the Treaty of Lahore. These included the cession of territory to the British and the payment of an indemnity of half a million pounds. Siddons was appointed Superintendent of Canals west of the Jumna, a position he held until early 1848.

Mooltan

Between July 1848 and January 1849, Siddons commanded the Sappers and Miners at the Siege of Mooltan, a famous operation in which an outnumbered British column under Lieutenant-General Whish invested this strategic city and captured its rebel leader, Diwan Mulraj Chopra. If Whish’s siege had failed, the British would have lost the Punjab and possibly even the Indian subcontinent (see Lot 549 of Spink’s April 2018 sale of *Orders, Decorations and Medals*). Sir Hugh Gough personally selected Siddons for the role (see *Allen’s Indian Mail*, 1850). Siddons did not disappoint: in *A Year on the Punjab Frontier* (1851), Major Herbert Edwardes praised the ‘unusual energy’ with which ‘a noble staff of young engineers’ set about assembling the siege-train and its immense *matériel*.

The obstacles faced by Whish’s army are vividly described in Siddons’ *Journal of the Siege of Mooltan* (1849-50). He writes that when the 10th Regiment of Foot attacked Mooltan’s walls on the night of 9 September, the lack of heavy-calibre artillery support ‘rendered the gallant efforts of the troops useless.’ Siddons constructed a series of forward trenches to bring four 18-pounders and four howitzers closer to the enemy ramparts. All efforts were in vain. Sher Singh, commanding the Sikh auxiliaries in Whish’s force, treacherously switched his allegiance to Diwan Mulraj Chopra. Whish had no option but to fall back on Bombay and await re-enforcements.



Mooltan - up in Smoke

Whish led a brilliant rear-guard action at Al Suraj Khund on 23 September. On 21 December he resumed the siege, his artillery augmented with batteries from the Bombay Presidency. Saps created by Siddons' corps enabled the heavy guns to be brought within eighty yards of Mooltan's walls. This proximity made the British bombardment far more effective, resulting in two large breaches and causing Mooltan's main magazine - containing nearly 800,000 lbs of powder - to explode on 30 December, sending a column of debris over a thousand feet into the air and killing around 800 of Mooltan's defenders.

Diwan Mulraj Chopra continued to defy the British from Mooltan's formidable citadel. Siddons drove saps right up to its walls; on 18 January he undermined the counterscarp with another terrific explosion, breaching the citadel. Threatened with storming, the garrison surrendered unconditionally to Whish four days later. This enabled Whish to march at lightning speed to Sir Hugh Gough's relief at Goojerat, covering nearly 450 miles in a fortnight. By seizing the fords at Wazirabad, Whish trapped the Sikh army on Goojerat's open plain. A resounding British victory followed, bringing the Punjab under Company rule. It is arguable that this outcome stemmed from the quality and ingenuity of the Sappers and Miners at Mooltan.

Siddons died on 26 February 1850 at Portobello, Edinburgh; sold with an extensive file of copied research, including pages from Siddons' *Journal of the Siege of Mooltan*.

Recommended reading:

Edwardes, Major H., *A Year on the Punjab Frontier* (London, 1851).

Siddons, Captain H., 'Journal of the Siege of Mooltan', in *Corps Journal of the Royal Engineers and EIC Engineers*, Vol. I (1849-50), Paper XLI, pp. 419-460.

x310

An exceptional Eurasian's First Sikh War and Indian Mutiny group of three awarded to Volunteer S. Doming, East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, late 41st Native Infantry and Lahore Light Horse



Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Drummer S. Donimy, 41st N.I.), note surname spelling; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (S. Doming, Lahore Lt. Horse); Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R. (Vol. S. Doming, E.I. Ry. Volr. Rifle Corps), *the first with contact wear, good fine, the second with slack suspension claw, otherwise very fine or better* (3)

£1,800-2,200

Simon Doming, a Eurasian, may have fought with another regiment at Ferozeshuhur, prior to his part in the battle of Sobraon as a Drummer in the 41st Native Infantry; Eurasians were often employed as musicians in native regiments.

The 41st Native Infantry mutinied at Sitapur on 3 June 1857, a bloody affair in which the participating mutineers butchered many women and children. Doming must have been lucky to escape with his life and, in common with those ranks of the 41st who remained loyal, made his way to Lucknow. Soon after his arrival at the Residency, he joined the newly raised Lahore Light Horse, in which capacity he was 'present throughout the siege of Lucknow, in the garrison commanded by Captain Boileau, 7th Light Cavalry' (India Office Roll L/MIL/5/77, refers).

Doming was still serving in the Lahore Light Horse at the time of his marriage at Dum Dum on 10 July 1860 and subsequently joined the East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. He was awarded his Long Service Medal in 1897, by which time he must have been in his 70's (*The Gazette of India*, 2 May 1896, refers); sold with copied research.

Please see Lot 651 for his son's awards.

- x311 A rare 'double-issue' Indian Mutiny pair to Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, Bengal Medical Department; attached to Sir Henry Havelock's Column, Clarke took part in the first relief of Lucknow, tending the wounded amongst the Residency's squalid conditions while under continuous enemy fire.

Twice mentioned in despatches for his invaluable service, Clarke went on to become Principal Medical Officer to the 1883 Akha Expedition



Indian Mutiny 1857, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (A, Surgn. J. J. Clarke, 3rd Bn. Bengal Art.); Indian Mutiny 1857, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Asst. Surgn. J. J. Clarke.), *good very fine* (2)

£1,600-2,000

John James Clarke was born in June 1827. Already a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon with the Bengal Medical Establishment, Meerut Circle, on 14 May 1853. Clarke was serving at Bandha in Oudh on 10 May 1857, when the Indian Mutiny began at Meerut. He managed to escape from mutinous sepoys, joining General Sir Henry Havelock's column at Cawnpore on 6 August. Havelock assigned Olphert's Battery of Bengal Horse Artillery to Clarke's medical care, a role he ably fulfilled in the actions at Mungawar and the Alumbagh.

Havelock's column fought through the narrow streets of Lucknow, finally reaching the beleaguered Residency on 25 September. For the ensuing two months, Clarke laboured in the appalling conditions of the garrison's hospital, under constant bombardment from rebel artillery. Some of the hospital's patients were shot in their beds by snipers positioned in high buildings overlooking the compound (Edwardes 1973, 89). Assistant Surgeon Francis Collins, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, recalled the horror in his diary (see Lot 141, April 2018) 'The hospitals here are miserable, staff deficient, no food for sick men, no clothing; and the consequence is that many poor fellows, who could probably recover with proper treatment and nutritious food, die off from sheer filth and starvation. Very few amputation cases have recovered, you will be shocked with the bill of mortality within the trenches of Lucknow when it reaches you. It is a sad state of things and you may imagine with what anxiety we are looking for reinforcements.'

With the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell's force on 19 November, the Residency's garrison was finally relieved and evacuated. Clarke served under Sir James Outram while he held the Alumbagh against repeated assaults. He was present at the capture of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell in March 1858, again giving medical provision to Olphert's Battery. During operations to suppress final pockets of resistance in Oudh, he took medical charge of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry. For these services, Clarke was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 31 March 1858, refers).

Clarke was promoted to Surgeon on 15 June 1864. Returning to England, he qualified as a Doctor of Medicine at St. Andrew's in 1872. Advanced to Surgeon-Major in May 1873, he again served in India, becoming Deputy Surgeon-General on 20 December 1879. His final posting was to the North-East Frontier, as Principal Medical Officer for the expedition against the Akha in southern China (1883-1884), a role for which he was again mentioned in despatches.

Clarke retired from the service with the rank of Surgeon-General on 14 January 1884 (*London Gazette*, 8 April 1884 and 3 October 1884), and was awarded a Good Service Pension.

Recommended reading:

Edwardes, M., *A Season in Hell: Defence of the Lucknow Residency* (London, 1973).

312 Pair: **Private R. Bentley (alias Wild), 41st Foot, late 84th Foot**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow (Rd. Wild, 84th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1452 Pte. R. Wild, 41st Foot), *unofficial rivets between clasps on first, otherwise very fine* (2)

£500-700

Richard Bentley (alias Wild) was born at Haslingden, Lancaster in 1834 and was a weaver by trade upon his enlistment in the 84th Foot in Yorkshire in July 1856. Having served during the Indian Mutiny (Medal & 2 clasps), he subsequently saw service with the 75th (No. 721), 97th (No. 953), 102nd (No. 5179) and 41st (No. 1452) Foot. Upon his discharge at Shorncliffe in 1876 following 20 years, 338 days with the Colours, he had never come before court martial or appeared in the defaulters book. Bentley stated he intended to settle in Bury, Lancashire; sold with copied discharge papers.

x313 Pair: **Sapper J. Townend, Royal Engineers**



Indian Mutiny 1857, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Sapper John Townend, Royal Engrs.); China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Sapper John Townend. 23rd C. Royal Engrs.), *contact marks and scratches to obverse, the latter with scratches around suspension claw, nearly very fine* (2)

£500-700

John Townend was born at Manchester in 1836, gaining civilian employment as a plumber. He attested for the Royal Engineers on 12 November 1855, and was assigned to the 23rd Company under Captain A. J. Clerke. This Company sailed for China in early 1857, reaching Singapore, but was diverted to India on hearing of the sepoy mutiny. Landing at Calcutta on 11 August 1857, it joined a force being assembled by the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Colin Campbell (1792-1863).

Mutiny Service - Explosion at the Jumna Musjid

Ever since 1 July, the British garrison of Lucknow had been besieged in the city's Residency by some 12,000 rebel sepoys under Barkhat Ahmad. Generals Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, with a relief column of over 3,000 men, fought through the rebel positions and managed to reach the Residency on 25 September. Losses were so great, however, that the combined British forces were too weak to break out of the city. More rebel sepoys approached the Residency, and the siege continued.

Campbell's force marched west along the Grand Trunk Road, arriving at Cawnpore on 3 November. The second relief of Lucknow began on 14 November, when Campbell's troops secured La Martinière, a school for British and Anglo-Indian boys. The Secundra Bagh was stormed the following day, and Campbell's engineers were detailed to blow up the Moti Mahal, the last rebel position separating Campbell's force from the Residency. On 19 November, Campbell evacuated the Residency's surviving defenders and abandoned Lucknow to the sepoys.

Having consolidated his forces, Campbell made plans to recapture Lucknow in March 1858. All his engineer units were placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Harness, and one of their main tasks was to defuse captured rebel ordnance, preventing any risk to Campbell's troops. On 18 March 1858, the 23rd Company received orders to neutralise a powder magazine in the Jumna Musjid, a former rebel stronghold. The Corps History of the Royal Engineers records a terrible incident:

'At the Jumna Musjid there were nine cartloads of powder found in a courtyard which Outram directed to be destroyed. As there was a well on the spot it was considered that the best method of disposing of the powder, which was in tin cases, would be to throw them down into the water. A line of men was formed [from the 23rd Company], and the cases passed from hand to hand as rapidly as possible. By some fatality one of them exploded in falling. A flame of fire flashed up, and ignited case after case all along the line till the carts were reached, when they also exploded.'

Captain Clerke and Lieutenant Brownlow, along with twenty-two sappers, lost their lives in the explosion. Townend may have been seriously injured, but was lucky to survive.

The rebel sepoys were finally driven from Lucknow on 21 March, and a furious pursuit was ordered. The 23rd Company, Royal Engineers was assigned to a Division under Brigadier-General Walpole, whose orders were to seize Fort Rooyha in Rohilkhand. Walpole's Division left Lucknow on 7 April. The British assault of 15 April was repulsed with great loss, but the sepoys abandoned the fort that night. On 17 April, 23rd Company laid charges and flattened Rooyha.

Walpole's Division pursued the rebels to Alleegunge, five miles away, inflicting nearly 600 casualties. 23rd Company then constructed a bridge across the River Ramganga, enabling the Division to affect a juncture with Sir Colin Campbell's main force at Tingree. Campbell captured Bareilly on 7 May, by which time the Indian Mutiny was almost over, but the 23rd Company fought on, destroying Fort Obmereah on 2 December and Fort Burgoodia on 27 December.



Storming the Taku Forts

In July 1860, Campbell amassed troops and supplies for a final offensive in China. The 23rd Company sailed from India to participate in the Third Battle of the Taku Forts, a decisive phase of the 2nd China War. It formed part of an 18,000-strong Anglo-French army under Lord Elgin, which landed at Peytang, ten miles north of the Peiho estuary. The four Taku Forts guarded this estuary, disrupting British and French commerce. Elgin surrounded them on 20 August, his engineers rapidly constructing batteries and earthworks. An assault was ordered the next day.

Men of the 23rd Company, under Lieutenant Pritchard, advanced with scaling ladders and were the first to gain a footing in one of the forts. After a sharp struggle and many casualties, this fort was captured. The second fort was surrounded by a moat, and 23rd Company quickly brought up pontoons to enable the troops to cross. Stunned by the speed and ferocity of the Anglo-French assault, the remaining two forts surrendered.

Having subdued the Taku Forts, Lord Elgin marched on Peking, setting fire to the Summer Palaces. The Treaty of Tianjin was concluded on 18 October, and the 23rd Company returned to England.

In 1861 Townend transferred to the 12th Company, stationed at Grahamstown in the Cape of Good Hope. He was discharged from the Royal Engineers at Gibraltar on 17 August 1871, after 15 years and 279 days with the Colours; sold with copied discharge papers.

- x314 The important Indian Mutiny and Second Afghan War pair awarded to Colonel W. T. Mills, 30th (late 25th) Bombay Native Infantry; having disarmed the mutinous Hyderabad Contingent at Aurangabad, Mills took part in Sir Hugh Rose's famous assault on Jhansi and was twice recommended for the V.C.



Indian Mutiny 1857, 1 clasp, Central India (Lieut. W. T. Mills, 25th Bombay N.I); Afghanistan 1878 (Lt. Col. T. Mills. 30th. Bo.N.I.), *the first with light scratches to obverse and reverse fields, both better than very fine* (2)

£2,400-2,800

William Thomas Mills was born at Stepney, London c. 1833, the son of Henry Mills, secretarial Assistant to James Cosmo Melville, Director of the East India Company. Educated at Stepney Grammar School, young William was nominated for a Cadetship with the Bombay Infantry by George Lyall, another E.I.C. Director. Lyall wrote earnestly to Henry Mills:

‘It is a source of personal gratification to me that I have this opportunity of promoting the views of so old a servant of the Company.’

William Mills passed his examination at East India House, Leadenhall Street on 11 December 1850. He was already capable of reciting Shakespeare in Hindustani, having studied at Mr. Howard's School throughout 1850. He embarked for India aboard the steamer *Indus*, which departed Southampton on 20 January 1851. On arrival he was commissioned an Ensign with the 9th Bombay Native Infantry.

Mills transferred to the 25th Bombay Native Infantry on 24 November 1855, with the rank of Lieutenant. This regiment was stationed at Ahmedabad on the North-West Frontier during 1856, and was due to support Major-General Sir James Outram's force in the Anglo-Persian War. Before the regiment marched, however, an uneasy peace was concluded with Persia under the Treaty of Paris (4 March 1857). This armistice came just in time for the British, enabling troops to be diverted to India for the forthcoming struggle.

Central India

On 8 June 1857, the 25th left Poona and rushed to Aurangabad, covering the distance of 138 miles in fifteen days. Aurangabad was the Headquarters of the mutinous Hyderabad Contingent, which the 25th quickly disarmed and punished. On 2 August the regiment relieved the British garrison at Mhow, which, under Captain Hungerford, R.A., had made a brave stand against overwhelming numbers.

The 25th then became part of the Malwa Field Force under Colonel Mortimer Durand. Durand invested the fortress of Dhar, held by a rebel Mahratta Raja, on 25 October. Though breaches were made on 31 October, the garrison fled before the stormers arrived. Durand pursued the mutineers across the River Chambal, making contact with them at a village called Goraria. The 25th led the British advance. One of its Sepoys, Private Dariyal Singh, rushed out and bayoneted a mutineer who was in the act of cutting down his Commanding Officer, Major Robertson. Robertson promoted Singh to Lance-Naik on the spot, laying his sword on his shoulder. Not one Sepoy of the 25th Native Infantry joined the rebel cause: all remained loyal to their British officers.

With the victory at Goraria, the rebellion in Malwa was stamped out; Durand prevented the Malwa mutineers from reaching the Deccan. In late November, the 25th joined Sir Hugh Rose's Central India Field Force, based at Mhow. Rose's column would sweep through Central India, crushing any resistance, before investing the great fortress of Jhansi. The 25th formed part of Brigadier-General Stuart's Brigade, which left Mhow on 10 January 1858. Stuart's first objective was the fortress of Chanderi in Gwalior. The 25th acted as an advance guard, seizing a narrow pass known as the Khatti Ghat. Alongside the 86th Foot, the 25th led the assault on Chanderi on 17 January, seizing the fortress by escalade. In his report to Sir Hugh Rose, Stuart praised the regiment's gallantry:

'Nothing could exceed the brilliant courage displayed by both Officers and Men of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment and the 25th Regiment Native Infantry. Colonel Sowth, commanding the former, and Major Robertson, the latter regiment, led their men in the most gallant manner, and I felt that, with such troops and so commanded, success, however we might be opposed, was certain.'

Storming of Jhansi

Stuart's Brigade rejoined Sir Hugh Rose's column for the march on Jhansi, which was reached on 10 March. A formidable stronghold built of granite, Jhansi was the seat of a Mahratta Rani whose lands had been confiscated by Lord Dalhousie, the former Governor-General. Jhansi's garrison numbered 11,000. The surrounding countryside had been laid waste, denying supplies to the British.

The moment Rose arrived at Jhansi, he received the alarming news that Tantia Tope, a rebel general, was marching to Jhansi's relief with 22,000 men and 28 guns. Rose knew that if he raised the siege in order to confront Tantia Tope, the garrison of Jhansi would sally forth and attack his rear. Leaving the bulk of his army to contain the city, he engaged Tantia Tope on the River Betwa with just 1,500 men. Mills was present at this action, the 25th Native Infantry forming the skirmish line. The 25th captured six enemy guns, and Tantia Tope was decisively beaten. Showing 'gallantry under fire', Mills was recommended for the Victoria Cross by Major Robertson (*L/MIL/12/96*). He bravely cleared a body of the enemy from a defensive position in a mass of rock.

At the storming of Jhansi on 3 April, the 86th Foot and 25th Native Infantry formed the left attack. Mills was again recommended for the Victoria Cross, this time for rescuing a wounded man of the 86th Foot under heavy fire. At great cost, the two regiments crowned the breaches and a ferocious mêlée ensued. Having gained the upper hand, they went to assist the right attack, which was foundering under murderous rebel fire. At length, the besiegers formed up inside the city and advanced through labyrinthine streets towards the Palace, which was taken room-by-room at the point of the bayonet. The Rani fled to Jhansi's inner fortress, which the British shelled continuously the following day. On 5 April the inner fortress surrendered; British losses in the assault were 37 officers and 307 men killed.

Rose pursued Tantia Tope and the Rani of Jhansi to Gwalior, seizing the rebel arsenal at Kalpi. The Rani was captured by the 8th Hussars on 6 June, effectively concluding the Central India campaign. For his bravery in the assault on Jhansi, Mills received a special mention in the despatches of Brigadier Stuart (*London Gazette*, 10 August 1858).

Afghanistan

Mills transferred to the 30th Bombay Native Infantry after the Mutiny, promoted to Wing Commander on 1 July 1865. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment during the 2nd Afghan War of 1878-80 (medal), when the regiment was initially stationed at Quetta. The 30th formed part of the Kandahar Field Force under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, which protected lines of communication.

Whilst on furlough in England, Mills married Louisa Carver, daughter of the architect Richard Carver, at St. Matthew's Church, Bristol on 26 October 1872. They had three children, and lived at Gore House, Uffculme, Devon. Mills retired on 20 November 1879 with the rank of Honorary Colonel. He died at Gore House on 7 May 1901; sold with a file of copied research, artwork, V.C. recommendations and photographs.



Jhansi - Mills was recommended for the V.C. on this very occasion

- 315 Five: Private S. W. Barfoot, Royal Army Medical Corps, one of only 37 medical staff to receive the Egypt Medal with 'Gemaizah 1888' clasp

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (5995. Pte. S. W. Barfoot. Med: Staff Corps.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5995 Pte. S. W. Barfoot, R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R.; Khedive's Star, undated, *the third and fourth erased, nearly very fine* (5)

£240-280

Stephen William Barfoot was born at Crichel, Wimborne, in May 1859. A cab driver by trade, he enlisted into the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot on 27 May 1884, later transferring to the Medical Staff Corps. He saw service in Egypt, India and South Africa and was mentioned in despatches for the Boer War (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902, refers). He was discharged after 21 years of service on 26 May 1905; sold with extensive research including copied service papers.

- 316 Pair: Private W. Hallett, Coldstream Guards

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (— Pte. W. Hallett —Gds); Khedive's Star 1882, the reverse impressed '5049 C. G.', *heavy wear to naming on first, contact marks, pitting and polished, fine or better* (2)

£50-70

- 317 A rare Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment Abu Klea pair awarded to Private W. Morris, 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (3640 Pte. W. Morris, 3/Rif. Bde.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£600-800

William Morris was born at Radmarley, Gloucestershire and enlisted in the Rifle Brigade in May 1879, aged 19 years.

Subsequent service in Ireland and Gibraltar aside, he saw action as a member of the 3rd Battalion in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, including the action at Abu Klea (Medal & 2 clasps; Khedive's Star). More precisely, he served in the 1st Battalion of the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment, one of just 53 other ranks to be selected for that role from the Rifle Brigade.

Morris was transferred to the Army Reserve on returning home in September 1885; sold with copied service record.

318 *Family group:*

'Sir Robert Anderson is one of the men to whom the country, without knowing it, owes a great debt.'

Raymond Blathwayt (1855-1935) on the achievements of Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., LL.D.

The fascinating and historically significant pair awarded to Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., LL.D., Metropolitan Police; as Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard's Criminal Investigation Department, Anderson led the investigation into Jack the Ripper's murders and was the most senior police officer on the case

Anderson's conduct during the 1888 'Whitechapel Murders' scare was highly controversial, his absence during much of the investigation provoking a public outcry; he nevertheless led a thorough post-mortem of Mary Kelly's murder, wading through her blood at the murder scene and later claiming to know the Ripper's identity

Earlier in his career, Anderson managed the spy Thomas Beach during the height of the Fenian Raids; he foiled a planned Fenian insurrection in Ireland and led a fledgling counter-terrorism unit

Anderson was also a prominent theologian and philosopher; among his most devoted readers were William Ewart Gladstone, Kaiser Wilhelm II and Queen Victoria



Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze (Robert Anderson. Esq. C.B.), mounted as worn, with somewhat discoloured original ribbons, *the first with minor scratches to obverse, thus very fine or better* (2)

Three: Captain A. P. Moore-Anderson, South African Force

1914-15 Star (Capt. A. P. Moore-Anderson S.A.S.S.F.AMB.S.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. P. Moore-Anderson.), *good very fine* (3)

£2,000-3,000

Robert Anderson was born at Mountjoy Square, Dublin in May 1841, the son of Matthew Anderson, Crown Solicitor at Dublin Castle. Of Ulster Scots descent, his Protestant ancestors defended Londonderry during the siege of 1689. Educated privately, he began a business apprenticeship in a brewery but left after eighteen months to study law at Boulogne and Paris. Robert was born into a legal family: his older brother Samuel became a barrister and his sister Annie married Sir Walter Boyd, 1st Baronet (1833-1918), a towering figure of the Irish judiciary and a staunch upholder of British rule.

Anderson entered Trinity College, Dublin in 1859. Three years later he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts with Moderatorship and medal; in 1863 he was called to the Irish Bar.

Irish Agent

In 1865 Anderson became a legal assistant to the Crown Solicitor at Dublin Castle. There he worked under his older brother Samuel, who showed him papers relating to the trials of Fenians. Named after the legendary Irish warrior Fionn mac Cumhail and his loyal band, the 'Fianna', the Fenian Brotherhood was an Irish republican organisation founded in America by John O'Mahony in 1858. Fenians believed in Ireland's natural right to independence, and viewed armed rebellion as the only means of achieving that right. The British establishment used 'Fenianism' as an umbrella term for any form of Irish nationalist sentiment.

In August 1866, Anderson was put in charge of intelligence reports coming in from America on Fenian activities. Four months earlier, O'Mahony had launched the first of five 'Fenian Raids' into Canada, attempting to seize Campobello Island in New Brunswick from the British. Anderson was tasked with planting spies and informants in Fenian circles. In his memoirs, he recalled:

'My first Fenian informant was shot like a dog on returning to New York. In communicating the man's information to Lord Mayo, then Chief Secretary, I gave him the poor fellow's name and some particulars respecting him, and these he passed on to the Lord-Lieutenant as they sat together one evening over the dinner-table at the Viceregal Lodge. A servant happened to be behind the screen which covered the service-door of the dining-room, and he overheard the conversation and repeated it in the servants' hall.'

The mood in Dublin was very tense. James Stephens, a participant in the failed 1848 Irish Rebellion, had returned to the city after an exile in Paris, establishing a network of Fenians known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Anderson intercepted letters from O'Mahony to Stephens promising funds and American weaponry for a rising in Ireland. When a group of Irish-American officers landed at Cork in February 1867, they expected to take command of a Fenian army. Instead, thanks to Anderson's superb use of informers, they were arrested on arrival by the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Fenians were thus deprived of matériel and practically leaderless. Although riots took place in Dublin and Limerick on 5 March, the planned co-ordinated rising never transpired. Sir Thomas Larcom, Lord Mayo's Under Secretary, wrote to Anderson expressing his gratitude:

'I owe a great deal more to you than you do to me - and so does the public; for I do not know what we should have done without your brother and you. And it has been no common time or ordinary duty with which we have been engaged.'

On 13 September, a bomb planted by a Fenian terrorist exploded outside Clerkenwell Gaol, where a prominent Fenian was being held. Known as the 'Clerkenwell Outrage', this unsuccessful jailbreak attempt resulted in 12 civilian deaths, 120 civilian injuries, and severe damage to nearby houses. Anderson arrived in London the following day. Appointed Irish Agent at the Home Office, he became legal adviser and secretary of a fledgling secret department aimed at combatting the terrorist threat. In 1869 he was given sole responsibility for managing the spy Major Henri Le Caron, whose real name was Thomas Beach. Beach spent 21 years infiltrating Fenian circles, thwarting their plots. The intelligence he sent back to Anderson in 1870 enabled the British to intercept John O'Neill's Fenian force near Saint-Armand, Quebec. Canadian militia units soundly defeated the Fenians at the Battle of Eccles Hill on 25 May. In his autobiography, Beach showered praise on Anderson:

'He never wavered or grew lax in his care. He proved to me, not the ordinary official supervisor, but a kind trusty friend and adviser, ever watchful in my interests, ever sympathising with my dangers and difficulties. To him, and to him alone, was I known as a Secret Service agent during the whole of the twenty-one years of which I speak. Therein lay the secret of my safety. If others less worthy of the trust than he had been charged with the knowledge of my identity, then I fear I should not be here to-day on English soil quietly penning these lines.'

Anderson would advise the Home Office on political crime for the rest of his career. In 1875 he received an honorary LL.D. from his Alma Mater, Trinity College, Dublin. By May 1884 Fenianism was in decline, and Anderson was formally relieved of all duties 'relative to Fenianism in London'. After three years as Secretary to the new Prison Commission, in February 1887 he was asked to join the Metropolitan Police's Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) at Scotland Yard, headed by Assistant Commissioner James Monro. He worked with Monro to form the Special Irish Branch, which became Special Branch (disbanded in 2005).

Under Monro's leadership the C.I.D. became increasingly autonomous and influential; a rift developed with Sir Charles Warren, Monro's nominal superior as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Neither man could abide the other's company. On 29 August 1888, Monro could stand it no longer and resigned. Anderson succeeded Monro as Assistant Commissioner on 1 September 1888.

The Whitechapel Murders

'I sometimes think myself an unfortunate man, for between twelve and one on the morning of the day I took up my position here [as Assistant Commissioner] the first Whitechapel murder occurred.'

Anderson is interviewed in *Cassell's Saturday Journal* (11 June 1892, pp. 895-897).

At 3.45 a.m. that same day, Mary Ann Nichols' mutilated body was found by Charles Cross, a cart driver, in front of a stable entrance in Buck's Row, Whitechapel. Her throat had been slit twice from left to right, creating a hideous gash two inches wide; her intestines were sprawled across the road. *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* called it: 'A murder excelling in atrocity any that has disgraced even the East-end.' Nichols' murder was a mere prelude of things to come.

Another prostitute, Martha Tabram, had been murdered in Whitechapel at 2.30 a.m. on 7 August. Her body was discovered at George Yard with 39 stab wounds. Although modern experts no longer link Tabram's murder with the 'Whitechapel Murders' (since Tabram was stabbed rather than slashed), London newspapers quickly formed a connection, fanning the flames of public hysteria. One lady, on reading the description of Nichol's murder in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, reportedly passed out and died.

Meanwhile at the C.I.D., Anderson was finding it difficult to acclimatise. Monro had been extremely popular: Anderson recalled in his autobiography that Monro was not 'an easy man to follow', and that C.I.D. officers were 'demoralised by the treatment accorded to their late chief' by Sir Charles Warren. Factions created by the Monro-Warren power struggle still lingered, and since Anderson had worked with Monro on political crime matters, he was assumed by Warren's supporters to be in league with Monro. The Metropolitan Police were about to be tested as never before. It was not an auspicious start.

Anderson had been working continuously for years, and the strain was beginning to tell. Dr. Gilbert Smith, of Harley Street, insisted that he must have two months' complete rest, adding that he would probably give Anderson a certificate for a further two months' 'sick leave'. Deciding that one month would be sufficient to restore his health, Anderson informed the Home Secretary of his decision to take a month's holiday in Switzerland. He crossed the Channel on Saturday 8 September.

At 6 a.m. that very day, Annie Chapman's mutilated body was found near a doorway in the back yard of 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields. As with Mary Ann Nichols, Chapman's throat had been cut from left to right and she had been disembowelled. More horrific was the fact that her uterus had been sliced out in a single movement with a blade about 6-8 inches long. The pathologist George Phillips opined that her murderer must have possessed considerable anatomical knowledge. Samuel Montagu, MP for Whitechapel, offered a reward of £100 for the killer. Rumours that the murders were Jewish ritual killings led to mass anti-Semitic demonstrations. Controlling angry crowds distracted the police from the main task of investigating the murder. As a result, when the inquest started on Monday 10 September, the police lacked evidence and had been unable to locate witnesses. *The Daily Chronicle* did not hold back:

'The Metropolitan Police are simply letting the first city of the world lapse into primeval savagery. Whitechapel, according to their own admission, has for a year or two been swarming with gangs of blackguards, who live by extorting, under threats of brutal torture, from the unfortunate women who flit through its alleys like midnight birds of prey. There is now reason to think that they have finally handed over this afflicted neighbourhood to the tender mercies of an assassin, who butchers his victims almost within earshot of the street patrols. The people of London will no longer tolerate the crotchets of Scotland Yard.'

That night's *Evening Standard* further decried the police investigation:

'The affair is one which should put the police authorities on their mettle, for if they bungle it their credit will be disastrously impaired and a serious blow given to public confidence in their abilities. This, of course, is well understood at headquarters.'

Anderson's absence had left 'headquarters' hopelessly confused, with Chief Inspector Donald Swanson doing his best to co-ordinate the investigation. Sunday 30 September played host to the "double event", the murder of Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes within an hour of each other. Stride's body was discovered at 1 a.m. in Dutfield's Yard, Whitechapel, her throat cut from left to right, while Eddowes' mutilated body was found at 1.45 a.m. by PC Edward Watkins at the south-west corner of Mitre Square. Since Eddowes' murder took place within the Square Mile, the City of London Police took charge of that inquiry and so the investigation became disjointed. On 1 October, the Central News Agency received a postcard from a man claiming to be the murderer. The postcard was signed, "Jack the Ripper".

When an unidentified female torso was found the next day in the basement of New Scotland Yard, still under construction, the Metropolitan Police were ridiculed. *The Daily Telegraph* called for the resignation of Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary. Pressure now mounted on Anderson to return, as this furious tirade in the *Pall Mall Gazette* (8 October 1888) reveals:

'Although Dr. Anderson is nominally at the head of the C.I.D. he is only there in spirit. At a time when the world is ringing with outcries against the officials who allow murder to stalk unchecked through the most densely crowded quarter of the metropolis, the chief official who is responsible for the detection of the murderer is as invisible to Londoners as the murderer himself. You may seek Dr. Anderson in Scotland-yard, you may look for him in Whitehall-place, but you will not find him, for he is not there. Dr. Anderson, with all the arduous duties of his office still to learn, is preparing himself for his apprenticeship by taking a pleasant holiday in Switzerland! No one grudges him his holiday. But just at present it does strike the uninstructed observer as a little odd that the chief of London's intelligence department in the battle, the losing battle which the police are waging against crime, should find it possible to be idling in the Alps.'

In his autobiography, *The Lighter Side of my Official Life* (1910), Anderson recalls:

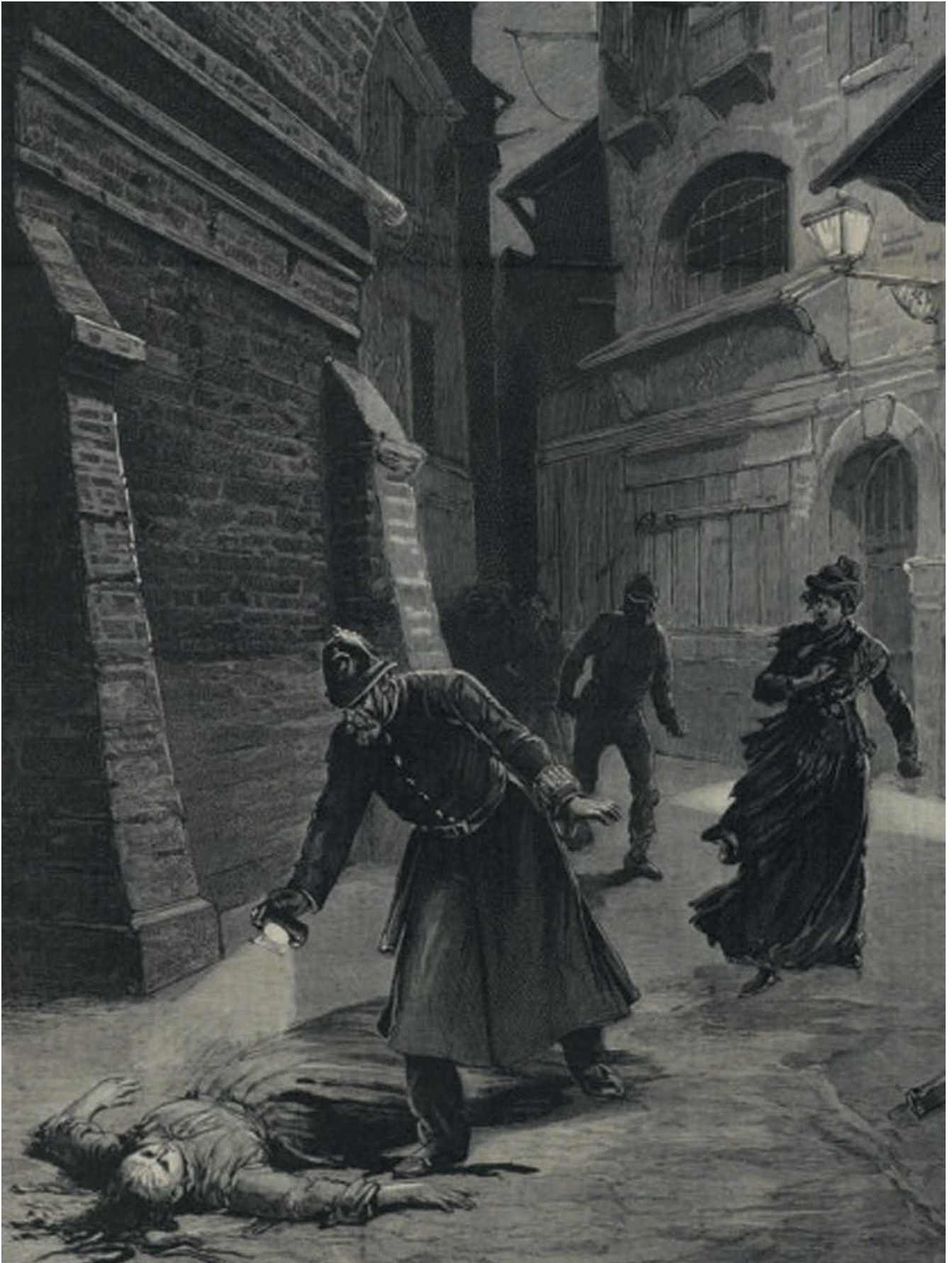
'Letters from Whitehall decided me to spend the last week of my holiday in Paris, that I might be in touch with my office. On the night of my arrival in the French capital two more victims [Stride and Eddowes] fell to the knife of the murder-fiend; and the next day's post brought me an urgent appeal from Mr. Matthews to return to London; and of course I complied.

On my return I found the Jack-the-Ripper scare in full swing. When the stolid English go in for a scare they take leave of all moderation and common sense. If nonsense were solid, the nonsense that was talked and written about those murders would sink a *Dreadnought*. It is enough to say that the wretched victims belonged to a very small class of degraded women who frequent the East End streets after midnight, in the hope of inveigling belated drunkards, or men as degraded as themselves.'

Anderson's unsympathetic attitude towards the Ripper's victims jars with modern attitudes, as it jarred with general feeling at the time. Influenced by thinkers such as George Bernard Shaw, newspapers increasingly linked the murders to the poverty which afflicted the East End. *Punch's* cartoonist John Tenniel published a cartoon entitled "The Nemesis of Neglect". Jack the Ripper, knife in hand, is portrayed as the ghoulish image of social destitution, with 'Crime' written above his head.

Unsurprisingly, Anderson sheds little light on the heated correspondence which must have taken place between himself and Scotland Yard officials during his absence. He does, however, mention a revealing conversation between himself and Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary, whose political career hung in the balance. He writes:

'I spent the day of my return to town, and half the following night, in reinvestigating the whole case, and next day I had a long conference on the subject with the Secretary of State and the Chief Commissioner of Police. "We hold you responsible to find the murderer," was Mr. Matthews' greeting to me. My answer was to decline the responsibility. "I hold myself responsible," I said, "to take all legitimate means to find him."'



Anderson's words were borne out by his actions. He resumed his role at the C.I.D. on 6 October, and by 19 October, the police had interviewed more than 2,000 people, investigated 'upwards of 100', and detained 80 (Inspector Donald Swanson's report to the Home Office, *HO 144/221/A49301C*, refers). The investigation gathered pace, becoming more targeted and cohesive. Anderson took the controversial step of refusing police protection to prostitutes in Whitechapel: as intended, this actually encouraged the prostitutes to take fewer risks and to approach the police if threatened. This single action may have saved countless lives. Positioning plain-clothes police officers throughout the East End, Anderson tried to anticipate the Ripper's murders.

He was unable to prevent the murder of Mary Jane Kelly on 9 November. The stomach-turning tangle of her mutilated body surely ranks among the 19th century's most appalling images (see <https://whitechapeljack.com/the-whitechapel-murders/mary-jane-kelly/>, note: strong constitution required). Kelly's body was discovered at her home in 13 Miller's Court, a drab single room just twelve square feet in size. When the police broke in at 1.30 p.m. on 10 November, the sight that greeted them was reported in *Illustrated Police News*:

'The throat had been cut right across with a knife, nearly severing the head from the body. The abdomen had been partially ripped open, and both of the breasts had been cut from the body, the left arm, like the head, hung to the body by the skin only. The nose had been cut off, the forehead skinned, and the thighs down to the feet, stripped of the flesh. The abdomen had been slashed with a knife right across downwards, and the liver and entrails wrenched away. The entrails and other portions of the frame were missing, but the liver etc., it is said were placed beneath the feet of this poor victim. The flesh from the thighs and legs, together with the breasts and nose, had been placed by the murderer on the table.'

When Anderson entered Kelly's room he slipped on the floor, which was slick with blood and water. One theory holds that the murderer could not avoid being spattered with gore and was obliged to wash himself down after the deed, hence the water (see Fairclough 1992, 167). *The Times* reported that Kelly's clothes were neatly folded on a side table, and she wore only a slight chemise; she had evidently undressed for her murderer, believing him to be a paying client. Kelly's death occurred in a private room rather than on a street, giving Jack the Ripper time to commit the full repertoire of his atrocities without being discovered. This explains why Kelly's murder was the most savage and methodical. It also suggests that the police net was closing, as the Ripper was compelled to stay in private rooms. Anderson was breathing down his neck.

Jack the Ripper, of course, was never identified. That is to say, he was never identified *publicly*. Throughout the investigation, Anderson and the police had withheld key information from the Press, denying journalists access to the crime scenes. On 1 October, following the double murder of Stride and Eddowes, the *Yorkshire Post* reported that 'the police apparently have strict orders to close all channels of information to members of the press.' On the same day the *New York Times* claimed that the police 'devote their entire energies to preventing the press from getting at the facts. They deny to reporters a sight of the scene or bodies, and give them no information whatever.'

Was there a police cover-up? The police's silence served no useful purpose in the hunt for the murderer, and it led to newspapers publishing fanciful cartoons of the Ripper's appearance which may have set the investigation back. The mystery is made even more tantalising by Anderson's comment in Chapter IX of his autobiography:

'Having regard to the interest attaching to this case, I am almost tempted to disclose the identity of the murderer. But no public benefit would result from such a course, and the traditions of my old department would suffer. I will merely add that the only person who had ever had a good view of the murderer unhesitatingly identified the suspect the instant he was confronted with him; but he refused to give evidence against him.'

Mary Jane Kelly was the last of Jack the Ripper's confirmed victims. On 19 November she was buried in an unmarked pauper's grave at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Leytonstone. Mourners flocked to the scene, desperate to touch Kelly's coffin and unaware that the Ripper's reign of terror had ended



K.C.B.

The Whitechapel Murders were a glitch in Anderson's otherwise successful career. Crime rates fell dramatically in the 12 years during which he remained Assistant Commissioner of the C.I.D. During the period 1879-1883, an annual average of 4,856 crimes against property were committed in London. By 1899, Anderson's penultimate year in office, this figure had dropped to 2,439. This was despite the population of London having increased by 2 million (Anderson 1910, 141). In *Scotland Yard and the Metropolitan Police* (1929), Sir John Moylan gives effusive praise:

'The period 1890 to 1900 proved to be one during which there was an almost continuous decrease in crime. . . By signal successes in sensational murder cases such as that of Neil Cream, the poisoner, and Milsom and Fowler, the Muswell Hill murderers, and by steady achievement in the less advertized, everyday business of dealing with rogues in general, the C.I.D. built up in the "nineties" a world-wide reputation for efficiency in crime detection.'

Anderson was made a Companion of the Bath in the 1896 New Year's Honours List, and on his retirement in 1901 was elevated to K.C.B. Parliament granted him a pension of £900 per annum (*Hansard*, 12 April 1910). On the floor of the House of Commons, W. H. Smith stated that Sir Robert 'had discharged his duties with perfect faithfulness to the public.' The esteemed writer Raymond Blathwayt, in *Great Thoughts* (1902), wrote:

'Sir Robert Anderson is one of the men to whom the country, without knowing it, owes a great debt. Silently and efficiently he and his family have worked for years in high Government positions, and they have worked with a sweet reasonableness and an absence of hide-bound, red-taped officialism, which is as delightful as it is exceptional.'

Anderson wrote prolifically on religious matters, authoring 21 known works. Like his ancestors, the Prentice Boys of Londonderry, he was a staunch defender of the Protestant Reformation. In *The Buddha of Christendom* (1899), he pitted the Bible against organised Christianity (specifically the Roman Catholic Church) and took the side of Scripture. In *A Doubter's Doubts about Science and Religion* (1889), he analysed Darwin's evolutionary theories and argued that the creation principle was compatible with natural selection. In the Preface to this treatise, William Ewart Gladstone extolled its 'care, force, and exactitude'. He developed an avid following. Numbered among his most enthusiastic readers were Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary and Kaiser Wilhelm II.

On 4 March 1873 he married Lady Agnes Moore, sister of Ponsonby Moore, 9th Earl of Drogheda. They had four sons and one daughter, and lived at 39 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill.

Anderson always held 'uncompromisingly Unionist views' (Moore-Anderson 1919, 29), and must have been horrified by the Easter Rising in April 1916. Robert Anderson died on 15 November 1918. A year later, his son Arthur published *Sir Robert Anderson K.C.B., LL.D.: A Tribute and Memoir* (1919). This remarkable volume reveals the extent of his intellect and abilities, and the intense admiration in which he was held by the public; sold with a copy of Anderson's autobiography, *The Lighter Side of my Official Life* (1910), and a copy of his son Arthur's aforementioned book.

Recommended reading:

Anderson, Sir R., *The Lighter Side of my Official Life* (London, 1910).
 Begg, P., *Jack the Ripper: The Definitive History* (London, 2003).
 Evans, S. P., and Rumbelow, D., *Jack the Ripper: Scotland Yard Investigates* (Stroud, 2006).
 Moore-Anderson, A. P., *Sir Robert Anderson K.C.B., LL.D.: A Tribute and Memoir* (London, 1919).
 Moylan, Sir J., *Scotland Yard and the Metropolitan Police* (London, 1929).
 Senior, H., *The last invasion of Canada: The Fenian raids, 1866-1870* (Toronto, 2011).
 Wiersbe, W., 'Introduction' to *Anderson, Sir R., Redemption Truths* (Grand Rapids, 1980).
 'Representative Men at Home: Dr. Anderson at New Scotland Yard', *Cassell's Saturday Journal* (11 June 1892, 895-897).
<https://www.jack-the-ripper.org/robert-anderson.htm#>



Arthur Ponsonby Moore-Anderson was the eldest son Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., LL.D., and Lady Agnes Moore, sister of the 9th Earl of Drogheda. Brought up at the family's London home, 39 Linden Gardens, he was educated at The Leys School and Trinity College, Cambridge. A talented physician, he worked at the London Hospital before travelling to South Africa in 1903. When introduced to Lord Guthrie, the Scottish judge, as the son of Sir Robert Anderson, Guthrie exclaimed: 'Oh, but he is a *pioneer!*' (A. P. Moore-Anderson 1919, p. 26).

Sharing his father's sense of public service, Moore-Anderson assisted in founding the Cape Town Naval Cadet Corps. During the First World War he served in German East Africa as a Captain in the South African Medical Corps, and was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazettes*, 25 September 1917 and 7 March 1918 refer).

In 1909 he married Charlotte, daughter of William Sloan, of Helensburgh in South Africa. They had two daughters and settled in Cape Town; sold with copied M.I.D. confirmation.

x319

An extremely rare British East Africa 'Indian Contingent' group of three awarded to Sepoy Bahawal Bakhsh, 33rd Native Infantry



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (907 Sepoy Bahawal Bakhsh, 33d Bl. Infy.); East and West Africa 1887-1900, no clasp, for 'Mwele 1894-95' (907 Sepoy Bahawal Bakhsh, 33d. Punjab Infy.); East and Central Africa 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (29 Sepoy Bahawal Bakhsh, Ind. Cont.), *second clasp on the last attached by unofficial rivets, contact wear and worn overall, good fine* (3)

£600-800

Bahawal Bakhsh was one of 299 Indian officers and men to be awarded the East and West Africa Medal for 'Mwele 1895-6', and one of 294 entitled to the East and Central Africa Medal with the clasps for 'Lubwa's' and 'Uganda 1897-98'. His award for 'Mwele 1894-5' is verified on an Admiralty roll held in India Office records (L/MIL/7/2189, refers) and his East and Central Africa award at T.N.A. (WO 100/90, refers). A specific request was made for the latter awards to be inscribed to the 'Indian Contingent', owing to the Indian troops great pride in having served in such a distinguished force.

It is worth noting that such campaign pairs to the Contingent rarely survive as such; in fact the addition of the recipient's India General Service Medal for the Waziristan operations of 1894-95 makes this an extremely rare set of awards.

320 Three: **Private W. Holleran, Lancashire Fusiliers**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (5009 Pte. W. Holleran, 2/Lan: Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (5009 Pte. M. Holleran, Lan. Fus.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (5009. Pte. W. Holleran. 2nd. L.F.), *this first with officially re-engraved naming, note initials, generally very fine* (3)

£280-320

William Holleran, a native of Athlone, Ireland, served overseas with the Lancashire Fusiliers in India, February 1897-January 1898, Sudan, January 1898-October 1898 (Queens Medal, Khedive's Medal & clasp), at the occupation of Crete, October 1898-December 1898 and in South Africa, December 1899-October 1902 (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps). Discharged in October 1906, Holleran came before a court martial on two occasions in his career, for drunkenness and assault in 1894 and going absent without leave in 1896; sold with copied service extracts.

321 Pair: **Bugler F. J. Day, Royal Marine Light Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (F. J. Day, Bglr: H.M.S. Thetis); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd crowned bust issue (Frederick James Day.), *minor edge bruise, good very fine* (2)

£120-150

Frederick James Day served as a Bugler aboard H.M.S. *Thetis*, which formed part of the Delagoa Bay Squadron, together with her consorts *Dwarf*, *Forte*, *Magicienne* and *Racoon*. Their purpose was to carry out blockade duty by stopping and searching merchantmen carrying contraband intended for the Boers, a task made far easier by the fitting of 'wireless'; H.M.S. *Thetis* was the first R.N. vessel so equipped.

x322 Three: **Private J. Platz, Wellington Regiment, N.Z.E.F., a Boer War veteran who was wounded by a gunshot to the head in the Great War**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (9005 Pte. J. Platz, 1st. Regt. 10th. N.Z. Cont.); British War and Victory Medals (11933 Pte. J. Platz, N.Z.E.F.), *mounted as worn, edge bruise to second, very fine* (3)

£160-180

Joseph Platz was born in Auckland, New Zealand on 31 December 1872 and worked as a bushman by trade, near his home at Wanganui. Towards the end of the Boer War he enlisted in the Tenth Contingent which was raised by the New Zealand Cabinet as a response to the defeat suffered by British Forces at Tweebosch on 7 March 1902. It was divided into two regiments: The North Island Regiment which departed from Wellington aboard the S.S. *Drayton Grange* and the South Island Regiment that left Lyttleton on the S.S. *Norfolk*. Joseph arrived in South Africa on 27 May 1902, just four days before the war ended on 31 May; the men briefly assisted with peacekeeping duties but departed for home in July.

Joseph once again enlisted on 11 January 1916, this time in the 2nd Battalion of the Wellington Regiment. Joining his battalion in France on 12 October 1916, he was wounded in action a little over a month later - on 16 November - with a severe gunshot wound to the jaw and face, resulting in a fractured skull; he was admitted to the 13th Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, and was subsequently transferred - via H.M.H.S. *St Andrew* - to England and admitted to the No. 1 N.Z. General Hospital at Brockenhurst, Hampshire. Such was the serious nature of his wounds that he was embarked for New Zealand in January 1917 and was struck off strength in August, no longer fit for war service. He died at Wanganui in October 1938; sold with copied service papers.

x323 Four: **Hon. Major T. J. Brampton, Royal Air Force Cadet Brigade, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded at Paardeberg**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Orange Free State (7924 Serjt. T. Brampton, K.R.R.C.), last clasp unofficially riveted; King's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7924 Serjt. T. Brampton, K.R.R.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Q.M. & Lieut. T. J. Brampton); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7924 C. Sjt. T. J. Brampton, K.R.R.C.), *generally very fine* (4)

£250-300

Theophilus James Brampton was born in Trevethan, Monmouthshire on 21 February 1875 and enlisted in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in February 1893, aged 18 years. A miner by trade, he stated he was a member of the 3rd York and Lancaster Militia.

Posted to the 4th Battalion, he gained his Mounted Infantry Certificate at Aldershot in February 1896 and was advanced to Sergeant in October 1899, the same month in which he was embarked for South Africa.

As a member of the Rifles Company Mounted Infantry, he quickly saw action at Stormburg, his unit winning praise for gallantly covering the ensuing retreat. It was subsequently attached to Hannay's Mounted Infantry and was present at Paardeberg. On that occasion Hannay led a valiant charge against the Boer trenches and Brampton was among the resultant casualties - he suffered a gunshot wound in his left knee. He was invalided home and admitted to Netley Hospital.

He subsequently returned to South Africa and witnessed further active service in the period March 1901 to May 1902. A tour of duty in the 14th (Provisional) Battalion having followed, Brampton next joined the 9th (Militia) Battalion in Ireland, in which capacity he attended the Maxim Gun Course at Hythe in March 1905.

On being advanced to Colour-Sergeant in January 1907, Brampton was posted to the Inns of Court O.T.C. in London. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in AO 220 of 1911 and took his discharge as a Sergeant-Major in February 1914.

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities, he was commissioned Hon. Lieutenant (Q.M.) and posted to the 15th (Reserve) Battalion, K.R.R.C. but subsequently transferred to the 110th Training Reserve Battalion. Finally, in April 1918, he was posted as Adjutant to the Royal Air Force Cadet Brigade at Hastings, Sussex. He was transferred to the R.A.F. Unemployed List as a Major in April 1919; above details courtesy of the Royal Green Jackets (Rifles) Museum, Winchester.

324 **Pair: Trooper E. B. Gooyer, Cape Railway Sharpshooters, late Southern Rhodesia Volunteers and Imperial Light Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, three clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (1381 Pte. E. B. Gooyer. Cape Rly: Shptrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, two clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (716 Tpr E. B. Gooyer. S. Rhod Vols.), *minor official correction to unit and top lugs neatly removed from last, lacquered, good very fine and better* (2)

£250-300

Provenance:

Ex A. A. Uphill-Brown collection, December 1991.

Edward Barrand Gooyer joined the South Rhodesian Volunteers on 20 December 1899. He subsequently served with them in Rhodesia and in the Transvaal, and was present at the Relief of Mafeking. Gooyer then transferred to the 1st Imperial Light Horse - as 1082 Trooper - on 25 October 1900, and served with them in the Transvaal, before transferring for a third time - as 1381 Trooper - to the Cape Railway Sharpshooters on 3 May 1901. He served with them in the Cape Colony, but was discharged on 7 August 1901, only to re-enlist in the Cape Railway Sharpshooters - as 1265 Trooper - on 14 September 1901. He was finally discharged on 13 March 1902; he would appear to be entitled to the 'Cape Colony' clasp but this was 'Recovered and returned to Woolwich' (the Medal Roll refers).

325 **Five: Private R. Alsop, 14th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (4505 Pte. R. Alsopp. 14th Hussars.); 1914-15 Star (4505. Pte. R. Alsop. 14th. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. Oak Leaves (4505 Pte. R. Alsop. 14-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (H-47456 Pte. R. Alsop. 14/Hrs.), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps on first, otherwise generally good very fine* (5)

£240-280

Robert Alsop served with the 14th Hussars during the Boer War, and was reputedly serving with the 25-strong detachment under the command of Lieutenant The Honourable Hugh Grosvenor who were sent to investigate reports of Boers near Varkenskraal. It was during the ensuing ambush which Alsop is reported to have been posted missing (typed note accompanying refers). He subsequently served in the Great War in Mesopotamia from 14 November 1915, being mentioned in the despatches (*London Gazette*, 3 June 1919, refers) and being awarded his L.S. & G.C. by the General Officer Commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade on 18 July 1920.

326 **Pair: Private G. Scougall, Royal Irish Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (4333 Pte. G. Scougall, RI: Irish Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4333 Pte. G. Scougall RI. Irish Fus.); *contact marks and wear to naming, nearly very fine* (2)

£140-180

G. Scougall was taken prisoner of war at Blood River Poort on 17 September 1901. During this engagement a thousand-strong Boer commando led by Louis Botha crushed a British force under Hubert Gough; the British lost 23 killed and 21 wounded, together with 241 men taken prisoner.

327 Seven: **Warrant Officer Class II E. Cullum, Middlesex Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Paardeberg, Diamond Hill (1054 Pte. E. Cullum. Middlesex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1054 Pte. E. Cullum. Middlesex Regt.); 1914 Star (L-9165 Sjt E. Cullum. 1/Middx: R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9165 A. W. O. CL. 2. E. Cullum. Midd'x R.); Army L.S. & G.C., George V (6192182 W. O. Cl. II. E. Cullum. Midd'x R.), **France**, Republic, Medaille Militaire, *the first two with copy clasps, the last with some damage to blue enamel, generally nearly very fine, the L.S. & G.C. good very fine* (7)

£280-320

Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 15 December 1919.

Edward Cullum was serving as a Sergeant with the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 4 August 1914. Part of 19th Brigade, the Battalion landed at Le Havre on 11 August and began protecting Allied Lines of Communication. On 1 September, it moved to Néry and attacked an enemy battery east of the village, capturing 8 guns. These were claimed to be the first enemy guns captured of the war. At Le Maisnil on 21 October, the Battalion moved forward to support the 2nd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. Ward was mortally wounded and 101 casualties were sustained. Between 23-29 October the Battalion held trenches in front of La Boutillerie under heavy shell fire. The enemy broke through between 'C' and 'D' Companies on 30 October, 'B' Company making a spirited counter-attack. Every man, including servants, pioneers and cooks, was involved in clearing the enemy from captured trenches (see Wyrall 2016). The War Diary entry for 1 November notes: 'Battalion very weak'; sold with copied *MIC*.

328 Five: **Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Kunhardt, 74th Punjabis, late Loyal Lancashire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2-Lt. F. G. Kunhardt, 1-Loyal Lanc. Regt.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. F. G. Kunhardt, 74/Punjabis.); British War and Victory Medals (Maj. F. G. Kunhardt.); Jubilee 1935, *polished, good fine and better* (5)

£200-250

Frederick George Kunhardt was born on 29 July 1882 and was commissioned in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in May 1901. Following active service in South Africa with the 1st Battalion, he transferred to the Indian Army in November 1903; an early aviator, Kunhardt qualified for the Royal Aero Club's certificate (No. 363) in November 1912, piloting a Bristol Biplane at the Bristol School, Salisbury Plain.

329 Pair: **Private P. Farrelly, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast, Orange Free State (6195 Pte. P. Farrelly, 1st. Rl. Innis: Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6195 Pte. P. Farrelly. Innis: Fus.), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2)

£120-160

330 Pair: **Private J. Williams, Royal Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (2271 Pte. J. Williams, 2nd. Royal Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3271 Pte. J. Williams. Rl: Fusiliers.), *light contact marks and edge nicks, otherwise nearly very fine* (2)

£120-160

x331 Five: **Staff Captain D. S. Manners, Auckland Mounted Rifles, N.Z.E.F., late 9th Lancers, who saw extensive action in the Boer War and Great War, not least at Gallipoli, where in August 1915 his regiment was 'cut down to mere handfuls of sick and exhausted men; the month of fate that was to see all the sacrifice of lives, all the imperishable valour, all the striving of naked quivering souls, reap nothing but fame'**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Natal, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Witterbergen (3932 Serjt. D. Manners. 9/Lcrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3932 Serjt. D. Manners. 9th Lancers.); 1914-15 Star (13/631 Capt. D. Manners, N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (13/631 Capt. D. Manners N.Z.E.F.), the last with officially re-impressed naming, *light contact marks, generally very fine* (5)

£400-500

Douglas Stratford Manners was born at Kingston, Surrey on 23 March 1876, the son of Douglas Ernest Manners of County Limerick, Ireland, and his wife Ellen Johnson, of Richmond. Educated at St. John's College, Essex, he followed in his father's footsteps and became a professional soldier, serving 12 years in the ranks with the 9th Lancers.

The Lancers were despatched from India to South Africa in September 1899. Landing at Cape Town, their first role involved patrol work as mounted men were scarce in the Colony. On 9 January 1900 the Regiment took part in a raid into the Orange Free State. When the march to Kimberley commenced on 11 February, the 9th and 16th formed the 3rd Cavalry Brigade under Brigadier-General J. R. P. Gordon; in the rush through the Boer position on the morning of 15 February, the 9th and 16th headed the charge and did very well. At Diamond Hill, the cavalry was posted on the right flank and thrown back by strongly posted forces of the enemy; losses were considerable, but thereafter, the 3rd Cavalry took part in the initial steps of the movement which led to Prinsloo's surrender.

In early 1901 the Lancers were sent into Cape Colony to pursue the Boers who had crossed the Orange. Again and again they surprised laagers and killed or captured many of the enemy. They were specially praised for the capture of Letter's Commando on 5 September 1901, Lord Kitchener describing it as 'a brilliant success', despite losses to the 9th Lancers of 7 killed and 5 wounded; hostilities at an end, the Regiment returned to India in March 1902, and Douglas departed the Army for a new life in new Zealand.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, he enlisted in the Auckland Mounted Rifles in September 1914 and was appointed R.S.M. Embarked for the Dardanelles in early May 1915, his unit was pressed into the desperate fighting retreat from Chunuk Bair, as described in *The Story of Two Campaigns: Official War History of the Auckland Mounted Rifles Regiment, 1914-1919*:

'Line after line came over the crest, to be mown down by the naval and artillery guns, and particularly by the 10 machine-guns of the New Zealanders. Twenty-two lines of Turks came over the crest but to die.

While this tragedy was being enacted, the A.M.R. was resting in the vicinity of No. 2 Outpost. Its total strength was 66, this including sick men, who had not been in the advance. Of the 288 officers and men who went into the advance only 22 remained: Captain H. Smith, Regimental Q.M., Captain McCormick, medical officer, Lieutenants Herrold, McGregor and Cobourne, R.S.M. Manners, Sergeant Allsop and 15 rank and file. Worn out as they had been before the fighting, the survivors were now practically shadows of men.

Apart from sheer exhaustion, many of them were suffering from septic sores on their hands caused by the thorns of the scrub through which they had to force their way. The sense of tragedy was very near to them'.

On 24 August 1915, Douglas was transferred to the ambulance carrier *Nile* and thence to hospital in Alexandria, suffering from malaria. A month later he returned to Anzac Cove and was promoted 2nd Lieutenant on 21 October 1915, but the campaign was lost and he left the peninsula and returned to Egypt aboard the *Hororata* on 27 December. He remained in Egypt for the rest of the war, carrying out the duties of Adjutant to the N.Z.M.R. Brigade in 1917, and was promoted to Staff Captain in 1918; he was mentioned in despatches by General Sir E. H. H. Allenby (*London Gazette* 5 March 1919, refers).

Douglas was embarked for New Zealand aboard the *Adolph Woermann* in August 1919 and was discharged at the year's end. He died in Broome, Western Australia, on 19 December 1924; sold with copied service records and further research.

332 Pair: Private J. Park, Shanghai Volunteer Corps



Shanghai Volunteer Corps Long Service Medal, silver, the reverse officially engraved, 'J. Park, Act. 1903-1919'; Shanghai Volunteer Grand Aggregate Medal, 1908, silver, the reverse officially engraved, '2nd Gd. Aggr. Won by Pte. J. Park', *good very fine and rare* (2)

£800-1,000

James Park was employed by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company. A long-served member of the Shanghai Volunteers, he was a member of the Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles in 'A' (British) Company and was awarded his Long Service Medal in April 1922, following his retirement. (*The Municipal Gazette*, 6 April 1922, refers); sold with copied research.

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333

An impressive and notable Africa General Service pair awarded to W. C. Syer, Colonial Service, Nigeria and latterly British Resident of that country at the time of the 1918 operations, late Captain, Jamaica Militia



Africa General Service 1902-56, E.VII.R., 3 clasps, Aro 1901-1902, S. Nigeria 1903-04, S. Nigeria 1904 (Ast. Dist. Commr. W. C. Syer, Aro. F.F.), officially engraved naming; Africa General Service 1902-56, G.V.R., 1 clasp, Nigeria 1918 (W. C. Syer), officially impressed naming, mounted as worn, *one or two edge bruises, otherwise generally good very fine, an unusual 'double issue' and most likely a unique combination of awards* (2)

£1,000-1,200

Provenance:

Ex-Richard Magor Collection, July 2003.

7 'Nigeria' clasps issued to the Governor and Nigerian Civil Service.

William Chevalier Syer was born in June 1873, the second son of Reverend Barrington Blomfield Syer, rector of Kedington, Suffolk. Having been educated at Eastbourne College, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Jamaica Militia in 1897, and advanced to Captain in 1900, he attended the School of Musketry at Hythe in the following year.

Syer appears to have arrived on the African scene as an Assistant District Commissioner in Southern Nigeria in June 1901, an appointment that was followed by a stint as an Acting D.C. at Degema between January and October 1902. During this period he was actively engaged in the Aro operations, acting as a Transport Officer in No. 2 column of the Aro Field Force. Syer once again took to the field in the 1903-04 troubles in Southern Nigeria, and served as a Political Officer to the Ekpaffia Field Force in late 1904.

He returned to Jamaica and was married at the Scotch Church, Kingston before gaining his first appointment as a District Commissioner in April 1905, enjoying a successful career out in Nigeria. Eventually being appointed the British Resident, he established the first General Hospital at Ogoja in 1915, to meet the needs for treatment for tuberculosis and general surgery in the region. It was while employed in this latter capacity that he won entitlement to the 'Nigeria 1918' clasp, when he took to the field as a Political and Intelligence Officer in the provinces of Abeokute and Ijebu-Ode, and came into contact with the rebels.

Syer died in Jamaica on 27 July 1945 and is buried in Kedington, Suffolk.

- 334 **Five: Acting Leading Seaman T. J. White, Royal Navy, who won a 'mention' for action with enemy submarines, having been employed afloat with 'Q' Ships and Defensively Armed Merchant Ships for the majority of the Great War**
- Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (T. White, A.B., H.M.S. Highflyer); 1914-15 Star (2068964. T. J. White. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (2068964. T. J. White. Act. L.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (206894 T. J. White. Act. Ldg. Sean. H.M.S. President III), *the first and last heavily worn and naming weak in places, fair, the remainder very fine* (5) £140-180
- Thomas James White** was born at Templemore, County Tipperary in May 1884 and enlisted in the Royal Navy in October 1899. He served aboard *Highflyer* from October 1901, being advanced Able Seaman in November 1902 and serving during the Somaliland operations and saw pre-war appointments aboard *Hampshire*, *Powerful* and *Terrible*. White began the Great War afloat with the M.F.A. *Hindella*, before a short appointment with *Intaba*, which would later serve as *Q-2* with the name *Waitomo*. The exact nature of White's service is somewhat murky, although he was advanced Acting Leading Seaman (D.A.M.S.) from 28 September 1916. His pay, pension and allowances were increased from this former date on account of the nature of the service through to October 1918, being awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 23 October 1917.
- White was subsequently mentioned in despatches '...for services in action with enemy submarines' (*London Gazette*, 7 August 1918, refers) and released to pension in June 1922; sold with copied service record.
- x335 **Three: Lance-Naik S. G. Mohamed, Camel Corps, late Supply and Transport Corps**
- Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, East Africa 1913-14 (465 Sarwan Ghulam Mohamed, S & T.C. I.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (465 Sarwan Ghulam Mohd, 53 C. T. Coy.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (465 L-Nk. Ghulam Mohd, 53 Camel Cps), *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £120-160
- 336 **Three: Private Kennan, King's African Rifles**
- Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (737 Pte. Kenan. H. Coy. 1/K.A.R.); British War and Victory Medals (737 Pte Kennan 1/KAR), note surname spelling, mounted for wear, *polished, good fine* £120-150
- 82 'Nyasaland 1915' clasps to 'H' Company, 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles.
- Kennan** served during the operations in the Shire Highlands in the defeat of John Chilembwe. A 'Watch Tower sect' preacher with a large flock in the region, Chilembwe had previously penned a piece regarding 'The voice of the African natives in the present War'. Having met no answer, a three-pronged revolt was set for Saturday 23 January 1915.
- What followed was brutal, with the uprising beginning at Magomera with the decapitation and spearing of a number of Europeans. Arms were looted at Blantyre and in Zomba the rebellion was in full swing. With the news spreading, Captains Triscott and Collins hurriedly gathered troops to meet Chilembwe. Collins moved south from Koronga with a double ('H' and 'F') company, moving his troops a remarkable 86 miles in just 47 hours via steamer and forced marches. Reaching the action in time, Chilembwe was killed by the police attempting to escape and 'H' Company duly assisted in rounding up the assailants (*The King's African Rifles- A Study in the Military History of East and Central Africa*, refers); sold with copied research and medal roll extract.
- 337 **Three: Sapper G. D. W. Binks, Royal Engineers**
- Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22953848 Spr. G. D. W. Binks. R.E.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (22953848 Spr. G. D. W. Binks. R.E.); U.N. Medal, for Cyprus, mounted court-style as worn, *second with initials and surname officially re-impressed, otherwise good very fine* (3) £80-120
- The recipient is understood to have served with 3 Field Squadron, 19 Brigade during the Kenya operations; sold with metal and cloth badges and housed in a folder of copied research.

- 338 Three: **Gunner H. P. Back, Royal Field Artillery**
- 1914 Star (71310 Gnr. H. P. Back, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (71310 Gnr. H. P. Back. R.A.), mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (3) £40-60
- Herbert P. Back** served in France with the 18th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, from 27 September 1914.
-
- 339 Six: **Acting Sergeant W. A. Burnham, Supply and Transport Corps, late 8th Hussars**
- 1914 Star (6197. Pte. W. A. Burnhams 8.Hrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (6197 Pte. W. Burnham. 8-Hrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (6197. Pte. W. A. Burnhams. 8.Hrs.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. Persia (393220 A-Sjt. W. A. Burnhams. S. & T. Corps.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (393220 A-Sjt. W. A. Burnhams, S & T. C.); War Medal 1939-45, *the first and third with re-engraved naming and the fifth with officially re-impressed naming, polished, good fine* (6) £70-90
- William Burnham** served in France from 11 November 1914; the 8th Hussars participated in the Battle of Givenchy in the following month.
-
- 340 Three: **Private H. Brown, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, who died of wounds during the Second Battle of Ypres, the first successful German use of chemical weapons on a large scale on the Western Front**
- 1914 Star (10086 Pte. H. Brown. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (10086 Pte. H. Brown. Essex. R.), the third with neatly erased naming, *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- Harry Brown**, who was born at Romford, landed at Le Havre on 22 August 1914, with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, arriving just in time to provide infantry reinforcements at the Battle of Le Cateau. They were then heavily engaged at the Battle of the Marne, the Battle of the Aisne and at the Battle of Messines from 12 October to 2 November 1914, which was fought as a consequence of the race to the Channel and one of the engagements which decided the line of the Western Front.
- In April and May of 1915 the Essex Regiment fought in the Second Battle of Ypres and were charged with defending the lines of trenches which formed a jutting salient, overlooked to its south-eastern edge by the 150 foot high Hill 60 which acted as a valuable observation post. During the morning of 22 April the Germans poured a heavy bombardment around Ypres, but the line fell silent as the afternoon grew. However, towards evening at around 5 p.m., the bombardment began afresh - except that sentries posted among the French and Algerian troops noticed a curious yellow-green cloud drifting slowly towards their line; the Germans had released chlorine gas from 5,700 cylinders in front of their trenches.
- Panic-stricken French and Algerian troops fled in disorder creating a four mile gap in the Allied lines, which was quickly filled by Canadian and British troops, but at terrible cost; gas masks were non-existent at this time. The Germans similarly struggled with their own weapon, for when the gas valves froze due to the rapidly expanding gas, many Germans tried to open them and were themselves subject to burning of the mucous membranes of the lungs and eyes. In desperation, the men resorted to urinating on rags and placing them over their faces, with limited results; the Canadians suffered 6000 casualties alone.
- At 5 p.m. on 2 May 1915, the Germans launched another significant chlorine gas attack which fell directly upon the men of the 2nd Essex Regiment in the trenches previously occupied by the French and Algerians; the green smoke once again was seen drifting towards the Allied troops and the order was given to don respirators and hold the line. When the gas hit there was considerable panic with men getting out of the trenches and reeling to the rear. Captain Pechell, with 12 men from 'B' Company, including Private Brown, stayed in their position until relieved by the reserves. Such was the intensity of the gas that C.S.M. Tipler was killed during this action.
- Harry died of wounds on 13 May 1915, eleven days after this chlorine gas attack and is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial. It is likely that he was one of the first British casualties of this new type of warfare.
- For further details, see:
<https://www.essexregiment.co.uk/2ndpg1915.html>

341 Six: **Colonel A. S. Parkin, Royal Army Service Corps**

1914 Star (2. Lieut: A. S. Parkin. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. S. Parkin.); France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *scratches to reverse of first, nearly very fine* (3)

£180-220



Arthur Stuart Parkin was born on 26 August 1896, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Parkin and Laura Janet Parkin, who were married at Ilkley, Yorkshire, on 2 October 1892. Arthur grew up at Newbury, Berkshire, and was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps on 1 October 1914. He served in France from 5 November 1914 - in the 3rd Divisional Train - and was promoted Lieutenant on 1 October 1916 and Captain on 29 November 1917.

Following the Armistice, Parkin commanded the R.A.S.C. Training Establishment in 1920 and lived at the H.Q., A.S.C., at Aldershot. In 1927, he became A.D.C. to the Governor of Mauritius, at a time when many sugarcane labourers bore increasing discontent with the plantation owners. The temporary 'sugar boom' had brought prosperity to the island, but it was the owners who benefitted; increasing civil unrest led to many deaths, the majority Indian landowners.

During the Second World War Parkin continued to serve with the Royal Army Service Corps, firstly in Jamaica in 1940 and later in Western Europe. Retaining the rank of Honorary Colonel, he ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers having exceeded the age limit, on 21 November 1951. He lived with his wife Doris at Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire, finally passing away at the Royal Naval Hospital, Gosport, on 6 February 1988.

Sold with an archive of original photographs and substantial research on the Parkin family; his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Parkin, died in France on 27 September 1915 whilst leading the men of the 7th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment in a charge.

