
ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS



SPINK

10-11 APRIL 2019
LONDON



ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

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Sale Details | Wednesday 10 April 2019 at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 1-338)
Wednesday 10 April 2019 at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 339-588)
Thursday 11 April 2019 at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 589-916)
Thursday 11 April 2019 at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 917-1262)

When sending commission bids or making enquiries,
this sale should be referred to as **DEHRADUN - 19001**

Viewing of Lots | At Spink London
Monday 8 April 2019 at 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday 9 April 2019 at 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
| An exhibition 'Five Star Ranks' and drinks reception to be held on
Tuesday 9 April 2019 at 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
| Private viewing by appointment only

Live platform | **SPINK LIVE** and/or **the saleroom**
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FOR DRINKS AND CANAPÉS



R.S.V.P.

JACK WEST-SHERRING
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Order of Sale

Wednesday 10th April 2019

Morning Session; Commencing at 10.00 a.m.

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Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart., 1st Baron Chetwode, GCB, OM,

GCSI, KCMG, DSO 509- 510

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Morning Session; Commencing at 10.00 a.m.

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INTRODUCTION

'Right now I can't think of anything else to say except that I love you. So cheerio darling, all my love, Dan.'

Those simple, yet terribly poignant words formed the last letter written by Flying Officer 'Dan' Donovan, D.F.M., as sent to his wife less than a week before his death in June 1944. A veteran of some 34 bombing raids over enemy territory and a most gallant pilot - he left behind a widow and infant child (Lot 584).

Those human stories such as Donovan, demonstrating courage, endeavour, love and loss, you will find interwoven throughout the pages of this catalogue. That inspires me every day - and I trust such stories have the same effect on you.

Many will have noticed the strides this Department has taken forward, under the leadership and vision of David Erskine-Hill. It will have been no surprise that his enthusiasm and passion for our hobby was firmly reflected in the greatly improved catalogues which we produced together - in terms of the quality, quantity and presentation of the items we had the privilege to offer to you.

It might be considered that these catalogues are the finest on offer today. Either way, I can firmly commit to retaining those high levels - the remarkable individuals we are charged with documenting deserve just as much.

This example firmly continues that trend - being the largest produced for over a decade, totalling some 225,000 words. It features some outstanding material - with detailed research, colourful illustrations and truly human stories to match.

But it would simply not be possible without the same enthusiasm and drive shown by those who I am lucky enough to spend my days. Jack and Iain have both provided their own specialist knowledge, input and areas of strength. Both also seem to be able to put up with some of the 'DE-H'-like tendencies I have inevitably inherited!

We could also simply not deliver this level without the dedicated network of consultant specialists who are so generous with their knowledge and, for that, we owe a great debt. So thank you, you know who you are!

I would also like to take this opportunity to introduce two global representatives for the Department (biographies on following pages), Timothy in Canada, and Mike in Australia. Both of whom are well-known in the collecting fraternity, but if you have yet to meet, please do get to know them, you will not be disappointed! They are on hand at your convenience to discuss and advise on any matter relating to your collection.

This catalogue is produced for your enjoyment and to record the truly exceptional courage, sacrifice and humour of the men and women to which these items were bestowed. May you, their new custodians enjoy them as much as we have enjoyed handling them.

Humour is the final ingredient which makes this hobby so infectious and enduring. Let me draw your attention to the quick-fire response offered by Field Marshal Chetwode (Lots 509 & 510) to his new son-in-law, John Betjeman, in July 1933, shortly after his final promotion. When asked how they might address one another, he answered:

'You can't call me Philip, that wouldn't do.

You can't call me father - I'm not your father.

You'd better call me Field Marshal.'

Hats off to you, Field Marshal. It really does not leave me much more to say besides - ENJOY!

Marcus

UK STAFF

Marcus Budgen

Marcus was educated at Lingfield Notre Dame, Surrey, and read Biological Sciences at Leeds University. A boyhood interest in military history was nurtured by a long-suffering family throughout school and university years which resulted in a diversion from the sciences. Joining Spink in 2014, he gained his initial experience in the Special Commissions Department before transitioning to the Medal Department, where he took his first Auction in Spring 2016 and was appointed Head of Department in October 2018.

Marcus has greatly enjoyed the opportunity to meet, catalogue and auction many record-breaking, memorable and inspiring groups of medals on behalf of recipients and families themselves. Recent items of note include the unique V.C., D.S.O. group awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Cubitt, Indian Army and the 'Battle of Goose Green' M.M. group awarded to Lance-Corporal 'Gaz' Bingley, 2 Para.

An attendee of the OMRS (UK, Australia, New Zealand) and OMSA Conventions, he regularly travels globally to further his relationships with collectors and to broaden his understanding of his chosen field.

Very much an amateur cricketer, he turns out for the Nomads and the East India Club whenever possible and also enjoys cycling – completing the LondonRide100 in support of the Royal British Legion in 2018. To unwind after this Auction he is riding from London to Paris with friends. In the winter he skis whenever possible – something of an addiction since infancy – together with being a follower of Point-to-Point horse racing and an enthusiastic fly fisherman.



Jack West-Sherring

Jack West-Sherring lives near Sandwich, Kent, and was educated at Sir Roger Manwood's School, Exeter University and The Courtauld Institute of Art, graduating with an MA in 2017.

His first cataloguing task was an Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Assistant Surgeon F. Collins, who worked in the Residency compound during the Siege of Lucknow and kept a diary throughout the siege – this primary source being sold with the Lot. He has since catalogued the historically important C.B. group of three awarded to Major-General W. Wish, the unique 3-clasp Army of India Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Pester and the remarkable D.S.O., M.C. group of five awarded to Captain W. H. Livens. His latest project has been the fine collection of awards to officers of the Crimean War, which features in this sale. His interests centre on the 'smooth-bore' era: the Napoleonic Wars and early Victorian campaigns.

His enthusiasm for military history and uniforms started at an early age, when he saw 'The Royal Tournament – The Last Run' at Earl's Court. He loves walking in the Kent countryside, and he particularly enjoys exploring battlefields. A keen musician, he played the Fife at the Bicentenary Re-enactment of the Battle of Waterloo, and his photograph (illustrated) was exhibited at Somerset House as part of 'Waterloo Uncovered'.



Iain Goodman

Iain was born in 1979 in West Sussex, England, and educated at Hurstpierpoint and Eastbourne College, before reading Geography & Modern History at St Andrews, graduating M.A. (Hons) in 2001. Having spent six months in New Zealand and Australia, he returned home to Falmouth and worked as an Environmental Protection Officer on the Lizard Peninsula, Cornwall. It was here that he helped young people who had fallen foul of the law train for a career in agriculture and conservation as part of the Government 'New Deal' Programme. Gaining his PGCE in 2004, he worked at Bedales and was later appointed Head of Geography and Head of Scholars at Westminster School.

In 2017 Iain joined Spink in order to foster his love of military history and build upon his 25-year personal interest in medals, with a particular focus upon West-Country gallantry and life-saving, including RHS and RNLI awards. He has recently undertaken the cataloguing for the Sanna's Post Collection offered in this auction and enjoys meeting fellow enthusiasts and sharing the hobby.

Away from the office Iain is a keen golfer and the third generation to take up the game practically before they could walk. With a grandfather who can 'break' his age at 95, and a father who was Captain of Falmouth Golf Club, it's a passion that will never leave him and ultimately explains his choice of University!



OVERSEAS STAFF

Michael Downey

Mike was born in 1939 at Sydney, and graduated from The Scots College in 1956 shortly before enlisting in 1 Commando Company (CMF), enjoying many fruitful years in the field. Between varied 'weekends away' with his unit, he rose through the ranks of the Lintas International Advertising Co., to become Associate Director and was appointed Associate Fellow of the Australian Institute of Advertising in 1976. Prior to his retirement in 2000, Mike ran his own advertising company but the hobby of medal collecting has afflicted him since a young age.

His interests have covered a wide range of themes, including British, Russian, German, American and, of course, Australian awards. A Founder Member of the New South Wales Historical Society, long-time Member of the Military Historical Society of Australia, he also holds the 50-Year Membership Badge of the Orders and Medals Research Society and has been published on a number of his interests. He presently also serves as Deputy Commandant of the Victoria Barracks (Sydney) Corps of Guides.



Timothy Stewart

Timothy was born and raised in Toronto. His father served with the Canadian Armoured Corps and HQ 1st Canadian Army during the Second World War and he learnt of his uncle who died of wounds in Italy with The Irish Regiment of Canada and his father's uncle who served with the 20th Canadian Machine Gun Battalion in Siberia in 1918. Given the medals of his uncle and great uncle for safekeeping, his interest in history and researching began. Educated at York University, Toronto, Timothy today is Head of Canadian and World Studies & Social Sciences at St. Basil The Great College, Toronto.

Timothy joined Canada's Reserve Army in 1980 as a Piper and remained on the strength for 15 years playing with the bands of The Calgary Highlanders and The Toronto Scottish Regiment, (Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother's Own), where he remains today as a Volunteer Piper and Regimental Historian. He has performed at Clarence House and in Toronto, in the presence of the late Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, who had a 65-year association with the regiment. In 2017, Timothy published the Great War history of the 75th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, titled Toronto's Fighting 75th, the predecessor to The Toronto Scottish Regiment. Work is underway for Volume II. Timothy's medal interests span all periods of Canadian history.



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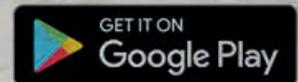
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SPINK

WEDNESDAY 10 APRIL 2019

Morning Session Commencing at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 1-338)

All Sales are subject to the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed at the back of this catalogue. Please note that 'Spink Live' is now running on a new and improved on-line bidding platform, which is accessible through www.spink.com and also as a SpinkLive app available for download from the App Store. You can continue bidding online free of charge.

Estimates

The estimated selling price of each lot is printed below the lot description and does not include the Buyer's Premium. Bidders should bear in mind that estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and are not definitive. They are subject to revision.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

- 1 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (**G. Ramshay, Master's Mate.**), *nearly extremely fine*, housed in an attractive Victorian velvet-lined, glazed, mother of pearl case £2,000-2,400



George Rodney Ramshay was born in May 1782. He entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman on 29 May 1798, serving as Master's Mate aboard H.M.S. *Northumberland*, 74 guns, at the blockade of Malta and in the Egypt campaign of 1801. The British fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Lord George Keith, landed General Sir Ralph Abercrombie's force of 17,000 men at Aboukir Bay on 8 March. The British had spent the previous month practising the landing at a deserted bay on the Turkish coast, and it was one of the most daring amphibious operations in British military history. Severe gales put the fleet at the mercy of French shore batteries, but the landing was highly successful.

Ramshay served aboard H.M.S. *Leda*, 38 guns from September 1802 and H.M.S. *Colossus*, 74 guns from July 1803. On 1 March 1804 he fell from the rigging while assisting the crew, receiving a severe back injury and fracturing his skull. Unable to speak for nine days, he was trepanned three times. He nevertheless became Acting Lieutenant aboard H.M.S. *Eugénie*, 16 guns, on 26 January 1805. *Eugénie* was tasked with conveying the explorer Mungo Park (1771-1806) to the coast of Guinea, proceeding with him 270 miles up the River Gambia. Ramshay became a full Lieutenant aboard his old ship, *Colossus*, on 29 August 1807. He rose to Commander on 11 January 1844.

Ramshay died at Evenwood, County Durham on 17 March 1863, the cause of death given as 'Bronchitis'. His Naval General Service Medal remained with the family, and is mentioned, along with its ornate case, in a family letter sent from 68 Henley Road, Ipswich on 15 October 1942; sold with the original family letter.

x2

An important Naval General Service Medal awarded to Surgeon-Superintendent A. Osborne, Royal Navy, who served with compassion aboard no fewer than eight convict voyages between 1825-1838.

A pioneering member of Australian society, he created history by becoming the first Surgeon to complete two voyages from the United Kingdom to Australia within a calendar year, and later became self-styled 'Emigration Agent for Australia'



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (Alick Osborne, Asst. Surgn.), *edge nicks and bruising, very fine*

£2,000-3,000

Alick Osborne was born in 1793, one of the ten children of Archibald Osborne, a farmer from Dimnaseer, County Tyrone, Ireland. He joined the Royal Navy at a young age and was appointed Surgeon aboard H.M.S. *Alfred* in 1809, being present for the invasion of the French colony of Guadeloupe in 1810. Appointed surgeon aboard the *Algerine* in 1815 and *Leven* in 1822, Osborne's career with the Royal Navy was temporarily suspended in 1823 when he was invalided aboard the *Isis*. Replaced by Dr Campbell, he took work using his medical skills aboard the early convict ships travelling from Great Britain to the Australian Colonies. As there was no ship specifically built as a convict vessel, it was a role which would see him embark upon a vast array of square-rigged ships, barques and brigs, each voyage requiring considerable medical expertise and compassion.

Life aboard a Convict Ship

The first convict ships began to arrive in Australia from January 1788. Over the 80 years of transportation from 1788-1868, 608 convict ships transported more than 162,000 persons to Australia, many of whom had been convicted of little more than petty crimes and suffered the indignity of extreme poverty. For some, their entry into the world was aboard a ship, born to a mother separated from those she held dear. Cruel masters, harsh discipline and scurvy, dysentery and typhoid resulted in huge demand for medical assistance and Osborne would no doubt have been at the forefront of attempts to alleviate physical ailments.