342 Three: **Gunner W. Jones, Royal Garrison Artillery**

1914 Star, with clasp (14015 Gnr: W. Jones, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (14015 Gnr. W. Jones, R.A.), *very fine* (3)

£100-120

William Jones served with 26th Heavy Battery, R.G.A. in France from 16 August 1914. Based at Fareham, Hampshire, prior to mobilisation, the Battery was attached to 1 Division and landed at Boulogne from where it assisted in an attempt to halt the German Army during the retreat to the Marne.

Heavy Batteries of the R.G.A. were typically equipped with 60-pounder (5-inch) guns, although some had 5-inch howitzers; their objective was to send large calibre high explosive shells in fairly flat trajectory fire toward enemy artillery, as well as putting destructive fire down on strongpoints, dumps, stores, roads and railways behind the lines.

343 Four: **Private W. F. Crotch, Norfolk Regiment**

1914 Star, with clasp (8703 Pte. W. F. Crotch. 1/Norf: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8703 Pte. W. F. Crotch. Norf. R.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *polished overall and sometime lacquered, nearly very fine or better* (4)

£70-100

William F. Crotch served in France with the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, from 16 August 1914. He was later awarded the Silver War Badge.

- 344 Three: **Acting Sergeant J. Fenner, Machine Gun Corps, late Essex Regiment**
- 1914 Star, *copy* clasp (9616 Cpl. J. Fenner. 2/Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (9616 A. Sgt. J. Fenner. Essex R.), *very fine* (3) £70-90
- Jack Fenner** served in France from 22 August 1914 with the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment. The men arrived in time to provide infantry reinforcements at the Battle of Le Cateau, and they were in action at the Battle of the Marne, the Battle of the Aisne and the Battle of Messines in 1914; sold with miniature trio and bar, original wearing riband with roses and copied *MIC*.
- 345 Three: **Private J. Wallace, Labour Corps, late Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914 Star, copy clasp (3126 Pte. J. Wallace, L. N. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3126 Pte. J. Wallace, L. N. Lan. R.), *very fine* (3) £80-100
- John Wallace** served in France from 22 September 1914. He would have followed in the footsteps of the 1st Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment which crossed from Southampton aboard the S.S. Agapenor and landed at Le Havre in August 1914 as part of the 2nd Brigade in the 1st Division. The Battalion did not take part in the fighting at Mons or Le Cateau but was involved in the retreat towards the Marne and suffered heavy casualties at Troyon on 14 September, with nine officers killed, five wounded, and 500 other ranks killed, wounded or missing.
- 346 Three: **Corporal W. Bevis, 1st Indian Cavalry Supply Column, 89 Company, A.S.C.**
- 1914 Star, copy clasp (M2-18793 Pte. W. Bevis, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-018793 Cpl. W. Bevis, A.S.C.), *very fine* (3) £70-90
- William Bevis** served in France from 22 November 1914. The 89 (Mechanical Transport) Company operated in France and Belgium throughout the war and later served as part of the Army of Occupation.
- 347 **An extremely well-documented and highly emotive Great War casualty's group three awarded to Yeoman of Signals G. E. Reeve, Royal Navy, who, 'having had the good fortune to come off scot free' at Jutland, was drowned in heavy seas just a few days later, when famously H.M.S. Hampshire struck one of several mines laid by U-75 off the Orkneys**
- 1914-15 Star (232867, G. E. Reeve, Y.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (232867 G. E. Reeve, Y.S. R.N.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (George Edward Reeve), and a football prize watch fob, the obverse engraved gold applique panel, 'W. H. Reeve, N.T.N.D. 131/1', and to reverse 'H.M.S. Hampshire, Football League, 1915 Winners', *extremely fine* (5) £800-1,000
- George Edward Reeve** was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire on 18 November 1877, the son of Edward and Margery Reeve. He worked for a short period as a clerk before entering the Royal Navy on his eighteenth birthday, much to his father's displeasure - even at such a young age, he felt that his son had thrown away his chance of making a success of his life; in 1910, George married Miss Martha Ellen Butterworth in Haywood, and they would soon have a daughter, Winifred, affectionately known as 'Winnie'.
- According to Winnie's recollections - which are well documented - her father's early days in the Navy 'turned out to be very exciting'. Having enlisted as a Boy 2nd Class, George gained rapid advancement and became a Leading Signalmen aboard H.M.S. *Imperieuse* on 1 July 1909. In the lead up to the Great War he served aboard the battleship *Dreadnought* and the cruiser *Europa*, before joining the Devonshire-class armoured cruiser *Hampshire* on the China Station at Wei Han Wei on 27 January 1914.
- On 28 July 1914 Vice-Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram received a warning from the Admiralty that war was imminent and he ordered the *Hampshire* to leave its anchorage and head to sea. In a letter George compiled to his wife aboard the *Hampshire* on 2 August 1914, it is clear that confusion reigned:
- 'My Own Darling Wife,
- I don't know exactly when I received your letter but it was just before we left Wei-hai-Wei. I told you in my last letter that there was something in the wind & I didn't know what it was. Well we had to come in & all ships had to complete with coal as quickly as possible & prepare at once for war. We had not the faintest idea who the war was going to be with. It took 3 days before all ships were ready & then we left Wei-hai-Wei for an unknown destination.'



The *Hampshire* was ordered to destroy the German radio station at Yap, but, owing to insufficient coal reserves she made for Hong Kong with the crew of the captured collier S.S. *Elspeth*. She subsequently was ordered to the Dutch East Indies where the hunt began for the German light cruiser *Emden*, which had been preying upon unsuspecting British shipping. It was following the sinking of the *Emden* on 9 November 1914 - by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* - that *Hampshire* undertook a long period of escort work before returning to home waters for service with the Grand Fleet, via a refit at Gibraltar; she arrived in time to participate in the battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916, but was never actually engaged, firing four salvos at the German II Scouting Group which fell well short of their targets, in addition to shooting at illusory submarine periscopes throughout the day (*Jutland: An Analysis of the Fighting*, by John Campbell, refers).

The *Hampshire* returned to Scapa Flow, where her crew were each able to send a Post Office Telegraph to loved ones. George told Martha: 'Quite alright, inform Mother, George.' However, in a letter to his wife written that same day - the 3 June 1916 - it is clear that news of the British losses were beginning to affect him deeply:

'I am not going to attempt to give you details of the fight, you will probably learn much more from the newspapers than I can tell you dear. Then again, I haven't the heart to say very much at present, I have lost too many friends. The *Queen Mary*, *Invincible* & *Black Prince* are all Portsmouth ships & a good number of the signalmen are friends of mine.'

At about the same time as George put pen to paper, the *Hampshire* was detached from the Grand Fleet and was assigned the special duty of conveying Lord Kitchener and his staff to Russia. The series of defeats which had overwhelmed that country in 1915 made it imperative for a minister of high rank and influence to travel there and examine the situation on the spot; the great reputation which Kitchener had won, together with his knowledge of the U.K.'s potential to supply the Russians with munitions, singled him out as the man who could impart confidence with our Russian ally.

The Mission arrived at Scapa on the morning of 5 June 1916. The weather was extremely poor with a north-easterly gale; the voyage of *Hampshire* promised therefore to be unpleasant from the outset. At 4.45 p.m. she left Scapa and made for Archangel. The gale was so strong as to render the two slower escort destroyers useless for their purpose and, after about an hour of battling against the head sea, Captain H. J. Savill of the *Hampshire* ordered them to return to port. Alone and at limited speed, the *Hampshire* carried on, but she struck a mine at about 7.40 p.m. and sank by the bow within 15 minutes; a total of 737 men were drowned, including Lord Kitchener, all members of the Mission to Russia, and Yeoman of Signals George Reeve.

The next day, his wife Martha, unaware of the disaster which had befallen the *Hampshire*, wrote in reply to a letter recently received from George:

'Bradley Cottage, New Hey, Tuesday June 6th/16

My Dear George

I have just received your short note so am trying to get in a reply in the dinner hour. What a blessing you are safe and how thankful I am. I won't weary you with saying how it affected me and you will have enough on your mind & my worry is nothing compared with the sorrow it will have brought into hundreds of homes.

Thanks very much for sending the telegram. I could scarcely open it. I thought it was from the Admiralty saying something had happened to you, but when I read the good news I gradually recovered. I suppose you will send me a longer letter when you can spare the time ...'

At the time of writing this letter, George was already dead and, on 15 November 1916, Martha received a letter from the Admiralty confirming that his body had been recovered from the sea and been buried on 20 July in the Naval Cemetery on the island of Hoy. The identification of his body was ascertained by means of enquiries made of his brother, Lance-Corporal H. Reeve of the 2/4th K.O.Y.L.I., whose regimental number and address appeared on a slip of paper found on the body. In June 1917, Martha received a second letter from the Admiralty, this time confirming the forwarding of William's effects; included upon the list of five items was '1 Football Medal'; see above and related correspondence confirming same.

In a letter written by George's daughter Winnie to the person to whom she passed the collection in 1983, she made some final personal observations. Of a cap tally, possibly one those included with the Lot, she said:

'I thought I would iron the creases out before I sent you the ribbon and then I realised that those creases would have been made by my dad as he tied the bow to make the ribbon fit his cap - my young dad, whom I don't remember, but whom you have brought to life for me.'



Sold with a large quantity of original documentation, including:

(i)
The recipient's Buckingham Palace memorial scroll in the name of 'Yeo. Sig. George Edward Reeve, H.M.S. Hampshire'.

(ii)
Three handwritten letters from George to his wife, written aboard H.M.S. *Hampshire* and dated 2.8.14, 23.5.16 and 3.6.16; together with the letter written by Martha a day after his death, and corresponding envelopes (4), the latter stamped 'Return to sender, Admiralty instructions'; two further letters from the Admiralty regarding the recovery of William's body, place of burial and return of effects, together with correspondence regarding his widow's pension, dated 20.3.17.

(iii)
Four photographs, the first of George as a child in naval uniform, the second a portrait image of him as a young man in uniform, the third a family photograph with Martha and Winnie as a baby, and the fourth of Martha as an elderly lady.

(iv)
Postcards (6), written by William to his fiancée, later wife, whilst serving aboard various ships. These include some rather interesting insights into places visited and people he has met:

'Hotel Haasje Damear, Amsterdam, 8.5.1912.

Dear Nellie,

Am in luck again. Queen of Holland is paying a visit here, have seen her 4 times already. Am not impressed however. Would rather have my dear in Haywood that Q of H any day. People here however go mad about her and baby. Dad.'

(v)
Cap tallies (2), for the *Royal Yacht* and H.M.S. *Hermes*.

(vi)
Post Office telegraph informing his wife that he is safe following the battle of Jutland.

(vii)
A handwritten letter from Winnie to the custodian of the collection in 1983:

'I have nothing else left now, this is positively my last contribution to your George Edward Reeve collection. Perhaps I shall see you again in September in the Thursday afternoon class.'

(viii)
Considerable private research regarding the fate of the *Hampshire*; copied marriage certificate and R.N. service record; C.W.G.C. correspondence; colour photographs of William's grave; postcards of Lord Kitchener (3); newspaper cuttings; and a copy of *The Loss of H.M.S. Hampshire and the death of Lord Kitchener*, by 'A Survivor'.

348

Family group:

Three: **Acting Leading Stoker W. T. Griggs, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K. 22807. W. T. Griggs. Sto.I. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 22807. W. T. Griggs. Act. L. Sto. R.N.), *very fine*

Three: **Stoker C. R. Griggs, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (K. 21050. C. R. Griggs, Sto.I., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 21050 C. R. Griggs. Sto.I. R.N.), *very fine* (6)

£140-180

William Thomas Griggs was born at Herne Bay on 26 June 1893 and joined the Royal Navy in June 1914. He subsequently served as a Stoker aboard H.M.S. *Cornwallis* from 10 December 1914 to 16 January 1917. *Cornwallis* was heavily involved during the Dardanelles Campaign, taking part in the bombardment of the Narrows Forts and supporting the landings at Morto Bay on 25 April 1915; from 18-20 December 1915, she covered the evacuation of Allied troops from Suvla Bay, and was the last large ship to leave the area. Griggs continued to serve throughout the war and was invalided with neurasthenia on 3 December 1919; sold with copied service record.

Charles Reginald Griggs was born at Herne Bay, Kent on 16 June 1895 and joined the Royal Navy in October 1913. He also served as a Stoker and commenced the war aboard the pre-dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Vengeance*. After a brief spell at *Pembroke II*, he next joined the *Mars*, then acting as a troopship in the Dardanelles. Sadly, however, Charles was drowned at Alexandria whilst on leave on 4 December 1915. He is buried at Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery; sold with copied service record.

349

Three: **Leading Stoker F. E. Hornblower, Royal Navy, who died of influenza on 13 September 1918, whilst serving aboard the pre-dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Africa* off the coast of Sierra Leone - by the time *Africa* hauled down her quarantine flag on 30 September 1918, 52 crew members had died of illness**

1914-15 Star (K. 11836. F. E. Hornblower. Act. L. Sto. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 11836 F. E. Hornblower. L. Sto. R.N.), *good very fine* (3)

£80-120

Frederick Edwin Hornblower was born on 26 April 1892 at Newington Butts, London, the son of Mrs. A. Hornblower of 14 Tyers Terrace, Vauxhall. A warehouse porter by trade, he enlisted in the Royal Navy at Chatham on 28 July 1911 and served aboard the Invincible-class battlecruiser H.M.S. *Indomitable* from 4 June 1912 to 31 December 1912. Returning to Chatham for a little over a year, he was then posted to H.M.S. *Africa* on 15 April 1914 and was engaged in regular sweeps of the English Channel and Northern Patrol; during such patrols, *Africa* and her sister ships often steamed at the head of divisions of the far more valuable dreadnoughts, where they could watch for mines or be the first to strike them.

H.M.S. *Africa* was refitted at Gibraltar in March 1917 and her four 6-inch guns were raised a deck higher as the original siting meant they were awash in even moderately rough weather. She was then attached to the 9th Cruiser Squadron for service in the Atlantic patrol and for convoy escort duties between Sierra Leone and Cape Town.



In September 1918, whilst anchored off Freetown, some of her crew became extremely ill due to the influenza pandemic that broke out that year; their numbers virtually doubled each day from less than a handful at the start of the month, until 9 September when 76 crew members were reported ill; on that day, Painter 1st Class W. N. Duckmanton died of pneumonia following a case of influenza. Five more crewmen died on 12 September. The next day, another eight perished. On 14 September, 10 more crewmen died; *Africa* sent burial parties ashore daily and the ship was put into quarantine.

The influenza epidemic ultimately claimed the lives of an officer and 51 ratings in little over a week, including Frederick; interestingly, the statistics indicate a disproportionate number of deaths amongst the stokers and those 'below decks', commensurate with crowded mess decks and the transmission of the disease through sneezing and coughing in confined spaces.

Frederick was 26 years of age and is buried in Freetown (King Tom) Cemetery, Sierra Leone; sold with original metal identity disc impressed 'K11836, C.E. Sto. 1Cl. F. E. Hornblower.'

350 Three: **Stoker P. Hamilton, Royal Naval Reserve**

1914-15 Star (J. 2544. P. Hamilton. Sto. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2544T. P. Hamilton. Sto. R.N.R.), *nearly very fine* (3)

£40-60

Peter Hamilton was born in County Wexford, Ireland, on 28 September 1883 and enrolled in the R.N.R. in November 1907. He saw extensive service during the Great War aboard the sloop *Rinaldo*, composite-screw corvette *Satellite*, and hired Banff drifter *Lavantera*, the last whilst stationed at Invergordon. After the war, he returned to working on coalers off the east coast of Ireland; sold with service record.

351 Four: **Private C. Hallam, Royal Marine Light Infantry**

1914-15 Star (Ply. 174. S. Pte. C. Hallam, R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (174 Pte. C. Hallam. R.M.L.I.), Victory Medal 1914-19 (77450 2AM. C. Hallam. R.F.C.), the second with unofficially re-impressed naming, *nearly very fine* (4)

£40-60

Christopher Hallam was born at Derby on 28 July 1889. He enlisted on 7 September 1914 and served with the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Plymouth Division) until 2 March 1917, whereupon he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps as 2nd Class Air Mechanic, likely as a result of his civilian skills as an engineer being much in demand.

352 Three: **Gunner W. J. Pitts, Royal Marine Artillery**

1914-15 Star (R.M.A. 843-S-Gr. W. J. Pitts.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 843 -S-. Gr. W. J. Pitts.), *the last stained and worn, good fine or better* (3)

£60-80

William John Pitts was born at Peckham, London, on 1 June 1894. Listing his trade as a bookbinder's cutter, he enlisted in the R.M.A. in April 1915 in London. Demobilised at the end of hostilities, he returned home to Paulin Street, Bermondsey, S.E.1.; sold with copied service record.

353 Pair: **Private F. H. Thomas, Labour Corps, late Herefordshire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (2165 Pte. F. H. Thomas, Hereford R.); Victory Medal (2165 Pte. F. H. Thomas, Hereford R.), *good very fine* (2)

£20-30

Francis H. Thomas served with the 1st Battalion, Herefordshire Regiment in Gallipoli from 16 July 1915. He subsequently transferred to Egypt on 22 December 1915 and served in Palestine from 1917-18 and in France & Flanders from 28 June 1918; also entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20.

354 Pair: **Private A. H. Hallam, Leicestershire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (13197 Pte. A. H. Hallam. Leic. R.); British War Medal (13197 Pte. A. H. Hallam. Leic. R.), *nearly very fine*

£20-30

Arthur H. Hallam served in France from 29 July 1915; he was later transferred to the reserve on 21 February 1919.

- 355 Pair: **Private F. Grocott, Worcestershire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (21729 Pte. F. Grocott, Worc.R.); Victory Medal (21729 Pte. F. Grocott, Worc. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Frederick Grocott** served with the 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment in Gallipoli from 15 August 1915; also entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20.
-
- 356 Pair: **2nd Lieutenant R. Holdom, Royal Air Force, late Army Service Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (M2-080447 Pte. R. Holdom, A.S.C.); Victory Medal (2/Lieut. R. C. Holdom, R.A.F.), *good very fine* (2) £40-60
- Ralph Charles Holdom** served as a Private in the Army Service Corps before being commissioned in the Royal Air Force on 23 August 1918. He appears to have served in No. 44 and No. 99 Squadrons; the former was commanded by Sir Arthur 'Bomber' Harris, G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., at the end of the Great War.
-
- 357 Pair: **Private J. Quaid, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**
- 1914-15 Star (21535 Pte. J. Quaid, R. Dub. Fus.); British War Medal (21535 Pte. J. Quaid, R. D. Fus.), *very fine* (2) £30-50
- Joseph Quaid** served with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in Gallipoli from 16 October 1915 and was discharged Class 'Z' at the termination of hostilities; also entitled to a Victory Medal.
-
- 358 Pair: **Private P. Rothwell, Manchester Regiment, late Lancashire Fusiliers**
- 1914-15 Star (2512 Pte. P. Rothwell, Lan. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (2512 Pte. P. Rothwell, Lan. Fus.), *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2) £30-40
- Percy Rothwell** served in British East Africa from 25 September 1914.
-
- 359 Pair: **Private W. Belfield, Machine Gun Corps, late Royal Lancaster Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (14212 Pte. W. Belfield, R. Lanc. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (14212 Pte. W. Belfield, R. Lanc. R.), *nearly very fine and better* (2) £30-40
- William Belfield** served in France from 4 September 1915.
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- 360 Three: **Captain C. G. Mackay, Royal Army Medical Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (Lieut. C. G. Mackay, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with copy M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. C. G. Mackay.), *good very fine* (3) £80-100
- C. G. Mackay** served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 18 July 1915 and was later twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*s 27 August 1918 and 21 February 1919, refer). He is believed to have served as a Councillor in Bath and as President and Chairman of the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases. His funeral in December 1942 was conducted by the Archdeacon of Bath and he is buried in the Abbey cemetery.
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- 361 Three: **Private J. T. Bradley, Army Ordnance Corps, late Essex Regiment and Manchester Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (24140 Pte. J. Bradley, Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (24140 Pte. J. T. Bradley, Manch. R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- John T. Bradley** served in Gallipoli from 3 October 1915, approximately two months after the Battle of Krithia Vineyard, where the Manchester Regiment suffered heavy losses and where Lieutenant William T. Forshaw of the 1/9th Battalion gained the Victoria Cross. The evacuation of Cape Helles lasted from December 1915 to January 1916, whereupon many of those who had served at Gallipoli were embarked for the Mesopotamia campaign; sold with copied *MTC*.

- 362 Four: **Temporary Lieutenant F. S. Baker, Army Pay Corps**
 1914-15 Star (2507. Pte. F. S. Baker, A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. F. S. Baker.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £100-140
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1917
Frederick S. Baker served in France from 10 May 1915. He was later commissioned and discharged in 1918; sold with original boxes of transmittal the British War and Victory Medal, addressed to 'Mr. F. S. Baker, 291 Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, London S.W.18'; together with copied research.
- 363 Three: **Corporal F. McVeigh, Army Pay Corps, late Liverpool Regiment**
 1914-15 Star (2831 Pte. F. Mc Veigh, L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (2831 Pte. F. Mc Veigh. L'Pool R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
Frank McVeigh served in France from 21 February 1915. By the end of March 1915, the King's Liverpool Regiment fielded eight Battalions on the Western Front; they would quickly be utilised at Givenchy and a month later at the Second Battle of Ypres. Frank was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- 364 Three: **Private J. Chapman, Army Service Corps**
 1914-15 Star (M2-048068 Pte. J. Chapman, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-048068 Pte. J. Chapman. A.S.C.), *very fine* (3) £30-50
Joseph Chapman served in France from 10 July 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 8 July 1919.
- 365 Three: **Corporal W. McBeth, Army Service Corps, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders**
 1914-15 Star (3-7519 Pte. W. Mc Beth, A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (3-7519 Cpl. W. Mc Beth, A. & S. H.), *nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
Walter McBeth served in France from 6 March 1915. The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders had already been serving on the Western Front since December and August 1914 respectively, and it is likely that Walter either served with them or the Territorial Battalions which were waiting for orders at Stirling or had already disembarked at French ports. Walter was discharged Class 'Z' on 12 February 1919.
- x366 A good Great War Belgian Croix de Guerre group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 C. H. Linehan, Connaught Rangers, who was twice wounded on the Western Front
 1914-15 Star (1382 C.Q.M. Sjt. C. H. Linehan, Conn. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (1382 W.O. Cl. 2 C. H. Linehan, Conn. Rang.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (355 Sjt. C. H. Linehan, 13/(C. of L.) B. Lon. Regt.); Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, mounted as worn, together with two related cap badges, including a Connaughts' example by J. R. Gaunt, *London, the second with officially re-impressed naming, generally good very fine* (7) £300-350
Charles William Linehan was born in Poplar, London and enlisted in the Connaught Rangers in September 1914, aged 37 years; he had previously served in the 13th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment and 2nd South Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.
 Quickly appointed C.Q.M. Sergeant in the 6th Battalion, he arrived in France in mid-December 1915 and would gain further advancement - to Company Sergeant-Major - in November 1917. Official records also reveal that he was wounded in the head on 30 January 1916 and again - in the right shoulder and left knee - during the German Spring Offensive in March 1918. Evacuated home on the latter occasion, he was awarded Belgian Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 15 July 1918, refers) and demobilised in May 1919; sold with copied research, including the recipient's service record.
- 367 Three: **Private A. J. Griggs, East Kent Regiment**
 1914-15 Star (S-503 Pte. A. J. Griggs. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (SR-503 Pte. A. J. Griggs. E. Kent. R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £30-50

- x368 Three: **Private G. W. Brownbridge, East Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (19811 Pte. G. W. Brownbridge, E. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (19811 Pte. G. W. Brownbridge, E. Lan. R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £40-60
- George W. Brownbridge** served in France from 14 July 1915; also entitled to the India General Service Medal for 'Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919'.
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- 369 Five: **Private E. Ramsey, East Yorkshire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (1688 Pte. E. Ramsey, E. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1688 Pte. E. Ramsey, E. York. R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £50-70
- Edward Ramsey** served in France from 17 April 1915 and was also awarded a Silver War Badge.
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- 370 Three: **Private J. Bacon, Essex Regiment, who was discharged due to wounds received during the Battle of the Somme**
- 1914-15 Star (16235 Pte. J. Bacon, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (16235 Pte. J. Bacon, Essex R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Jonathan Bacon** served with the 11th Battalion, Essex Regiment in France from 30 August 1915. He was discharged due to wounds on 29 July 1916.
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- 371 Three: **Private P. J. Barrett, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme**
- 1914-15 Star (16950 Pte. P. J. Barrett, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (16950 Pte. P. J. Barrett, Essex R.), *the third with erased naming, very fine* (3) £40-60
- P. J. Barrett** first served with the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment in Gallipoli from 2 September 1915. In March 1916 the Battalion was sent from Egypt to France, sailing to Marseilles and travelling by train to concentrate in the area east of Pont Remy by the end of the month. In July the Battalion went into action on the Somme, and it was here on 18 September 1916 that Barrett was killed; he is buried at Vlamertinghe Military Cemetery, Belgium, which was heavily used by field ambulances until June 1917.
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- 372 Three: **Private J. A. Bell, Essex Regiment, who served at Gallipoli and was discharged in March 1916 whilst his regiment guarded the coast railway from Alexandria to Da'aba**
- 1914-15 Star (1491 Pte. J. A. Bell, Essex. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1491 Pte. J. A. Bell, Essex. R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- John A. Bell** served with the 7th Battalion, Essex Regiment in the Balkans from 11 August 1915. The 7th Battalion was employed on home coastal defence duties until May 1915, when the 54th Division began to concentrate around St. Albans and prepare for overseas service. 161 Brigade sailed from Devonport with two companies of 1/7th Battalion embarked in H.M.T. *Southland* and the remainder in the S.S. *Braemar Castle*; the two vessels rendezvoused at Imbros on 10 August and the Battalion landed at 'A' Beach, Suvla Bay, after midnight on 11-12 August.
- The 1/7th Essex went straight into the reserve line and on 14 August advanced over open ground to relieve the Norfolks and Suffolks after a disastrous attack. The Essex Brigade's historian, Ray Westlake writes in Gallipoli, 'Though they were met with a fusillade as they advanced steadily over the plain, there was no hesitation'. The Battalion next took over 'Jephson's Post', followed by Hill 60, described by one of the officers as 'notoriously one of the most unpleasant spots on the peninsula'.
- On the night of 26-27 November 1915, the Essex Regiment was relieved by the Gurkhas and the New Zealand Mounted Rifle Brigade, the relief being delayed by a severe rainstorm that flooded the trenches; after a few days in the rest area, 54 Division marched down to the beach and embarked for Mudros, from where it later sailed to Alexandria and became involved in the Senussi Campaign; John Bell was discharged on 22 March 1916.

- 373 Three: **Private J. Cleveland, Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (1776 Pte. J. W. Cleveland, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (1776 Pte. J. W. Cleveland, Essex R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- John W. Cleveland** served in Gallipoli with the 5th Battalion, Essex Regiment from 9 August 1915. The 5th Battalion sailed from Plymouth aboard the S.S. *Grampian* and after a few days in reserve, albeit under sniper fire, it moved forward into the trenches around Suvla Bay. Its soldiers faced heavy losses at Jephson's Post, before transferring to Anzac where their campaign was marked by trench warfare with occasional losses from high explosive and snipers and the constant drain of illness such as dysentery; occasional dips in the nearby sea were enjoyed, but these could be dangerous, as exemplified by Sergeant Robert W. Miller of the 5th Battalion who was fatally wounded bathing in a reserve area on 6 September 1915.
- 374 Three: **Private J. C. East, Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (2159 Pte. J. C. East, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (2159 Pte. J. C. East, Essex R.), *good very fine* (2) £50-70
- James C. East** served in the Essex Regiment in Gallipoli from 12 August 1915; he was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- 375 Three: **Private W. Field, Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (15195 Pte. W. Field, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (15195 Pte. W. Field, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
- William Field** served in France with the 11th (Service) Battalion, Essex Regiment, from 30 August 1915. The Battalion began training at Shoreham Camp in Sussex before moving to Aldershot and on to France where it served as part of 71st Brigade. During the Battle of Loos, 2nd Lieutenant Frank B. Wearne, in command of two sections of the 11th Essex Regiment, won the V.C. for his tenacity in remaining at his post though severely wounded. William was discharged on 1 November 1919 and was also entitled to a Silver War Badge; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 376 Three: **Private S. Murton, Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (22907 Pte. S. Murton, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (22907 Pte. S. Murton, Essex R.), *very fine*(3) £50-70
- S. Murton** served with the 1st Garrison Battalion, Essex Regiment in Gallipoli from 6 September 1915; he was discharged at the end of the war, on the termination of engagement.
- 377 Three: **Private J. Parsons, Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (15396 Pte. J. Parsons, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (15396 Pte. J. Parsons, Essex R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- J. Parsons** served in France with the 11th Battalion, Essex Regiment from 21 August 1915; he was discharged Class 'Z' on 13 March 1917; his *MIC* refers.
- 378 Three: **Private A. H. Power, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, who died during the Battle of the Somme, having previously served at Gallipoli**
- 1914-15 Star (16843 Pte. A. H. Power, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (16843 Pte. A. H. Power, Essex R.), *good very fine* (3) £80-100
- Arthur Henry Power** was the son of Patrick and Anastasia Power of 54, Hickling Road, Ilford, Essex. A native of Enniskillen, he served in the Gallipoli campaign from 10 June 1915. It was here on 5 August that the 1st Essex were heavily engaged at Suvla Bay attempting to take the first two Turkish defensive lines of trenches; 50 men were killed, 202 wounded and 180 were reported missing.
- Following the evacuation of the Peninsula, the 1st Battalion spent a short time in Egypt before sailing for France and establishing a camp near Abbeville. On the first day of the Battle of the Somme, the Essex Regiment were heavily mauled in the attack on Beaumont-Hamel; the 1st Battalion casualties amounted to 9 officers and 209 other ranks, and the troops were heavily hampered by fallen men lying exposed in No Man's Land. Given the lack of progress, the order was soon given to retire to the original defence trenches, bringing in as many wounded as possible.

After a short period of patrols and artillery exchanges, the 1st Battalion subsequently retired behind the lines and the men were sent to rest camps where they participated in inter-brigade sporting competitions with the aim of boosting morale and improving the health prior to the assault on Gueudecourt on 12 October; the 10th and 13th Battalions in the meantime attacked Delville Wood and Waterlot Farm.

Arthur died on 5 August 1916, serving with 'C' Company, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, and is buried at Hazebrouck Communal Cemetery. His *MIC* records that he died of sickness, but according to the C.W.G.C. he died of wounds.

379 Three: **Private F. Preston, Essex Regiment**

1914-15 Star (22575 Pte. F. Preston, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (22575 Pte. F. Preston, Essex R.), *the third officially renamed, nearly very fine* (3)

£50-70

Fred Preston served in the Balkans from 6 September 1915. Four Battalions of the Essex Regiment landed at Suvla Bay in August 1915 in an attempt to restart the stalled campaign. After hard fighting and the loss of large numbers of men to sickness, the Battalions were withdrawn to Egypt in December before the peninsula was finally abandoned. Fred was discharged Class 'Z' on 1 December 1919.

380 Three: **Private F. Price, Essex Regiment**

1914-15 Star (22982 Pte F. Price, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (22982 Pte. F. Price, Essex R.), *good very fine* (3)

£50-70

F. Price served with the 1st Garrison Battalion in the Balkans from 9 September 1915. The Battalion were formed at Denham, Buckinghamshire, on 21 July 1915. Leaving Devonport, it arrived at Mudros on 3 September 1915 and served at Gallipoli, before moving to Egypt in February 1916 where it then remained; sold with copied *MIC*.

381 Three: **Private G. E. Scally, Essex Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1615 Pte, G. E. Scally, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (1615 Pte. G. E. Scally, Essex R.), *very fine* (3)

£40-60

George E. Scally served with the 7th Battalion, Essex Regiment in Gallipoli from 11 August 1915.

382 Three: **Private T. W. Smith, Essex Regiment**

1914-15 Star (20423 Pte. T. W. Smith, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (20423 Pte. T. W. Smith, Essex R.), *very fine* (3)

£50-70

Thomas W. Smith served with the 1st Garrison, Essex Regiment during the Gallipoli Campaign from 6 September 1915; discharged Class 'Z' on 28 April 1919.

383 Three: **Private M. Snell, Essex Regiment, who landed at Suvla Bay in August 1915**

1914-15 Star (1560 Pte. M. Snell, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (1560 Pte. M. Snell, Essex R.), *the first polished, nearly very fine* (3)

£50-70

Manly Snell served in Gallipoli from 12 August 1915 with the 4th Battalion, Essex Regiment. He was discharged due to King's Regulations (xvi), no longer physically fit for war service, on 19 July 1918 and was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.

384 Three: **Private S. J. Stammers, Essex Regiment, who served a little over three months on the Western Front before being discharged**

1914-15 Star (14417 Pte. S. J. Stammers, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (14417 Pte. S. J. Stammers, Essex R.), *very fine* (3)

£50-70

S. J. Stammers served in France with the 11th Battalion, Essex Regiment from 4 October 1915. He was discharged on 16 January 1916 and was also entitled to a Silver War Badge; sold with copied *MIC*.

385 Three: **Private F. J. Taylor, Essex Regiment**

1914-15 Star (16605 Pte. F. J. Taylor, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (16605 Pte. F. J. Taylor, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (3)

£40-60

- 386 The emotive - and important - 'Royal Service' group of four awarded to Leonard Osborn, late Grenadier Guards

Appointed batman to the Prince of Wales - the future Edward VIII - during the Great War, Osborn accompanied Edward in Paris during his scandalous affair with Marguerite Alibert, a prostitute subsequently charged with murdering her husband in the Savoy Hotel

Osborn served later as Edward VIII's butler at Fort Belvedere throughout the Abdication Crisis, where he was victimised and humiliated by American divorcee Wallis Simpson; among other tasks, the King's mistress delegated flower arranging duties to the ex-Guardsman

The lurid events which took place at Fort Belvedere - as recently portrayed in the hugely popular Netflix series 'The Crown' - were witnessed first-hand by Osborn; they - or 'what the butler saw' - offer a unique insight into this tense period of British history



1914-15 Star (21396 Pte. L. Osborne. G. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (21396 Pte. L. Osborn G. Gds.); Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn, *good very fine or better* (4)

£700-900

Leonard Osborn was born in May 1894 at Harringworth Lodge, Kettering, Northamptonshire, the fourth son of Thomas Osborn, Head Gamekeeper on the Bulwick Park estate. Employed as a Footman at Bulwick, he enlisted into the 5th (Reserve) Battalion, Grenadier Guards at Cockspur Street, London on 29 December 1914.

Osborn transferred to the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards on 18 August 1915. Part of the 2nd Guards Brigade, the Battalion arrived in France on 27 July and took part in the battle of Loos in September. The Battalion captured the third-line German trenches, defending this advanced position for two days before relief came; German counter-attacks caused 229 casualties. During the 1916 Somme Offensive the 3rd Battalion held trenches in the Beaumont-Hamel sector from 13 August. It joined the attack on Lesbœufs on 15 September, suffering heavy losses before the first objective was reached. The Battalion's casualties in this action totalled 412.

Royal batman - Royal scandal

Edward, Prince of Wales, joined the Grenadiers as a 2nd Lieutenant in June 1914. Having reached the minimum age for active service, he agitated to serve in France with the 1st Battalion, reasoning that with four brothers to take his place he was expendable. Kitchener intervened, anxious over what might happen if the heir to the throne were captured (Ziegler 1990, 51). Edward was nevertheless appointed to the staff of Field-Marshal Sir John French at B.E.F. Headquarters, which he found 'pretty dull and monotonous' (see Windsor 1951). In mid-1916 he was awarded the M.C., despite never seeing action. Visiting the Grenadiers to raise morale, he sampled army rations and inspected the deployment of Livens Projectors. From April 1917 he overcame his disappointment at not being allowed to fight by starting an 18-month dalliance with Marguerite Alibert, the high-class Parisian prostitute. Osborn, a fellow Grenadier, became Prince Edward's batman in 1917 as this scandalous affair was unfolding.



Alibert worked in a Parisian brothel known as the *Maison de Rendezvous*, first beguiling Edward at the Hôtel de Crillon. The Prince became infatuated, exchanging recklessly indiscreet letters. Lord Curzon told his wife he was 'terribly afraid about what would happen' (Holman 2013); Osborn must have seen everything. Curzon's fears were justified in September 1923, when Alibert stood trial at the Old Bailey for murdering Prince Ali Fahmy, her Egyptian husband. She stood accused of shooting him three times in the back with a Browning .32 calibre semi-automatic pistol while staying at the Savoy Hotel. Alibert had married Fahmy in 1921, after Edward lost interest in her, Edward for his own part pursuing Freda Dudley Ward, wife of the Rt. Hon. William Dudley Ward, Liberal M.P. for Southampton. The Royal Household soon identified the defendant as Edward's former lover. Edward's staff made arrangements for his incriminating love letters to be retrieved, Major Ernest Bald visiting Alibert in her Holloway cell to negotiate the handover. After painstakingly checking each letter's authenticity, Edward had them destroyed.

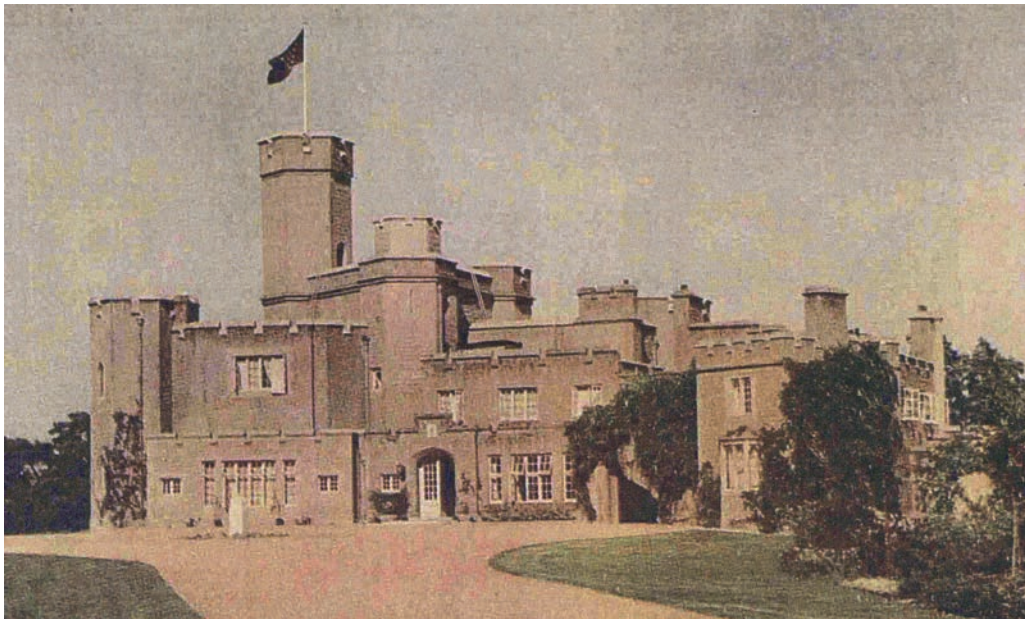
Despite conclusive evidence to prove her guilt, Alibert was acquitted. She had as her defence lawyer one of the finest barristers of the age, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, and before the trial started the judge ruled that no evidence relating to Alibert's life prior to 1921 should be mentioned. Who was the main beneficiary of this ruling? Edward had everything to lose if his indiscretions became public knowledge, so the British establishment closed ranks to save his reputation. Osborn and the Royal Household withheld their stories from the Press, displaying intense loyalty to Edward.

'Ambassador of Empire' - The arrival of Wallis Simpson

Edward made sixteen tours of the Empire between 1919 and 1935, including an extensive visit to India and Japan in 1921-22. General Sir Reginald Wingate called him 'The Ambassador of Empire', and he was rapturously welcomed in Canada and Australia. His liaison with Dudley Ward continued, however, radically altering his public image. Whereas in 1919 society ladies had gushed about the Prince as a 'charming boy', now the Press called him 'a gay young man'. When he sailed to New York aboard the *Berengaria* in 1924, Edward feared that American journalists would portray him as a 'reckless libertine' (Ziegler 1990, 150). Dismayed with his eldest son's behaviour and disgusted by his penchant for married women, King George V was heard to exclaim: 'After I am dead, the boy will ruin himself in twelve months' (Barnes 1969, 976).

Osborn remained in the Prince's service throughout the inter-war years, rising to become his butler at Fort Belvedere. Situated at the southern tip of Windsor Great Park, this neo-Gothic 18th century mansion became Edward's country seat in 1930. Its interiors were the brainchild of George IV, Edward carrying out extensive refurbishments. He chose it deliberately as his own 'castle', from which he could defy his family over in Windsor Castle. Belvedere was to be the setting for some of the most dramatic scenes of Edward's life.

One of the married women whom Edward pursued, Lady Furness, introduced him to an American friend of hers called Wallis Simpson. Simpson had divorced her first husband, a U.S. naval officer called Win Spencer, in 1927. When she met Edward she was married to Ernest Simpson, a British-American shipbroker who served in the Coldstream Guards during the Great War. Edward and Wallis became lovers while Lady Furness was travelling abroad, although Edward vehemently denied to his father that Wallis was his 'mistress'. In 1935 George V and Queen Mary denied her access to Buckingham Palace. Officers from Special Branch, Metropolitan Police spied on the pair wherever they went, particularly when Hitler received them warmly at the Berghof.



Fort Belvedere

Humiliated butler

Wallis asserted her power in the summer of 1934, seizing control at Fort Belvedere. She ordered the switchboard operator never to put Freda Dudley Ward through to the Prince of Wales. She then upended centuries of traditions and privileges among the household staff. As butler, Osborn was responsible for setting the household's rules and delegating duties among lower-level staff, right down to the kitchen and cellars. Higham writes that Osborn considered his position 'unassailable, absolute and final', and 'took orders only from royalty' (Higham 2005, 133). It must have been a shock to Osborn when, after years of loyal service, Edward informed him that he was to take orders from an American commoner and divorcee. Wallis humiliated Osborn by instructing him to undertake the flower arrangements, an unmasculine task normally delegated to maids (see 'The Crown', Series 2). She set the menus for each day of the week, despite only being present at the Fort on weekends. This had always been Osborn's prerogative. Worst of all, she completely redecorated the fort, pulling up carpets, ripping down curtains and putting Regency furniture into storage.

Osborn informed Ulick Alexander, Edward's equerry, that he was very unhappy. Alexander recalled: 'Mrs S had got her knife into him, and he felt that he was doomed. O. said that things were very unsatisfactory, and that after a night at the Fort with Mrs S the King was absolutely limp and a rag' (quoted in Ziegler 1990, 280). Her talents, acquired in the alleys of Shanghai, had clearly borne fruit. Osborn picked up a label in Mrs. Simpson's writing which had evidently been attached to some present given to the King. It read: 'To our marriage'.

When Edward became King on 20 January 1936, the Government did not permit him to marry Wallis Simpson without renouncing the throne. In a public broadcast, he told the Empire that he could not rule without the woman he loved by his side. At Fort Belvedere, during the night of 10 December, Edward's 'Instrument of Abdication' was signed in the presence of all Edward's brothers. Given the titles 'Duke and Duchess of Windsor', Edward and Wallis were sent to live in Bermuda. Fearing that the Nazis might use Edward as a puppet king, Churchill ordered a Royal Marine to permanently shadow the Duke and shoot him if ever the Nazis seized power.

Wallis left Fort Belvedere, never to return, on 6 December 1936. She stormed through the King's bedroom and across the lawn without saying goodbye to any of the staff. Alfred Amos, one of the Footmen, recalled saying to Osborn: 'Well, that's the end of that.' Osborn's reply was: 'Don't be so sure. We'll keep our fingers crossed.' (Higham 2005, 310).

After Wallis

Following the Abdication Osborn remained in England with the Royal Household, his brother Victor becoming valet to King George VI. The 1939 Census records him living at 1 Palace Garden Mews, working in George VI's household as a 'butler and domestic servant'.

Osborn married Daisy Smith, of Chipping Norton, in September 1926. After retiring from royal service he moved to 10 Niagara Avenue, Ealing. He worked in hotels as a concierge for many years, and died on 31 August 1966, aged 73; sold with a file of copied research.

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387

Five: **Private T. Vernall, Grenadier Guards, late Metropolitan Police**

1914-15 Star (23079 L. Cpl. T. Vernall, G.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (23079 Pte. T. Vernall. G.Gds.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C. T. Vernall.), *very fine* (5)

£80-120

Thomas Vernall served in France from 9 December 1915. He was later discharged and awarded a Silver War Badge.

388

Three: **Corporal J. James, Highland Light Infantry**

1914-15 Star (3200 Pte. J. James, High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (3200 Cpl. J. James, High: L. I.), *very fine*(3)

£50-70

John James served in France with the 15th (1st Glasgow) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry from 23 November 1915.

- 389 Three: **Corporal H. J. Coe, Labour Corps, late Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (19296 Pte. H. J. Coe, Essex. R.); British War and Victory Medals (19296 Cpl. H. J. Coe, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
- Harry J. Coe** served in France from 2 December 1915 with the Essex Regiment. The Regiment provided 30 infantry battalions to the British Army, many of which fought in the Battle of the Somme. The Labour Corps was formed in January 1917 and grew to approximately 389,900 men by the Armistice, more than 10% of the total size of the Army; manned by officers and other ranks medically rated below the "A1" condition, many were wounded men who had returned to the front and continued to serve, often within range of the enemy guns for lengthy periods; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 390 Three: **Private W. J. Gray, Labour Corps, late Suffolk Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (18847, Pte W. J. Gray, Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (18847 Pte. W. J. Gray, Suff. R.), *very fine* (3) £60-80
- William James Gray** served in France from 3 October 1915 and was mentioned in dispatches for services with the Suffolk Regiment, likely for the Battle of the Somme (*London Gazette* 6 December 1916, refers). He was discharged on 29 January 1919 and was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- 391 Three: **Private J. W. Pyemont, Labour Corps, late Royal Engineers**
- 1914-15 Star (122709 Pnr. J. W. Pyemont. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (122709 Pnr. J. W. Pyemont. R.E.), *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £40-60
- John W. Pyemont** served in France from 2 October 1915, and was discharged Class 'Z' on 17 February 1919.
- 392 Three: **Private H. Wood, Labour Corps, late Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (3082 Pte. H. Wood, L. N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3082 Pte. H. Wood, L. N. Lan. R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
- Harold Wood** served in France from 3 May 1915 with the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. It expanded to 21 infantry battalions for service at home and abroad during the Great War, one of which, the 1/4th (Preston Rifles) Battalion landed at Boulogne as part of the 154th Brigade in the 51st (Highland) Division in early May 1915 for service on the Western Front. In little over a month they saw their first action at the Battle of Givenchy and were heavily mauled, losing 431 men killed, wounded or missing. Harold later transferred to the Labour Corps, which contained officers and other ranks who had been medically rated below the "A1" condition required for front line service.
- 393 Three: **Private A. Abram, Liverpool Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (19364 Pte. A. Abram, L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (19364 Pte. A. Abram, L'Pool R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Albert Abram** served in France from 1 September 1915; his *MIC* notes he was demobilised.
- 394 Three: **Private R. E. Hale, London Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (1654, Pte. R. E. Hale, 5-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1654 Pte. R. E. Hale. 5-Lond. R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £40-60
- Robert E. Hale** served in France from 2 September 1915. He was discharged on 13 April 1918.

- x395 **A rare Great War Greek Medal of Military Merit group of four awarded to Private P. McGregor, Lovat's Scouts, afterwards Cameron Highlanders, who was decorated for displaying 'enormous zeal and great coolness under fire' at the battle of Tumbitsa in December 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (2257 Pte. P. McGregor, 1-Lovat's Scts.); British War and Victory Medals (2257 Pte. P. McGregor, 1-Lovat's Scts.); Greece, Medal of Military Merit, 4th class (1916-17), bronze, together with the recipient's Lovat's Scouts' cap badge, *generally very fine* (5) £400-500
- Approximately 210 Greek Medals for Military Merit were issued to the British Army in the Great War, 95 of them as 4th class awards; the above example is one of just two such awards to Lovat's Scouts.
- Peter McGregor** enlisted in the 1/1st Lovat Scouts Yeomanry at Fort William in the Highlands in September 1914. Embarked for Gallipoli, he landed at Suvla and saw action on the peninsula until he was evacuated to Malta with sciatica at the end of the year.
- On his recovery, he re-joined his unit in Macedonia, where he was attached to a Greek Battalion and won his Medal of Military Merit for gallant deeds at the battle of Tumbitsa in December 1916 (*London Gazette* 17 October 1917). Mention of his distinction is to be found in *The Story of the Lovat Scouts 1900-1980*, by Michael Melville:
- 'The Scouts had 118 casualties, 28 were killed and 90 wounded. Privates P. McGregor and D. H. Duncan were awarded the Greek Medal for bravery under fire, while acting as telephone operators to the Greek Battalion. The citation said they had behaved *avec toute ardeur et grand sang froid en zone bombarde*. They were the first British soldiers to win this award.'
- McGregor subsequently became a soldier in the newly formed 10th (Lovat's Scouts) Battalion, Cameron Highlanders and was embarked for France in July 1918. He was demobilised in late March 1919; sold with copied research, including the recipient's service record and War Office correspondence concerning his Greek award; he finally received the Medal and certificate in June 1924.
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- 396 **Four: Private E. J. Hills, Machine Gun Corps, late South Wales Borderers and Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (3-2010 Pte. E. J. Hills, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-2010 Pte. E. J. Hills, Essex R.); General Service Medal, 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (62322 Pte. E. J. Hills, M.G.C.), *very fine* (4) £120-150
- Ernest J. Hills** served in France with the Essex Regiment from 26 January 1915. He subsequently transferred to the South Wales Borderers and thence to the 17th Battalion Machine Gun Corps (Northern Division), which were formed on 24 February 1918; demobilisation began in January 1919, but Ernest stayed with the M.G.C. for service in Iraq.
-
- 397 **Three: Lance-Corporal F. H. Jones, Machine Gun Corps, late Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (2376 Pte. F. H. Jones, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (2376 Pte. F. H. Jones, Essex R.), *good very fine* (3) £50-70
- Fred H. Jones** served in Gallipoli with the Essex Regiment from 11 August 1915, and later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps; his *MIC* refers.
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- 398 **Three: Private H. T. Bardsley, Manchester Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (9814 Pte. H. T. Bardsley, Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9814 Pte. H. T. Bardsley, Manch. R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Harry T. Bardsley** served in France from 18 November 1915.
-
- 399 **Three: Private H. Jackson, Manchester Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (2629 Pte. H. Jackson, Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2629 Pte. H. Jackson, Manch. R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70

- 400 Four: **Private T. A. B. Green, Middlesex Regiment**
1914-15 Star (2118 Pte. T. A. B. Green, Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (2118 Pte. T. A. B. Green, Midd'x R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (265784 Pte. T. A. B. Green. Middx. R.), *the last officially re-impressed, very fine and better* (4) £70-100
Trevor A. B. Green served in the Balkans from 9 August 1915.
- 401 Three: **Sergeant F. I. Smith, Military Mounted Police**
1914-15 Star (P. 2006. L-Cpl. F. I. Smith, M.M.P.); British War and Victory Medals (P-2006 Sgt. F. T. Smith, M.M.P.), *note initials, nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
F. I. Smith served with the Military Mounted Police in Egypt from 6 October 1915. Their roles overseas were many and varied but included the detection of crime, the arrest of offenders, the maintenance of order under all circumstances, the surveillance and control of civilians, and maintaining march discipline of the troops and regulating traffic. Smith was discharged Class 'Z' on 6 May 1919.
- 402 Three: **Corporal J. W. Bonnett, Northamptonshire Regiment, late Bedfordshire Regiment and Essex Regiment**
1914-15 Star (2283 Pte. J. W. Bonnett, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-2283 Cpl. J. W. Bonnett. Essex R.), mounted as worn, *light verdigris to third, nearly very fine* (3) £40-60
John W. Bonnett served in France from 9 February 1915; later transferred to the Special Reserve.
- 403 Three: **Private J. E. Fitzgerald, Rifle Brigade**
1914-15 Star (B-720 Pte. J. E. Fitzgerald. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (B-720 Pte. J. E. Fitzgerald. Rif. Brig.) *very fine* (3) £40-60
John E. Fitzgerald served in France from 20 May 1915, and was discharged Class 'Z' at the end of hostilities.
- 404 Three: **Private G. Shaw, Rifle Brigade**
1914-15 Star (3646 Pte. G. Shaw, Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (3646 Pte. G. Shaw. Rif. Brig.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
George Shaw served in France from 20 December 1914. He was later discharged and awarded a Silver War Badge.
- 405 Three: **Private G. P. Woodall, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 8th Company, Machine Gun Corps, who was killed in action in the battle of the Somme in July 1916**
1914-15 Star (43760. Pte. G. P. Woodall, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (43760 Pte. G. P. Woodall, R.A.M.C.), *very fine* (3) £100-120
George Pearson Woodall was born at Gateshead, the son of John and Elizabeth Woodall of 85 Bayswater Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He served in France from 20 July 1915 and was killed in action on 14 July 1916, aged 21. He is commemorated on Thiepval Memorial; sold with copied research.
- 406 Three: **Private W. Young, Royal Army Medical Corps**
1914-15 Star (Pte. W. Young, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2287 Pte. W. Young, R.A.M.C.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
William Young served in France from 20 November 1915. He was discharged on 9 September 1919.

x407

A Great War Belgian Croix de Guerre group of six awarded to Sergeant H. M. Mackay, Royal Engineers: 'a very brave man and a born leader', he was also twice mentioned in despatches

1914-15 Star (16511 Spr. H. M. Mackay, R.E.); British War Medal 1914-20 (16511 T. Sjt. H. M. Mackay, R.E.), note surname spelling; Victory Medal 1914-19 (16511 T. Sjt. H. M. Mackay, R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (1852098 Sjt. H. M. Mackay, R.E.); Coronation 1953; Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, *generally very fine* (6)

£300-350



Henry Malcolm Mackay was born at Stonehouse, Plymouth in April 1892 and enlisted in the Royal Engineers as a boy recruit at Chatham in May 1907.

Having in the interim served in Egypt, he arrived in France in late October 1915, as a Sapper in 73rd Field Company, R.E. He remained employed in the same unit for the duration of the war and, in addition to his award of the Belgian Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 15 April 1918, refers), he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*s 4 January 1917 and 23 December 1918, refer); a unit of the 15th (Scottish) Division, 73rd Field Company, R.E. was heavily engaged on the Somme in 1916, among other actions taking part in the night attack on the 'Switch Line' on 12-13 August.

Mackay remained a regular soldier after the war and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in AO 393 of 1925, prior to being discharged as a Sergeant in May 1931.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

- (i)
The recipient's Soldier's Small Book, Soldier's Service and Pay Book, and Regular Army Certificate of Discharge.
- (ii)
Second and Third Class Army Certificates of Education, dated 29 December 1908 and 27 June 1913.
- (iii)
Mention in despatches certificate, in the name of '16511 A. Sjt. H. M. Mackay, 73rd Fd. Coy.', dated 8 November 1918.
- (iv)
Three letters of reference from senior officers, including one dated at Lubisi, Belgium on 3 March 1919, this describing Mackay as 'a very brave man and a born leader'.
- (v)
Buckingham Palace Certificate for the recipient's Coronation Medal 1953.
- (vi)
Several career photographs, among them the interior of a hospital ward with wounded servicemen.

- 408 Three: **Sapper J. Waddington, Royal Engineers**
1914-15 Star (97054. Spr. J. Waddington, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (97054 Spr. J. Waddington. R.E.), *very fine or better* (3) £40-60
James Waddington arrived in France on 18 October 1915; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 409 Three: **Driver W. F. Smith, Royal Field Artillery, who was killed in action in the aftermath of the Battle of Passchendaele**
1914-15 Star (L-25927 Dvr: W. F. Smith, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (L-25927 Dvr. W. F. Smith, R.A.), *very fine* (3) £70-90
William Frederick Smith served in France from 27 November 1915. He died serving with 64 Brigade Ammunition Column, R.F.A., on 30 November 1917, and is buried at Vlamertinghe New Military Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.
- x410 Three: **Gunner A. R. Rouse, Royal Garrison Artillery**
1914-15 Star (36497. Gnr. A. R. Rouse, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (36497 Gnr. A. R. Rouse. R.A.), *nearly very fine* (3) £30-50
Arthur R. Rouse served in France from 9 December 1914.
- 411 *Family group:*
Five: **Colonel F. A. Worley, Royal Artillery**
1914-15 Star (29745 Sgt. F. A. Worley, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. A. Worley); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, including the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, and a National Federation of Site Operators award, bronze-gilt and enamel, the reverse engraved, 'To Colonel F. A. Worley, Founder and President', *the Great War awards polished thus fine or better, the remainder good very fine*
Four: **Major R. A. J. Worley, Royal Artillery**
1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. R. A. J. Worley, R.A.), mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals and a Royal Society of St. George membership badge, gilt and enamel, with related card, *generally very fine*
Five: **Captain E. H. Worley, Royal Artillery**
General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (833972 Gnr. E. W. Worley, R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, *extremely fine*
Pair: **Sergeant M. J. Worley, Auxiliary Territorial Service**
Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine* (Lot) £380-420
Francis Arthur Worley was born in Dallington, Northamptonshire on 28 July 1889. By 1911 he was serving as Bombardier in 46 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery (R.G.A.), based at Dover Castle. In January 1914 he was serving with 4 Company, R.G.A. based in Sandown, Isle of Wight and he went to France as a Sergeant on 30 May 1915. He subsequently served in 18 Siege Battery, R.G.A. - which was equipped with two 12-inch Railway Guns, prior to being commissioned in the Gunners in June 1916.
In 1919, he served in support of the 'Russian White Army' in the North Russian Expeditionary Force, his battery mounting their 18-pounder guns on Numbers 1, 2 and 3 Armoured Trains. In 1929 in Gibraltar, he became a Captain and Adjutant and he retired from the Army in 1934 to work in the Royal Artillery Records Office, Woolwich. In 1941 he was promoted a War Substantive Major and, in 1942 to Colonel, while still employed at the Records Office. He died in Poole on 3 May 1969.

Reginald Arthur Julian Worley, the son of Colonel Francis Worley, was born at Wern Shropshire on 28 January 1918. In 1932 he enlisted as a boy recruit in the Royal Artillery and was commissioned into the Regiment in January 1942. He was promoted Captain on 6 April 1948 and Major on 6 April 1955. He died in Bognor Regis, Sussex in 1994.

Eric Hayden Worley, second son of Colonel Francis Worley was born in Brading, Isle of Wight on 11 May 1919. In 1933 he joined his brother and became as a boy recruit in the Royal Artillery. In 1941, while serving in the Middle East, he was promoted Bombardier and mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 30 December 1941, refers). He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in January 1944 and gained advancement to the substantive rank of Captain in January 1950; in the previous year, he married at Westminster Cathedral Mary Elizabeth MacSwine, the youngest daughter of the late Maquis and Marchioness of Mashanaglass, Dublin. He died in Dorset on 25 August 1987.

Maureen Julie Francois Worley, daughter of Colonel Francis Worley, was born in 1921 in the Derby District of Lancashire. At the outbreak of war she joined the A.T.S. and was likewise employed as a Sergeant at the war's end; sold with a portrait and one other wartime photograph.

412 Three: **Private L. Ellis, Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch)**

1914-15 Star (S-9410 Pte. L. Ellis, R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-9410 Pte. L. Ellis, R. Highrs.), *good very fine* (3)

£50-70

Lewis Ellis served in France from 2 October 1915. He was discharged Class 'Z' on 26 March 1919.

413 Three: **Acting Warrant Officer 2nd Class E. Hall, Royal Irish Fusiliers**

1914-15 Star (13882 L. Sjt. E. Hall, R. Ir. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (13882 A.W.O. Cl. 2. E. Hall, R. Ir. Fus.), *light contact marks, very fine* (3)

£60-80

Ernest Hall served in the Balkans from 1 August 1915, where British forces in Salonika faced some hard fighting, the assaults at Lake Doiran in April and May 1917 being cases in point. However, the chief enemy on the Salonika front proved to be the malarial mosquito with over 7000 hospital cases reported in 1916 alone. Hall subsequently transferred to the Labour Corps.

414 Three: **Private P. Lyons, Royal Irish Fusiliers, late Royal Munster Fusiliers**

1914-15 Star (2744 Pte. P. Lyons, R. Muns. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2744 Pte. P. Lyons, R. Mun. Fus.), *very fine* (3)

£70-90

Patrick Lyons served as a Private with the Royal Munster Fusiliers in France from 18 December 1915 and later transferred to the Royal Irish Fusiliers; his *MIC* notes discharged with 'desertion' struck through.

415 Four: **Sergeant P. A. F. Lawrence, Royal Irish Rifles, late the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)**

1914-15 Star (8440 Sjt. P. A. F. Lawrence, Leins. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8440 Sjt. P. A. F. Lawrence, Leins. R.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *very fine* (4)

£50-70

Percival A. F. Lawrence served in France from 22 December 1914; the 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, which had been in Faizabad in India, landed at Le Havre in December as part of the 82nd Brigade in the 27th Division, for service on the Western Front. It then moved to Salonika in December 1915 and Egypt for service in Palestine in September 1917. Percival was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.

416 Three: **Private G. V. Aves, Royal Sussex Regiment**

1914-15 Star (G-288 Pte. G. V. Aves, R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-288 Pte. G. V. Aves, R. Suss. R.), *good very fine* (3)

£50-70

George V. Aves served in France from 31 May 1915, in the aftermath of the disastrous Battle of Aubers Ridge, where elements of the Sussex Regiment, aided by R.E. tunnelling companies attempted to capture an area of slightly higher ground marked by the villages of Aubers, Fromelles and Le Maisnil. George arrived at the heart of what became known as the 'Shell Crisis of 1915', with many blaming the defeat on the lack of ammunition. The Royal Sussex Regiment was subsequently engaged in the Battle of Loos where Sergeant Harry Wells of the 2nd Battalion was awarded the V.C.; the Regiment continued to serve in all the major conflicts of the Great War including the Battles of the Somme and Passchendaele. George was discharged Class 'Z' on 13 March 1919.

- x417 **Four: Sergeant F. Taylor, Royal Sussex Regiment, late Sussex Yeomanry, who served in the Gallipoli campaign and later as a Lieutenant and Platoon Commander in the Home Guard during World War Two**
- 1914-15 Star (2166 L.Cpl. F. Taylor. Suss. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2166 Sgt. F. Taylor, Suss. Yeo.); Defence Medal 1939-45, this last in its original card forwarding box, addressed to 'Mr. F. Taylor, 3 Park Road, Punbrook, Portsmouth', *good very fine* (4) £60-80
- Frank Taylor** enlisted in the Sussex Yeomanry and served with the 1st Battalion in the Gallipoli operations from 7 October 1915. He and his comrades spent time in the trenches at Border Barricade and Fusilier Bluff, many suffering from enteritis. They were evacuated to Mudros at the end of December 1915 and thereafter fought in Egypt and Palestine.
- Disembodied on 24 February 1919, Taylor was appointed Lieutenant on 1 February 1941 and served with the 16th (Havant) Battalion, Hampshire Home Guard from 27 May 1940 to 31 December 1944; sold with the recipient's named Home Guard Service Certificate and assorted group and individual photographs.
- 418 **Three: Private F. J. Fulcher, Royal West Surrey Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (G-1194 Pte. F. J. Fulcher. The Queen's R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-1194 Pte. F. J. Fulcher. The Queen's R.), *contact marks, good fine or better* (3) £30-50
- Frederick J. Fulcher** served in France from 11 December 1914. He was discharged on 18 September 1918.
- 419 **Three: Private W. Laird, 1/6th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, who died of wounds on 2 August 1917, the final day of the Battle of Pilckem Ridge, the opening attack of the Battle of Passchendaele**
- 1914-15 Star (S-5016 Pte. W. Laird, Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-5016 Pte. W. Laird. Seaforth.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-120
- William Laird** enlisted at Cambuslang, Lanark, and served in France from 21 January 1915 with the 1/6th (Morayshire) Battalion (Territorial Force) of the Seaforth Highlanders, which formed part of the 51st (Highland) Division. Joined in France in May by the rest of the Division from Bedford, within a relatively short period of time, Laird was in the thick of the action:
- 'On 4 June 1915 the 6th Seaforth Highlanders took over the front line from the Canadians just to the north of Festubert. The trenches were in a bad state and much battlefield debris lay about, including the bodies of the dead' (*The 6th (Morayshire) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, in the Great War 1914-1919*, by Derek Bird, refers).
- On 15 June 1915 the 6th Seaforths faced their sternest test so far when they supported an attack by the 5th Seaforths north of La Basse Canal; manning their parapets, the men opened rapid fire on the German lines, only to face German artillery retaliation which forced the occupants to shelter as best as they could. Many casualties were sustained from enemy shellfire:
- 'It was the shrapnel that did the trick. The Germans were putting them over very neat, right on top of the trench every time. It is their trench mortars that are best though. You can see them coming just like a football, with a spike in it, through the air, and then they fall almost perpendicular. When they get a trench it is good-bye to about thirty yards of it' (*Ibid*).
- In 1916 the Battalion was in action on the Somme taking over the line near Hamel. It participated in the attacks on High Wood and The Battle of the Ancre, taking Beaumont Hamel and capturing over 2000 prisoners. In 1917 it took part in the Arras Offensive and the Battle of Pilckem Ridge; the latter accounted for 31,820 British casualties and losses in just four days.
- William is buried at Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery in West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, which is situated on the main communication line between the Allied military bases in the rear and the Ypres battlefields; as such, it was the location for a number of casualty clearing stations during the war and contains 10,121 identified casualties. In 1922 it was one of the cemeteries visited by King George V during his pilgrimage to the Battlefields of the First World War.

- 420 Three: **Private S. L. Tate, Suffolk Regiment, late Essex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (16036 Pte. S. L. Tate, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (16036 Pte. S. L. Tate, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
- Samuel L. Tate** served in Gallipoli from 11 September 1915 with the Essex Regiment. He subsequently transferred to the Suffolk Regiment and was also entitled to a Silver War Badge; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 421 Three: **Corporal G. Haines, Tank Corps, late Army Cyclist Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (2726 L. Cpl. G. Haines, A. Cyc. Corps.); British War and Victory Medals (2726 Cpl. G. Haines, A. Cyc. Corps.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Gilbert Haines** served in France from 19 May 1915. The primary roles of the cyclists were reconnaissance and communication. They were armed as infantry and could provide mobile firepower if required. At the outbreak of the war, the cyclist battalions were employed on coastal defence work, but those units which went overseas spent considerable time on trench-holding duties and manual work. Transferring to the Tank Corps, Gilbert would have witnessed the success of tanks at Le Hamel and Amiens in August 1918.
- 422 Three: **Private E. Smith, Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action in April 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (13873 Pte. E. Smith. Wilts: R.); British War and Victory Medals (13873 Pte. E. Smith. Wilts. R.) *very fine* (3) £70-90
- Eustace Smith** served in France from 23 September 1915 but later transferred to Greek-Macedonia front. He was killed in action whilst fighting in 'C' Company of the 7th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment. The son of Job Smith, of Castlethorpe, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, and husband of Florence Annie Smith of 59, Shakespeare Street, Watford, Hertfordshire, he is commemorated on the Doiran Memorial, Greece.
- 423 Three: **Lance-Corporal A. Clarke, Yorkshire Regiment, who died on 3 March 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (2359 Pte. A. Clarke. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2359 Pte. A. Clarke. York. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-80
- Arthur Clarke** served in France with the 5th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, from 30 September 1915. He is buried in Maple Copse Military Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, approximately 900 metres east of Zillebeke, his headstone bearing the inscription, 'Their Glory shall not be blotted out'.
- 424 Three: **Private W. Phillips, York and Lancaster Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (18728 Pte. W. Phillips, York.& Lanc: R); British War and Victory Medals (18728 Pte. W. Phillips. Y & L.R.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- William Phillips** served in France from 1 May 1915. The Regiment raised 22 Battalions for service in the Great War, 17 of which served overseas; during the Battle of the Somme, eight Battalions went 'over the top' on the first day, suffering huge casualties. In total, the Regiment lost 8,814 officers and men killed in action during the war; William was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- x425 Three: **Burger P. W. Annandale**
- 1914-15 Star (Burg. P. W. Annandale. 20 Ste B.S.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Burg. P. W. Annandale. 20 Ste B.S.), *minor edge nick to second and staining to last, otherwise nearly very fine* (3) £60-80
- x426 Three: **Corporal J. A. Leishman, South African Heavy Artillery, late 2nd South African Horse**
- 1914-15 Star (Pte. J. A. Leishman 2nd S.A.H.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Cpl. J. A. Leishman. S.A.H.A.), *polished, nearly very fine* (3) £60-80
- James Allan Leishman** joined 'D' Squadron of the 1st Mounted Brigade, 2nd South African Horse on 20 December 1915, giving his next-of-kin as his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Leishman of Musselburgh, Scotland. He served in East Africa before being posted to the Reserve Brigade of the S.A.H.A. on 27 November 1917. He next served with a variety of batteries of the South African Heavy Artillery on the Western Front in 1918, and, following a 7-day spell of leave in Paris, was finally discharged on 2 April 1919; sold with copied records of service.

- x427 Three: **Staff Sergeant G. Everiss, New Zealand Medical Corps, who served as a stretcher-bearer at Gallipoli**
- 1914-15 Star (10/1481 S/Sjt. S. Everiss, N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (10/1481 S/Sjt. G. Everiss, N.Z.E.F.), *the last with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (3) £80-100
- George Everiss** lived at 17 Stout Street, Gisborne, New Zealand, where he worked as a draper for Adair Brothers prior to the outbreak of war. He enlisted on 16 December 1914 and served with the New Zealand Medical Corps as a stretcher-bearer, firstly at Gallipoli, then in Egypt from 1915-16 and finally in France & Flanders from late 1916 to the end of hostilities.
- Prior to embarking for the Dardanelles on 12 April 1915, George spent three weeks in hospital in New Zealand suffering from measles. Upon landing at Mudros on 26 June, he was immediately sent to hospital again, suffering from gastritis, before joining his unit at Anzac Cove on 12 July 1915. He served throughout the failed August offensive and was present as the weather turned and the men began to suffer from exposure to the elements and hypothermia; on 29 December he left the peninsula for Alexandria. Next deployed to Egypt, George transferred to the Wellington Infantry Regiment and was promoted Corporal. He subsequently transferred to France on 2 August 1916, where he joined No. 2 Field Ambulance, but once again his health let him down and he was admitted to hospital in Rouen on 28 August, with appendicitis. He returned to his unit on 4 September and served for ten months before being admitted to No. 2 Australian General Hospital at Wimereux on 5 July 1917, his service papers noting a 'slight' wound. George saw out the rest of the war serving in various Field Ambulance units. He was discharged and departed for home from Liverpool aboard the S.S. *Oxfordshire* on 19 December 1918. George died at Gore, a town on the South Island of New Zealand, on 25 February 1949; sold with copied service record.
- x428 Three: **Driver R. H. Monson, New Zealand Field Artillery, who served in the Balkans, Egypt and on the Western Front**
- 1914-15 Star (7/1106 Dvr. R. H. Monson, N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (7/1106 Dvr. R. H. Monson, N.Z.E.F.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Robert Hillson Monson** was born on 2 August 1890 and lived with his mother, Lucy Monson, at Racecourse Road, Ashburton, New Zealand. A labourer prior to war, he enlisted into the N.Z.F.A. on 13 February 1915 and was posted to the Gallipoli theatre of operations; he made it no further than Lemnos where he was admitted to hospital suffering from dysentery on 3 October 1915; he was subsequently transferred to England and admitted to 2nd Western General Hospital at Manchester, where he remained until December 1915.
- Taken back on strength in January 1916, Robert was appointed Acting Bombardier. He suffered a brief bout of enteritis in March 1917 but quickly returned to his unit. On 27 April 1918 he was posted to 15th (Howitzer) Battery, N.Z.F.A., with whom he served until the end of the war. He returned home aboard the S.S. *Kia Ora*, departing Liverpool on 27 March 1919; sold with copied service papers.
- 429 Three: **1st Class Air Mechanic J. A. Badnell, Royal Flying Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (10820 2.A.M. J. A. Badnell, R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (10820. 1.A.M. A. J. Badnell, R.F.C.), note order of initials, *very fine* (3) £40-60
- J. A. Badnell** served in France from 7 November 1915.
- 430 Three: **Air Mechanic 2nd Class C. J. Clark, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (5290 2. A.M. C. J. Clark, R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (5290 Cpl. C. J. Clark, R.A.F.), *very fine* (2) £40-60
- C. J. Clark** served in France from 26 June 1915. The rank of Air Mechanic 2nd Class would be commensurate with a whole host of functions including armourer, engine fitter, gear mechanic, aircraft rigger, electrician, fitter and machinist, to name but a few.

x431

A rare Great War Greek Order of the Redeemer group of four awarded to Captain A. L. Strange, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (Commr. A. L. Strange, R.N.); Coronation 1911; Greece, Order of the Redeemer, 3rd class badge, 72 x 45mm., silver-gilt and enamel, *the last lacking upper suspension ring and with enamel damage to arms, otherwise generally very fine* (4)

£400-500

Andrew Lumisden Strange entered *Britannia* as a Naval Cadet in July 1894 and first went to sea as a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. *Majestic* in 1896. Advanced to Lieutenant in February 1902, he specialised in gunnery at Excellent and won the Egerton Prize in 1905. He was subsequently appointed Gunnery Lieutenant of *Queen*, the Mediterranean flagship and, in 1909, he joined the staff of the R.N. War College, Portsmouth; in August of the same year he was appointed Gunnery Officer of the *King Edward VII* with the Home Fleet.