Fellow medical personnel were scathing of the women on the voyages. Lieutenant Ralph Clark, First Fleet Surgeon, complained that they were all 'damned whores', whilst Governors Darling and Macquarie, whilst in sympathy to their plight of being 'thoroughly abandoned', considered them of a 'depraved disposition' and 'the source of all evil and disgrace to their sex'. To Thomas Potter MacQueen, a former member of the House of Commons and an Australian Magistrate, the women were 'the most disgusting objects that ever disgraced the female form.' Osborne clearly took a different view.

Housed below decks and sometimes further confined behind bars, convicts were often restrained by chains and were only allowed on deck for fresh air and exercise. Conditions were cramped and the men and women slept on hammocks. Very little information seems to be available about the layout of convict ships, but artists' impressions and the records taken by Osborne offer an insight into the hardships:

‘In one of my voyages from Cork, there happened to be among the rest a father and two sons for sheep stealing. Old Murtagh was advanced in life, the sons fine athletic young men. Two days after embarkation, I observed Rory, the eldest (son), eyeing me very wistfully, but apparently unwilling to trespass: I beckoned him aft, and desired to know what was the matter, hoped the old man kept up his spirits, & so on: emboldened by my manner, he simply begged, “if your honour would be pleased to divide the bolts between me and Dennis, for the ould man’s getting tender, God help him! And I’m afear’d he won’t get to the end of the journey any way.” I felt ashamed at having overlooked the poor old man so long, (he was fourscore, but I did not know he was so old,) and instantly removed the old man’s irons, amidst the prayers and benedictions of the whole party.’

According to the Illawarra Historical Society, Osborne’s care for the convicts aboard his ships was exceptional; of his 8 voyages aboard *Lonach* (1825), *Speke* (1826), *Sophia* (1829), *Sarah* (1829), *Planter* (1832), *Fairlie* (1834) - which held 200 male convicts - *Marquis of Huntley* (1835) and *Elphinstone* (1838), of the 2,034 convicts embarked in his care, less than half of 1% perished. In comparison, his elder brother John Osborne, Surgeon aboard the *Frances Charlotte*, recorded a 7% mortality rate on a single voyage as a result of cholera. Aside from disease, punishment aboard ship also continued to take its toll on the health of the convicts:

‘Sometimes the culprit is caught in the act (stealing), then we punish him with twelve or sixteen hours of solitary confinement on bread and water, and for a second offence, one dozen lashes, which always procures us a respite from all offences for a week or ten days afterwards.’

On arrival in Australia, female convicts were sent directly to the female factory. The first factory had been built at Parramatta in 1804 and initially consisted of a single long room with a fireplace at one end for the women to cook on. Women and girls made rope and span and carded wool, later followed by needlework and laundry duties. It became a place for the more hardened prisoners, many of the younger and healthier women having been placed into domestic service. Sometimes their children were taken from them and placed into orphanages. The men found themselves working for the free settlers or Government, typically in lumberyards or the Sydney Docks; the unskilled worked as labourers or in road gangs. Osborne would have witnessed extensive suffering, which must have hardened his resolve to care for those on his voyages.



An Early insight into Sydney and Exploration of Indonesia and the Malay Peninsula

It was whilst aboard the *Planter* on the return voyage from Sydney that Osborne began to compile a diary, later published in 1833, which described his travels in the Colony and elsewhere. *Notes on the Present State and Prospects of Society in New South Wales, with a Historical, Statistical, and Topographical Account of Manilla and Singapore* offers a unique and fascinating insight into the growth of Sydney:

‘In forty-five years has a magnificent city sprung up in the wilderness; good roads branching off in all directions; the sails of commerce from all parts of the world furled in the harbour; woods and forests give way to golden harvests; sheep and oxen browsing where the kangaroo formerly could scarcely find space for his salient perambulations.’

It also displays details and insights comparable to any explorer of the era. Rather than return home on a journey devoid of port entry, as experienced on the outward route, Osborne was keen to explore the Islands of the Philippines and observe the local inhabitants and customs. His account of a traditional marriage is a somewhat colourful case in point:

‘The marriage ceremony consisted in the sacrifice of a pig by the priest with his own hand; at the same time bestowing the ordinary benedictions on the happy pair, afterwards presenting a portion of roast pork to the elders, who were always assembled on this important occasion; next succeed obscene gesticulations to the bride, which conclude with a customary dance, and a scene of “borrachera,” debauchery, and drunkenness, of two or three days’ duration.’

To counter the debauchery, he was later keen to note the nunnery of the Order of Santa Clara, the first nunnery in Manilla, founded in 1821:

‘In a short time twenty young ladies took the veil, and it continues to the present time its reputation for chastity and sanctity.’

His Majesty’s Emigration Agent for Australia

In 1835, Osborne sailed to New South Wales with his wife, Ann (née Clarke), and four daughters, Ann, Jane, Isabella and Mary, aboard the *Marquis of Huntley*. The family settled at Daisy Bank, Illawarra, and Osborne hired men to start breeding dairy cattle. However times were changing, and with the cessation of the convict free labour system in the mid-late 1830’s, New South Wales and Australia in general was in need of both agricultural labourers and skilled workers - what were termed at the time ‘useful immigrant families’. In February 1836, Osborne was summoned to the office of Sir Richard Bourke, Irish Governor of New South Wales. He was promptly given a despatch addressed to Lord Glenelg and then appointed Agent with responsibility for selecting emigrants from Ireland; Osborne sailed from Sydney on 7 March 1836 aboard the *City of Edinburgh*, accompanied by David Boyter, agent for Scotland, their tasks clear.

Arriving in Cork, via London, and under orders from the Colonial Office, Osborne set about furnishing the local press, notably the *Londonderry Standard*, with adverts designed to entice potential émigré’s. All went well, indeed the ‘disposition was in favour of immigration’, likely as a result not just of the perks - free travel for skilled mechanics, lately married, who were permitted to take with them a sister or wife’s sister - but also the reality that whatever the disadvantages of the colony, Irish men and women preferred the opportunity of regular paid employment in Sydney to poverty and potential starvation at home. There was also the demographic reality; in the time around the Great Famine, Ireland was being deserted by young men who had little chance of inheriting a farm or finding regular employment. For Irish women, they had just as much chance of finding an Irish husband in Sydney as they did at home. Osborne was largely successful, the ship’s numbers filling with 20 carpenters, 16 stonemasons, 5 stonecutters, 14 blacksmiths, 3 bricklayers, 21 farmers, 1 cooper, 3 sawyers and 1 quarryman, all married men under 30 years of age with a year or two discretion.

It was noted however that, ‘there is some deception by those on board as to qualifications,’ whilst several young men ‘contracted matrimonial alliances’ for the free passage.

On 29 March 1837, the *Adam Lodge* left Londonderry under Captain Mayne and with Osborne in charge of health and much else besides; before even weighing anchor, four policemen had to be procured by Osborne to hold back the crowds of relatives wishing the men and women off. It would not be long before the numbers aboard ship would rise and barely out of Lough Foyle, the first baby arrived. Within days, conditions aboard started to deteriorate:

‘Most of the emigrants were seasick and the deck below was in a bad state, mainly depending upon the carelessness and ignorance of the women about the water closets.’

Osborne arranged for the women’s deck of 84 mothers and 209 children, plus the newborn, to be swabbed, with ventilation hatches opened. The husbands were housed somewhere else bringing the total number in his care to 397, including cramped crew and baby.

According to *Australia The Early Years: Reports from the Ulster Journal*, which quotes from a letter by Alexander Fairlie, crewmember aboard the *Adam Lodge*, the separation of husbands and wives also started to become a problem. Osborne had a simple way of reducing energy levels:

‘Last night inspecting the female apartments at ten o’clock found nine men in bed with their wives contrary to regulations. I stopped their ration of tea, sugar and flour for one week.’



On 8 April, the first death occurred when Charles Irvin, aged 14 months, succumbed to influenza. The next day a second baby was delivered and Osborne subsequently began vaccinating the children against smallpox. Two weeks later, whooping cough made its presence felt aboard ship, resulting in the deaths of three children. By 24 May, the embryonic school was relinquished 'as there is indifference on the part of the parents', and morale began to sink. On 3 June, 'Mrs Callaghan, who had been affected by mania for some time was found dead in her bed,' and the 'salt diet' of the mothers saw a spike in infant deaths. Osborne's treatments of 'copious bleeding' and 'strong purgative' failed to deal with the headaches and rigours associated with poor diet and there was little more that he could do to alleviate the suffering of the weak and vulnerable.

After a passage of 107 days, the *Adam Lodge* finally entered Sydney Harbour. In total, 4 adults and 22 children had died on the voyage and 8 babies had been born into the world. For his services aboard ship and success at transporting such a large, skilled and youthful workforce to the shores of New South Wales, Osborne received payment of £142. 12s. 0d.

Likely chastened and exhausted by the ordeal, he returned home to his farm at Illawarra and faced further hardship when he was later robbed by Richard Glanville, a former soldier and member of the 'Jewboy Gang'. A prolific horse thief, he was later captured at Doughboy Hollow and hanged on 16 March 1841.

Osborne subsequently rejoined the Royal Navy, appointed Surgeon to *Formidable* in 1842 and *Impregnable* in 1843. He made one further journey aboard the *Emerald Isle*, but determined to keep his feet on firm ground thereafter. He was appointed Coroner for the Woollongong District in September 1848 and was later successful in the New South Wales General Election, becoming Elected Member of the Legislative Council for the United Counties of St. Vincent and Murray. He served in this role from 1 September 1851-28 February 1855, before resigning his seat and returning to Ireland.

Osborne died at Omagh on 12 March 1856, at the residence of Doctor Love. His only son, Alick, died on his 21st birthday, but Osborne was able to leave his daughters 1500 acres in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales, 15 horses, 500 cattle and 200 sheep; sold with extensive copied research, including a full account of his published work, which makes for fascinating reading.

The medical and surgical journals of the convict ships *Lonach*, *Speke*, *Sarah*, *Planter*, *Fairlie*, *Marquis of Huntley*, and *Elphinstone*, written by Alick Osborne, are held by the National Archives at Kew and available via Ancestry.com.

Sources:

Convict Maids: The forced Migration of Women to Australia, Deborah Oxley.

Irish immigrants from Australian records: the real keys to finding them in Ireland, National Museum, Australia.

- 3 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**J. Campbell, Lieut. R.N.**), upon original riband and with wearing loop *good very fine* £600-800

James Campbell appears to be a scion of Clan Campbell, of Taymouth Castle, who entered the Royal Naval College Dartmouth in February 1821 and embarked H.M.S. *Briton* as Midshipman on the South American Station in December 1822. Having passed his examination, he joined *Tweed* as a Mate at the Cape of Good Hope. Appointed Acting Lieutenant in August 1830 on the *Maidstone*, he was confirmed Lieutenant in December 1830. Having returned to England, he joined *Bellerophon* in August 1836 and would serve in her for the operations off Syria before being invalided in April 1841.

Campbell appears to have returned home for an appointment at Taymouth Castle, for he is doubly mentioned and presented during the Royal Visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Scotland in 1842. The *Caledonian Mercury*, 10 September, recalls the arrival:

‘The Royal salute was fired from the Fort, a striking edifice situated on the hill opposite the Castle, and which on this occasion was under the command of Lieutenant J. Campbell, R.N.’

Having enjoyed the stay, the Queen and her Prince were given a boating tour of Loch Tay, with Campbell, once again in attendance:

‘The Loch Tay barge by the same builder as the Royal Barge followed, which was steered by Lieutenant J. Campbell, R.N., who wore on his breast the honoured symbol of his gallantry at Acre in which engagement he acted as Third Lieutenant of the *Bellerophon*. In this barge were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earls of Morton and Liverpool and Lord Belhaven.’

Sold with copied research and newspaper extracts.

- x4 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (**Alfred Brentnall.**), *two rather heavy edge bruises, very fine* £500-600

Provenance:
Glendining’s, March 1908.

A unique name upon the rolls, serving as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Implacable*.

- x5 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Trafalgar, St. Sebastian (**William Mead.**), *good very fine* £5,000-6,000



Provenance:
Glendining’s, September 1923.

A unique name upon the roll. One of just eight Medals with this clasp combination.

William Mead served aboard H.M.S. *Leviathan* at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, as a Private in the Royal Marines. *Leviathan* was fifth in the Weather Column as it attacked the Franco-Spanish fleet under Admiral Villeneuve. *The Trafalgar Roll* refers:

‘she was closely engaged with the French flagship *Bucentaure*, 80 guns, and the Spanish 140 gun *Santisima Trinidad* and the 74 gun *San Augustin*, the latter of which she easily outmanoeuvred, boarded, and carried without opposition. Lashing the Spaniard to her port side, she brought on herself a nasty fire from the French 74 gun *Intrepide*, until the *Africa*, *Orion*, and other ships came to the rescue. Her losses in the battle amounted to twenty-six killed and wounded. The mainpiece of her head was shot through, all three masts, bowsprit, and most of her lower and topsail yards wounded, her mizzen topsail yard shot away, and a great part of the rigging cut to pieces. She received eight shots between wind and water, and had three guns completely disabled.’