Having then been awarded the Coronation Medal for his services as a member of the Guard of Honour in 1911, he was advanced to Commander at the Naval Ordnance Department in 1913, from which role he was seconded for 'special service' to the Greek Government as a member of the British Naval Mission under Admiral Mark Kerr. He remained there during the early days of the Great War and, in August 1914, in recognition of his services, he was awarded the Order of the Redeemer, 3rd Class (FO 372/542 refers). Strange returned to the U.K. and served at the Admiralty as a member of the Trade Division, Naval Staff and, during 1918, he commanded the light cruiser *Sentinel*.

At the war's end, Strange was appointed as Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance, following which he served as a Divisional Officer of the Coastguard at Hove. Placed on the Retired List in 1923 - in which capacity he was advanced to Captain (Retired) in January 1926 - Strange settled at nearby Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.

Adjudged to be bankrupt in 1928, it took him many years to clear his name, a painful journey recorded within the pages of the *London Gazette*. The merciless process - and the strain of his subsequent wartime service as Inspector of H.M. Coast Guard, South-Eastern Division - likely contributed to his early demise from heart failure on 24 June 1942; possibly, too, he had never recovered from the loss of his son, who died on active service aboard the carrier *Furious* in May 1940. The Captain is buried at Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery, Kent; sold with copied research, including his service record and *Times* obituary.

432

Eight: Able Seaman H. C. Park, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (J. 83711 H. C. Park. Ord. R.N.), 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these four in their original card forwarding box; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (J. 83711 (Ch. B. 21580) H. C. Park. A.B. R.F.R.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R. (Henry Charles Park), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *the Great War pair worn, good fine, otherwise very fine or better* (8)

£120-160

Henry Charles Park was born at Tottenham, London, on 18 September 1900. He served in the final year of the Great War as Boy 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *Powerful*, transferring to the Bellerophon-class dreadnought battleship *Temeraire* in March 1919. Post-war, Park continued to serve with the Royal Navy into the late 1920s, prior to transferring to the R.F.R.; sold with copied service record.

433

Seven: Able Seaman L. J. Calton, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Royal Navy, a veteran of Jutland who later joined the Submarine Branch

British War and Victory Medals (J. 45171 L. J. Calton. A.B. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (J. 45171 (CH. B. 20810) L. J. Calton. A.B. R.F.R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (7)

£140-180

Leonard James Calton was born at Attleborough, Norfolk, on 6 May 1899. He worked as a farm boy before joining the Royal Navy on 5 October 1915 and training at the shore establishments *Ganges* and *Vivid I*. His first posting was aboard the Indefatigable-class battlecruiser H.M.S. *New Zealand*, and it was aboard this ship that Calton served as Boy 1st Class during the Battle of Jutland.

The *New Zealand* saw considerable action during the Battle, first targeting the S.M.S. *Moltke* and then using her 12-inch guns against the *Von Der Tann* in accordance with Beatty's standing instructions following the loss of *Indefatigable*. At 4.26 p.m. the ship was hit in reply by an 11-inch shell from the German battlecruiser on 'X' barrette; it detonated on contact and knocked loose a piece of armour which briefly jammed 'X' turret and blew a hole in the upper deck. As Scheer's battleships entered the fray, the *New Zealand*, the last ship in the line, turned prematurely in an attempt to keep out of range. She was straddled several times by the battleship S.M.S. *Prinzregent Luitpold*, but escaped any direct hits.

In total, *New Zealand* fired 420 12-inch shells during the battle, more than any other ship on either side. Despite this, only four successful hits were credited to the battlecruiser; three on *Seydlitz* and one on the pre-dreadnought S.M.S. *Schleswig-Holstein*. She was however hit only once during the battle, confirming for the crew that the Maori piupiu and tiki worn by her new Captain, Admiral Sir John F. E. Green, brought good luck.

Calton returned home and saw out the rest of the war at various shore bases and depots. In the early 1920s, he served aboard the *Tiger* and the *Lion*, and returned to the *New Zealand* before transferring to submarines; in between spells at the Gosport shore establishment *Dolphin*, he served in the submarines *K14* and *L18*. The former had been part of the Battle of May Island exercise on 31 January 1918, in which her steering jammed and she was rammed by *K22* behind the forward torpedo compartment. Two men died and the submarine was fortunate not to have sunk. During this period, Calton served as a diver and was promoted Diver 1st Class on 7 August 1921.

On 6 May 1929, his original 12-year period of engagement having expired, Calton enrolled into the Royal Fleet Reserve. He continued to serve until demobilised at *Pembroke* on 5 October 1938.

Recalled on the outbreak of the Second World War, he served as an Able Seaman aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Velox* and sloop H.M.S. *Cormorant*. He continued to serve aboard the *Edinburgh Castle* until late 1941, before concluding his career back at *Pembroke*; sold with copied service records.

434 Pair: **Chief Petty Officer 1st Class E. Hallam, Royal Navy**

British War Medal 1914-20 (135235. E. Hallam. CPO. 1 Cl. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (135235 Ernest Hallam, P.O. 1 Cl., H.M.S. Juno.), *official correction to number on first, very fine* (2)

£50-70

Ernest Hallam was born at Dovehouse Fields, Lichfield, Staffordshire, on 8 September 1870. He saw extensive service with the Royal Navy and was pensioned in October 1910. Returning on the outbreak of hostilities, he served ashore during the Great War before dying from heart disease on 13 March 1919, having just left the Royal Navy for a second time.

x435 Pair: **Signaller S. A. Ward, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (J. 40858 S. A. Ward. O. Sig. R.N.), *very fine and better* (2)

£20-30

Sydney Arthur Ward was born at Wellingborough on 5 November 1899. He enlisted on his 18th birthday and attended a number of shore bases before serving as a signaller aboard *Europa I* and the hired yacht *Valhalla II*. He joined the R.F.R. on 16 April 1920; sold with copied service record.

436 Pair: **Stoker 1st Class J. Sanders, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (K.46454 J. Sanders, Sto. 1. R.N.), *good very fine* (2)

£20-30

James Sanders was born at Bow, Devon on 26 August 1894 and entered the Royal Navy at Devonport on 10 October 1917. Initially posted to *Vivid II*, he next joined - in February 1918 - the Bellerophon-class dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *Temeraire*, which ship was engaged on patrols and training in the North Sea and transferred to the Mediterranean Fleet in October 1918; he was demobilised in May 1919.

437 Pair: **Gunner W. H. Barkwill, Royal Marine Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (R.M.A. 10095 Gr. W. H. Barkwill.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£20-30

William Henry Barkwill was born at Barnstaple, Devon, on 22 October 1882. He enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery in June 1902 and saw extensive service as a Gunner during the Great War, most notably aboard H.M.S. *Agincourt*; also entitled to a 1914-15 Star and the L.S. & G.C. Medal.

- 438 Pair: **Trimmer W. Barker, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary**
British War and Victory Medals (W. Barker. Tr. M.F.A.), *good fine* (2) £20-30
- 439 Pair: **Bosun J. Sullivan, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary**
British War and Victory Medals (J. Sullivan, Bosn. M.F.A.), *good fine and scarce* (2) £20-30
- 440 Pair: **John Coates, Mercantile Marine**
British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals 1914-18 (John Coates), *very fine* (2) £30-40
- 441 **An interesting World War campaign service group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Rankeillour, Scots Guards, who suffered the amputation of his left arm after being hit by a shell fragment in August 1918: he was subsequently employed as a senior officer in the Political Warfare Executive 1939-45**
British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (2-Lieut. H. J. Hope); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937, *generally very fine* (5) £300-350
- Henry John Hope** was born at Heron's Ghyle, Uckfield, Sussex on 20 January 1899, the son of James Fitzalan Hope, 1st Baron Rankeillour. Educated at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles in the summer of 1917, when he was recorded as standing at 6ft. 3 inches.
- He quickly obtained a commission - as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Scots Guards - and was embarked for France in the 1st Battalion in March 1918. During the severe fighting of August, he was seriously wounded on 23rd, his upper left arm being shattered by a shell fragment: it was amputated at the shoulder joint at a Casualty Clearing Station on the same day.
- He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 27 December 1918, refers) and relinquished his commission as a Lieutenant in April 1920.
- Between the wars, Hope pursued a legal career, graduating in Law at Christ Church, Oxford and being called to the Bar in May 1925. He was the author of a handbook on the Education Act of 1936 and was awarded the Coronation Medal in the following year in his capacity as Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple.
- Recalled from the Emergency Reserve on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he was posted to Special Duties (Political Intelligence) at H.Q. London Area. From March 1943, in the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he served likewise at the Foreign Office, before taking up his final wartime appointment as Assistant Director in the Directorate of Political Warfare Intelligence in May 1944. He was demobilised in July 1945; for further details see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_Warfare_Executive
- Hope subsequently served as Administrative Secretary to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations (1949-57) and succeeded to his family title as Baron Rankeillour in May 1958. He was also a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory and a Bailiff Grand Cross of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. He died at Egham, Surrey in December 1967; a photograph of the recipient and his family, by Bassano, is held in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery.
- Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate for Haig's despatch of 8 November 1918, in the name of 'Lt. H. J. Hope, (S.R.), att'd. 1st Bn. Scots Guards'; together with copied research.

442 *'We now have a divisional photographer appointed to us. He is a regular cockney 'tout', not even a New Zealander and new been to New Zealand; and here he is appointed to the softest job in the whole division, given a commission in my regiment the N.Z.E. (honorary) if you please, given a motor car and driver all to himself, and what is worse for me, put into my mess and I have to sit next to him at every meal! I often think that there must be men in our division in the ranks who could ably fill that job without giving the pick of all soft jobs to an outsider like that.*

The pictures of course will be appreciated in N.Z. and you will probably see many more now of our own troops than formerly in the papers. Pictures and photos are all very nice when you have no more serious work on hand, but I have had no time to show him round. I sent my batman with him one day. He has a cinema apparatus too, and poor old 'movie' as we call him was up close to the line soon after our last big fight to take photographs and got caught in a shelled area or in a barrage. He had his wits nearly scared away and instead of taking pictures he sat in a shell hole all day. I am inclined to laugh; but it is no joke for the fellow at the time! The point is he should not be there at all just for pictures!'

The important Great War pair awarded to Hon. Captain H. A. 'Movie' Sanders, N.Z.E.F., who served as New Zealand's Official Cameraman on the Western Front, 1917-1919: as a still photographer and cinematographer, he assembled the only significant 'pictorial' record of New Zealanders in that theatre of war

Although innocuous by today's standards, Sanders was not afraid to look beyond the faces of wounded men at casualty clearing stations and photograph controversial scenes, including rare images of New Zealand dead. Such imagery - in cases - was adjudged to be too disturbing, detailed and revealing by military censors of the time, but the depth of his work undoubtedly achieved a quite unique and highly important record of the lives of 'the Kiwis' in France

British War and Victory Medals (37194 Hon/Capt. H. A. Sanders. N.Z.E.F.), *very fine* (2)

£600-800

Henry Armytage Bradley 'Movie' Sanders was born at Leytonstone, Essex, on 24 May 1886, the son of Harold Armytage Thomas Sanders and Louisa Augusta Sanders. His father was a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society and had pursued a career in the manufacture of cameras and optical equipment, prior to moving into the production of motion pictures. In 1907, with Oliver G. Pike, he produced the first British wildlife film to be screened to a fee-paying audience; titled *In Birdland*, it saw both men dangling from ropes over coastal cliffs on England's East Coast, attempting to capture unprecedented footage of seabirds, including kittiwakes, gannets, cormorants and puffins. It proved hugely popular and, after further successes, such as *The Egg Harvest at Flamborough Head* (1908), and *St. Kilda, Its People and Birds* (1908), Harold became director of photography for Pathé Frères from 1910-20; unsurprisingly - perhaps - young Henry was smitten by his father's chosen profession.

'Fake News' is Nothing New

When the Great War broke out, moving pictures were taken and screened of almost every troop departure from New Zealand. Clips of troops leaving Albany were shown repeatedly to New Zealand audiences, and there was enormous demand for films from overseas which was largely unfulfilled; almost every street in every district in New Zealand had sent someone to fight and for the local picture house, nothing could cram-in the paying public than the prospect of seeing films and images of 'our boys'.

Censorship however, hugely affected what could be shown. Considered essential to the war effort, it was imposed long before New Zealand troops even fired their first shot. According to the New Zealand historian and archivist Jared Davidson:

'Censorship was designed to keep crucial information like troop movements from falling into enemy hands. But it was also used to conceal the war's grim realities from those at home and as a tool to keep domestic dissent in check.'

As a result, it was illegal to screen any film that had not been approved by a government censor and, in 1917, even the sale of invisible ink was banned. It was possible to obtain film of New Zealanders training in Egypt, and England, but pictures of them on the battlefield were confined to rare glimpses that concentrated more on the exploits of the major allies. It is possible to argue that film-making on the Great War battlefields was limited by restrictions imposed by the tripod-mounted camera and the nature of the terrain itself; usually there was little imagery that could be captured, a cameraman risking his life by standing-up to film a blurred landscape. In truth, even if such a cameraman did obtain good footage, it would be subject to the major impediment of censorship.

All this changed in October 1916, however, when the British - official film - *The Battle of the Somme* screened throughout New Zealand. It showed scenes of the British attack on the Somme in July 1916 and reached local audiences just as the New Zealand Division finished its part in the battle, suffering approximately 7,400 casualties in 23 days of fighting. Telegrams were arriving on New Zealand doorsteps at the same time as families were witnessing graphic scenes which included British dead and dying. The home press saw it as an:

‘Awe-inspiring reproduction of the terrific events in which our brothers, our sons, and fathers are gloriously playing their parts to this day. If anything were needed to justify the existence of the cinematographer, it is to be found in the wonderful series of films of the opening of the British attack on the Somme on July 1.’

According to Malcolm Ross, the official New Zealand correspondent at the Front, armed with a pencil and prohibited from carrying a camera:

‘Much was asked of them - they did more. As one watched them tired and sleepy in their worn and mud-caked clothing, coming out of the trenches into sodden bivouacs, one could not but wonder at their undaunted spirit ...’

Now - for the first time - New Zealand’s audiences had images to go with the fine words

‘Who is Sanders? Has he been appointed, if so, on what terms?’

In December 1916, under increasing public pressure for films of New Zealanders at the front, the Government cabled the N.Z. High Commissioner in London, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, asking if they could get the sole New Zealand rights to British official pictures taken at the front. The War Office response was positive, offering their own photographers to do the work - provided the New Zealand Government paid five pence per foot of film; however, as often the case, once the logistics were digested, the reality was that the War Office Cinematic Committee found that there were too many British Divisions to film and not enough cameramen. Mackenzie was informed that they could not honour their commitment and so he took the opportunity to negotiate with the War Office and appoint an official New Zealand cameraman.

On 23 March 1917, Mackenzie cabled the New Zealand Government stating that ‘with the approval of the War Office, Henry Armytage Sanders has been appointed official photographer to the New Zealand Expeditionary Force with the rank of Lieutenant’.

In reply, James Allen, New Zealand Minister of Defence and Acting Prime Minister, did not mince his words:

‘Who is Sanders?’

‘Sanders is not known in this office, and enquiries at the New Zealand Picture Supplies were resultless, no one of the name being known to the picture business’.

In reality, Henry Sanders was at this stage an experienced cameraman who had been Pathé Frères’ original British topographical cameraman for the Pathé Gazette; he had already filmed the war in Europe and was almost captured during the German advance into Belgium in 1914. Unknown in New Zealand, he likely gained the role through Mackenzie’s personal past relationship with Pathé; approaching them seemed logical. Sanders was 30 years old and married with three children. He enlisted into the N.Z.E.F. in England on 8 March 1917 and arrived on the Western Front during the preparations for the Messines offensive.





Frosty reception

The New Zealand Division had the reputation of being one of the finest fighting Divisions in France. Their first impressions of Sanders were not positive; they saw his life as cushy and his rank as unwarranted. Yet this opinion changed over time as Sanders did place himself in the action, in harm's way, in order to carry out his work. Lawrence 'Curly' Blyth, who later became the last 'Kiwi' Great War Veteran to pass away, aged 105, in 2001, described Sander's filming whilst under fire in the frontline trenches:

'My company had taken the railway line and I was doing a little reconnaissance. While I was there, I came under a certain amount of fire from the Germans in the town and I got down in a small trench to take cover.

In two seconds time, I found on my left-hand side was a photographer, busy turning on the handle, taking snaps of the whole proceedings. I remember asking him how come he should be right up in the front line like this and he said it was part of his job, and he proceeded on his way to keep turning the handle, while we both took a certain amount of cover.'

Sander's official photographs - identified by the letter 'H' in archives - are almost the only New Zealand photographic record of life on the Western Front. As per Part 3 of 'War Office impositions' for developing photographs and films, the name of the Official Photographer could not appear, hence Sanders utilised the 'H', an easily recognisable feature.

On 30 January 1918, a film of New Zealand Prime Minister W. F. Massey visiting the front was shown to New Zealand audiences; in April, two further films by Sanders were shown: these were the *New Zealand Battalion on the March* and *Inspection of New Zealand Troops by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig*. The latter successfully captured the size of the Division, but it would be the films which were unseen by the 'Kiwi' public which perhaps represented his 'best' work; the honesty and accurate representation displayed in the *Work of the New Zealand Medical Corps*, which was shot in June 1917, was too revealing for the censors, but is seen today as a comprehensive and invaluable look at the N.Z. casualty evacuation system.

Approximately 12 films by Sanders survive to tell the story of the New Zealand medical services and artillery on the Western Front, together with a large series of 'visit' films. Almost all the films of Staff Sergeant Thomas Scale, who was the New Zealand official photographer and cameraman in the United Kingdom, have perished. Thankfully, more than a thousand of Sanders' photographs have survived and it is hoped that footage of the final New Zealand attack at Le Quesnoy in November 1918 will one day turn up. According to Christopher Pugsley, author of *The Camera in the Crowd: Filming New Zealand in Peace and War, 1895-1920*:

'Look, anything is possible and one dreams of that.'

Attached to a Tunnelling Company in 1917, and promoted to the honorary rank of Captain, Sanders survived the war, largely physically unscathed bar a bout of scabies. He was discharged in April 1919 and returned to civilian life as a news film editor.

Twice married, firstly to Maude Marie Tugwell at St. Margaret's, Westminster in 1904, and secondly, to Lilian Mary Spurge at West Ham in 1910, Sanders spent the 1920s and 1930s working in Britain and America. He died at Ploughney, Oxfordshire, on 5 May 1936, aged 49 years; sold with extensive copied research.

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<http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/record/C143444>
<https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2018/01/new-zealand-s-final-attack-of-wwi-was-filmed-a-century-ago.html>
<https://www.revolvy.com/topic/Harold%20Armytage%20Sanders>

x443

An emotive - and important - group of nine to Major W. G. Horton, War Office Photography Department, late Royal Air Force, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Sussex Regiment, who was mentioned in despatches for his photographic work in the field in the Great War

More significantly - in the Second World War - he captured some of the most iconic images of Winston Churchill and the Royal Family ever to appear in the press

1914-15 Star (2522. Pte. W. G. Horton. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. W. G. Horton, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (9)

£600-800

William George Horton was born at Hamsey, Sussex on 23 July 1893, the son of Henry James Horton. He spent his childhood living at the Post Office, Offham, Lewes and won one of 15 Minor Sussex County Council Education Scholarships in October 1905. The 1911 census indicates that one of his first jobs was as a junior reporter at Lewes and, from June 1912 to September 1914, he worked as a press photographer for the London News Agency at 46 Fleet Street, London. It was an exciting time for the industry; European societies in 1914 were better informed than previous generations, aided by increased literacy rates, the abolition of censorship and the significant rise in newspapers and journals - in London alone, the number of daily newspapers had increased from 141 in the mid-19th Century to 472 by 1914 and, at the outbreak of the Great War, the press had the potential to reach every household and every literate person in Europe: Horton clearly saw an opportunity.

Cameraman in the field and from above

Horton enlisted as a Private into the 5th (Cinque Ports) Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment and served in France from 19 February 1915. In a letter written to a friend back in England - and later published by the *Sussex Express* - Horton described a somewhat idyllic scene in contrast to the normal horrors of the front. He also hinted at an interest in aeroplanes:

'I am sitting down on a truss of straw at the back of our barn writing this letter in the setting sun, and although it is turned six o'clock, it is lovely and warm. We are well over ten miles from the firing line but we can hear the big guns quite plainly, and at night time, when all is quiet, we can also hear the crack of rifles and the rattle of machine-guns. And talk about aeroplanes. In England people go miles just to see a single aeroplane just flying round and round, and pay to see it in the bargain, but over here we see them very often six at a time, and we also get the additional thrill of seeing them being shelled'.

Clearly, the prospect of being 'shelled' didn't worry Horton. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and was commissioned on 14 November 1917. Despite being noted as 'unfit for general service' in his medical examination, this was somewhat overlooked by his superiors, as Horton's skills and knowledge were much in demand by the R.F.C.'s photographic section. After a spell at the School of Photography, Farnborough, in 1917, his service record notes:

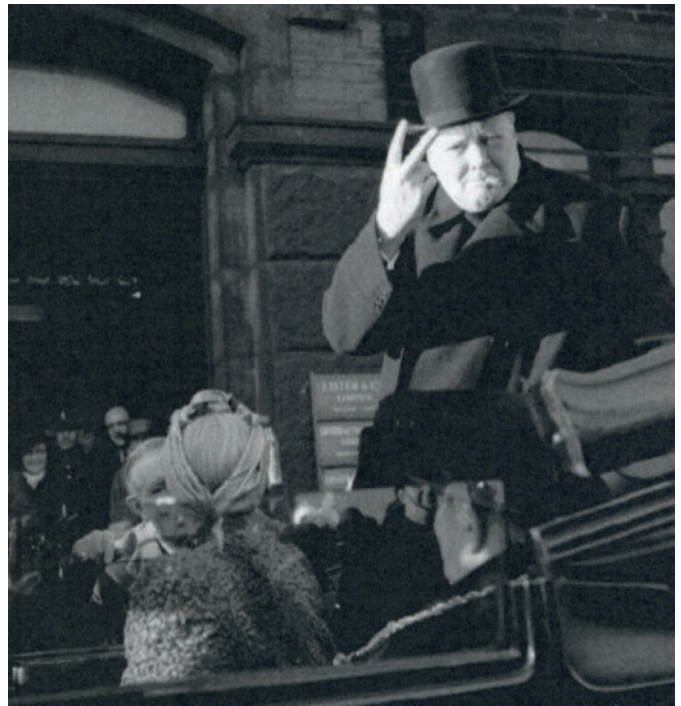
'As a press photographer, acquired special knowledge of high-speed photography with focal plane cameras, bromide printing, etc. In France doing photographic work for R.F.C.'

Posted as a 2nd Lieutenant (Technician) to 6 Wing H.Q. - and then 26 Wing on 13 April 1918 - Horton was promoted to Lieutenant (Technician) eight weeks later and served with 91 Wing and 81 Wing. These were Corps and Army Wings detailed to capture photographic imagery of the Western front and, as such, were crucial in the final months of the war as the Allies pushed towards the formidable Hindenburg defences; for his services in France and Belgium, Horton was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 11 July 1919, refers). He transferred to the Unemployed List on 25 March 1919.

Between the Wars

In the 1920s Horton married Daisy Escott, the daughter of Mr. H. Escott, a popular trainer of racehorses at Lewes, who was a prolific winner at Lingfield and had trained the 1893 Grand National Winner 'Cloister'. The couple moved to Southfields, Wimbledon and Horton worked for the photographic staff of *The Times*. Sadly, Daisy, a former V.A.D. nurse, died of pneumonia in 1927. Horton continued to work as a press photographer and accompanied the 'Royal Tour' to Canada in 1939.









Iconic images - a professional photographer's dream

On the outbreak of the Second World War, he transferred from royal duties and became the official War Office photographer to Winston Churchill. Promoted Captain - and later Major - he was present at some of the most important moments of Churchill's leadership and responsible for capturing images that graced the front covers of newspapers around the globe. He, too, visited assorted theatres of war in the process.

Horton's first major success involved the iconic image of the Prime Minister grasping a 'Tommy Gun' whilst visiting coastal defence positions near Hartlepool on 31 July 1940. He followed this a few weeks later with the photograph of the Prime Minister viewing activity in the Channel from casemates balcony at Dover Castle; enemy air attacks were in progress at the time and two German bombers were seen to crash into the sea.

As the German air campaign intensified, Horton took important photographs of Churchill inspecting bomb damage at Ramsgate, Kent and surveying the ruins of Coventry Cathedral. He also took more intimate images of Churchill meeting the British public, including one of him shaking hands with 16 year-old George Smith, the youngest worker at Portsmouth Dockyard, and Mr. Thompson of Sandyhills, Glasgow, an elderly gentleman who lived in a neighbourhood which had been heavily bombed; these personal images of young and old helped to endear Churchill to the public and promote the ideal of 'all being in it together'.

On Sunday, 10 August 1941, Horton attended Churchill at the secret Atlantic Conference, the first - and arguably most extraordinary - of Churchill's wartime meetings with President Roosevelt. It was to witness the promulgation of the Atlantic Charter, which formed the basis of the United Nations. That morning, Roosevelt and his son, Elliott, were welcomed aboard the *Prince of Wales* by Churchill, and Horton was there to capture the moment on his camera; he developed these iconic images in a darkroom aboard the *Prince of Wales*.

As the war progressed, Horton's images began to focus upon the emerging strength of the Allies and ability to fight back. Churchill was regularly photographed atop tanks and was fond of giving the 'V' for Victory sign, which Horton embraced. He was also there in meetings between the Prime Minister and Generals De Gaulle and Sikorski, and later gatherings between Churchill and his Generals. With 'D-Day' looming, he photographed Churchill showing off his famous 'siren suit' to General Dwight D. Eisenhower during a tour of the Allied invasion forces in Kent. He also captured the Prime Minister firing an American .30 carbine during a visit to the US 2nd Armoured Division on Salisbury Plain.

At 3 p.m. on 8 May 1945, Horton photographed Churchill during his V.E. Day broadcast at the Cabinet Office and he subsequently caught the Prime Minister waving to the crowds in Whitehall. At that moment, there ended a long and unique wartime association which had placed Horton at Churchill's side for over five years. Few, if any, aside from his close family, had gained such a close insight into the life of the Prime Minister in such a crucial period of Great Britain's history.

Aside from photographing Churchill, Horton was responsible for important wartime images of members of the Royal Family, including King George VI talking to a member of the Home Guard during an inspection in Kent on 10 August 1940, and another of Queen Elizabeth chatting to a patient and nurses of the 49th Brigade Reception Hospital at Windsor in 1941. He was also responsible for a photograph of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth with the officers of the A.T.S. Training Centre in 1945: such images were seen across the Empire and were crucial in winning the support of its Dominions and the future Commonwealth.

William Horton - arguably the most unrecognised photographer of his era - died in obscurity on 9 May 1961; sold with copied research.

444

An interesting 'Russian Intervention' group of seven awarded to 2nd Lieutenant F. T. Swann, 28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment; having escaped from St. Petersburg after the February Revolution, Swann assisted White Russian émigrés and was awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus for his work with the Russian Government Committee



British War and Victory Medals 1914-19 (2. Lieut. F. T. Swann.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd Class breast badge with Swords, gold and enamel, hallmarks for *Dmitry Osipov, St. Peterburg, 1916-17, the last missing bow, otherwise very fine, generally good very fine or better*, with Great War identity tag stating '768078 Swann F. T., Artists C.E.' (7)

£700-900

Frederick Thomas Swann was born at St. Petersburg, Russia in July 1899. His family lived in that city as his father was Manager of the Russo-American India Rubber Company. Educated in Russia at St. Catherine's College, he developed a perfect knowledge of German, Russian and French languages.

Swann travelled to England in the wake of the February Revolution, hoping to join the British Army. Arriving in September 1917, he moved into 57 Surbiton Road, Kingston upon Thames. He applied directly to the War Office. Though he passed the Medical Examination Grade A.1., he was refused as being under-age. He instead offered his services to the fledgling 'Russian Government Committee' based at India House, London. One of several White Russian émigré organisations, this committee gathered intelligence on the Bolshevik regime and plotted its downfall. Swann may have been involved in planning the Allied intervention of 1918-22. When finally old enough to enlist in March 1918, a member of the committee wrote him a glowing reference, praising his 'good character' and recommending him 'without hesitation'.

On 29 April, Swann joined the Officer Training Corps of the 2/28th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, better known as The Artists Rifles. Initially a Sergeant, on 3 August 1919 he was promoted to temporary 2nd Lieutenant on the General List (*London Gazette*, 9 August 1919). His war service came to an end on 5 August 1920, though he retained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant (*London Gazette*, 5 August 1920). A Confidential List confirms that on 16 July 1921, in gratitude for his work at the Russian Government Committee, Swann was awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd Class, with Swords and Bow.

From 12 April 1921 to 1 January 1926, Swann was employed as a civilian interpreter with the Commission of Control in Berlin. At the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the Intelligence Corps as a 2nd Lieutenant; sold with copied research and *MIC*.

- 445 The unusual - and fascinating - Great War 'Secret Service' group of three awarded to Captain E. Knoblock, Intelligence Department, a distinguished Harvard-educated playwright and literary figure; posted to Athens in November 1917, Edward Knoblock rendered invaluable service to the British Legation by working to maintain Greece's neutrality during a critical phase of the war

Asked by Douglas Fairbanks to write the film scripts for *The Three Musketeers* (1921) and *Robin Hood* (1922), Knoblock co-authored a dramatisation of *The Good Companions* (1931) by J. B. Priestley and an adaptation of *The Edwardians* (1937) by Vita Sackville-West. A consummate socialite and bon vivant, his autobiography *Round the Room* (1939) is a highly entertaining read



British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. Knoblock.); Greece, Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, 5th Class breast Badge, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *the last with slight hairline cracks to the white enamel and minor chips to reverse, otherwise very fine, generally very fine or better*, with the recipient's green Intelligence Corps flashes; Harvard Delta Cappa Epsilon Society Silver Medal, 42mm in diameter, engraved 'E. G. Knoblauch, '96'; Harvard Signet Club Silver Medal, 38mm in diameter, engraved 'Edward G. Knoblauch, '96', *good very fine*, all housed in a velvet-lined leather case (3)

£800-1,200



Order of the Redeemer, *London Gazette* 9 November 1918.

Edward Knoblock was born at 60, West 17th Street, New York City in April 1874, grandson of the German architect Eduard Knoblauch. Following the sudden death of his father, an investment banker, his family spent over two years in Berlin, where he regularly visited the theatre. In his teens he was determined to become a playwright, despite his father's dying wish that he should take up architecture. Gaining a place at Harvard, he studied Moliere's comedies in addition to Homer, Euripides and Shakespeare. He was a devoted member of Harvard's Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity (Medal). Founded in 1851, this exclusive society boasts six American Presidents among its alumni - including both Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt - as well as J. P. Morgan and Cole Porter. Neil Armstrong even planted its flag on the Moon. Today it remains highly influential, offering the largest scholarship endowment of any Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. Knoblock also joined Harvard's Signet Society (Medal), whose alumni include Leonard Bernstein and T. S. Eliot.

On graduating with a B.A. degree in 1896 Knoblock was elected "Ivy Orator of the Class of '96", which entailed delivering a humorous speech. He then embarked on a remarkable literary career. After working in Paris for a few years, he settled in London at 17 Red Lion Square, evolving a close relationship with the Kingsway Theatre. One of his earliest plays, *Kismet* (1911), was to prove his most successful. Set in Baghdad, *Kismet* was a Middle Eastern fantasy that told the story of a poet, his daughter, a prince, and a wicked wazir. It ran at the Garrick Theatre from April 1911 to January 1912, and in 1953 was turned into a popular Broadway musical. *Milestones* (1912), which Knoblock wrote in collaboration with English playwright Arnold Bennett, was an unsympathetic portrayal of the English aristocracy in the midst of social change. It reached over 600 performances at the Royalty Theatre. Knoblock's other Broadway hit was *Marie-Odile* (1915), a drama about the Franco-Prussian War.

Greece - a sartorial debacle

Ironically, Knoblock's most memorable comedy was not something he wrote for the stage, but - as is often the case with funny people - a catalogue of errors of which he was the hapless victim. In August 1914, Knoblock was determined to join the Army but his doctor prevented him as he was still recovering from an operation. A superb linguist, he offered his services to the War Office as a translator but his application was mislaid. Assigned a clerical role at the Indian Secret Intelligence Service, he approached his friend Compton Mackenzie, a prominent literary figure who had been appointed Director of Military Intelligence in the Aegean, in the hope of better work. Mackenzie wangled Knoblock a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; Knoblock excitedly bought his naval uniform and sword. It was then realised that as he was still an American citizen, Knoblock was ineligible and would have to join the Royal Naval Air Service instead. He duly added the "woollen eagles" to his tunic. Just before sailing for Greece he heard of his commission in the General Service Branch (Army) of the Intelligence Department, which would not be gazetted until after he had left. Just to be sure, he took with him both his army and R.N.A.S. uniforms and swords. Greatly amused, Compton Mackenzie penned the following sonnet:

'To Second-Lieutenant Edward Knoblock, on receiving a Commission for the due adornment of which he had prepared himself with every known uniform.

Knoblock, from Salonika's waspish swarm
We bid thee welcome to this Syriot Isle:
And welcome too the military style,
The cap pressed grimly down against the storm,
But most the green tabs of thy uniform;
That uniform which thou so long awhile
Hast kept with others in a varied pile,
Wherein thou even hadst a British Warm.
On whom wilt thou bestow that Naval sword,
To whom present the anchor on thy cap,
To whom that woollen bird? And who'll afford
That golden lace upon thy shoulder strap?
The Army and the Navy throng thy shelf,
Thou art an expedition in thyself.'



To avoid repetition of such incidents, Knoblock became a British subject in 1916. It was then that he anglicised his name, for he had been christened 'Edward Knoblauch' and spoke perfect German. His Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Intelligence Department was largely due to Sir Mansfield Smith-Cumming, head of M.I. 6, who interviewed Knoblock in London. Smith-Cumming had lost a leg in a car accident and wore a prosthetic limb. In his entertaining autobiography *Round the Room* (1939), Knoblock recalled the meeting:

'To test the nerves of applicants for jobs in his department, he would sit and talk casually about the various duties and suddenly pick up a sharp paper-knife and jab it up to the hilt through his trousers and into his artificial leg. If the applicant winced, the Skipper would say: "Well, I'm afraid you won't do." Luckily I was warned about this beforehand, so never turned a hair - which evidently pleased him. But I hadn't played quite fair, I'm ashamed to say. I'm sure I should have jumped if I hadn't known what he was going to do.'

Knoblock arrived at Athens in early November 1916. Working under Compton Mackenzie at the British Legation, he became deeply involved in Greek politics. For months, the Germans had been doing everything they could to win Greece over to their cause. Pro-German demonstrations were held almost daily; since the Greek King was married to the Kaiser's sister, the Allies had every cause for concern. Knoblock was present at several meetings with the Greek Government, in which Britain wished to be assured of Greece's neutrality.

The French, true to form, lay their battleship *Provence* alongside Piraeus harbour and landed a party of Marines. The French Admiral called on the Greeks to 'give up their arms so as to prevent possible bloodshed.' At 11.35 p.m. on 1 December, the French Marines were fired upon by Greeks stationed near the Acropolis. The British Legation was besieged for two days until a truce was negotiated. Knoblock later reminisced:

'The English ladies behaved with the utmost calm and courage. One of them stepped coolly on the balcony while the men were firing at the Legation and told them in very bad Greek to "stop it at once". Sir Francis Eliot, who was the Minister, I saw, myself, walk out of the Legation, as a dozen or so Greeks started levelling their rifles at him. He drew *The Times* from his pocket and waved it at them as if to brush away flies. They stared amazed, dropped their rifles and ran. So much for the power of the Press.'

The maintenance of Greek neutrality was pivotal to Allied prospects in the Eastern Mediterranean. German and Austrian U-Boats, which sank numerous Allied vessels in the Aegean, were acting on the information of German agents based in Greece. If Greece had entered the war on Germany's side, the British counter-espionage operation would have been far less successful. Knoblock played his part in this operation, and was serving aboard the mail boat *Red Breast* when it sank a German submarine in July 1917. *Red Breast's* Captain received the D.S.O. Knoblock's own award of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, 5th Class, was announced in the *London Gazette* on 9 November 1918.

Given leave in early December 1917, he went immediately to London where his plays were regularly performed. On 5 December, 19 German Gotha bombers and two *Riesenflugzeuge* attacked London in waves. Casualties were light but over £100,000 worth of damage was caused, mostly in Holborn and the West End. Knoblock's plays did much to raise people's spirits, as he later reflected in *Round the Room*:

'The actors and actresses, I must add, behaved with remarkable self-control during these attacks. The leading man always stepped forward and told the audience that anyone wishing to leave the theatre would kindly do so at once. But as no one ever did, they proceeded as if nothing were happening. One night, during a very heavy bombardment, Marie Löhr acted with conspicuous pluck. It was the first night of a play and she had a very difficult part to perform. In spite of all the bangs and crashes she never turned a hair. At the end of the evening the audience cheered her.'

The success of his plays enabled Knoblock to get a bachelor's apartment at Albany. There he entertained numerous society guests such as Gerald du Maurier and the painter John Lavery. He also became a member of Pratt's and the Beefsteak Club. Spending the rest of his leave in Brighton with the actor Robert Lorraine, he found a neglected Regency house near Arundel and bought it on the spot. With its magnificent sea views and parkland, Beach House was to be his obsession for the next seven years. It now bears his Blue Plaque.

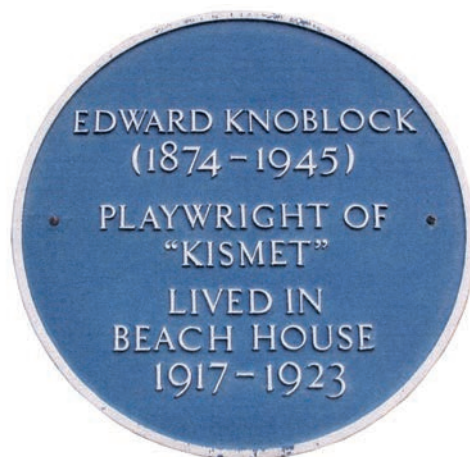
'All for one, one for all!'

At the war's end, Knoblock's fame reached its zenith. Increasingly in demand as a writer, he was commissioned by the film company of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford to write the scripts for *The Three Musketeers* (1921) and *Robin Hood* (1922). Dividing his time between London and Hollywood, he worked on the films *Mumsie* (1923) and *Speakeasy* (1929); his other film scripts included *Love Comes Along* (1930) and *Knowing Men* (1930).

Knoblock collaborated with the most renowned authors of his day. In 1931 he worked with J. B. Priestley on a dramatization of *The Good Companions* (1931). He then adapted the novel *Grand Hotel* (1931) with Vicki Baum, *Evensong* (1932) with Beverley Nichols, and *The Edwardians* (1937) with Vita Sackville-West. He wrote nearly forty plays in all.

During the Spanish Civil War Knoblock was sympathetic to the Republican cause, allowing Basque children evacuated from their homes to stay at Beach House. Many of these children had fled from the Luftwaffe's bombing campaign, an atrocity which enraged Knoblock; they were largely cared for by local volunteers. During the Second World War, Beach House was used by the Air Training Corps.

Knoblock died on 19 July 1945 at his sister's London home, 21 Ashley Place. He never married; sold with an extensive file of cross-referenced research, copied *MIC*, a copy of E. Knoblock's autobiography *Round the Room* (1939), and a copy of his novel *Inexperience* (1941).



Recommended reading:

Jeffery, K., *MI6: The History of the Secret Intelligence Service 1909-1945* (London, 2011).

Knoblock, E., *Round the Room: An Autobiography* (London, 1939).

Knoblock, E., *Inexperience: A Novel* (London, 1941).

Knoblock, E., *Kismet, and Other Plays*, with an Introduction by John Vere (London, 1957).

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person/mp02582/edward-knoblock?search=sas&csText=edward+knoblock>



With Hollywood legends Chaplin and Fairbanks



- 446 Pair: **Lieutenant M. Fullerton, Royal Irish Fusiliers**
- British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. M. Fullerton.), *nearly very fine* (2) £30-50
- Commissioned in the Royal Irish Fusiliers in August 1915, Fullerton relinquished his commission as a Lieutenant in October 1919.
- 447 Pair: **2nd Lieutenant G. T. Roe, General List**
- British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. G. T. Roe), *very fine* (2) £30-50
- George Thomas Roe** served in France from 1917. It is likely that he was employed with one of the graves units; also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- 448 Pair: **Private J. S. Hore, Army Pay Corps, late Essex Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (55631 Pte. J. S. Hore, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 449 Pair: **Private G. Hale, Army Service Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (M2-191033 Pte. G. Hale, A.S.C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 450 Pair: **Private W. O. Hillman, Coldstream Guards**
- British War and Victory Medals (23057 Pte. W. O. Hillman. C. Gds.), *suspension slack on the second, good fine* (2) £20-30
- William O. Hillman** was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 451 Pair: **Private H. Pocock, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action on 22 July 1917, a little over a week before the Battle of Pilckem Ridge and the opening attacks of the Battle of Passchendaele**
- British War and Victory Medals (17848 Pte. H. Pocock, C. Gds.), *good very fine* (2) £60-80
- Henry Pocock** was the son of Robert Pocock of Burrow Bridge, Bridgewater, Somerset. He was killed in action aged just 21 and is buried at Canada Farm Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium. The cemetery largely contains the graves of men who died at a dressing station which was located within a farmhouse near the site from June to October 1917; Henry rests alongside 8 other men, all Privates of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, all of whom died on the same day.
- 452 Pair: **Private E. J. Bennett, 1st Connaught Rangers**
- British War and Victory Medals (11084 Pte. E. J. Bennett. Conn. Rang.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Edward J. Bennett** was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 453 Pair: **Private R. Coyle, Connaught Rangers**
- British War and Victory Medals (6825 Pte. R. Coyle. Conn. Rang.), *very fine* (2) £30-50
- Richard Coyle** landed with the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers at Boulogne on 14 August 1914; further entitled to a 1914 Star, with clasp.
- 454 Pair: **Sergeant J. T. Furzeman, Devon Regiment**
- Victory Medal (240064 Sgt. J. T. Furzeman. Devon. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (566 Pte. J. T. Furzeman. Devon. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £60-80
- Sold together with portrait photograph of the recipient.

- 455 Pair: **Private S. G. Hancock, Devonshire Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (45750 Pte. S. G. Hancock, Devon. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Stanley G. Hancock was also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- 456 Pair: **Private F. E. Grocock, Dorsetshire Regiment, late East Yorkshire Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (37136 Pte. F. E. Grocock. E. York. R.), together with Silver War Badge, the reverse officially numbered 'B167259', *nearly very fine* (3) £50-70
Frank E. Grocock was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 457 Pair: **Private L. T. Sharples, Durham Light Infantry**
British War and Victory Medals (16483 Pte. L. t. Sharples, Durh. L.I.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 458 Pair: **Private W. C. Sinkins, East Surrey Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (28018 Pte. W. C. Sinkins. E. Surr. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Walter Charles Sinkins was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- x459 Three: **Private E. P. Chapman, Essex Regiment, late 2/6th South Staffordshire Regiment, who died on 2 September 1918 whilst serving on the Western Front**
British War and Victory Medals (43563 Pte. E. P. Chapman, S. Staff. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Edward Porter Chapman), *nearly very fine and better* (3) £80-100
Edward Porter Chapman was the son of John and Martha Mahala Chapman of Bradwell, Braintree, Essex. He died aged 19 whilst serving with the 10th (Service) Battalion, Essex Regiment, and is buried at Rancourt Military Cemetery on the Somme.
- 460 Pair: **Private W. Ball, Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (4219 Pte. W. Ball, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 461 Pair: **Private C. Broyd, Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (2911 Pte. C. Broyd, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 462 Pair: **Private G. W. Hollin, Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (350907 Pte. G. W. Hollin, Essex R.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 463 Pair: **Private J. W. Holmes, Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (46472 Pte. J. W. Holmes, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 464 Pair: **Private A. Jones, Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (28620 Pte. A. Jones, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- 465 Pair: **Private A. Neal, Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (276728 Pte. A. Neal, Essex R.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.

- 466 Pair: **Private H. P. Perks, Essex Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (28960 Pte. H. P. Perks, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 467 Pair: **Corporal G. Salmon, Essex Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (1806 Cpl. G. Salmon, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 468 Pair: **Private D. Goodison, Gordon Highlanders**
- British War and Victory Medals (S-42128 Pte. D. Goodison, Gordons.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 469 Pair: **Private W. R. Gray, Hampshire Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (29079 Pte. W. R. Gray. Hamps. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- William R. Gray** was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 470 Pair: **Private J. H. Baker, Labour Corps, late Royal Berkshire Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (26061 Pte. J. H. Baker, R. Berks. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 471 Pair: **Private S. A. Edwards, Labour Corps, late Essex Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (2809 Pte. S. A. Edwards, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
- Stanley A. Edwards** served as a Private with the Labour Corps, late Essex Regiment and was entitled to the above described awards; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 472 Pair: **Private F. W. Harris, Labour Corps, late Essex Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (27989 Pte. F. W. Harris, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 473 *Family group:*
- Pair: **Private C. Inniss, Labour Corps, late Devonshire Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (40766 Pte. C. Inniss, Devon. R.), *the first with officially re-impressed naming, very fine*
- Four: **C. W. Inniss**
- 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their original O.H.M.S. forwarding box addressed to 'Mr. C. W. Inniss, Greyfarth, Lovell Road, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks', and medal entitlement slip, *extremely fine* (6) £60-80
- 474 Pair: **Private A. E. Lewis, Labour Corps, late Devonshire Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (57662 Pte. A. E. Lewis, Devon R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 475 Pair: **Private S. C. Payne, Labour Corps, late Queen's Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (51120 Pte. S. C. Payne. The Queen's R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sydney C. Payne** was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.

- 476 Pair: **Private J. C. Redfern, Labour Corps, late Royal Flying Corps and Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (2247 Pte. J. C. Redfern, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
James C. Redfern served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 3 August 1915; entitled to the 1914-15 Star; his copied *MIC* refers.
- 477 Pair: **Private J. A. Matthew, Lancashire Fusiliers**
British War and Victory Medals (64883 Pte. J. A. Matthew, Lan. Fus.), together with lid of transmittal box, *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 478 Pair: **Private C. Nicholls, 1st Battalion, London Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers and Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (375522 Pte. P. Nicholls, Essex R.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 479 Pair: **Rifleman B. Vanstone, 6th Battalion, London Regiment (City of London Rifles), who died of wounds on 9 August 1918**
British War and Victory Medals (375855 Pte. B. Vanstone. 6-Lond. R.), *good very fine* (2) £60-80
Bertram Vanstone was born in Bedminster, the youngest son of John and Alma Vanstone of 74, Hill Avenue, Totterdown, Bristol. He initially enlisted as a Private in the 8th Battalion, London Regiment, before transferring to the 6th Battalion. In 1918 the Regiment fought at Villers Bretonneux, Malard Wood, Bouchavnes, Epehy, Lens and Roeux; total casualties between 8 August and 11 September 1918 amounted to 28 officers and 638 other ranks.

Bertram is buried at Pernois British Cemetery, Halloy-les-Pernois, on the Somme. The cemetery was opened towards the end of April 1918 during the German Spring Offensive, for burials from No. 4 Casualty Clearing Station; it closed in August as the Allies moved away from static trench warfare and entered a war of movement. Bertram was 19 years old when he died, his gravestone bearing the rather poignant inscription, 'Ever remembered by mother, father, sister and brothers, memory keeps him near us.'
- 480 Pair: **Private R. Howarth, 29th Battalion, London Regiment, late Royal Fusiliers**
British War and Victory Medals (G-49309 Pte. R. Howarth. R. Fus.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Confirmed as full entitlement.
- 481 Pair: **Private A. J. Bristow, Machine Gun Corps, late Hampshire Regiment and Wiltshire Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (19320 Pte. A. J. Bristow, Wilts R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 482 Pair: **Private W. V. H. Humphreys, Machine Gun Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (90588 Pte. W. V. H. Humphreys, M.G.C.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 483 Pair: **Private C. Everitt, Manchester Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (1340 Pte. C. Everitt. Manch. R.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Charles Everitt was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 484 Pair: **Private H. Hofmeier, Middlesex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (G-84236 Pte. H. Hofmeier. Midd'x R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Henry Hofmeier was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.

485

Pair: **Private G. Underwood, 25th (2nd Tyneside Irish) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 31 May 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (47963 Pte. G. Underwood, North'd Fus.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£70-90

George Underwood was born in East Grinstead, West Sussex, and lived with his wife at 33 Durkins Road, East Grinstead. He served with the 25th Battalion which was a Pals Battalion, raised at Newcastle on 9 November 1914 by the Lord Mayor and City. They proceeded to France in January 1916 and were in action during the Battle of the Somme, including the capture of Scots and Sausage redoubts, and the battles of Bazentin Ridge and Pozieres Ridge.

In 1917 the Battalion fought in the first and second battles of the Scarpe and the Battle of Arleux during the Arras offensive. These attacks exhausted the men and led to heavy casualties on both sides; at the same time, French morale was at such a low point that many of the units of the 2nd Division were described as going on 'strike,' or more simply, mutinying.

At the start of May the British launched an attack east from Monchy to try to break through the Boiry Riegel and reach the Wotanstellung, a major German defensive fortification. This was scheduled to coincide with the Australian attack at Bullecourt to present the Germans with a two-pronged assault; neither was able to make significant advances and the attack incurred heavy casualties. The British learned important lessons about the need for close liaison between tanks, infantry and artillery which they would use at the Battle of Cambrai in November.

George was killed as his Battalion attempted to consolidate the minor gains from these attacks. He was 41 years old and is buried at Bailleul Road East Cemetery, St. Laurent-Blagny, a few miles to the north-east of Arras. The cemetery was used extensively for fighting units of the Northumberland Fusiliers from April to July 1917.

486

Pair: **Draughtswoman E. D. Ayling, a founding member of the Women's Royal Air Force, who served in Queen Alexandra's Auxiliary Army Corps at Rouen in 1918 but finding herself placed on clerical duties, rallied her father to successfully argue on her behalf for a more suitable role in the engine repair shops of the Royal Air Force: his strongly worded letter went all the way to General Headquarters, 1st Echelon, and was brought to the attention of the office of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig**

British War and Victory Medals (39759 Wkr. E. D. Ayling. Q.M.A.A.C.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£60-80

Edith Dorothy Ayling was born on 4 March 1897 and lived with her parents at 144 Malmesbury Road, Southampton. She attended the Western District Girls School until the age of 15, before following in the footsteps of her father James who worked as a draughtsman for the Ordnance Survey; her service papers show a 4-year apprenticeship at W. Summers & Payne Ltd., following which she qualified as a naval draughtswoman. She remained with the company a further year on a salary of 25/- a week, before enlisting in the Q.M.A.A.C. on 22 May 1918 as a draughtswoman and tracer, but not before lodging an application with the W.R.A.F. and offering her employer and former headmistress as referees.

Posted a month later to Etaples and thence to Rouen, it seems her professional skills were not required and she was temporarily employed as a clerk in an infantry base depot orderly room; writing on his daughter's behalf to Miss Deane on 1 July 1918, her father was keen to explain her case:

'My daughter (Miss E. D. Ayling, 39759) joined the W.A.A.C. as a qualified ship's draughtsman and is at present in France, where it appears there is no work for her in that capacity, and she has been asked to take up clerical work. As she has had no experience in that class of work, may I ask that she be transferred to some place where draughtsman's work is required, otherwise her four years apprenticeship is thrown away and her future prospects injured.

Had she been told that there was no class of work in France for which she is so highly qualified she would have waited for the vacancy in the R.A.F. at Eastleigh or Swaythling, she having experience of that kind of work.'

The letter had the desired effect and on 25 August 1918 she was seconded to the Royal Air Force in France, but it would be a relatively brief posting. In December she began to suffer from colitis and following a period of leave back to the U.K., Edith was discharged on compassionate grounds shortly thereafter; sold with copied service papers.

- 487 Pair: **Assistant Administrator E. E. Hogg, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (A. Adtr. E. E. Hogg. Q.M.A.A.C.), mounted as worn, together with the recipient's miniature dress medals, *good fine or better* (4) £20-30
- 488 Pair: **Private J. R. Peck, Rifle Brigade, late Army Veterinary Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (SE-20871 Pte. J. R. Peck, A.V.C.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 489 Pair: **Private W. R. Morgan, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (029778 Pte. W. R. Morgan, A.O.C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 490 **A poignant Great War pair awarded to Private A. Jones, Royal Army Medical Corps, who died on his way to hospital following a rockfall which resulted in a fractured pelvis**
British War and Victory Medals (69617 Pte. A. Jones. R.A.M.C.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Arthur Jones), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-120
Arthur Jones was born at Manchester in 1889 and spent his childhood at Ffestiniog, Wales. On leaving school, he became a junior reporter for the Herald newspaper at Caernarfon, followed three years later by a staff post at the Halifax Courier.
With the outbreak of war, Arthur twice attempted to enlist into the army and was twice declined having failed medical tests. Under the belief that these failures were due to his varicose veins, he paid to have an operation and thus deal with the concerns of the medical professionals but, attempting to enlist for a third time, he was turned down once again; recognising that the official channels were perhaps not the most obliging route to 'do his bit' for the war, he was accepted into the R.A.M.C. through an alternative channel.
On 2 June 1916, Arthur travelled from Southampton to Le Havre and began serving with 136 Field Ambulance. His early tasks involved converting huts into dressing stations and treating the sick and wounded of the 120th Infantry Brigade. As the battle of the Somme raged, Arthur proceeded to La Beuvriere and worked at the 1st Corps rest station, until relieved on 12 October, and transferred to Braquemont. Here the British had constructed an underground aid station known as 'Chalk Pit' dugout, which contained one N.C.O. and 11 men of the R.A.M.C., and which offered sanctuary for 18 'lying down' cases travelling between St. Georges and Philosophie.
It seems likely that Arthur was caught by a rockfall within or near to this Aid Post around 17 December 1916. According to The Runner of 6 January 1917, which contains Arthur's obituary, the Minister from his home village believed Arthur achieved and fulfilled the work that the Lord gave him to carry out, during his short life; "I admire him more than ever," he stated, "and I'm pleased to think and truly believe very strongly that Arthur and all the other local lads are in Heaven wearing their crowns".
Sold with a comprehensive file detailing Arthur's life, including correspondence between the C.W.G.C. and a previous custodian of the medals, discussing the addition of an inscription to his headstone which was desired by his uncle, but which hadn't taken place by 1991. The headstone was additionally inscribed "Bydd melus gofio am dano" ('Tis sweet to remember him), much to the joy of the collector; original envelope of transmission for the medals and conferring letter; together with correspondence from the Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries.
- 491 Pair: **Private J. Shewan. Royal Army Medical Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (88181 Pte. J. Shewan. R.A.M.C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
James Shewan was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 492 Pair: **Acting Sergeant W. F. Springett, Royal Engineers, late Essex Regiment and Royal Defence Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (34801 A. Sgt. W. F. Springett, Essex R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30

William F. Springett's service number changed on five occasions during the Great War; his entitlement as above.

- 493 Pair: **Sapper A. E. Wilson, Royal Engineers**
British War and Victory Medals (195253 Spr. A. E. Wilson. R.E.), *good very fine*
Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**DM2-154870 Pte. C. Ede. A.S.C.; Pte. F. S. C. Cowell. 1st S.A.I.**), *very fine* (4) £20-30
- 494 Pair: **Gunner A. E. Miller, Royal Field Artillery**
British War and Victory Medals (2199 Gnr. A. E. Miller, R.A.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 495 Pair: **Gunner H. F. G. Cawdron, Royal Garrison Artillery**
British War and Victory Medals (374537 Gnr. H. F. G. Cawdron. R.A.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Henry F. G. Cawdron was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 496 Family group:
Pair: **Gunner R. F. Tomlinson, Royal Horse Artillery, who was killed in action on 14 November 1916**
British War and Victory Medals (111120 Gnr. R. F. Tomlinson. R.A.), *very fine*
Pair: **Forewoman F. Tomlinson, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (2158 Fwn. F. Tomlinson. Q.M.A.A.C.), *good very fine*
Three: **Private P. R. Tomlinson, Tank Corps, late Highland Light Infantry**
1914-15 Star (18230 L. Cpl. P. R. Tomlinson, High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (18230 Pte. P. R. Tomlinson, H.L.I.), *nearly very fine* (7) £120-150
Richard Forman Tomlinson died whilst serving in 'G' Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. Aged 27, he was the son of Mrs. J. Tomlinson, of 62, Freehold Street, Loughborough, and husband of Mrs. Florence Emily Mary Tomlinson, of Clematis Cottage, Clifton, Abingdon, Berkshire; he is buried at Aveluy Wood Cemetery, north of Albert.
Florence Tomlinson served with the Q.M.A.A.C. and was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals (her *MIC* refers).
Percy R. Tomlinson served in France from 28 July 1915, latterly in the Tank Corps.
- 497 Pair: **Private D. Sullivan, Royal Irish Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (10461 Pte. D. Sullivan, R. Ir. Regt.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 498 Pair: **Private N. Stead, Royal Lancaster Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (241513 Pte. N. Stead. R. Lanc. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Norman Stead was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 499 Pair: **Private H. J. Green, Royal Sussex Regiment, late Essex Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (24628 Pte. H. J. Green, Essex R.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
- 500 Pair: **Private C. Lewry, Royal Sussex Regiment, late Sussex Yeomanry**

British War and Victory Medals (2547 Pte. C. Lewry, Suss. Yeo.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£20-30

Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.

- 501 Pair: **Private H. Allan, 5th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, late Irish Regiment, who was killed during fierce hand-to-hand fighting at the Battle of Terdenois in July 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (S-24069 Pte. H. Allan. Seaforth.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£60-80

Hugh Allen served with the 5th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders as the Allies took the fight to the Germans following the failure of the German Spring Offensive. On 27 July 1918, after a particularly successful artillery barrage which covered 100 metres in 8 minutes, the 5th Battalion left their front line trenches and secured their first objective by 8.45am; hostile guns maintained fire for an hour, but no contact was made with the German infantry who were in full retreat and had withdrawn to a new line. Chaumuzy was captured by 3 p.m. and the French divisions reached as far as Oulchy-le-Chateau.

The next morning the advance continued with the French XI Corps capturing the Butte de Chalmont and the British 15th Division taking Buzancy. However, the Germans rallied and reserves of the 5th and 50th Divisions advanced on the village from the east; fierce hand-to-hand fighting through the narrow sloping streets ensued, and by evening the Scots had made a fighting retreat back to where they had started. Outflanked and outnumbered, the Highlanders were driven from the village and only got clear of German artillery fire to find enemy machine-gunners in their rear.

‘As an example of the grim nature of the battle, two bodies were found in one street locked together, one of a German officer with a revolver in his hand, the other of his victim, a Scottish soldier clutching his rifle with bayonet which he had run through his opponent’s body’ (Francis W. Halsey, *The Literary Digest History of the World War* (1919), refers).

Hugh Allan died on 28 July 1918 and is commemorated at Soissons Memorial on the Aisne.

For further details, see:

<https://www.longlongtrail.co.uk/battles/battles-of-the-western-front-in-france-and-flanders/the-battles-of-the-marne-1918>

- 502 Pair: **Lance-Corporal W. L. Jenkins, 5th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, late Welch Regiment, who was captured on the first day of a highly successful German ‘stormtrooper’ infantry attack and later died as a result of sickness contracted whilst a Prisoner of War**

British War and Victory Medals (57209 Pte. W. L. Jenkins, Welsh. R.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£60-80

Walter Lloyd Jenkins was born on 28 November 1893, the son of John Lloyd Jenkins and his wife Matilda, of Brynhyfrydd, Radyr, Cardiff. According to records held by the International Committee of the Red Cross, he was posted as missing in France between March and June 1918, whilst serving with ‘X’ Company, 5th Platoon (*sic*) of the Yorkshire Regiment, and was later confirmed as a Prisoner of War.

The Third Battle of the Aisne, known as the Blucher Yorck offensive to the Germans, was the third and final offensive collectively known as the Kaiserschlacht, planned by General Erich Ludendorff to achieve a decisive attack on the Western Front and lead the German armies to within striking distance of Paris. It aimed to recapture the Chemins des Dames ridge, which was defended by four divisions of the British IX Corps, including men of the Yorkshire Regiment.

At 1.00 a.m. on 27 May 1918, the peace of this relatively ‘quiet zone’ was shattered by a huge artillery barrage involving over 4000 German guns. The bombardment was followed by the use of poison gas, following which 17 German sturmtruppen divisions under the command of Crown Prince Wilhelm advanced. Of events that morning, the 5th Battalion war diary states ‘The bombardment was the heaviest yet experienced and heavy casualties were caused in the forward position on the plateau.’ By 6.30 a.m. the German attacking forces had managed to get around both flanks of the plateau and ‘The hostile barrage was maintained on the plateau and it is feared that many men were captured in the deep dugouts before they were able to come out.’

By 5.45am the 5th Battalion command post was surrounded and the 150th Brigade Headquarters ceased to exist with Brigadier-General Hubert Rees captured. The desperate situation is told in *1918: A Very British Victory* by Peter Hart: ‘Colonel Thomson rang up to say that the counter-attack he had launched had been swept away and that he was desperately fighting around his headquarters. He

was afraid it was hopeless.’

Taken completely by surprise and with their defences spread thin, the Allies were unable to stop the attack and the German army advanced through a 40 km. gap in the Allied lines; on this one day alone, the 50th Division recorded 227 officers and 4879 other ranks killed, wounded or captured.

In attempting to make a run for it, Thomson was caught by a machine-gun bullet near Craonne. It was here also the Walter would be captured on the same morning.

The next day, 28 May 1918, Brigadier-General Rees would himself see the Craonne plateau, but as a guest of the Kaiser:

‘Here, we were ordered to get out (of a car) and walk up the plateau. I was furious as I imagined that we were being taken to see some corps commander and thought it was deliberately humiliating. I made a remark to Laverick to this effect. The German staff officer with us overheard it and said, ‘when you reach the top, you will see H.I.M. The Kaiser, who wishes to speak with you.’

Walter survived to see the cessation of hostilities, but his health had deteriorated as a prisoner of war and he died at home on 1 March 1919 aged just 25. He is buried with three other casualties of the Great War at Radyr (St. John the Baptist) Old Churchyard in Glamorgan.

For further details, see:

<https://www1-yorkshires.org.uk/frank-and-sam-maltby/maltby-cousins-09.htm>

<https://www.pals.org.uk/rees.htm>

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|------|--|
| 503 | <p>Pair: Sapper T. J. Thomas, Welsh Regiment, late Royal Engineers</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (66950 Spr. T. J. Thomas. R.E.), <i>good very fine</i> (2) £20-30</p> <p>Thomas J. Thomas served in France from 25 February 1915; also entitled to the 1914-15 Star.</p> |
| x504 | <p>A scarce Great War ‘balloonatic’s’ Belgian Croix de Guerre group of three awarded to Sergeant G. Chattington, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (23843 Sgt. G. Chattington, R.A.F.); Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, together with the recipient’s R.F.C. cap badge, <i>good very fine</i> (4) £250-300</p> <p>George Chattington, a native of Sheffield, enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in February 1916 and joined No. 19 Kite Balloon Section in France in September 1916. The gallant work of the R.F.C.’s ‘balloonatics’ needs little introduction here, a case in point being Chattington’s C.O., Captain Charles Gimingham, who was shot dead on the end of his parachute in October 1917.</p> <p>Advanced to Sergeant (Mechanic) in April 1918, Chattington remained actively employed with No. 19 Kite Balloon Section until the war’s end. He was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre (<i>London Gazette</i> 15 April 1918, refers).</p> <p>Sold with the recipient’s original Belgian Croix de Guerre bestowal document, in the name of ‘Sergt. Chattington, George, No. 23843, No. 19 Kite Balloon Section, R.F.C.’, and dated 23 June 1919; torn, conserved and mounted on card; also sold with extensive copied research, including service record.</p> |
| 505 | <p>Pair: Corporal C. Watson, Royal Air Force</p> <p>British War and Victory Medals (201751. Cpl. C. Watson, R.A.F.), <i>very fine</i> (2) £20-30</p> |

- 506 Three: Lieutenant H. Clayton, 1st Pioneer Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme



British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. H Clayton. A.I.F.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. H Clayton. 1-Pnr. Bn. A.I.F.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Harry Clayton), *traces of lacquer, the V.M. officially re-impressed, good very fine* (3)

£300-400

Harry Clayton was born in August 1886 at Wrexham, the son of Thomas Henry Clayton and his wife Alice, of Tanliffan Isa, Old Colwyn, North Wales. He was employed by the Robinsons Wood Cutting and Corn Milling Machinery Company in Rochdale before travelling to Hurstville, Sydney, Australia with the intention of building a corn mill. However, with the outbreak of the Great War, he decided to enlist into the Australian Infantry and was posted to the 1st Pioneer Battalion who likely saw a use for his construction skills with timber.

Passing his medical examination at Liverpool on 4 July 1915, Clayton was appointed 2nd Lieutenant on 7 April 1916 and was posted the next month to operations in France and Flanders; it was whilst serving as a Lieutenant with the 1st Pioneer Battalion, 1st Division, near Pozieres, that he was killed in action on 25 July 1916. According to *The Battle of the Somme* which describes the conditions faced by the Australian Infantry at the time:

'The enemy now bought up heavy masses of artillery, and thenceforward from the 23rd for several weeks, all our new captures were exposed to a terrific bombardment which went on day and night. Casualties in consequence were very heavy, and so was the work entailed. Communications and trenches, dumps of ammunition and stores which had been collected were many times blown to pieces; consolidation, moving down the wounded, bringing up fresh stores, ammunition, reinforcements, and a hundred and one other necessary tasks were only carried out in circumstances of great danger and arduous effort.'

After the war, the grave of Harry Clayton was among those the Army Graves Service was unable to trace; he is therefore commemorated on the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial, Somme, France; sold with copied service papers and private research, including details appertaining to his uncle, Air Marshal Sir Gareth Clayton, K.C.B., D.F.C., who later became Chief of Staff, Headquarters Strike Command, Royal Air Force and together with brass Australian Commonwealth Military Forces cap badge, *adapted with pin-back* and 'Australia' shoulder title.

- x507 Pair: **Captain F. W. Royle, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on the Somme in July 1916**
- British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. W. Royle.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £180-220
- Frederick William Royle** was killed in action on the Somme on 8 July 1916, while serving in the 19th Battalion, Manchester Regiment. His entry on Manchester University's Roll of Honour states:
- 'Frederick was the only son of William Royle of Rusholme. His father was a shippers' merchant, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Manchester Liberal Federation and he wrote a history of Rusholme which was published in 1905. Frederick was employed by Allen Harrison and Co. (Engineers), Cambridge Works, Knott Mill, Manchester. He lived at 44 Exeter Street, Ardwick, Manchester, and as a 16-year-old Coppersmith in 1908-09 enrolled on Technological Courses (City & Guilds). At the outbreak of war he was with the firm N.P. Nathan and Sons. He took a great interest in Sunday school work and was secretary to the Rusholme Wesleyan School.
- On the outbreak of war Frederick enrolled as a Private with the 6th Battalion, Manchester Regiment. He received a commission in November 1914 and by May 1915 had reached the rank of Captain. In June 1916 his mother died. He was killed during the Battle of the Somme in July 1916. Shortly before his death he wrote to his father "The Manchesters have done splendidly, and all the city should be proud of them". Effects worth £507 18s 15d were left to his father.'
- The same source adds:
- 'Commemorated on:
- Manchester Municipal College of Technology Memorial in the Sackville Building, University of Manchester.
- Acknowledgements/Sources:
- Researched by Prof. Harold Hankins and Pen Richardson.
- The Manchester Guardian*, 13th July 1916.
- <http://rusholmearchive.org/william-royle-his-1905-history-of-rusholme>
- He has no known grave and his name is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial; his photograph appeared in *The Sphere* on 26 August 1916.
- 508 Three: **Sergeant P. Hyland, Royal Irish Fusiliers**
- British War and Victory Medals (10479 Sgt. P. Hyland. R. Ir. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7040314 Cpl. P. Hyland. R. Ir. Fus.), *light edge bruising, the Great War awards polished, nearly very fine* (3) £60-80
- Patrick Hyland** was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- 509 Three: **Gunner H. Pickard, Royal Artillery**
- British War and Victory Medals (169293 Gnr. H. Pickard, R.A.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (Herbert Pickard), *very fine* (3) £30-40
- 510 Five: **Driver E. R. Drain, Royal Field Artillery**
- British War and Victory Medals (163184 Dvr. E. R. Drain. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *the Great War medals partially erased but still legible, very fine* (5) £30-40
- The recipient's entitlement to the Atlantic Star may suggest service in the Maritime Royal Artillery in D.E.M.S.
- x511 Three: **Acting 2nd Class Corporal W. K. J. McCubbin, 2nd Signal Company, Royal Engineers, late Liverpool Police**
- British War and Victory Medals (172346 A. 2. Cpl. W. J. K. Mc Cubbin, R.E.); Liverpool City Police Good Service Medal, bronze (P.C. 118 C. William Mc.Cubbin.), the reverse additionally engraved, 'Presented by the Watch Committee, 21st October 1912', *good very fine* (3) £80-100

William J. K. McCubbin served with the Liverpool City Police prior to the Great War, before enlisting in the Royal Engineers on 30 May 1916. He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in the New Year's Honours List of 1918 and the Silver War Badge 'B135840' when discharged due to sickness on 5 February 1919; sold with copied service papers.

512 Three: **Corporal T. Whiteside, Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (27319 Cpl. T. Whiteside, R.A.M.C.); St. John Service Medal (4167/H.D./Supt. T. Whiteside. Kendal Div. Cumb. & West, 1954.), *very fine* (3)

£30-40

Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.

513 Five: **Miss P. L. W. Mason, Specialist Pharmacist, British Red Cross Society**

Defence Medal 1939-45; Voluntary Medical Services Medal (Miss Phyllis L. W. Mason); B.R.C.S. Medal for Long Service, for 3 Years, with three '3 Years' Service' clasps, reverse impressed 51071; B.R.C.S. Proficiency Cross, enamelled, for Red Cross First Aid, reverse inscribed, '34840 P. Mason'; another for Red Cross Nursing, reverse inscribed, '1376 P. L. W. Mason', *very fine and better* (5)

£40-60

Phyllis Lilian Winifred Mason served as a Specialist Pharmacist with the 68th Sussex Detachment of the British Red Cross, from 9 May 1939. According to records from the Royal Pharmaceutical Society, she registered as a Chemist and Druggist on 4 October 1933 whilst living at 'The Gardens', Standen, East Grinstead. She later moved to Shoreham and served at Southlands Hospital in 1940, before returning to East Grinstead where she accumulated over 2000 hours of service at local First Aid Posts. Her last entry in the Pharmaceutical Register occurs in 1981, indicating that she either retired or died during that year.

514 Three: **M. Pearce, British Red Cross Society**

Voluntary Medical Services Medal, with Bar (M. Pearce); B.R.C.S. Proficiency Cross, enamelled, for Air Raid Precautions Training, reverse inscribed '9100 M. Pearce'; B.R.C.S. War Service 1914-18 Medal, *very fine* (3)

£20-30

Also sold with a B.R.C.S. enamelled pin badge for 10 Years' Service, reverse inscribed '9718 Mabel Pearce'.

515 Pair: **Dr. P. H. Sharp, Consultant Oculist to the Belgian Red Cross**

Belgium, Order of the Crown, Chevalier's breast badge, silver and enamel; Medal of the Belgian Red Cross, *very fine* (2)

£80-100

Percival Henry Sharp was born on 22 December 1891 and was educated at Manchester Grammar School from 1906 to 1909. Qualifying L.R.C.P. (London) in 1922, he lived and worked in Sheffield in the inter-war years. In this time, he published works on the common cold, indigestion and the pains of rheumatism. Awarded the Medal of the Belgian Red Cross on 29 May 1946 and the Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Belgium on 9 March 1953, he later returned to London and resided at 3, Buckingham Palace Mansions, S.W.1.; sold with three original certificates relating to both awards, a Buckingham Palace permission to wear document to 'Percival Henry Sharp, Esquire, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.', dated 30 April 1953, and copied research.



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Left, the historically important C.B.E., D.S.O. and Two Bars D.F.C. and Bar Group of Medals to Group Captain John "Cat's Eyes" Cunningham Sold for £384,000

516

An extremely rare and impressive Shanghai Municipal Police grouping to Mr. A. Hurry, late Scottish Horse

A long-served Warder and Assistant Gaoler, he was himself interned by the Japanese in February 1943

British War and Victory Medals (152713 Pte. A. Hurry, Scottish Horse); Shanghai Emergency Medal 1937, *good very fine* (3)

To be sold with the following related prize medals and awards, in silver, silver-gilt or base metal, several enamelled - see illustration:

(i)

Shanghai Municipal Police, 25th Annual Meet awards (3), inscribed 'Dribbling Race, 2nd, A. Hurry'; 'Manna Cup, D Division, A. Hurry' and 'Dell Shield, Runner Up Goal, A. Hurry'; together with 26th Annual Meet award, inscribed 'Dell Shield, Runner Up Goal, A. Hurry' and an uninscribed award from the 29th Annual Meet.

(ii)

Shanghai Municipal Police, Annual Riband Bars for Sports (6), for the years 1933, 1935, 1936, 1940 and 1941, together with another for the 'North of Creek dance 1935'.

(iii)

Shanghai Football Association, assorted prize awards (7), comprising 'Senior Cup 1930-31', League First Division 1930-31' and Skattowe Cup 1930-31', together with 1930 Season award for 'SMP Football Club Winners', inscribed, 'Skattowe Cup. Senior Cup. League Div. 1. A. Hurry, Captain'; 1932 Season award for 'Scotland Winners International Cup', inscribed 'A. Hurry, Captain'; and 1933 Season award for 'Skattowe Cup', inscribed 'Won by S.M.P.F.C. A. Hurry'.

(iv)

Shanghai Amateur Athletic Club, Sports Meet 1940 award, and the recipient's British Legion lapel badge, *generally in excellent condition and rare* (Lot)

£2,400-2,800

Provenance:

Spink, 1991.

Alexander Hurry was born in Glasgow on 4 July 1895 and served as a Private in the Scottish Horse during the Great War, being awarded the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.

In November 1923, he departed London for Shanghai aboard the S.S. *Suva Maru*, to take up an appointment as Assistant Gaol Warder in the Shanghai Municipal Police. Having then been advanced to Warder (*Shanghai Municipal Gazette* 6 August 1925, refers), he took 'long leave' in 1929 and 1934.

He was back on duty by the time of the Emergency in 1937, when Japanese troops invaded the Chinese part of the City of Shanghai in August-November. He was awarded the Municipal Council's Emergency Star and also amassed an impressive tally of football awards in the same period, captaining the Police team.

Hurry was promoted to Assistant Gaoler - equivalent to the rank of Chief Inspector of Police - shortly after the outbreak of the European war (*Shanghai Municipal Gazette* 3 November 1939, refers).

Following the uncontested invasion of Shanghai by the Japanese on 8 December 1941, life continued comparatively unchanged and Municipal Council staff were required to maintain the administration, under the Shanghai Provisional Council of 1941.

Under considerable pressure from the United States Administration, the foreign Extra Territorial Treaties, which had established the China Treaty ports in the 19th century (except that for Hong Kong), were abrogated on 11 January 1943, so that at the end of the Japanese War Shanghai and other occupied treaty ports would be returned to the Chinese Government (KMT) in Nanking.

On 9 February 1943, Hurry, his wife, and other expatriate members of allied countries were put into one of the internment camps in Shanghai - described as Civil Assembly Centres. The Hurrys were interned in the camp at 404 Yu Yuen Road, which had previously been the Western District Public School and Girls Public School.

In view of the British/China treaty, when the employees of the Municipal Council, civil servants, Police, Fire, etc. came out of the internment camps in August and September 1945, they were unemployed. Some managed to obtain jobs in Shanghai and Hong Kong, but the majority returned to their home countries - which the Hurrys did in December 1945. Although pension compensation payments were made by the British Foreign Office's 'Shanghai Liquidation Commission' to former Council employees, the struggle to obtain like compensation for lost property continued for many years; sold with a file of copied research.



x517 Eight: **Captain (Q.M.) G. J. Bruce, Royal Signals**

India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2323223 Sgln. G. J. Bruce, R. Signals); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (C.Q.M.S. G. J. Bruce, R. Sigs.), mounted as worn, together with a quantity of related buttons, 'pips' and Royal Signals badges, and a large bronze commemorative medallion for XXX Corps 'Alamein-Cuxhaven' 1942-45, *initials officially corrected on the last, very fine or better* (Lot)

£250-300



George John Bruce enlisted in the Royal Signals at Aberdeen in May 1933 and served out in Iraq and in India in the period December 1934 to April 1943, including active service on the North-West Frontier in 1st Indian Divisional Signals (Medal & 2 clasps). He subsequently served in the Middle East from August 1943 until February 1944 and in North-West Europe from October 1944 until November 1949, latterly as Signaller (Operator) in the British Army on the Rhine.

Having then gained advancement to Warrant Officer Class I - and been awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal and Coronation Medal in 1953 (the official roll, refers) - he was appointed to a commission as a Lieutenant (Q.M.) in November 1956. Bruce was finally placed on the Retired List as a Captain (Q.M.) in November 1963; sold with copied research, including pages from his Army Certificate of Discharge and medal roll verification.

- 518 'On the departure of H.M.S. *Triumph* from the command of the Naval Forces Far East, I take pleasure in saying to the captain, the officers the flying personnel and the crew of this splendid fighting ship - WELL DONE. Your enthusiastic and effective efforts have contributed immeasurably to the United Nations cause in Korea.'

A message from Admiral Joy, the American Commander Naval Forces Far East, refers.

A rare Second World War and post-war operations Fleet Air Arm pilot's campaign group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Commander (A.) B. C. Lyons, Royal Navy

Among other career highlights, it was Lyons who led the Fleet Air Arm's very first strike in the Korea War. Taking-off from the carrier H.M.S. *Triumph* - at dawn on 3 July 1950 - he led No. 827's Fireflies in a rocket attack against Haeju airfield in North Korea: in so doing, he set in motion the commencement of continuous action by Firefly units for the duration of the war

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Lt. Cdr. B. C. Lyons, R.N.); Korea 1950-53 (Lt. Cdr. B. C. Lyons, R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted court-style as worn, together with embroidered 827 (F.A.A.) Squadron uniform patch, *lacquered, very fine or better* (8)

£600-800



Bernard Campbell 'Ben' Lyons, the second son of Dr. W. Campbell Lyons, the Medical Officer of Health for South Shields, entered the Fleet Air Arm at the beginning of the Second World War, qualified as a pilot and was advanced to Lieutenant (A.) in August 1941. He subsequently witnessed active service in the Atlantic and Pacific theatres and ended the war with an appointment in 1790 (F.A.A.) Squadron aboard the carrier H.M.S. *Implacable* in the Far East.

Advanced to Lieutenant-Commander (A.) in August 1949, Lyons took command of No. 827 Squadron at R.A.F. Sembawang, Singapore at the end of the year. He quickly saw action in the unit's fireflies over Malaya, participating in an attack on a bandit camp north-east of Kluang on 19 December 1949. Further sorties were to follow, among them a strike against bandits at Yong Peng.

Korea - leading the way

Lyons was serving at Hong Kong on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Embarked in the carrier H.M.S. *Triumph*, again as C.O. of No. 827 Squadron, he led the Fleet Air Arm's very first operational sortie, a strike in the unit's Fireflies on Haeju airfield in North Korea on 3 July 1950.

In a related article in FlyPast magazine in September 2016 - 'Another War' - Air Commodore Graham Pitchfork describes the part played by the Fleet Air Arm in Korea and, more particularly, the role played by the Firefly FR. 1:



'When thousands of North Korean troops swarmed across the border and into South Korea on June 25, 1950, the light fleet carrier H.M.S. *Triumph* of the British Eastern Fleet was in the area. It arrived off the west coast of Korea on July 2 where it joined Task Force 77 under Rear Admiral Hoskins of the U.S. Navy.

Embarked on *Triumph* were two squadrons: 800 with Supermarine Seafire FR.47s and the Firefly equipped 827. Led by Lt. Cdr. B. C. Lyons, 827 Squadron was the last operational Fleet Air Arm unit to be equipped with Firefly FR.1s.

Five years earlier, in waters not far from where *Triumph* was cruising, Fireflies had fought the Japanese. Now 827's complement of a dozen ageing FR.1s were preparing for the type's second major war.

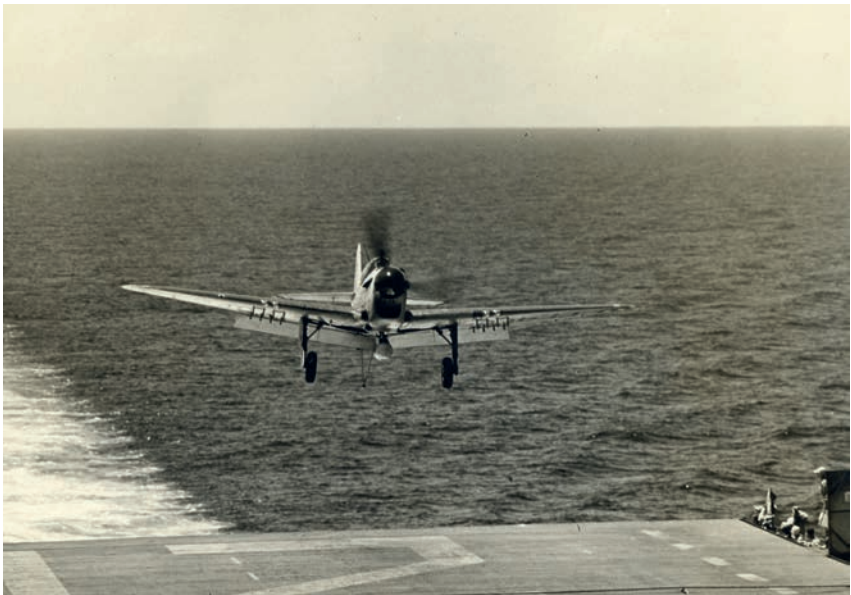
At dawn on July 3, 1950, all 12 Fireflies of 827 Squadron, led by the C.O., flew the Fleet Air Arm's first Korean theatre operation when they attacked hangars and installations on Haeju airfield in North Korea with rocket projectiles (RPs). This heralded the beginning of continuous action by Firefly units on a rotational basis throughout the three-year war.

The Firefly's primary task was to support the land forces with a mix of bombs and R.P.s up to a maximum of 2,000lb (907kg) plus four 20mm cannon in the wings. Sorties were flown at intensive rates, sometimes reaching 120 a day, often in harsh weather conditions. Targets were classed as interdiction sorties when railways, rolling stock, river traffic and shipping were attacked. Stores, fuel and ammunition dumps also received attention from the Fireflies.

The versatility of the type was frequently demonstrated when they were also tasked for close support operations hitting troop positions and armour. Additionally, Fireflies provided gun direction for naval forces engaged in shore bombardment. For such sorties they were fitted with non-jettisonable 45 gallon (204 lit) wing tanks giving two hours over the target area, greatly reducing the number of aircraft required to maintain continuous cover ...'

Lyons's operational tour in the *Triumph* lasted from July-October 1950, a period in which his log book attests to numerous sorties, very much as described by Graham Pitchfork. Thus assorted land targets, in addition to enemy shipping, and valuable support lent during the U.S. Marines' landing at Inchon in mid-September; the recipient's Flying Log Books are held by the Fleet Air Arm Museum.

Following his operational tour as C.O. of 827 Squadron, Lyons transferred to the repair carrier *Unicorn*.

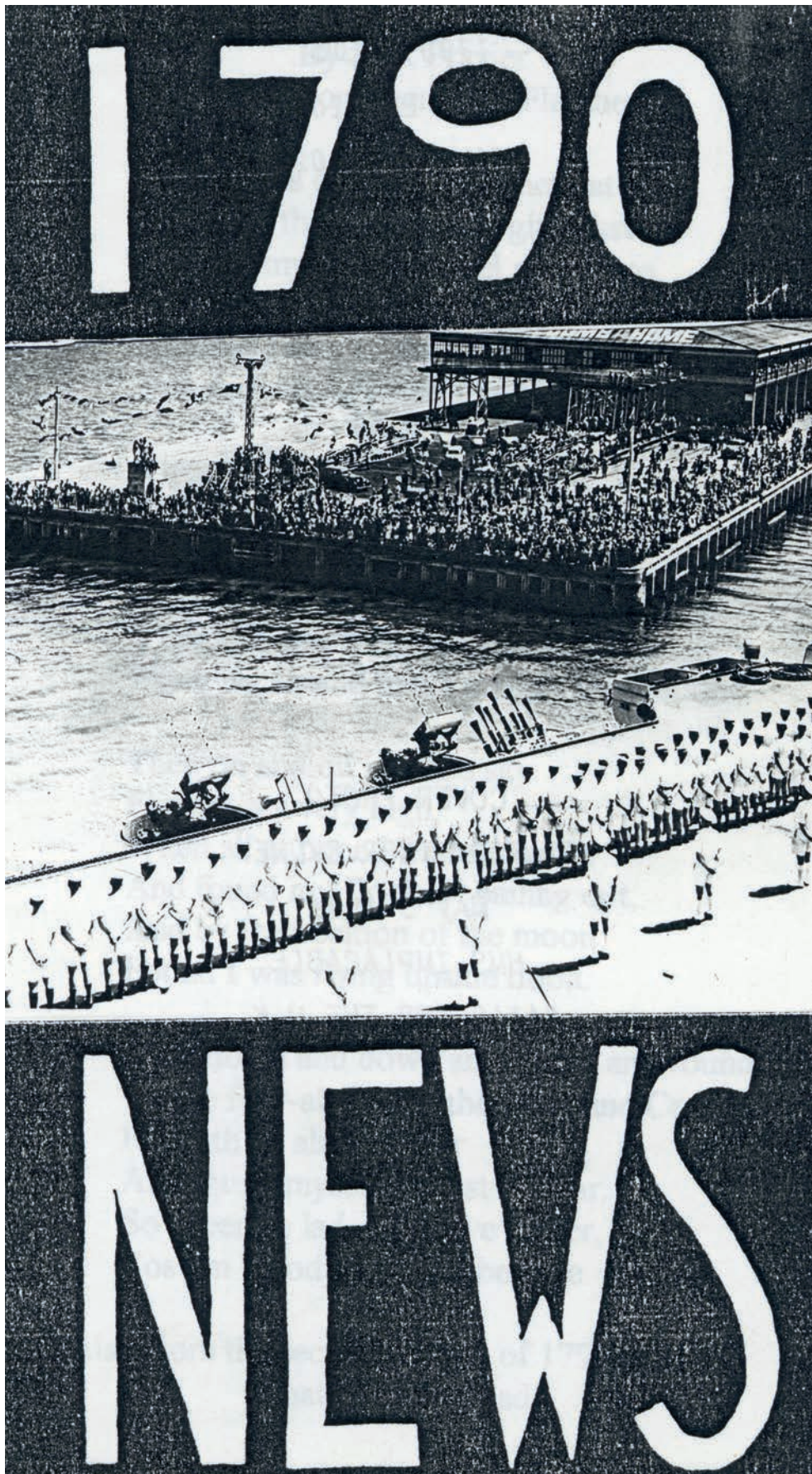




Sold with a quantity of original documentation and artefacts, including:

- (i)
A quantity of career photographs, including aircraft and personnel, and a large format squadron 'line-up' in scroll box; together with copied pages from the recipient's Flying Log Book and copies of 1790 Squadron's newsletter (4); these contain references to the recipient as late as 2003.
- (ii)
A tankard fashioned from an 18-pounder shell, dated 1940, with Kangaroo handle, the front engraved, 'Lieut. Commander (A.) B. C. Lyons, R.N., No. 1790 Squadron, H.M.S. *Implacable*, 1945-46'.
- (iii)
An original wartime cartoon portrait, full length, signed and dated 1945, framed and glazed, together with a hand-painted 827 Squadron crest, mounted on Perspex.

Please see Lot 783 for the recipient's miniature dress medals.



519

A fine Second World War and post-war campaign group of five awarded to Captain J. H. Akam, Royal Marines

Given charge of the R.M. detachment aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Manchester* in May 1942 - his own action station being the 6-inch main armament spotting office - Akam was quickly employed on convoy duties. His most memorable trip was undoubtedly Operation "Pedestal" in August 1942, the most famous of all Malta's convoys: on that occasion *Manchester* had to be abandoned after being torpedoed by a pair of Italian MAS boats off the Tunisian coast, her casualties amounting to some 150 officers and men

An Acting Major in 32nd Battalion, R.M. by the war's end, Akam saw further action with No. 3 Commando Brigade in the Malaya operations in 1950-52

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (Capt. J. H. Akam, R.M.), mounted as worn, together with his identity discs (2), *contact marks, very fine or better* (7)

£400-500



John Haddon Akam was born on 23 July 1917 and was educated at St. Bees School, Cumbria. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines in July 1937, his ensuing seagoing included the battleship H.M.S. *Rodney*.

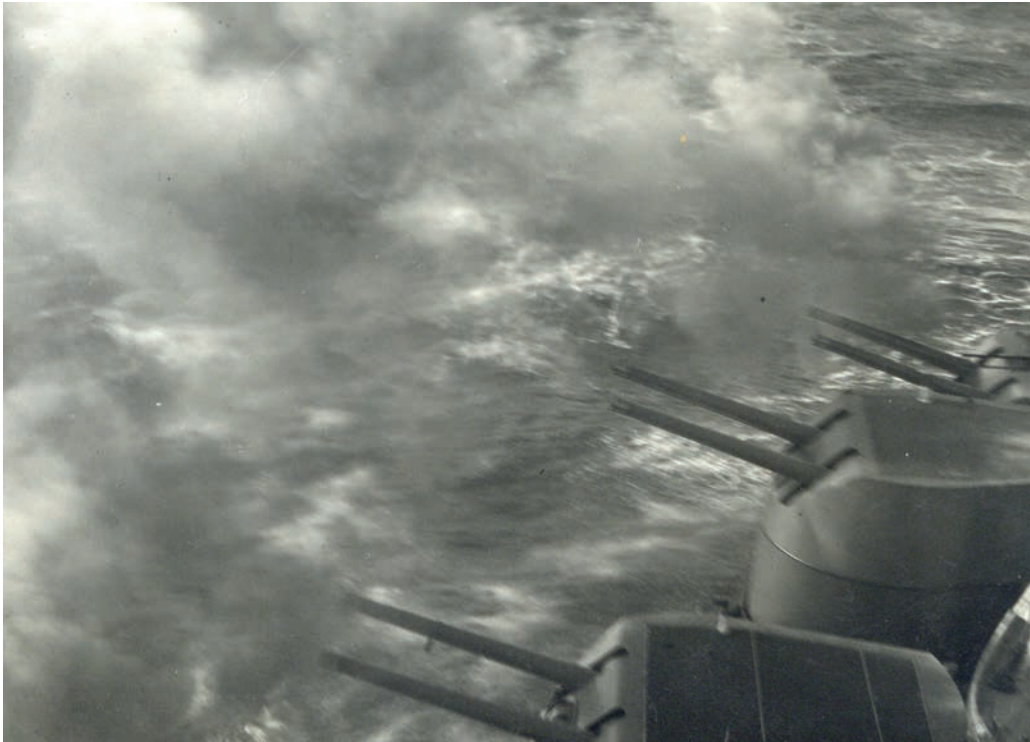
Soon after the outbreak of war, he was appointed to 1st Battalion, 101st R.M. Brigade, in the acting rank of Captain, and it was in the same capacity that he joined the cruiser *Manchester* in May 1942, when he was given charge of the ship's R.M. detachment; his own action station was in the main 6-inch main armament spotting office in the Director-Control Tower (D.C.T.) and he was quickly employed on the Arctic run.

Operation "Pedestal" - loss of H.M.S. Manchester

The importance of Operation "Pedestal" requires little introduction here, Winston Churchill himself requesting regular updates as to the convoy's progress, but for the record's sake it is worth registering the bare facts: of the 14 merchantmen that set out, nine were sunk and three damaged, while the Senior Service's input of 59 escorts - the largest such force ever assembled in defence of a convoy - sustained losses of an aircraft carrier, a cruiser and a destroyer, in addition to severe damage inflicted on another half a dozen ships. And the cruiser in question was *Manchester*.

Having already emerged safely from sustained enemy attacks in the Sicilian Channel on 11-12 August 1942, *Manchester* fell victim to a pair of Italian *MAS* boats on the 13th, the latter hitting her with torpedoes at 01.30 hours, as she lay about nine miles off the Tunisian coast. With around 150 resultant casualties, the sinking cruiser had to be abandoned, some of her survivors being taken off by H.M.S. *Pathfinder* but the remainder had to take to the ship's boats and Carley floats. Akam was among them and, on reaching the Tunisian coast, they were interned by the Vichy French.

Following his eventual repatriation, Akam was called to the resultant Court Martial held at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, in February 1943; a copy of his extensive submission is included. He was, as stated, in position in the 6-inch main armament spotting office in the D.C.T., and recalled how his guns engaged the Italian *MAS* boats:



'The next thing that occurred was an 'Alarm' given on a bearing on the Port side. Our searchlight was switched on soon after *Kenya* switched on hers.

When the Director and searchlights got on the bearing, an E Boat was illuminated. This target was immediately engaged with all 6-inch armament, and the Port 4-inch gun.

Later on, another E Boat was illuminated and turned away. The 6-inch armament engaged the first target throughout. The first E Boat continued a parallel course, made smoke and we still continued engaging it until we got an 'Alarm' on the Starboard side.

The ship continued on her course so far as I could see. 'Check Fire' was ordered, and the main armament was trained round to the new bearing. I could not see anything at first, but soon afterwards an E Boat, at very short range, was picked up by the searchlights on the Starboard side.

This boat was engaged with the main armament as soon as we got on target. Almost immediately after this target was engaged, I saw the track of a torpedo approaching at very close range which hit the ship on the Starboard side somewhere aft ...'

Akam now had the responsibility of evacuating his R.M. detachment and of recovering the ship's Confidential Books. The latter had to be brought up on deck from down below and, as a consequence, he was unable to join those who got aboard the *Pathfinder*. He continues:

'About a quarter of an hour after the Pathfinder had left, it was piped round the ship for everybody to muster on the Flight Deck. The Captain came down and spoke to the men.

The Commander then issued orders as to abandoning ship in the Carley floats. Soon afterwards, the cranes were brought into use, as they were still working, and the power boats were hoisted out.

I gave orders for the chests containing the Confidential Books to be put over the side, and saw myself this was done, and reported to the Captain that I had done so.

I was on board about an hour after this, generally assisting. Eventually, I went over the side on one of the Wardroom cushions and picked up a Carley float afterwards.'

Following his appearance at the Court Martial, Akam returned to normal duties and he ended the war as an Acting Major in 32nd R.M. Battalion.

Post-war - Malaya - Commando

A stint in the 34th Amphibious Support Regiment having ensued in India, Akam returned home to more leisurely pursuits. He represented the R.N. at Lords in the summer of 1947, in their annual contest against the R.A.F., and took two wickets and scored 25 runs.

In April 1950, however, he joined H.Q. No. 3 Commando Brigade aboard the carrier *Ocean*, bound for Malaya. On his arrival he undertook a jungle training course with No. 45 Commando and remained on active service in the same theatre of war until returning home in 1952.

He finally retired in April 1958, when he took up a teaching post at Boundary Oak Prep School at Fareham, Hampshire, and he was still running the school's cricket team in the mid-80s. He died at his home in Southsea in November 1997.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's commission warrant for the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, R.M., dated 1 July 1937; a Certificate of Qualification as a Small Arms Instructor, dated 19 April 1943; his Naval Pay and Identity Books (2); a War Gratuity Form, for services in the period September 1939 to August 1946; and Admiralty retirement letter, dated 14 April 1958; together with a good selection of photographs relevant to his active service in Malaya, including scenes ashore.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 520 | <p>Four: Leading Seaman J. L. Niell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve</p> <p>1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, this privately engraved, 'Ldg. Sm. James L. Neill, P/CD/X2365'; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Long Service, G.VI.R., 1st issue (2365). Niell, A.B., R.N.V.R.), <i>good very fine</i> (4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£30-50</p> |
| 521 | <p>Three: Lance-Corporal A. Horne, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, who died in Singapore between 13 and 14 February 1942</p> <p>1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with original medal award slip to Mrs. Horne, in respect of 'Your Husband 4966425 Pte. A. Horne', and box of transmission addressed to 'Mr. Horne, 53 Ryefield Ave, Hillingdon, Mx.', <i>the slip partly torn at folds, otherwise very fine or better</i> (3)</p> <p>Albert Horne died whilst serving with the 1/5th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, and is buried at Kranji War Cemetery.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£40-60</p> |
| 522 | <p>Five: Lance-Corporal J. Matthews, Royal Army Medical Corps</p> <p>1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, <i>nearly very fine</i> (5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">£60-80</p> |

J. Matthews joined 153 Field Ambulance in July 1943 and saw extensive service in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Following the landings in northern France, his unit ran an Advanced Dressing Station and two Casualty Clearing Posts, and it was later responsible for treating hundreds of casualties associated with the Rhine crossings. For his personal contribution and devotion to duty over this period, Matthews was awarded a Certificate of Gallant Service from the Commander of 15th Scottish Division, Major General Barber; sold with original certificate and private research; M.I.D. unconfirmed.

523 **Six: Lance-Corporal G. Hope, Royal Artillery, late Welsh Regiment, South Wales Borderers and Royal Military Police**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (14319286 Pte. G. Hope, S.W.B.), *this last with official re-impressed naming, generally good very fine* (6)

£100-120

George William Douglas Hope was born in Buxton, Derbyshire in 1924, one mile away from his family home in Chapel En Le Frith. Young George was called up to join the General Service Corps on 5 November 1942 and was posted to the Royal Artillery at the year's end. On 3 July 1944 - a month after D-Day - he landed in France and took part in the North-West Europe operations. In May 1945 he was posted to India where, on his arrival, he transferred to the Welch Regiment and thence to the 6th Battalion, the South Wales Borderers.

The end of the war was in sight but in Burma brutal fighting was still raging. One key target for the 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers was the Mayu tunnels, used by the Japanese as an ammunition depot. British forces had tried to capture the tunnels before but with little success, but Hope and his comrades eventually took them 'by storm'.

Hostilities with Japan over, Hope and his battalion went to Sumatra as part of the reoccupation army in October 1945. Here they were occupied in disarming and evacuating the now fully co-operative Japanese and in protecting the Dutch against Indonesian terrorists. This involved guard and escort duties, patrols and skirmishes with an enemy armed with anything from blowpipes and poisoned arrows to machine-guns. Whilst still in Sumatra in August 1946, Hope transferred to the Royal Military Police as a Lance-Corporal, before finally returning to the U.K. in May 1947.

Discharged to the Army Reserve in November 1948, he re-enlisted in the Gunners the very next day, as 22252819 Bombardier G. W. D. Hope, in which capacity he witnessed further action in Korea in the period October 1950 to March 1952; the whereabouts of his Queen's and U.N. Korea Medals remains unknown.

Sold with the recipient's original Soldier's Release Book, dated 15 November 1948, and his Army Certificate of Service, dated 3 March 1953.

x524 **Three: Captain W. A. Heath, M.C., Royal Engineers, who was decorated for blowing up road junctions over the River Bresle and gaining precious time to facilitate the Allied withdrawal from France in 1940**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (3)

£150-200

Wallis Arnot Heath was born in Dundee, Scotland on 10 August 1916, the second son of Edwin Heath, a Director of the printing firm *Valentine & Sons Ltd.* Educated at Dundee High School, young Wallis spent a period of time before the war working in the card and postcard department of his father's firm, gaining experience which would prove invaluable in the future; he enjoyed rugby and was a member of Panmure Rugby Club at a particularly fruitful time - 1936 and 1939 the team won the Midlands Sevens and also the North of Scotland Knockout Cup in from 1937-39.

On 28 May 1938, Wallis was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 51st Highland Divisional Engineers, Territorial Army. He embarked with the 51st Division from Southampton for Le Havre in January 1940, as part of the British Expeditionary Force, and was stationed to the south, in front of the Maginot Line, during what became known as the 'Phoney War'.

With the German invasion of France and the Low Countries on 10 May 1940, the B.E.F. advanced into Belgium to meet the advancing German forces. The 51st were not part of this force, but in response to the rapid German advance they were pulled back to form a defensive line along the Somme where they were attached to the French Tenth Army. The River Bresle had for centuries served as a natural boundary between powerful and often antagonistic political entities, including the Roman provinces of Belgian Gaul and Lyonnais Gaul, and it was here that Wallis won his Military Cross (*London Gazette* 18 October 1940, refers). The recommendation states:

'On the River Bresle on the 8 June 1940, 2nd Lieutenant Heath and four other ranks remained under enemy fire until the last of the allied troops had passed the barricades. In spite of heavy enemy fire they then went forward and blew up several road junctions, thereby holding up the enemy advance. 2nd Lieutenant Heath carried out his duties under extreme difficulties with great confidence and determination, at grave risk.'

Fortunate to escape the encirclement at St. Valery, where approximately 10,000 men of the 51st were taken prisoner, Wallis got back home via Le Havre. Returning to Scotland, he was posted to 237th (Dundee) Company, R.E., and became engaged to Miss Jane Gray of Newlands, Glasgow. He was invested with the M.C. by the King at Buckingham Palace in March 1941, his sister and fiancée accompanying him to the ceremony; Wallis would marry Jane at the Belhaven Hotel, Glasgow in July.

Wallis next served in North Africa and was second in charge of the company which built the first Bailey bridge to be used in combat, at Medjez el Bab in Tunisia. Captured in an ambush on 29 November 1942, he was sent to Oflag VIII F prisoner of war camp which was located in a former Benedictine Abbey at Wahlstatt, before transferring to Oflag 79 at Waggum in the heart of Germany; it was here that Wallis used his skills gleaned from Valentine & Sons in the successful production of escape maps. Together with fellow prisoners, he helped set up a secret press which produced 3000 coloured silk escape maps using a book binding machine, ground-down lavatory tiles and boiled margarine. The creativity of the men extended to further utilising Red Cross jelly, oak floorboards, and the pitch from between the flagstones in the camp.

After the war Wallace returned to *Valentine & Sons* and became the works manager. He continued in the printing trade, taking up an appointment as General Manager in Birmingham in 1961, before retiring to St. Andrews in 1975. He died in April 2003, aged 86.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's warrant of appointment to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, dated 20 May 1938; a typed War Office letter to Capt. W. A. Heath, M.C., 237th Fd. Coy, R.E., dated 6 October 1942; contemporary typed M.C. citation and Oflag VIII P.O.W. card with portrait photograph.

x525

Three: Lieutenant F. S. Barnes, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action in the El Alamein operations of November 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45, with Army Council condolence slip in the name of 'Lieut. F. S. Barnes', *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£30-50

Frank Stanley Barnes was the son of Stanley J. Barnes and Violet A. Barnes, and husband of Marjories S. Barnes, of Cheam, Surrey. He worked for many years before the war in his father's estate agency in Wandsworth Common, before joining the Territorials in January 1939. Successfully evacuated from Dunkirk, he was killed in action on 8 November 1942 whilst serving as a mine clearance specialist; sold with contemporary photograph of him in uniform.



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- 526 **An outstanding Second World War pilot's campaign group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant E. A. McCann, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who claimed three confirmed 'kills' and two 'damaged' in Spitfires of No. 232 Squadron over Sicily and Italy in 1943-44**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (5)

£700-900



Edmund Arthur McCann was born near Wigan, Lancashire in August 1919 and was educated at the Wigan Mining & Technology College, 1931-35. He then joined the Fairey Aviation Company at Hayes, Middlesex, prior to enlisting in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in May 1941.

Selected for pilot training, he was embarked for Canada, and thence for Terrell, Texas, where he served from August 1941 until January 1942. 'Wings' up, he returned to the U.K. via Moncton, New Brunswick, following which he attended No. 52 O.T.U. at Aston Down and qualifies on Spitfires. Then in mid-July he was posted to No. 131 Squadron at Tangmere, in which capacity he flew his first operational sorties, including a 'Scramble' over Selsey on the 30th. He also flew a sortie to Dieppe during the famous raid on 19 August 1942.

In September 1942, McCann transferred to No. 154 Squadron and, two months later, to No. 165 Squadron. He continued to fly operationally in the same period, including a sweep to Cherbourg.

Ordered to the Middle East in early 1943, and having been promoted to Flight Sergeant, he commenced a protracted tour of operations in Spitfires of No. 232 Squadron. And he was to remain similarly employed until September 1944, a second tour having commenced in April 1944. In fact his Flying Log Book bears testament to 100 operational sorties, sorties in which he regularly mixed-in with enemy aircraft. So, too, ground strafing sorties, an attack on the enemy airfield on 7 May 1943 being a case in point: 'Shot up Sebala aerodrome and transport. Got 3 trucks. Very accurate flak. Pete thought I'd had it' (his Flying Log Book refers).

During this extended period of operations, McCann flew out of airfields in Algeria and Tunisia (April to May 1943); in Malta (June-July 1943); in Sicily (July-September 1943); in Italy (September-December 1943) and in Corsica (April-September 1944).

As it transpired, they proved to be highly successful tours, resulting in the destruction of three enemy aircraft, in addition to the damaging of others. His senior officer throughout much of this period was the famous ace, Wing Commander P. H. 'Dutch' Hugo, who later described him as a 'keen, efficient and capable' pilot, whose 'flying was of the highest standard, often under conditions of the greatest operational difficulties'. Just how capable may be gleaned from the following facts.

Having destroyed a Me. 109 on the ground in a strike against an enemy landing ground near Tunis on 7 May 1943, he damaged another in a combat over Catania, Sicily on 16 July 1943:

'I waited until I got dead astern of the Me. 109, by which time the aircraft was 300 yards away, and gave it a 3 second burst. I observed strikes on the wing roots & the last I saw of the 109 it was in a 70-degree dive at 7,000 feet, when he was lost in the haze' (his combat report, refers).

A few weeks later, on 12 August, he was 'bounced by 3 of 7 Me. 109s, all of whom squirted at me and pranged my port wing' (his Flying Log Book, refers). Much flak having been encountered in the interim, he was rested at the year's end and commissioned Pilot Officer.

McCann returned to an operational footing in No. 232 in April 1944, operating out of Alto airfield in Corsica. On 5 July, whilst acting as escort to a force of bombers assigned to attack a bridge at Ostiglia, near Modena, he claimed a Me. 109 as damaged; the enemy aircraft, which bore Italian markings, sustained hits around its cockpit and one of McCann's fellow pilots reported seeing something falling away from the 109's wingtip. It was later confirmed as destroyed.

On 14 July, McCann acted as escort for a force of B. 25s assigned to attack a bridge at Piancenza, near Palma. His combat report takes up the story:

'We had just turned around when I observed a long gaggle of aircraft coming towards us at the same altitude and some above. It was only when the leading formation passed us that I recognised Me. 109s amongst them. Altogether there were 20 plus, including Macchi 202s.

Green 3 and 4 got separated from me and Green 2 went after the Macchi. I went towards a gaggle of 4 or 5 aircraft but observed about half a dozen more coming at me from 10 o'clock and slightly above, so I turned in to these. I recognised them as Me. 109s and gave the one nearest me a 2 or 3 second burst at about 300 yards from almost head-on. I observed one or two strikes on the starboard wing and then the formation was past me ...'

On 30 July, again as escort to B. 25s, and this time to a target north of Genoa, McCann fought another combat:

'A few moments later, I saw a formation of 6 aircraft diving down on Blue 2 and myself, from about 9 o'clock, so I turned into them. We were then about 15,000 feet. They were all spurting out black smoke. At about 300 yards, I opened up at the leading aircraft from about 80 degrees head-on and gave it a 2 or 3 second burst. I observed strikes around the engine and the enemy aircraft turned slightly so that he came head on at me, but he never fired. The black smoke increased and the enemy aircraft passed below, turning away from the rest of the formation, and I last saw it going down in a steep dive, alone, at about 13,000 feet. This will be borne out by Blue 2, W./O. F. H. Watt. It was only as the enemy aircraft passed by that I recognised them as Fiat G. 55s. By this time the bombers were crossing the coast, so I rejoined them' (*ibid*).

Subsequent investigation confirmed this Fiat G. 55, piloted by Staff Sergeant Tommaso Marabita of No. 1 Gruppo, as destroyed.

On 12 August, McCann was likewise employed in covering a bomber force assigned to attack communications in the Toulon-Cannes sector. He claimed another confirmed 109:

'I turned in to them and gave the rear Me. 109 almost a full deflection shot of about 2 seconds at 300 yards range, but observed no strikes, so I followed him round to about 30 degrees and, at 250 yards range, I opened fire again. Black smoke started to pour from the Me. 109. This will be verified by Green 4. At this moment I had to break as I observed other aircraft coming up behind Green 4 and myself, but they turned out to be friendly. When I looked for the Me. 109 again, it was going down with black smoke pouring from it and I watched it crash into the sea just off the coast in the Hyeres Roads. This will be verified by Green 2' (*ibid*).

Tour-expired, McCann returned to the U.K. in late September 1944 and joined No. 53 O.T.U. as an instructor at Kirton-in-Lindsey. He was finally released from service as a Flight Lieutenant in August 1946, when he rejoined Fairey Aviation, studying aerodynamics.



In the mid-1950s, he took up a sales management role with Horlicks, the hot drink company, and subsequently with Beachams. He took early retirement in 1980 and settled in Surrey.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and artefacts, including:

- (i)
The recipient's original R.C.A.F Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period September 1941 to October 1945, with good operational sortie commentary throughout.
- (ii)
Three original combat reports for the recipient's actions fought on 14 July, 30 July and 12 August 1944, each signed by him.
- (iii)
A charming letter from Neville Duke, in which the famous Mediterranean ace confirms McCann's 'victory' over the Fiat G. 55 shot down 30 July 1943 - 'It crashed near Sampierdarena ... Congratulations!'
- (iv)
The recipient's wartime flying kit, comprising his distressed Irvin leather jacket, flying helmet, goggles and boots; see illustration.

527

A fine Second World War and post-war campaign group of seven awarded to Master Engineer J. K. Jackson, Royal Air Force, who flew operationally in Sunderlands of No. 88 Squadron over Malaya and off Korea



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, E.I.R. (M. Eng. J. K. Jackson. (574763) R.A.F.); Korea 1950-53 (M. Eng. J. K. Jackson. (574763) R.A.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *generally very fine or better* (7)

£300-400

John Kirkby Jackson was born on 14 November 1922, the son of R. H. Jackson of Aingarth, Harwood, near Bolton; his father was Chairman of an advertising agency - Messrs. K. Jackson Limited of Manchester - and a member of the Lancashire County Council.

Young John entered the Royal Air Force as a Halton Apprentice in August 1938. He later qualified as a Flight Engineer and is believed to have served in Coastal Command during the Second World War.

Sunderlands over Malaya and Korea - Bandits, Fagots and Pirates

Remaining in the R.A.F. after the war, he was appointed a Master Engineer - a rare Warrant Officer aircrew rank - in March 1949, and it was in this capacity that he witnessed extended periods of active service in the Malaya and Korea operations. As a member of No. 88 Squadron, a Sunderland unit of the Far East Flying Boat Wing, he completed a spate of sorties out of Seletar in the Johore Straits and Iwakuni on the Inland Sea of Japan. He was latterly appointed the Squadron's Engineer Leader.

Of the Malaya operations - as recalled by Squadron Leader Alan Coles, also of No. 88 Squadron - 'Army Intelligence would determine an area of, perhaps, several square miles in which they believed the bandits were operating. We would be called in to strafe the area with machine-gun fire and drop 20lb. fragmentation bombs' ('Cold War Sunderlands' feature, *Flypast*, August 2018, refers). As also recalled by Coles, these bombs were fused and thrown by hand from the bomb-loading area: 'it was a bit scary!'. He continues:

'A more serious operation was our part in the Korean War. Sunderlands were deployed to a flying-boat base at Iwakuni on the Inland Sea of Japan, and used jointly with the U.S. navy's twin-engined Martin PBM Mariner flying-boats. We would support the U.S. Navy operation in the shores off Korea - up as far as the Yangtze River. These sorties were around 10 to 12 hours in duration. The intention was to create a blockade to deter reinforcements to Korea from China. There were day missions at low level, normally 100 to 500 ft., searching for any shipping which we would photograph for intelligence use. Occasionally we would see innocent looking trawlers, given away by an array of aerals and a small gun on the forward deck. These were believed to be tracking U.S. Navy ships. If we saw a puff of smoke from their foredeck, we would turn away sharpish! Night sorties were also staged at around 100-500ft under the cloud base' (*ibid*).

Of potential air-to-air opposition, Coles continues:

'The main enemy as far as we were concerned were Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-15 Fagots flown by the Chinese Air Force - the U.S. navy had lost several of their Mariner flying-boats in the conflict. We were lucky, probably because we flew very low and never ventured above the clouds. It was unlikely a MiG would intercept us in such circumstances. We remained very vigilant, particularly in daytime. The gunners always tested their weapons before entering the operational area and kept their eyes peeled. We always knew when we had reached the northern end of our operating area: we saw the yellow tint on the sea from the sands coming down the Yangtze River - a signal to turn back' (*ibid*).

Such patrols aside, No. 88 also conducted Air Sea Rescue and anti-piracy sorties, in addition to undertaking V.I.P. flights. Jackson likely returned to the U.K. in late 1954 and he retired in 1962; sold with a file of copied research.

528 **Six: Corporal N. Smith, Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (1696263 Cpl. N. Smith. R.A.F.); General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (F1696263 Cpl. N. Smith. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (F1696263 Cpl. N. Smith. R.A.F.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (6)

£200-240

x529 **Three: Flying Officer W. H. Ormsby, Royal Air Force, who died when two Boston aircraft collided in the skies over Tunisia on 25 April 1943**

Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, together with original Air Ministry condolence slip in the name of 'Flying Officer W. H. Ormsby', *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£40-50

William Henry Ormsby trained as an Observer in 1942 and, following attendance of at No. 42 O.T.U., he was posted to No. 13 Squadron at R.A.F. Odiham. The Squadron proceeded - via Gibraltar - to North Africa, where Ormsby quickly saw action, his first sortie being flown on 29 December 1942, when his Blenheim attacked Sidi Ahmed Aerodrome at Bizerta; the target was 'successfully attacked in clear weather. Several fires were started on the 'drome. Some light inaccurate flak encountered' (No. 13's Operations Record Book, refers).

Transferring to No. 18 Squadron, which was equipped with Bostons, Ormsby flew further sorties in the period leading up to his death on 25 April 1943. On that date his aircraft was detailed to attack an enemy strongpoint at Bir Mcherga, but it collided with another Boston. No. 18's Operational Record Book takes up the story:

'Boston 'F' was only slightly damaged in the front Perspex and airscrew and returned safely to base, but Boston 'S', with extensive damage to the tail, crashed to earth out of control, all the crew being killed. The collision occurred at 1359 in broad daylight and excellent visibility at 3000 feet and was apparently due to an error of judgement on the part of the pilot of Boston 'S' when overtaking Boston 'F' to take over the leading position in the rear vic of the formation.'

William was the son of Duke Heppenstall Ormsby and Annie Eliza Ormsby of Wandsworth, London, and is commemorated at Thibar Seminary War Cemetery; sold with copied research.

x530 **Five: Temporary Lieutenant I. E. Wallace, Women's Auxiliary Air Service, who acted as a P.A. to the Director-General (Land), Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces in North Africa, from 11 September 1944**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, 'W 297424 I. E. Wallace', *very fine* (5)

£40-50

Iris Elaine Wallace was born on 15 December 1910 and lived at Grahamstown, South Africa. She embarked from Durban aboard the *New Amsterdam* on 9 August 1941 and arrived at Suez two weeks later. She worked as a shorthand typist and P.A. for the duration of hostilities and was discharged in 1946; sold with copied service record.

- x531 Four: **Sergeant W. A. Blann, South African Corps of Signals, who served in East Africa and Madagascar during the Second World War**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Africa Service Medal 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed, '212937 W. A. Blann', mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £20-30
- William Alan Blann** was born in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa on 31 January 1913. He enlisted in 1940 and served just under three and a half years with the S.A.C.S., initially at home with No. 2. G.H.Q., and later as a Signaller with No. 2 Motorised Infantry Brigade. His service record notes a bout of illness at Nairobi in August 1940, which led to a week-long hospitalisation, yet he returned to service and was discharged on 20 November 1943. He intended to return to civilian employment as at the G.P.O. at Pretoria; sold with original medal entitlement document and envelope for transmittal of medals, together with copied service record.
- 532 Five: **Staff Sergeant J. V. Van der Watt, South African 'Q' Service (Ordnance) Corps**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially impressed '86419 J. V. Van der Watt', *good very fine* (5) £40-60
- John Victor Van der Watt** was born at Willowmore, Cape Province on 27 October 1909 and was a Storeman Clerk upon his enlistment on 22 February 1940. During the Second World War, he saw active service in Madagascar, Egypt and the Middle East and was discharged on 8 July 1946 with his medals sent to him 18 July 1951; sold with full copied service record.
- x533 Four: **Sergeant M. G. Oosthuizen, Natal Mounted Rifles**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially named '243082 M. G. Oosthuizen', *good fine or better* (4) £30-50
- Martin Gerald Oosthuizen** was born on 13 December 1908 at Ngcobo, Eastern Cape, South Africa. He attested at Lussikisiki (Pondoland) on 18 April 1940 and was posted to the 2nd N.M.R. at Maritzburg. Embarking at Durban on 30 November 1941, he served in the Middle East with the N.M.R., was transferred to the 1st Anti-Tank Regiment, S.A.A., and saw out his war with the 3rd Reserve Heavy Artillery. Discharged in 1945, he returned home to his wife, Susie Gweldoline Oosthuizen, two children, and his civilian employment as an operator of a stone compressor; sold with copied service papers.
- x534 Five: **G. Adelaine, South African Forces**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45; South African Medal for War Services 1939-45, unnamed as issued, the first four officially named '14365 G. Adelaine', *contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) £40-60
- x535 Five: **Lance-Corporal O. M. J. Van Vuuren, 27th South African Engineer Corps**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, all officially named '172242 O. M. J. Van Vuuren', *nearly very fine* (5) £30-50
- Ockert Michael Jansen Van Vuuren** was born on 5 June 1912 and lived at 58, Baderstein Street, Pietersburg. He served with the S.A.E.C. in the Middle East from 16 December 1943 and was posted to number of road construction companies. Discharged on 7 November 1945, he returned home to his wife and likely returned to his civilian employment as a driver; sold with copied service papers.
- x536 Four: **Lance-Corporal R. G. Kidson, Umvoti Mounted Rifles, who was posted missing in Libya on 20 June 1942 and later confirmed as a Prisoner of War**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (1687 R. G. Kidson), *very fine* (4) £40-50
- Ronald Grenville Kidson** was born at Kimberley on 11 October 1915, the son of Mrs. G. J. Jacobs of Lichtenburg, South Africa. He enlisted as a Private in the Umvoti Mounted Rifles on 25 June 1940, was promoted Lance-Corporal in September 1940 and left Durban on 21 July 1941, aboard the S.S. *Elizabethville*, bound for the Middle East. After a three week voyage the men disembarked at Suez. At that time the U.M.R. were part of the 1st South African Brigade and Ronald was captured on 20 June 1942. Subsequently held at Stalag 4 F P.O.W. camp at Muhlbach, near Chemnitz, he was repatriated to the U.K. on 26 May 1945 and disembarked at Cape Town a month later. He was discharged on 27 October; sold with copied research.

- x537 Pair: **G. M. Briggs, Voluntary Medical Services**
 South African Medal for War Services 1939-45; Voluntary Medical Services Medal (G. M. Briggs), silver, mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £20-30
- 538 Seven: **Corporal D. E. Durrant, Rhodesian Forces**
 Rhodesia General Service Medal (11820X F/R D. E. Durrant); Rhodesia Police Reserve Faithful Service Medal (11820X F/R D. E. Durrant (R)); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Southern Rhodesia (CR1775 P/A/Cpl. Dennis E. Durrant), mounted for display in this order, *first with officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (7) £240-280
- 539 Pair: **Police Sergeant A. C. Gates**
 Defence Medal 1939-45; Police L.S. & G.C. (Sergt. Aubrey C. Gates), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- 540 Pair: **Troop Sergeant Kesbahadur Gurung, Gurkha Royal Engineers**
 War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21132570 Spr. Kesbahadur R.E. Gur.), mounted as worn, *contacts marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £40-60
Kesbahadur Gurung enlisted in the Gurkhas in October 1945. In addition to his subsequent services in the Gurkha Engineers in India and Hong Kong, he undertook three operational tours in Malaya in the period 1953 to 1956 (Medal & clasp). He was discharged in Singapore as a Troop Sergeant with an 'Exemplary' rating in January 1964; sold with copied service record.
- 541 Four: **Corporal Bhupalsing Thapa, Gurkha Royal Signals**
 India Service Medal 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (21131603 Cpl. Gopalsing. Thapa, R. Sigs. Gur.), note surname spelling; Indian Independence Medal 1947 (21131603 Rfm. Bhupalsing Thapa, G.R.), mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (4) £60-80
Bhupalsing Thapa enlisted in the Indian Army in October 1941 and was drafted to the Gurkha Royal Signals in the following year. In addition to his employment in India, he undertook three operational tours in Malaya in the period 1948 to 1956 (Medal & clasp) and was advanced to Corporal in April 1952. He was finally discharged in January 1957; sold with copied service record.
- 542 Pair: **Lieutenant W. O. Stanley-Jones, Royal Signals**
 Korea 1950-53 (Lt. W.O. Stanley-Jones, R. Sigs.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *the first with officially re-impressed naming, generally good very fine* (2) £180-220
William O. Stanley Jones passed out third of 10 officers destined for the Royal Signals on graduating from Sandhurst in July 1951. Following further training at Blandford, he was embarked for Korea, where he remained on active service for a year. On returning to the U.K. he fell sick and he was discharged from the Army in October 1954, 'on account of his disability'. He died in Kingston, London in 1957, aged 28.
- 543 Pair: **Driver R. J. Puckett, Royal Army Service Corps**
 Korea 1950-53 (T/14466747 Dvr. R. J. Puckett, R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *generally good very fine* (2) £80-100
 The recipient was also entitled to the G.S.M. for 'Palestine 1945-48'; sold with medal roll extract.
- 544 Pair: **Craftsman R. Jones, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
 Korea 1950-53 (22226192 Cfn R Jones REME); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (2) £80-120
 Sold with seven R.E.M.E. and U.N. badges and buttons in a file of copied research.

545 Pair: **Signalman F. Ashton, Royal Signals**

Korea 1950-53 (2549678 Sigm. F. Ashton, R. Sigs.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (2)

£80-100

The recipient lived in Shaftsbury when he joined the Army.

546 An interesting 'Royal Service' Malaya G.S.M. pair awarded to Hon. Colonel M. A. P. Mitchell, Coldstream Guards

Appointed Equerry to Princess Margaret in 1962, Mitchell oversaw the presentation of new Colours to the regiment at Windsor in 1976



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (2/Lt. M. A. P. Mitchell. Coldm. Gds.); Jubilee 1977, mounted as worn, with the recipient's related dress miniatures, *good very fine* (4)

£400-500

Michael Andrew Patrick Mitchell was born at Broadstairs in Kent in 1928. Educated at Harrow School, he attended Sandhurst and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards on 15 July 1948.

Active service

By way of introduction, Malaya - now 'Malaysia' - was a British colony until February 1942, when it surrendered to the invading Japanese. Three years of cruel occupation followed. Britain armed and supported a Communist resistance movement known as the Malay Peoples Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA), in the hope of diverting Japanese attention from Burma. The predominantly Chinese MPAJA strove for a Communist state in Malaya, turning on the British as soon as the war was over. Britain quickly re-established control and disbanded the MPAJA, but its members remained in the jungle with their weapons and equipment.

Over the ensuing two years, Malayan Communists attacked rubber plantations and terrorised the Malayan population. A State of Emergency was declared in June 1948, and Britain sent a task force which included three Guards' battalions. Mitchell's battalion arrived at Singapore in early October and spent three weeks training in the jungle, before moving upcountry to Tapah. The Coldstream were to spend the next two years there, encamped mostly in bamboo and atap huts.



The Malayan Police were overstretched dealing with Communist terrorists, and the Coldstream were initially tasked with guarding key buildings and infrastructure. Gradually the terrorists were pushed deeper into the jungle, and in 1949 the Coldstream set off in pursuit. The nature of jungle warfare meant that whenever contact was made with the enemy, engagements were at close quarters and very intense. Since there were no helicopters, re-supply was by parachute and casualties had to be evacuated on stretchers. The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. V. FitzGeorge-Balfour, C.B.E., M.C., realised that the terrorists could be starved of *materiel* if the local population were kraaled into controlled villages or kampongs. Malaysians dismantled their huts and re-erected them in new kampongs with British assistance and manpower. About 30 kampongs were established, each surrounded by an 8-foot high wire fence. 'Kampong Coldstream' still exists. FitzGeorge-Balfour's scheme was hugely successful in denying supplies to the Communists. 2nd Battalion was relieved by 45 Commando in July 1950, returning home with 24 honours and awards. On 15 July, Mitchell was advanced to Lieutenant.

A.D.C. - Adjutant

Mitchell took part in the first Queen's Birthday Parade ('Trooping the Colour') at Horse Guards on 11 June 1953, marching with No. 8 Guard. From 1953 to 1956 he was Adjutant of the Guards' Training Battalion at Pirbright, receiving promotion to Captain on 5 May 1955. He then spent two years as Aide de Camp to Field Marshal Viscount Slim, then Governor of Australia. In 1959 he was appointed Adjutant of Infantry at Armoury House, the London Headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company. On 4 December 1961 he was promoted to Major.



Royal service

On 1 August 1962, Kensington Palace announced that Princess Margaret was to have an equerry, the first such appointment to her household. Mitchell took up the responsibility on 1 October, shortly after Princess Margaret had married the photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones. He accompanied Princess Margaret on numerous official visits and was photographed behind her when she visited R.A.F Coltishall in Norfolk in 1963.

He subsequently married Jill Taylor, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Taylor of Mayes Green Cottage, Ockley, Surrey. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 30 June 1970, he was present at Windsor Castle on 30 April 1976, when the regiment was presented with new Colours by Her Majesty the Queen. The Queen directly addressed Mitchell during the ceremony.

Mitchell retired on 3 September 1978, with the rank of Honorary Colonel. On 9 September 2000, he attended a 2nd Battalion Reunion Dinner at the Aztec Hotel in Bristol. This dinner marked the 50th Anniversary of the battalion's return from Malaya. Mitchell died just a few months later; sold with a file of copied research.

x547 Pair: **Sapper R. Rai, Gurkha Engineers**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21148902 Spr. Ratnabhadur Rai. Gurkha Engrs.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21148902 Spr. Ratnabhadur Rai. Gurkha Engrs.), *edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine* (2)

£50-70

548 Three: Corporal F. H. Whitefoot, Royal Anglian Regiment, late East Anglian Regiment and Royal Norfolk Regiment



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23017010 Cpl. W. H. Whitefoot. R. Norfolk.); General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (23017010 Pte. W. H. Whitefoot. 1 E. Anglian.); U.N. Medal, for Cyprus, with silver '2' device upon riband, mounted court-style, *second with unofficial rivets between clasps, light edge bruising, very fine and a scarce combination* (3)

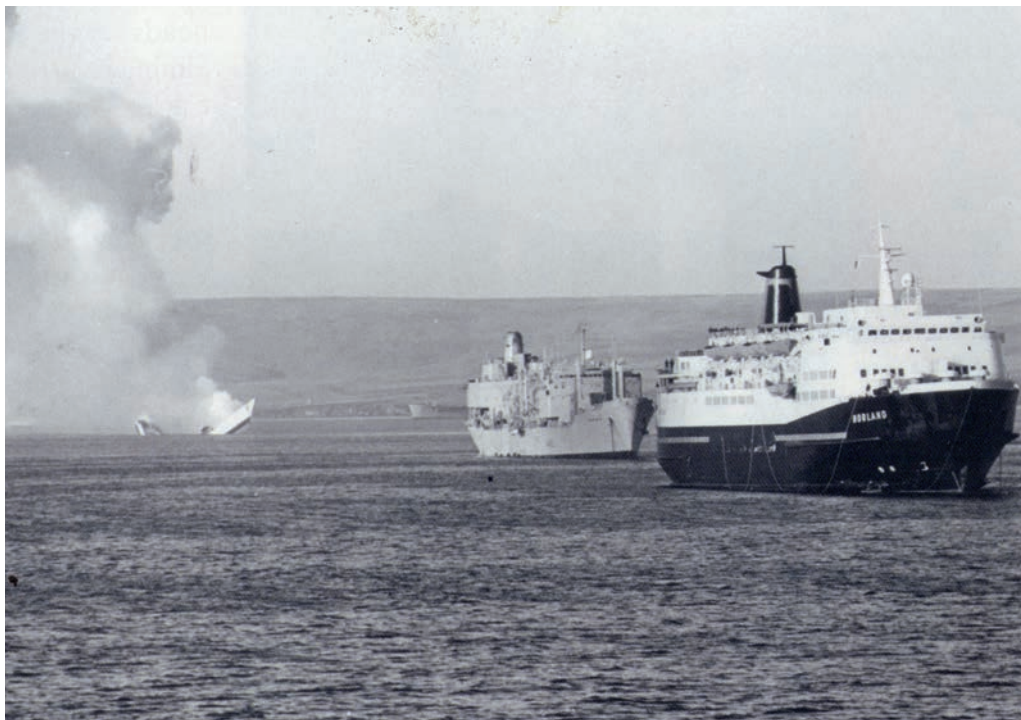
£240-280



F. H. Whitehood was born in the late 1930s and likely enlisted in the Royal Norfolk Regiment during 1953-54. During a career which spanned approximately 18 years and the constant fluid nature of the regimental organisation of the British Army, he would be required to change his cap badge twice across five campaigns. Having served in Cyprus at the rank of Corporal, he subsequently served with the East Anglian Regiment following the amalgamation with the Royal Suffolk Regiment. His rank upon the General Service Medal 1962-2007 is unlikely due to a demotion due to poor character, but likely upon the creation of the new regiment; sold together with seven metal badges, six cloth badges housed in a file of copied research.

- 549 Pair: **Trooper G. T. Dyson, 4/7th Dragoon Guards**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (24024103 Tpr. G. T. Dyson. 4/7 DG.); U.N. Medal, for Cyprus, *light contact wear to edge of first, good very fine* (2) £120-160
- George Thomas Dyson** was born on 5 July 1946 at Keighley, Yorkshire. A textile worker by trade he enlisted for service in the cavalry on 12 October 1964. Having completed his basic training with the 3rd Royal Tank Regiment, he transferred to the Queen's Own Hussars as a 'B' Vehicle Driver. Tyson joined the 4/7th Dragoons on 6 May 1965, serving with 'B' Squadron in the South Arabia operations on armoured reconnaissance duties based from Sharjah, Aden. He would certainly have served 'up-country' during the tour, as the squadrons rotated on a 3-monthly basis, before the regiment was replaced by the Queen's Dragoon Guards in December 1966. Dyson subsequently transferred to Second Troop and served in Cyprus; sold with badges, copied service record and research housed in a file.
- 550 Pair: **Flight Sergeant H. G. Wort, Royal Air Force**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (1289981 F. Sgt. H. G. Wort. R.A.F.); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (1289981 F. Sgt. H. G. Wort. R.A.F.), *minor edge bruise to first, good very fine* (2) £80-120
- 551 Pair: **Sapper R. J. Ball, 59 Independent Commando Squadron, Royal Engineers**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, N. Iraq & S. Turkey (24877957 Spr R J Ball RE); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £300-400
- The recipient was likely a member of the Explosive Ordnance Detachment, 59 Independent Commando Squadron, Royal Engineers, which served alongside American, French and Italian Engineers in support of the U.S Marines forming the Engineer Support Platoon which found itself '...always near the tip of the spear' during the operations in northern Iraq and south Turkey (*Humanitarian Operations in Northern Iraq, 1991 with Marines in Operation Provide Comfort*, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Brown, U.S. Marine Corps, refers).
- x552 Pair: **Warrant Officer 2nd Class E. L. Budworth, Royal Signals**
- General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Northern Ireland (23956578 L/Cpl. E. L. Budworth. R. Sigs); Regular Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (23956578 WO 2 E L Budworth R Signals), *minor edge nicks to first, nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-140
- 553 Three: **Private D. M. Butler, 1st Queen's Lancashire Regiment**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24101777 Pte. D. M. Butler. Q.L.R.); U.N. Medal 1951, UNPROFOR riband for Bosnia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, mounted court-style as worn, *minor edge wear from contact to first, good very fine* (3) £80-120
- The 1st Queen's Lancashire Regiment has its roots in the 30th Foot and can trace its history in an unbroken line back to 1689. The regiment itself was formed on 25 March 1970 at the Connaught Barracks, Dover Castle upon the amalgamation of the 1st Battalions of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and the Prince of Wales's Volunteers. Its Colonel-in-Chief, Field Marshal Templer presented the first Colours. They would go on to see active service in Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Bosnia, the former Yugoslavia and Iraq before themselves being amalgamated to form the Duke of Lancaster's Regiment in 2006; sold with three badges housed in a file of copied research.
- 554 Three: **Private D. Clews, the Queen's Regiment**
- General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24756479 Pte D Clews Queens); U.N. Medal, UNFICYP riband; Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (24756479 Pte. D. Clews Queens), mounted court-style as worn, *minor scratches to first, otherwise good very fine* (3) £180-220

- x555 **Pair: Private D. W. Cox, Duke of Wellington's Regiment**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24546793 Pte D W Cox DWR); U.N. Medal 1951-, UNPROFOR riband, *minor edge nicks and scratches, very fine* (2) £60-80
- 556 **Three: Sergeant T. J. Crosby, the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment, late the Queen's Regiment**
- General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24375784 Pte. T. J. Crosby Queens); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994-, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Regular Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (24375784 Sgt T J Crosby PWR), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine and better* (3) £150-200
- 557 **Three: Lance-Bombardier J. Feeney, Royal Artillery**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24502429 Lbdr J Feeney RA); U.N. Medal, for Cyprus, with silver '3' device upon riband; Gulf 1990-91, no clasp (24502429 Lbdr J Feeney RA), mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine*, together with Saudi Arabian Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait and Kuwait Liberation Medal, 4th Grade (5) £140-180
- Sold with three Royal Artillery badges and housed in a file of copied research.
- 558 **Four: Private D. R. Murphy, King's Own Scottish Borderers**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25017042 Pte. D R Murphy KOSB); U.N. Medal 1951, UNPROFOR riband for Bosnia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, mounted court-style as worn, *one or two heavy edge bruises to first, otherwise good very fine* (4) £80-120
- Sold with cap and cloth badges and the recipient's riband bar housed within a file of copied research.
- 559 **Pair: Trooper T. C. Szulc, King's Royal Hussars**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (2502411 Tpr T C Szulc KRH); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (2) £80-120
- Terrance Christopher Szulc**, likely of Polish origin, enlisted in the The Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own) on 30 July 1992, whilst living in Buckinghamshire. Following their amalgamation with the 14/20th Hussars in December, he was posted to 'D' Squadron, 1st Troop, King's Royal Hussars. A talented sportsman, he is first mentioned in the *Regimental Journal* in 1993, whilst representing the Nordic Ski Team in the winter of that year. He would likely have then subsequently served on the deployment to Northern Ireland in 1994, their first in an Infantry role whilst based at Ardoyne, North Belfast. 1995 was clearly a busy year for Szulc, for he would have deployed to Canada for a number of training operations. He at some point appears to have sustained injuries during the trip for the *Regimental Journal* notes 'leg injury, wearing a neck brace and an eye patch'. Nonetheless, he still managed to finish the year getting married and competing for the Regimental Mountain Climbing Team in Germany. Having taken his leave from the Army, it would appear he performed during the opening ceremony of the 2012 London Olympics; sold together with a good selection of related cloth and metal regimental insignia housed within a file of copied research.
- 560 **Four: Trooper K. F. Williams, Queen's Dragoon Guards**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25058432 Tpr K F Williams QDG); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Jubilee 2002, mounted court-style as worn, *minor edge wear to first, otherwise good very fine* (4) £80-120
- K. F. Williams** enlisted in the Queen's Dragoon Guards in the mid-1990s, and saw active service in a tour of Northern Ireland during 1998, a year in which the British Army suffered 57 killed in action, despite the ceasefire. He then served in Kosovo, Bosnia and the Former Yugoslavia and was married in 2000 (*Queen's Dragoon Guards Journal*, refers). Williams would have assisted in Operation "Peninsula" in the response to the foot and mouth outbreak at home in 2001 and received the 2002 Jubilee Medal; sold with a file with copied research and related cloth badges.
- 561 **Pair: Corporal B. Driscoll, Royal Air Force**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (SAC B Driscoll (G8424472) RAF); Jubilee 2002, both individually mounted as worn and in named boxes of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £160-200



562

A fine Falklands War group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer (Communications Technician) M. Cooper, Royal Navy, who served on the bridge of the M.V. *Norland* whilst under attack by the Argentine Air Force in San Carlos Water; as Leading Radio Operator to approximately 28 men of Naval Party 1850, it was his role to listen to the airwaves and gather vital operational and strategic intelligence for Commander C. J. Esplin-Jones, R.N.

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (ALRO (T) M Cooper D166034V NP 1850); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Gulf (ACPOCT (A) M Cooper D166034V RN); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994-, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.R. (CPOCT (A) M Cooper D166034V RN); Jubilee 2002, the first four mounted as worn, *light edge bruising to first and second, otherwise very fine and better* (5)

£2,200-2,400

Mike Cooper joined the roll-on roll-off North Sea Ferry M.V. *Norland* on 26 April 1982, fresh from her refit at King George Dock, Hull. The ship was fitted with two Sea King helicopter decks and had her fuel capacity increased to give her a range of 32 days steaming, which would enable her to travel from Portsmouth to the South Atlantic without refuelling.

As part of the Task Force for Operation Corporate, the codename for British Military Operations, it was the *Norland's* role to transport over a thousand paratroopers plus the personnel of 18 Squadron, R.A.F., on an 11-day trip to Ascension Island, where they would be disembarked and transferred to other ships. The civilian crew aboard saw the job very much as an adventure, a chance to serve their Country, and earn a few extra pounds as a bonus; a brass band played *Rule Britannia* and *Don't Cry for me Argentina* as the ship left Portsmouth to much fanfare.

As the fleet steamed south, Cooper's role became increasingly important, especially when weather conditions deteriorated and grey skies turned to dense fog and mist; all orders came through the Radio Room in Morse code, and vast amounts of information passed between the Task Force and Whitehall. The Radio Operators looked after the bridge electronics including the echo sounders, the direction finder, steering gear, fire detection system and radars, hence they were often the 'Captain's best friend' and the first to know of any developments, notably appreciation of the Argentine Air Force capability and the presence of submarines.

It didn't take long for tensions aboard the *Norland* to come to the fore, firstly as a result of there being - in effect - two crews aboard, the Merchant Navy personnel who viewed the *Norland* as a home and knew her inside out, and the Royal Naval personnel of NP 1850 who tried to impose their authority on an unimpressed crew. Warren Fitzgerald, author of *All in the Same Boat*, quotes Able Seaman Brian Shepherd, one of the Merchant Navy crew:

‘But the navy crew came with their own captain and their own buffer (basically the naval equivalent of a bosun), a mad little prick who approached me on my patch the first day and said ‘OK, stand down, fella, I’m in charge down here now.’

‘You what?’ I goes.

‘You heard,’ he says.

So I says, ‘I tell you what, mate. Do us a favour and work out for me how much time you’ve clocked up in your career, would yer?’

I could see cogs working in his head straight away, but before he opened his gob I added, ‘I mean actual sea time, not time spent in barracks or in navy college. Sea time. And I’ll do the same.’

He came back to me a few minutes later, puffing out his chest and announced proudly, ‘Two and a half years. Of actual sea time. Two and a half years.’

‘Two and a half year, really?’ I go.

He nods all proud of it, like.

So I go, ‘Well I’ve got twenty-seven years so fuck off,’ I said.

And he did.’

The *Norland* continued south through heavy seas and dark skies, listening intently to the faltering progress of diplomacy on the World Service and finally arrived at Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 3 May 1982. It wasn’t just the crew of NP 1850 who were making their presence felt; underway once again, Shepherd was introduced to 2 Para:

‘Some of 2 Para were mad bastards. And the closer we got to the Falklands the more excited some of ‘em got.

‘See him over there? One of the sergeants said to me one day, pointing to one of the Toms on deck, ‘That’s Trev. He’ll be frothing at the mouth by the time we get to the South Atlantic. He can’t wait. We were all in a line-up once at the barracks. Princess Royal was visiting and there she was working her way down the ranks and I’m thinking please don’t stop at Trev, please don’t stop at Trev. And what does she do? She stops at Trev and asks: “So what made you join the army, soldier?” A standard question, you know, to which you’re supposed to give the stock answer “To serve Queen and country, ma’am.” But Trev answers, “Because I like killing people, ma’am.”’

At Ascension Island, the entire crew were assembled in the Continental Bar of the *Norland*. Esplin-Jones announced a ‘slight’ change of plan and the ship was now required to take the troops all the way to the Falklands and form part of the amphibious landing party along with H.M.S. *Fearless* and H.M.S. *Intrepid*. It was his understanding that the *Norland* would ferry the men into San Carlos Water behind *Fearless* and *Intrepid*, then, once they had got ashore on their small landing crafts, the *Norland* would turnabout and anchor far outside the battle zone; given the option to leave at Ascension, the civilian crew chose to stay. *Norland* was their ship and they were not leaving.

The next part of the journey was no less eventful, but more sobering; many of the young troops and civilian crew spent their time filling in Will forms and insurance papers. According to the authors Max Hastings and Simon Jenkins in *The Battle for the Falklands*, many of the teenagers aboard the Task Force ships ‘had been scarcely aware of where the Falklands were’ a week or two earlier. Aboard the *Norland*, the troops began using the seagulls as targets during firing practise; one killed an albatross, ‘and so there was hell on. The merchant seamen went crackers coz it’s a very bad omen to kill an albatross as far as sailors are concerned.’

A few days later, the *Norland* was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert ‘H’ Jones who parachuted onto the deck under the cover of darkness. He was the inspiration for making things happen in 2 Para; the morale and emphasis upon speed all stemmed from him. However, as the *Norland* reached the Falklands, Jones summoned the crew together for a second time:

‘The order has changed,’ he announced.

‘*Norland* will be going in first, then *Fearless*, then *Intrepid*.’

At 0430 hours on 21 May 1982 Bob Lough, the Chief Officer aboard the *Norland*, broached this change of plan with Esplin-Jones as he piloted the ship into the anchorage at San Carlos Water in the dead of night, after the landing craft full of troops had left:

‘Chris,’ I asked, ‘So how come we are now the lead ship going into the bay, and not *Fearless* or *Intrepid*?’

He shuffled uncomfortably for a long moment before muttering, ‘Well, Bob, to be honest, we’re not sure if the entrance to the bay is mined or not.’

‘As you can imagine, I wasn’t happy to hear that, but you couldn’t deny it was good military thinking. Now the troops were all off, *Norland*, a mere passenger ferry, was expendable, whereas *Fearless* and *Intrepid*, both warships, were not.’

That morning the silence of the Falklands was obliterated by the immense noise of the naval ships, a mere 400 yards either side of the *Norland*, firing shells over the top of her towards the hills. The small Naval Party remained behind, but the ship largely consisted of the Merchant crew who hunkered in their bunks. At Ascension, machine-guns had been set up on the Bridge wings and upper decks, but as the Argentine Air Force began their raids that morning the remaining crew were in for a surprise. According to Lough:

‘When the time came for the troops to go ashore we soon realised they had buggered off with all the good gear!’

On the bridge, the crew witnessed relentless attacks by Argentine fighter aircraft and were often terrified by our own Harrier jets which would pass so low and fast that everything inside would shake. They also watched as three enemy aircraft bombed the frigate *Ardent*, killing over 20 men and leading to the sinking of the ship the following morning; it was a sobering sight and suddenly the fate of *Norland* was staring the crew in the face. This was reinforced with the demise of *Antelope* and the transfer of survivors to *Norland*.

After a near miss, whereupon the Argentine Air Force bombed the exact spot where the *Norland* was anchored the night before, she left Falkland Sound on 25 May 1982 and sailed with the *Canberra* towards South Georgia, out of reach of the Skyhawks. Feeling safer, a few days later they picked up a distress message from the B.P. tanker *British Wye*; a Hercules was making passes over them and the crew was pushing bombs out of the back of the plane. The *Norland* was safe from Skyhawks, but apparently not a converted cargo plane!

At Grytviken harbour, the *Norland* transferred survivors from the *Antelope* onto the *Q.E. 2* and took on a number of Gurkhas and the Field Ambulance. John Graham, Assistant Pursar, recalls them suffering from extreme seasickness:

‘Having the Gurkhas on board was very different to having 2 Para.’

‘One came up to me in the bar looking right queasy and barked:

‘Drink!’

‘He looked like some of us did after a night on the piss so I poured him a large tomato juice with heaps of Tabasco sauce. A bloody Mary minus the vodka coz they wasn’t allowed alcohol. That seemed to sort him out.’

On returning to the Falklands, the *Norland* landed the Gurkhas and picked up 500 prisoners from Goose Green. It was then that she began her role transferring the Argentinians back to Montevideo, and later ferried men and goods between the Falklands and Ascension. Returning to U.K. waters, having spent 114 days away and travelled 27,313 miles as part of Operation Corporate, the *Norland* later resumed her Hull to Rotterdam service.

Sold with a large photocopied A4 file detailing War Orders for the M.V. *Norland* (LPH 169), A list of all movements regarding the ship, a crew list for NP 1850 and a copy of an Extension of Engagement document for M. Cooper, NP 1850, dated 18 May 1982.



Reference sources:

Fitzgerald, Warren, *All in the Same Boat, the untold story of the British ferry crew who helped win the Falklands War* (John Blake publishers, London 2016).

Hastings, Max, & Jenkins, Simon, *The Battle for the Falklands* (Book Club Associates, London 1983).

563

Four: Corporal A. Kennan, Royal Scots Dragoons Guards, who served as Radio Operator in Lieutenant-Colonel H. Blackman's Challenger 2 tank during the advance on Basra with the 'Desert Rats'



N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo, with silver '2' device upon ribbon; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25042776 Cpl A Kennan Scots DG); Jubilee 2002, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£280-320

Andrew Kennan enlisted in the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards in 1995 and was selected for 'Command Troop' in 1997 (*Eagle and Carbine*, Vol. 26, refers). Having served in the former Yugoslavia, Kennan was married in April 1998 (*ibid*) and promoted Corporal in 1999 whilst being appointed to the Commanding Officer's Tank Crew as a Loader and Radio Operator.