Mead served at the same rate aboard H.M.S. *Beagle*, which assisted in the capture of St. Sebastian when some ship’s boats were employed in the inner blockade on 8 September 1813.

Recommended reading:

Mackenzie, Colonel R. H., *The Trafalgar Roll: The Officers, The Men, The Ships* (London, 1913).

- 6 **The fine Naval General Service Medal to Admiral’s Domestic J. Biggs, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Pompee* as Servant of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane during the capture of Guadaloupe in February 1810**



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadaloupe (John Biggs. [sic.]), *light edge nicks and scratches in obverse field, good very fine*

£1,400-1,800

Provenance:

Glendining’s, October 1912, January 1931.

John Biggs was born at Ilford, Essex circa 1780. He entered H.M.S. *Leyden*, 64 guns, as a Landsman on 4 April 1807, taking part in the expedition to Copenhagen that year. It was considered necessary to break Napoleon’s Continental System by maintaining the Baltic trade; the prospect of a Danish fleet in French hands unnerved London. *Leyden* arrived off the Danish capital on 7 August with two Companies of the Coldstream Guards aboard. She took part in the bombardment of the city, which killed some 195 civilians. The bombardment provoked mixed reactions in Parliament, Lord Erskine condemning it as a ‘damnable measure’.

Biggs returned to the Downs on 18 April 1808, and was drafted as a Landsman to H.M.S. *Pompee*, 74 guns, commanded by Captain George Cockburn. *Pompee* sailed immediately for the West Indies, capturing the French brig *Pleides*, 16 guns, in the Atlantic on 20 October. She arrived off the French island of Martinique (clasp) in December and took part in its reduction, fighting a ship-to-ship duel with the French *D’Hautpoullb*, 74 guns, on 17 April 1809. Biggs is confirmed as having been aboard ship during this action, though he never claimed the ‘Pompee’ clasp to his Naval General Service Medal. On 11 December, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane placed his flag aboard *Pompee*. Biggs appears in the ship’s Muster as ‘Admiral’s Domestic’ (*ADM 37/2163*). He was present at the capture of Guadaloupe (clasp) on 5 February 1810; sold with copied service papers.

7

The fascinating Naval General Service Medal awarded to Admiral's Domestic W. South, Royal Navy; admitted to the Foundling Hospital at Coram's Fields during his infancy, South joined Lord Nelson's domestic staff aboard *Victory* as a personal favour from Lady Hamilton, who took an eager interest in his wellbeing

He went on to become Admiral's Domestic to Sir Edward Pellew, 1st Viscount Exmouth, serving aboard his flagship H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte* at the bombardment of Algiers on 27 August 1816



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Java, Algiers (William South.), *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine*

£2,800-3,200

Provenance:

Christie's, March 1988.

William South was born in 1787 at Downham on the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire. Abandoned at the Parish Workhouse, he was sent to the Foundling Hospital in London, where he was placed in the care of the Matron, Hannah Jameson. On 25 April 1803, a Schoolmaster from the Foundling Hospital recruited him into the Marine Society, a charitable organisation which trained boys for service in the Royal Navy. Each boy had to be at least 14 years of age, and 4'4" tall. On acceptance he would be stripped, scrubbed, inspected and issued with company clothes. After just two days, on 27 April, young William appears on the Muster Roll of H.M.S. *Victory* as a Boy 3rd Class, aged 16. Captain Hardy had long-standing connections with the Marine Society, and was only provided with the ablest of boys. Emma Hamilton took a keen interest in the Foundling Hospital, and a fascinating correspondence exists between her and the Matron Hannah Jameson. In a letter of 22 May 1803, Jameson wrote to Lady Hamilton:

'Dear & respected Lady Hamilton, your kindness and condescensions will ever make me love and esteem you ... You mentioned, this morning, your intention to write to Lord Nelson tomorrow - if you could send the enclosed statement to him ... There is a Foundling boy - William South, on board the *Victory*, sent there by the Marine Society - he was a good boy and he is very clever, understands writing, arithmetic, waits at table and is quick and active - I have a regard for him as he was one of my little Pensioners here, and I think he has been hardly dealt by - he has no friend in the world, never having been inquired after since put here as an infant - he writes to the Schoolmaster that he is now servant to the First Lieutenant. Whether your Ladyship wishes to mention him to Lord N - I have to yourself that solicit it, - as I know not how far it may be agreeable - and I would not intrude on your time or goodness for the World.'

The letter had the desired effect, Nelson annotating it with the comment: 'enquire after Wm. South a boy have a letter for him'. It is held by the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, as part of the Phillips-Croker Collection, under the reference number *CRK/22/93*. More information can be found here: <http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/484360.html>. Lord Nelson hoisted his flag on H.M.S. *Victory* at Portsmouth on 18 May 1803, sailing for Brest two days later. *Victory* reached Gibraltar on 12 June and anchored at Valetta, Malta on 9 July.

I allow quarter of my little salary 10/3 - 2/6
 for Ann um to her - but this will not do &
 it falls hard upon me -

There is a Foundling boy - Wm
South, on board the Victory sent there by
 the Marine Society - he was a good boy
 here & is very clever, understands - writing,
 arithmetic, waits at Table & is quiet &
 active, - I have a regard for him as
 he was one of my little Pensioners here,
 & I think has been hardly dealt by -
 he has no friend in the world - never
 haven, been inquired after since put in
 there an Infant - he writes to the
 schoolmaster that he is now sent to
 the first sient out -

Matron Jameson writes to Lady Hamilton

An Enquire after
 Wm South a Boy
 have a letter
 for him -

Nelson enquires after South

In February 1805 South transferred to H.M.S. *Childers*, as a steward. A few months later he transferred to H.M.S. *Psyche*, a 36-gun fifth rate captured from the French. He appears on *Psyche's* Muster as a 'Domestic' (*ADM.171.1.345*), taking part in Rear Admiral Stopford's expedition to Java (clasp) in July-September 1811. He served aboard H.M.S. *Hotspur*, *Iphigenia*, *Resistance* and *Boyne* between June 1812 and June 1816. On 30 June 1816 he transferred to H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, 100 guns, serving as 'Admiral's Domestic' to Sir Edward Pellew, 1st Viscount Exmouth (*ADM 171/1/464*). Pellew, a highly successful commander played by Robert Lindsay in the series *Hornblower* (1998-2003), commanded an Anglo-Dutch expedition to the Barbary States in August 1816. *Queen Charlotte* was Pellew's flagship throughout the operation, and South was present at the bombardment of Algiers on 27 August (clasp). For eight hours, Pellew's fleet pulverised the city and set fire to Barbary ships in the harbour. The Dey of Algiers agreed to British terms the next day; 1,200 Christian slaves were released from captivity by the Royal Navy.

South married Catherine Garner at Witton, Huntingdonshire in 1824, fathering five children. The 1841 census records him living at Westerham, Kent, working as a publican. On 1 January 1870 he was granted a Greenwich Hospital Pension of 22 pounds, 16 shillings per annum, for life. He died on 7 September 1875 at 107 Church Road, Islington, the cause of death stated as 'Apoplexy'. He was buried at Abney Park Cemetery, Islington; sold with copied Muster Rolls and a photocopy of Hannah Jameson's letter to Lady Hamilton (*CRK/22/93*).

- 8 **A most interesting and well-presented glazed Nile medal attributed to Surgeon Sir J. Cullerne, Royal Navy**



Alexander Davison's Medal for The Nile 1798, silver or bronze-gilt, contained in a contained gold rimmed glazed frame, this attractively engraved with the Nile inscription, with loop and ring suspension and presented upon Naval Gold Medal riband, with a finely engraved gold plaque affixed via chain to the suspension stating 'Davison's Medal, for the Nile 1798. Presented to Sir Joseph Cullerne (who was Surgeon on Nelson's ship when he fell.) + now sold by his Great Granddaughter, bought by C. G. Duff. Christies. Mar. 24. 1903.', and all housed within a navy leather fitted case by *Spink & Son, Piccadilly, all but extremely fine*

£2,000-3,000

Provenance:

By descent in the Duff family.

Purchased by C. G. Duff, Christies, 24 March 1903 (£5), when sold by the great-granddaughter of Cullerne. The sale of this Medal and purchase price was published in the *London Daily News*, 25 March 1903.

One might surmise the purchase was made due to the Duff & Cullerne family connections to Lord Nelson. George Duff was Captain of the *Mars* at Trafalgar - and was also killed in action - he was unfortunate enough to have his head carried away by a cannonball. The crew of *Mars* were far from despondent at his misfortune. Instead his headless corpse was carried about the deck before the crew gave it three cheers, returning him to where he fell and draping his body with a Union Jack.

Little more is known regarding the career of Surgeon Sir Joseph Cullerne, although he is clearly aboard *Ramilies* in 1801 (TNA ADM 101/116/3B/2, refers) and is recorded as having joined *Triumph* in 1809.

- 9 Of American interest - the fine Military General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant S. Wade, 8th Foot, four times wounded during the War of 1812; captured by U.S. forces during the attack on Fort George in May 1813, he escaped to British lines and went on to fight at Chippawa and Lundy's Lane



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Martinique (Saml. Wade, 8th Foot), *nearly extremely fine*, fitted with an attractive silver riband bar

£1,000-1,400

Samuel Wade was born at Ipswich, Suffolk in 1785, gaining civilian employment as a basket maker. After joining the West Essex Militia, he volunteered for the 2nd Battalion, 8th (King's) Regiment of Foot at Newport, Hampshire on 27 April 1805, gaining a bounty of £10 10s (about £900 today). The Regiment's Colonel at the time was Daniel Hoghton, of Albuhera fame, who had just returned from an appointment on Lord Mornington's staff in India.

On 25 December the Battalion boarded H.M.S. *Ardent*, 64 guns, for service 'on the continent' (WO/12-2572). It joined a 14,000-strong force under the 1st Earl Cathcart, dispatched to protect the Electorate of Hanover against French invasion. Napoleon's triumph at Austerlitz on 2 December shocked the Third Coalition, leading Pitt the Younger to an early grave. In the absence of this diplomatic heavyweight, a nervous Prussia made peace with France under the Treaty of Schönbrunn, which allowed Prussia to occupy Hanover as a buffer state. This gave Prussia an illusion of security, but it caused outrage in Parliament, as Hanover was rightfully British. Cathcart's troops, mere pawns in a political game, were evacuated to England in January 1806. Although Hanover was abandoned, thousands of Hanoverians took up arms against Bonaparte by joining the King's German Legion.

Transferring to the 1st Battalion, Wade took part in the Siege of Copenhagen in September 1807, and the capture of Martinique (clasp) in February 1809. Though the French garrison of Martinique outnumbered the British, the French were driven from their position with considerable loss, retiring into Fort Desaix. After a vigorous siege, the fort surrendered on 24 February. Three Eagles and several brass drums were captured.

Wade then embarked for Halifax, Nova Scotia aboard the *Fraville*. Promoted to Corporal on 2 June 1810, he was four times wounded during the War of 1812. Stationed at Fort George in Upper Canada, he was wounded and taken prisoner when the Americans attacked on 27 May 1813. The 8th Foot suffered 202 casualties during this action. Wade managed to escape, reaching British lines. He re-joined his Regiment on 25 June, and was instantly promoted to Sergeant (see *Muster 2575*). During July 1814 he served on the Niagara Frontier at the battles of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane. He became Pay-Sergeant of his Division's Invalid Depot on 9 June 1823, and was discharged at Fort Pitt, Chatham on 25 November 1833, after 28 years and 264 days with the Colours; sold with copied service papers and research.

- 10 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nivelle (**Saml. Sharp, 84th Foot**), *slight edge bruise and contact marks, very fine* £1,000-1,400

Provenance:

Sotheby's, May 1884 (ex-Whalley Collection). See *Lancaster Gazette*, 10 May 1884.

Glendining's, June 1924.

Baldwin's, 1956.

Only 71 Medals with the single clasp 'Nivelle' were issued, this being one of just five to the 84th Foot.

Samuel Sharp was born at Wadworth, near Doncaster in August 1791. Gaining civilian employment as a servant, he enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment of Foot at Doncaster on 27 September 1809. Stationed in Ireland from June 1810, the Battalion embarked at Cork for Peninsular service in August 1813. At the Battle of Nivelle on 10 November, the 84th formed part of Lord Aylmer's Brigade on Wellington's left flank, which stormed the barricaded village of Urugne. The French were forced back from their defensive positions, losing 4,351 men to Wellington's 2,450. Following Napoleon's abdication on 13 April 1814, the Battalion returned to Ireland.

Private Sharp was discharged with 'chronic rheumatism' on 17 April 1821, his conduct described as 'Good'. On 1 October 1860 he became an In Pensioner at the Royal Hospital Chelsea. He died there from Cirrhosis of the Liver on 26 November 1866, aged 74, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery; sold with copied research and discharge papers.

- 11 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Barrosa, Vittoria (R. Little, Serjt. 87th Foot.), *slight edge bruise, good very fine* £1,200-1,500



Robert Little was born circa 1790 at the village of Newtown Butler, County Fermanagh. After joining the Louth Militia, he enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 87th (Prince of Wales's Irish) Regiment

of Foot on 26 September 1808, receiving a bounty of £9 9s (£780 today). The Battalion landed at Lisbon on 13 March 1809, crossing the River Douro with Sir Arthur Wellesley's army on 12 May. The Regiment formed part of General Beresford's right-hand column, which aimed to outflank Marshal Soult. At Talavera (clasp) on 27/28 July, the 87th were stationed on the Cerro de Medellin ridge during a night attack by French troops under General Ruffin. Despite being heavily outnumbered, the British infantry stalled the French advance. The 87th suffered losses of one officer and 26 men killed, 10 officers and 127 men wounded.

Little's Regiment then joined the mixed British and Spanish garrison of Cadiz, besieged by Marshal Victor from January 1810. On Major-General Graham's initiative, 13,000 men, including the 87th, broke out of the city and engaged the French at Barrosa (clasp) on 5 March 1811. The 87th, led by Major Gough, became locked in a bitter musketry duel with the French 8th Line Regiment. In the bayonet charge which followed, a fierce struggle centred around the French Regiment's Eagle. Ensign Keogh got hold of it but was bayoneted and killed. Sergeant Masterson then twisted its fabric around the shaft of his spontoon, and held on for dear life. The captured Eagle was presented to the Prince Regent, who granted the 87th the right of wearing an Eagle on their Regimental insignia.

Little served with the Regiment at the siege of Tarifa in December 1811. He was severely wounded by a musket ball at Vittoria on 21 June 1813, causing him to be 'disabled in the left knee' (WO 97/962/118). Deemed unfit for further service, he was discharged at the Isle of Wight on 24 January 1814; sold with copied service papers.

- 12 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse (**John Barker, Gunr. Royal Arty.**), *heavy edge bruising, good fine* £400-500
Not confirmed upon roll, although appears entirely as issued.

- 13 **The Military General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant W. Kenny, 43rd Foot, wounded in the breach at Badajoz on 6 April 1812**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse (W.



Kenny, Serjt. 43rd Foot.), the rim engraved with pawnbroker's mark before naming, *light contact marks and edge wear, very fine* £1,400-1,800

Provenance:
Jubilee Collection, 1887.
Glendining's, May 1992.

William Kenny was born at Firan, County Westmeath circa 1772. Gaining civilian employment as a labourer, he joined the Loyal Irish Fencibles as a Drummer on 1 November 1799 (*WO 13/3867*). When the Peace of Amiens was signed on 27 March 1802, the Loyal Irish Fencibles were disbanded to reduce government expenditure. Its men volunteered *en masse* into the 1st Battalion, 43rd Foot (Monmouthshire Light Infantry), then stationed in Guernsey. In 1806 the Battalion moved to Shornecliffe, where it undertook the superb light infantry training organised by Sir John Moore. In 1807 the Battalion took part in the Siege of Copenhagen, fighting alongside the 92nd Foot at the Battle of Køge on 29 August. Kenny lost his left eye from ophthalmia during the expedition.

Stationed at Colchester with the 2nd Battalion for three years, Kenny was drafted into the 1st Battalion at Campo Mayor, Portugal on 2 June 1811. Kenny served during the Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo (clasp), and was promoted to Corporal on 10 February 1812. His left hand was broken during the assault on Badajoz on 6 April, an action in which the 43rd played a prominent role, storming the main breach as part of Craufurd's Light Division (*WO 12/5574*). He went on to fight at Salamanca, Vittoria and Toulouse (clasps).

After Napoleon's abdication the Battalion returned to England. From 25 June it was based at Stonehouse Barracks, Plymouth. Kenny was promoted to Sergeant on 14 October 1814, and was assigned to Captain Swinburne's No. 3 Company. This Company embarked aboard H.M.S. *Woodman* when the Battalion sailed from Plymouth for America that very day. The 43rd were part of General Lambert's Reserve during Sir Edward Pakenham's ill-fated assault on New Orleans on 8 January 1815. The Regiment provided covering fire for the 4th, 44th and 93rd Foot as those units withdrew from the American earthworks, but the 43rd were not committed to a frontal attack. Pakenham was killed while directing his troops, and command fell to Lambert. The force regrouped on the Isle of Dauphine, off New Orleans, and did not sail for England until May. The 43rd disembarked at Dover on 5 June 1815, too late to participate in the Waterloo Campaign. Kenny appears on the Regiment's Muster as 'sick'.

Kenny was discharged at Plymouth on 31 January 1817, described as 'a gallant soldier' but 'worn out in the service.' In addition to the wound he sustained at Badajoz, his medical report notes that he 'lost his left eye from ophthalmia' (*WO 97/586/115*). His Commanding Officer described his conduct as 'excellent'. He was admitted to Chelsea Hospital as an In-Pensioner; sold with copied service papers.

x14

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes (**Jas. Gorten, 6th Foot.**), pawn broker's mark to edge at 10 o'clock, *nearly very fine*

£800-1,200



Provenance:
Glendining's, May 1902.
Elson Collection, September 1963.

James Gorten served during the Peninsular War as a Private in the 1st Battalion, 6th (1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot. At the Battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813, the 6th formed part of Dalhousie's 7th Division, which crossed the River Zadorra under intense fire and evicted D'Erlon's infantry from the village of Arinez. Following the British victory, Wellington made what he later described as 'one of the greatest faults he ever committed in war.' Approaching the Pyrenees, he divided his forces to besiege San Sebastián and Pamplona simultaneously. On 25 July a French army of 40,000 men under Marshal Soult swept through the Roncesvalles pass to relieve Pamplona. Stubborn resistance was offered by the outnumbered British troops, the 6th Foot charging with the bayonet. Luckily, a thick fog enabled Major-General Lowry Cole to withdraw his forces in good order to Sorrauren, near Pamplona. Here the British made a determined stand on 28 July, forcing Soult to retreat across the Pyrenees. The 6th Foot, with the remainder of Dalhousie's Division, set off in pursuit, bravely scaling the Heights of Echalar on 2 August to attack a vastly superior French force in entrenched positions. In his subsequent Divisional Order, Wellington praised this action as 'the most gallant, and the finest thing he ever witnessed.'

Recommended reading:

Cannon, R., *Historical Record of the 6th or Royal First Warwickshire Regiment of Foot* (London, 1839).

x15

The superb Military General Service Medal awarded to Major J. Boyd, 82nd Foot, severely wounded in the Pyrenees on 30 July 1813 - his clasp combination is unique to the British Army

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Barrosa, Vittoria, Pyrenees (John Boyd, Lieut. 82nd. Foot.), *minor edge nick, the 'Vimiera' clasp sprung from its carriage on the right side, extremely fine*

£5,000-6,000



Provenance:

Glendinging's, March 1927.
Glendinging's, October 1952.

John Boyd served during the Peninsular War with the 1st Battalion, 82nd Regiment of Foot (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). Only the flank companies fought at Barrosa on 5 March 1811, where they suffered almost 50% casualties (99 men killed, wounded or missing). The Regiment suffered 31 casualties at Vittoria, and 173 casualties during actions in the Pyrenees, where Boyd was severely wounded on 30 July 1813. He was promoted to Captain on 2 December 1813, receiving a Temporary Pension of £70 per annum, commencing the following year. He was gazetted as a Major to the 91st Foot in January 1837.

- x16 Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Nivelles (**Charles Gunter, 1st Line Bn. K.G.L.**), *contact mark to obverse profile, otherwise good very fine* £1,000-1,400

Provenance:
Glendining's, May 1926 (ex-Murray Collection).
Hall, 1972.

Charles Gunter served during the Peninsular War as a Private in the 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion. Also entitled to a Waterloo Medal, he was discharged on 4 August 1815.

- x17 Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees (**Alexr. Robb, 95th Foot, Rifles**), *some heavy edge knocks, very fine* £600-700



Provenance:
Glendining's, September 1955.
Christie's, November 1984.

Alexander Robb was a native of Stephenson, Ayrshire and appeared before the Board at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea upon discharge (*WO 180/59 p1365*, refers).

- 18 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, silver, 48mm, Soho Mint, fitted with contemporary silver loop for suspension, *light scratches, nearly extremely fine*, with riband for wear £500-600

Ex-American Numismatic Society Collection, 2006.

- 19 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, silver-gilt, 48mm., Soho Mint, fitted with silver loop for suspension, *gilding rather light, minor scratch to obverse, otherwise very fine* £400-500

- 20 Honourable East India Company Medal for Burma 1824-26, silver, with original clip and ring suspension, *some light edge knocks, very fine* £500-600

- 21 Honourable East India Company's Medal for Burma 1824-26, 38mm, silver-gilt specimen, *nearly extremely fine*, with contemporary steel clip and straight bar suspension £400-500

- 22 Waterloo 1815 (**James Hix, 11th Reg. Light Dragoons.**), fitted with a replacement integral straight bar suspension, *contact marks and edge wear, nearly very fine* £800-1,200

Provenance:
Glendining's, July 1929 (Ex-Roderick Dow Collection).

James Hix was born near Highworth, Wiltshire in September 1798. He attested for the 11th Light Dragoons at Gloucester on 5 December 1813. After training at Hounslow, in April 1814 he joined the guard of honour which escorted King Louis XVIII from Hartwell Hall to London prior to his Restoration. Hix served in Captain Lutyan's No. 2 Troop during the Waterloo Campaign, reaching Ostend on 2 April 1815. The Regiment formed part of Major-General Sir John Vandeleur's 4th Cavalry Brigade, drawn from the 11th, 12th and 16th Light Dragoons. The 11th helped screen Wellington's withdrawal from Quatre Bras on 17 June, guarding the main road north of Genappe.

At Waterloo on 18 June, Vandeleur's Brigade held the left flank of Wellington's line, near the village of Papelotte. At 2 p.m. Ponsonby's heavy cavalry, the Union Brigade, made their famous charge against D'Erlon's Corps. Vandeleur's Brigade covered their retreat, warmly engaging French lancers. When Wellington ordered a general advance at 8 p.m., the 11th set off in pursuit of the French army, capturing the last French guns still firing at Waterloo. The Regiment escorted Wellington during his triumphant entry into Paris on 7 July, and served as part of the Army of Occupation until November 1818. The following February it embarked for India at Gravesend. Hix died of cholera at Cawnpore on 17 June 1820; sold with copied research.

x23

An important Waterloo Medal to Private J. Hudson, 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards; Hudson served with Lord Saltoun's Light Companies in Hougoumont's Great Orchard, beating off determined assaults by vastly superior numbers of French infantry. Later in the battle, he would have seen his gallant Company CO famously dispose of a live French shell which entered the square

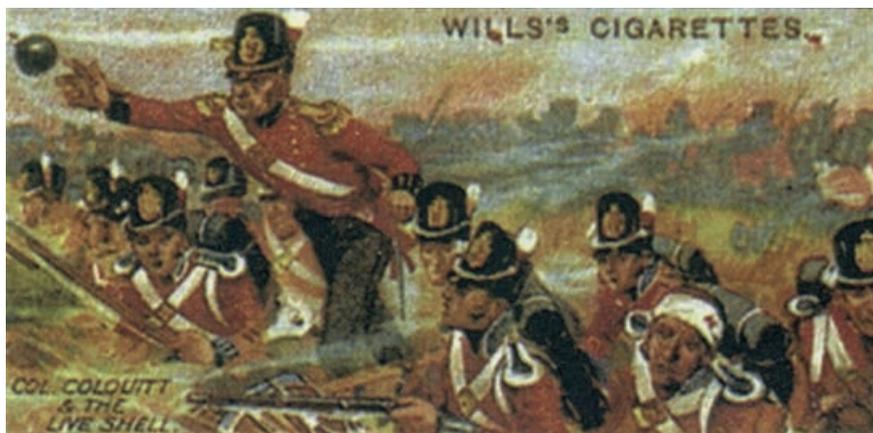


Waterloo 1815 (John Hudson. 2nd Batt. Grenad. Guards.), original steel clip and split ring suspension, traces of lacquer, *some light edge knocks, very fine*

£2,000-2,500

John Hudson served in the 1815 Waterloo Campaign as a Private in Lieutenant-Colonel Colquitt's Light Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot Guards. 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. Hudson'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 Lord 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 Hudson also served in the repulse of the Imperial Guard at 8 p.m.