Completing his Crew Commander's course at Bovington in late 2002, Kennan would have been serving in Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Blackman's tank as the prospect of conflict arose. In January 2003, the regiment were based at Fallingbommel, Germany. Having been taken off stand-by, they mobilised through the Suez Canal and landed at Kuwait in early March. Training completed, they 'crossed the line' into Iraq and began to press on. In convoy of 28 tanks, the Scots Dragoon Guards eventually reached the outskirts of the city. Taking mortar and small arms fire as they advanced closer, Blackman, with Kennan aboard, swung the regiment to the north-west of the city, capturing the five bridges over the Shatt al Basra. Moving on and capturing the Shaibah Airfield, the Challengers continued to push into the city and engage the enemy at every crossroad. The regiment fought what became the biggest tank action since the Second War and of the entire Iraq War on 27 March, when they destroyed 14 enemy tanks. As reported in *The Sun* on 3 April 2003:



‘Col. Hugh Blackman’s crew killed a soldier taking aim with a rocket-propelled grenade.’

Basra fell on 6 April, with the British Forces losing 11 men killed whilst Saddam’s 51st Division and Fedayeen came out with an estimated 400-500 killed in action. Blackman would earn a ‘mention’:

‘He led the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards group, the last to arrive in Kuwait, across the line of departure with 7th Armoured Brigade in under seven days.

As commanding officer he showed bold action in battle and personally lead a series of raids to disrupt the outer defences of Basra. He secured a key crossing over the Shatt al Basra and attacked a vital crossroads in the city.’

Kennan’s efforts alongside his gallant C.O. would no doubt have secured these victories. It is understood Kennan left the Army in 2006; sold with metal and three cloth badges in a file of copied research including numerous mentions of the recipient.

For the recipient’s miniature dress medals please see Lot 784.



AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

564

'Turkey, after wobbling for weeks on the brink of hostilities, has been pushed over by her Turco-German war-party. The whole incident shows how a strong military clique can drive an unstable government to disaster.

Turkey in Arabia will probably cease to exist - to the advantage of both parties, for her Arabian provinces are a constant drain on Turkey's resources, and Turkish rule is the curse of Arabia.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and Yamen may yet snatch her independence out of this world-wide welter - whether she can use it to the best advantage is another question. In any case that "most distressful country" has my best wishes.'

George Wyman Bury, 5 December 1914; *Arabia Infelix* refers.

The important Great War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Lieutenant G. W. Bury, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who Lawrence of Arabia revered as a 'Master Arabian'

A restless explorer, naturalist and student of Arab culture, he lived among tribes in Morocco and Yemen before single-handedly traversing the Rub' al Khali, the world's largest contiguous sand desert

In fact Bury made great advances in natural history and led the British zoological expedition to Somaliland in 1906, publishing several ground-breaking works - *Leptotyphlops burii*, a species of blind snake unique to the mountains of Yemen, was named after him

Turkey's entry into the Great War saw him specially employed at the Arab Bureau in Cairo. He served on General Maxwell's intelligence staff during the defence of the Suez Canal and - though gravely ill - excelled as political officer to the Royal Navy's Red Sea Patrol during the 1916 Arab Revolt



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Military Division, Member's 1st type breast badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1917; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. W. Bury, R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut G. W. Bury, R.N.V.R.), *very fine or better* (4)

£800-1,200

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918.

George Wyman Bury was born at Mancetter Manor House, near Atherstone, Warwickshire, in January 1874. Educated at Atherstone Grammar School, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 9 May 1894.

In 1895 Bury developed a lifelong interest in Arab culture and history, travelling to southern Morocco and fighting with rebel tribes against the French. The following year he lived among Arab tribes in the mountainous Aden hinterland, undertaking archaeological surveys and studies in natural history. He discovered a species of blind snake, unique to the region, belonging to the *Leptotyphlops* family. In 1905 the snake's binomial Latin name was confirmed as *Leptotyphlops buryi* by the Belgian naturalist George Boulenger. In his obituary of Bury, D. G. Hogarth writes:

'He had been living for some time with Arabs of the Indian Ocean littoral as one of themselves. He had penetrated wild life intimately and curiously, and was obviously prepared to go where few other Europeans might venture. He spoke the southern vernacular as an Arab, and was equipped with adequate science on all sorts of subjects qualifying him for the exploration of a savage land. The only drawback was that, as often happens with men of his singular tastes and type, his ways were not those of British imperial officials.'

From 1897 to 1901 Bury explored the Rub' al Khali (literally 'The Empty Quarter'), the world's largest contiguous sand desert, located north of Aden on the Arabian Peninsula. In 1902 he worked on the Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission for Aden, which aimed to regularise British and Turkish spheres of influence in the region. When the fierce Kotaibi tribe attacked the British outpost at Sulaiq in October 1903, he supported military operations as a political officer. He later recounted these experiences in *Land of Uz* (1911). In 1905-1906, during the Somaliland campaign against the Dervishes, he accompanied the British forces as head of a zoological expedition.

Bury duly came to the attention of the Royal Geographical Society in 1908, when he proposed a voyage of discovery from Aden to the Persian Gulf. He gained the Society's support, receiving a sizeable grant, but the expedition was not a success. On setting foot beyond Aden, he was held up and robbed of all his equipment by a connection of an Arab family with which he had previously lived; he was compelled to abandon the scheme. Worse still, he contracted tuberculosis on his travels, retiring to London in 1911 for treatment at Westminster Hospital. There he met his future wife, Florence Ann Marshall, who was his nurse through his illness.

In 1911, following his recovery, Bury took Florence with him for a trek through the highlands of Yemen. They married at Hodeida in Yemen on 19 June 1913, and chose the ancient city of Sana'a, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, for their honeymoon. As Hogarth observes, 'they must be the only European pair to have chosen inland Yemen for that purpose!' Yemen at that time was still part of the Ottoman Empire; Bury's astute and colourful observations of the region before the First World War are presented in his ground-breaking *Arabia Infelix* (1915).

Turkey entered the Great War on the side of the Central Powers on 28 October 1914 and Bury was immediately assigned special service with the Arab Bureau in Cairo. In January 1915, when a Turkish force of 20,000 under the German Colonel Friedrich von Kressenstein crossed Sinai and made for the Suez Canal, Bury was on the intelligence staff in that sector. British Empire forces under General Sir John Maxwell succeeded in repulsing Kressenstein's attack, but Bury's tuberculosis returned. He never flinched from his duty despite severe and agonising pulmonary strain.

In the first half of 1916, he served as political officer with the Royal Navy's Red Sea Patrol. Assigned the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he was stationed aboard H.M.S. *Triad* during operations to support Sharif Hussein bin Ali's attack on Mecca on 10 June 1916, the event that triggered the Arab Revolt. The Royal Navy's work was key to the Revolt's success, as T. E. Lawrence testified (Wemyss 1935, 359, refers):

'The Red Sea patrol-ships were the fairy-godmothers of the Revolt. They carried our food, our arms, our ammunition, our stores, our animals. They built our piers, armed our defences, served as our coastal artillery, lent us seaplanes, provided all our wireless communications, landed landing parties, mended and made everything. I couldn't spend the time writing down a tenth of their services.'



Bury - arabist, explorer, Naval and Intelligence Officer

Bury's tuberculosis worsened over the summer and, by the end of 1916, he was confined to working ashore, and was given by his doctor just months to live. Placed on convalescent leave in Cairo under the care of his devoted wife, he insisted on helping the Arab Bureau for the duration of the war. In 1919 Bury and his wife went to live in Helwan, a suburb of Cairo near the ruins of ancient Memphis. He continued his remarkable studies of the Arab world, which culminated in the publication of *Pan-Islam* in late 1919. Containing his essays on contemporary Arab feeling towards the West, *Pan-Islam* makes uncomfortable reading today. Extracts include:

'The two great divisions of Islam are represented in force - the orthodox Sunnis on the littoral plain and far inland along the upland deserts, while the highlanders among the lofty fertile ranges separating these two areas and forming the backbone of the country follow the Shiah schism, being Zeidis, which of all the schismatic sects approaches most nearly to orthodox Islam and regards Mecca as its pilgrim-centre. The feeling between these two religious divisions may be compared with that existing between Anglicans and Catholics.'

'If Turkey is allowed to remain in Europe at all it will be on sufferance. The Young Turks were given every chance to consolidate their national aspirations and have achieved national suicide - a nation gets the rulers it deserves and must answer for their acts.'

'What is the use of talking about a League of Nations and the self-decision of small States if we still seek to impose our religious views on people who do not want them and encroach on the borders of other creeds? Are other people's spiritual affairs of no account, or do we arrogate to ourselves a monopoly of such matters? Both positions are untenable.'

The tuberculosis killed Bury, at the age of 46, on 23 September 1920. He is buried at the Cairo New British Protestant Cemetery, Grave 15; sold with copied research, roll entitlement, *London Gazette* citation, a copy of his seminal work *Pan-Islam* (1919), and a copy of Bertram Thomas' *Arabia Felix* (1932), in which T. E. Lawrence reveres Bury as a 'Master Arabian'.

Recommended reading:

Johnson-Allen, J., *T. E. Lawrence and the Red Sea Patrol* (Barnsely, 2015).
 Thomas, B., *Arabia Felix: Across the Empty Quarter of Arabia* (London, 1932).
 Wemyss, Lady Wester, *The Life and Letters of Lord Wester Wemyss, Admiral of the Fleet* (London, 1935).
 Wyman Bury, G., *The Land of Uz* (London, 1911).
 Wyman Bury, G., *Arabia Infelix* (London, 1915).
 Wyman Bury, G., *Pan-Islam* (London, 1919).



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565

A fine Great War 'Serbian Evacuation' D.S.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant A. Adams, Royal Naval Reserve, who helped to rescue troops from the *Principe Umberto* which struck a mine and broke in two off Linguetta in December 1915

Having then survived the wreck of the *Manzanita* in the Adriatic, he went on to lend valuable service in Q-Ships, gaining a 'mention' for his part in the gallant last stand made by the *Chagford* in a protracted action in the North Atlantic in August 1917



Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1916, in its *Garrard, London* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. Adams, R.N.R.), in its card box of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. Adams, R.N.R.), the last also in its card box of issue; **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Military Division, Fifth Class breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its case of issue, *minor enamel loss to reverse of last, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (5)

£1,200-1,500

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 14 July 1916:

'For services in connection with the evacuation of the Serbian Army and Italian troops from Darazzo, Dec. 1915 - Feb. 1916.'

His service record notes:

'Went to assistance of transport Re: *Umberto*, when mined on 4/12/15 and by his prompt and courageous action was instrumental in saving many lives.'

Serbian Order of the White Eagle, Fifth Class with Swords *London Gazette* 1 March 1917.

Arnaud Adams was born at Stockton-on-Tees, County Durham, on 27 November 1891. A merchant seaman by profession, he served aboard the cargo ship *Merchant Prince* which specialised in trade between the United Kingdom and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Commissioned in the Royal Naval Reserve in December 1914, he served briefly aboard the *Admirable* in the Adriatic, before returning to England to an appointment in the *Dreel Castle* in February 1915. The *Dreel Castle* was a drifter which later became tender for the Auxiliary Patrol Base at Falmouth, Cornwall.

Re-joining *Admirable* in the Mediterranean later in the same year, Adams was involved in the rescue of Italian and Serbian troops from the stricken *Principe Umberto* on 4 December 1915, when she struck a mine laid by the German submarine *UC-14*; according to contemporary accounts the *Principe Umberto* broke into two sections within 15 minutes and 94 people drowned. Remaining likewise employed in the evacuation of Serbian and Italian troops from Durazzo until the new year, Adams was awarded the D.S.C.

Discharged to Fort St. Angelo at Birgu, Malta, Adams next joined the former Lowestoft drifter *Manzanita*; she had earlier been employed as a tender in the Adriatic and had been the base ship for the Otranto Barrage at Brindisi. In September 1916, the British drifters transferred their base to Taranto, and whilst on passage the *Manzanita* ran aground on the Ugenti Rocks outside Bari. Badly damaged, she was written off as a wreck. Adams consequently joined the *Queen* at Taranto, which ship was in the process of refitting as a depot ship for the personnel of the Adriatic anti-submarine net barrage.

Q-Ships

On 18 June 1917, Adams returned to active duty with a posting to the 2,905-ton steamship *Bracondale* which had been in the employment of the Admiralty until spring 1917 as a collier. Converted into a 'useful Q-ship', she was re-commissioned in April and renamed the *Chagford*; she was fitted out at Devonport with a 4-inch gun, two 12-pounders and a pair of torpedo tubes.

Commanded by Lieutenant D. G. Jeffrey, R.N.R., she proceeded to Falmouth and thence to the naval base at Buncrana, on Lough Swilly, County Donegal, where she is described as quickly 'looking for business' (*Bayly's War: The Battle for the Western Approaches in the First World War*, refers). At 4.10 a.m. on 5 August 1917, roughly 120 miles equidistant from Northern Ireland and the west coast of Scotland, *Chagford* did indeed find 'business'. E. Keble Chatterton's *Q-ships and Their Story* takes up the story:

'At the time mentioned she (*Chagford*) was herself torpedoed just below the bridge, and in this one explosion was caused very great injury: for it disabled both her torpedo tubes and her 4-inch gun; it shattered the boats on the starboard side as well as the Captain's cabin and chart room. In addition, it also wrecked all the voice-pipe connections to the torpedo tubes and guns, and it flooded the engine-room and put the engines out of commission, killing one of the crew.'

Jeffery sent away the 'abandon *Chagford*' party, consisting of a 'lifeboat, dinghy and a barrel raft', but just as the boats were getting away, a submarine surfaced on the starboard side 800 yards away. Jeffery immediately ordered 'open fire' at the top of his voice and both 12-pounders and the Lewis guns opened-up, several direct hits being observed. The submarine then dived and at 4.40 am she fired a second torpedo at *Chagford* which hit the ship abaft the bridge on the starboard side.

From the time the first torpedo had hit, the enemy realised that *Chagford* was a warship, for the 4-inch gun and torpedo tubes had been made visible, and now that the ship had been torpedoed for a second time, Lieutenant Jeffrey decided to recall his decoy boats so that the ship might genuinely be abandoned. Leaving a skeleton crew of six, the boats were accordingly filled, just before the enemy fired a third torpedo which struck again the starboard side. According to Keble Chatterton:

'Here was another doomed ship rolling about in the Atlantic without her crew, and only a gallant handful of British seamanhood still standing by with but a shred of hope. To accentuate their suspense, periscopes were several times seen and from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. a submarine frequently appeared on the surface at long range.'

That evening, Lieutenant Jeffrey, fearing boarding, placed the Lewis guns in position and 'served out rifles and bayonets to all'; by midnight the prospect of defending her lay in tatters, much like her hull, for the *Chagford* had been split from side to side and was sinking fast. Taking to a small launch, they left her to the deep and were picked up the next morning by H.M. Trawler *Saxon*. Difficult as the encounter had been, *Chagford* had done real service; the *U-44* could not submerge for a sustained period of time or to any great depth. On 12 August she was shelled and then rammed by the *Oracle* off the coast of Norway. The loss of *Chagford* had been avenged.

For his gallant role in leading the decoy party, Adams was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 17 November 1917), his service record noting: 'Showed exceptionally good judgement in setting sail and getting away from ship after she was torpedoed on the 8 (sic) August 1917'.



In September 1917, Adams was given command of the former British freighter *Arvonian*, then converting for use as a Q-Ship. Having assisted in her fitting out and trials, he handed her over to the United States Navy.

In February 1918, Adams was posted to the Q-Ship *Pargust*. One of the most famous decoy ships of the war; she had undergone extensive repairs following her last memorable action with the *UC-29* in the summer of 1917. In May 1918, the *Pargust* transferred to Gibraltar where she joined a special service force for patrol work in the Mid-Atlantic and western Mediterranean.

Adams was demobilised in August 1919 and likely returned home to 22 Baker Street, Middlesbrough, with his new wife Lilian Moore; they had been married at the Parish Church, Falmouth, on 6 September 1917 - less than a month after his *Chagford* adventure.

Sold with the recipient's original M.I.D. certificate, in the name of 'Lieutenant Arnaud Adams, D.S.C., R.N.R.', dated 17 November 1917; together with a letter from the Serbian Legation, informing Adams at Devonport that they are now in receipt of his Order, dated 30 August 1917; large Diploma Certificate of the 5th Class of the Serbian Order of the White Eagle, and related forwarding letter from the Admiralty, dated 17 December 1921.

566 An outstanding - and excessively rare - Fleet Air Arm Squadron C.O.'s Malta convoy D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Commander J. Sholto Douglas, Royal Navy, late Royal Air Force

A pre-war pilot in the R.A.F., who witnessed active service on the North-West Frontier and in the Mohmand operations of 1933, he transferred to the Fleet Air Arm on the eve of the renewal of hostilities

Appointed to the command of No. 807 Squadron in September 1940, he went on to serve with the distinction aboard the carrier *Ark Royal* - from April 1941 up until her subsequent loss off Gibraltar - a period of operations encompassing the famous *Bismarck* action and crucial Malta convoy work

During one such convoy on 23 July 1941 - Operation "Substance" - Sholto Douglas claimed a 'probable' S. 79 and damaged another but was himself hit and compelled to ditch in the sea. It was but one chapter in a heavily contested passage to Malta, a chapter in which the Fleet Air Arm gained wide approbation: a fellow pilot operating from the 'Ark' - Lieutenant (A.) A. T. J. Kindersley, R.N. - was recommended for a posthumous V.C. in the same operations



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1941'; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933 (F./O. J. S. Douglas, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, together with F.A.A. uniform bullion 'Wings' (3), *generally good very fine* (11)

£3,500-4,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 November 1941:

'For courage and resolution in Mediterranean waters.'

The original recommendation states:

'He repeatedly - and by himself - attacked a formation of five S. 79 aircraft, probably shooting down one and damaging another, which dropped from the formation and was finally shot down by another Fulmar.

He carried out seven attacks on the enemy, forcing some of them to jettison their bombs. Eventually his own aircraft was damaged and he was forced to break off and to land in the sea.'

James Sholto Douglas, a scion of the famous Douglas family of Morton Castle in Dumfries - today the property of the Duke of Buccleuch - entered the Royal Air Force as a Cadet in the mid-1920s and was commissioned Pilot Officer in December 1928.

Advanced to Flying Officer in July 1930, he was posted to No. 20 Squadron and quickly witnessed active service on the North-West Frontier, operating in Wapitis out of Peshawar; the Squadron's O.R.B. bears testament to a constant flurry of sorties, both of a reconnaissance and bombing nature, and notes resultant damage sustained by rebel rifle fire. Two years later, Sholto Douglas was back in action during the Mohmand operations of 1933: he thereby became one of just six R.A.F. officers to qualify for this combination of clasps.

Having then gained advancement to Flight Lieutenant in late 1937, he transferred to the Fleet Air Arm in February 1939 and joined No. 822 Torpedo Squadron in the carrier H.M.S. *Courageous*.

Naval Wings

In September 1940, in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, Sholto Douglas assumed command of No. 807 Squadron, and he remained actively employed in the same capacity until November 1941.

The newly formed squadron - motto 'Ready To Strike In All Directions' - was equipped with Fairy Fulmars and initially joined H.M.S. *Pegasus* for catapult fighter duties in early 1941. It subsequently transferred to the *Furious* on convoy duties and, in April 1941, after re-equipping with Fulmar IIs, it joined *Ark Royal* for Malta convoy duties. Sholto Douglas's tenure of command in the period leading up to *Ark Royal*'s loss in November 1941 was marked by considerable action, not least in Operations "Substance" and "Halberd" in July and September, during which 15 enemy aircraft were destroyed, another probably destroyed and four others damaged.

Operation "Tiger"

First up, however, was 807's part in Operation "Tiger" in May 1941, when *Ark Royal* accompanied a convoy supported by ships from Force 'H' from Gibraltar to Alexandria. Two days after departing the Rock, on 8 May, the convoy came under sustained attack. Sholto Douglas - with Petty Officer Nuttall as his Observer - led 807's Red section into the fray and shot-up two Me. 110s, one of which was seen to go down in the clouds. He, in turn, received hits on the leading edges of his Fulmar's mainplanes and in the hydraulic system.

Over the course of the day, 12 of *Ark Royal*'s Fulmars - the maximum number available - drove off over 50 enemy aircraft. One Fulmar was lost with its crew during the initial attack; another was destroyed but the aircrew recovered, while several others were damaged. Consequently, only seven were able to face the main Luftwaffe force of 34 aircraft, while an attack just before dark was driven off by two aircraft and heavy fire from the ships. The convoy survived without serious damage but *Ark Royal* underwent another aerial attack on 12 May, during her return to Gibraltar.

Later in May - in Operation "Splice" - she and her fellow carrier *Furious* undertook a vital mission to deliver Hurricanes to Malta. In total 48 aircraft were flown off the two carriers on the 21st and all of them safely reached their destination.

Later still, at the end of the month, the 'Ark' was called away in pursuit of the *Bismarck*. Her part in that memorable operation -and that of her gallant aircrew - proved to be crucial, one of her Swordfish inflicting a fatal wound on the enemy battleship. Although the Fulmars of 807 Squadron were not called to action, Sholto Douglas no doubt shared in the trials and tribulations of his fellow F.A.A. aircrew.

Operation "Substance" - immediate D.S.O.

In July 1941, Sholto Douglas and his aircrew faced further strife, *Ark Royal* having been assigned to the defence of another crucial Malta convoy, codenamed Operation "Substance". Once more in the company of Force 'H', *Ark Royal* departed Gibraltar at 0340 hours on the 21st, some 70 minutes

late due to a low-lying fog. On Wednesday the 23rd, as the convoy sailed south of Sardinia, the Regia Aeronautica and Luftwaffe commenced a spate of determined attacks. *Ark Royal's* captain's report states:

'R.D.F. reports at 0914 hours started giving notice of a large formation approaching from the north-east, working round to the eastward, so at 0927 hours more fighters were flown off. A high-level bombing attack from 12,000 feet developed which was successfully intercepted by our fighters about 22' off. The enemy consisted of S. 79s in two formations, one of five and one of four, and all our fighters got in their attacks, Lieutenant-Commander [Sholto] Douglas leading the first attack, Lieutenant Hallett the next, a head-on attack, and Lieutenant Lewin beam and quarter attacks. As a result of these attacks two enemy aircraft were shot down definitely and one probably, with at least one other damaged casualties to our own aircraft in the battle with the bombers were three shot down, but the crews were rescued. Another fighter crashed into the barrier on returning to land-on.'

In a separate onslaught, synchronised with the above attack, seven Italian bombers came in low and inflicted significant damage on the cruiser *Manchester* and the destroyer *Fearless*. The former had to turn for Gibraltar and the latter - at length - was evacuated and sunk by our own gunfire. Yet the gallant actions of Sholto Douglas and his fellow Fulmar aircrew in 807 Squadron allowed the convoy to reach the Skerki Channel by late afternoon.

As confirmed by the recommendation for his immediate D.S.O., Sholto Douglas carried out seven attacks on the enemy formation and himself probably accounted for one of the S. 79s, in addition to damaging another; the latter dropped away from its formation and was finished off by Lieutenant (A.) N. G. Hallett. But with his own aircraft hit and badly damaged by return fire, Sholto Douglas had to undertake the unenviable task of enacting a ditching in the sea. He emerged unscathed and was fortunate to be picked-up.

The Fulmars of 807 Squadron were back in action on the 25th, operating alongside their comrades in 808 Squadron. By close of play the combined strength of the squadrons was reduced to 12 serviceable aircraft; the loss in personnel amounted to two Fulmar crews, another four crews having been rescued from the drink. Among the lost was Lieutenant Alistair Kindersley, R.N., who had flown in the Battle of Britain, and his T.A.G., Acting Petty Officer (A.) Frederick Barnes. Kindersley was recommended for a posthumous V.C. but the Second Sea Lord reduced the award to a mention in despatches.

Loss of the 'Ark'

Having in the interim lent equally valuable service during Operation "Halberd" in September - the last convoy to reach Malta that year - Sholto Douglas was still serving aboard the 'Ark' at the time of her loss on 10 November 1941. On that date the carrier was returning to Gibraltar after delivering further aircraft to Malta, when, at 1540 hours, she was struck amidships by a torpedo delivered by the *U-81*. The explosion caused *Ark Royal* to shake, hurled loaded torpedo-bombers into the air and killed Able Seaman Edward Mitchell. The resultant 130-by-30-foot hole in the ship's starboard side and keel proved fatal.

Immediately after the torpedo strike, Captain Maund ordered the engines to full stop, but discovered that communications were down and had to send a runner to the engine room. The ship's continued motion enlarged the hole in the hull, and by the time *Ark Royal* stopped she had taken on a great deal of water and begun to list to starboard, reaching 18° from centre within 20 minutes.

Given the previous fate of the carriers *Courageous* and *Glorious*, which had both sunk rapidly with heavy loss of life, Maund gave the order to abandon ship. The crew were assembled on the flight deck to determine who would remain on board to try to save the ship while *Legion* came alongside to take off the rest. As a result, comprehensive damage control measures were not initiated until 49 minutes after the attack; the flooding spread unchecked, exacerbated by covers and hatches left open during evacuation of the lower decks.

Subsequent attempts to take the carrier in tow and save her failed, her list eventually reaching 27°. By 0430 hours her complement had been evacuated to *Legion* and, with the exception of Mitchell, there were no further fatalities. The 1,487 officers and crew were transported to Gibraltar.

The carrier's list eventually reached 45° and she capsized and sank at 0619 hours on 14 November.



The stricken *Ark*

Witnesses reported the ship rolling to 90°, where she remained for three minutes before inverting. *Ark Royal* then broke in two, the aft sinking within a couple of minutes, followed by the bow.

Subsequent career

Sholto Douglas's much depleted command next joined the carrier *Argus* at Gibraltar, from whence it carried out numerous recce. flights over Casablanca, Cape Santa Maria and Malilla; he was compelled to make a forced-landing in his Fulmar at Cluminzata in neutral Portugal in November 1941; he and his observer - Lieutenant (A.) A. Greogory, R.N. - were briefly interned.

Having been promoted to Commander (A.) in June 1942, Sholto Douglas was appointed C.O. to a succession of R.N.A.S. bases, namely *Gannet* in May 1943, *Goldcrest*, in August 1946, *Falcon* in Malta in December 1948 and *Merlin* in October 1950. His final appointment was with the Naval Air Warfare Division at the Admiralty in the early 1950s. The Commander died in November 1981.

Please see Lot 782 for the recipient's miniature dress medals.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 567 'On 24 February 1944, while in action with the enemy in the Straits of Gibraltar, I was exposed to shell blast when a 4.7-inch gun, depressed to fullest extent, fired at a surfaced U-Boat; the shell hit the port after D.C. davit and exploded within three feet of my head. Following this I was deaf and was admitted to the Military Hospital at Gibraltar.'

High drama aboard the destroyer H.M.S. *Anthony*, as described in a medical submission made by Gunner (T.) E. C. Goffe, R.N., in March 1944; he was awarded the D.S.C.

A fine Second World War anti-U-boat operations D.S.C. group of ten awarded to Gunner (T.) E. C. Goffe, Royal Navy

His wartime career commenced in the destroyer H.M.S. *Douglas*, in which capacity he witnessed the heavily contested North Atlantic convoy HX-121 in April 1941, when *Douglas* depth-charged and sunk the *U-65*

Having then lent valuable service on the Arctic run - including *P.Q. 17* - Goffe attained the rare accolade of 'Gunner (T.), R.N.' and won his D.S.C. for the destruction of the *U-761* off Gibraltar in February 1944, on which occasion, as cited above, he suffered perforated ear drums



Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., hallmarks for London 1943, the reverse officially dated '1944' and privately engraved, 'E. C. Goffe', with its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 102771 E. C. Goffe, P.O., H.M.S. *Vernon*), *generally good very fine* (10)

£2,400-2,800

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 13 June 1944:

'For courage and skill in H.M. Ships *Anthony* and *Exmoor* in actions with U-boats.'

The original recommendation states:

'For zeal, devotion to duty and presence of mind when, after being dazed by the near explosion of an H.E. shell, he rallied the depth charge personnel who were all affected by the explosion, and successfully reloaded the depth charges, meanwhile directing Able Seaman Balch and Leading Seaman Brown to render safe the depth charges which had been damaged by shell splinters.'



Eric Clarence Goffe was born at Little Kingsmill, Wycombe, Buckinghamshire on 23 August 1904 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in June 1921. He gained steady advancement, being appointed Petty Officer and awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in July 1937.

The outbreak of hostilities in September 1939 found him serving as a Chief Petty Officer in the destroyer H.M.S. *Douglas*, in which capacity he was quickly employed on anti-U-boat operations; in the very same month *Douglas* recovered survivors from the S.S. *Tafna*, a victim of the *U-37*. In the new year - on 21 January - *Douglas* was back in action in the defence of Gibraltar-bound convoy OG. 15F, when she attacked and damaged the *U-44*. Having then made a valuable contribution to diversionary work undertaken by Force H, she returned to duties in the Home Fleet.

In April 1941 - and having been transferred to the 2nd Escort Group in Western Approaches command - *Douglas* was heavily engaged in support of convoy HX. 121, and she depth-charged and sank the *U-65*, south-east of Iceland, on the 28th. Then in June 1942, she was nominated for support in the passage of convoys PQ. 17 and QP. 13, the outcome of the former requiring little explanation here; on 4 July the former convoy was scattered on Admiralty orders, with terrible consequences.

In October 1943, whilst employed at torpedo establishment *Vernon*, Goffe was appointed a Temporary Acting Gunner (T.), R.N., and it was in the same rank that he went on to win his D.S.C. for gallant services in the destroyer H.M.S. *Anthony* on the occasion of the destruction of the *U-761* off Gibraltar on 24 February 1944, a confirmed 'kill' enacted with the assistance of her consort, H.M.S. *Wishart*. The U-Boat - which had been located by use of Coastal Command aircraft fitted with Magnetic Anomaly Detector (M.A.D.) equipment - was scuttled in the Strait of Gibraltar, north of Tangier, with a loss of nine dead.

Goffe, as stated, suffered perforated ear drums on the same occasion - but kept his depth-charge team rallied and in action - and was awarded the D.S.C. His injuries, however, prevented him from seeing further active service and he was invalided and placed on the Retired List as a 'Gunner (T.), R.N.' in July 1948. He died in Sutton, Surrey in August 1999.



Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, including:

- (i)
Admiralty letter of notification for the award of the recipient's D.S.C., dated in June 1944, together with a congratulatory Naval Message; and copies of *The Hampshire Telegraph & Post*, 16 June 1944, announcing the recipient's award of the D.S.C., and *The Naval Chronicle*, 25 May 1945, with a front-page photograph of him, and family, outside Buckingham Palace on his investiture day.
- (ii)
Admiralty campaign medal forwarding slip and Under-Secretary of State for Defence forwarding slip for the Arctic Star.
- (iii)
Lord Commissioners' of the Admiralty 'Certificate for Wounds and Hurts', dated 14 March 1944, in respect of the above cited action against the *U-761* off Gibraltar on 24 February 1944: 'Ruptured tympanic membrane of left & right ears. Result of blast when in action.'
- (iv)
A selection of career photographs, including wartime scenes and portraits.
- (v)
A contemporary copy of statements of reference issued by made by senior officers at H.M.S. *Vigilant* in the period 1945-48, the whole widely praising the recipient's record as an instructor in the same period.
- (vi)
A typed carbon copy of the recipient's medical history, circa 1949, including the above cited statement made by the recipient following his D.S.C.-winning exploits in H.M.S. *Anthony*. He was compelled to make an appeal at an Admiralty medical board, owing to 'the extreme inconvenience and misery caused by my deafness in everyday life and the loss in pay and pension through being invalided from the Royal Navy.'
- (vii)
Admiralty letter of appreciation on the recipient's retirement in July 1948, together with a Ministry of Pensions letter forwarding him the 'King's Badge' for those disabled as a result of war service, this dated 3 July 1948.

x568 **An unattributable Second World War 1940 operations D.S.C. group of six**

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1940', hallmarks for London 1940; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£700-900

569 *'The sea had now increased considerably and the boats were only able to make 13 knots: after one hours' steaming speed had to be reduced to 8 knots. It was found that M.T.B. 266 was making water fast in the Engine Room and after compartment, and constant bailing was required to keep the water under control. The leaks were apparently due to the boat's back breaking and the side and bottom planking opening out. When daylight came the whole of the after deck could be seen to sag about five or six inches every time the boat crossed a swell ...'*

Lieutenant R. R. Smith, 266's C.O., recounts how his boat was fortunate to make port after a classic Coastal Forces night action against an enemy convoy in March 1943; the enemy convoy was less fortunate, all three ships being sunk.

A fine Second World War Coastal Forces immediate D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Motor Mechanic R. L. Capindale, Royal Navy, who 'saved the day' in getting *M.T.B.* 266 clear of enemy fire in a hotly contested action off Cape Zebib on the night of 31 March 1943



Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (MX. 120377 R. L. Capindale, Mtr. Mech.), impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, mounted court-style as worn, *bruise over second initial on the first, otherwise extremely fine* (7)

£1,200-1,400

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 July 1943:

'For bravery in skilful and determined attacks on enemy shipping in the Mediterranean made from light coastal craft and from the air.'

Then original recommendation states:

'For an attack by *M.T.B.s* 266 and 315 on a heavily escorted enemy convoy off Cape Zebib; as a result of the attack two of the three enemy ships in the convoy were sunk.'

Motor Mechanic Capindale, by displaying coolness in an emergency and by getting the centre engine started quickly, contributed largely to the safe withdrawal of *M.T.B.* 266 from the scene of action. He has always been untiring in his work of keeping his engines in running order and it is due to his work that no engine failures have occurred at sea.'

Robert Leonard Capindale was decorated for his gallantry as a Motor Mechanic in *M.T.B. 266* in a classic Coastal Forces hit-and-run attack on a heavily defended enemy convoy off Cape Zebib on the night of 31 March-1 April 1943. All three enemy ships in the convoy were sunk, two by *M.T.B.s 266* and *315*, and the third by a Fleet Air Arm torpedo strike; the protective screen was formidable, comprising an Italian corvette and four Italian torpedo boats, and three German Submarine-chasers.

M.T.B. 266 was operating out of Algiers in the 10th M.T.B. Flotilla at the time and was commanded by Lieutenant R. R. Smith, R.N.V.R.; she had arrived at Mosquito, the Coastal Forces base at Alexandria, back in March 1942 and seen much action in the interim, including an attempt to land troops in the ill-fated Tobruk raid Operation "Agreement".

Of events on the night of 31 March 1943, *266's* C.O., Lieutenant R. R. Smith, R.N.V.R., takes up the story:

'I started engines and commenced to close the enemy at slow speed for a silent attack. The night was very dark, and visibility was further reduced by a slight haze and the spray caused by heavy seas. It was extremely difficult to distinguish at first between merchant ships and their escort. I finally identified two destroyers and a number of E-Boats [in fact Italian torpedo boats] sweeping close ahead of three merchant ships; I reduced speed to allow this screen to pass ahead of me. Speed was then increased to carry out a torpedo attack on the second ship in the convoy.

At 0005 two torpedoes were fired at this ship. One of the escort and one merchant ship then opened fire and I turned away and, proceeding at high speed, ran across the bows of the third merchant ship which *M.T.B. 315* was attacking. I observed one of my torpedoes explode between the bridge and the funnel of the merchant ship and it is probable that the second was also a hit, as the ship sank very quickly; *315* running through the survivors about two minutes later.

M.T.B. 315 observed the first torpedo hit the enemy's port side, just abaft the foremast; he then crossed under the enemy's stern and fired from the enemy's starboard beam. A further explosion resulted and when this subsided the ship had completely disappeared. I attempted to close the destroyer on the starboard quarter of the convoy to attack her with depth charges, but the destroyer opened fire whilst I was still some distance away and I then turned away and passed between the after screen without sustaining any damage.

M.T.B. 315 disengaged ahead of this destroyer on the starboard quarter and, steering due North came under accurate fire from the destroyers and E-Boats. *315* sustained superficial damage and one slight casualty. The boats reformed in position off Cani Rocks and course was set for Bone.'

As cited above, *266's* adventures were not yet over, heavy seas causing her to break her back.

Following this gallant foray - for which Capindale received his D.S.M. - *266* participated in the Sicily landings and in some memorable action in the Aegean; by then she was under the command of Lieutenant J. N. Broad, R.N.Z.V.R., and it is possible Capindale shared in these operations.

His D.S.M. recommendation states that he had transferred to Coastal Forces from the Fleet Air Arm (F/X. 83756); sold with copied research.

x570

An Impressive Second World War anti-U-boat operations D.S.M. group of eleven to Petty Officer Telegraphist J. R. Melrose, Royal Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (P.O. Tel. J.R. Melrose. P/J62858); British War and Victory Medals (J.62858 J.Melrose. B.Tel. R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, G.V.I.R., 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (J.62858. J.R. Melrose. L.Tel. R.N.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Naval L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (J.62858 J.R. Melrose. L.Tel. H.M.S. Greenwich.), *the BWM and VM very fine, the remainder better and a fine combination of awards* (11)

£1,000-1,500

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

James Russell Melrose was born at Fauldhouse, Linlithgow on 21 July 1901 and joined the Royal Navy as Boy Telegraphist during November 1916. Having seen appointments ashore at *Ganges* and *Dolphin*, he served in H.M.S. *Topaze* from March 1918-October 1919, and afterwards in the cruiser *Castor*. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1934, Melrose witnessed further active service off Palestine.



Posted to the Signalling School at Portsmouth in October 1940, Melrose returned to sea in the destroyer *Blencathra* in the following month and remained similarly employed until August 1945. During this period she sustained damage whilst intercepting the German merchant raider *Michael* in March 1942, before suffering further damage from enemy aircraft in June 1942.

She later lent valuable service in Operations “Husky”, “Avalanche” and “Shingle”, in which latter - on 9 March 1944 - *Blencathra* played a notable role in the depth-charge attack that led to the scuttling of *U-540* in the Tyrrhenian Sea. At the end of the same month - on the 29th - she again participated in a successful action, this time assisting in the pursuit, illumination and destruction by gunfire of the *U-223*. Here, then, the probable actions for which Melrose won his D.S.M.

Blencathra was back in action off Utah beach on 8 June 1944 and remained in Home Waters until the end of the War; Melrose, meanwhile, received his D.S.M. at an investiture held in October 1944. Sold with original Admiralty letter relating to the award of the D.S.M. and Coronation Medal 1953 certificate, together with copied service records and research.

571

An unusual lifesaving pair to Dr. E. S. Pattison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., whose gallant deeds encompassed service as a Surgeon in the British National Aid Society in Bulgaria and Romania during the Turko-Russian War of 1877-78

Royal Humane Society, small bronze medal (successful) (Edward Seton Pattison Esqre. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. 29th. May 1880.); Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Star, Knight, Military Division, marked ‘Resch’ (Joseph Resch, Bucharest) on the arm at 6 o’clock, *hairline cracks and repair to blue enamel, very fine and better* (2)

£200-300

Royal Humane Society Case No. 21,225:

‘E. S. Pattison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., at great personal risk, jumped overboard from the S.S. “Liguria,” and rescued W. Jackson from drowning at sea off the Island of St. Vincent, on the 29th May, 1880. Drs. Pattison and Law attended.’

Edward Seton Pattison was born in 1855 and lived at 46 Walham Grove, London. He gained Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1879 whilst studying at Charing Cross Hospital, later becoming a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and a Licentiate in Midwifery in 1880. He held the posts of Assistant House Surgeon - and later House Surgeon - at Charing Cross Hospital, and became Surgeon to the British National Aid Society, Bulgaria and Romania, during the Turko-Russian War 1877-78.

Pattison was also Divisional Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police, Medical Officer at St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, a Fellow of the Medical Society of London and the British Gynaecological Society, and a Member of the B.M.A.

During his long and varied career, he testified at numerous Coroner's inquests including the death of a newly born girl at Fulham Market Garden and the passing of a woman in Fulham. He also gave evidence regarding the dangers of boracic acid on human health, when used in quantities sufficient to preserve clotted cream.

He died at the same hospital in which he had spent so much of his working life, Charing Cross Hospital, on 27 August 1924; sold with copied research, including extracts from the R.H.S.

x572

A rare and impressive Victorian Indian M.S.M. group of four awarded to Jemadar Mir Alam Khan, 17th Bengal Cavalry, late 1st Punjab Cavalry, who was dangerously wounded in the Second Afghan War

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Sowar Mir Alam Khan, 1st Punjab Cav.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (148 Dufdr. Mir Alam Khan, 17th Bl. Cavy.); China 1900, no clasp (Jemdr. Mir Alam Khan, 17th Bl. Lcrs.); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (148 Dufdr., 17th Bl. Cavy), *the first with later - unofficially - engraved naming, contact wear, edge bruising and polished, thus good fine or better* (4)

£600-700

Mir Alam Khan, a Pathan from the Hazara region, enlisted in the 1st Punjab Cavalry in March 1878. Appointed a Sowar, he quickly saw action in the Second Afghan War, being dangerously wounded by a gunshot to the chest at Patkao Shana on 1 July 1880 (Medal & clasp). Transferring to the 17th Bengal Cavalry during the course of 1885, he had risen to the rank of Duffadar by the time of receiving his Indian Army M.S.M. in 1896, one of just six such awards to the Regiment from that date until 1925.

Shortly afterwards, he witnessed active service on the Punjab Frontier and with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, just 14 men of the Regiment being detached for these duties between 1897-98 (Medal & 2 clasps). Then in October of the latter year, he went to China with Major Bower, who, in the rank of local Lieutenant-Colonel, raised a Chinese Battalion at Wei-Hei-Wei. Khan ended the campaign as a Kot Duffadar (Colour-Sergeant) and was awarded one of just two China Medals to his Regiment.

Commissioned as a Jemadar on the retirement of a comrade in December 1900, he was finally discharged in August 1905; see Ian McInnes' Indian Cavalry Regiment article in Coin and Medal News, January 1988, for further details and a group photograph including Jemadar Khan.

Sold with a copy of *The Star and Crescent, Being the Story of the 17th Cavalry from 1858 to 1922*, by Major F. C. C. Yeats-Brown (Copy No. 34, 'Printed for Private Circulation only'). Rare.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

573

'The loss of such a distinguished officer as Captain Kirkpatrick in such a trivial affair is deplorable. He had gone through the Staff College at Sandhurst with brilliant success, and also gained the Distinguished Service Order by gallantry under fire. Nor was he inexperienced in African adventure and exploration. Major MacDonald must have reposed entire confidence in the ill-fated officer, or he would not have entrusted to him the command of a detachment marching into what was, practically, a "terra incognita". The massacre shows once more that the tribes in the African interior should never be trusted for a moment, no matter how friendly they may appear. It is not that they treasure any particular hatred, racial or religious, against Europeans, but accustomed as they are to plunder and murder one another whenever the temptation presents itself, they cannot refrain from attacks on white men when a safe opportunity occurs.'

An excessively rare - and important - Uganda 1897-98 operations D.S.O. pair awarded to Captain R. T. Kirkpatrick, Leinster Regiment, attached Uganda Rifles, who was murdered by tribesmen in one of the last incidents in the 'Scramble for Africa' at the end of the 19th Century

As part of Major J. R. L. MacDonald's expedition to reach Fashoda - to deny northern Uganda to a fast approaching French column from Senegal under Jean-Baptiste Marchand - Kirkpatrick came under fire from his own mutinous Soudanese troops on nine occasions

Subsequently, in believing the natives of Nakwai to be a 'fairly peaceable people', his judgement got the better of him, the former slaughtering him and his loyal team of followers in no uncertain manner: 'he had one spear thrust right through his chest in the neighbourhood of his heart and another spear thrust deep into his chest.'



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, in case of issue; East and Central Africa 1897-99, 2 clasps, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (Captain R. T. Kirkpatrick. 1st. Leinster Regiment.), official correction to unit, nearly extremely fine (2)

£4,000-5,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 20 May 1898:

'In recognition of services during the recent operation in Uganda.'



Richard Trench Kirkpatrick was born on 25 September 1865, the fifth son of Alexander Richard Kirkpatrick and Katherine Louisa (née Trench) Kirkpatrick, of Donacomper, County Kildare, Ireland. Described as ‘a beautiful child, with bright clear open face, deep thoughtful looking eyes, and hair that made a sort of aureole round the head, gifted also with a goodness and sweetness of temper and disposition, such is rarely seen’, he was sent aged ten to East Sheen, a school of 120 boys, where his Master wrote of him as, ‘the best little boy he has ever had’. Transferring to Hutchinson’s House, Rugby School, in September 1879, he continued to flourish for the next five years, winning an Exhibition to Oxford. To his deep regret, this promising opportunity had to be turned down, on account of cost and a reduction of rents having told heavily upon his father’s means; he rather hurriedly decided upon entering the Army, with a view to serving in India and gaining pecuniary independence.

Having passed Sandhurst’s preliminary examinations with ‘unprecedented success’, Kirkpatrick passed out in July 1885, and, barely a year after leaving Rugby, was gazetted to the 109th (2nd Leinster) Regiment, which he joined at Fermoy on 29.9.1885. According to his mother, ‘he chafed at the inactivity of the life (in southern Ireland), and want of interest or real work for mind or body’; he was transferred to the other Battalion of his Regiment, the 100th, and set sail for Calcutta, India, in January 1888.

His first year was spent at Calcutta, where the damp heat tried his health but, in 1889, the Regiment moved to Agra, where Kirkpatrick ‘enjoyed the life and entered with zest into all the games and sports of the Country’. During two-month’s leave in the summer of 1892 in Kashmir, he bagged some fine specimens of heads and skins and, when the weather was poor, delighted in surrounding himself with books. It was about this time that an embryonic passion for exploration began to emerge, leading to him becoming a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1897. It was, however, a time of sadness, the loss of a much-loved father leading to a period of deep grief, but also a deeper application to work; he passed the higher grade courses in both Hindustani and Persian and returned home to Donacomper in 1893, after five years and five months in India.

Gazetted Captain, Kirkpatrick entered Staff College in January 1894 and continued to flourish, spending his periods of leave in Ireland, with the exception of one which he spent abroad studying the battlefields of the Franco-Prussian War. In July, he went to London with his sister and two brothers, for the wedding of his brother Ivone to the Honourable Mary Hardinge; the following year he stood as Godfather to their first child, Queen Victoria being among one of the Godmothers. Passing out in December 1895, he rejoined his regiment at Tipperary, but, not caring for soldiering at home, was much pleased when, early in 1897, he was appointed to the Uganda Rifles. His departure was delayed until the summer due to an accident which laid him up for several weeks, but the Foreign Office kept open the position; ‘he bade what was to be a final adieu to all he held most dear on earth, and left England in June 1897’.

The "Rolling Rewa"

Despite the reputation of his ship, the journey through the Mediterranean was, with one exception, a 'perfect delight' - no motion, no throbbing, gliding softly over a Summer sea:

'It is the lotus-eaters life, idle and lazy; you get up at 6 - spend the day sitting about the deck doing nothing in particular'. At Aden on 30 June, his mood changed following a period of rough weather:

'The ship is very small - 1100 tons - and not too clean so I took a dose of your bromide to-day and shall again before starting to-morrow.'

Arriving at Mombassa, Kirkpatrick found it impossible to form a caravan with which to proceed to Uganda as Major MacDonald had engaged every available porter for the immense caravan which he was forming for his 'Exploration Expedition'; as their roads lay together, MacDonald asked Kirkpatrick to join them - a gesture which the younger man gladly accepted. According to Kirkpatrick's mother, 'He was afterwards appointed as part of a Military escort to this MacDonald Expedition, and accompanied it to the end.'

First experiences of African travel - a nasty prang, a close encounter and some lightning

'I left Mombassa by rail a week ago with 120 porters for MacDonald's Expedition; they were on trucks piled up with rails and sleepers and I was in the brake van; it took us all day to do 55 miles. We had just left the station a few minutes after 6 o'clock when the train got out of hand, running down a steep gradient; the line is intended for 20 miles an hour; I estimated the pace at 50. The engine ran off the rails; and the trucks were turned over, the men being buried under sleepers and rails; I escaped with a slight bump on the head. Three men were killed and about 12 severely injured; it was like a night-mare trying to get the injured out; I did not know any Swahili and the men were too scared to do anything themselves and thought only of saving themselves. It was quite dark too.'

Reaching the Voi River, Kirkpatrick was informed of his new role to join the Soudanese on MacDonald's Expedition, survey the upper course of the Juba River, and delimit the spheres of interest. To begin with, all went well, but in mid-August 1897, MacDonald got laid up with fever and dysentery at Kibwezi and the caravan was halted. It was an opportunity to return to the hunt:

'Meanwhile, the other (Rhinoceros) was staring hard at me and looked like charging; if he would have gone off I'd have let him go, as one is enough to supply all the men with meat, but, as he seemed to mean fighting I thought I had better have first blow; he charged at once, and when he was about 10 yards off I dodged. Hitherto I'd been hunting, now I saw the other side of the game, for he turned after me as a terrier follows a rat.'

Back on track, the Expedition entered the Rift Valley in September 1897, and consistent with their bad luck and the harsh climate, further complications would strike the caravan :a terrible thunderstorm came on whilst I was on top (of the hills bounding the centre of the Valley) and drenched me; one of the porters was struck by lightning and killed, and it was a rather unpleasant experience altogether.'

Mutiny: 'We have had a very anxious time - the Soudanese, 3 companies in all, bolted!'

At Mermia, on 9 October 1897, the Soudanese troops mutinied and made for the Ravine Station where they went into camp. Kirkpatrick followed and, together with another European Officer, Fielding, and half a company of 'loyal' troops, endeavoured to get the Soudanese to lay down their arms:

'After warning them several times, I ordered Fielding to open fire. His men fired certainly, but not in the direction of the Mutineers - after 3 volleys I saw that they could not be trusted to fight seriously and stopped the firing. The mutineers mostly ran away, but a few lay down and fired back about 20 or 30 shots; one had a fairly steady shot at me and put his bullet just over my head.'

Joined by MacDonald, there followed a series of bitter skirmishes where the Europeans and remaining troops were heavily outnumbered and vulnerable:

'We have 6 Europeans and 17 Sikhs with 2 Maxims, about 150 armed porters who don't know how to load or fire a rifle and are not fighting men, and about 30 Soudanese who are probably ready to desert. I think we are almost bound to attack them, as if allowed to go on to Uganda they could raise the garrisons there.' Kirkpatrick decided it was an appropriate time to write his will:

'As Sir Lucius O'Trigger says, "There's no being shot at without a little risk.'"

The Soudanese are coming!

As a grey dawn broke on 19 October 1897, Kirkpatrick was awoken by his servant:

‘I felt inclined to say “Let them come and do what they like, only let me sleep”, but jumped up and ran out half dressed with my rifle and revolver.’

Suddenly a heavy fire erupted a few yards to the right. In panic, the porters ran to their tents and Kirkpatrick was forced to get them out and draw them up in fair order across the top of a hill covering the left flank:

‘I then went down to an ant heap where the Soudanese were within 50 yards of our line and firing heavily; 14 men were killed and wounded close to this ant heap, of whom three were Europeans. The doctor and I lay down on it and kept them back by our fire; it was very warm work and the bullets kept throwing up dust in our faces.’

MacDonald sent up a Maxim, which jammed after a few minutes:

‘He put it right, whilst I sat down beside it to keep down the Soudanese fire. Two Europeans and a Maxim of course drew it terribly. After he had gone I remained sitting by the Maxim. The Sikh working it filled me with admiration; the bullets were striking the gun and ground round in every direction; and sitting on the firing seat he was higher than anyone else. He never moved a muscle or an eye-lash even, but sat there quietly watching.’

After 5 hours in the firing line, the men were exhausted and down to 5 to 10 rounds each. Kirkpatrick, recognising the precarious situation, decided to launch one final attack; the Soudanese initially bolted, then held their ground, and then ran for their lives as Kirkpatrick and 20 men rushed on shouting and yelling. 100 Soudanese were killed, for the loss of 3 Europeans, 6 Sikhs and approximately 30 other troops.

In his despatch to Lord Salisbury, describing the battle, Major MacDonald noted: ‘Captain Kirkpatrick kept his men well under control, and in the most gallant way led the counter-attack which practically decided the action.’



Kirkpatrick in Command



In another despatch, describing a severe engagement which took place on 24 November, Major MacDonald stated, 'Captain Kirkpatrick, the Leinster Regiment, is specially mentioned for his gallant conduct throughout the day and for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the enemy's attack on our right wing.'

For his undoubted bravery and skill, Kirkpatrick was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. The insignia was presented to him on Parade at Titi by MacDonald: 'The usual proceedings on such occasions were not strictly attended to as the men cheered him after the presentation.'

Masaka - closing the Mutiny down

After one and a half hours 'very severe fighting' at Masaka on 19 March 1898, the mutiny all but ended - the mutineers left 60 dead on the ground and the rest, many of them wounded, got away in the swamps of Lake Kioga, where many must have died either from their injuries or crocodiles.

Kirkpatrick returned to the task of MacDonald's Expedition and was sent north from Kampala to survey Lake Kioga - or rather Choga by name - some 60 miles long and 40 miles wide. Kirkpatrick's findings were posthumously published in the *Geographical Journal*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, in April 1899:

'The Wakedi live round the northern, eastern and south-eastern shores of the lake. We found those on the southern shore perfectly friendly, and exchanged presents with Kenaga, chief of Msara, the chief of Sabot, and Tende, chief of Kahera. The men are of good height, 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 10 inches, slightly built, and wiry. They wear as ornaments shells, beads, brass wire round the neck, and bracelets of brass wire and ivory. Most of them wear skins or a little bark cloth around the waist, but some are quite naked. They carry spears.'

A grisly end

In mid-November 1898, Kirkpatrick went out at Bukoda in an attempt to explore the Nakwai Hills, approximately 4.5 miles further west of the Makodo-kodoi River. His camp was visited by the Nakwai people on 25 November, who 'brought food for sale and appeared most friendly'. It was likely a ruse to determine the strength of camp and prepare a plan of robbery. The next day, confident of their friendship, Kirkpatrick arranged with the Nakwai people to take him up a high hill and plot it upon his map; with just a Karamogo guide, interpreter, gun bearers and four Askaris, Kirkpatrick left the rest of his men, some 60 odd, in camp.

In a letter to Kirkpatrick's father, MacDonald describes his son's fate:

'Kirkpatrick had sat down, they say under a tree in the shade to book some notes. When the natives gave the signal, he and five others were speared at once. The guide and one Askari escaped in the grass. Kirkpatrick's death must have been instantaneous, as he had one spear thrust right through his chest in the neighbourhood of his heart and another spear thrust deep into his chest.'

Kirkpatrick was buried in camp with military honours. In retaliation, the villages of the Nakwai were burned and over 100 natives killed. The leaders were arrested and seven were hanged.



Aged just 34, Kirkpatrick was heavily mourned by family, friends, and a host of 'old Rugs' from his happy days at school. A window was erected to his memory in Celbridge Church by his brothers and sisters, representing St. Michael, the Warrior Archangel, slaying the dragon, and a cross was put up in Donacomper Churchyard, close to where his father was buried. A brass was also placed in Birr Church, to his memory and that of two others, who had lost their lives in Africa, by his brother officers. His Will, written in haste during the Soudanese mutiny, left £715, 7s, 5d. to his mother.

Sold with an outstanding and thoroughly comprehensive account of his childhood, education, and experiences whilst serving with the Leinster Regiment in Africa: "Letters from Richard Trench Kirkpatrick - written whilst attached to Major MacDonald's Expedition in Central Africa from June 1897 to November 1898" - a typed account of all letters and correspondence relating to Kirkpatrick, prepared by his mother Katherine Louisa Kirkpatrick, at Donacomper, July 1900. Leather bound, 142 pp., approx. 35,000 words, including contemporary newspaper cuttings (17), and a report, 'Recent Events in the Uganda Protectorate', No. 17. February 1898.

x574

An impressive Great War Mesopotamia operations C.M.G. group of ten awarded to Brigadier-General L. N. Beatty, Indian Army, a cousin of Beatty of Jutland fame



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Lt. L. N. Beatty, 1/Bom. Lan.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lt. L. N. Beatty, 1/Bo. Lancers); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Capt. L. N. Beatty, 31st Lancers); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Brig. Gen. L. N. Beatty); Delhi Durbar 1903; France, Legion of Honour, 4th class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1910, no clasp (Lieut. L. N. Beatty, 1st Bo. Lcrs.), *enamel damage to the Legion of Honour, cleaned and lacquered, otherwise generally very fine or better* (10)

£2,400-2,800

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 22 March 1919.

Lionel Nicholson Beatty was born on 4 May 1867, the son of Surgeon-General Thomas Berkeley Beatty of the Indian Medical Service. In common with his younger brother, Guy, he was educated at Charterhouse; later Major-General Sir Guy Beatty, K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1870-1954).

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment in May 1887, young Lionel transferred to the Indian Army in November 1889 and gained an appointment in the 1st Bombay Lancers. He first witnessed active service in the Dongola Expedition in the Sudan in 1896 (Queen's Medal; Khedive's Medal), quickly followed by like services on the Punjab Frontier, at Bunar and with the Tirah Field Force in the Bazar Valley operations of 1897-98 (Medal & 2 clasps). He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 7 June 1898, refers).

Having then gained advancement to Captain, he saw further action in the Somaliland operations of 1903-04, when he commanded the 11th Somali Camel Corps and acted as a Special Service Officer (Medal & clasp). He was again mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 2 September 1904, refers).

Advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in October 1912, Beatty was serving as Commandant of the 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers - formerly 1st Bombay Lancers - on the outbreak of the Great War. He subsequently witnessed active service in Aden, France and Mesopotamia and was advanced to Brigadier-General in November 1917. In addition to his resultant award of the C.M.G., he was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 7 April 1919, refers; two entries), and awarded the French Legion of Honour, 4th class and Croix de Guerre.

The General died on 14 October 1929.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

575

An outstanding Great War C.M.G., C.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Dudgeon, Royal Army Medical Corps, one of the foremost medical specialists of his generation and the 'leading spirit' in bacterial research at St. Thomas's Hospital, not least in respect of the nature of germs commonly found in infected wounds: hence his special deployment to Gallipoli and Salonica

A regular contributor to *The Lancet*, the Professor delivered the Erasmus Wilson lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons and the Croonian and Horace Dobell lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, his work inspiring more than one department of morbid history

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Military Division, Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. L. S. Dudgeon, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Col. L. S. Dudgeon); Serbia, Order of St. Sava, Commander's neck badge, in silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage to the last, generally very fine or better* (6)

£2,800-3,200

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

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Leonard Stanley Dudgeon qualified in medicine in 1899, as a St. Thomas's Hospital student, and quickly evinced special aptitude for scientific work; as a Louis Jenner student in pathology he became a prominent figure among the junior investigators at the institution.

The Great War - Gallipoli and Salonica

In July 1915, as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Dudgeon was appointed a member of a committee proceeding to the Mediterranean to advise on matters connected with the prevention of epidemic disease. At the time, articles were appearing in newspapers headlined 'Fighting the Soldiers' Worse Foe'; many were receiving inoculations against enteric in a bid to reduce epidemic outbreaks. Dudgeon set sail for Egypt aboard the P. & O. steamer *Maloja*, together with other esteemed medical specialists, notably Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., Consulting Physician on Tropical Diseases, and Lieutenant-Colonel Willcox, an expert on gas poisoning and water contamination.

On arriving at Alexandria, first impressions were not favourable, Dudgeon observing: 'The Sea was nice at a distance, but at close quarters the odour was very unpleasant and only most filthy looking material was thrown over the sea wall. Heat was intense. Shops were only fair. In the late afternoon, dust was considerable. Was informed when I arrived (at Alexandria) that General Babbie, V.C., was ill with dysentery ...'

However, as time passed, he began to appreciate the ingenuity of the R.A.M.C., noting; 'fishing net (used) for keeping flies from entering a building. Col. Robinson, R.A.M.C., spoke highly of this.' On 31 July 1915, Dudgeon joined a conference with Generals Maxwell and Ford, the Mayor of Alexandria, and Dr. Glanville, which considered the condition of the camps in Alexandria - 'Bacteriology not well managed.' Things got worse at Ismalia, whereupon the Hotel des Boy Voyageurs was 'Vy. dirty' and 'The bathroom was the foulest I had ever seen.'

On 15 August 1915, Dudgeon departed Alexandria for Mudros aboard the P. & O. Hospital Ship *Devanha*. Three days later he noted: 'At 8.45 p.m. we had a special service for those who lost their lives on board H.M. Transport "Royal Edward". We were the first boat to pass directly over the spot since the disaster. We saw large quantities of wreckage. Life boat (upside down) and belts.' At 9.30 a.m. on 19 August, Dudgeon began a long morning inspection of the Australian Camp Hospital and what he saw seemed to concern him greatly:

'This hospital had some serious defects, more especially the fact that if a surgical case developed dysentery, he was not removed from the surgical ward. Typhoid cases were diagnosed by clinical methods or by taking the faeces for about a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile for bacteriological methods!! Ö they had been badly dealt with, losing many officers killed and wounded.'

On 29 August, he boarded the S.S. *Ermine* and the next day no less than three shells exploded within 15 yards of the ship as it headed to Helles. He was however full of praise for the 11th Casualty Clearing Hospital under Colonel Humphrey, for it was an 'Excellently arranged place.'

Dudgeon's subsequent time on the Gallipoli peninsula was to result in health problems of his own. On 3 September 1915, he wrote: 'DID NOT FEEL WELL. Did not feel at all well this morning. Headache & Temp. of 100 degrees.' By the following Sunday, things had not improved: 'Tonight my Temp. was 101 degrees & headache extreme, so much that I had to get up at 12 and sit outside my dug out. Aspirin never had any effect and quinine only temporary. My belief is that I received some food infection at Gully Beach.'

He recovered after approximately three weeks and recommenced his efforts visiting field hospitals and casualty clearing stations, noting regular bouts of jaundice and continual harassment from Turkish artillery.

On his return to London, Dudgeon's newly acquired knowledge was much in demand and he was subsequently appointed Consulting Bacteriologist to the British Salonica Force. He was embarked in the S.S. *Glengorm Castle*. As at Cape Helles, Dudgeon found dysentery to be particularly damaging to the health of the men, but he also struggled with cases associated with the wet and cold. He was awarded the C.B.E. Other than returning to London to be invested with his earlier award of the C.M.G. at Buckingham Palace, he remained actively employed in Salonica until the war's end. He was additionally thrice mentioned in despatches (see below) and appointed to the 3rd Class of the Serbian Order of St. Sava (*London Gazette* 10 September 1918, refers).

Postscript

In the years following the Great War, Dudgeon continued his medical studies, but also began to spend time on less academic affairs. As Dean of St. Thomas's Hospital, he became a regular prize-giver, and as a member of the Beaconsfield Artisan Golfing Society, he appeared to enjoy speaking at dinners and offering anecdotes of his past. In 1928 he published an important work, *Bacterial Vaccines and their Position in Therapeutics*. This met with positive reviews from The Anti-Vivisection Journal.

In his final years at Thomas's, Dudgeon placed great emphasis upon encouraging a new generation and bolstering the Scholarship programme. The Professor died in October 1938.





Field Laboratory - Gallipoli 1915

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including:

- (i)
War Office letter, dated 14 July 1915, informing the recipient of his appointment as a Member of a Committee proceeding to the Mediterranean, to advise the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on matters connected with the prevention of epidemic disease; and related travel arrangements letter from the War Office.
- (ii)
His M.I.D. certificates (3), dated 25 October 1917, 1 November 1918 and 9 March 1919; together with Post Office telegram regarding his Buckingham Palace C.M.G. investiture.
- (iii)
A photograph album, commencing with approximately a dozen images of family life in Blythburgh and Aldeburgh in the mid 1920's, together with five images of military life during the Great War.
- (iv)
R.A.M.C. dinner invitation to the Connaught Rooms, in appreciation of the splendid services of the R.A.M.C. and the eminent civilians attached to it during the war; further dinner invitations, including invites from the Worshipful Company of Armourers and Brasiers, and St. Thomas's House Old Students; Annual Dinner menus from the Beaconsfield Artisan Golfing Society.
- (v)
Prize-Giving award booklets relating to the distribution of prizes to students at St. Thomas's Hospital; photographs of the recipient, including a group shot with H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught at the St. Thomas's Prize Giving on 28 June 1932.
- (vi)
Ordinary writ document - Unliquidated Demand, In the High Court of Justice between H.R.H. the Princess Von Dembinska, and H.R.H. the Prince Von Dembinska, calling Dudgeon to appear at the High Court, 1931.
- (vii)
A modern file titled 'Army Book 152. Correspondence Book. (Field Service.) Leonard Stanley Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.', which includes in modern mss. form, the 'Diary of Experiences as a Member of the Commission on Prevention of Infectious Diseases to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, 15.7.1915 - 19.11.1915', 30 pp.; together with the 'Diary of My Experiences as a Member of the War Office Commission on Epidemic Diseases for the M.E.F.', 1915, 8 pp. and others for the 'Balkans 1916-1917.' 16 pp., and the 'Balkans 1917-1918,' opened on 27.8.1917, 16 pp.

576

A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Acting Captain H. Langman, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late Lincolnshire Regiment



Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. Langman, R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. Langman.), *very fine* (4)

£700-900

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

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He handled his Company with great skill and was largely responsible for the success of the operations. He had previously done fine work.’

Herbert Langman served in France from November 1915 and was awarded the M.C. whilst serving with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was demobilised at the end of hostilities.

577

A Great War D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant A. H. Partridge, Devonshire Regiment

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8915 Sjt. A. H. Partridge. 2/Devon:R.); 1914 Star, with copy clasp (8915 Dmr. A. H. Partridge. 2/Devon:R); British War and Victory Medals (8915 Sjt. A. H. Partridge. Devon.R.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *the first heavily polished, the remainder nearly very fine* (5)

£500-600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 January 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his company on his own initiative, when all the officers and non-commissioned officers had become casualties, and led it forward to the attack with great dash and gallantry. He helped to drive back a hostile counter-attack, and brought the company out of action with skill and fine leadership, having greatly inspired all ranks by his personal example.’

Alfred Henry Partridge served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, from 6 November 1914. The Battalion immediately saw action at Messines, where, in two tours of the trenches near Neuve Chapelle, it suffered 20 casualties and lost a further 70 men to sickness, mostly frostbite. In December, the Battalion captured a German position known as the ‘Moated Grange’, at a cost of 128 casualties.

Heavily engaged at the Battle of Aubers Ridge in 1915, the 2nd Battalion later attacked German lines between Ovillers and La Boisselle on the first day of the Battle of the Somme and lost 232 killed and 199 wounded, many of whom fell to German machine guns in Mash Valley. In June 1917, the Battalion moved north to Ypres and on 25 November took part in a successful attack, before repulsing a German counter-attack. The action cost 34 lives, including those of the new Colonel and his Second-in-Command. It is likely that this action led to the award of the D.C.M. to Sergeant Partridge; sold with copied research.

Reference source:

<https://www.keepmilitarymuseum.org/history/first+world+war/the+devonshire+regiment/the+second+battalion>

- x578 A fine Great War D.C.M. and French Medal of Honour group of five awarded to Acting Sergeant G. H. Unsworth, Royal Engineers



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (397274 Cpl. - A. Sgt. G. H. Unsworth, R.E.); 1914-15 Star (7274 Cpl. G. H. Unsworth, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (7274 Cpl. G. H. Unsworth, R.E.); France, Medal of Honour, silver, with swords, *minor edge cut at 5 o'clock on the first, otherwise very fine or better* (5)

£800-1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1919:

'When in charge of his section, he showed great gallantry on the night of 8-9 August and again, with his officer, on 9-10 August 1918, during the advance near St. Floris, in reconnoitring for a suitable site for infantry bridges across the Lys river, in front of our outposts and under shell fire. He has previously done good work.'

George Henry Unsworth - a native of Newtown, Powys and possibly a member of the pre-war Royal Monmouthshire, R.E. arrived in Egypt in September 1915, as a Corporal - Acting Sergeant - in the 5th (Royal Anglesey) Field Company, R.E. It was in the same unit that he won his D.C.M. in the advance on St. Floris in August 1918, in addition to a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1919, refers), and the French Medal of Honour, 2nd class (*London Gazette* 29 January 1920, refers). He was demobilised in March 1919; sold with copied research.

- 579 A Great War M.M. and Bar group of three awarded to Private J. H. Miller, Royal Army Medical Corps

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (38887 Pte. J. Miller. 54/F.A. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (38887 Pte. J. H. Miller. R.A.M.C.), *very fine* (3)

£500-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1917.

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1918.

Joseph H. Miller served in France from 25 July 1915 and was decorated for his gallant deeds as a member of 54 Field Ambulance. His unit was present at nearly all the major engagements on the Western Front and was responsible for providing medical treatment in the field at the aid posts and dressing stations; sold with copied research noting his entitlement to a 1914-15 Star.

x580 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Gunner J. Morris, Royal Field Artillery**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (31121 Gnr: J. Morris. 53/By: R.F.A.); 1914 Star, copy clasp (31121 Gnr: J. Morris. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (31121 Gnr. J. Morris. R.A.), *light contact marks, generally very fine* (4)

£180-220

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.

Joseph Morris served in France from 11 September 1914 and won his M.M. serving with 53 Battery, R.F.A., most likely for gallant services on the Somme. The Battery was heavily engaged at the battle of Flers-Courcelette, and again during the battles of Morval and Le Transloy. In 1917, it served at Hill 70 and Cambrai, whilst in 1918 the Battery saw action at the battle of the Lys and at St. Quentin. Many of the men later served as part of the occupation force, based at Bruehl for Christmas 1918; sold with copied MIC and *London Gazette* supplement entry.

x581 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private F. Valder, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1897 Pte. F. Valder. 4/Lond: F.A. R.A.M.C.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1897 Pte. F. Valder. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1897 Pte. F. Valder. R.A.M.C.), *verdigris to second, otherwise very fine* (4)

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1916.

Frank Valder served in France from 15 March 1915 and was awarded his Military Medal for service with the 4th London Field Ambulance, a unit of the Territorial Force. As part of the 2nd London Division, the unit concentrated near Bethune, France, and saw significant action at the battles of Aubers Ridge, Festubert and Loos, and the subsequent action on the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Valder's M.M. likely reflected gallant service on the Somme in 1916, In 1916, 4th London Field Ambulance lending valuable service at the battle of Flers-Courcelette and the eventual capture of High Wood; the unit then continued to see service during the battles of the Transloy Ridges and in the attacks on the Butte de Warlencourt.

Valder was disembodied on 2 April 1919; sold with two contemporary postcard group shots of medics of the 4th London Field Ambulance, dated August 1915 and April 1917, together with copied MIC and M.M. award card.

582 **A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant W. D. Strong, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in 34 Field Ambulance on the Western Front**



Military Medal, G.V.R. (47091 Sjt: W. D. Strong. 34/F.A. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (47091. Pte. W. D. Strong, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (47091 Sjt. W. D. Strong. R.A.M.C.); Belgian Croix de Guerre, *very fine and better* (5)

£300-350

M.M. *London Gazette* 16 October 1917.

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 July 1918.

Walter Denison Strong, a native of Hull, was born in 1888 and served in Egypt with the R.A.M.C. from 5 July 1915, where he was mentioned in despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton (*London Gazette* 28 January 1916, refers). Transferring to France in July 1916, he served in 34 Field Ambulance during the battle of the Somme and the battle of Passchendaele, the unit's War Diary of 28 August 1917 noting: 'Wounded still continue to come through; very wet and cold. A larger percentage of bullet wounds than previously (about 25%)'. Three days later, the same source notes that Strong and three other ranks awarded the Military Medal.

Sold with his original M.I.D. certificate, mounted on card and onetime framed; certificate of Transfer to Reserve, dated 18 March 1919; a portrait photograph of the recipient and a rather interesting article from *Coin and Medal News*, describing the changeover of ownership of the medals from the recipient's widow to a friend.

583 **A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private F. W. Tanner, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (74269 Pte. F. W. Tanner R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (74269 Pte. F. W. Tanner. R.A.M.C.), *very fine* (3)

£200-300

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

Frederick Walter Tanner, a native of Bath, served with the 138 Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., attached 41st Division. The Division served in Italy in late 1917, then returned to France in time for the battles of St. Quentin, Bapaume and Arras; Frederick likely witnessed the final advance in Flanders at Courtrai and Ooteghem and may have been part of the Army of Occupation when the Division took over the left section of the Cologne bridgehead in January 1919.

584 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Private J. Martin, Army Service Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (DM2-129938 Pte. J. Martin. A.S.C.), *nearly very fine*

£140-180

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918.

John Martin, a native of Glasgow, was awarded his M.M. for gallantry whilst attached to an Ammunition Column. He was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

585 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Private J. A. Cripps, Royal Army Service Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (M2-100273 Pte. J. A. Cripps. R.A.S.C.), *suspension slack, nearly very fine*

£120-160

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

James A. Cripps, a native of Battersea, London, was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

x586 **A Great War Western Front I.D.S.M. awarded to Lance-Daffadar Ali Hassan, 1st Lancers (Skinner's Horse)**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1763 Lce. Dfdr. Ali Hassan, 1/Lcrrs.), *very fine*

£300-350

I.D.S.M. *Edinburgh Gazette* 2 January 1918.

Ali Hassan was awarded the I.D.S.M. for gallant services in France with the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse); 1 of 6 awards to the 1st Lancers between 1907 and 1922.

587

A scarce inter-war Mesopotamia I.D.S.M. pair awarded to Dafadar B. Singh, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse)

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st type (3056 Dfdr. Badan Singh, 10/Lcrs.), lacking top suspension brooch; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (3056 L. Dfdr. Badan Singh. 10-Lancers.), *unit officially corrected, polished, thus fine or better* (2)

£400-500

Badam Singh was awarded the I.D.S.M. in 1921 for services in Mesopotamia, one of twenty I.D.S.M.s and 2 Bars awarded to the 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse) between 1907 and 1922.

The Regiment moved to Mesopotamia in September and October 1916 and initially served as part of the Tigris defences, guarding the lines of communication between Amara and Sheikh Sa'ad. For the next four years it continued to serve in Mesopotamia and suffered 28 casualties on 3 September 1920 when an armoured train at Samawa was overwhelmed during the Iraqi Revolt. The Regiment left Mesopotamia on 30 October 1920 and returned to India; sold with copied research.