It was under the dreadful hail of fire that Lieutenant-Colonel Colquitt wrote himself into the history of the battle. His action was immortalised by Wills's Cigarette (Waterloo No. 24) cards with the following account:

'During the last mighty combined attack of the French Guards led by Ney, many acts of heroism were performed. Our Guards, were lying down to escape the terrible hurricane of fire from the French Artillery. A live shell dropped in the midst of one of our squares, and Colonel Colquitt, of the Guards, coolly picked it up, carried it to the edge, and threw it outside to explode harmlessly.'

x24

Waterloo 1815 (**Lieut. William Read [sic.], 3rd Batt. 14th Reg. Foot.**), original steel clip and split-ring suspension, *nearly extremely fine*

£2,500-3,000

William Reed was born at Buckland, Devonshire in 1798. After joining the South Devonshire Militia, he was gazetted as an Ensign to the 3rd Battalion, 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot on 13 January 1814. Made up of volunteers from militia units, this newly-formed Battalion might not have fought at Waterloo at all. Ensign George Keppell, aged 16, recorded:

'The third battalion of the 14th Foot, which I now joined, was one which in ordinary times would not have been considered fit to be sent on foreign service at all, much less against an enemy in the field. Fourteen of the officers and three hundred of the men were under twenty years of age. These last, consisting principally of Buckinghamshire lads fresh from the plough, were called at home "the Bucks," but their un-Buckish appearance abroad procured for them the appellation of the "Peasants."'

Quartered at Brussels in early May 1815, the Battalion was intended to act as Antwerp's garrison, until its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, protested to Lord Hill by recalling the 14th's splendid conduct at Corunna. This seems to have worked, for as the 14th drilled in Brussels' Grand Place, Wellington turned to Hill and said:

'They are a very pretty little battalion. Tell them they may join the grand division as they wish.'

Aged just 17, Reed served in Captain W. Ross's No. 10 (Light) Company at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June. Part of Mitchell's 4th Brigade in Colville's 4th Division, the 14th held Wellington's right flank. While most of the Battalion sheltered on the reverse slope, the Light Company, with four companies of the 51st Foot, formed a skirmish line in a hollow just north of Hougoumont, rendering invaluable service to its garrison throughout the day.

Promoted to Lieutenant on 26 June 1815, Reed transferred to the 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment of Foot on 18 July 1816. Advancing to Captain in 1825, he died just days after his promotion to Major on 1 December 1837.

x25 Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. Wm. Newbiggen, 1st Batt. 79th Reg. Foot.**), with replacement clip and straight-bar suspension, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £1,000-1,500

William Newbiggen/Newbiggin served in Captain Thomas Mylne's No. 3 Company at Waterloo, part of General Sir James Kempt's 8th Division. The 79th were to advance through the woods at Quatre Bras and soon found themselves in the face of a hail of French lead. Ordered to lie amongst the rye and scores of dead enemy in order to minimise further losses, Private Vallance recounted:

'My face, hands, clothes and belts were bespattered with the blood of my killed and wounded companions.'



Their square wavering after repeated attack, it would be Piper MacKay who wrote himself into regimental history by gallantly removing himself and parading around the square playing 'War or Peace' upon his trusty pipes - his complete disregard for death buoyed his comrades who bravely stood to their task for the remainder of the day. Newbiggen lived to claim a 6-clasp Military General Service Medal.

x26 Hanoverian Waterloo 1815 (**Soldat Jacob Freudendahl, Grenadier Bat. Bremen**), replacement post and split-ring suspension, *lacquered, extremely fine* £500-600

27 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**J. Smith. 11th Lt. Dragns.**), short hyphen reverse, *extremely fine* £800-1,000

The following three men were awarded the Army of India Medal with a single clasp for Bhurtpoor:

James Smith was born at Blundestone, Suffolk in 1791. He enlisted into the 24th Light Dragoons on 15 June 1811. On 25 April 1813 he transferred to the 21st Light Dragoons, serving in India. He was among 200 men of the Regiment who - following its disbandment - joined the 11th Light Dragoons at Cawnpore on 25 September. The 11th arrived at Meerut in November 1820.

Following the suspicious death of Baldeo Singh, the Raja of Bhurtpoor, his fortress was besieged by a 30,000-strong British force under Lord Combermere, recommended by the Duke of Wellington as no 'great genius' but 'the man to take Bhurtpoor'. The 11th Light Dragoons and 16th Lancers formed part of Colonel Sleigh's Cavalry Division, which marched from Meerut on 30 March 1825. Bhurtpoor had been besieged by a British force twenty years earlier, but the British had foundered against its 8-mile long walls and 150-foot wide, 60-foot deep moat. Keen to avenge the humiliation of 1805, Combermere advanced with a vast siege train. His first act was to seize the city's north-west reservoir, thus preventing the moat from being filled. James Smith fought at the siege, and may have been involved in the reservoir's capture. After the citadel was stormed on 18 January 1826, the 11th Light Dragoons vigorously pursued any defenders who escaped.

James Smith was discharged on 31 October 1837, receiving a Pension the following year. He married Caroline Forder on 12 November 1844. The 1851 census shows him living at Church Lane, Blundestone as a Chelsea Pensioner. He died on 22 June 1860; sold with copied research.

John Smith was born at Shap, Westmoreland in 1798. He enlisted into the 11th Light Dragoons on 13 June 1816, but deserted from the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury on 2 August 1818. He nevertheless rose to Corporal three months later, and to Sergeant in October 1821, but fought at the Siege of Bhurtpoor as a Private. He regained the rank of Sergeant on 20 June 1829, and was discharged on 31 July 1838. He was granted a Pension (Carlisle District) on 12 September 1838. The 1851 census shows him residing at 32 King Street, Tradeston, Lanarkshire. He died at Carlisle on 1 July 1860; sold with copied research.

Joseph Smith was born at Oldham, Lancashire in 1792. He enlisted into the 11th Light Dragoons on 9 June 1809, serving as a Corporal in Captain Bouchier's Troop at the Battle of Waterloo. He fought at the Siege of Bhurtpoor in 1825, likely going into battle wearing his Waterloo Medal. He rose to Sergeant on 25 January 1826, and was discharged on 12 September 1838. The 1861 census lists his address as 89 Portland Street, Manchester. He died of Bronchitis on 1 May 1869, and was buried at Manchester Ardwick Cemetery; sold with copied research.

28	Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (W. Wood, 14th. Foot.), short hyphen reverse, <i>contact marks, very fine</i>	£600-800
29	Ghuznee 1839 (J. Brett. Lt. H.M. 17th Regt.), temporarily renamed in upright serif capitals, <i>heavy contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£180-220
30	St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, pierced with dual ring suspension, <i>good very fine</i>	£200-240
31	Cabul 1842 (No. 1231. Luke Heeney. Pt. HMs. 31st. Regt.), engraved naming, fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension, <i>light contact marks and wear to number, nearly very fine</i>	£280-320
32	Cabul 1842 (No. 1005. Joseph Cockins: Br. HMs. 31st. Regt.), engraved naming, fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension, <i>minor contact marks, very fine</i>	£280-320
x33	Cabul 1842 (George Cooke. 3rd T. 2nd Bde. H. Arty. No. 590.), fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, <i>polished and pitted, good fine</i>	£240-280
34	Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with steel clip and silver bar suspension, <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
35	Candahar 1842 (Private Henry Toombs H.M. 40th Regiment), naming officially engraved in running script, original steel clip and straight bar suspension, fitted with a decorative silver riband buckle, <i>light contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine</i>	£1,000-1,400

Provenance:

J. B. Hayward, October 1972.

Only 130 medals with this reverse were issued to European troops, including 64 to the 40th Regiment.

Henry Toombs attested for the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot at Stroud, Gloucestershire on 13 December 1837. He arrived at Bombay on 23 February 1839, joining the Regiment on garrison duty. Assigned to Sir John Keane's Army of the Indus, the 40th marched to Cabul in August 1840, helping to restore Shah Shujah to power. The Shah proved unpopular among his own people, with disaffected Afghan tribesmen rallying behind the pretender Dost Mohammed.



The 40th, with Major-General Sir William Nott in overall command, staged an epic defence of Candahar during the spring of 1842, after General Elphinstone's column had been massacred by Dost Mohammed's followers on the retreat from Kabul. Though vastly outnumbered, the Regiment's morale remained high. Toombs died on active service at Candahar on 23 February 1842 (*WO 12/5352*); sold with a copy of Gordon Everson's article *The Fighting Fortieth at Candahar* (1972), which gives a reconstructed roll of the 2 officers and 62 men of the 40th who qualified for this Medal, the majority of whom were murdered or died during the campaign.

Recommended reading:

Centurion, *Men whose Fathers were Men* (London, 1925).





x37 Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**John Mackie, 40th Regt.**), engraved in upright serif capitals, fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *good very fine* £500-600

38 Candahar Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (**Josph. Hanna, 40th Regt.**) fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, *some light edge wear, very fine* £300-400

39 *'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, private corrections to naming, fair, the naming legible* £180-220

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.

x40 China 1842 (**Thomas Reynolds, 55th Regiment Foot.**), original suspension, *very fine* £400-500

x41 China 1842 (**John Clarke, 55th Regiment Foot.**), original suspension, *naming weak and rather worn in places, nearly very fine* £380-420

x42 China 1842 (**William George, Gunner, Madras Artillery**), original suspension, *traces of lacquer, very fine* £300-400

- 43 The important China 1842 Medal to 1st Lieutenant & Brevet Captain J. W. Rundall, Madras Sapper & Miners; twice mentioned in despatches and severely wounded at Canton, he received a further wound in the Pegu operations of 1852, later dying of disease at Prome



China 1842 (J. W. Rundall, 1st Lieut. Madras Sappers & Miners), fitted with a contemporary decorative straight-bar suspension with matching riband buckle and brooch-bar for wear, *extremely fine*

£2,000-2,500

Provenance:
Ex-Tim Ash Collection.

John William Rundall was born at Madras on 29 September 1812, son of Lieutenant Charles Rundall of the 14th Madras Native Infantry. At a young age Rundall was sent to England for his education, where, in 1823, he is recorded at school in Essex, with his uncle, Thomas Wharton Rundall of Wanstead, as his guardian. In August 1828 he entered the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, passing out from there in June 1830 aged seventeen years, recommended for the Engineers. Rundall returned to India after an absence of a decade or more to find that his father, then Lieutenant-Colonel, 32nd M.N.I., had died a few months before his arrival at Madras in December 1831. In January 1832 he was posted to the Madras Sappers and Miners.

In April 1834 Rundall experienced his first, and very short, spell of active service, in the Coorg Campaign. The Rajah of Coorg, a small Hindu principality with the capital Mecara at the head of the Western Ghats, was deposed for misrule and the State annexed to the Madras presidency. Rundall was deputed to search suspect places in the jungles of Coorg for the treasure buried by the ex-Rajah. His search, however, proved fruitless. The succeeding years passed peacefully and in September 1838 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. In 1839 Rundall suffered a serious illness which caused him to take several months of sick leave. However, he evidently made a good recovery as in General Orders, 1 April 1840, he was detailed with the Madras Sappers proceeding on 'services to the Eastward' - namely China.

Opium War - two mentions and a wound

Britain's relations with China had never been easy. Trade was restricted to the southern port of Canton and all communications with the government were in the hands of local Chinese merchants. Britain had no direct political representation at the Emperor's Court at Peking in the north, and all foreigners were considered 'barbarians.' During 1839 the British traders at their Canton Factories, where they existed under restrictive conditions, were forced to leave and an edict was published by the Chinese forbidding all trade with Britain. Various acts of aggression were carried out by the Chinese against British vessels, including those of the Royal Navy. It was against this backdrop that the first, or Opium, war with China took place.

This war was mainly a naval expedition to which India supplied some 4,000 troops, but neither could have prevailed without the other. The greatest part of the military came from Madras and included 'A' and 'B' Companies of the Madras Sappers and Miners under Captain Pears.

The rendezvous for the Eastern Expedition, Singapore, was reached in early May 1840. At the end of the month the fleet sailed north and after blockading the mouth of the Canton River, or Bocca Tigris as it was also known, landed on the island of Chusan in Hangchow Bay, taking the capital, Tinghae, on 5 July. The troops remained at Tinghae for several months, living under most unhealthy conditions, whilst a diplomatic mission sailed north to the mouth of the Peiho River leading to Peking in the hope of resolving the dispute with the Emperor's government. In this they failed and were informed that any dispute between the two countries would be dealt with only by the authorities at Canton.

Leaving a garrison at Tinghae the expedition returned to the mouth of the Canton Estuary and on 7 January 1841 captured the two southernmost of the Bogue Forts, Chuenpi and Tycoktow, guarding the waterway to Canton. The Chinese then entered into negotiations: the island of Hong Kong was ceded to the British and Chusan returned to the Chinese. However, the negotiations failed and the further Bogue Forts of Annunghoy and North and South Wangtong Islands were assaulted and captured on 26 February. Rundall with 'A' Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant W. J. Birdwood participated in the attack on the Wangtong Islands and received his first mention in despatches in the report of Major F. L. Pratt, 26th Cameronians, dated Bocca Tigris, 27 February, 1841, and published in the *London Gazette* on 11 June 1841:

'I must especially point out the services rendered by... Lieutenant Birdwood, Madras Engineers, who superintended the erections of the breastwork whilst Lieutenants Rundall and Johnston, Madras Engineers, accompanied me to lead the respective columns of attack.'

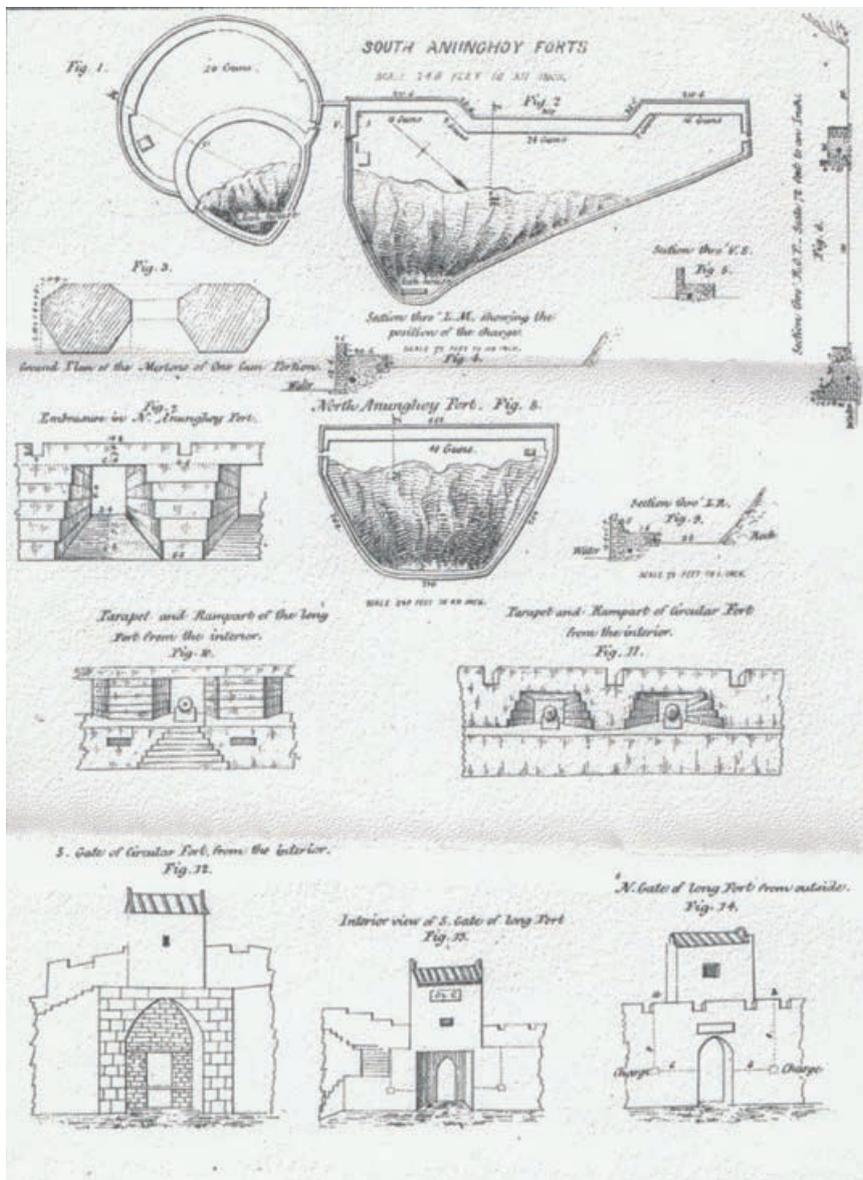
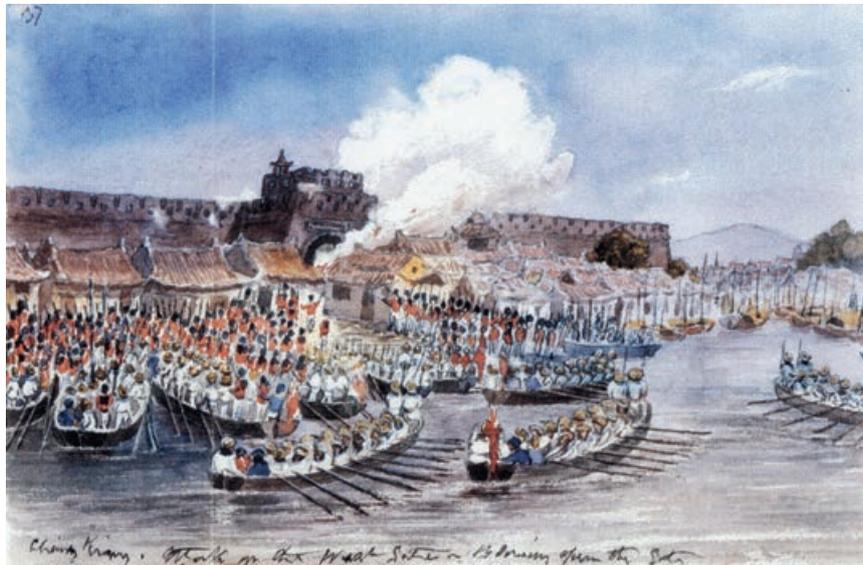
On 28 February, Rundall and Lieutenant J. G. Johnston were directed to demolish the Bogue Forts on Anunghoy with the assistance of working parties of seamen. Rundall was subsequently ordered to join a portion of the force that had proceeded higher up the Canton River. On 2 March Major-General Sir Hugh Gough arrived from Madras to assume command of all land forces, by order of the Governor-General of India.

Canton was a difficult city to approach, there were many navigational hazards particularly for the larger vessels of the fleet. However, Gough proceeded to advance his force, destroying defences along the river.

On the afternoon of 23 May a small force was landed at the Factories along the southern river face of the city and Gough proceeded up river to the village of Tsing-poo, his chosen place for landing the main force. Tsing-poo lay to the north and west of the city, from where the troops could advance to the heights overlooking the city to the south and east. His objective was an isolated hill just inside the northern wall of Canton from where he could dominate it. It was no easy task for Canton was well fortified with very high walls. By the evening of 26 May Gough's forces were poised ready for the final assault on the following morning. But it was not to be: political considerations took over with the result that Canton was ransomed and the Chinese Tartar garrison removed sixty miles away. Gough and his forces were greatly chagrined at this turn of events and the force was withdrawn over a period of days and returned to Hong Kong. Gough's despatch, 3 June 1841, to the Governor-General of India, describing the events in detail, comprised forty-five paragraphs. This despatch was published in the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, 8 October 1841, and in it Rundall received his second mention, at paragraph 43:

'To Captain Cotton, Field Engineer. I feel under the greatest obligation and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, Lieutenant Rundall, I regret to say that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the Sappers called for my best thanks, they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.'

Rundall being on the sick list for 'some time' was probably unable to participate in many of the succeeding engagements along the China coast and he next comes to note during Gough's final advance up the Yangtze River towards Nanking, at the battle of Chin-Keang-Foo on 21 July 1842. The town occupied a strategic point along the Yangtze as it was here that the Grand Canal crossed the river linking the north and south of the country as the main supply route. Chin-Keang-Foo was the hardest battle of the war: it was strongly defended by Tartar troops who fought to the death - first slaughtering their own families. Gough employed three brigades to attack it.



As there was a formidable wet ditch in front of the south and west faces of the city it was determined to force an entry for one of the brigades through the West Gate of the city. Captain T. T. Pears with Lieutenant J.W. Rundall were given this task. The gateway to be attacked was a very substantial work with a guard room above it and ramparts about twenty-eight feet in height. The gate itself consisted of two massive folding doors, ten feet high, seven feet wide and five inches thick, covered with sheets of iron. The gateway lay within an archway of a depth of six feet, thus affording adequate cover for the party placing the powder bags against the doors. Fortunately the city suburbs had extended beyond the gateway, thus giving good cover for the preparation of the powder bags as near as possible to the gate. Three bags were used, each fifty-eight pounds in weight, these were carried by three Sappers with the bags on their heads. In their hands they each carried a stick six feet long, notched at one end for the purpose of hanging the bag from it and propping it against the doors. The fuse was lit and in a few seconds the explosion took place, causing great clouds of dust and smoke. Whilst the archway itself remained undamaged the doors were completely blown in and lay some nineteen feet inside. The moment is dramatically captured in a watercolour by Edward H. Cree, a Royal Navy Surgeon.

Subsequent to the taking of Chin-Keang-Foo, Gough advanced up the Yangtze River to Nanking, where the force arrived on 9 August. The victory at Chin-Keang-Foo had proved decisive and three Imperial Commissioners were despatched by the Emperor to Nanking to treat with the British. On 29 August the Treaty of Nanking was signed, whereby the Emperor agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty-one million dollars and other concessions including the opening of five ports to trade.

The return of British units to India then began. 'A' and 'B' Companies of the Madras Sappers were awarded the battle honour China with Dragon, 30 October 1843. No Bengal or Bombay Sappers and Miners participated in this campaign and Rundall was one of eleven Madras Sappers and Miners officers to receive the China 1842 Medal.

By General Order dated 27 August 1844, Rundall was appointed to succeed Captain T. T. Pears as the fourth Commandant Madras Sappers and Miners. At thirty-two he was as yet unmarried, but taking leave in June 1845 to the Neilgherrie Hills, he married at Ootacamund on 10 June. His wife, aged twenty, was Miss Harriet Drury, the daughter of George Dominica Drury, a member of the Madras Civil Service. Over the succeeding years Emily gave him four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1846 the Madras Sappers and Miners under Rundall was reorganised and the Headquarters moved from Bangalore to Mecara, in Coorg.

Burma War - Commandant Madras Sapper & Miners - second wound and demise

The spring of 1852 brought the second war with Burma. The Burma Expeditionary Force of 5,800 men comprised two Brigades, one from Bengal, the other Madras, with Major-General H. Godwin in command. The Bengal Brigade arrived off the mouth of the Rangong River on 2 April, then proceeded eastwards capturing Martaban on 5 April. Godwin then returned to the mouth of the Rangoon River where he was joined by the Madras Brigade on 8 April, including Captain Rundall and his Madras Sappers and Miners.

Godwin's next objective was Rangoon, much fortified since the first war of 1824. Godwin marched inland by a circuitous route to bring him opposite the eastern face of the Schwe Dagon Pagoda, the key to the position and now included within the defences of the town. First he had to take an outlying work known as the White House Stockade. This was accomplished by a storming party supported by two columns. They came under such heavy fire as they moved up that they were obliged to ground their ladders and return the fire. At the assault the Madras Sappers placed four ladders, one of which was raised by three Sappers after four of their comrades had been shot down in the attempt. Captain H. Fraser, Bengal Engineers, led the storming party followed by Captain Rundall. The stockade was taken, but not without considerable loss. During the assault Rundall saved Captain Fraser's life, killing a Burmese warrior who had overpowered him (Dobbs 1882).

On 14 April, Godwin continued his advance on the Schwe Dagon Pagoda. A storming party, under heavy fire, entered through a gate and captured the succession of terraces of the Pagoda. During this action Captain Rundall was wounded. With the Pagoda in British hands the defenders of Rangoon fled. Bassein was taken on 19 May, Pegu on 3 June and Prome on 10 October.

Rundall, however, died of liver disease at Prome on 12 December, aged forty. As he died, surrounded by his brother-officers, he uttered the words: 'Tell all I am very happy' (Dobbs 1882). Command of the Madras Sappers and Miners then devolved on Captain J. Carpendale. Rundall had held the post of Commandant for eight years, well in excess of any other Commandant up to 1857. An impressive marble memorial commemorates him at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, featuring his profile between two crossed flags. His wife, who survived him, died in England in early 1916, aged ninety.

Rundall heads the eighteen names of the officers of the Madras Sappers and Miners on the Medal Roll for the India General Service Medal (I.G.S.M.) with clasp 'Pegu'. He is noted as 'Commanding' and 'Deceased.' Had he lived he would have worn on his jacket his China Medal 1842 and I.G.S.M. for Pegu - a unique pair to an officer of the Corps of Madras Sappers & Miners; sold with a folder of copied research and *London Gazette* entries.

Reference works:

Captain Tim Ash M.B.E., 'John William Rundall, Madras Sappers & Miners 1812-52,' in *The Journal of the Orders & Medals Research Society* (Sept. 2005), pp. 183-187.

Major-General R. S. Dobbs, *Reminiscences of Life in Mysore, South Africa, and Burmah* (London, 1882).

44 **The extremely rare China Medal awarded to Carpenter J. Lucks, Royal Navy**

China 1842, 2 clasps, China 1842, Canton 1857 (James Lucks, Petty Offr, H.M.S. *Wellesley*), clasps loose upon riband, *small test cut, very fine*

£2,000-2,500

One of 101 'China 1842' clasps issued to participants of the First and Second Opium War; some 39 entitled to the 'Canton 1857' clasp in addition.

James Lucks served as a Petty Officer Caulker with the Carpenter's Crew aboard H.M.S. *Wellesley* during the First Opium War. On 19 June 1837 Captain Thomas Maitland had taken command of *Wellesley*, which became the flagship of Rear-Admiral Frederick Lewis Maitland. In February 1839, *Wellesley* together with *Algerine* had captured Karachi. *Wellesley* sailed into the harbour and proceeded to fire at the mud fort on Manora Island, quickly pulverising it. The purpose of the unprovoked attack was to induce the local rulers to sign a new treaty with the East India Company.