Source:

<http://www.researchingww1.co.uk/10th-duke-of-cambridges-own-lancers-hodsons-horse>

588

A Great War M.S.M. awarded to Serjeant Major J. L. Capper, Grenadier Guards

Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (7094 S.Mjr. J. L. Capper 2/G. Gds.), *very fine*


£100-120


John Linden Capper was awarded the M.S.M. in the 'Peace Gazette', for home service with the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards. He had earlier served in France, from 19 October 1914 and was also entitled to the 1914 Star, British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.

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589 *Family group:*

An unusual, fascinating and exceptionally rare Great War Belgian Resistance group of awards to the Blande family, each of whom was decorated as a British Agent in the German occupied part of Belgium



Six: British Agent Monsieur O. Blande, Belgian Resistance

Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Military) unnamed as issued, in original *John Pinches* case of issue; British War Medal (O. Blande.), mounted with pin as worn; **Belgium**, Kingdom, Decoration for Workers and Artisans, with rosette upon riband, gilt and enamel; Civil Decoration, with swords, 1 clasp, 1914-1918; Victory Medal; War Medal 1914-18, with crown device upon riband, *light scratches over naming, edge bruise, nearly very fine*

Six: British Agent Mademoiselle A. Blande, Belgian Resistance

Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Military) unnamed as issued, in original *John Pinches* case of issue; British War Medal (A. Blande.): **Belgium**, Kingdom, Civil Decoration, with swords, 1 clasp, 1914-1918, centres lacking; Victory Medal; War Medal 1914-18, with crown device upon riband; Hospital Service Medal, *very fine*

Six: British Agent Mademoiselle R. Blande, Belgian Resistance

Medal of the Order of the British Empire, (Military) unnamed as issued, disc only; British War Medal (R. Blande.): **Belgium**, Kingdom, Civil Decoration, with swords, one centre lacking and the other loose; Victory Medal; War Medal 1914-18; Hospital Service Medal, *very fine* (18)

£1,200-1,500

Medals of the Order of the British Empire were not entered into the *London Gazette* as the recipients were not British subjects.

Each of the Blande family is listed as a 'Belgian Agent' and confirmed with the sole entitlement of the British War Medal under the 'Agents 102/5' list upon *M.I.C.*.

They were all Mentioned in Despatches for 'Volunteer Service attached to the British Army in France (Section I.)' (*London Gazette*, 29 August 1919, refers).

Oswald Blande lived at Rue de Orboy, Jurbise, Belgium; sold together with Ministry of Health and Welfare pin-backed enamelled Badge, this officially numbered '29266' and a similar Badge bearing the Belgian crown.

Alida & Rose Blande were the daughters of Oswald Blande and are recorded on the medal roll as living at home with their father.

590

A rare and interesting 'spook's' C.B.E. group of six to Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. A. Parkin, Indo-European Telegraphic Department and Army Intelligence Corps

A communications expert of prodigious talent, he lent valuable service to 'Dunsterforce' during the operations around Baku in 1918 and, above all, as a senior Intelligence Officer at Latimer House, the famous Second World War M.I. 5 and M.I. 6 interrogation centre, where the conversations of high-ranking German officers - including Hess - were bugged and deciphered

After the war, Parkin became 'Special Adviser' on Telecommunications to the British High Commissioner of Germany. He lived in Cologne for many years and was a tireless ambassador for British industries in Germany, especially Cable and Wireless Ltd.



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Civil Division, Commander's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals 1914-1918 (L. E. A. Parkin. I.E. Tel. Dept.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (6)

£800-1,200

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1960.

Leslie Edwin Albert Parkin was born at Gayton, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, in 1893. Educated at Gloucester Grammar School, he served with the Indo-European Telegraphic Department (I.E.T.D.) from 1917, with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Here, then, an early introduction to the world of 'spooks'.

The I.E.T.D. was a branch of the British Government of India based in London. It provided an international telegraph service that traversed Central Asia, with 33 stations and 2,285 miles of wire by 1907. It rendered invaluable service in the 'Great Game' between Britain and Russia for control of Afghanistan and the buffer states, informing Whitehall of Russian intentions and movements on the North-West Frontier. I.E.T.D. operatives were seconded to boundary commissions, as royalties had to be paid to the authorities across whose land telegraph wires were laid. Far more than simply telegraphists, I.E.T.D. employees were *de facto* political officers.

Dunsterforce

Parkin served with the I.E.T.D. in Iran from late 1917, operating the Tehran-Maōhad telegraph line. Under the 1907 Anglo-Russian Convention, Russia's sphere of influence extended across the north of Iran from Tabriz to Neyshabur. Russian armies in the region collapsed in the aftermath of the Revolution, leaving a power vacuum into which swept the Ottoman Empire. Turkish forces, with German officers, advanced towards the Caspian Sea in January 1918.



‘Dunsterforce’

Britain rapidly assembled a task force under General Lionel Dunsterville at Basra on 4 March. Known as ‘Dunsterforce’, it comprised just 350 officers and N.C.O.s drawn from Australian, New Zealand, British and Canadian forces in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Parkin joined Dunsterforce at Baghdad that April, his role being to maintain communications by training native auxiliaries in the use of telegraph.

In early July an Ottoman army captured Urmia in north-west Iran, displacing 80,000 Assyrians. Dunsterforce managed to turn back the Ottoman pursuit, forming a combined infantry and cavalry brigade from Assyrian volunteers. When a 14,000-strong Ottoman force surrounded the Russian port of Baku on the Caspian Sea on 29 July, its Bolshevik garrison fled in panic. Dunsterforce rushed to the port’s defence, covering the 220 miles from Hamadan to Baku in 500 Ford armoured cars. The Allies were desperate to prevent their war *matériel* falling into enemy hands.

Every spare man in Dunsterforce was engaged in training the Armenians and Russians at Baku; this scratch force had to defend an 18-mile perimeter across the Baku peninsula. Parkin was present at the Battle of Baku from 26 August to 14 September. When the Ottomans moved against Dirty Volcano, a strongpoint on the perimeter, British Empire troops repulsed their attacks four times while the local troops melted away. A Canadian Captain commanding an Armenian brigade suddenly found himself fighting alone. The crew of a Bolshevik ship informed Dunsterville:

‘We have witnessed with intense admiration the heroic conduct of your brave British soldiers in the defence of Baku. We have seen them suffering wounds and death bravely in defence of our town, which our own people were too feeble to defend.’

By 12 September the Ottomans were able to bombard the port with observed artillery-fire, and Dunsterforce was evacuated during the night of 14-15 September in two ships. The Ottoman bombardment continued throughout the night, and by dawn around 6,000 Armenian civilians had been killed. Dunsterforce regrouped at Bandar-e Anzali in Iran on 18 October.

Following Allied victories at Dobro Pole near Salonika on 18 September, and at Megiddo in Palestine on 25 September, Turkish forces in Iran were compelled to withdraw and protect their homeland. Dunsterforce then took on a humanitarian role, delivering supplies to famine-affected areas and resettling displaced populations. Major-General W. M. Thomson succeeded Dunsterville on 17 September; the force was renamed ‘Norperforce’ after its operational area, North Persia. Norperforce, assisted by the White Russian Bicherakov Cossacks, re-entered Baku on 17 November. By then, the Ottoman Empire had already surrendered. Sir William Raine Marshall’s victory over the Turkish 6th Army at the Battle of Sharqat, near Mosul, led to the Armistice of Mudros on 30 October.

Parkin remained in Mesopotamia until 23 July 1922, when he started a civilian job with the Indo-European Telegraph Company in Warsaw.

Latimer House

The resumption of hostilities with Germany saw Parkin commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Intelligence Corps on 27 December 1939. From August 1942 he was stationed at Latimer House in Buckinghamshire, an Elizabethan manor which masqueraded as ‘No. 1 Distribution Centre’ but was known - in M.I.5 and M.I.6 circles - as the ‘Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Unit’ (C.S.D.I.U.). Thousands of German prisoners, including Hitler’s generals, passed through Latimer and had their conversations bugged. Rudolf Hess, Hitler’s Deputy, was held at Latimer in 1942 after his Messerschmitt 110 crashed in Scotland on 10 May 1941 (see Fry 2014, 372 f.).

Parkin’s name appears on the roll of Intelligence Officers employed as interrogators at Latimer (WO 208/4970). Headed by Colonel Thomas Joseph Kendrick, a senior member of M.I. 6, Parkin and his colleagues evolved ingenious methods of extracting information from PoWs. When the PoWs arrived, the interrogators took them along The King’s Walk, a delightful tree-lined avenue which Charles I is reputed to have enjoyed. Each tree concealed a bugging device. The interrogators, disguised as regular ‘guards’, would draw the PoWs towards the trees, subtly threading war-related topics into seemingly innocuous conversations. The Germans never suspected that these conversations were being monitored. Latimer’s hidden microphones even recorded them saying: ‘The British are too stupid to bug our conversations.’

Latimer’s greatest triumph was the discovery of the V1 and V2 weapons programme. While interviewing PoWs the interrogators would feign ignorance, pulling out fanciful drawings of the weapons according to the latest British ‘intelligence’. This gave the PoWs a false sense of security, and when they returned to their bugged rooms they would carelessly divulge everything they knew. The following conversation between two PoWs (WO 208/4162) was recorded just after an interrogation on 11 March 1943:

A77: I was very amused yesterday when they [interrogation officers] showed me a drawing of the sloping ramp rocket projector.

M11: That doesn’t convey anything at all. I’ve no idea how big it really is.

A77: The track along which the projectile travels was tiny, just as the projectile was. You know these heavy trench mortars, these grenades with a long wing (??)Ö a projectile just like that! How I laughedÖ I was quite helpless with laughter. The sloping ramp looks similar butÖ quite differentÖ They know nothing about it, which is a relief to me.’

Several weeks later, PoWs revealed the Baltic village of Peenemünde as the site of V2 development:

‘BASSENGE: This place Peenemünde was begun at a time when I left the technical office and therefore I never went to see it.

NEUFFER: But for what purpose? Hadn’t we already got Rechlin?

BASSENGE: Well, Peenemünde was not built by the German Air Force (G.A.F.), but by the army and we had only one section built into it by the G.A.F. which attracted my interest, and that was the rocket business.’

When combined with photographic reconnaissance at R.A.F. Medmenham, these snippets of information enabled Air Intelligence chiefs to build a full picture of the Peenemünde site. On 29 June, after hearing evidence from Professor Lindemann, Churchill authorised an R.A.F. raid on Peenemünde with the words: ‘we must bomb by moonlight. We must attack on the heaviest possible scale.’ Codenamed Operation “Hydra”, the R.A.F. raid on 17/18 August involved 324 Lancasters, 218 Halifaxes and 54 Stirlings. At the cost of 215 British airmen killed, Hitler’s rocket test launches were delayed by at least seven weeks (Fry 2014, 394). At a meeting of the Joint Intelligence Sub Committee on 15 February 1945, the chiefs reported that the work of Kendrick’s unit was ‘one of the most valuable sources of intelligence on [German] rockets, flying bombs, jet propelled aircraft and submarines.’

PoWs at Latimer were treated extremely well, with interrogators taking them on trips to London. Shopping at Harrods and lunch at Simpsons on the Strand were far more effective means of extracting information than forced interviews or torture. When they saw that life in London was continuing as normal, the PoWs lost faith in Goebbels’ propaganda about London being ‘flattened’. By extension they lost faith in Hitler, in many cases turning against the Nazi regime. St. Clare Grondona, Kendrick’s colleague at M.I. 6, stated that without Latimer’s interrogators ‘it could have been London and not Hiroshima which was devastated by the first atomic bomb.’

From 1947 to 1955, Parkin worked as 'Special Adviser' on Telecommunications to the British High Commissioner of Germany. He remained in Germany as a Representative of the Federation of British Industries, promoting the expansion of Cable and Wireless Ltd. For these services he was awarded the C.B.E. (Civil) in the 1960 New Year's Honours List (*London Gazette*, 1 January 1960). Six years later he was made an Officer of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. He lived at 219, Gottsteinstrasse, Köln-Marienburg.

In 1949 he married Dorothy Elizabeth Parrot Humphreys, an interpreter at Latimer House. On retirement, Parkin lived at Podger's Orchard, Drayton, Somerset; sold with copied research and MIC.

Recommended reading:

Fry, H., *Spymaster: The Secret Life of Kendrick* (London, 2014).

591 **An Order of St. John pair awarded to Superintendent H. Leeson, St. John Ambulance Brigade**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; St. John Service Medal, with three Bars (2625 Supt. H. Leeson (Park Vale) Div No. 3 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1922), *good very fine* (2)

£40-60

Sold with the recipient's miniature dress awards, in silver, and a S.J.A.B. War Service badge, the suspension marked 'Leicester' in enamels, and engraved '310' to reverse.

592 **A Second World War M.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel V. H. Witpen, Army Catering Corps**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, MB.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, in *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953, in box of issue, *good very fine* (5)

£60-80

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 28 June 1945.

Vivian Henry Witpen was born at Stepney, Middlesex on 11 September 1907. Having served with Headquarters 10 Corps in Italy during the Second War, he was awarded the M.B.E. having provided '...an exceptionally high standard of messing over a very long period'. Witpen was later awarded the O.B.E., being invested at Buckingham Palace on 6 July 1954, on which occasion Fusilier D. Kinne was presented the George Cross. Retired on 1 April 1959, he died at Hastings in November 1987; sold with the named enclosure for the M.B.E., certificate for the Coronation Medal 1953 and ticket for Buckingham Palace Investiture, 6 July, 1954.

x593 **An inter-war District Officer's O.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Bruton, late Uganda Volunteer Rifles**

A talented cricketer, he turned out for Gloucestershire as a batsman in the early 1920s

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), Civil Division, 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1934; British War Medal 1914-20 (128 Pte. C. L. Bruton, Uganda V.R.); War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals and a Coronation 1937 commemorative medallion, silver, in its (damaged) *Royal Mint* case of issue, *the second a little polished but otherwise very fine or better* (11)

£250-300

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1935.

Charles Lamb Bruton was born at Wolton, Gloucestershire on 6 April 1890 and was educated at Radley and Keble College, Oxford. A noted cricketer - he played for Radley's Cricket XI for three years - he would later turn out for Gloucestershire as a right-hand batsman in 1922

Following his graduation, Bruton served as Private Secretary to the Bishop of Stepney (1913-14), prior to making his way to Uganda to take up the post of Assistant District Commissioner; it was in this capacity that he also served as a soldier in the Uganda Volunteer Rifles in the Great War.

Having attained the post of District Commissioner in 1924, and been awarded the O.B.E., he was appointed Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province, in 1936 and served as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland 1937-42; he was also appointed a Local Lieutenant-Colonel in the same period.

Bruton's final appointment was as Commissioner of the East African Refugee Administration 1942-47 and he retired to Oxfordshire in the latter year. He died at Henley-on-Thames on 29 March 1969; sold with brief copied research.

'Wherever he served, Mr. Burge was indomitably cheerful ... and the courage with which Mr. Burge and his wife faced constant strain and went about their duties in the sure presence of danger was most marked.'

His wife and daughter accompanied him to Midnapore, and Mrs. Burge spent all of her time in unfailing devotion to Mr. Burge and to his safety. She posted the guard round the house and would allow none to interview him unless she personally saw them first, and she would then accompany the visitors herself when they were interviewed. Mrs. Burge spent 18 months with Mr. Burge at Midnapore, which is the hottest station in Bengal. They were both ill, but took no leave, and were doing their best to improve conditions in the Midnapore District. Mrs. Burge often travelled in the district where no white women had gone before in her endeavour to do all she could for her husband's safety.'

The Times, Monday, 4 September 1932, refers; Mrs. Burge's goodwill was rewarded by the cold-blooded murder of her husband, who was shot dead whilst attending a community football match.



The Great War and Third Afghan War group of four awarded to District Magistrate H. J. Burge, Indian Civil Service, late London Regiment and Rifle Brigade, who was assassinated at Midnapore in September 1933

Against his wife's wishes - and displaying courage of a high order - he accepted the post of Magistrate at Midnapore in the disturbing knowledge that his two immediate predecessors had likewise been assassinated

A positive storm erupted in the pages of the press - in India and at home - following his own assassination, the Viceroy of India being quoted as describing Burge's murder as 'a brutal and senseless outrage'. It was a sentiment shared by representatives of the House of Lords, who questioned whether enough was being done to maintain his widow

1914-15 Star (Lieut. B. E. J. Burge, 3/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. B. E. J. Burge); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lieut. B. E. J. Burge, 22/Rifle Bde.), *contact marks and polished, nearly very fine or better*

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal awarded to his widow, Mrs. Barbara Burge

Kaisar-i-Hind, 1st Class, G.V.R., gold, in its *Hamilton & Co.* case of issue, *good very fine*(5)

£1,800-2,200



Bernard Edward John Burge was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Burge of Wimbledon and was educated at Ampleforth and Merton College, Oxford.

Baptism of fire

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 2/3rd (City of London) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in September 1914, he was embarked for Gallipoli in September 1915, where he witnessed active service in the period leading up to the Battalion's evacuation to Mudros at the year's end. Battle casualties were much aggravated by the 'Great Thunder Storm' of 25 November 1915, when No Man's Land was turned into a lake - 'standing up on the firestep, the men were up to their waists in water'. Many suffered as a result of the blizzard that followed: 50 drowned or died of exposure and over 300 were evacuated with frost bite.

Burge transferred as a Temporary Lieutenant to the 23rd (North Western) Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, in November 1916 and was likewise employed at the time of his participation in operations during the Third Afghan War in 1919 (Medal & clasp). Latterly an Assistant Provost Marshal in India, he resigned his commission in September 1921 to pursue a career in the Indian Civil Service.

Hijli Detention Camp

Burge was clearly a popular and gifted administrator, engaging in local community life and winning wide approbation for his prowess as a cricketer. He played for the Stragglers of Asia and captained the Ballyganj Cricket Club, Calcutta.

He eventually became a Settlement Officer in Bengal and, as reported in The Times on 4 September 1933, he next appointed to the command of the Hijli Detention Camp for political prisoners in Midnapore West. His appointment came hot on the heels of serious disturbances in the camp, including what became known to Indian nationalists as the 'Hijli firing', on which occasion two detainees were shot by the police; significant protests followed the incident, the Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore being among those to voice their concern.



Assassination - 'His loss to Bengal at the present juncture is an irreparable tragedy'

It was in just such a trained climate - and following the assassination of District Magistrates Mr. Peddie in April 1931 and Mr. Douglas in April 1932- that Burge accepted the offer to take-up the same role at Midnapore.

His own assassination, 18 months later - he was gunned down in cold-blood - quickly hit the headlines throughout India and the home press:

'The murder of Mr. B. E. J. Burge is one of the most insensate, unprovoked and cowardly crimes ever committed. The gentleman went to the Police Club ground to watch a football match. He went a guest to mix freely with Indians and every law of God and man was violated by the criminals killing him.

Only a few days ago His Excellency the Viceroy assured the Assembly that the terrorist movement was completely under control though it was not yet dead. He referred with satisfaction to the absence for some months of this sort of crime. The Secretary of State on the debate in the India Office a few weeks ago assured Parliament that Government had got level with anarchism and caught it by the throat. Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, has also assured the Secretary of State that strong measures taken by him had had the desired effect and that he would not relax his grip of the anarchist movement ...'

Similar newspaper reports spread the length and breadth of India, such statements containing much admiration for Burge; conversely, his assassins were the subject of much anger and scathing commentary. Their 'dastardly outrage' sunk to 'the level of the lowest savagery'.

At a moving address given at the Calcutta Corporation, the speaker - Mr. F. Rooney - said:

'Mr. Burge was peculiarly endowed with those qualities which go to make a natural leader and administrator. To a keen sense of humour, and a frank and happy disposition was added, an instinctive sympathy, a broadness of outlook and understanding, combined with a constant urge to know and to understand the people with whom he came in contact, in order that he might the better assist them in their trials and difficulties. It is in the irony of things that his desire to know and be known by the youth of the district in which he was stationed should have led to this dreadful tragedy. He had for many years given up playing football but, quick to realise the possibilities of personal contact on the field of sport, he took up the game again, with what result we all know. Mr. Burge was the type of man who can ill be spared at any time. His loss to Bengal at the present juncture is an irreparable tragedy.'

Mr. Rooney then turned to security matters:



Resting places for the three assassinated Magistrates of Midnapore - Burge right

'It is difficult for us in the twentieth century to realise that any man should be required to carry out his duties under conditions such as faced Mr. Burge at Midnapore. In this connection I cannot do better than quote an extract from a statement written by a friend who stayed with the Burges for a few days only a week or two ago. He says: "The bungalow's sentries were always on the alert. It was the bodyguard's business to accompany Mr. Burge wherever he went during the day and to sleep within a few feet of him during the night. Sentries patrolled round the house day and night. The end of it all has shown how necessary these precautions were but how impossible it is to guarantee absolutely the safety of an official who insists on doing his each and every duty, and much more than his essential duty." This was the daily life, not of a soldier living in a country in a state of war, but of a civil official performing just his daily round, the common task, with the shadow of death as a constant companion, simply because he was doing his job.'

Comparable addresses were given at the Madras City Council, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and elsewhere. Such addresses - and a host of related newspaper reports - were subsequently published by the Bengal Government Press at Calcutta (1934); see the Centre of South Asian Studies (Archives Project), for an original edition donated by H. C. V. Philpot in 1967 - a copy is included.

Two police officers who had also turned out for the football match - Philip Norton and Charles Oliver Smith - rushed the assailants, taking one man each: 'Both officers showed complete disregard of personal danger. One assassin actually pointed his pistol at Mr. Jones who, however, was able to knock it downwards, and the bullet passed between his legs.' One of the assailants was killed on the spot and the other later died of wounds received. Another survived.

Norton and Oliver Smith were awarded the K.P.M.

Further terrorists - part of the same conspiracy - were rounded-up. Three were sentenced to death, four sentenced to transportation for life, and four acquitted. The executions were carried out at Midnapore central Jail in October 1934.

Burge's widow - Barbara Mary Isobel Burge - was awarded the 1st Class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in respect of her dedicated and courageous service in Midnapore. The award was announced in *The London Gazette* on 1 January 1934; questions as to how she was being looked after by the Government of India had been raised in the House of Lords in the previous year.

Sold with an extensive file of copied research.

Please see Lot 786 for Mrs. Burge's miniature dress Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

595

A rare and impressive post-War Malaya operations M.B.E., Kohima operations M.C. group of eight awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major J. B. Simmons, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver; Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1946' and additionally privately inscribed '6395688 WO1 J. B. Simmons Queen's'; 1939-45 Star; Burma War; War Medal 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22259330 W.O. Cl. 1. J. Simmons. M.C. Queens); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (22259330 W.O. Cl. 1. J. B. Simmons. Queens.); Meritorious Service Medal, E.I.I.R., 2nd issue (22259330 W.O. Cl. 1. J. B. Simmons. M.B.E. M.C. Queens.), mounted for wear, *cleaned, with evidence of scratching in places over naming and contact marks, nonetheless a fine combination, very fine* (8)

£3,000-4,000

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 31 May 1955. The original recommendation states:

'Since his last recommendation Warrant Officer I Simmons has continued to give proof of his excellence and versatility. As Regimental Sergeant-Major under the conditions obtaining in Germany he was outstanding in every way and his influence for good was immense not only in the exemplary manner in which he conducted affairs among the Warrant Officers and Serjeant, but in the handling of young Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and National Servicemen. His reputation extended well beyond the limits of his Battalion.

Since arriving in Malaya he has overcome the difficulties facing a Regimental Serjeant-Major in exerting his influence throughout a widely dispersed Battalion. While still carrying out his function in the Battalion's Headquarter Camp, he had visited all dispersed Companies and taken part in a number of patrols in jungle or swamp. His personal courage and operational skill, which was granted recognition by His late Majesty, are still very much in evidence, and his robust and cheerful attitude to operations in Malayan conditional had been of high value in maintaining morale among the young men who form the majority of the Battalion.

Warrant Officer I Simmons is a soldier who is in every way outstanding, even among those who hold the high appointment of Regimental Serjeant-Major.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 6 June 1946. The original recommendation, for a D.C.M. and then an immediate M.B.E., whilst serving with the 1st Battalion states:

'Acting Regimental Serjeant Major Simmons has shown unflinching courage and bravery in all actions from Kohima to the Sittang Bend. In all battles from Kohima to Yenanyaung as a C.S.M. he has been in front, resolute in his determination to gain the objective.

During the period under review 16 May-16 August he accounted for numerous Japs in the Kama Bridgehead with his aggressive fighting patrols. He maintained the offensive spirit at a high level.

During the Paukkaung Ops in June his cheerfulness and bearing under daily shelling was exemplary. During one attack he rescued a wounded Pte. under heavy L.M.G. fire.

In the Sittang Bend (July) as R.S.M. he maintained amm. supply under the worst conditions.

During the action at Letpanthombin his covering fire with Bn. Headquarters enabled the first relief Coy to gain an entrance. During the evening attack his H.Q. shot down 10 Japs as they flushed from the village.

Throughout his loyalty, discipline and devotion to duty have had a wonderful effect on the troops.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 May 1946.

- 596 **An outstanding Second World War Desert Rat's immediate D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Company Sergeant-Major T. A. Mattock, East Yorkshire Regiment, late York & Lancaster Regiment (Territorials)**

He was recommended 'for the highest possible award' after displaying magnificent courage in taking out two enemy machine-gun posts on the Gazala line in June 1942, the second of them after being wounded in the face, neck and arm by a Breda bomb



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4739803 W.O. Cl. II T. A. Mattock, E. York R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., robed bust, Territorial, with 2 Bars (4739803 Pte. T. Mattock, 5-Y. & L.R.), mounted as worn, *minor official correction to surname on the last, generally good very fine* (7)

£3,400-3,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 24 September 1942. The original recommendation states:

‘Company Sergeant-Major T. A. Mattock is the C.S.M. of ‘B’ Company, 5th Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment.

On the evening of 14 June 1942, during the withdrawal from the Gazala line in Libya, the C.S.M. went into the attack on the Company P.U. with ‘B’ Company as spearhead company.

When the smoke of the shell fire and the dust of the tanks cleared away, the P.U. was about 150 yards away from a Breda and Reville machine-gun nest. There was a similar nest in the rear. The P.U. was hit by an anti-tank shell and set ablaze and this brought fire from the two nests and, for some time, owing to the heavy and intense fire, the personnel of the P.U. were unable to move. However, when it was dark, this C.S.M. went to fetch up the rest of the Company on to their objective but was fired on from 150 yards away. He went in with a private soldier to clear up the post but the soldier was mortally wounded before they made contact. Although only armed with a rifle and some hand grenades, the C.S.M. went on alone, accounted for his men and smashed up the guns by firing into the locks. He then went to clear the nest in the rear, which was pinning down the Company. Although he was wounded about the neck, shoulders and face, he carried on and accounted for his men with hand grenades and brought back a prisoner who tried to stop him. He was then pinned down by our own barrage for at least two hours. It had been opened up to support the spearhead company, the support group not knowing that the way had been made clear by the C.S.M.’s brilliant actions.

He was then put on a carrier and he brought through the “gap” a number of transport vehicles which were lost; he brought them to the Egyptian border without the loss of one vehicle, using the stars as his guide in navigation.

His actions on 28 June 1942 were also commendable. He took over the duties of Company Commander, since his own commander was acting as navigator to the composite battle group which ‘B’ Company was part of. During his time in this capacity he brought the Company through heavy anti-tank fire without loss to a single vehicle. At times he was going up and down the column on foot, giving directions and attack instructions to his men, also cheering them by his own good spirits and disregard for his own safety.

He is recommended for the highest possible award.’

The recipient’s copy of this citation, typed on vellum and presented to him by his C.O. at the time of submission to Brigade level, is included. It is far more extensive than the recommendation for an immediate D.C.M. that was eventually signed off by the ‘Auk’ and is a fascinating insight into the submission of original battlefield recommendations; the cataloguer has amended punctuation.



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*Left, the historically important C.B.E., D.S.O. and Two Bars D.F.C. and Bar Group of Medals to Group Captain John “Cat’s Eyes” Cunningham
Sold for £384,000*



Thomas Arthur Mattock was born at Daventry, Northamptonshire in January 1906 and enlisted as a boy recruit in the York & Lancaster Regiment (Territorials) in July 1921, the same month in which he was posted to the 5th Battalion. Having then served as a Drummer and been advanced to Lance-Corporal, he was discharged on the termination of his period of engagement in July 1936; according to a family source, 'he was very musical, having played in a dance band and played piano for the silent movies.'

In July 1939, Mattock re-enlisted in the Territorials, this time as a soldier of the 5th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. He was immediately appointed to the rank of Sergeant and Drum Major and served with the B.E.F. in Belgium and France in the period May-June 1940.

Advanced to C.Q.M.S. on his return to the U.K. following Operation "Dynamo", he was embarked for the Middle East in November 1941 and, following postings to Iraq and Palestine, went into action with as a C.S.M. in the Western Desert in February 1942. Here, then, the scene of his subsequent gallantry on the Gazala line that June, when he was recommended 'for the highest possible award.'

Following further active service in Italy, Mattock returned to the U.K. in early 1944 and ended the war with an appointment at 182 P.O.W. Base Camp in Scotland. On his discharge to the Army Reserve in December 1945, he set up a building business. This was sold in 1960, owing to ill-health, and he died at Hornsea, East Yorkshire in January 1970.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including a pass issued at 182 P.O.W. Base Camp in June 1945, two photographs of the recipient in uniform and assorted certificates relating to his membership of the Royal Order of the Buffaloes (R.A.O.B.); together with R.A.O.B. Edinburgh, Llandudno and London convention badges and a related R.A.O.B. 'Roll of Honour' jewel, silver-gilt, the reverse engraved, 'Bro. T. A. Mattock, Good Fellowship, Lodge No. 1256, Exalted, 15.9.69'.

597

'The next day I had only one N.C.O. left in the Platoon, a Corporal who was not suitable to be a Sergeant. So, after an argument, I managed to get Private Stephenson to be my Sergeant instead of the Corporal who retired to the rear.'

Stephenson had been Officers' Mess Sergeant in the South Staffordshire depot but he wanted action, which was refused, so he collected the Christmas turkey too late to be cooked! He therefore joined us a Private. He was the greatest support I ever had. Unfortunately, he was killed by a sniper in Normandy.'

The wartime recollections of Captain W. M. McFarlan, M.C., Gordon Highlanders, refer.

An outstanding Second World War battle of El Alamein immediate D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant J. Stephenson, Gordon Highlanders

Displaying quite outstanding courage and coolness, he stalked and shot two enemy snipers, the second of them with a Tommy gun in a face-to-face encounter of an undeniably hair-raising kind

A much respected N.C.O., he went on to undertake a spate of intelligence gathering patrols behind enemy lines; he may have been likewise employed when himself shot dead by a sniper in France in August 1944



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (5046681 A. Sgt. J. Stephenson, Gordons); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£3,400-3,800

The Gordon Highlanders won 17 Distinguished Conduct Medals in the Second World War, this example being unique for El Alamein.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1943. The original recommendation states:

'On the night of 27 October 1942, Acting Sergeant Stephenson located an enemy sniper and, accompanied by an officer, stalked and killed him. The following morning Acting Sergeant Stephenson discovered that another sniper had moved up to the same position and was firing at the company on his right. Without hesitation, and regardless of his own safety, Acting Sergeant Stephenson jumped for his trench and crawled across 100 yards of open, bullet swept ground, and shot the sniper with a Tommy gun. This was in broad daylight and despite the fact the sniper continued to fire at him.'

James Stephenson was serving in the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders at the time of the above cited deeds at El Alamein in October 1942.

Stephenson's platoon commander, Captain William McFarlan, M.C., commanding 11 Platoon, 'B' Company, later submitted an unpublished manuscript to the Gordon Highlanders Museum, prior to his death in 2003; the manuscript contains several mentions of Sergeant Stephenson. By way of example, he refers to Stephenson's good work in a spate of desert night patrols, daring work that took them behind the enemy's forward positions. Indeed he deliberately chose Stephenson - and a Private Laurie - to accompany him on such patrols, for 'we three knew and trusted each others' moves.'

Sadly, as cited above, Stephenson himself fell victim to a sniper's bullet in France on 23 August 1944. Aged 31 years, he left a widow, Mary Ann Stephenson of Lisburn, Co. Antrim. He is buried in St. Desir War Cemetery, Calvados, France.

- x598 **A Second World War Indian M.S.M. awarded to Company Havildar Major T. Muhammad, 6-7 Rajput Regiment**

Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (6106 Coy Hav Maj Tufel Muhammad, 6-7 Rajput R.), *minor edge nicks and contact marks, nearly very fine*

£60-80

- x599 **A rare post-war Malaya operations M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant T. Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (King Edward VII's Own) Gurkha Rifles**

An 'ambush group' Bren gunner, he stalked - and killed - one terrorist after traversing 300 yards of open ground; just a few days later, he took-out three more, the last of them in a head-on charge



Military Medal, E.I.R. (21144704 Rfn. Tikaram Thapa 2 GR.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21144704 Rfn. Tikaram Thapa 2 GR.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (21144704 Sgt. Tikaram Thapa MM 2/2 GR.), unofficial rivets between clasps to this last, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£1,800-2,200

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 June 1954:

‘In recognisiton of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya, 1st July - 31st December 1953.’

The original recommendation states:

‘In early July an operation was mounted in the Sungei Siput area, Perak, to eliminate a party of Communist Terrorists suspected of drawing supplied from a certain area.

Thapa was one of an ambush group which had taken up its position before dawn at the edge of some tapioca cultivations, adjoining the jungle. Almost eleven hours later two armed Communist Terrorists approached from the jungle. They entered the jungle about 300 yards from the ambush position.

A plan was immediately made to cut off the enemy on their return. This necessitated placing men in position 300 yards from the original ambush. The intervening ground was open tapioca, and being worked at the time by at least twelve Chinese cultivators. The new position could therefore only be reached observed by making use of the light cover offered by the shallow furrow between the lines of tapioca.

Rfn Thapa, armed with a Bren gun, and accompanied by one other man, set off to intercept the Communists’ line of withdrawal. He crawled on his stomach, carrying his Bren gun, and after 45 minutes of this progress, reached the track used by the Communists unobserved. Here one of the two Communists was intercepted.

Rfn Thapa shot him dead.

On a later occasion Rfn Thapa was again the Bren gunner in an ambush covering a track known to be used by the terrorists.

Three Communist terrorists entered the ambush. On opening fire, two of the enemy dropped dead. The third terrorist dived for cover into a patch of belukar. Immediately, Rfn Thapa picked up his Bren gun and ran towards the place where this terrorist had disappeared. At his approach, the terrorist rose to his feet and attempted to throw a grenade, but a burst from the Bren gun killed him before he could do so.

Throughout the operation, Rfn Thapa showed unflagging enthusiasm and determination. In these two instances success was due to his high standard of fieldcraft, personal courage and initiative.



Tikaram Thapa was born in 1930 and was engaged with the Gurkha Rifles on 13 February 1948. Thapa served in Malaya from November 1950-September 1953 (Medal & clasp), and returned for further tours in the region, March 1956-May 1958, January 1959-April 1961, November 1961-May 1962 and March-May 1963 (Medal & 2 clasps). Upon his discharge on 5 February 1966 with ‘Exemplary’ conduct, his testimonial stated:

‘Sgt Tikaram has completed 18 years’ loyal and devoted service in the Battalion. He is a courageous soldier who has seen active service in Malaya and Sarawak. He was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in Malaya in 1953.

He has always set highest example to those junior to him in barracks and in the field. His departure on a well-earned pension will be a loss to this battalion.’

Sold with copied service record.

x600 A particularly fine Borneo operations M.M. pair awarded to Corporal T. Thapa, 1st Battalion, 6th (Queen Elizabeth's Own) Gurkha Rifles

A 22-year old Bren gunner, Thapa held his nerve, waiting for a group of armed Indonesians to close to within ten yards of his position, before opening fire and killing four of them outright

A spectacular firefight with 60 terrorists ensued and it was largely owing to Thapa's gallant work - firing from the hip - that the patrol effected a successful withdrawal



Military Medal, E.II.R. (21151962 Rfn. Tulbahadur Thapa. 6 GR.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21151962 Rfn. Tulbahadur Thapa. 1/6GR.), mounted as worn, *light edge wear from contact, very fine* (2)

£2,500-3,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 December 1965:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Borneo Territories during the period 24th December 1964-23rd June 1965.'

The original recommendation states:

'Rifleman Tulbahadur Thapa was a member of a patrol involved in a fierce fire fight with the enemy on 31st May 1965. He was armed with a Bren Gun and had been detailed to ambush a track considered to be one of the main approaches to his patrol base.

He was lying in thick secondary jungle with no protection from the sun and had been in position for over five hours. At 1130 hours he saw eight Indonesians, thirty yards away, approaching down the track in an alert manner, their weapons at the ready. His orders were to kill as many of the enemy as possible so he held his fire. When the leading man was no more than ten yards from him he fired two well aimed bursts, killing four.

He did not know until then that the rest of his patrol was surrounded by an estimated sixty Indonesians. A moment later a heavy volume of enemy fire was directed at the position. When the order to withdraw had been given, Rifleman Tulbahadur moved back calmly and deliberately from cover to cover bringing accurate fire to bear on the enemy who had started to close in on his flank, thereby ensuring that the rest of his patrol could break contact without sustaining any casualties.

Then, firing from the hip, he crossed a stream and rejoined his patrol.

Throughout this action Rifleman Tulbahadur displayed courage, presence of mind and self discipline of a high order. He was not only personally responsible for the success of the engagement but also contributed largely to the safe withdrawal of his patrol, the result of skilled fieldcraft and marksmanship.'

His Brigade Commander commented:

‘A very brave action by a young Rifleman in which he had displayed considerable presence of mind. This had a decisive effect on the ambush and subsequent withdrawal. Very strongly recommended.’

Tulbahadur Thapa was born in 1943 and was engaged with the Gurkha Rifles in November 1960. Having completed his training, he joined the strength of the 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles on 6 October 1961 and was embarked for the United Kingdom at Singapore on 4 May 1962. It had been decided that the 1st Battalion would be the first Gurkha Regiment to serve in the United Kingdom, arriving at Tidworth to join 51 Infantry Brigade in 3 Division of the Strategic Reserve.

The entire Battalion was present at Buckingham Palace in June for the presentation of Pipe Banners from The Queen, with two Field Marshals and fifteen former Gurkha Commanding Officers in attendance. Presentation complete, the Battalion would undertake training in Northern Ireland, Aden, Denmark and Greece.

Such training would have to be cut short however, with the growing operations in Borneo. Thapa himself would be granted 164 days leave from 3 November 1964-5 April 1965, bring swiftly transferred from Calcutta to Hong Kong to arrive in Kuching on 19 May 1965. It would be less than two weeks after his arrival in Borneo that he went into the heat of battle, no doubt with the cry of ‘AYO GORKHALI’ in winning his M.M.

Upon his discharge on 25 April 1973 with ‘Exemplary’ conduct, his testimonial stated:

‘Thapa has served the British Army loyally and faithfully for 12 years and has reached the rank of Corporal. He was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in 1965, and is a good leader of men, handling them firmly and with authority. A hardworking and intelligent man, he will be an asset to any employer.’

Sold with copied service record.

A promotional banner for Spink & Sons Live auctions. The background features a close-up of a computer keyboard with a brass auctioneer's gavel resting on it. The text is overlaid on the image.

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- 601 *'I have had a report from the Senior British Officer with the Partisans at the time of Lieutenant Buddell joining them. He strongly commends this officer's conduct when fighting with the Partisans. Lieutenant Buddell showed imperturbability under fire and a complete disregard for his own safety when brining in a wounded Partisan commander. He returned to our lines with 13 prisoners of war. This officer has done excellently in the air and has proved himself equally dashing on the ground. I strongly endorse this recommendation.'*

The A.O.C., Desert Air Force lends his support to the award of the D.F.C. to Lieutenant J. C. Buddell, S.A.A.F.

A remarkable - and rare - Second World War Spitfire pilot's D.F.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant J. C. Buddell, South African Air Force

A veteran of 129 operational sorties over the Middle East and Italy in No. 7 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron - and the scourge of much enemy transport - he was finally downed by ground fire north of Lake Commachio on 13 November 1944

Thus ensued a gallant chapter of fighting alongside the Partisans, not least in an action at Porto Cossini, where he 'displayed the greatest coolness in action and complete disregard for personal safety, when he rescued a wounded patriot who he brought back to safety over ground swept by enemy fire'

This latter episode of 'dashing' and daring conduct clearly contributed to the approval of the award of his D.F.C.



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945' and privately inscribed, 'Lt. J. C. Buddell, 7 Sqdn. S.A.A.F.', with 'Feb.' over the official date; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, these four officially impressed '103947 J. C. Buddell', mounted as worn, together with a set of related miniature dress medals, S.A.A.F. cap badge and embroidered 'Wings', *generally good very fine* (7)

£2,500-3,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 16 March 1945. The original recommendation states:

‘An excellent tour by this pilot was ended when he was grounded after being shot down by enemy ground fire while strafing north of Lake Commachio on 13 September 1944. His strafing and dive-bombing record is worthy of high praise, and his keenness and initiative is second to none. Constantly throughout his tour he has returned with good results. He has helped to destroy several trains. He has destroyed many vehicles and despatch riders.

On 13 May 1944, he was a member of a formation which strafed a train consisting of two engines and 40-plus trucks, and as a result of the strafing steam poured out of the engine, and due to this attack on a moving train it remained at the pin point for 48 hours. This is one of the excellent shows this pilot has done. Very strongly recommended.’

In addition to the covering remarks of the A.O.C., Desert Air Force - as quoted above - the Wing Leader stated:

‘Lieutenant Buddell has always displayed the greatest keenness to engage the enemy and has on all occasions pressed home his attacks with determination, often in the face of resolute opposition. Recently, when shot down behind enemy lines, he displayed the greatest coolness in action and complete disregard for personal safety, when he rescued a wounded patriot who he brought back to safety over ground swept by enemy fire.’



John Charles Buddell was born in Durban in November 1920, where he attended the Boy's High School and excelled at sports, in addition to gaining school certificates in technology and electrical engineering. He subsequently worked as an apprentice for South African Railways and Harbours but, in his spare time, undertook flying lessons and gained his Civil 'A' Licence, aged 25.

On the outbreak of hostilities, he enlisted in the South Africa Air Force (S.A.A.F.), and was sent to the Air Force Training Depot at Vanhoogtre as a pupil pilot. Further training appointments followed and in October 1941 he gained his S.A.A.F. 'Wings'. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and posted to 62nd Air School at Bloemfontein. Finally, in May 1943, he was ordered to the Middle East, where he joined No. 7 (S.A.A.F.) Squadron, a Spitfire unit.

Spitfire pilot

Buddell commenced his operational tour in the following month, flying shipping escort sorties in the unit's Spitfire Vs. He also flew on protection duties during Churchill's conference with Roosevelt and Chiang Kai Shek at Cairo in November.

Having then relocated to Italy in March 1944, and been equipped with Spitfire IXs, the Squadron joined No. 7 (S.A.A.F.) Wing. It was the commencement of a protracted period of armed reconnaissance and strafing operations, Buddell's flying log book bearing testament to plenty of close encounters with enemy flak: by November he had flown around 130 operational sorties.

Honorary Partisan

On 13 November 1944, whilst strafing a vehicle near Ravenna, north of Lake Commachio, Buddell's Spitfire was hit by a 20mm. anti-aircraft shell which forced him to crash-land on a beach about two miles north of San Giuseppe. Of subsequent events, his 'Evader's Report' states:

'Lieutenant Buddell was uninjured and, after destroying his I.F.F., ran away from his aircraft. Using his dinghy, he crossed the canal and hid and hid among some reeds. Several Italians saw him do this but eventually took no notice as Germans had reached the crashed aircraft within 5-10 minutes of the crash. Buddell waited until he saw a lone peasant woman and approached her for help. She went away and about five hours after, at dusk, returned with a uniformed Italian, who also brought food.

Buddell was taken by the uniformed Italian to a nearby house. Here he was given civilian clothes, fed and well looked after by a patriot. While he was staying in this house, German troops called, but the pilot thinks that they were looking for food as no search was carried out. He was told, however, that the Germans had searched for him for four days.

Heading west, he crossed Lake Commachio by boat and by a devious overland and over-water route reached the Partisan H.Q. south of the lake. This H.Q. was found to be well organised, efficient and having very good morale. While he was with them supplies were dropped to the Partisans at night. Ground signals were laid out but Germans surrounding the area tried to confuse our aircraft by firing Verey lights. The Hun was unable to actively interfere because the area was defended by water lanes and marshes. Three of the 'chutes did not open but 10 packages were received.

Lieutenant Buddell took part in a partisan raid on Porto Corsini. According to him, the raid was well-planned and ably led and two M.G.s were silenced, two Germans killed and P.O.s taken. Other raids were executed during Buddell's stay with the Partisans but he himself did not participate. He does however point out the difficulties the Partisans have if they are wounded, as medical, as all other supplies, are short.

Two attempts were made to get Buddell, together with some P.O.s, out of enemy occupied territory. On one occasion, a Walrus was to land and a boat was to meet it. This attempt failed as the Walrus was unable to land. A later attempt to establish contact with a motor boat along the coast failed because fog prevented the arrival of the boat.



‘Twelve of the best - Buddell’s P.O.W.s’

Finally, Buddell, walking, and part of the way using a boat, came through our lines in charge of 12 German P.O.W.s, who were led with their hands tied behind their backs. He passed these over to the appropriate authorities, and then made arrangements for further, much needed, supplies of ammunition to be despatched to the Partisan forces ...’

Buddell’s interrogator closed his report by stating that, ‘his morale was excellent and his one desire was to return to operational flying.’

His wish appears to have been granted, although he was awarded extended leave in March-April 1945, before being posted to No. 5 (S.A.A.F.) Wing. He was released from military service in February 1946 and applied for his campaign medals in the following year. His name still appeared on the Special Reserve of Flying Officers in 1962; sold with a large file of research, including a complete photocopied record of the operational entries in his flying log books and extensive service record.

N.B.

The recipient’s flying log books are held in the collection of the S.A.A.F. Museum.

- 602 A rare Second World War and post-war A.F.C. and Bar group of six awarded to Squadron Leader S. J. 'Tommy' Thomas, Royal Air Force

An exceptional aviator, he gained appointment as Personal Pilot to the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief in India in 1945 and afterwards lent valuable service in the Berlin Airlift

Later still, he served as an Experimental Pilot at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough and, by the time of his retirement in the early 1970s, he had amassed in excess of 10,000 hours of flying time



Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated '1946' and the reverse of the Bar '1959'; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£3,000-3,500

Just 105 Second Award Bars were issued to the A.F.C. in the period 1946-79.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946. The original recommendation states:

'Acting Squadron Leader Thomas is an exceptionally fine V.I.P. pilot. Before being selected for this duty he served as a flying instructor and later as Commanding Officer of No. 1331 Check and Conversion Unit at Karachi and Risalpur, from September 1943 to January 1945, when he was appointed personal pilot to the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief. As such he has given outstanding service.'

Bar to A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1959.

Simon John Thomas commenced his career at No. 25 Elementary Flying Training School at R.A.F. Hucknall on 31 July 1941. He gained early experience in Tiger Moths and then transferred to Oxfords in September, being rated 'average' as a pilot at the end of his training on 1 January 1942. Promoted Pilot Officer, Thomas travelled to South Africa and commenced training on Ansons at No. 61 Air School, George, at the end of which he was noted as 'a good navigator who should make an excellent pilot'. Thomas returned to the U.K. and continued training, recording an 'evasive action with spitfire' on 26 August and an 'evasive action with 2 Spitfires, low flying' a few days later whilst piloting a Hudson.

In November 1942, Thomas flew a Hudson VI via the Middle East to India. As a pilot, he flew almost daily sorties between Delhi, Jodhpur, Karachi and Allahabad, transferring passengers and occasionally carried out searches for missing aircraft. On 5 September 1943, he converted to Liberators and began acting as a flying instructor, conducting up the three take-offs, circuits and landings a day; his log notes twelve days later, 'Complete hydraulic failure on take-off Allahabad. Landed wheels down, no brakes. Damaged Nose.'



A memorandum from H.Q. 226 Group lends further detail:

'Accident Liberator BZ.889 on 17.9.43:

'With reference to the above accident as reported on Form 765(c) and described to the A.O.C. 226 Group by O.C. Ferry Wing on his recent visit to Delhi, the pilot, A./F./Lt. S. J. Thomas is to be congratulated on his coolness and judgement, and also those members of the crew who may have contributed to the landing on which, under the difficult circumstances, comparatively little damage was suffered by the aircraft.

Signed: L. M. Iles, Air Commodore, A.O.C., No. 226 Group. R.A.F.'

Unperturbed, Thomas returned to flying four days later and continued instructing on Liberators, Dakotas and, later, Mosquitos. On 23 November 1943, he took up a Hurricane and from 6 January 1944, he and Flight Sergeant Fowler were able to conduct local flying on a Wellington from R.A.F. Mauripur. In total, Thomas's log book records over 400 training flights between September 1943 and January 1945, accounting for a large percentage of his 1114 hours of flying time up to that date.

Personal Pilot to the A.O. C.-in-C. - V.I.P. Flights

Thomas was next appointed personal pilot to the Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, South-East Asia Command, Air Chief Marshal Sir Alfred Guy Roland Garrod; it was Garrod who had temporarily stepped up to the role three months previously when Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, the nominated successor to the then incumbent Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, was killed in an air crash in the French Alps on the way to take up the appointment. On 26 January 1945, Thomas and a crew of six set off with Garrod from R.A.F. Ratmalana in Dakota KC518 on a two-week tour of South-East Asia, making daily visits to air bases in India, Burma and further afield. On 18 February, he ferried Rear-Admiral George Creasey from Mauripur to Delhi, and six days later took Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Arthur Power, from Alipore to Ratmalana.

In late February 1945, Thomas flew Garrod back to R.A.F. Northolt but, two weeks later, the Air Marshal began a second tour with Thomas, this time to Italy; for the next three months the itinerary incorporated all the major cities and places of interest, and, whilst not serving Garrod, Thomas continued with air testing and the alternative 'V.I.P. flights'. He ended the war in the acting rank of Squadron Leader. June saw flights to Casablanca and Holland, whilst July witnessed Garrod bringing his wife along on a trip to Athens. On 4 July, Garrod and Air Marshal Tuttle travelled to Rhodes, before continuing to Cyprus and on to Italy. On 10 July, Thomas flew Field-Marshal Smuts from Milan to Florence, his log book noting, 'Escort of 13 Mustangs'.

In August, Thomas flew Garrod to Munich, from where they began a four-day tour that included Regensburg and Nuremberg. In October, they travelled to South Africa and returned home via Kenya and Egypt. Here ended Thomas's association with Garrod, during which he had gained a further 500 hours of flight experience; for his services, he was awarded the Air Force Cross.



Berlin Airlift and Experimental Pilot

Thomas joined No. 24 Squadron at Bassingbourn in 1946 and continued to fly Dakotas for the next three years. He was awarded a permanent commission as a Flight Lieutenant in March 1949 and saw extensive service during Operation "Plainfare", flying Avro York transport aircraft of No. 99 Squadron between Wunstorf and Gatow. Returning home in 1949, Thomas took a brief conversion course and was then posted to No. 90 Squadron, flying the Avro Lincoln bomber. In 1950, he converted to Washingtons, otherwise known as the B-29 Superfortress, and flew regular cross-country exercises from R.A.F. Marham.

In the mid-1950s, he joined the Meteorological Research Flight of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough. His log books shows almost daily flights in Canberra, Devon, Hastings and Varsity aircraft, and in March 1955 he was assessed as 'above the average' as an experimental pilot. He spent the next three years with this Flight, before joining the Ferry Support Squadron in late 1958. His log notes flights in the Comet, Twin Pioneer and Valetta aircraft, and he was able to return to India and the Far East. He was awarded a Bar to his A.F.C. and ended the decade with the Middle East Communications Squadron flying the Pembroke light transporter and the Valetta.

Thomas joined No. 3 C.A.A.C.U. at Exeter Airport in 1962 and flew the Vampire on regular practice interceptions where his aircraft was vectored onto 'the enemy', typically ships of the Royal Navy. He remained at Exeter and continued to fly the Vampire and Meteor for the next nine years, before taking his last flight as pilot of Vampire 459 on 14 December 1971; his log book records a final total of over 9000 hours flying time.

Thomas was placed on the Retired List at his own request in 1972, retaining the rank of Squadron Leader.

Sold with the following original documentation:



(i)
R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (Form 414 types) (7), a complete run covering the periods 31.7.1941-10.11.1945; 28.11.1945-23.1.1953; 5.2.1953-31.1.1956; 1.2.1956-24.7.1959; 17.8.1959-21.7.1962; 1.8.1962-24.4.1970 and 27.4.1970-14.12.1971.

(ii)
A selection of period photographs (15), including one showing the recipient in the cockpit of his aircraft, some of aircraft flown, and views looking down upon the landscape of Italy.

603

'A Sheffield air gunner, Flight Sergeant Frank Bell, recently awarded the D.F.M. for shooting down three enemy planes, seeks vengeance for the death of his only sister, Olive, who was killed in an air raid last December, every time he goes into action. He vowed to his father and mother that he would devote the rest of his time in the R.A.F. to avenging her death. That is his sole thought when he gets a German plane in his sights ...'

A Sheffield newspaper report, refers.

An exceptional Second World War D.F.M. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant F. Bell, Royal Air Force, who swore to avenge the death of his sister in the Sheffield Blitz in December 1940

He didn't disappoint. As Rear Gunner of a Whitley of No. 58 Squadron - detailed to Bremen one night in February 1941 - he faced off four separate night fighter attacks, claiming two 'bandits' as destroyed, one probable and another as damaged



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (9417766 Sgt. F. Bell, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with the recipient's Caterpillar Club membership badge, gold with 'rubicund' eyes, the reverse officially engraved, 'Sgt. F. Bell', his embroidered and Air Gunner's brevet and set of related miniature dress medals, *edge bruise to first, generally very fine or better* (14)

£2,500-3,000

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 22 August 1941. The original recommendation states:

'This Sergeant has done some really fine work since being in the Squadron. His exceptional enthusiasm and unflinching devotion to duty have been an example to all with whom he has come in contact.

On the 11th February [1941], on a trip to Bremen, his aircraft was attacked by a number of enemy aircraft. He succeeded in shooting down two of these and probably damaged a third. He has unflinching shown great courage in face of the enemy and I unhesitatingly recommend that his fine operational record be recognised by the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Frank Bell was born on the 30 November 1919 in Sheffield on 30 November 1919, where he lived with his parents and only sister, Olive, in Steade Road, Nether Edge. Having attended St. Barnabas School in Nether Edge, he left to become a junior traveller with local builders and contractors Dyson and Co. He matriculated at London University, and in his spare time was an active member of the Sheffield Tigers Rugby Club.



On the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, Bell volunteered for aircrew duties in the R.A.F. and was selected to become a Wireless Operator/ Air Gunner. In the event, he became an Air Gunner, for he was deemed to be a 'Class A' gunner, 'above the average with credit', and gained a mark of 79% in the final exam. Air Gunners were originally selected 'for quickness of mental reaction, dependability in an emergency and a fighting spirit'. Bell was to surpass all of these qualities within a very short space of time.

No. 58 Squadron

Having attended an O.T.U. in the summer of 1940, he was posted to 'B' Flight of No. 58 Squadron at Linton-on-Ouse, Yorkshire, and he commenced his first operational tour in October, with a trip to the Skoda works at Pilsen in Czechoslovakia on the 20th. The Squadron was equipped with outdated Whitleys, capable of 250 m.p.h. and armed with only one machine-gun in its nose turret, and four Browning .303s in the rear powered turret, with a rate of fire of 80 rounds a second.

His trip to Pilsen having been aborted owing to problems with his gun, Bell and his crew were next assigned to bomb Stettin on the 23rd; this also proved a non-starter due to bad weather. Finally, on 14 November, his Whitley made it to Lorient, a seven and a half hour round trip. A spate of varied targets ensued over the next couple of months, from Turin in Italy to anti-shipping strikes on the docks at Duisberg and Emden; so, too, a strike against enemy ships in Brest harbour on 10 January 1941.

Bremen - 11 February 1941: two down, one probable and another damaged

It was on this date, as Rear Gunner in Whitley K4213 GE-K, that Bell nearly obtained ace-status in a single night. It was a remarkable feat. The above quoted newspaper report takes up the story:

'Bell was the rear gunner in one of our heavy bombers the night he won his award. It was his 13th trip over enemy country - he has done more than 40 since then.

He and his comrades were on their way to Bremen when they met with a series of attacks by German fighters.

The first came at them while they were still over the sea. It was a bright moonlight night and he could see the swastika markings plainly on the Messerschmitt. He opened fire at 150 yards range, gave him a long burst, and saw the headlights go out at once. 'Jerry' dived steeply into a cloud and that was the last they saw of him.

Number two came along just as they reached the Dutch coast. He shot over the British bomber and as he went astern, Bell gave him a burst. He wasn't seen again either.

Twenty minutes later, Bell's captain told him there was a third fighter approaching from the port beam, and this time the captain swung the bomber round to give him a chance to get him. 'Jerry' opened fire first with tracers, but Bell at once replied. That fighter was last seen with smoke and flame shooting out of him.

There was a fourth attack just as they got to Bremen. Three Messerschmitts came up in formation on the bomber's tail. Bell picked out the middle one of the three and gave him a terrific burst. There was a sudden burst of smoke and flame and as he fell the cloud glowed red.

All four fights happened within an hour and 40 minutes, but they did not prevent the bomber reaching Bremen, dropping its bombs on the target, and getting safely home. Bell was credited with three certain successes and a probable fourth, so his 13th trip was certainly unlucky for someone else.'

On returning to base the whole crew were forced to bale out over Fulbeck in Lincolnshire due to a lack of petrol. None were injured apart from Bell who suffered a twisted ankle on landing. He was duly enrolled in the membership of the Caterpillar Club.

Interestingly, the same newspaper source refers to the fact Bell had to bale out on another occasion, 'and once he and other members of crew spent three days and nights without water in a dinghy which was floating about in a minefield.'

Rest of first tour

Back on operations on 28 February 1941, Bell and his crew were assigned to attack the mighty Tirpitz at Wilhelmshaven; their aircraft was attacked by 109s. And he was later assigned on 4 May 1941 - to a similar attack against the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, his flying log book log noting, 'Hits observed on ships'.

His targets otherwise comprised regular sorties against heavily-defended targets in Germany, including three trips to Cologne, two Berlin, two to Bremen and and two to Kiel. These in addition to a strikes on Duisburg and Dusseldorf.

Having completed a full tour with the Squadron In June 1941, Bell was sent on well-deserved leave, taking his dog 'Raaf' with him; a newspaper cutting, refers.

Second tour: 76 Squadron

Bell returned to an operational footing with No. 76 Squadron in April 1942. Based at Middleton St. George, the Squadron was equipped with Halifaxes.

In late May, Bell records flights as 2nd Pilot to Squadron Leader Iveson and Pilot Officer Dobson respectively, during air tests in Halifax's MP - D and K. But he otherwise flew as a Wireless Operator.

He was to make three further trips to Germany before being posted to the Middle East. These were the '1000 Bomber' raids on Cologne on 30 May and Essen on 1 June, Bell noting in his flying log book on the former occasion, 'Dantes inferno'. His final German trip was against the 'Big City' on 27 June.

On the 10 July 1942, Bell was the Wireless Operator in Halifax E 7672, piloted by Squadron Leader Iveson, on an eight and a half hour flight to Gibraltar, along with 15 other aircraft from the Squadron, who had been detached to start operations in the Middle East. On the 12 July they continued their journey onward in a 12-hour flight to Kasfareet in Egypt and, finally, to Agir in Palestine.

The Squadron subsequently operated from two advanced bases in Egypt at Shallufa and Landing Ground 224, situated on the Alexandria to Cairo road.

Formation of No. 462 (R.A.A.F) Squadron: Tobruk run

In early August 1942, No. 76 Squadron moved to Fayid and was joined by No. 10 Squadron to form No. 462 (R.A.A.F.) Squadron, with attacks continuing on Tobruk Harbour and A.A. gun emplacements. During this period Frank had also acquired another dog, which he again named 'Raaf', perhaps in honour the Squadron's Australian aircrew.



Bell took part in 15-night operations in this area in July-September 1942, each round trip lasting about seven hours; his log book entry for 5 September states, 'encountered heavy flak and fighters over the target'. He flew his final mission on the 15th, another attack on enemy shipping in Tobruk harbour. Enemy defences were described 'as twice as strong as of late', a fact not lost on Bell, who was acting as Wireless Operator to Squadron Leader Iveson in Halifax E7672: 'Operations - holed - crash-landed at base' (*ibid*). It was his 50th sortie.

By now a Flying Officer, he was seconded to instructional duties in South Africa.

Post-war

At the end of the war Bell departed the R.A.F. to work with his father in his drapery business in Sheffield but, finding civilian life dull, he re-joined the R.A.F. and was granted his old rank of Flying Officer.

In May 1951, Bell was sent to No. 5 Air Navigation School at Lindholme, to attend a refresher course as a Wireless Operator / Signaller. Here he flew in Anson aircraft, also developing his skills in map-reading and navigation, and occasionally acting as the second (safety) pilot. He was given his pilot's 'Wings' during this period.

Most of this time was taken up training with Rebecca and Eureka equipment, using Wellington aircraft. This system was invented in the later stages of the last war, whereby a portable ground-based beacon - Eureka - sent pulses of radio waves to aircraft that had been installed with airborne direction-finding equipment - Rebecca. Initially designed to assist with the air-drop delivery of supplies to Army/Resistance groups, it was later used as a blind homing and approach device for aircraft.

On the 12 August 1951, Bell found himself as a passenger in a York aircraft on a flight from Lyneham to R.A.F. Shaibah in Iraq, where he was posted as a Navigator in Valetta aircraft. In late November, he was again posted, this time to R.A.F. Mauripur in Pakistan. This base was shared with the newly formed Pakistan Air Force and was known as No. 48 Staging Post, mainly for troops involved in the Korean War.

Having then returned home in the summer of 1953, Bell successfully completed a Signaller's Course and was promoted to Flight Lieutenant. He subsequently undertook tours of duty at the School of Maritime Reconnaissance at St. Mawgan was posted as a Signaller to No. 240 Squadron, based at Ballykelly, Ireland, and flying Shackletons, in July 1954. The Squadron participated in maritime exercises over the Atlantic during the Cold War years.

Between September 1956 and March 1960, Bell served at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, where he undertook duties with the Radio Flight within the Experimental Flying Department. He flew in a number of different types of aircraft, including Canberra, Meteor and Javelin jets.

In May 1960, he attended a course at the Maritime Operational Training Unit at Kinloss, again flying Shackleton aircraft and was afterwards posted to No. 205 Squadron at Changi, Singapore. The Squadron flew Shackleton aircraft and maintained maritime rescue facilities in the Far East, as well as maintaining 'search and rescue' operations. Having latterly acted as the unit's Signals Leader, Bell came home and was placed on the Retired List in November 1963; he had flown over 3000 hours in 38 different types of aircraft.

He died in May 1977.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Flying Log Books, privately bound as one volume, covering the periods July 1940 to August 1944, and thence to his second career, from May 1951 to November 1963; a slightly confused period of entries in April-May 1942, with one page cut out; together with R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (Form 1767 type), with opening statement, 'Supplementary Log Book from June 1942', which covers the aforementioned period of confusion, and beyond.

Also sold with several wartime photographs, including portrait images, and a pair of presentation pewter tankards, one inscribed to the recipient from No. 205 Squadron, Changi, October 1963 and the other from Changi R.F.C., 1963.

- 604 A fine Second World War D.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant J. Queenborough, Royal Air Force, a veteran of nearly 90 operational sorties

He commenced his career as a Bomb Aimer and Navigator in Blenheims of No. 107 Squadron in August 1940, carrying out a spate of operations against targets in France and Norway; rested in May 1941, he returned to the Squadron for a second tour of duty in November 1942, this time carrying out low-level attacks in the unit's Bostons over Holland and elsewhere

Awarded the D.F.M. - and commissioned - he commenced a third tour of duty as Senior Navigator to No. 382 (Lorraine) Squadron in October 1944; his Free French comrades were suitably impressed and he was awarded the Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (751023 F./Sgt. J. Queenborough, R.A.F.), *good very fine*
D.F.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1943. The original recommendation states:

£1,600-1,800

'Flight Sergeant Queenborough, with Flight Lieutenant Dunn as pilot, has now completed 52 operations, some by night and others by day, and many of them against the most heavily defended targets in Germany and occupied territory. He has consistently found and bombed the target from high and low level. On 20 June 1943, as leader of a box of six aircraft, he was detailed to bomb an aerodrome in France. He scored many direct hits on the target.

Flight Sergeant Queenborough's experience has been of the utmost value to the Squadron, and the high courage and resolution which he has displayed at all times justifies, in my opinion, the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Jack Queenborough was born on 4 August 1914 and joined the R.A.F. in 1939. On qualifying as a Bomb Aimer and Navigator, he was posted to No. 107 Squadron, a Blenheim unit in August 1940, and undertook his first sortie - a strike against Guernsey aerodrome - on the 11th. Between then and May 1941, he completed a tour of 34 operational sorties, his targets being located in Belgium, France, Germany and Norway, in addition to convoy escort work.

Having then been rested in the interim, he commenced a second tour with No. 107 at the end of 1942, this time in Bostons. Here, then, the commencement of some highly perilous daylight strikes of the low-level variety, most notably against targets in Holland; by way of example, attacks on the steel works at IJmuiden in May 1943. With a total of 56 sorties under his belt, he was recommended for the D.F.M.



Remarkably, the newly commissioned Queenborough commenced a third tour of operations in No. 342 (Lorraine) Squadron in the summer of 1944. The Squadron moved from Hartford Bridge to B50 airfield in Vitry en Artois near Douai on the French-Belgium border on 17 October and flew Mitchell II and III aircraft during this period. It moved again to Gilze-Rijen in Holland, between Breda and Tilburg, on 22 April 1945; for his services in No. 342, Queenborough was awarded the Legion of Honour (*London Gazette* 8 January 1947, refers), and the Croix de Guerre (*London Gazette* 5 June 1946, refers). He was invested with his awards by the French Ambassador in London.

The translation of the official citation for his Croix de Guerre states:

‘An R.A.F. officer navigator since the outbreak of war, he has taken part in a long series of operations, many with Group 342 ‘Lorraine’. By both night and day, at high and low level, often in dangerous circumstances, in spite of enemy fighters and anti-aircraft fire, he has always shown incomparable calmness, courage and willingness. Since June 1944, the date on which he became Officer i/c Navigation, he has, with great technical competence and experience, which with his sense of command and perfect cooperation, greatly contributed to the success and contribution of Group 342 ‘Lorraine’ since 6 June 1944.’

Postscript

On 26 February 1993, Queenborough’s medals were stolen in a burglary at his home in Leicester. He was in hospital at the time and the ensuing media coverage brought considerable attention to his loss; a local historian, Michael Young, told the Leicester Mercury, “I think it is shocking someone should have stolen Mr. Queenborough’s medals, particularly the D.F.M. which really does have to be earned.” His D.F.M. was later returned.

Having survived approximately operational 90 sorties - plus a short spell with the U.S.A.F. in North Africa - the gallant Queenborough died on 14 March 1997; sold with two extensive research files, original medal riband and fabric observer ‘Wings’, R.A.F. cap badge and buttons, and part R.A.F. service and release book.

- 604A A fine Queen's Commendation for Bravery pair awarded to Chief Petty Officer D. E. 'Bomber' Brown, Royal Navy, who initially served as a Navigator and Missile Aimer in Wasp helicopters before becoming a Search and Rescue Diver

His active service career encompassed operations in Northern Ireland - as Commando Aircrew in support of the Royal Marines - and valuable service lent in 845 Squadron during the Falklands War

But it was for his gallant role in search and rescue missions that he won two notable distinctions, namely the R.H.S. Testimonial on Vellum for rescuing a pregnant woman at the mouth of Chichester Harbour in a Force 8 storm, and the Queen's Commendation for Bravery for saving the life of a seaman trapped in an upturned dredging barge in the Western Solent



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (CPOACMN D E Brown F974315J RN); South Atlantic 1982 (CPOACMN D E Brown F974315J 845 Sqn), together with blue riband with oak leaf representative of the Queen's Commendation for Bravery, mounted as worn, *the second with officially re-impressed service number and unit, nearly extremely fine* (2)

£1,800-2,200

Queen's Commendation for Bravery *London Gazette* 24 February 1981.

Royal Humane Society Testimonial on Vellum 7 January 1975.

David Edward 'Bomber' Brown, who was born on 10 July 1939, commenced his career at H.M.S. *Osprey* and qualified as a Ship's Diver at *Drake's* diving school in August 1968. Posted to 771 Squadron as a crewman at Portland in February 1969, he was noted on 29 Rating Aircrew Course as 'a very keen rating who has worked hard'. He subsequently gained a 1st Class pass on the No. 5. A.S. 12 Missile Aimers' Course (Wasp helicopters) and joined 829 Squadron, flying Wasp helicopters; after a 7-day, 6-night flying assessment in January 1972, the Squadron Commander remarked in his log book, 'a highly professional and enthusiastic aircrewman'. Such qualities would prove invaluable both in wartime and in peacetime, but from the sheer number of flights evident in Brown's flying log books, one should add 'tenacity' and 'endurance'. He qualified S.A.R. Diver at *Osprey* in February 1973.



Early rescue sorties

On 8 August 1973, Brown joined a 45-minute S.A.R. sortie from *Daedalus*, based at Lee-on-the-Solent, flying as crewman aboard a Whirlwind Mk. 9 helicopter in search of a Russian seaman; his log book fails to note the outcome. That same day, he conducted four further searches, including two separate flights for missing people in dinghies. From late 1973 to 1975, his working life involved almost daily training exercises and operational flights to rescue people. These included helping those trapped at the base of cliffs (some with broken legs), water skiers in distress, children caught out by the tides and those trapped in overturned yachts, whilst all the time gaining knowledge of the south coast and practising different rescue scenarios.

Award of the Royal Humane Society Testimonial on Vellum

On 23 September 1975, Brown acting as diver in the duty S.A.R. Helicopter at *Daedalus*. He was scrambled to a private yacht, the 40-foot John Lewis Partnership owned *Sabeena II*, which had been dismasted at the mouth of Chichester Harbour in a Force 8 which was throwing up 10-foot waves. The subsequent debris had fouled the propeller, leaving the yacht helpless and entirely at the mercy of the storm. The yacht's crew and passengers, including a five-month pregnant 23-year-old woman, Mrs. Mary North, were becoming increasingly distressed and, as the helicopter arrived on the scene, the lady and the six men began to leap into the sea in order to be picked up. Brown immediately winched himself down and headed for Mrs. North, who was first in the water and seemed in trouble. Signalling to the crew above to winch the pair out, it was at this moment that the winch jammed and both lay helpless in the sea; Brown was forced to disconnect himself from the winch cable and keep the pair afloat for as long as possible. For his bravery in supporting Mrs. North for between 15 and 20 minutes - and undoubtedly saving her from drowning - he was awarded the R.H.S. Testimonial on Vellum; having been brought ashore by the Chichester Harbour patrol craft, Brown entered a single word in his relevant flying log book entry: 'Close'.

Four days later, Mrs. North's husband wrote to Brown to thank him for 'courageously helping my wife in the sea. Please accept the enclosed in appreciation for your help - the best thing we know to keep out the cold!'

Remarkably, it appears that he had already conducted another S.A.R. call to Bournemouth on the same flight, although the outcome was less happy, his relevant entry stating: '1 body'. Transferring to the S.A.R. Flight aboard *Ark Royal*, Brown found himself in the drink for a second time on 17 September 1975 when his Wessex helicopter was forced to make a 'controlled ditching' in Lyme Bay following the illumination of an engine fire warning light; with the tables turned, this time it was Lieutenant A. C. T. Tate, Commander J. Worth, Leading Aircraftsman P. Hope, and Brown, who required rescue from the S.A.R.; the crew escaped unharmed, which is more than can be said for their Wessex helicopter XP 112, which was lost to the depths.



Following *Ark Royal*, Brown transferred to the tribal-class frigates *Tartar* and *Gurkha*, from which he operated in Wasp helicopters. In the latter ship, he spent time monitoring the Souffriere Volcano in the West Indies and assisting with scientific studies.

Naked ambition

In 1979 he decided to return to search and rescue and trained as an S.A.R. aircrew diver with 781 Squadron. He subsequently undertook a wide variety of rescues, including a light aircraft which had crashed into the sea at Bembridge, boat fires, assisting a person who had suffered a heart attack, and a woman in difficulty at Lulworth. Some would be more memorable than others, but one which caught the attention of the local press involved a nudist from the Midlands who became stranded on rocks close to the cliff at Blackgang:

‘Two hundred feet above him, Mr. Richard Young was tending a vegetable patch on the clifftop when an unexpected sound reached his ears.

“It sounded just like someone blowing a police whistle,” he said.

He peered over the cliff edge and realised that the man was blowing a whistle as an emergency signal. Mr. Young raised the alarm and, within minutes, a search and rescue helicopter arrived from H.M.S. *Daedalus*, Lee-on-Solent.

The helicopter put down a diver who was startled to find that the dinghy sailor, by now clinging to his capsized craft, was “absolutely naked, apart from his lifejacket.”

The distressed mariner was put ashore at a nearby sheltered cove popular among naturists. His dinghy was taken in tow by a fishing boat.

Commented a helicopter crewman: “It is just as well he did not manage to whistle up the wind - he might have died of exposure.”