In March 1839 relations between Persia and Britain came to a confrontation over a number of British demands, including that the Shah permit the British a permanent base on Kharg Island, which they had occupied. Attacks on the British Residency in Bushire led to the dispatch of *Wellesley* and *Algerine* to Bushire. The outcome was the Anglo-Persian Treaty, signed in October 1841, which recognised a mutual freedom to trade in the territory of the other and for the British to establish consulates in Tehran and Tabriz. Admiral Maitland died on 30th November whilst at sea on board the *Wellesley* and was replaced by Commodore Sir James Bremmer. *Wellesley* started her war under the command of Commodore J. J. G. Bremer and captured Chusan after an exchange of gunfire with shore batteries - some 27 cannonballs were found in her hull after the exchange. On 7 January 1841 she participated in the Second Battle of Chuenpee and the bombardment of fortifications at Tycocktow - both Chuenpee and Tycocktow guarded the seaward approaches to Canton on the Bogue. That same day *Wellesley* joined in the Battle of the Bogue, which involved bombardments, Bluejacket landings and the capture and destruction of nearly all the Chinese forts on both sides of the Bocca Tigris up to Canton. Seamen and Royal Marines attacked and captured the fort, camp and guns at a Chinese position during the Battle of First Bar. The Squadron also destroyed the Chinese Admiral's ship *Cambridge*, formerly a 34-gun East Indiaman.

On 23-30 May, she participated in joint operations in the capture of Canton and subsequent payment by the Chinese of a six million dollar reparations payment imposed on them. Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker replaced Commodore Sir James Bremer as commander-in-chief of the squadron in China on 10th August.

On 26 August *Wellesley* participated in the destruction of batteries and defences surrounding Amoy. At one point Captain Maitland placed the *Wellesley* within 400 yards of the principal battery. This action included the temporary occupation of that town and island, along with its key defensive positions on the Island of Koo-Lang-Soo, which were garrisoned. Lastly, on 1 October the British, who had withdrawn in February, reoccupied Chusan and the city of Tinghae. The British proceeded to capture Amoy, Ningpo, Woosung, and Shanghai, ending with the seizure of Chinkiang and closing the entrance to the Grand Canal on 21 July 1842.

For his services during the war, Captain Maitland was awarded a well-deserved C.B.

Lucks appears to have been paid off on 4 August 1842 upon the arrival home to England.

Although his Service Record does not survive, it is known he was appointed Carpenter on 29 July 1846, joining *Ringdove* on 11 December 1847. He served afloat with *Esk* on the East Indies Station from 1856-1863, seeing further active service during the Second Opium War, being present at the bombardment and capture of Canton in December 1857 (Clasp).

- 45 Maharajpoo Star 1843 (**Private George Parker H.M. 39th. Regt.**), with original brass hook and replacement ring suspension, *very fine* £200-250
- 46 Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**James Murphy 9th. Regt.**), *very fine* £400-500
- James Murphy** was born in 1819 at Dublin, Ireland, and attested for the 9th Foot on 11 June 1841. He was discharged at Dublin on 27 October 1856, the result of varicose veins in both legs which made him 'totally unfit for the service'. These were attributed to marching; sold with copied service record.
- 47 The Sutlej Medal awarded to **Corporal J. Watson, 80th Regiment**, who suffered a serious sabre wound at Sobraon



- Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**John Watson 80th. Regt.**), *lightly polished, otherwise good very fine* £400-500

Provenance:
Spink, September 1986.

John Watson was born in 1823 at Marsham, Norfolk and was a labourer upon enlistment in the 80th Regiment on 6 February 1843. He served as a Private during the Battle of Sobraon and was seriously wounded as per his medical report:

'Received a sabre wound in the left arm at the Battle of Sobraon on the 10 Feby, 1846. Commencing about the lown third of the deltoid muscle. Hospital gangrene ensued - which confined the patient a considerable time in hospital. Was sent to the invalid depot for a change of air. The arm is weak and he is considered unfit for the active duties of a soldier.'

Promoted Corporal on 25 November 1846, Watson was discharged on 14 November 1848 on account of disability from his wound; sold with copied service papers and medical report.

- 48 Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (**John Christian 80th Regt.**), *very fine* £500-600
- 49 Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (**Corpl. John Mc.Donell 50th. Regt.**), *good very fine* £500-600

John McDonnell was born in 1804 at Cork and attested for the 50th Regiment of Foot, the 'Dirty Half Hundred' of Peninsula fame, on 29 November 1825. Promoted Corporal and Sergeant on 19 September 1827, he served in Burma in October 1841 training recruits, later transferring to Chinsula, Bengal in April 1842. Cholera claimed the lives of an Assistant Surgeon and 74 other ranks. At this time, McDonnell was lucky to escape.

Towards the end of 1843, the Regiment was to have its first experience of service under 'fire eater', Sir Hugh Gough, which culminated in the victories of Maharajpooor and Punnar (Star). Slightly wounded at Ferozeshuhur, he was present at Aliwal and Sobraon, receiving a gunshot wound to the face at the latter, one of 184 other ranks wounded in the battle. Discharged at Chatham on 13 August 1847, he was placed on a pension of 1s 6d per day; sold with copied service papers and detailed research.

- 50 Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**Charles Hobbs 29th. Regt.**), *light contact marks and wear, nearly very fine* £300-400
- Charles Hobbs** was born in 1820 at Taunton, Somerset, and enlisted in the 29th Regiment on 20 May 1839. Present at Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon, he later served at Chilianwala and Goojerat. In total, Hobbs served 8 years and two months abroad, being discharged at Falmouth on 21 May 1870; sold with copied service record.
- 51 Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**W: Heelas 1st. E:L:I:**), *minor edge nicks and contact marks, otherwise good very fine* £280-320
- 52 Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal, 1 clasp, Sobraon (**John Pollard 53rd. Regt.**), *very fine* £280-320
- 53 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (**E. Johnson, 3rd. Lt. Dragns.**), *edge bruising, nearly very fine* £600-800



Emanuel Johnson was killed in action on 13 January 1849 at the Battle of Chilianwala, one of 24 men of the 3rd Light Dragoons to be killed.

- 54 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Gunner Wm. Hughes, 3rd Troop Brigade H. Arty.**), *contact marks, nearly very fine* £280-320
- x55 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (**Lawrence Collins, 53rd Foot.**), *heavy edge bruising, nearly very fine* £160-200
- 56 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**T. Murray, 24th. Foot.**), *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better* £350-400

The 24th Foot suffered 590 killed or wounded during the Battle of Chilianwala, representing a casualty rate of over 50%. Trying to attack Sikh guns head-on and through thick scrub, they lost cohesion and received terrible injuries from grapeshot. Amid desperate and ferocious resistance, the 24th were driven back, the men returning to their start lines in small parties; sold with copied roll entry confirming clasps.

Provenance:
Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 21 June 1906.

- 57 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Chas. Hobbs, 29th. Foot.**), *good fine to nearly very fine* £280-320
Charles Hobbs was invalided on 27 August 1850 and returned to England on 26 February 1851.
- 58 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Thos. Peake, 61st Foot.**), *good very fine and better* £300-400
- x59 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (**Gunner G. Waters. 2nd Tp. 2nd Bde. H. Arty.**), *traces of lacquer, light contact marks, very fine* £280-320
- 60 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Jerh. Barry, 32nd. Foot.**), *edge bruise and minor edge nicks, very fine* £380-420
- x61 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Asst. Surgn. W. J. Macfarlane. 1st. Bn. 60th. R. Rifles.**), *light contact marks to obverse profile, otherwise good very fine* £400-500
William Joseph Macfarlane was born on 3 December 1822 at Crathes, Aberdeenshire. Educated at Aberdeen University, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd (East Kent) Regiment of Foot on 16 February 1844. He transferred to the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles on 12 July 1844, serving with this Battalion in the Punjab campaign. He transferred to the 99th (Duke of Edinburgh's) Regiment of Foot as Surgeon on 23 March 1855. Finally, he served with the 23rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers) from 3 March 1857 until his death at sea on 23 July 1857, the cause given as delirium tremens.
- x62 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (**Drummer Dominick Byrne, 1st Bom. Fus.**), *very fine* £300-400
Dominick Byrne was born in 1824 at Dublin and enlisted in the East India Company Army in July 1843, joining the Bombay European Fusiliers as a Drummer. During the Punjab campaign, the regiment suffered 16 killed in action and a further 92 wounded, including 2 Drummers. He was married at Poonah in September 1851 and was discharged to a pension by 1858. Byrne returned to England in December 1867 and resided at Liverpool; sold together with copied research.
- 63 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Wm. Maddox. 18th. Royal Irish Regt.**), *edge bruising and light contact marks, good fine to nearly very fine* £100-140
- 64 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**John Pitt. 51st. K.O. Lt. Infy.**), *nearly very fine* £140-180
- 65 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (**Michl. Keenan. 1st. Eur. Bengal Fusrs.**), *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £160-200



- x66 Arctic Medal 1818-55, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £600-800

- 67 A fine Crimean War casualty Medal awarded to Private W. Stokes, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of the Alma on 23 September 1854



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (W. Stokes. Scots Fusilr. Gds.), officially impressed naming, *good very fine*

£600-800

William Stokes was born at Chillswicken, Worcester, and enlisted for the Scots Fusilier Regiment of Foot Guards on 10 March 1854. He transferred to the east on 28 June 1854, and was part of the 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards, which formed the centre unit of the Guards Brigade at the Alma. The regiment suffered heavy losses during the battle, firstly from the chaos caused by the retreat of the Light Division, and secondly from a large scale Russian bayonet counter attack, described in modern sources as nothing short of ‘brutal carnage’.

During this chaos, the Colour party of the regiment, whose Colours had been shot through, held their ground against the overwhelming Russian force and safeguarded their Colours from the enemy, thus helping to rally the men. Pouring a withering and accurate fire into the Russians, the Brigade of Guards, including the Scots Fusilier Guards, subsequently advanced and caused the Russians to retreat, paving the way for the capture of the Great Redoubt.

Stokes died of his wounds on 23 September 1854. The 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards suffered 29 killed and 147 wounded; sold with copied research.

- 68 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**Luke Spencer. 19th Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine*

£400-500

Luke Spencer was killed in action during the first battle of the campaign, the crossing of the River Alma on 20 September 1854, when part of Sir George Brown’s Light Division. He was the longest-serving soldier of the Regiment to be killed on that day.

- 69 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (**C. Burgess. 21st Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *very fine*

£140-180

- 70 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**F. Sergeant. 1st Btn. Cldstrm. Gds.**), officially impressed, *the last part of unit obscured through wear, contact marks and worn overall, good fine*

£100-140

- 71 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**No. 3620. Pt. W. Wassall. 63rd Rgt.**), depot impressed naming, *worn overall, the suspension claw loose, fair*

£100-140

- 72 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, very fine, with original riband*

£70-100

- 73 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Azoff (**John Money. R.M.**), officially impressed naming, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-200
Although not entitled to clasp, the Medal appears entirely as issued.
- x74 Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (**James Fleming. R.M.**), *unofficial rivets between clasps, heavy contact marks, fine* £80-100
James Fleming was born near Salisbury in 1825. He attested for the Royal Marines on 30 December 1845. Transferring to H.M.S. *Rodney* on 19 August 1851, he served aboard this vessel during the Crimean War. He was promoted to Corporal on 14 September 1858; sold with copied enlistment papers and confirmation of medal entitlement.
- 75 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Butler, 7th Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *suspension claw re-affixed, nearly extremely fine* £600-800
John Butler served in the 7th Regiment under the command of the brilliant Colonel Yea. At the Alma, the Fusiliers advanced to the right of the Great Redoubt engaging in a bitter musketry duel with the Kazan Regiment at 50 yards. Butler was subsequently severely wounded at Inkermann on 5 November 1854, dying of his wounds the following day.
- 76 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**2501 J. Dixon XIX Regiment.**), contemporarily engraved naming, *clasps refitted with traces of solder throughout, nearly very fine* £280-320
Provenance:
Spink, August 1986.
John Dixon was born in December 1832 at Wakefield, and attested for the 19th Regiment of Foot at Leeds on 2 August 1850. He went absent without leave just 24 days later and was tried by Court Martial at Brecon on 19 September. Placed in confinement, his service papers noted 'under age'.
In 1851 he suffered a severe bout of scarlet fever which led to six weeks in hospital and hearing problems. Serving in the Crimea, his hearing 'has been more defective and he is unable to hear the word of command, change of weather increasing this invalidity'. He was discharged on 18 November 1856; sold with copied service record.
- 77 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued, unofficial rivets, wear and contact marks, *good fine* £200-300
- 78 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Thos. Chalmers. Scots Fusr. Gds.**), officially impressed naming, the fourth clasp affixed with wire, *scratches to obverse and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £400-500
Thomas Chalmers was killed in action at the battle of Inkermann on 5 November 1854, having served with the Regiment for less than a year.
- x79 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**No. 3365 Pt. W. Codrington. 20th Regt.**), contemporarily engraved naming, *unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps, very fine* £200-240
- 80 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**W. Kemp. 63rd Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £380-420
W. Kemp died of disease at the end of the Campaign in Scutari Hospital.
- 81 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**James Wright. I. Troop. R.H.A.**), depot impressed naming, unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps, *contact marks and edge wear, very fine* £500-600
James Wright was born in July 1843 at Woolwich. He attested for the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich on 27 July 1843, serving with 'I' Troop at Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol. At the battle of Balaklava on 25 October 1854, 'I' Troop were the 'Horse Artillery' mentioned in Lord Raglan's infamous Fourth Order to Lord Lucan. Initially charging with the Light Brigade, 'I' Troop peeled off when the nature of the charge became clear. It nevertheless gave invaluable support to survivors of the charge as they returned to British lines. Promoted Corporal on 16 December 1858, Wright received Good Conduct Pay on five occasions. Awarded the L.S. & G.C. in August 1862, he was discharged at Aldershot on 2 August 1864, later taking employment at The Royal Mews tending horses; sold with copied discharge papers.