Queen's Commendation for Bravery

On 11 May 1980, Brown found himself in an altogether more dangerous and serious predicament. At 11 a.m. that morning, an 80-foot long barge filled with sediment, dredged from an underwater trench in the Solent, capsized one mile north-east of Hurst Castle, as it was being towed from Lymington to the Needles. Two men were aboard at the time and one, Stephen Devereux, was trapped underwater in an air pocket in the living quarters, in what was described as 'rough weather'.

Scrambled from *Daedalus*, Brown and Leading Air Crewman John Spencer, who was just 22 years of age, arrived on the scene in a Wessex helicopter piloted by Lieutenant Bill Sample, and decided to both use their diving skills to extricate the trapped man:

"It looked like a long job. We had other divers available, so it would have been silly not to use them," said a *Daedalus* spokesperson. On reaching the upturned barge, Spencer and Brown dived underwater and began to look for an entrance point. Devereux in the meantime had picked up a saucepan and started banging on the hull. The rescuers banged back. In an interview with the local newspaper, Spencer recalled the event in detail: "I managed to find a hatch which I had to smash open with a hammer in order to get in. It was pitch dark inside, and as I had no torch I had to feel my way inside to swim up and reach the trapped man. I tried to calm him down but he was scared. The water level was rising quite quickly.

I had to leave him for a while to get another breathing set, and returned with Chief Air Crewman Brown. Although we had very little space to work in, the man began to build up some courage. Brown got him free."

For Brown, Devereux and Henderson, the latter of whom had been picked up by a fishing boat, the two-hour ordeal was nearly over, but for the youngest on the scene it was a close-run thing:

"I gave them about a minute to get clear so I would not worry the man by making things complicated, but when I tried to follow them some of my equipment got caught up somewhere, and I was blocked in. It took me some time to wriggle clear. It was pretty scary for a time."

For his part in rescuing Devereux, Brown was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Bravery. Devereux made clear his feelings to the two men, publicly announcing in the local press, "You were magnificent."

By early 1981, Brown had over 1500 hours of flight time recorded in his log books and was becoming increasingly active on diving drops; many would involve practise exercises where he was involved in recovering makeshift 'weighted-diver' bodies from the seabed. Others would bring home the seriousness and sadness involved in his duty, including a search for a car with two bodies which had plunged from the jetty in Southampton dock.

Northern Ireland and the Falklands

Temporarily ending his association with S.A.R., Brown decided to retrain as Commando Aircrew in support of the Royal Marines. Joining 845 Squadron at Yeovilton, Somerset, Brown was responsible for 'very low-level map reading' in a Wessex Mark 5 helicopter. His flying log book notes a large number of 'mountain flying' sorties in the skies above Northern Ireland, including night troop movements and tasking over Armagh and Bessbrook.

In 1982, Brown served in the Falklands War and was involved in numerous transits between the islands and ships of the Task Force; on 12 May 1982, he was part of a P.O.W. move to the *Tidespring*, and on 23 June he assisted with a CASEVAC from the *British Trent*. Thereafter, Brown served with 845 Squadron at Ascension, but he clearly missed S.A.R. and decided to return as Chief in charge of the flight at *Daedalus*.

Return to Search and Rescue

The mid-1980s saw Brown return to search and rescue duties, work that included wayward windsurfers, sailors overboard, MEDEVACs, boats on fire, lost divers and assisting with those suffering from the bends.

By 1992, Brown had left the Royal Navy and taken up an S.A.R. role with Bristow Helicopters in the North Sea, covering the Brent Field, 140 miles east of the Shetlands. It was a role which he would carry out for the final 13 years of his career and it was aboard a Bell 212 helicopter that Brown conducted one of his most challenging rescues - an incident that became known as the 'Cormorant Alpha tragedy'.



On 14 March 1992, a Super Puma helicopter crashed on a short flight from Shell's Cormorant Alpha platform to the accommodation barge Safe Supporter. Eleven men perished within a short period of time, but six survivors lay helpless in the water, amidst 40-foot waves, awaiting the arrival of the Bell 212, together with three winchmen, Brown, Cockerell and Boulton. The official inquiry held at Aberdeen some time later heard testimony of the desperate scenes:

'The waves were so high, the pilot had to manoeuvre the small Bell 212 up and down to avoid being hit by walls of water.'

'Looking ahead, sometimes we could actually see the waves above the helicopter or at least in line with it.'

One of the winchmen, Michael Cockerell, had to be pulled back into the helicopter after being hit by a massive wave and almost knocked unconscious. Close to tears, he told the enquiry how one of the men whom he lifted from the sea fell back in only a few feet from the helicopter: 'Three of the helicopter crew were unable to hold onto him because his survival suit was filled with water and he resembled a "Michelin Man."'

Brown was lowered and pulled up four survivors. He also had the grim task of picking up the body of the stricken aircraft's co-pilot. Exhausted and in extreme danger, they returned to the Safe Gotha flotel. Two further men were rescued by another crew.

Following the inquest, Brown and the rest of 'call sign Rescue 145' were commended by The Viscount Goschen, Minister for Aviation and Shipping, in February 1995.

It is likely that Brown retired from Bristow helicopters and S.A.R. around 1997.

Sold with the following original documentation:

(i)
R.N. Aircrew Flying Log Book, privately re-bound, with gilt tooled inscription to 'D. E. Brown' and covering the period 21.2.1969-11.5.1980; incorporating original Underwater Escape Training SMAC 35B Certificate, 6 October 1978; Aircrew Escape Training Certificates (2), H.M.S. Daedalus 1974 & R.N. Safety Equipment and Survival School 1973.

(ii)
R.N. Aircrew Flying Log Book (Form S 1175 type), covering the period 11.4.1980-05.07.1984.

(iii)
R.N. Divers Log Book (Form S. 1627 type), covering the period 23.8.1968-14.6.1984; a thorough account, detailing training exercises and a range of underwater tasks.

Together with a large archive of copied newspaper reports and copied photographs of the recipient, helicopters flown, and key moments - including the remains of Brown's ditched Wessex helicopter; copied letters of thanks; photocopies of original R.H.S. Vellum and Commendation certificates.

END OF DAY ONE

THURSDAY 29 NOVEMBER 2018

Morning Session Commencing at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 605-803)

BRITISH ORDERS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS

- 605 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, by *William Neale*, gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1826, with wide straight swivel suspension and gold riband buckle, in its *R & S. Garrard & Co.* case of issue, *the badge with a few minor enamel chips, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £1,600-2,000
- x606 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast badge, gold and enamel, by *William Neale*, hallmarks for London 1843, with wide straight swivel suspension and gold riband buckle, *some loss of green enamel on wreath, slight chip to white enamel on reverse, thus good very fine* £1,600-2,000



- x607 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander's (K.C.M.G.) set of Insignia, 92mm including crown suspension x 74mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, with gold retaining pin, *good very fine*, with neck riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue (2) £1,200-1,500
- Sold with an attribution to Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, Governor of Tasmania who was appointed Knight Commander of the Order in 1913.
- x608 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamels, with neck cravat, in damaged *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *good very fine* £300-350

609	The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , with full neck riband and in <i>Garrard & Co.</i> case of issue	£800-1,000
610	The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck badge, gold and enamel, <i>one miniscule knock to reverse otherwise extremely fine</i> , with length of neck riband	£600-700
x611	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st type, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.B.E.) set of Insignia, neck Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 80mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , with length of neck riband (2)	£600-800
612	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , in its <i>Garrard & Co.</i> case of issue, with length of old neck riband	£200-260
x613	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military), Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver, <i>very fine</i>	£50-70
x614	Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1926, <i>good very fine</i> , in case of issue	£280-320
x615	New Zealand Cross, a replica in 18-carat gold and sterling silver made by the <i>New Zealand Mint</i> , the reverse of the suspension bar inscribed 'NZ MINT STG 18CT', the reverse centre inscribed 'Replica 16', complete with gold ribbon buckle in its red leather presentation case, <i>extremely fine</i>	£400-500
In 1982, the <i>New Zealand Coin & Medal Co. Ltd.</i> of Auckland, commissioned the New Zealand Mint to produce 200 replicas in sterling silver and 18ct. gold. Due to the work involved in hand finishing each cross, only 67 were completed. These were all engraved 'Replica' and numbered on the reverse (Ref: <i>Oldham & Delahunt</i>).		



616	King's Medal for Courage in the Cause of Freedom, unnamed as issued, <i>miniscule edge nicks otherwise extremely fine</i> , mounted for wear and in <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue	£200-250
617	Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., unnamed as issued to foreign recipients, <i>extremely fine</i>	£200-250
618	Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., of continental manufacture, 36mm with enamelled suspension obverse, <i>good very fine and interesting</i>	£80-120
619	Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., of continental manufacture, 30mm, <i>good very fine and interesting</i>	£70-90
620	Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., of continental manufacture, 36mm and struck upon a thin flan, <i>good very fine and interesting</i>	£70-90
621	Military Medal, G.V.R., unnamed as issued to foreign recipients, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90

LONG SERVICE, CORONATION AND JUBILEE AWARDS

- 622 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**Philip Elford, Corpl. No. 941 Plymo. R.M.L.I.**), *impressed naming, minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* £80-120
- Philip Elford** was born on 2 June 1849 at Bodmin, Cornwall on 2 June 1849 and enlisted in the R.M.L.I. on his 25th birthday. He enjoyed steady promotion, from Private to Musician to Corporal and finally Sergeant in April 1887, his character consistently rated as 'exemplary'. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in September 1886 and, having come ashore in June 1891, he joined the Permanent Staff of the 3rd Battalion, Devon Regiment; sold with copied service record.
- 623 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**163093 George Williams, Armourer, H.M.S. Hood**), *heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* £40-60
- 624 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**197411. P. B. Drayner, A.B. H.M.S. Campania.**), *nearly very fine* £20-30
- Philip Bowles Drayner** was born on 7 February 1882 at Cheriton, Kent on 7 February 1882 and joined the Royal Navy in February 1900. Having then transferred to the R.F.R. at Chatham in early 1912, he was recalled on the outbreak of war and witnessed active service in the Dardanelles in H.M.S. *Bacchante*; she was present at the landings at Anzac Cove in April 1915 and later bombarded Turkish positions at Lone Pine; sold with copied service record.
- 625 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**K. 9119 P. G. Millgate S.P.O. H.M.S. Cornflower**), *polished, good fine* £20-30
- Percy George Millgate** was born on 17 February 1892 at Faversham, Kent on 17 February 1892 and joined the Royal Navy in September 1910. He served in the destroyer H.M.S. *Zephyr* from 16 April 1914 to 26 February 1915 and later transferred to the cruiser *Blenheim*. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1925, he was discharged in 1932; sold with copied service record.
- 626 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**R.M.B. 2679 C. Wratten, Mus. R.M.**), *nearly very fine* £30-40
- Cecil Wratten** was born in Streatham, London, on 20 March 1902 and enlisted in the Royal Marines Band on 17 April 1918. He first served as a Band Boy at the Royal Naval School of Music, was promoted Musician, and was then served aboard the dreadnought battleship H.M.S. *King George V* from 26 October 1920 to 8 February 1923, when she formed part of the Mediterranean Fleet; Cecil was present when the ship evacuated Greek and Armenian refugees desperate to escape the Great Fire of Smyrna. Returning to the R.N. School of Music throughout much of the 1930s, his service was punctuated by spells aboard H.M.S. *Devonshire* and H.M.S. *Rodney*. During the Second World War, he continued to serve as a musician until May 1943.
- 627 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**RMA/1279. H. J. Bale, Gunner. R.M.A.**), *polished, nearly very fine* £20-30
- Henry James Bale** was born at St. Paul's, Bristol on 21 July 1863 and enlisted in the Royal Marine Artillery on 21 February 1882. Promoted Gunner, he served aboard a large number of ships including H.M.S. *Swift*, H.M.S. *Orontes*, H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel* and H.M.S. *Hercules*. He left the R.M.A. after 12 years' service on 22 February 1894, but re-enlisted on 2 August 1914 and was posted to the repair and depot ship H.M.S. *Cyclops* at Scapa Flow; it was at Scapa where he would see out much of the Great War guarding the fleet. Admitted to the Royal Hospital Haslar with gout, he was invalided from service in 1918 and issued with a Silver War Badge.
- 628 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**JX 129382 W. A. H. Marks, L.S. H.M.S. Anemone**), *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- William Alfred Harvey Marks** was born at Bleworth, Brentford, Middlesex on 25 September 1910 and first went to sea as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Emperor of India* in 1929. Over the next decade he spent time aboard H.M.S. *Bee*, H.M.S. *Firedrake* and the submarine *L-26*; he was aboard the destroyer *Firedrake* during the Abyssinian Crisis of 1935-36.
- Serving aboard the cruiser *Southampton* from 28 July 1939 to 1 July 1940, William was present when she intercepted the German merchant *Johannes Molkenbuhr* off Stadlandet, Norway, but her crew scuttled the ship before she could be captured. On 16 October 1939, *Southampton* was damaged when struck by a 500 kg. bomb in a German air raid on the docks at Rosyth; repaired, she was one of the ships involved in the hunt for the German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* in late 1939. Having then come ashore, he later served aboard H.M.S. *Anemone* from 17 April 1941 and was posted to Gibraltar in September 1943. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1944, refers).

629	Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (C.2599. R. Arnopp, Sea. R.N.R.), <i>very fine</i>	£20-30
	Richard Arnopp was born at Kinsale on 30 June 1881 and lived with his wife at Kingstown, Dublin. He spent the Great War serving aboard a large number of ships operating between Kinsale, Barry and Liverpool, before being demobilised at Devonport on 6 January 1919.	
630	Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (117145 (Dev. A. 1371) A. J. Trewin, P.O.2. R.F.R.), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£20-30
	Alfred James Trewin was born at St. Mary Church, Devon, on 15 June 1866 and entered the Royal Navy on 5 June 1884. First going to sea as a boy rating in H.M.S. <i>Lion</i> in August 1881, his subsequent postings included <i>Cambridge</i> , <i>Defiance</i> and the Apollo-class cruiser, <i>Melampus</i> . Alfred joined the R.F.R. at Devonport on 15 August 1904 and served aboard <i>Talbot</i> and <i>Colleen</i> from 2 August to 20 November 1914, prior to being pensioned ashore; his service record notes that he was given permission to join the Royal Engineers for duty with searchlights.	
631	Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (J. 37085 (CH. B. 20756) C. E. L. Williams. A.B. R.F.R.), <i>very fine</i>	£30-40
	Claude Ernest Leonard Williams was born at Fulham, London on 23 March 1899. He served aboard H.M.S. <i>Powerful</i> from March 1915 and was aboard the battleship <i>Barham</i> at Jutland; heavily engaged in the battle, the <i>Barham</i> was responsible - with the <i>Valiant</i> - for flooding a 5.9 inch magazine on the <i>Lutzow</i> and blowing a 10 by 13 foot hole in the bow of the <i>Seydlitz</i> . She was herself hit six times and suffered losses of 26 killed and 46 wounded. Williams continued to see extensive service with the Royal Navy until 1929, whereupon he transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve.	
x632	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (10114. Co: Q.M.Sgt. J. Gurney. A.S.C.), <i>heavy contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£60-80
	James Gurney was born in Middlesex in 1854 and enlisted at Woolwich whilst stating his trade as a gardener in 1873. Having served with the Royal Artillery in Afghanistan (Medal without clasp), he transferred to the Army Service Corps and was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in February 1892. Gurney was discharged to pension in September 1896; sold with copied service record.	
633	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (No.3-7829 Sergt. K. Macleod. Seaforth.), <i>minor edge bruising, good fine or better</i>	£30-50
x634	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (10 3rd Cls. Staff Sergt. R - Seaman - Army Service - Corps), small pawnbroker's mark before naming, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
635	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1082. Armr. Sgt. F. Shepherd, Staff), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£40-60
636	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1553. Pte. J. Matthewson, A.S. Corps), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£60-80
x637	Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1651. Pte. R. S. Portch, A. S. Corps), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
x638	Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Sub Condtr. Eustace H. C. Lindsay Ordce. Dept.), engraved in running script, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-50
639	Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (10472 Sjt. W. G. Down, R. Sc. Fus.), <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
640	Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (1404092 B.Q.M. Sjt. C. R. Carter. R.A.), <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
	Charles R. Carter served in France with the Royal Garrison Artillery from 17 March 1915. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1927; sold with copied <i>M.I.C.</i>	
641	Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (27890 Sgt. H. J. Thomas. R.E.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-40
x642	Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., India (S-Condtr. L. C. Marshall. R.I.A.S.C.), <i>light scratches and contact marks, very fine</i>	£30-50
x643	Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (777418 Sjt. E. G. A. Dymond. I.A.O.C.), <i>toned, good very fine</i>	£30-50

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| 644 | Indian Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1725, Sepoy Mal Singh, 14th Bl. Infy.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £60-80 |
| x645 | Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (14401 Nk. Bishan Singh, 5 Medium Bde.), <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| x646 | Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (135 Nk. Hukam Dad, 3-14 Punjab R.), <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 647 | Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, V.R. (3466. Corpl. J. W. Pryce. 19/Midd'x V:R:C.), <i>suspension loose, polished, nearly very fine</i> | £30-50 |



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| 648 | Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Lt. Col. F. J. Stohwasser. H.A.C. of London.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £250-300 |
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Francis Joseph Stohwasser - later Stowe - was born in 1846, the son of Joseph Stohwasser, a German tailor of Austrian ancestry. His father built up a successful business in Conduit Street, London, and Francis spent his childhood living with his parents and sister, Amelia Charlotte, at 7, Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood.

Young Francis obtained an Ensigncy in the Honourable Artillery Company (H.A.C.) in November 1875 and gained steady advancement over the coming decades. He was appointed a Major in September 1890 and advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1893 and finally resigned his commission on retiring to the Veteran Company in March 1897. He was subsequently appointed President of the Veteran Club in 1913 and Voluntary Officer in Charge of Records during the Great War, as well as serving as Treasurer.

His military career aside, Francis also served as Master of the Fitzroy Lodge 569 in the early 1880s - Freemasons of the Honourable Artillery Company - and was one-time Deputy-Grand Sword Bearer. He was also appointed Junior Warden to the Worshipful Master of the Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers of London in 1897 and shared the patent for a 'Combination Wagon and Tent' filed in Washington D.C. on 5 February 1901.

Following the death of his father in 1880, Francis continued as a partner in the family tailoring business until it was finally dissolved in 1897. He died in 1921, leaving £12,468 in his Will. Interestingly, his son Francis Temple Stowe changed his surname from Stohwasser in September 1914, and it appears that Francis had begun to use Stowe before his death; sold with an attractive Life Membership Pass to 'Lt. Colonel F. J. Stowe' from the National Rifle Association, and a silver-gilt neck badge, enamelled to reverse, 'Coach & Coach Harness Makers Company, Lt. Col: Francis Joseph Stowe, Master 1900-01.'

Please see Lot 754 for his son's awards.

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| 649 | Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (6616 Pte. H. Dexter. 6/V.B. Rl. Hdrs.), <i>good very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 650 | Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (2304 Gnr. J. Donaghy. 2nd. Middx. R.G.A. Vols.), <i>very fine and better</i> | £60-80 |

x651 A fine Volunteer Force shooting and long service group to Corporal H. Doming, East India Railway Volunteer Corps, late Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps



Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), V.R. (Corpl. H. Doming, Ghazipur Volr. Rifle Corps), *good very fine*

£200-300

To be sold with the following shooting awards; see illustration:

- (i)
The National Rifle Association (1860), silver medal, inscribed 'Won by Corpl. H. Doming as Best Shot in Regimental Matches 1884-85; together with another, bronze, inscribed 'Corpl. Doming, Best Shot, F Coy., G.V.R.C., 1896-97'.
- (ii)
East India Railway Vounteers, Martin Challenge Shield awards (2), silver, inscribed 'Member of Winning Team, 1898-99, A Company, 67 Points, Vol. H. Denning' and 'Member of Winning Team, Season 1901-2, A Company, Volunteer H. Doming, 67 Points'.
- (iii)
Rifle Association of Southern India, silver award, inscribed 'E.I.R.V.C. Champion Plate 1884, Vol. H. Doming'.
- (iv)
Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps award, silver, inscribed 'Volunteer H. Doming, D Company, 222 Points, Best Score, Annual Course 1889-90'.
- (v)
The Rivett Carnac Trophy Challenge Cup 1905-6, silver shield-shaped award, inscribed 'Won by E.I.V.R., Score 729 Points, Corpl. H. Doming'.

Please see Lot 310 for his father's awards.

- 652 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), E.VII.R. (**Lce. Corpl. J. D. Phillips, Bangalore Rifle Voltrs.**), *engraved naming, nearly extremely fine* £70-90
- The recipient - who was at sometime employed as Head Clerk for the Cherra Company State Railway in Assam - was awarded his Long Service Medal in IAO 847 of 28 November 1904; sold with brief research.
- 653 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), G.V.R. (**Vol. J. Anderson, B. & N.W.R. Vol. Rfls.**), impressed naming, *minor official correction to unit, edge bruise, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £60-80
- Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- The recipient - who was at sometime employed as a Foreman at the Vulcan Iron Works in Calcutta - was awarded his Long Service Medal in IAO 54 of 15 January 1917; sold with brief research.
- 654 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), G.V.R. (**Voltr. E. Burgoyne, E.C. Voltr. Rfls.**), *engraved naming, lacquered, very fine* £60-80
- Edward Burgoyne** was awarded his Long Service Medal in IAO 485 of 7 September 1914. He appears to have been a storekeeper by profession and died at Waltair, Madras in October 1915; sold with brief research.
- 655 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), G.V.R. (**Vol. G. Godfrey, 1st Punjab Vol. Rifles**), *engraved naming, very fine* £60-80
- Provenance:
Ex-John Tamplin collection.
- The recipient was awarded his Long Service Medal in IAO 86 of March 1915.
- He first appears in *Thacker's Indian Directory* in 1904, being listed as the Finishing Manager in the New Egerton Woollen Mills at Dharival in the Punjab. He was later Milling Manager of the same establishment and is last listed in the 1919 edition. He may be the 'G. Godfrey' who is recorded as dying and being buried in the Lower Circular Road Cemetery, Calcutta, in May 1921; sold with brief research.
- x656 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (India & The Colonies) (**Sgt. R. C. L. Earle, Dehra Dun Contgt., A.F.I.**), impressed naming, *good very fine* £60-80
- x657 Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R. (India & The Colonies) (**Bomdr. J. Morgans, Cossipore Arty. Voltrs.**), engraved in running script, *correction to surname, nearly very fine* £50-70
- 658 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & The Colonies), G.V.R. (**Pte. J. Cooper, Kolar G.F. Bn., A.F.I.**), *impressed naming, very fine* £60-80
- Kolar Gold Fields Battalion, Auxiliary Forces of India.
- Joseph Cooper** was employed as a Mineral Borer in the Kolar Gold Fields. Otherwise employed as a Private in the Kolar Gold Fields Battalion, Auxiliary Forces of India, he was awarded his Long Service Medal in IAO 505 of 15 June 1925. He died in December 1936, aged 76 years, and is buried in the Champion Reef Cemetery, Madras; sold with brief research.
- 659 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (**890 Pte. D. Matthew. R.A.M.C.**), *part officially re-impressed naming, very fine* £20-30
- 660 Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., the reverse officially dated '1974', *very fine* £40-60
- 661 Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., Territorial (**22294968 W.O. Cl. 2 E. Foden, Cheshire**), *extremely fine* £40-50
- 662 Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., Territorial, with Second Award Bar (**4605301 Pte. F. Hallam. 7 - D.W.R.**), *light contact marks, very fine* £30-40
- 663 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (**771791 Sgt. M. A. Perry, R.A.**), *nearly extremely fine* £30-40
- 664 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (**2578685 Sigmn. W. F. Griffiths, R. Sigs.**), in card box of issue, *extremely fine* £30-40

x665	Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India (L-Cpl. L. Bastin. 1-G.I.P. Ry. R. A.F.I.), <i>edge bruising and contact marks, good fine</i>	£20-30
x666	Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., India (Pte. J. E. Easton. Chota Nag. R. A.F.I.), <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
x667	Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service, V.R. (Lieutenant A. F. Cotton Corps of Guides), <i>suspension a little loose, very fine or better</i>	£80-100



Arthur Frederick Cotton was born around 1852 and initially served in No. 5 Company of the 18th 'Prescott' Battalion of Infantry. Appointed provisional 2nd Lieutenant in the New Westminster Rifle Company on 28 September 1889, he was promoted Lieutenant and posted to No. 1 Battery, New Westminster B.C. Brigade of Garrison Artillery in March 1890. Cotton served with this Battery until April 1892, whereupon he joined the Corps of Guides, acting as a District Intelligence Officer, before his retirement in 1906. He later lived at Penticton, New Westminster, British Columbia, before his death in 1925, aged 73; sold with copied research.

x668	Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R. (Captain S. K. Murphy Simla Voltr Rifls), <i>lacking top suspension brooch, correction to unit, very fine and better</i>	£100-120
x669	New Zealand Territorial Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd issue (No. 435 Bomb. R. Collins, N.Z.G.A. (1913)), <i>good very fine</i>	£80-100
x670	Cadet Forces Medal, G.VI.R. (Act. Fg. Off. S. A. Ward. R.A.F.V.R. (T)), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-50
671	Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R., unnamed as issued, in <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£15-20
	Sold with original letter from the Home Office to Mrs. Mascall, approving the claim for the Medal, dated 5 May 1967; together with transmittal slip to Mrs. O. Mascall, and card box of transmittal.	
672	Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Const. Andrew S Belshaw), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£15-20
673	Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R., coinage bust (Harold L. Courtney.), <i>good very fine</i>	£15-20
674	Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R. (Frank O. Few), <i>good very fine</i>	£10-15

Frank Oswald Few served in the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry and the Manchester Regiment in the Great War, and was awarded the British War and Victory Medals. He died at Southport, Lancashire in September 1956; sold with copied research.

- 675 Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., in *Elkington & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, *very fine* £50-70
- 676 Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st type, star-shaped (**Allen Pick**), in *Elkington & Co. Ltd* case of issue, *good very fine* £50-70
- 677 Imperial Service Medal (3), G.V.R., 2nd issue (**George Morrison**), coinage head (**Richard James Alfred Poolton**); G.VI.R., 1st issue (**John Patrick McElroy**), *this last officially re-impressed, otherwise good very fine* (3) £40-60
- Richard James Alfred Poolton** served as an Overseer at the Central Telegraph Office and was awarded his Medal in the *London Gazette* of 12 February 1926.
- John Patrick McElroy** served as a Postman in Liverpool and was awarded his Medal in the *London Gazette* of 12 July 1946.
- 678 Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R. (**Walter Charles Sinkins**), in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* £15-20
- 679 Imperial Service Medal (3), G.VI.R., 2nd issue (**Henry Miles**), E.II.R. (2) (**Ernest Obee Coles; Bertie Jackson**), *good very fine* £40-60
- Ernest Obee Coles** served as a Postman in Great Yarmouth and was awarded his Medal in the *London Gazette* of 26 April 1960.
- Bertie Jackson** served as a Technical Officer in the Blackburn Telephone Area and was awarded his Medal in the *London Gazette* of 24 February 1956.
- 680 Voluntary Medical Services Medal (**Mrs. Winifred Parsons**), *good very fine* £15-20
- 681 London County Council Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, bronze (**Fireman H. H. A. Conn.**), *very fine* £10-15
- x682 Jubilee 1887, clasp 1897, Metropolitan Police issue, bronze (**PC, J. Hallinan. R. Divn.**), *polished, good fine* £20-30
- James Hallinan** joined the Metropolitan Police on 28 May 1877. He soon transferred from 'M' (Southwark) to 'R' (Greenwich) Division and was promoted to Police Sergeant with a move to 'E' (Holborn) Division on 11 February 1892. He was pensioned as a Police Sergeant in 'E' Division on 27 January 1900; sold with copied research from the Metropolitan Police Museum.
- 683 Pair: **Police Constable D. Knowles, Metropolitan Police**
- Jubilee 1887, clasp 1897, Metropolitan Police issue, bronze (P.C. D. Knowles. T. Divn.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C., D. Knowles.), *clasp bent on first, otherwise very fine* (2) £40-60
- x684 Three: **Sub-Divisional Inspector A. Pilgrim, Metropolitan Police**
- Jubilee 1887, clasp 1897, Metropolitan Police issue, bronze (PC, A. Pilgrim. T. Divn.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police issue, bronze (P.S. A. Pilgrim. F. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (Insp. A. Pilgrim.), mounted as worn, *the first with officially re-engraved naming, very fine* (3) £60-80
- Alfred Pilgrim** was born at Moulsham, Chelmsford, Essex and worked as a labourer before joining the Metropolitan Police, aged 20, on 30 May 1877. He commenced his career in Kensington and was subsequently posted to 'R' (Greenwich) Division, possibly upon promotion to Sergeant; he is also listed as PS2 'RR', denoting that he was on the 'R' Reserve, which was composed of the Division's elite officers.
- Alfred continued to serve with 'F' (Covent Garden) and 'C' (St. James's) Divisions, and it was with the latter that he was promoted Station Police Sergeant and later transferred to 'G' (Finsbury) Division, retiring on 2 June 1912 with the rank of Sub-Divisional Inspector. Aged 45, he was granted an annual pension of £133.9s.0. He died in 1959; sold with copied Metropolitan Police service record.

685	Three: Police Constable A. Sims, City of London Police Jubilee 1897, City of London Police issue, bronze (P.C. 516. A. Sims.); Coronation 1902, City of London Police issue, bronze (P.C. A. Sims.); Coronation 1911, City of London Police issue (P.C. A. Sims.), mounted as worn, <i>nearly very fine or better</i> (3)	£80-100
686	Visit to Ireland 1900 (S. B. Neill. R.I.C.), <i>naming indistinct through heavy polishing and wear, fine to good fine</i>	£20-30
687	Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police issue, bronze (Insp. H. Holloway. J. Div.), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£30-50
688	Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police issue, bronze (P.S. J. Billenness, N. Div.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> 'N' Division (Islington).	£20-30
689	Pair: C. J. King, Royal Irish Constabulary Visit to Ireland 1903, bronze (C. J. King. R.I.C.); Visit to Ireland 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, <i>both lacking upper suspension bars, the second with edge bruising, very fine</i> (2)	£120-140
690	Coronation 1911, silver, <i>very fine</i>	£20-30
691	Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issues (2) (P.C. T. Keary; P.C. S. Bryan), <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-40
x692	Delhi Durbar 1911 (M. L. Gruning Delhi Dec: 1911), privately engraved naming, <i>good very fine</i> , mounted upon bow riband	£40-60
693	Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50



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AN IMPORTANT I.O.C. MEMBER'S GOLD CHAIN OF OFFICE

- 694 An exceptionally rare and historically important International Olympic Committee Collar Chain of Office

International Olympic Committee, Gold Collar Chain of Office, by *W. E. Lemcke*, comprising 7 medallions, the central medallion of the Olympic rings with maker's name to reverse and surrounded by those depicting discus throwers, javelin throwers, torch bearers, two wrestlers, an armed runner and a jumper, each in the classical style, 895mm, gilt and enamel, with Badge Appendant depicting Zeus and with the inscription 'XI Olympiade Berlin 1936' to the reverse, together with space for ten further Olympic games, *cleaned, minor enamel chipping, otherwise very fine and of great rarity*

£10,000-12,000

Provenance:

From the estate of the late Major W. E. St. John Turner, C.D., Canadian Army. A prolific weightlifter, Turner served in North-West Europe during Second War; sold together with an album of original material, including various Canadian Expeditionary Force identity passes and a quantity of weightlifting images and certificates.

At the first Olympiad of 1896, I.O.C. Members and Officials received a badge, whilst subsequent editions also distributed cloth or metal tokens in a similar nature. It had first been discussed at the 1934 Athens Congress that a longer-lasting badge of office should be instituted. As such, the IOC authorised the production of insignia to be worn by the Members at each games. Walte E. Lemcke was thus commissioned to make the Chains of office in time for the 1936 Games. Inspired by classical art, he was ordered to manufacture just 60 Chains (despite their being 67 Members at the time), of which 50 were issued to those Members present at the Games. After the Games, the Chains themselves were to be returned to the I.O.C. in Lausanne. Following the 1937 Warsaw meeting however, it was decided the Chains - together with the Olympic flag - would remain in the host city until the next Olympiad.

Throughout the Second War the Chains remained in a safe in a Berlin bank together with the Olympic flag. With the capitulation of Germany, the attempted reclamation of the Olympic objects was made. A letter from the period states:

'...the flag was in an inconspicuous chest with nine of the 60 Chains.'

The British (on behalf of the I.O.C.) attempted to reclaim the items only to discover the chest was located in the Soviet sector of Berlin. A German source claimed the Chains had been sent to Moscow to be melted to establish their metal content, with just six remaining in existence

Either way, to date just two examples have been traced for sale at auction, besides a handful in institutions.

An endless Olympic Chain, Karl Lennartz, refers.



MILITARIA AND EDGED WEAPONS

Waist belt clasps of the patterns offered in the following eleven lots were worn by British infantry officers between 1855 and 1902. The standard reference work on this subject remains Ryan, L. B., *Officers' Waist Belt Clasps 1855-1902* (London, 1994); this is cited in the following ten catalogue entries.

- 695 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, 3rd (East Kent) Regiment of Foot (The Buffs)**
- 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 title *EAST KENT OR BUFFS*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with the Regimental badge of a dragon passant upon a ground above the numeral 3 (the numeral damaged and partly absent); slight distortion and some wear with surfaces polished overall; 45mm x 90mm. £60-80
- Ryan p. 4, fig. 7; the pattern worn 1855-81.
- 696 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)**
- a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part interlocking clasp with gilt rococo loops, the outer circlet in matte gilt-metal with burnished borders bearing the burnished white-metal title *THE ROYAL FUSILIERS*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with the Regimental badge of a Tudor Rose beneath a Victorian crown; both parts struck with the numeral 7; very good condition; 45mm x 90mm. £80-120
- Ryan p. 5, fig. 14 and p. 34, fig. 171; the pattern worn 1881-1902.
- 697 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)**
- 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 title *THE PRINCE ALBERTS*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in gilt- and white-metal with the Regimental badge of a stringed bugle-horn pendant from a mural crown, the Sphinx superscribed *EGYPT* upon the strings of the bugle-horn, a scroll bearing the battle honour *JELLALABAD* above all; both parts struck with the numeral 7; very good condition, some verdigris; 45mm x 90mm. £80-120
- Ryan pp. 35-36, fig. 177; the pattern worn 1881-1902.
- 698 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The Royal Irish Regiment**
- 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 title *THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with the Regimental badge of a crowned harp flanked by sprays of shamrocks; both parts struck with the numeral 7; some wear, with surfaces polished overall; 45mm x 85mm. £60-80
- Ryan pp. 36-37, fig. 183; the pattern worn 1881-1902.
- 699 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, 27th (Inniskilling) 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 title *INNISKILLING REGIMENT*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with the Regimental badge of the castle of Inniskilling upon a ground, the central tower flying St George's flag, all above the numeral 27; both parts struck with the numeral 7; some wear, with surfaces polished overall; 45mm x 87mm. £80-120
- Ryan p. 10, fig. 42; the pattern worn 1865-81.
- 700 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The Welsh Regiment**
- a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part interlocking clasp with gilt oakleaf and acorn loops, the outer circlet in matte gilt-metal with burnished white-metal borders bearing the burnished white-metal title *THE WELSH REGIMENT*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with the Regimental badges of the Welsh dragon passant; both parts struck with the numeral 3; very good condition; 50mm x 92mm. £80-120
- Ryan pp. 42-43, fig. 208; the pattern worn 1881-1902.

701 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The East Lancashire Regiment**

a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part interlocking clasp with gilt rococo loops, the outer circlet in matte gilt-metal with burnished white-metal borders bearing the burnished white-metal title *THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with the Regimental badges of the Sphinx superscribed *EGYPT* above the Red Rose of Lancaster; both parts struck with the numeral 7; slight wear, with surfaces lightly polished overall; 45mm x 90mm.

£60-80

Ryan pp. 40-41, fig. 197; the pattern worn 1881-1902.

702 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The Northamptonshire Regiment**

a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part interlocking clasp with gilt rococo loops, the outer circlet in matte gilt-metal with burnished white-metal borders bearing the burnished white-metal title *NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT*; the domed centre in matte gilt-metal mounted in white-metal with the Regimental badge of the castle and key of Gibraltar with, above, a scroll bearing the battle honour *GIBRALTAR* and, below, a scroll bearing the battle honour *TALAVERA*; both parts struck with the numeral 4; slight wear, with surfaces lightly polished overall; 45mm x 90mm.

£60-80

Ryan pp. 44-45, fig. 214; the pattern worn 1881-1902.

703 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers**

a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part clasp with gilt shamrock and Harp of Erin loops, the central disc in (worn) polished gilt-metal mounted in polished and matte gilt- and white-metal with a flaming grenade having upon its ball a circlet bearing the title *ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS* and enclosing a harp, all flanked by sprays of shamrocks and above a scroll bearing the motto *SPECTAMUR AGENDO*, below all (dexter) an elephant statant upon a scroll bearing the battle honour *MYSORE* and (sinister) a tiger passant gardant upon a scroll bearing the battle honour *PLASSET*; generally good condition, some wear, with surfaces polished overall; 47mm x 93mm.

£60-80

Ryan p. 50, fig. 240; the pattern worn 1881-1902.

704 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, Rifle Volunteers, late 19th century**

cast and chased entirely in white-metal, the two-part interlocking clasp with rococo loops, the outer circlet bearing a wreath of laurel, the central disc bearing a stringed bugle-horn beneath a Victorian crown, all upon a horizontally hatched ground; the inner part struck with the letter *O* and the outer with the letters *BB*; good condition with some slight wear through polishing; 55mm x 98mm.

£40-60



705 An Officer's Undress Sabretache Badge, Royal Horse Artillery and/or Royal Artillery

die-struck in gilt-metal, the Royal Arms of Great Britain of the period 1837-1901 above a field gun, with separately struck and riveted wheel, upon a ground with, above, a scroll bearing the motto *UBIQUE* and, below, a scroll bearing the motto *QUO FAS ET GLORIA DUCUNT*; the reverse originally fitted with seven screw-posts, of which three remain, each with square nuts; good condition; 100mm x 82mm.

£40-60

Campbell, D. A., *The Dress of the Royal Artillery* (London, 1971) states, p. 142, that badges of this type were worn on the black patent-leather undress sabretache by all officers of the Royal Horse Artillery and by mounted officers of the Royal Field and Royal Garrison Artillery between 1855 and 1901, when the sabretache was abolished.

706 A Piper's Plaid Brooch, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)

in white-metal, a polished disc with voided centre, mounted thereon a cast and chased depiction of St Andrew with his Cross on a ground within a wreath of thistles, a Victorian crown above and a scroll bearing the title *THE ROYAL SCOTS* below; transverse pin brooch fitting upon the reverse, into which is scratched the name *HARDIE*; good condition; 112 mm diameter.

£20-40

Despite the form of the crown, plaid brooches of this design continued to be worn in the Regiment throughout the 20th century.

707 Two Pipers' Plaid Brooches, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), 20th century



in white-metal, a polished disc with voided centre, mounted thereon a cast and chased depiction of St Andrew with his Cross, on a ground within a wreath of thistles, the central motif encircled by an engraved border of, in one case, foliate design and, in the other case, of a continuous wreath of laurel; transverse pin brooch fitting upon the reverse; good condition, some slight distortion of the smaller brooch; 103mm and 97mm diameter.

£60-80

708 An Officer's Undress Forage-Cap Badge, The Gordon Highlanders

in gold- and silver-wire and green silk thread embroidery, a spray of three thistles and flowers mounted upon a black cloth ground; good condition; 65mm x 70mm.

£40-60

This badge is specified for wear by officers of The Gordon Highlanders on the 'round Forage Cap' in *Undress and Drill Order in Regulations for the Dress of Officers of the Army*, 1883, p. 14; it continued in wear until 1902.

709 An Officer's Shoulder-Belt Plate, The Gordon Highlanders, post 1881



a gilt-metal rectangular plate mounted as follows in white metal, the mount secured through holes in the plate and retained by a single vertical pin on the reverse. A faceted saltire mounted upon a faceted four-pointed star, at the centre of which, upon a polished ground, the Crest of the Marquess of Huntly above twin sprays of thistles and below a scroll bearing the title *GORDON HIGHLANDERS*; above all, the Sphinx superscribed *EGYPT* and, below all, a tiger passant guardant upon a tablet bearing the battle honour *INDIA*; a pad of chamois leather upon the reverse, which bears two hooks and two studs; good condition; 98mm x 78mm.

£100-160

710 A Piper's Baldrick-Belt Slide, The Gordon Highlanders, 20th century



cast and chased in white-metal, the rectangular slide with a rococo border containing thistles and leaves, superimposed upon which a saltire mounted with the Sphinx superscribed *EGYPT* above a tiger passant guardant upon a tablet bearing the battle honour *INDIA*, all within, above, a scroll bearing the title *GORDON HIGHLANDERS* and, below, twin sprays of thistles; a belt loop upon the reverse; good condition; 69mm x 95mm.

£40-60

711 **An Officer's or Piper's Plaid Brooch, 79th (Cameron Highlanders) Regiment of Foot**

cast and chased in nickel-plated metal, a continuous wreath of thistles and leaves with, mounted upon the voided centre, the Sphinx upon a tablet bearing the numeral *LXXIX* below a scroll bearing the battle honour *PENINSULA* and above a scroll bearing the battle honour *WATERLOO*; transverse steel pin brooch fitting upon the reverse; very good condition; 71mm diameter.

£80-120

Plaid brooches of this style seem to have been adopted by the 79th in the 1840s and would have been worn until 1881.

712 **A Piper's Plaid Brooch, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, post-1881**

cast and chased in white metal, a continuous wreath of thistles and leaves with, mounted upon the voided centre, the Sphinx superscribed *EGYPT* below a scroll bearing the battle honour *PENINSULA* and above a scroll bearing the battle honour *WATERLOO*; transverse pin brooch fitting upon the reverse, which is struck with the retailer's details *R & HB KIRKWOOD EDINBURGH*; very good condition; 70mm diameter.

£60-80

713 **An Officer's Plaid Brooch, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders**



cast and chased in nickel-plated metal, two wreaths of thistles and leaves containing, on a circlet, the title *SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS*, all around a voided centre; transverse pin brooch fitting; very good condition; 94mm diameter.

£80-120

The 93rd received the sub-title 'Sutherland Highlanders' in 1861. Cavendish, A.E.J., *An Reisimeid Chataich: the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders 1799-1927* (Privately published, 1928) suggests that plaid brooches of this type were introduced in the mid-1830s (pp. 327-329) and worn until 1882.

714 **A Piper's Dirk-Belt Plate, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), 20th century**

right-side only; riveted to the rectangular brass plate, the following design in white-metal. Within conjoined wreaths, the Crests of (dexter) the Duke of Argyll and (sinister) the Duke of Sutherland, superimposed upon which is a label of three points; above all, a scroll bearing the title *PRINCESS LOUISE'S* below the coronet of a princess and, below all, a scroll bearing the title *ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS*; struck into the reverse, the marks *H&S LTD* and *CN 1443*; good condition; 60mm x 75mm.

£20-40

715 **Five Officers' Full Dress Tunic or Doublet Buttons, Scottish Regiments, late 19th century**

all gilt-metal and half-domed, of the following regiments and by the following makers. 21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers) by *Jennens & Co., London*; The Royal Scots Fusiliers by *Pitt & Co., 50 St Martin's Lane, London*; The King's Own Borderers by *Stillwell & Son, London*; 74th (Highlanders) by *Jennens & Co., London*; 79th (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) by *Jennens & Co., London*; all very good condition; all 25mm diameter.

£40-60

716 **A Quantity of British Army Headdress Badges, 20th century**

various metals, eighteen in number, including a Scots Guards' officer's service dress cap badge, four Light Infantry badges, ten Scottish infantry badges, a Connaught Rangers service dress cap badge and two Rifles regiments badges; generally good condition.

£20-40

717 **Two Bit-Bosses or Martingale Badges**

one, die-struck in brass: a strap and buckle bearing the title *SEVENTEENTH LANCERS*, surmounted by a crown and containing a skull and cross-bones on a domed ground; the other, cast in brass: a strap and buckle bearing the motto *NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT*, surmounted by a crown and containing, in white metal, a thistle slipped and leaved; both in good condition but with their fittings changed; respectively 95mm x 50mm and 98mm x 51mm.

£10-20

718 **An Officer's Pouch-Belt Plate, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Indian Army c. 1906**

in silver, comprising a die-struck badge and shaped and polished back-plate. The badge in the form of a Maltese cross with ball-tipped points having at its centre on a domed ground a stringed bugle-horn; the arms of the cross bearing the battle honours *SERINGAPATAM, KANDAHAR 1880, MYSORE, BENIBOOALI, HYDERABAD, PUNJAB, CENTRAL INDIA, MOOLTAN* and *AFGHANISTAN 1879-80*; the cross set within a wreath of laurel upon which are scrolls bearing the battle honours *WAZIRISTAN, PERSIA, RESHIRE, BRITISH EAST AFRICA 1898, KHOOSHAB, BUSHIRE, MEEANEE, KIRKEE, BURMA 1885-1887* and *ABYSSINIA*; between the points of the wreath, a monarchical crown upon a tablet bearing the battle honour *BOURBON*; three screw and post fittings on the reverse, each with nuts and washers; the badge and the back-plate both struck with the Birmingham hallmarks for the assaying year 1905-06 and with the maker's mark *JRG&S*; very good condition; 93mm x 70mm.

£80-120

104th Wellesley's Rifles was formed in 1903; it was a regiment whose history stretched back to the formation of the 5th Battalion of Bombay Sepoys in 1775. In 1922, it became 1st Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles (Wellesley's). James, F. H., *History of 1st Battalion 6th Rajputana Rifles (Wellesley's)* (Aldershot, 1938) illustrates an officer's pouch-belt plate identical to the one catalogued here, and dated to 1905, in a plate facing p.134. It may be that the design of the officer's pouch-belt plate was not finalised until 1905; this pattern of plate was worn until c.1922.

719

An Officer's Scarlet Serge Undress Jacket, The Highland Light Infantry

the body in scarlet serge with rounded front skirts and two vents at the rear, the collar in yellow 'superfine' or 'Melton' woollen cloth, the jacket and cuffs lined in scarlet twill, quilted over the chest but not the spine, and the collar lined with scarlet 'superfine' or 'Melton' woollen cloth; the jacket edged all round, including the collar, shoulder straps, cuffs, skirt-vents and pocket flaps, with gold gimp, with a gold gimp trefoil at the rear centre of the collar and gold gimp Austrian knots terminating the rear vents; the gauntlet cuffs each with three gold gimp loops terminating in gilt regimental buttons; two front skirt pockets, each with a scallop-cut flap bearing three gold gimp loops terminating in gilt regimental buttons; six gilt regimental buttons at centre front; major's rank insignia in gilt metal and velvet on each shoulder strap; one internal pocket inside the left breast, all pockets part-lined with glazed white linen, the sleeves lined with striped cotton; the upright collar closing with two hooks-and-eyes with a black cotton stock patch at the front; all buttons half-domed, 17mm diameter by *J. R. Gaunt & Son*, Birmingham; some stitching at fault, some staining in the armpits, the buttons tarnished, slight moth and staining to the exterior but generally in good condition; height from top of collar to bottom of rear skirts 78cm.

£300-500

This extremely rare officer's jacket is apparently of the style worn by 2nd Bn. The Highland Light Infantry in Egypt in 1882 according to Mackay, J. B. and Anderson, D. N., *The Highland Light Infantry: the uniforms of the Regiment 1881-1914* (Glasgow, 1977), p. 15. The authors mention the existence of a similar jacket 'of the period 1886-1889' which appears to conform in its decoration to the example catalogued here. It would appear that the above jacket was introduced in the early 1870s, being described in *Dress Regulations for Officers of the Army* of both 1874 (p. 53) and 1883 (p. 68) as a 'Second tunic of light cloth or serge; in all respects the same as the dress tunic. It is at the option of officers to provide themselves with this article or not'. Reid, S., in *Queen Victoria's Highlanders* (Oxford, 2007), states (p.34 and plate G1) that this jacket was introduced in 1873 and 'formed the basis of the khaki service dress adopted in the 1900s'.

720

An Officer's Dirk-Belt, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders



of dark blue velvet on black Russia leather, the velvet heavily embroidered overall with thistles and leaves in gold- and silver-wire and sequins; the belt adjustable by a strap and buckle at the rear; the oval gilt two-part plate with rectangular loops, the plate mounted in white-metal with St Andrew and his Cross within a wreath of thistles and leaves, the numeral 559 scratched into the reverse; some wear to gilding of plate and some wear and repairs to belt but otherwise good condition; length at present 81mm, width 45mm.

£80-120

In 1873, upon the Regiment being given the title 'Queen's Own', its facing colour changed from dark green to dark blue. Dirk belts of this design (but faced with dark green velvet) are recorded from the 1840s and (faced with dark blue after 1873) were worn until the ending of full dress in c.1939; it is probable that they continued to be worn on occasion until the third quarter of the 20th century - see *Historical Records of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders* (London, 1909), Vol. II, pp. 262, 267 and *passim*.



719

721

An Other Rank's 1796 Pattern Light Cavalry Sword and Scabbard



of standard form, the curved blade unmarked except for a crowned numeral 4 struck into its offside face at the shoulder; the upper face of the quillon engraved 14 LD (over) C (over) 50; the ribbed wooden grip covered in scarlet leather; the iron scabbard engraved on its offside below the throat 14 = LD (over) C (over) 50 (an erasure between the C and the 50) and on its nearside below the throat 30; the two scabbard bands each with a loose ring and the scabbard throat mount secured by two screws; some staining overall but otherwise good condition; overall length 945mm, blade length 830mm; scabbard length 870mm (all measurements across curve).

£150-200

A similarly marked sword is illustrated in Dellar, R., *The British Cavalry Sword: some new perspectives* (Bath, 2013) pp. 40-43. No explanation is offered for the non-standard covering to the grip.

722

An Officer's 1796 Pattern Infantry Sword

of standard form, the straight steel blade single-edged, narrowing to double-edged 190mm from the point, engraved with the name J J Runkel Solingen on its back edge at the forte and overall with martial trophies, the crowned Royal Cypher GR and the Royal Arms of the period 1801-16; the hilt of gilded yellow-metal alloy, its inner shell folding towards the blade (the flat retaining-spring absent), the wooden grip wound with silver wire (now loose); some wear to gilding of hilt and staining and corrosion to blade; overall length 975mm, blade length 810mm.

£100-150

The life and career John Justus Runkel (1740-1828) is discussed at length in Dellar (*op. cit.*), chapter 25, pp. 270-279; based in London, he was an importer of sword blades from Solingen who was in business c. 1778-1808.

723

An Officer's 1796 Pattern Infantry Sword

of standard form, the straight steel blade single-edged, narrowing to double-edged 210mm from the point, engraved on its faces WOOLLEY & DEAKIN'S and Warranted and overall with martial trophies, the crowned Royal Cypher GR, the Royal Arms of the period 1801-16 and a depiction of a contemporary infantry officer; the hilt of gilded yellow-metal alloy, with fixed shells but missing its pommel button, the wooden grip wound with silver wire (now loose); wear and scratching to gilding of hilt and extensive corrosion to blade; overall length 970mm, blade length 820mm.

£80-120

The partnership of James Woolley and Thomas Deakin, sword cutlers of Birmingham, is discussed in Lankester, P., 'New light on the partnership of James Woolley and Thomas Deakin', *Arms & Armour*, Vol. I, pp. 159-164 (Leeds, 2004). The partnership existed from 1790, with Deakin as the junior partner - whose name as such appeared in Birmingham trade directories after 1800; in 1809, the two partners were joined by two others (Dellar, *op. cit.* p. 40).

724 A Light Infantry Officer's Sword

the single-edged, fullered, undecorated, steel blade of sabre form, forged to an iron tang and double-edged 165mm from its point; the hilt of cast yellow-metal alloy (once gilded or silvered), the curved knucklebow cast with a stringed bugle-horn above the crowned Royal Cypher *GR*, with lion's-head pommel and ring for the sword knot; the ribbed wooden grip covered with black fish-skin; wear overall, a possible repair to the knucklebow, slight staining and corrosion to the blade; overall length 890mm, blade length 760mm (both measurements across curve).

£100-150

This sword resembles one of the many variants upon the 'Pattern Sword for Officers of Grenadiers and Light Infantry' approved in March 1803 as described in Robson, B. E., *Swords of the British Army: the Regulation Patterns 1788 to 1914* (London, 1996), pp. 148-152. The use of the stringed bugle-horn in the decoration of the knucklebow indicates that it was intended for use by an officer of Light Infantry, either of the left flank company of an Infantry regiment of the Line or of a Light Infantry regiment. Such swords appear to have continued in use, although with many variations, until c.1822.

725 An Afghan Churra or 'Khyber Knife' and Scabbard

of traditional form, the T-section plain steel blade forged in one piece with the tang, which terminates in a forged loop; the blade's collar and exposed tang-sides possibly silver-plated; the pommel in the form of a stylised bird's head; the grips of bone or ivory fixed to the tang by 4 iron rivets; the scabbard of reinforced black leather sewn along one side, with two raised decorative bands at the throat and a pierced brass chape terminating in an acorn finial; some wear, with corrosion and staining to the blade and slight damage to the scabbard throat; overall length 680mm; blade length 560mm and 55mm wide at the shoulder.

£80-120

Edged weapons of this type have been associated with the north-west of the Indian sub-continent for centuries, their use shading from Persia through Afghanistan into northern Pakistan. Varying in size, and also in nomenclature depending upon that size and their cultural origin, they were popular souvenirs and battlefield trophies collected by British soldiers who campaigned there during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

726 A Pair of Drum-Major's Ceremonial Drumsticks, Royal Artillery

of black-painted wood, each terminating in an acorn tip, the bases mounted with plated ends, each bearing in relief the badge of the Royal Artillery beneath a King Edward's crown (of the type used since 1953), horizontal engraved banding engraved above the bases; some wear to the black paint, some dents and tarnishing to the plated ends; each 430mm in length.

£10-20

Drumsticks of this type were (and still are) worn as part of the decoration of the decorative sash or baldric worn by Drum-Majors.

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727

A scarce 'S.A.S.' 1940 pattern Army battledress blouse



727

the inside lining with official stamp and 'I. J. & J. Mendes Ltd.' label, dated '1946', complete with Second World War medal ribands and embroidered airborne 'Wings' above, Corporal's stripes and '21st S.A.S. (Artists)' shoulder flashes, and a French lanyard, and additional 'Who Dares Wins' S.A.S. flash to right sleeve, *generally in good condition; sold as viewed*

£200-300

MISCELLANEOUS

- 728 23rd Light Dragoons Reward of Merit, silver, obverse, a Sphinx with pyramids behind and 'EGYPT' in the exergue, reverse, embossed inscription, 'The Reward of Merit and Faithful Service, XXIII L.D.', the edge engraved '**William Jones**', undated, 45 by 37mm., integral loop suspension, edge bruising, *very fine and rare* £180-220
Listed in Balmer [R110], as an undated issue.
- 729 Medal Commemorating the 50th Year of the Reign of George III, obverse: draped cuirassed bust of George III, 'God Save the King', reverse around: 'In Commemoration of George III King of Great Britain and Ireland 23 October 1809'; a second Medal Commemorating the Grand National Jubilee of the Reign of His Royal Highness, George Prince Regent, white metal, reverse: 'Grand National Jubilee, London August 1st Patronized by the Prince Regent to Commemorate the Peace between England and France, signed at Paris, May 30 1814', *good fine or better* (2) £60-80
- 730 **An original edition of the 'Waterloo casualty return' *London Gazette*, Monday 3 July 1815**
pp. 1305-1311, with the Duke of Wellington's dispatch to Earl Bathurst at Downing Street:
'Being aware of the anxiety in England to receive the returns of the killed and wounded in the late actions, I now send this list of officers ...'
with old ink annotation to margins of pp. 1305-1307, totalling up the number of casualties, and two Victorian stamps, *generally in good condition and interesting* £40-60
- 731 Hong Kong Police Force Merit Medal, V.R., bronze, unnamed, *fitted with integral loop for suspension, good very fine and rare* £140-180



- 732 Shanghai Municipal Police Long Service, silver (**Havildar 84 Feroze Khan**), *good very fine and rare* £600-800
Feroze Khan served on the Gaol Staff of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Must unusually, his name appeared in a publicly published roll of an award ceremony; copy included.

733 A pair of Shanghai Volunteers Corps silver presentation cups



one bearing the applied crest and motto of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps (S.V.C.), and the other the applied crest and motto of the S.V.C. Field Artillery Battery, both by *Chang Tuck, Shanghai*, and the second with local hallmarks, 11 cm. high, *in good condition and unusual* (2)

£150-200



734 Shanghai, Open Inter National Games, 1915, bronze-gilt prize medal, by *Heacock Co., Manila*, the reverse engraved 'Soccer Foot Ball, First', *good very fine and unusual*

£40-60

735 Royal Warrant Holder's Medal, G.V.R., crowned bust, silver, the reverse engraved, 'Ernest Covell', complete with brooch-bar for wearing, *extremely fine*

£60-80



- x736 Polar Medal 1904, E.II.R., 2 clasps, Antarctic 1901-04, Antarctic 1907-09, neatly impressed 'SPECIMEN' upon a pre-prepared ground on one edge, *virtually as struck, near mint*

£500-600

- 737 A rare clasp for the Polar Medal for Mawson's B.A.N.Z.A.R.E. expedition



Clasp for the Polar Medal 1904, inscription 'Antarctic 1929-31', bronze issue, *extremely fine and scarce*, with a length of riband

£200-300

22 clasps bearing the above dates authorised (*London Gazette*, 1 May 1934, refers), in respect of the expedition in *Discovery* under the command of Sir Douglas Mawson.

738

A varied and fascinating archive relating to Lance-Corporal E. A. Boeg, Military Police, late King's Own Scottish Borderers



Edward Albert Boeg was born at Paddington, London on 17 September 1926. He served in the Civil Defence Services from 24 December 1942 until 2 January 1945, when he enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. Stationed in Arakan, the Battalion crossed the River Irrawaddy, defeating the Japanese at the decisive battle of Prome in May 1945. This victory enabled the Allies to march on Rangoon, finally liberating Burma.

Boeg was stationed at Bangkok from 27 June 1946 as a Lance-Corporal with the 95th Provost Unit, Military Police. Discharged to the Army Reserve on 4 May 1948, he finally left the army on 9 February 1949. In retirement he lived at 43 Lanesbury Drive, Hayes, Middlesex. He died on 29 April 2016. The Lot comprises the following:

- (i)
Boeg's Glengarry, circa 1945, bearing the cap badge of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, with red pompom, black ribands and all original features present, *good condition*.
- (ii)
Portrait photograph of Boeg in the uniform of a Lance-Corporal of the Military Police, circa 1947, and a group photograph of 95th Provost Unit in Bangkok.
- (iii)
Military Police armband circa 1947, black fabric with the letters 'MP' stitched in red, *well-loved*.
- (iv)
'Military Police' and 'India Military Police' cap badges, with an assortment of other Corps and Regimental badges.
- (v)
Complete cleaning set for a British .303 Lee Enfield Rifle, housed in original tin case, 110mm x 80mm, split into three sections for brushes, cloths and pickers, *a pleasing item, still with pungent smell of gun-oil*.
- (vi)
An extensive contemporary photograph album, documenting Boeg's time in Bangkok.
- (vii)
Boeg's diaries, letters and discharge papers, giving a complete record of his service in Bangkok, and listing the details of his checkpoint duties in minute detail, *a fascinating read*.

£80-120

- x739 Silver War Badges 1914-18 (2) (46669; B326236), the second lacking brooch pin with a loop at 12 o'clock to aid wear as a pendant, *very fine* (2) £10-15
- 740 Silver War Badges 1914-18, the reverses officially numbered '42706', '137230' and '217366', *the last with replacement soldered safety pin backing, in good condition* (3) £20-40
- 741 Silver War Badges 1914-18, the reverse officially numbered 'RN 46564', 'RN 23861' and 'RN 32759', *in good condition* (3) £20-40
- 742 Contemporary Great War mentioned in despatches oak leaf emblems (5), *in good condition* (5) £50-70
- 743 Contemporary silk ribands, each 15 cm. (6 inches) in length, comprising 49 x British War Medal 1914-20; 40 x Victory Medal 1914-19 and 11 x Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18, *in excellent condition* (Lot) £200-300
- 744 Princess Mary's Christmas 1914 Gift Box, brass, with original contents, including a wrapped ounce of tobacco, and a wrapped packet of cigarettes, both unopened, together with accompanying New Year's card, *in good condition* £30-50
- 745 Princess Mary's Christmas 1914 Gift Box (2), brass, lacking contents, *in average condition, with dents and wear commensurate with use, hinges in good order* (2) £30-50
- x746 British Red Cross Society's Medal for War Service 1914-18, unnamed as issued, with integral top riband bar; St. John Ambulance Re-examination Cross, bronze, reverse inscribed, '217828 Edith E. Lanyon', B.R.C.S. County of Cornwall pin badge, by *Gaunt*, reverse inscribed, '25650 Edith Lanyon', together with B.R.C.S. cap badges (2) and a Royal Engineers' cap badge, brass, *nearly very fine* (6) £20-30
- x747 A portrait miniature of an unknown British officer of the Great War



the sitter wearing the uniform of the Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), signed 'A. H. Hunt, 1918.', watercolour on vellum, 95mm x 75mm (including brass frame), with white velvet backing, suspended on a brass loop, *good condition*

£80-100

- 748 A Great War R.N. Mine Clearance Service Badge, bronze £30-40
- At the end of the Great War, the Admiralty appointed an International Mine Clearance Committee on which 26 countries were represented. The Supreme War Council allotted each Power an area to clear, the largest falling to Great Britain. Some 40,000 square miles of sea needed clearing. In February 1919 a Mine Clearance Service was formed with special rates of pay and conditions of service. Members of the Service wore a specific metal cap badge. By the end of 1919 over 23,000 Allied and 70 German mines had been swept with the loss of half a dozen minesweepers.
- x749 Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), Great War Welcome Home Medal, bronze, the obverse featuring the badge and motto of the Regiment, the reverse marked in raised relief, 'Prisoners of War. The Queen's Regiment . "Welcome Home". MCMXVIII .', with small wearing loop, *integral loop and ring suspension, very fine* £20-30
- 750 Silver medallions (2): The Buffs Regimental Inter-Coy Cross Country 1921, engraved to edge, 'L./Cpl. F. Hodges. D.C.M.'; Peace Medallion 1919, engraved to edge, 'J. F. Clarke. From the B.M.C. War Service Souvenir 1914-1918', *very fine and attractive* (2) £20-30
- 751 A collection of 16 contemporary French postcards depicting scenes from the Western Front during the Great War; together with 8 copies of *Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-19*, Parts 18, 26, 29, 68, 71, 73, 77 & 79, *in good condition* £30-50
- 752 **A pair of 'diaries' - likely compiled in the 1930s and 1940s - by Sergeant Angus MacLennan, Lovat's Scouts, a veteran of four theatres of war in the Great War**
- An excellent pair of handwritten A5 sized diaries, offering some outstanding insights: Diary One, approximately 257 pp., encompassing in excess of 25,000 words; Diary Two, 2 pp., describing the final advance of 1918; together with a roll book containing the pencilled details of '225626 Corporal MacLennan', additionally inscribed 'B' Company, 1st Lovat's Scouts' Battalion; a photograph, inscribed in ink to reverse, 'At the Sphinx, with the Pyramid of Cheops in the background,' and a letter regarding the potential to turn the diaries into a publication
- The hand-written entries detail his mobilisation in England, journey to Gallipoli, landing at Suvla Bay in September 1915 and subsequent experiences on the Peninsula, followed by the withdrawal and his deployment to Egypt. They continue describing his life during the Palestine Campaign and in Salonika, before his regiment transferred to France to face the final months of the war at Merlimont and La Gorgue; a fascinating and important source of information, offering a hitherto unpublished and very personal insight into the life of a soldier who experienced four theatres of war
- all writing legible, the pages in good overall condition, but many separated from the spine of Diary One and numbered accordingly* (2) £150-200
- The diaries commence with a description of the impact that the declaration of war made upon Angus MacLennan and the people of Inverness. Much like the film War Horse, the early days involved the assembly of troops and the procurement of horses. Angus joined 'H' Squadron of Lovat's Scouts and proceeded to Blairgowrie where he was regaled by the townsfolk and berry-pickers, before taking the train south and crossing the border into England: 'As long as daylight lasted, the whole route was lined with cheering people.'
- Stopping at Carlisle to water and feed the horses, he was delighted by the large contingents of ladies who supplied tea and cocoa and plenty to eat for the men; Angus eventually arrived at Huntingdon on the 17 August 1914. Here the men fought over who had the best horses and began to prepare for war. Trenches were dug, and on the night of 9 November 1914 a mock attack was launched: 'That night blank ammunition was used and some blighter fired at me at point-blank range and nearly singed my eyebrows for me.'
- Leaving Huntingdon, the men embarked on a series of travels to Grimsby, Alford, Anderby and Poplar Grove, where they continued to train and engage upon sentry duties; one sentry he labelled "Gentleman John":
- 'Being of a gentlemanly disposition, John refrained from showing any violence, carrying his rifle with the bayonet pointing heavenwards in the right hand, and extending the palm of his left hand in proper Nazi fashion, at the same time exclaiming in the politest possible manner - "Will you halt, please?"'

There was a great stir on 24 April 1915, when training came to completion and the men began to bid farewell to the fenlands of Lincolnshire. The entire population seemed to come out to wish the column, two miles in length, all the best as they headed to Houghton Hall and then on to Devonport, to board the troopship *Andania*:

‘Arriving in Mudros Bay, Lemnos, at 9 a.m. on Thursday, 23rd September 1915, we beheld a spectacle which will long remain in the memories of all who beheld it! There in the land-locked bay, lined up, row on row, were the combined British and French Mediterranean fleets, with colliers, oil tankers, lighters, troopships, hospital ships, tramp steamers of every description, submarine craft, and various hulks of steamers which had evidently been torpedoed and assisted into the bay to be beached there. What an armada!’

One night, whilst anchored in the Bay, a shout of “man overboard!” was heard. The diary gives a good account of ‘a young lad called Thomas Foubister of the Highland R.A.M.C., who instantly dived over the side of the *Andania* and saved the life of one of the ship’s crew.’ A large package which was being raised had swung towards him and knocked him into the sea; the diary records a subsequent award of a medal for life saving.

On the 26 September Lovat Scouts began the last stage of their journey to Gallipoli:

‘A bright spark on one of the naval vessels we passed close to, raised a megaphone to his mouth, and shouted: “Are we downhearted?” Our boys replied in one voice - “No!!!” Then came back the comment: “If not, you bloody soon will be!”

We did not proceed very far when a dead mule and a few bales of hay floated past the side of the *Sicilian Prince*, the ship the 2nd Regiment of Lovat’s Scouts were on, a stark reminder that all ships did not reach their destination.’

As darkness fell, Angus landed at ‘C’ Beach, Suvla Bay. His first recollection was of the continual whistling of thousands of grasshoppers, but this would be replaced with a more sinister memory:

‘A strange odour, resembling in its fragrance a mixture of bogmirtle and thyme stole over our sense of smell. This smell, we were afterwards to know very well. In fact, it was with us wherever we went on that peninsula.’

The diary then describes the landscape of Gallipoli and the extreme hardships faced by the men; not only were the Turks a formidable enemy, but nature contrived to make their lives a constant misery. Shellfire set alight the bone-dry shrubs and the flames swept whole hillsides burning them bare.

Just after dark on his second night, the Scottish Horse decided to celebrate the arrival of the Highland Mounted Brigade:

‘Their pipes struck up in the front line, and, wafted by a gentle breeze, there floated across the intervening space the familiar strains of the Scouts’ regimental march. Following this, came five rounds rapid fire and three lusty cheers. That set the fireworks going for the rest of the night. Johnny Turk, mistaking this welcome for us for an attack on himself, manned his trenches to show that he too had some spare ammunition to expend, and was taking no chances!’

Angus decided to keep his head down but admired the courage of his comrades:

‘These Jocks were a keen and hefty lot. Many of them, at home, were gillies and they had brought their stalking glasses with them; they made useful snipers.’

Sometimes in the evenings, the regimental pipers would play; the Turks on sentry duty would respond by manning the fire steps and ‘blazing away’ for all they were worth. The diary continues with an outstanding account of the Gallipoli operations, containing some very poignant observations, notably describing the collection the farewell letters from the bodies of the dead and ensuring that such correspondence was carefully tied together with the correct identity discs. Myriads of flies plagued the men and an epidemic of jaundice and dysentery ‘well-nigh wiped out the entire troops on that ill-fated peninsula.’

A thunderstorm tore through the peninsula on 26 November and ‘the very heavens seemed to rent asunder with incessant flashes of fork lightning’:

‘While Sergeant Reid, Piper Noble and I were mewing away, a vivid flash synchronising with an ear-splitting peal of thunder put an end to our conversation. Something serious had happened! My experience was that electricity had entered me through the feet and stretched me as straight as a poker. Then, as if something grasped my heart, as in a vice, and squeezing my life out ...’

By the end of the year it was clear that the campaign was a complete failure. Snow compounded the men’s problems. The diary gives a detailed account of the retreat from the peninsula and the aching silence associated with so many men keen to leave. Angus moved to Imbros and then back to Lemnos, before being posted to Sidi Bisch, Alexandria. Here he would participate in the Senussi Campaign, involving some epic journeys in search of freshwater.

Posted to Salonica, Lovat’s Scouts moved out of Kakaraska on 4 December 1916 and were involved in a major attack on ‘Rabbit Wood’. Angus had a close shave:

‘We were just started when I got wounded through the shoulder, and, seeing the blood running down over my wrist, Hay said that he would take charge until someone came to replace me. Lance-Corporal Steel was suffering from a scalp wound. Allan Tulloch had four bullet wounds in his right leg. John Egan was mortally wounded ...’

Angus was patched up and returned to strength. He would be involved in the battle of Salmah and would then travel to France, where he would continue to be involved in trench warfare and the daily struggle to stay alive.

x753 R.A.F. Halton, Barrington-Kennett Trophy Medal, type 5, by N.A. & A.F.I., silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1937 (A/A Newstead, C.H.), *good very fine*

£60-80

Conrad Howard Newstead was born on 23 September 1917, the son of James and Edith Newstead of Edinburgh. He was educated at Dundee High School from 1930-33 and joined R.A.F. Halton as an aircraft apprentice in August 1934, passing out in 1937. One of the first fitters to qualify as a Flight Engineer (a post only established in March 1941), he joined 35 Squadron based at Linton-on-Ouse and took part in five bombing raids in June 1941. Targets included Hanover and Kiel, during which his aircraft twice came under attack from enemy fighters.

On his sixth mission, Conrad was killed in action during the daylight action over the *Scharnhorst* at La Pallice on 24 July 1941. His Halifax aircraft was last seen in the target area descending in a slow spiral with smoke coming from one or two of its engines. Two crew members managed to parachute to safety, but Sergeant Newstead and the four remaining crew members were killed. They are all buried at Angles Communal Cemetery, near Les Sables d’Olonne, France; sold with significant research including a detailed account of the *Scharnhorst* attack.

754 **An interesting collection of awards to F. T. Stowe, non-playing Great Britain Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Captain from 1938-48**

(i)
International Lawn Tennis Davis Cup Championship Medal, 14ct gold, engraved to reverse, ‘Great Britain F.T. Stowe non-playing Captain 1939’, 3 clasps, Semi-Final v Germany Lost by 5 Matches to 0, 3rd Round v France Won by 3 Matches to 2, and 2nd Round v New Zealand Won by 3 Matches to 2

(ii)
International Lawn Tennis Davis Cup Championship Medal, silver-gilt, engraved to reverse, ‘Great Britain F. T. Stowe non-playing Captain 1946’, 1 clasp, 1st Round v France Lost by 5 Matches to 0

(iii)
International Lawn Tennis Davis Cup Championship Medal, silver-gilt, engraved to reverse, ‘Great Britain F. T. Stowe. Non-playing Captain 1947’, 2 clasps, 3rd Round v South Africa Lost by 4 Matches to 1, 2nd Round v Poland Won by 3 Matches to 2

(iv)
International Lawn Tennis Davis Cup Championship Medal, silver-gilt, engraved to reverse, ‘Great Britain F. T. Stowe non-playing Captain 1948’, 4 clasps, Semi-Final v Sweden Lost by 1 Match to 4, 3rd Round v Netherlands Won by 4 Matches to 1, 2nd Round v Norway Won by 4 Matches to 1, 1st Round v India Won by 3 Matches to 2

(v)
Silver-gilt neck badge, enamelled script to reverse, ‘Coach & Coach Harness Makers Company, Francis Temple Stowe, Master. 1923-24’

(vi)

Men's Inter-County Hard Courts Championship Medals, each engraved 'Middlesex F. T. Stowe'; 1923, bronze, Runners-up; 1925, silver, Winner; 1927, silver, Winner; 1929, silver, Winner; 1932, silver, Winner.

(vii)

Bronze plaque, reverse impressed, 'Hommage de Paris a F. T. Stowe, Capitaine de l'Equipe de L.T. de Londres, 25/2/56'

(viii)

Two silver spoons, with enamel design, Inter-County Championships on Grass, the first engraved '1935 Winners Middlesex' and 'F. T. Stowe' to reverse, the second '1936', otherwise identical.

(ix)

Defence Medal 1939-45, in O.H.M.S. forwarding box addressed to 'L. B. Stowe, 9, Kidderpore Gdns, Hampstead, N.W.3'

£300-400





Francis Temple Stowe was born on 3 March 1881, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Joseph Stohwasser. He changed his surname at the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature on 14 September 1914 and served during the Great War with the Inland Water Transport of the Royal Engineers, being promoted Lieutenant on 22 December 1918.

Following in his father's footsteps, he was Master of the Coach & Coach Harness Makers Company from 1923-24, but it appears that his real passion was lawn tennis, both as a player and Captain; he was the non-playing Davis Cup Captain of Great Britain from 1938 to 1948 and chairman of the selection committee.

The Great Britain Davis Cup team is the men's national tennis team and has represented the United Kingdom internationally since 1900. The team has won the World Cup 10 times and been runner-up on 8 occasions; Stowe took over following a period of considerable success, Great Britain having won the title in 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936. His tenure saw the dominance of the U.S.A. and Australia, and the declining fortunes of Great Britain, likely influenced by the War and the associated financial climate.

Please see Lot 648 for his father's Volunteer Force Long Service Medal.

x755 Two sets of cigarette cards

'Drum Banners & Cap Badges', by *John Player & Sons*, 1924, 48 cards of set of 50 present; 'Coronation of Their Majesties', by *Phillips*, 1937, 50 cards of 50 present; together with 3 cards from 'V.C.'s by *Wills*, Card numbers 5, 6 & 50, and 1 card from 'The Great War, 1914-18' by *Triumph*, No. 7, dated 16.6.28, *light staining to the first set, otherwise in good condition* (Lot)

£20-30

x756 Royal Flying Corps sweetheart's brooch, silver, marked 'Sterling' to reverse, 5.4 x 2 cm., nicely toned, *in good condition*

£20-30

x757 Royal Air Force sweetheart's brooch, a good example in 9ct. gold, maker's mark 'PL', 5.4 x 2 cm., the cushion of the crown enhanced by red enamel and diamonds to surround, the laurel sprays in green enamel, original pin-fastener, in contemporary box, *in very good condition*

£60-80

x758 Fleet Air Arm sweetheart's brooch, a good example in white gold and enamel, unmarked, 5.2 x 1.8 cm., the cushion of the crown enhanced with red enamel, the anchor in white gold and wings enhanced with diamonds, original pin-fastener, *in very good condition*

£60-80

x759 Hand-painted lead model soldiers

Set No. 652, 'British Grenadiers', by *Tradition* (10 pieces); a second set of the 2nd Battalion, West India Regiment (20 pieces), all pieces approximately 6.5 cm. high, *minor loss of paintwork and several items have elements detached, but otherwise an attractive group for display* (Lot)

£60-80

x760 A selection of Badges and Buttons of the British West Indies Regiment

a bronze cap badge and two shoulder titles, by *J. R. Gaunt, London*; and six brass buttons, *in good condition* (Lot)

£20-30

761 A selection of Shoulder Titles and Cap Badges

including examples for the A.T.S., Army Service Corps, Cheshire Regiment, Devon Regiment, I.A.O.C., K.A.R., Punjab Regiment, R.A.O.C., Royal Fusiliers, Somerset L.I., Suffolk Regiment, Wilshire Regiment, Worcestershire Regiment and the Welch Regiment, *generally in good condition; sold as viewed* (Lot)

£30-40

x762	A selection of Badges relating to Australia and New Zealand	
	including the N.Z. Cadet Corps; Great War period cap and collar badges (2) relating to the 1st Canterbury Regiment; the N.Z. Women's Land Service; the N.Z. W.A.A.C. (2); W.W.S.A. (N.Z.); a tie-pin to 49 N.Z. Home Servicemen's Association; Life T.P.I. badge; 'To The Woman of Australia Badge', 1940, No. 'A36637'; Imperial Australia League Badge for Returned Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen, No. 11994, <i>in good condition</i> (Lot)	£20-30
x763	A selection of Cap and Collar Badges for services in South Africa	
	including W.A.A.C. 1940-45, S.A. Veterinary Corps, S.A. Military Nursing 1940-62 (2) and S.A. W.A.A.S., <i>in average condition</i> (Lot)	£15-20
764	An assortment of Military Buttons	
	including Volunteer Engineers, V.R. (4); Essex Regiment (4); The King's African Rifles (7); Gwent Constabulary (8); together with a series of single examples representing over 50 separate British Regiments, an Air Ministry shield, dated 1951, and two belt buckles for the Boy's Brigade and Colonial Prison Service, <i>generally in good condition; sold as viewed</i> (Lot)	£20-30
x765	Assorted R.A.F. Buttons	
	large brass R.A.F. tunic buttons, the majority by <i>Gaunt, London</i> (40), together with corresponding smaller buttons (6), plus five Bakelite buttons, two to N.Z.A.F., <i>the majority in good condition, half a dozen polished and worn</i> (Lot)	£20-30
x766	Mayor of Kimberley's Medal 1899-1900, a white metal cast copy, 38mm., with clasp and ring suspension, <i>edge nicks, otherwise nearly very fine</i> Ref: Hibbard E1.	£50-100
767	North Staffordshire Colliery and Taff Merthyr identity discs and lamp tags, brass, <i>in good condition</i> (5)	£20-30
768	Miscellaneous awards	
	Dunkirk 1940 Commemorative Medal; Women's Voluntary Long Service Medal; Church Lad's Brigade Medal, silver, with '5 Years' clasp; Catholic Church, 1st Communion Medal; Queen Victoria 1837-1901, Army Temperance Association Medal, silver; Havelock Cross, Temperance Association of India, 1887, for 7 Years Temperance; Army Temperance Medal, India, 1897; Catholic Church, 1st Communion Medal, <i>generally very fine</i> (Lot)	£20-40
769	Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., silver, specimen planchet, <i>virtually as struck</i>	£40-60
x770	Cabul 1842, bronze, specimen planchet, unnamed, <i>minor edge nicks otherwise good very fine</i>	£40-60
x771	Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842, bronze, planchet, marked 'Specimen' beneath bust, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
x772	Meeanee 1843, silver, specimen planchet, unnamed, <i>minor edge nicks otherwise nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
x773	Abyssinia 1867, bronze, specimen planchet, unnamed, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-60
x774	Natal 1906, bronze, specimen planchet, named to base 'Wright & Son' in small serif capitals, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
x775	Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., an unnamed specimen; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., another unnamed specimen, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> (2)	£80-100
x776	Air Efficiency Award, E.II.R., an unnamed specimen, <i>very fine and better</i>	£60-80
x777	Royal National Lifeboat Institution, V.R., bronze, unnamed, with 'double-dolphin' suspension, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120

BRITISH MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

- 778 An impressive 'Peninsula and Waterloo' mounted group of four miniature dress medals



The Most Distinguished Order of the Bath, Badge, 17mm, gold and enamel with straight-bar suspension, this 19mm; Waterloo 1815, with swivelling suspension; Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 engraved clasps, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, with swivelling suspension; The Royal Guelphic Order, Military Badge, 25mm including crown and sword suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel, mounted for wear upon a custom-made gold brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine and in the finest quality overall* (4)

£600-800

- 779 The rare miniature dress China Medal worn by James Tweed, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and a prominent defender of the Legations



China 1900, 1 clasp, 'Def. of Legations', original silk riband and pin-brooch for wear, *good very fine*
Please see Lot 152 for the recipient's full-size award and a biographical note.

£180-220

- 780 The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals worn by Major-General G. A. Blake, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *polished, otherwise very fine* (10)

£100-120

Gilbert Alan Blake was born on 9 January 1887 and was educated at Eastbourne College and the University of London, where he qualified as a surgeon. He joined the R.A.M.C. in 1912 and worked at Guy's Hospital. He gained rapid promotion during the Great War and followed this with extensive service overseas in Egypt and India. The Commanding Officer of the British Medical Hospital at Rawalpindi from 1937-38, and Murree in 1938, he returned home and served on the Staff during the Norwegian Campaign, receiving a mention in despatches on 20 December 1940. He later became Deputy Director of Army Medical Services, Western Command, and Honorary Surgeon to the King from May 1942; sold with research.

x781

A rare group of mounted miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant B. R. Spencer, South African Volunteer Reserve, late Royal Air Force, who was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal and subsequently the Stanhope Gold Medal for rescuing natives from a gas filled sewage pipe at the Klipspruit Sewage Farm, Johannesburg, in 1932

British War and Victory Medals; Africa Service Medal 1939-45; R.H.S. Silver Medal; R.H.S. Stanhope Gold Medal, mounted as worn, the last silver-gilt, *minor verdigris to second, otherwise good very fine* (5)

£140-180

Benjamin Roper Spencer embarked from South Africa aboard H.M.T Kenilworth Castle on 2 May 1918 and served with the Royal Air Force as a Pilot Officer (Cadet). Repatriated to South Africa and granted a temporary commission as 2nd Lieutenant prior to demobilisation, he was awarded the British War and Victory Medals.

Of his subsequent lifesaving exploits, R.H.S. records confirm the award of his Silver Medal on 13 December 1932 - Case No. 51,523:

'About 12 noon on the 13 October 1932, a native werker went down a manhole at the Klipspruit Sewage Farm, Johannesburg, to remove a blockage, and collapsed, being overcome by sewer gas.

Another native went down with the same result, followed by a third, who was also overcome.

Then Mr. Spencer, having been sent for, went down with a rope tied round himself and a cloth soaked in hypotheo-sulphate round his face, and on reaching the bottom of the manhole, fastened a second rope round the three men, who were hauled to the surface in succession, he himself being drawn out last in an unconscious state which lasted 20 minutes, when he recovered.

The native who went down first subsequently died, and the two others were restored; these men being awarded Bronze Medals for their attempts.

Manhole 24 feet deep and a diameter of 2 feet 6 inches at top.'

Spencer was subsequently awarded the R.H.S. Stanhope Gold Medal, by decree of a General Court meeting held on 14 February 1933.

He later served in the Second World War as 1st Lieutenant with the Magaliesburg National Reserve Volunteers, retaining his home address as the Klipspruit Sewage Farm; sold with copied research.

782

The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Commander J. Sholto Douglas, D.S.O., Royal Navy, a long-served pilot in the Fleet Air Arm who was decorated for his gallant services operating from the carrier *Ark Royal*

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel; India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, Mohmand 1933; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (8)

£60-80

Please see Lot 566 for the recipient's full-size awards.

783

The mounted group of eight dress miniature medals worn by Lieutenant-Commander B. C. Lyons, Royal Navy, a long-served Fleet Air Arm pilot

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya; Korea 1950-53; U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (8)

£60-80

Please see Lot 518 for the recipient's full-size awards.

- 784 **The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by Corporal A. Kennan, Royal Scots Dragoons Guards, who served as Radio Operator in Lieutenant-Colonel H. Blackman's Challenger 2 tank during the advance and capture of Basra with the 'Desert Rats'**

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003; Jubilee 2002, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£40-60

For the recipient's full-size awards and biographical note, please see Lot 563.

- 785 **A fine quality miniature dress Order of the Indian Empire**

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, badge of fine quality, gold and enamel, hinged at bottom of crown, with top suspension brooch *extremely fine and attractively toned*

£70-90

- 786 **The miniature dress Kaisar-i-Hind Medal worn by Mrs. Barbara Burge, the widow of Magistrate B. E. J. Burge, Indian Civil Service**



Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, G.V.R., silver-gilt, and representative of a 1st Class award, on original silk riband bow, *good very fine and rare*

£150-200

Please see Lot 594 for her full-size award and related biographical note.

- 787 **The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael & St. George, 24mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel, with gold riband buckle, *slight enamel wear, very fine***

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Badge, silver, *good very fine*

£40-60

- x788 **An attractive pair of cased miniature dress medals**

Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R., with top bar and pin; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., with top bar and pin, both in *Garrard and Co.* cases of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£80-100

- x789 **An unattributed group of three mounted miniature dress medals**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military), Member's 1st type breast badge; King's Police Medal, G.V.R.; Coronation 1911, County & Borough Police issue, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£40-60

- x790 **An unattributed group of three mounted miniature dress medals**

Coronation 1902; Delhi Durbar 1911; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Decoration, E.VII.R., mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£40-60

- 791 **A mounted group of five miniature dress medals**

1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Coronation 1902; France, Croix de Guerre, dated '1914-1918' and with Palme upon riband, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£30-50

- x792 **A selection of miniature dress medals**

comprising 1914 Star; Territorial Force War Medal; Victory Medal (2); Africa Star; France & Germany Star; Africa Service Medal; War Medal 1939-45, original striking, *good very fine* (8)

£20-30

An interesting collection of miniature dress Crimea Medals

793	CCrimea 1854-56, no clasp, 9mm, ring suspension, <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
794	Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, 15mm (2), <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£40-60
795	Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, 16mm, claw suspension upon a deeply struck planchet, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
796	Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, 19mm, ball suspension, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
797	Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, 19mm, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
798	Crimea 1854-56, no clasp, 20mm, ring suspension, toned, <i>extremely fine</i>	£30-50
799	Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, 11mm, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
800	Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, 16mm, <i>extremely fine</i>	£30-50
801	Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, 18mm, <i>contact marks, very fine</i>	£30-50
802	Crimea 1854-56, 1 slide clasp, Sebastopol, 14mm, <i>an interesting rendering of the portrait, nearly extremely fine</i>	£40-60
803	Crimea 1854-56, 1 slide clasp, Alma, 12mm and the disc surmounted by an ornate floral suspension, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50



793



794



795



796



797



798



799



800



801



802



803

END OF MORNING SESSION

Afternoon Session Commencing at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 804-1001)

FOREIGN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

- 804 **A superb mounted pair of French miniature dress medals**
- France, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, 11mm, gold and enamel; Legion of Honour, 13mm including crown suspension x 9mm, gold and enamel, mounted for wear upon a gold and enamel crescent facilitating wear upon 26mm old red silk riband with rosette, *the Badge reverses removed in manufacture and rather worn, nonetheless early, nearly very fine* (2) £150-200
- 805 **A mounted pair of miniature dress medals**
- France, Legion of Honour, 18mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel; Sweden, Order of the Sword, 18mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, mounted together as worn upon gold straight-bar suspension, *enamel chipping, nearly very fine* (2) £70-90
- 806 **A mounted pair of French miniature dress medals**
- France, Legion of Honour, 20mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, 11mm, mounted as worn with Badges affixed to gold straight-bar suspension and old conjoined ribands, *very fine* (2) £80-120
- 807 **A mounted pair of miniature dress medals**
- France, Legion of Honour, 20mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold centre, silver and enamel; Italy Campaign 1859, 11mm, mounted as worn with Badges affixed to silver straight-bar suspension and with conjoined ribands, *good very fine* (2) £50-70
- 808 **A mounted pair of miniature dress medals**
- France, Order of Academic Palms, 9mm, with rosette upon riband, silver-gilt, enamel and the suspension enhanced with 3 chip diamonds; Vatican, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, 21mm including wreath suspension x 15mm, with rosette upon riband, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* (2) £40-60
- 809 **A mounted pair of Russian miniature dress medals**
- Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus Badge, 15mm, gold and black enamel rays; Order of St. Anne Badge, 13mm, gold and black enamel rays, mounted continental-style as worn on double braided chain and with pin and button fixings at either end, *the pin slightly bent, otherwise nearly extremely fine and of the finest quality* (2) £140-180
- 810 **A mounted group of three Austrian miniature dress medals**
- Austria, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, 28mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel; Order of the Iron Crown, 30mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel; Medal for 40 Years' Faithful Service, Civil riband, gilt, mounted as worn on triangular ribands with button stamped 'Heeres Ausrüstung' (Army Equipment) for fixation, *good very fine and most interesting* (3) £80-120
- 811 **A continentally-mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
- Belgium, Order of Leopold, 22mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; Spain, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 20mm including wreath suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; Order of Charles III, 20mm including wreath suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn upon a double braided gold chain with pins at either end, *of the finest quality, nearly extremely fine* (3) £180-220
- 812 **A continentally-mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
- Comoros, French Colonial, Order of Anjouan, 15mm, gold and enamel; France, Order of Agricultural Merit, 13mm, gold and enamel; Order of Academic Palms, 12mm, silver and enhanced with a 23 chip stones, mounted continental-style as worn upon double braided gold chain with pins at either end, *good very fine* (3) £140-180



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- 813 **A fine mounted group of three French miniature dress medals**
- France**, Kingdom, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, 10mm, gold and enamel; Decoration of the Fleur de Lis, 18mm including crown suspension x 8mm, silver; Legion of Honour, 18mm including crown suspension x 9mm, gold and enamel, mounted for wear upon a gold bar facilitating wear upon a 28mm red silk riband, *the last lacking reverse centre, very fine* (3) £150-200
- 814 **A mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
- France**, Legion of Honour, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold centre, silver and enamel; Italy Campaign 1859, 11mm; **Italy**, Kingdom, Valore al Militare, 11mm, mounted as worn with Badges affixed to silver straight-bar suspension and with ribands neatly sewn together as worn, *good very fine* (3) £70-90
- 815 **A continentally-mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
- France**, Order of Academic Palms, 14mm, silver and enamel; 1870-71 Medal, 13mm, silver; **Italy**, Kingdom, Independence Medal, 11mm, silver, mounted continental-style as worn upon double braided gold chain with pins at either end, first and third with silver marks to loops, *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- 816 **A mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
- Spain**, Order of San Fernando, with rosette, 12mm including wreath suspension x 7mm, gold and enamel; **France**, Legion of Honour, 12mm including crown suspension x 6mm, silver, gold and enamel; **Spain**, Order of Charles III, with rosette, 13mm including crown suspension x 8mm, gold and enamel, presented as removed from jacket upon section of cloth as worn, *the second with Badge attached to crown via cotton, enamel worn overall, nearly very fine and early* £70-90
- 817 **A continentally-mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
- Vatican**, Holy See, Mentana Cross, 12mm, silver; **France**, Legion of Honour, 26mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold, silver and enamel; Order of Academic Palms, 10mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn upon triple braided gold chain with pins at either end, first and third with silver marks to loops, *good very fine* (3) £70-90
- 818 **A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals**
- Cambodia**, French Colonial, Order of Cambodia, 24mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; **Vietnam**, French Colonial, Order of the Dragon of Annam, 28mm including crown and dragon suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel; **Laos**, Kingdom, Order of the Million Elephants and the White Parasol, 19mm including white parasol suspension x 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel, **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 21mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, mounted as worn Continental-style on a double braided chain, with fixing pins at either end, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £200-240
- 819 **A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals**
- France**, Legion of Merit, 18mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, gold, silver and enamel; **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, 19mm including trophy of arms suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel; **France**, Colonial Service Medal, 12mm, silver; **Vatican**, Holy See, Mentana Cross, 12mm, silver, mounted continental-style as worn upon quattro braided chain with pins at either end, *good very fine and the third scarce* (4) £60-80
- 820 **A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals**
- France**, Legion of Honour, July Monarchy 1830-48, 20mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; **Sweden**, Order of the Vasa, 23mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel; **Germany**, Saxe-Weimar, Order of the White Falcon, 20mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; **Malta**, Order of Malta, 15mm, gold and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn upon quattro braided gold chain with loops and bar at either end, *good very fine* (4) £240-280



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821 A mounted group of four French miniature dress medals

France, Legion of Honour, 28mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold centre, silver and enamel; Italy Campaign Medal 1859; **Italy**, Kingdom, Al Valore Militare; **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, gold and enamel, Badges mounted for wear upon silver straight-bar suspension, *very fine* (4)

£70-90

822 A Crimea-period mounted group of four miniature dress medals

France, Legion of Honour, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel; Medaille Militaire, 18mm x 11mm, silver; Italy Campaign 1859, 8mm, silver; Crimea 1854-56, 8mm, mounted for wear with loops upon a silver straight-bar suspension with conjoined old silk ribands, *good very fine and attractive* (4)

£100-140



823

823 A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals

France, Legion of Honour, 16mm including *slightly bent* wreath suspension x 11mm, gilt and enamel; **Order of Academic Palms**, 10mm, enhanced with a diamond and 5 small 'rubies', silver; **Belgium**, Order of Leopold, 18mm including crown suspension x 11mm, silver and enamel; **Venezuela**, Order of the Liberator, 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn upon double braided gold chain with pins at either end, *very fine* (4)

£80-120

824 A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals

France, Order of Academic Palms, 30mm including large loop x 15mm, silver, gold backed and enhanced with 22 diamonds of varied size and 5 rubies, marks to loop; **Order of Agricultural Merit**, 22mm including large loop x 13mm, gold and enamel and enhanced with 17 diamonds, marks to loop; **Tunisia**, Order of Nichan Iftikar, 20mm including bow suspension x 14mm, silver and enamel, marks to loop; **Order of Merit**, 14mm, gold, marks to loop, mounted continental-style as worn upon double braided gold chain with pins at either end, *good very fine* (4)

£180-220

825 A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals

Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Anne, 14mm, gold and enamel with marks to loop; **Germany**, Saxony, Military Order of St. Henry, 11mm, gold and enamel; **Prussia**, Order of the Crown, 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Order of the Red Eagle**, 14mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted continental-style on double braided chain with fixing pin to one end, *the first particularly striking, last with reverse centre missing, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£200-300

826 A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals

Spain, Order of Naval Merit, 23mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel; **Italy**, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, 23mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; **Tajura**, French Colonial Somaliland, Order of Nichan el-Anouar, 23mm including crown surmounted by a Crescent x 14mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; **France**, Legion of Honour, 23mm including wreath suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn upon double braided gold chain with pins at either end, *good very fine and the third scarce* (4)

£150-200

827 A continentally-mounted group of six miniature dress medals

France, Republic, Legion of Honour, 17mm including wreath suspension x 11mm, silver gilt and enamel; **Morocco**, Kingdom, Order of Ouissam Alaouit Cherifien, 20mm including wreath suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; **Tunisia**, Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikar, 20mm including bow suspension x 13mm, silver and enamel; **Japan**, Kingdom, Order of the Rising Sun, 20mm including paulownia flowers x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Star, 2nd type, Military Division, 19mm including crown suspension x 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Persia**, Kingdom, Order of the Lion and the Sun, 20mm including ray suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, all but the last with silver marks to loop, mounted as worn Continental-style on a double braided chain, with fixing pins at either end, *good very fine and in good detail overall* (6)

£200-240



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828 A continentally-mounted group of ten miniature dress medals

France, Fraternal Medal, 11mm, silver-gilt; Medal of the Ministry of the Interior, 11mm, silver with marks to loop; Medal for Public Service of the Ministry of the Interior, 12mm, bronze; **Turkey**, Order of the Medjidie, 20mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 16mm, gold, silver and enamel; **Russia**, Order of St. Anne, 13mm, gold and enamel with marks to loop, *chipping to obverse centre*; **Persia**, Order of the Lion and the Sun, 20mm x 15mm, silver and enamel; **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, 14mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Italy**, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, 23mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; **France**, Order of Academic Palms, 11mm, silver-gilt and enamel with marks to loop; Legion of Honour, 20mm including wreath suspension x 13mm, silver and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn upon triple braided gold chain with pins at either end, *good very fine* (10)

£400-500

829 A highly impressive continentally-mounted group of ten miniature dress medals

Spain, Order of Mary Louisa, 28mm including wreath suspension x 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Austria**, Order of Franz Joseph, 31mm including crown suspension x 19mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Serbia**, Order of the White Eagle, Military Division, 30mm including crown and crossed sword suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel; **Greece**, Order of the Redeemer, 28mm including crown suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Malta**, Order of Malta, 35mm including crown and trophy of arms suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel; **Sweden**, Order of the Sword, 28mm including crown suspension x 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Netherlands**, Order of the Netherlands Lion, 28mm including crown suspension x 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Liberia**, Order of African Redemption, 27mm including wreath suspension x 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Turkey**, Order of Osmania, 27mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 18mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; **Turkey**, Order of Charity, 24mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 15mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn on double braided chain with pins at either end, *last most scarce in miniature, fine quality overall, nearly extremely fine* (10)

£900-1,100

830 A striking continentally-mounted group of 21 miniature dress medals

France, Legion of Honour, 18mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Academic Palms, 10mm, silver-gilt; Order of Agricultural Merit, 12mm, gold and enamel; **Tunisia**, Order of Nichan Iftikar, 20mm including bow suspension x 13mm, silver and enamel; **Russia**, Order of St. Stanislaus, 13mm, gold and enamel; **Spain**, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 18mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel; Order of Charles III, 19mm including wreath suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel; **Portugal**, Order of Christ, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel; **Greece**, Order of the Redeemer, 21mm including crown suspension x 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Persia**, Order of the Lion and the Sun, 20mm including suspension x 11mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; **Denmark**, Order of the Dannebrog C.IX.R. (1863-1906), 23mm including crown suspension x 10mm, gold and enamel; **Bulgaria**, Order of National Merit, 21mm including crown and banner suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Serbia**, Order of the White Eagle, 22mm including crown suspension x 10mm, gold and enamel; **Bulgaria**, Order of St. Alexander, 22mm including crown and banner suspension x 11mm; **Serbia**, Order of St. Sava, Bishop with red robes, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel; **Turkey**, Order of Osmania, 18mm including crescent and star suspension x 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Medjidie, 20mm including crescent and star suspension x 14mm, silver-gilt, gold and enamel; **Portugal**, Order of Villa Vicosa, 21mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel; **Belgium**, Order of Leopold II, 21mm including crown suspension x 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Romania**, Order of the Crown, 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Montenegro**, Order of Danilo, 21mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt and enamel, a good number of the Badges with marks to rings, mounted as worn Continental-style on a triple braided chain, with fixing pins at either end, *of fine quality throughout, good very fine* (21)

£2,000-2,400



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831	Annam , Order of Kim Khan Badge, 20mm including enamelled tassel x 12mm, gold and enamel with marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
832	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, an early Badge of 14mm including crown suspension x 6mm, gold and enamel, upon old riband, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£30-50
833	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, housed in a custom shaped leather case; 23mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£70-90
834	A fine collection of diamond-set Orders of Leopold	
	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of Leopold (5), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, each enhanced with a multitude of diamonds or paste stones, <i>a good range of Badges of the Order, generally very fine</i> (5)	£180-220
835	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of Leopold (7), Military Division; Civil Division (6), gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (7)	£80-120
836	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2), silver-gilt and enamel, both enhanced with a number of diamonds; Order of Leopold II, silver gilt and enamel, enhanced with 5 diamonds, <i>generally very fine</i> (3)	£80-120
837	Belgium , Order of Leopold, 27mm including crown suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 24 chip diamonds, 12 'emeralds' and 1 'ruby', <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
838	Benin , French Colonial, Order of the Black Star, 23mm including wreath suspension x 19mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with 13 'diamonds' and with fixing for wear upon a chain, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
839	Brazil , Empire, Order of the Rose, a fine-quality Badge, 37mm including crown suspension x 22mm, gold and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£180-220
840	Bulgaria , Principality, Order of St. Alexander, 22mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with 22 'diamonds', <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-80
841	China , Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 1st Type, 2nd Class Badge, 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>exceptionally rare, nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
842	China , Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 17mm, silver and enamel with painted 'corals', silver mark to ring, <i>miniscule flaking to central 'coral' otherwise nearly extremely fine and in remarkable detail at this size</i>	£70-90
843	Comoros , French Colonial, Order of Anjouan, 22mm including large loop suspension x 13mm, with rosette upon riband and the suspension enhanced with 5 diamonds, silver-gilt and enamel, with loop for attachment to chain, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
844	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.X.R. (1912-47), Civil Division, with rosette upon riband, 28mm including crown suspension x 13mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, with marks to lloop, <i>very fine</i>	£20-30
845	A fine collection of diamond-set Orders of Agricultural Merit	
	France , Order of Agricultural Merit (7), gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, each enhanced with a multitude of diamonds or paste stones, <i>a good range of Badges of the Order, generally very fine</i> (7)	£180-220
846	France , Republic, Croix de Guerre, dated '1914-1918' to reverse, 29mm including large loop suspension x 19mm, gold and enhanced with 5 diamonds, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£140-180
847	An interesting Knight Templar's Cross	
	France , Knight Templar's Cross, 42mm including crown suspension x 25mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine and worthy of detailed study</i>	£70-90



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848	France , an interesting and early uniface Knight Templar's Badge, , 35mm including crown suspension x 23mm, gold and enamel, a white and red enamelled maltese cross surmounted by a pierced and enamelled crown, <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
849	France , Knight Templar's Badge, 21mm including crown suspension x 14mm, uniface, gold and enamel with hinged straight-bar suspension, a white and red enamelled maltese cross surmounted by a pierced and enamelled crown, <i>clip for brooch on reverse lower arm, very fine</i>	£40-60
850	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, Military Division, 12mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-40
851	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, 18mm, gold and enamel, marks to loop, <i>good very fine and a charming Badge</i>	£50-70
852	Germany , Saxe-Weimar, Order of the White Falcon, 12mm including crown suspension x 7mm, gold and enamel, marks to loop, <i>extremely fine</i>	£30-50
853	Germany , Saxony, Saxe-Ernestine House Order, Military Division, 24mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
854	Italy , Parma, Order of St. Louis Badge, 12mm, suspended from a gold brooch display enamelled riband of the Order, together with a further Royal blue enamelled riband, this first lacking related Badge, <i>minor chipping to Badge, very fine</i>	£60-80
855	Italy , Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2), gold, one with gold bar and pin for wear; Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (2), gold, <i>generally very fine and of good quality throughout</i> (4)	£80-120
856	Lithuania , Republic, Order of Vytautas the Great, 23mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine and scarce</i>	£30-50
857	Malta , Order of Malta, 26mm including crown suspension x 16mm, fitted with large floral ring suspension, this 15mm x 8mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>enamel rather worn, nearly very fine, nonetheless early and interesting</i>	£50-70
858	Malta , Order of Malta, 20mm including crown suspension x 14mm, fitted with large floral ring suspension, this 13mm x 9mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>enamel rather worn, nearly very fine, nonetheless early and interesting</i>	£50-70
859	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband, 25mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
860	Norway , Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, 26mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel, mounted as worn Continental-style on a double braided chain, with fixing pins at either end, gold marks throughout, <i>of the finest quality, extremely fine</i>	£80-120
861	Poland , Order of the White Eagle, 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Military Virtue, 12mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£40-60
862	Portugal , Kingdom, Order of Villa Vicosa (2), gold and enamel; Order of St. Aviz, gold and enamel, marks to loop; Military Order of Christ, gold and enamel, marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i> (4)	£80-120
863	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Andrew, an interesting miniature Star for evening wear 28mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, screwback, <i>screw-plate lacking, centre sometime re-affixed, otherwise very fine and worthy of study</i>	£80-120
864	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Anne, 11mm x 21mm including enamelled crown and loop suspension, gold and enamel, enhanced with 9 diamonds and each ray set with a well-carved ruby, <i>good very fine and most striking</i>	£180-220
865	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Anne, 12mm, gold and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i>	£70-90
866	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Anne, 22mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor enamel chipping, otherwise good very fine and a good Badge</i>	£70-90



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867	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Anne (2), 11mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£50-70
868	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Vladimir Badge, 16mm, gold and enamel, <i>minor enamel chip to obverse centre and one reverse arm, otherwise very fine</i>	£70-90
869	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 13mm, gold and enamel Badge, enhanced with 13 diamonds and 12 rubies, <i>good very fine and most attractive in detail</i>	£140-180
870	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 13mm, gold and enamel Badge with large suspension loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
871	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 14mm, silver-gilt, gold and enamel Badge, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
872	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 12mm, gold and enamel, with quadruple ringed suspension, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
873	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 19mm, gold and enamel uniface Badge, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
874	San Marino , Republic, Order of San Marino, 25mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i>	£20-30
875	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of St. Sava Badge, 20mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, Bishop wearing red robes and enhanced with 24 small chip diamonds besides 2 rubies and 1 emerald to crown, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
876	Spain , Kingdom, Military Order of San Fernando, 21mm including wreath suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, <i>enamel rather worn, nearly very fine</i>	£60-80
877	Spain , Kingdom, Military Order of San Fernando, 25mm including large loop suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, <i>reverse centre lacking and wear overall, nonetheless early and rare</i> , upon an old silk riband	£60-80
878	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic (2), 20mm including wreath suspension x 14mm, with rosette upon riband, gold and enamel; 17mm including wreath suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£40-60
879	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Military Merit Badge, 22mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with 17 diamonds and 2 emeralds, <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
880	Spain , Kingdom, Military Order of San Fernando, 24mm including wreath suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel; Order of Charles III, 20mm including wreath suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; France , Legion of Honour, 24mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold centre, silver and enamel, each with large ring suspension, sewn together as originally worn on old ribands, <i>last two lacking Badge centre reverses, enamel wear comensurate with age, nearly very fine</i> (3)	£60-80
881	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charles III (2), gold and enamel, one with marks to loop; Order of Military Merit, with rosette upon riband, gold and enamel, <i>generally good very fine and of good quality throughout</i> (3)	£50-70
882	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of Vasa, 1st type (1772-1860, 15mm x 7mm, gold and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
883	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of the North Star, 26mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine and a rather scarce early Badge</i>	£70-90
884	Sweden , Kingdom, an early Order of the North Star Badge, 32mm including crown suspension x 21mm, gold and enamel, <i>some light enamel wear comensurate with age, very fine</i>	£80-120
885	Tunisia , Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikar, with rosette upon riband (3), all around 24mm including bow suspension x 16mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>generally good very fine</i> (3)	£50-70
886	Vatican , Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, a reduced-size Badge of fine quality, 42mm including trophy of arms suspension x 25mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , mounted as worn with old silk riband and gilt brooch bar	£60-80



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| 887 | Vatican , Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, 20mm including wreath suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with 16 chip diamonds and 12 rubies to the rays, <i>good very fine</i> | £50-70 |
| 888 | Vatican , Holy See, Order of St. Gregory (3), 30mm including trophy of arms suspension x 17mm; 26mm including trophy of arms suspension x 13mm; 16mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, <i>generally very fine</i> (3) | £60-80 |

FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS



- x889 **Austria**, Empire, Order of Maria Theresa, Commander's neck Badge, by *Rothe, Vienna*, 45mm, silver and enamel with marks to loop, *miniscule green enamel chipping to reverse wreath otherwise nearly extremely fine*, in fitted case of issue £280-320
- x890 **Austria**, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, Commander's neck Badge, 68mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, non-locket reverse, *very fine*, with full neck riband £280-320
- x891 **Austria**, Empire, Merit Cross, by *Vinc Mayers Sohne, Vienna*, 58mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver and enamel, with maker's and silver marks to ring, *very fine*, in fitted case of issue £80-120
- x892 **Austria**, Empire, 1864 War Medal, gilt; Merit Medal, bronze, both mounted upon original triangular ribands, *very fine*
- Czechoslovakia**, Victory Medal, bronze, *good very fine*
- Denmark**, Kingdom, 1864 War Medal, bronze, mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- Finland**, Winter War 1939-40, bronzed, *nearly extremely fine*
- Netherlands**, Kingdom, War Medal, *very fine*
- Romania**, Kingdom, Merit Medal, *very fine*, together with a crowned eagle screw-back Badge (8) £50-70
- 893 **Austria**, Empire, Defence of the Tirol 1866, 32mm, silver, *good very fine* £40-60
- x894 **Austria**, Empire, 50 Year Long Service Decoration, 60mm including Crown suspension x 34mm, gilt and enamel, *good very fine and scarce* £400-500
- x895 **A rare Great War-period aircrew Badge of the Austrian Air Force**
- Austria**, Empire, aircrew Badge, by *J. Wimblér, Vienna*, 58mm x 60mm including eagle wings, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, as issued with two hooks, *nearly extremely fine and rare* £380-420
- Approximately 840 awards conferred.

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

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

The award criteria was as follows:

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

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



- x896 **Austria**, Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, an attractive collector's copy of the Collar Chain, comprising 36 medallions with fixings for wear, 100mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, Badge Appendant, 27mm, gilt, *one or two links lacking, nonetheless very fine*

£240-280

- x897 **Austria**, Empire, a full original watered silk sash riband for the Order of the Iron Crown, 107mm width, with fixings for Badge, *good very fine*

£70-90

- x898 **Belgium**, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, with Palme upon riband (2), *very fine*
- France**, Croix de Guerre, dated '1914-1918' (2), one with Star device upon riband and with bar for wear; dated '1939-1940', *very fine*, together with an aiglet in the colours of the riband (5) £30-50
- 899 **An assortment of foreign Decorations and Medals, including:**
- Belgian, Croix de Guerre 1914-18; Belgium, 1914-18 Commemorative Medal; Belgium, Inter-Allied Victory Medal; Belgium, Battle of Yser Medal; Eire, Truce Commemorative Medal, 1921-71; France (Republic), Ministry of Commerce & Industry Medal, 1894, silver; France, Choral Music Society Medal; Germany, Cross of Honour 1914-1918; Norway, King Haakon's Medal for Freedom; Norway, Participation Medal 1940-45; Norway, Freedom Medal 1940-45, *generally very fine* (Lot) £60-80
- x900 **Brazil**, Empire, Order of the Rose, Knight's Star, 65mm, gold centre, silver-gilt and enamel, *the centre surround with areas of overpainting and rotated a little, one arm with white enamel restoration, two roses with enamel chipping, nearly very fine* £400-500



- x901 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of National Merit, Military Division, Grand Officer's set of Insignia with War Decoration Wreaths, neck Badge, 95mm including crown suspension x 64mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 98mm, silver, gilt, and enamel, *centres a little loose, minor enamel chipping, nonetheless very fine and scarce*, with full neck riband (2) £500-700
- x902 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of National Merit, Civil Division, Grand Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 86mm including crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the ring stamped 'SILBER'; Star, 85mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *miniscule crack to one ray of Badge, good very fine*, with full original neck riband (2) £500-600
- x903 **Bulgaria**, Principality, Order of St. Alexander, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, 92mm including crown suspension x 50mm, gilt and enamel, *white enamel damage to arms, nearly very fine*, with full neck riband as worn and in case of issue £140-180

- x904 **Cuba**, Republic, Order of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, Grand Commander's Star, 84mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, import marks to retaining pin, *good very fine* £180-220
- 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 (*Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society of America*, Volume 39, 4).
- x905 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of Dannebrog, Commander's neck Badge, C.X.R. (1912-47), by *A. Michelsen, Kjobenhavn*, 80mm including crown suspension x 40mm, gold and enamel, with gold marks to loop, *extremely fine and a fine example*, with full original neck riband and in case of issue £400-500
- x906 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, an early Commander's Star in gold and silver bullion, 90mm x 72mm, fitted with loops for affixation, *good very fine and scarce* £140-180



907



908

- x907 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of Ismail, Star, by *Lattes*, 72mm, gold, silver and enamel, maker's mark and date mark 'B' to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £1,000-1,200
- x908 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of Ismail, neck Badge, by *Lattes*, 83mm including crown suspension x 62mm, gold and enamel, maker's mark and date mark 'Z' to reverse, *nearly extremely fine*, with full neck riband as worn £800-1,000
- x909 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, by *Lattes, Cairo*, neck Badge, 92mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name, silver marks and dated 'C' on reverse; Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name on reverse, silver marks and dated 'C' on lower ray reverse, *good very fine*, with neck riband and in *slightly distressed* case of issue (2) £400-500



910

Egypt, Monarchy in Exile, Order of Muhammad Ali, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Wurth*, sash Badge, 105mm including suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel and enhanced with six green stones, maker's name and silver purity to reverse; Star, 86mm, silver-gilt and enamel and enhanced with six green stones, maker's name and silver purity to reverse, *extremely fine as issued and rare*, with full sash riband and in green fitted case of issue, the inner embossed with the seal of King Fuad II and maker's name (2)

£2,000-2,500



- 911 Egypt, Monarchy in Exile, Order of Women, Dame Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Wurth*, sash Badge, 100mm including crown suspension x 70mm, silver-gilt, enamel and enhanced with five pearls to the ray tips, the Badge set with five green stones and five blue stones, maker's name and silver purity to reverse; Star, 80mm, silver-gilt, enamel and enhanced with five pearls to the ray tips, and set with four green stones and ten blue stones, maker's name and silver purity to reverse, *extremely fine as issued and rare*, with full ladies sash riband and in blue fitted case of issue, the inner embossed with the seal of King Fuad II and maker's name (2)

£1,200-1,500

912	El Salvador , Republic, Distinguished Valour Medal, silver, <i>mint as struck</i>	£140-180
913	El Salvador , Republic, Medal of Heroism, silver, <i>mint as struck</i>	£140-180
x914	Ethiopia , Empire, Order of Menelik II, Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 49mm, gilt, and enamel; Star, 78mm, gilt, and enamel, <i>minor enamel overpainting otherwise very fine</i> , with full sash riband (2)	£240-280
915	<p>Five: Dr. H. C. J. Le Coniac de la Longrays</p> <p>France, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel; France, Legion of Honour, Knight's breast badge, gilt and enamel; France, Palmes Academique; France, 1914-18 Commemorative Medal; France, Victory Medal, <i>minor enamel damage to first, polished, nearly very fine</i> (5)</p> <p>Hippolyte Charles Joseph Le Coniac de la Longrays was commissioned in the French Navy in 1898, aged 23 years, and appointed Medical Officer 2nd Class on 1 September 1899. In 1903 he was appointed to Saone at the Maritime Apprentice School, Brest, and in 1906 he was appointed to <i>La Gloire</i>, an iron-clad cruiser. Promoted Medical Officer 1st Class on 3 March 1906, two years later he went to Ruelle, the naval foundry near Charantes.</p> <p>In April 1918 he became Principal Medical Officer at the naval base at Brest, later joining the School of Naval Health at Toulon, specialising in electrotherapy at Toulon; promoted Chief Medical Officer in 1929, on 4 April 1931 he was appointed to the School for Medical Officers & Pharmacists, specialising in electrotherapy and physiotherapy; his services ended on 3 October 1935.</p> <p>Sold with an excellent archive of certificates including his Diploma in Medicine dated 27 December 1898, three certificates relating to the French Decorations and an academic certificate relating to his time at Toulon.</p>	£120-150
916	France , Second Empire, St. Helena Medal, bronze, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£20-30
x917	France , St. Helena Medal; Medaille Militaire; Verdun Medal, with clasp 'Verdun'; Yser Medal; Victory Medal (2), <i>generally very fine</i> (6)	£40-60
918	<p>France, Crimea Medal 1854-56, British issue, no clasp, <i>very fine</i></p> <p>Sold with original, signed bestowal document to M. Jaubert, 100th Line Regiment, dated 25 October 1856; scarce thus.</p>	£100-120
919	<p>France, Kingdom, Italian Campaign 1859, silver; Republic, Expeditonary Force to Italy Medal 1943-44, <i>first polished, good fine, the second nearly extremely fine</i></p> <p>Poland, Republic, Monte Cassino Cross, officially numbered '40821', <i>good very fine</i> (3)</p> <p>Monte Cassino Cross awarded to member of the 3rd Carpathian Rifle Division.</p>	£40-60
920	<p>France, China Medal, clasp, 'Chine 1900-1901', silver, <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>Sold with original, signed Minister of Marine bestowal document to Francois Gueneron, French Navy, dated at Toulon on 3 November 1902; scarce thus.</p>	£50-70
x921	<p>A mounted pair of Korean-war period French medals</p> <p>Korea War Commemorative Medal; U.N. Korea Medal, French issue with 'Coree' clasp, mounted for wear, <i>good very fine</i> (2)</p>	£30-50
922	Germany , Bavaria, Campaign Cross 1814, bronze, <i>very fine</i> , upon original riband	£20-30
923	Germany , Hessel-Kassel, Campaign Merit Medal 1814-15, bronze, upon old combatants riband, <i>traces of repair to suspension, very fine</i>	£60-80



- x924 **Germany**, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, House Order of the Wendian Crown, a fine-quality neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 62mm, gold and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*, with full original neck riband with fixings for wear

£1,400-1,800

Weight: 53.7g.



- x925 **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Black Eagle, Star, 96mm, silver, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*

£800-1,000

Weight: 94.93g.

- 926 **Germany**, Prussia, Campaign Medal 1813-15, bronze, Combatant's type, 1814; non-Combatant's type, 1813-1814, *first with neatly replaced suspension ring* (2) £40-60
- x927 **A continentally-mounted group of four German awards**
- Germany**, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast Badge; Saxony, Friedrich August Medal, bronze; Merit Medal; Hindenburg Cross 1914-18, mounted continental-style as worn, *very fine*
- A continentally-mounted group of three German awards**
- Germany**, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast Badge; Hindenburg Cross 1914-18; Prussia, Long Service Decoration for 15 Years, mounted continental-style as worn, *first two with traces of verdigris, very fine*
- Germany**, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast Badge (3); Hindenburg Cross 1914-18 (2), this last mounted for wear, *very fine* (12) £80-120
- x928 **Germany**, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, Waterloo Medal 1815, 42mm, bronze and gilt, as awarded to Non-Commissioned Officers, *traces of verdigris, edge bruising and ring bent, good fine* £100-120



- x929 **Germany**, Saxony, Order of Albert, Star, by G. A. Scharffenberg, Dresden, 92mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine* £700-900
- Weight: 76.26g.



- x930 **Germany**, Württemberg, Order of Friedrich, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge, 54mm, gold and enamel, both central medallions bearing the reverse crowned 'F', *one blue enamel medallion surround with evidence of damage and subsequent overpainting, very fine*
Weight: 36.88g.

£600-800



- x931 **Germany**, Württemberg, Order of the Crown, a fine Knight's Grand Cross Star by *Eduard Foehr, Stuttgart*, 82mm, silver, gold and enamel, with maker's cartouche to reverse, *good very fine*
Weight: 73.38g.

£800-1,000

- x932 **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*, in case of issue, with full neck riband

£500-600



x933 Iceland, Kingdom, Order of the Icelandic Falcon, Type I (1921-44), a rare Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 83mm, silver and enamel, silver hallmarks to reverse, *minor enamel wear, about good very fine*, with full sash riband (2)

£800-1,200

Provenance:
Christie's, November 1992, Lot 398.

- x934 **India States**, Bahawalpur, Order of Abbassia, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by *Spink & Son, 17 & 18 Piccadilly*, neck Badge, 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 72mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *first centre a little loose, otherwise very fine and rare as a set* (2) £700-900
- 935 **Ireland**, Republic, Service Medal 1917-21, no clasp, unnamed as issued, complete with upper brooch bar; together with another, clasp, Comrac, complete with brooch bar, *this last a copy, nearly very fine* (2) £40-60



- x936 **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of the Holy Annunciation, Grand Cross set of Insignia, Collar chain, comprising thirty-four alternating medallions of Savoyan knots and motto of the order, within a rose border, 804mm, with Badge Appendant, 64mm x 45mm, gold, marked '800' to Badge reverse; Star, 85mm, silver-gilt and silver, silver and assay marks to pin, *good very fine and rare*, together with a later presentation case (2) £2,000-3,000

Provenance:
Sotheby's, May 1999, when described as having been of the 1920's period.



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| x937 | Italy , Kingdom, Colonial Order of the Star of Italy, Star, by <i>Gardino, Rome</i> , 85mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>minor enamel crack to one ray and one ray a little bent, very fine</i> | £150-200 |
| x938 | Italy , Kingdom, Colonial Order of the Star of Italy, Commander's neck Badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> , with full neck riband as worn | £140-180 |
| 939 | Italy , Kingdom, Independence Medal (3), with 7 clasps, 1848, 1849, 1859, 1860-61, 1866, 1870, Inkermann; 1 clasp, 1859; 3 clasps, 1848, 1849, 1860-61, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (3) | £80-120 |



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| 940 | Italy , Kingdom, Crimea 1855-1856, by <i>G. Ferraris</i> , 36mm, silver, <i>nearly extremely fine and rare</i> | £500-600 |
| 941 | Italy , Kingdom, Independence Medal, by <i>Canzani</i> (2), 1 clasp, 1866; 1 clasp, 1870, <i>very fine</i> (2) | £70-90 |
| 942 | Italy , Kingdom, Africa Campaign Medal (2), by <i>Speranza</i> , 1 silver slide-clasp, Campagna 1895-96; no clasp, <i>very fine</i> (2) | £40-60 |



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| 943 | Italy , Kingdom, Boxer Rebellion Medal, by <i>Regia Zecca</i> , 'Cina 1900-1901' reverse, 32mm, bronze, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £300-350 |
| 944 | Italy , Kingdom, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, by <i>L. Giorgi</i> , silver, unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 945 | Italy , Kingdom, Italo-Turkish War Medal 1911-12, by <i>L. Giorgi</i> (2), 5 clasps, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915; no clasp; Libya Medal (2), 2 clasps, 1922, 1923; by <i>L. Giorgi</i> , 3 clasps, 1926, 1926, 1928, <i>very fine</i> (4) | £60-80 |



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| 946 | Italy , Kingdom, Marsica Earthquake Medal of Merit 1915, stamped <i>S. J.</i> , silver, unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine and scarce</i> | £60-80 |
| 947 | Italy , Kingdom, War Medal 1914-18, 3 clasps, 1916, 1917, 1918; Volunteer Medal 1915-18; Victory Medal 1914-18, <i>very fine and better</i> (3) | £30-50 |



948	Italy , Kingdom, Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, <i>extremely fine</i>	£40-60
949	Italy , Kingdom, Naval Long Service Medal, bronze issue, <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
950	Italy , Kingdom, Royal Family Merit Medal, 32mm, silver, <i>very fine</i>	£20-30
951	Italy , Kingdom, Medal of Public Welfare, bronze, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
952	Italy , Kingdom, Unification Medal (3), silver, by <i>L. R.</i> ; bronze (2), <i>very fine</i> (3)	£40-60
953	Italy , Kingdom, Pantheon Guard of Honour Medal (2); Medal of Honour of for Census 1871; Public Welfare Medal; Social Redemption Medal; Italian Overseas Schools Medal, silver, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (6)	£60-80
954	Italy , Carnegie Fund Lifesaving Medal, 43mm, silvered, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-50
955	Italy , Medal of the March to Rome 1922; East Africa Campaign Medal (2); East African Volunteer Medal; Volunteer Medal; Liberation Campaign Medal; Italian Schools Medal, <i>very fine and better</i> , together with a Badge of the Italian Troops on the Russian Front (8)	£60-80
956	Italy , Albanian Campaign Medal 1939; Medal for Greece; Battle of Sirte Medal, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£30-40
957	Italy , Spanish Civil War Medals (4), Service Cross; Volunteer Medal; Barcelona 1939 Medal; Veteran Medal, bronze, <i>very fine and better</i> (4)	£40-60
958	Italy , Spain Campaign Medal (2); Albania Conquest Medal (2), <i>good very fine</i> (4)	£30-50
959	Italy , Russian Expedition Cross 1941-42, by <i>Lorioli & Picozzi, Milan</i> , silvered and enamel, 42mm, <i>very fine and rare</i>	£40-60
960	Italy , Second War Medal (4); Italian Mothers Medal, with 8 bows, <i>very fine</i> (5)	£30-50
961	Italy , Republic, Gulf War 1993, by <i>Spink & Son</i> , <i>virtually mint</i> , in card box of issue and length of riband	£30-50
x962	Jordan , Hashemite Kingdom, Order of the Renaissance (Al Nahda), Badge, by <i>Garrard & Co., London</i> , 95mm including crown and flag suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1960) and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£240-280
963	Korea , D.P.R.K., a selection of Orders and Medals comprising Order of National Flag (4); Order of Soldier's Honour; War Medal (2), <i>generally very fine and better</i> (7)	£80-120
x964	Latvia , Republic, Order of the Three Stars, Knight's breast Badge, by <i>F. Muller</i> , 58mm including wreath suspension x 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver and maker's mark to ring, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , in case of issue	£60-80
x965	Liberia , Republic, Order of African Redemption, Commander's neck Badge, 100mm, including wreath suspension x 64mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>minor enamel chipping in part, very fine</i>	£80-120



- x966 **Lithuania**, Republic, Order of Gedeminas, 1928-30 period, Grand Cross Star, 78mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *good very fine and scarce*

£400-500



- x967 **Lithuania**, Republic, Order of Gedeminas, post-1930 type, Commander's neck Badge, 48mm, gilt, silver and enamel, *good very fine and scarce*, with full neck riband

£280-320

- x968 **Luxembourg**, Grand Duchy, Order of the Oak Crown, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 72mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, *slight enamel cracking and scratching to Badge rays, thus very fine*, with full original neck riband as worn (2)

£350-400

- x969 **Mexico**, Empire, Imperial Order of the Mexican Eagle, Commander's neck Badge, 67mm including crown suspension x 39mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked and of later manufacture, *good very fine*, with a full silk neck riband as worn

£400-500

- 970 **Mongolia**, People's Republic, Order of the North Star, Badge, 47mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '1801', screw-backed, *good very fine* £40-60
- 971 **Mongolia**, People's Republic, Order of the North Star, Badge, 47mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '23209', pin-backed, *good very fine* £40-60



- x972 **Montenegro**, Kingdom, Order of Danilo, Star, by *Kretly, Paris*, 70mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *minor white enamel chipping, very fine* £300-400
- x973 **Montenegro**, Kingdom, Order of Danilo, sash Badge, by *Vinc Meyer, Vienna*, 75mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, silver marks to loops, *good very fine*, with full sash riband £400-500
- x974 **Netherlands**, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Star, by *M. J. Goudsmit, La Haye*, 85mm, gold, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and silver mark to retaining pin, *centre a little loose, otherwise good very fine* £140-180
- x975 **Netherlands**, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Commander's neck Badge, by *Rijks Munt, Civil Division*, 88mm including crown suspension x 56mm, silver and enamel, silver marks below crown, *retaining pin a little loose, very fine*, with full neck riband and in case of issue £180-220
- 976 **Netherlands**, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Military Division, Medal of the Order, 25mm, gold and silver-gilt, test mark to rim, *nearly extremely fine* £250-300
- x977 **Netherlands**, Kingdom, U.N. Korea 1950-54, Dutch issue, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £40-60
- x978 **Norway**, Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, Military Division, by *Tostrop, Oslo*, sash Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark and silver mark on suspension ring; Star, 78mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's cartouche on reverse, *good very fine*, with full sash riband, bottom-hole and in *slightly scuffed* fitted case of issue (2) £600-800
- Lid inner fitted with card bearing arabic inscription and accompanied by a note when acquired in 2001:
- 'Thank you for [the] purchase, the Order which you purchased was awarded to a top General of [the] Army in Iran. His name is General Hejazi.'



- 979 **Pakistan**, Islamic Republic, Order of the Great Leader, Type I (1957-71), Third Class Commander's neck Badge, 90mm including star suspension x 72mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with marks to loop, *nearly extremely fine and rare*, with full neck riband and original fixings £1,000-1,500
- x980 **A selection of Pakistani awards**
- comprising seven campaign awards, including General Service Medal (3) and War Medals 1965 and 1971, *generally very fine* (7) £20-30
- x981 **Poland**, Republic, Order of Poland Restored, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, by *Spink & Son*, 5-7 King Street, London, neck Badge, 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse dated '1918'; Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's cartouche to reverse, *minor enamel chipping, good very, a good example*, in fitted case of issue with full neck riband (2) £200-250
- x982 **Poland**, Republic, Order of Poland Restored, 1st type, Knight Grand Cross sash Badge, 69mm, gilt and enamel, crowned eagle on obverse and 1918 on reverse, *nearly extremely fine*, with full original sash riband £120-150
- 983 Rhodesia, Unilateral Declaration of Independence period, Second Award Bars (10), *in good condition* (10) £80-120
- x984 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Star, 1st type, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, awarded to Sir R. Sennett by *Joseph Resch*, Bucharest, 100mm including crown suspension x 62mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, the inner lid with owner's name and stamps *good very fine*, with full neck riband and in case of issue £280-320
- x985 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 2nd type, Star, by *Joseph Resch*, Bucharest, 82mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *good very fine* £240-280
- x986 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 2nd type, Commander's neck Badge, by *Heinrich Weiss*, 46mm, silver and enamel, maker's initials to loop, *centre a little loose, some minor enamel chipping, nearly very fine*, with neck riband £80-120



- 987 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. George, Badge, 40mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, gold mark to suspension ring, *enamel flaking to one reverse arm, a little rubbed to reverse arms, very fine and scarce* £1,500-2,000
Acquired by the present owner during the 1980's.
- x988 **San Marino**, Republic, Order of San Marino, 2nd type, Commander's neck Badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 56mm, gilt and enamel, *very fine*, with length of silk riband £60-80
- x989 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, Badge, 70mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver and enamel, *obverse center all but obliterated, fair fine* £40-60
- x990 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Bravery Medal 1877-78, 26mm, gilt; 1914-18 War Medal (2), bronzed, each with triangular riband as issued, *very fine* £40-60
- x991 **South Africa**, General Service Medal (4), each officially numbered; Police Force Reconciliation 1995, the reverse officially numbered '18888', *very fine and better* (5) £20-30
- x992 **Spain**, Kingdom, Civil Merit Order, Type II (1942-75), Star, 70mm, silver and enamel, with attractively engraved retaining pin, *very fine* £80-120
- x993 **Spain**, Kingdom, Civil Merit Order, Type II (1942-75), neck Badge, 70mm including crown and wreath suspension x 48mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *blue enamel flaking to central ring, very fine* £70-90
- x994 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of the Vasa, Commander's neck Badge, 87mm including crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *slight enamel chipping to ray tips, good very fine*, with full original neck riband and in *Carlman*, *Stockholm* case of issue £400-500
Together with an original letter of transmittal to The Honourable Jordan Herbert Stabler, dated 26 June 1936 at Lima stating:

'It is a special pleasure for me to herewith hand over you the Insignias as Commander of the Royal Order of Vasa, which His Majesty graciously has conferred upon you as a recognition for the sympathy you have always kept for Sweden since the time you were in charge of the United States Legation in Stockholm and for all the good help you have been giving to your Swedish friends at many different occasions.'
- 995 **Tonga**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *Wurth*, Type II, sash Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver purity upon reverse; Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name and silver purity to reverse, *extremely fine*, with full sash riband and in original red case of issue (2) £1,200-1,500
The Order was instituted on 16 April 1913 for service to Tonga and its crown and was re-organised in July 2008. It counts the Duke of Gloucester, invested with this class of the Order upon King Tupuo V's coronation in July 2008 amongst a small number of foreign recipients to date.





996	Tonga , Kingdom, Order of Queen Salote III, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>Wurth</i> , sash Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, silver purity to reverse; Star, 78mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's name and silver purity to reverse, <i>nearly extremely fine and scarce</i> , with full sash riband (2)	£800-1,000
	The Order of Queen Salote III was founded in June 2008 by the late King Tupou V in memory of his grandmother, who during her record 48-year reign led Tonga through impressive social and economic developments. A mark of personal service to the monarch, its foreign recipients to date are the King of Bhutan, the Crown Princess of Japan and Her Majesty The Queen, who wears the Order upon the Diamond Jubilee edition of the Tongan \$10 stamp.	
x997	Tunisia , Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikah, Commander's neck Badge, 91mm including bow suspension x 62mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, monogram of Ahmad II ibn Ali (1929-42), <i>minor enamel damage, therefore good very fine</i>	£50-70
998	Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidieh, Third Class neck Badge, 78mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 60mm, silver, gold applique, and enamel, with mint mark and silver mark on reverse, <i>good very fine</i> , with section of neck riband	£150-200
x999	Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmania, Third Class neck Badge, 84mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 60mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, silver marks to loop, <i>about extremely fine, and a fine Badge</i> , with full original neck riband	£240-280
x1000	Vatican , Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, Commander's neck Badge, 80mm including wreath suspension x 55mm, gilt, silvered and enamel, <i>wreath an adaption, very fine</i> , with full neck riband	£60-80
x1001	Vatican , Holy See, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Commander's neck Badge, 60mm including trophy of arms suspension x 33mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband	£60-80

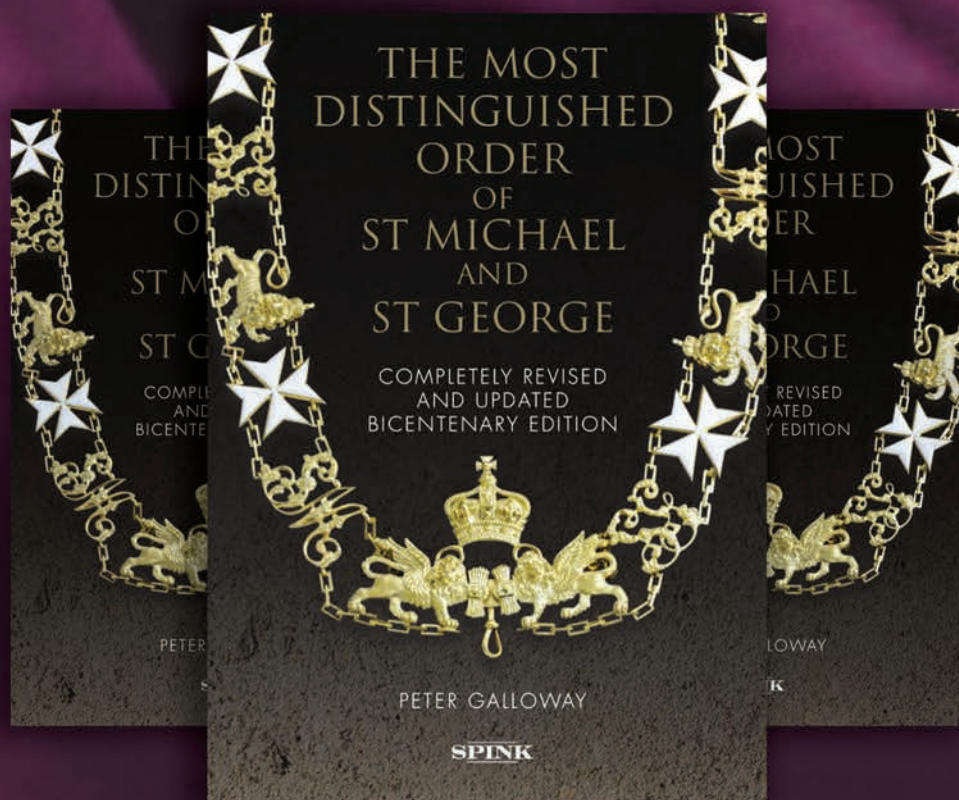
THE END OF THE SALE

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ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS



WRITTEN BIDS FORM

This form should be sent or faxed to the Spink auction office in advance of the sale. References for new clients should be supplied in good time to be taken up before the sale. Bids received later than one hour before the start of the sale may not be processed.

YOU CAN ALSO BID IN REAL TIME ON SPINK LIVE.
JUST VISIT WWW.SPINK.COM, REGISTER AND LOG
INTO THE SALE.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

SALE TITLE

DATE

CODE NAME

SALE No.

Orders, Decorations and Medals

Wednesday 28 November 2018 at 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

NAKED AMBITION

18003

Thursday 29 November 2018 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

I request Spink, without legal obligations of any kind on its part, to bid on the following Lots up to the price given below. I understand that if my bid is successful the Purchase Price will be the sum of the final bid and Buyer's premium as a percentage of the final bid, any VAT chargeable, also a fee for bidding on the-saleroom.com only and fee for paying by card. The Rate of Buyer's Premium is 20% of the final hammer price of each lot. I understand Spink will pursue me for payment for any successful bid. In addition, I understand and consent that Spink may share my personal details relating to the default with other auction houses and live bidding platforms to protect themselves from such defaults.

All bids shall be treated as offers made on the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed in the catalogue. I also understand that Spink provides the service of executing bids on behalf of clients for the convenience of clients and that Spink will not be held responsible for failing to execute bids. If identical commission bids are received for the same Lot, the commission bid received first by Spink will take precedence. Please note that you will not be notified if there are higher written bids received.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK LETTERS AND ENSURE THAT BIDS ARE IN STERLING

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

☐

Please hold my purchased lots for collection

TEL. HOME _____ TEL. OFFICE _____

FAX _____ E-MAIL _____

SIGNATURE _____ VAT NUMBER _____

☐

I agree to receive notifications about Spink auctions, news and events via email and direct mail

☐

I agree to receive marketing notifications related only to the following categories (*please select as appropriate*)

Autographs / Banknotes / Bonds & Shares / Books / Coins / Comics / Handbags / Jewellery / Maps / Medals / Stamps / Watches / Whiskies & Spirits / Wine / Corporate News & Events

We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice available at www.spink.com/privacy-policy

Continued ...



DATE _____

SALE NO.

Wednesday 28 November 2018 at 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

18003

Thursday 29 November 2018 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK LETTERS AND ENSURE THAT BIDS ARE IN STERLING

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

All Corporate cards regardless of origin and Consumer debit and credit cards issued outside the EU are subject to a fee of 2%

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SIGNATURE													EXPIRY DATE				NAME (ON CREDIT CARD)												

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 (UK OR EU) (NON EU) (UK OR EU) (NON EU)

☐ Please charge all purchases to my card ☐ Do not charge my card. (Spink will charge your card should you default on the payment)

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	£3,000 to £6,000	£3,200-£3,500-£3,800-£4,000 etc.
£100 to £300	by £10	£6,000 to £10,000	by £500
£300 to £600	£320-£350-£380-£400 etc.	£10,000 to £20,000	by £1,000
£600 to £1,000	by £50	£20,000 and up	Auctioneer's discretion
£1,000 to £3,000	by £100		

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.

REFERENCES REQUIRED FOR CLIENTS NOT YET KNOWN TO SPINK

TRADE REFERENCES

BANK REFERENCES



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

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

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

STEPHEN BUTLER - CHAIRMAN

Butler16@btinternet.com

07801 368580

ROBIN THOMAS - SECRETARY

robin_thomas@msn.com

07771 624209

BOB BARLTROP - TREASURER AND MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Robert.barltrop@btinternet.com

01582 715472

07990 506292

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



The British Museum

SPINK ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THEIR SPONSORSHIP WITH THE BRITISH MUSEUM

WITNESSES : ÉMIGRÉ MEDALLISTS IN BRITAIN
4 OCTOBER 2018 – 7 APRIL 2019
ROOM 69A

The British Museum presents a new exhibition called Witnesses: émigré medallists in Britain, sponsored by Spink. This focussed exhibition uncovers the invaluable role played by artists from abroad in the development of British medallic art. On display are medals that span six centuries, documenting significant historical moments and commemorating famous British figures. This new exhibition uses objects to tell an international story, as it explores the motivations that brought artists to Britain and the ways in which they enlivened this country's medallic landscape.

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Above: A hang-and-stand Mahogany presentation case/frame on navy blue velvet with name plaque.

Specialists:

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icopson@spink.com
+44 (0)207 563 4093

Edward Hilary Davis
ehdavis@spink.com
+44 (0)207 563 4092

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

These conditions set out the terms on which we (**Spink and Son Limited** of 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury London WC1B 4ET (company no. 04369748)) contract with you (**Buyer**) either as agent on behalf of the Seller or as principal if we are the Seller. You should read these conditions carefully.

1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in these conditions:

Auctioneers' Margin Scheme	means a VAT margin scheme as defined by HM Revenue & Customs;
Buyer's Premium	means the charge payable by you as a percentage of the Hammer Price, at the rates set out in clause 5.1 below;
Certificate of Authenticity	means a certificate issued by an Expert Committee confirming the authenticity of a Lot;
Expert Committee	means a committee of experts to whom a Lot may be sent for an extension in accordance with clause 3.4.3;
Forgery	means a Lot constituting an imitation originally conceived and executed as a whole with a fraudulent intention to deceive as to authorship, origin, age, period, culture or source where the correct description as to such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the auction had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description in the catalogue. Accordingly, no Lot shall be capable of being a Forgery by reason of any damage and/or restoration work of any kind (including re-enamelling);
Hammer Price	means the amount of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer in relation to a Lot;
Lot	means any item deposited with us for sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any Lot number in any catalogue;
Reserve	the amount below which we agree with the Seller that the Lot cannot be sold;
Seller	means the owner of the Lot being sold by us;
Spink Group	Spink and Son Limited, our subsidiaries and associated companies.
VAT	value added tax chargeable under VAT and any similar replacement or additional tax; and
VAT Symbols	means the symbols detailing the VAT status of the Lot details of which are set out at the back of the catalogue.

2 SPINK'S ROLE AS AGENT

2.1 All sales undertaken by us either at auction or privately are undertaken either as agent on behalf of the Seller or from time to time, as principal if we are the owner of the Lot. Please note that even if we are acting as agent on behalf of the Seller rather than as principal, we may have a financial interest in the Lot.

2.2 The contract for the sale of the Lot will be between you and the Seller.

3 BEFORE THE SALE

3.1 Examination of goods

You are strongly advised to examine personally any goods in which you are interested, before the auction takes place. Condition reports are usually available on request. We provide no guarantee to you other than in relation to Forgeries, as set out in clause 5.13 of these Terms and Conditions.

3.2 Catalogue descriptions

3.2.1 Statements by us in the catalogue or condition report, or made orally or in writing elsewhere, regarding the authorship, origin, date, age, size, medium, attribution, genuineness, provenance, condition or estimated selling price of any Lot are merely statements of opinion, and are not to be relied on as statements of definitive fact. Catalogue and web illustrations are for guidance only, and should not be relied on either to determine the tone or colour of any item. No lot shall be rejected on the grounds of inaccurate reproduction. No lot illustrated in the catalogue and online shall be rejected on the grounds of cancellation, centring, margins, perforation or other characteristics apparent from the illustration. Estimates of the selling price should not be relied on as a statement that this price is either the price at which the Lot will sell or its value for any other purpose.

3.2.2 Many items are of an age or nature which precludes their being in perfect condition and some descriptions in the catalogue or given by way of condition report make reference to damage and/or restoration. We provide this information for guidance only and the absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others.

3.2.3 Other than as set out in clause 5.13, and in the absence of fraud, neither the Seller nor we, nor any of our employees or agents, are responsible for the correctness of any statement as to the authorship, origin, date, age, attribution, genuineness or provenance of any Lot nor for any other errors of description or for any faults or defects in any Lot. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgment as to such matters.

3.3 Your Responsibility

You are responsible for satisfying yourself as to the condition of the goods and the matters referred to in the catalogue description.

3.4 Extensions – Stamps only

3.4.1 If you wish to obtain an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity on any Lot (other than a mixed Lot or Lot containing undescribed stamps) you must notify us in writing not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the first session of the sale. If accepted by us, such request shall have the same effect as notice of an intention to question the genuineness or description of the Lot for the purposes of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) of these Terms and Conditions and the provisions of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) shall apply accordingly.

3.4.2 Notice of a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity must give the reason why such opinion is required and specify the identity of your proposed expert which will be subject to agreement by us. We reserve the right, at our discretion, to refuse a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity including (without limitation) where the proposed expert is not known to us.

3.4.3 If we accept a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity we will submit the Lot to the Expert Committee. You acknowledge and accept that the length of time taken by an Expert Committee to reach an opinion will vary depending on the circumstances and in any event is beyond our control.

3.4.4 We will not accept a request for an extension on account of condition. Any Lot described in the catalogue as having faults or defects may not be returned even if an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity cites other faults or defects not included in the catalogue description, other than in the case of a Forgery.

3.4.5 Should Spink accept a request for an extension under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the fact may be stated by the Auctioneer from the rostrum prior to the sale of the Lot.

3.4.6 It should be noted that any stamp accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity is sold on the basis of that Certificate only and not on the basis of any other description or warranty as to authenticity. No request for an extension will be accepted on such a stamp and the return of such a stamp will not be accepted.

3.4.7 If you receive any correspondence from the Expert Committee in relation to the Lot, including but not limited to a Certificate of Authenticity, you must provide us with copies of such correspondence no later than 7 days after you receive such correspondence.

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 £10,000	by £500
£10,000 to £20,000	by £1,000
£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 or Mastercard. All Corporate cards regardless of origin and Consumer debit and credit cards issued outside the EU 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.

SPINK

LONDON

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SALE CALENDAR 2018/19

STAMPS

20 November	The Brian Brookes Collection of Martinique	London	18046
21/22 November	The 'Hermione' Collection of France, 1849-1950	London	18054
23 November	The Leonard Licht Collection of Great Britain Seahorse Issues	London	18053
18 January	The Lam Man Yin Collection of Small Dragons, Dowagers and 1897 Surcharges	Hong Kong	19008
19 January	Fortune Wang Shanghai Treaty Ports Part I	Hong Kong	19009
20 January	Fine Stamps and Covers of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CSS37
23 January	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	19010
24 January	The 'Pegasus' Collection of Important Classic New Zealand	London	19012
24 January	The 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part IX	London	19011
January	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	New York	168
24 April	The Arthur Gray Collection of Australia Queen Elizabeth II Decimal Issues	London	19013
25 April	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	19015

COINS

30/31 October	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
7 November	The Michael Kelly Collection of Roman Coins part 2 – eAuction	London	18055
5 December	The Williams Collection of Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Coins - Part IV	London	18026
5/6 December	Ancient, British and Foreign Coins and Commemorative Medals	London	18007
4/5 January	Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CSS36
13 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale at Grand Hyatt, NY INC	New York	344
14/15/16 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	344

BANKNOTES

30/31 October	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	342
4/5 January	Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CSS36
11 January	World Banknotes at Grand Hyatt, NY INC	New York	343
14/15/16 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	344

MEDALS

30/31 October	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	342
28/29 November	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	18003
14/15/16 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	344
16/17 April	Orders, Decorations, Campaign Medals and Militaria	London	19001

BONDS & SHARES

30/31 October	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	342
4/5 January	Banknotes, Bonds & Shares and Coins of China and Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CSS36
14/15/16 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	344
January	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World Online Auction	London	

AUTOGRAPHS

July	Autographs, Historical Documents, Ephemera and Postal History	London	
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WINE & SPIRITS

18 January	An Evening of Great Whiskies, Cognacs and Rums	Hong Kong	SFW30
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HANDBAGS

27 November	Handbags and Accessories	Hong Kong	SHA02
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The above sale dates are subject to change

Spink offers the following services:

- VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE AND PROBATE FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -
- SALES ON A COMMISSION BASIS EITHER OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -





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STAMPS COINS BANKNOTES MEDALS BONDS & SHARES AUTOGRAPHS BOOKS
WINE & SPIRITS HANDBAGS COLLECTIONS ADVISORY SERVICES SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

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