82	Crimea 1854-56, French issue, 3 loose clasps each with French hallmark to reverse, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Offerte par la 2eme Compie. du 181eme a P. Profit.), <i>contemporarily engraved naming, very fine</i>	£140-180
x83	Crimea 1854-56, unnamed as issued, <i>contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£30-50
84	Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, fitted with claw and swivel suspension, <i>heavy contact marks, nearly very fine</i>	£30-50
85	Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
x86	Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (3864 Pvte W. McCracken. 18th R. I. Regt.), period engraved naming, pierced with dual ring suspension, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£20-30
87	Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with ring suspension, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£60-80
88	Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with replacement ring and floral suspension, <i>nearly very fine and better</i>	£40-60
x89	The Baltic Medal attributed to Lieutenant A. Bannatyne, Royal Navy Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, with original silk riband, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Andrew Bannatyne was born on 17 March 1838, the second son of Andrew Bannatyne. He was present as a Naval Cadet aboard H.M.S. <i>Cornwallis</i> in the Baltic and was commissioned Lieutenant in the 83rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (Glasgow) on 2 May 1860. Bannatyne died in 1890 at Hamilton, Lanarkshire. For the Medals awarded to his brothers, please see Lots 113 and 126.	£80-120
90	Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, <i>light contact marks, good very fine</i>	£80-120
x91	Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, <i>attractively toned, extremely fine</i> , with length of original riband	£80-120
x92	Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, <i>very fine</i>	£70-90
93	Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, <i>one light edge bruise, nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
x94	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (J. Vincent, Boy. Clive, Sloop), <i>one or two edge bruises, very fine</i>	£380-420
95	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (T. Smith, 2nd. Bombay Eur. F —.), <i>traces of brooch mounting to rim, disc a little loose, very fine</i>	£100-140
x96	Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (3150. Cr. Sergt. John Weldon 87th. Regt.), <i>disc a little loose upon claw, good very fine</i> John Weldon was known to still be in the service at the Regimental Depot in 1869.	£140-180
x97	Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (D, Double. 1st Bn. 13th Lt. Infy.), <i>claw sometime re-affixed and some light edge wear, nearly very fine</i>	£100-140
x98	Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Lieut. Jas. Noding, 4th Bombay N.I.), <i>light contact marks, very fine</i> James Noding was born on 19 March 1829 and baptised on 24 April at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, London. He was the son of John Henry Noding, a Merchant of the Island of Tobago. Educated at Turnham Green and Addiscombe from 4 February 1846, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Bombay Native Infantry in July 1849. Promoted Lieutenant in June 1851, he saw service in Central India with the Satpura Field Force, including the actions at Digrus, 20 December 1857; Mandwar, 21 January 1858 - where his horse was twice wounded - and Bheelwara, 19 February 1858. Then with the Malwa Field Force in pursuit of Tantia Topi, including the action at Rajghur, 15 September 1858. In the latter battle, the heat caused a good many casualties, one officer and two Privates dying of sunstroke. Lieutenant Noding was invalidated from the same cause and, after two years sick leave, retired on 24 June 1861.	£350-400

- x99 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Bombr. Natl. Pilch, Rl. H. Art.**), *good very fine* £140-180
- 100 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**J. Butler, 1st. Bn. 60th. Rifles**), *polished, very fine* £280-320
John Butler was born at Farringdon, Berkshire, and attested for the 90th Regiment on 5 October 1842. He transferred to the 60th Rifles on 1 July 1844 and was present at Mooltan and Goojerat, and witnessed the surrender of the Rajah Shere Singh and Sikh Army. This was followed by the occupation of Attock and Peshawer and the expulsion of the Amir Daub Mohammed beyond the Khyber Pass (Medal and 2 clasps).
 Serving during the Indian Mutiny, Butler was present in siege operations before Delhi and the assault and capture of the City on 4 September - with the final attack on and occupation of the Palace on 20 September 1857. He fought in the actions at Bago Walla and Nugeena, and saw considerable action in 1858. He was twice wounded, firstly a contusion of the left leg from the explosion of gunpowder on 30 May 1857, and secondly a gunshot wound to the left hand at Delhi on 15 September 1857. Butler was discharged on 4 March 1861; sold with copied service record.
- x101 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Hospl. Serjt. W. E. Jones, 1st. Bn. 60th. Rifles**), *cleaned, very fine* £160-200
William Edward Jones died at sea en route to England on 5 April 1860.
- x102 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**1st. Lieut. H. M. Cudell, L,F,B. Bengal Arty.**), *very fine* £350-400
- x103 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Corpl. John Walters, 3rd Bn. Bengal Art.**), *good very fine* £250-300
- 104 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (**Hfnry [sic] Bird 82nd Regt.**), £140-180
 Not entitled to clasp, roll confirms.
- x105 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**W. Lockton, 34th Regt.**), *heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* £180-220
William Lockton was born in 1818 at Grantham, Lincolnshire and enlisted in the Army in December 1841. He was discharged in June 1863.
- 106 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**I, T, Wilbraham. 14th Lgt. Drgns.**), note initials, *good very fine* £280-320
John T. Wilbraham died of morbus cordis (heart failure) at Gwalior Fortress on 7 October 1858.
- x107 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**John Smith 71st Highlanders. Lt. Iy.**), *very fine* £250-300
- 108 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Jas. Abraham, 88th. Regt.**), *very fine and better* £380-420
James Abraham was born in 1826 at Chester, and attested for the 68th Regiment on 31 August 1842. Abraham was imprisoned for 3 days on 4 June 1856, being reduced to Private whilst serving with the 88th Regiment. He was discharged on 16 July 1861, the consequence of impaired vision of both eyes; sold with copied service record.

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109 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (**Henry Grimison, 95th. Regt.**), *very fine and better* £300-400



Provenance:
Spink, 2 September 1987.

[D.C.M.] *War Office* 17 May 1855.

Henry Grimison was born in 1828 at Drumcree, Portadown, Armagh, and attested for the 82nd Regiment on 24 February 1846. He had previously served in the Crimea, being awarded the D.C.M. and twice wounded, severely so at Inkermann. Transferred to the 95th Regiment, he was finally discharged at his own request on 16 July 1867; sold with copied service record and research.

110 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (**Robt. Cleary, 53rd. Regt.**), *nearly very fine and better* £340-380

Provenance:
Spink, June 1986.

Robert Cleary was born in 1829 at Kilfinnan, Limerick, and attested for the 53rd Regiment on 13 March 1847. He sailed for India in November and joined his regiment at Lahore. Moving to Ramnuggar in February 1849, he was present at Goojerat (Medal & clasp).

From 1852-1857 his service was rather erratic, four times gaining good conduct pay and four times having it forfeited. On the final occasion he was tried by Court Martial and imprisoned for 5 months.

Cleary served throughout the Indian Mutiny Campaign and is mentioned in *Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny 1857-59* by William Forbes-Mitchell, firstly prior to the assault on the Begum's Kothee when he 'rushed up to us (the 93rd) with a soda-water bottle full of grog', and secondly for remaining with the 93rd throughout the fighting.

In March 1860, Cleary volunteered and was transferred to the 6th Bengal European Regiment. Promoted to Corporal, he transferred to the 101st Foot and was discharged on 9 June 1868. His medical report suggested demons in his character:

'aggravated by use of intoxicating liquors and by his indulgence in other habits and vices.'

Cleary became a Sergeant in the Municipal Market, Calcutta; sold together with copied service record and extract from *Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny 1857-59*.

- 111 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (**John Winchester, 93rd. Highlanders**), *very fine and better* £400-500
 Provenance:
 Spink, April 1983.
John Winchester was born in 1833 at Elgin, Moray, and enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders on 19 July 1854, seeing active service in the Crimea (Medal & clasp). Arriving in India on 20 September 1857, Winchester returned home in August 1858.
 He was awarded Good Conduct Pay of 1d per day on 19 July 1859, but this was forfeited on 29 October 1859. Winchester bought his discharge for £20 on 15 December 1859, but served on the reserve from 24 January 1863-29 March 1894. This, together with his full time service gave him exactly 21 years of service for a pension; sold with copied service record.
- 112 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi (**Isaac Shakeshaft, 1st. Bn. 8th. Regt.**), *pawnbroker's mark to reverse, extremely fine* £500-600
Isaac Shakeshaft was discharged following the Indian Mutiny.
- x113 **The outstanding Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Bannatyne, 8th (King's Liverpool) Regiment, who in the course of the campaign was twice wounded, thanked in the despatches no less than seven times and commanded the Regiment at the famous capture of the Burn Bastion, 19 September 1857**



- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi (Capt. J. M. Bannatyne, 1st Bn. 8th Regt.), mounted as worn with silver buckle claw, *good very fine* £700-900

John Millar Bannatyne was born on 30 May 1829 at Glasgow, eldest son of Andrew Bannatyne. Commissioned into the 93rd Regiment on 17 December 1847, he had transferred to the 8th Regiment by 1853. Promoted Captain on 22 April 1853, Bannatyne saw extensive service in India from November 1853-January 1858. He was heavily engaged during the Siege of Delhi, participating in the repulse Sorties on 9, 14 and 18 July, being twice wounded having been fighting in the City itself. Appointed to command of the Regiment, he led them for the capture of the Burn Bastion, 19 September. During this furious engagement, Brigadier-General J. Nicholson was mortally wounded, whilst the British forces suffered over 1,100 casualties.

Bannatyne would also command the Infantry of the Column which occupied the Jumna Musjid, 20 September, before being appointed a Brigade Major, serving under Greathead's Column for the actions of Bolundshur, Allyghur and the battle of Agra. Transferred to the 3rd Brigade under Lord Clyde, he served at Dilkoosha, the Relief of Lucknow, Cawnpore and Khudagunj. By the conclusion of the Mutiny, Bannatyne had rightly been thanked in the despatches on 7 separate occasions:

- 15 December 1857 & 22 February 1858 (Colonel Greathead).
- 15 December 1857 (Colonel Cotton).
- 16 & 29 January 1858 (Sir Colin Campbell).
- 16 January 1858 (Governor-General).
- 15 December 1857 (Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces).

Promoted Brevet Major in the Field 19 January 1858, he published *Our Military Forces and Reserves* in 1867. Retired with a pension as Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 December 1870, Bannatyne died on 20 August 1886 at 3 Woolton Mount, Bournemouth; sold with copied service record.

For the Medals awarded to his brothers, please see Lots 89 and 126.

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| x114 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Delhi (Corpl. W. Owen, Bengal Sapr. & Miners), <i>edge bruising, very fine</i> | £350-400 |
| 115 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi (G. G. Andrews, 9th. Lancers), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £600-800 |



Provenance:
Seaby Ltd, March 1981.
Spink, July 1984.

George Gardner Andrews was born in 1819 at Avondale, Lanark, and attested for the 8th Hussars on 11 April 1840. He transferred to the 9th Lancers on 1 April 1842 and was slightly wounded at Lucknow on 17 March 1858. Recovered, he transferred to the 4th Bengal Light Cavalry on 28 February 1859.

He was reduced to Private two years later, no reason given, although his service papers note three entries in the Regimental Defaulter's Book and two trials by court martial. Transferred back to the British Army, he ended his career with the 19th Hussars and was discharged on 20 June 1865 due to poor eyesight. Also entitled to Sutlej and Punjab Medals; sold with copied service record and research.

- 116 The important China 1857-60 Medal awarded to Colonel Commandant W. J. Stuart, Royal Engineers; assigned to the French Brigade during the assault on Canton on 29 December 1857, Stuart directed the scaling ladders and was reportedly the first man to reach the city's walls



China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (Major W. J. Smart [sic.], Royal Engineers), officially impressed naming, *light scratches to obverse, nearly extremely fine*, with related miniature award, this lacking clasp

£500-600

William James Stuart was born at Bunrana, Donegal in April 1831. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 19 December 1849, he spent two years studying at the Royal Engineers Establishment, Chatham. On 26 September 1853 he joined the detachment of Royal Engineers bound for Hong Kong. Hong Kong had been acquired by Britain following victory in the First China War of 1842, the Royal Engineers working tirelessly to build its infrastructure and defences. Stuart advanced to 1st Lieutenant on 17 February 1854. In October 1856, China infringed the Treaty of Nanking (1842) by capturing the cargo ship *Arrow*, which bore a British flag. This was Britain's official *casus belli* for the Second China War of 1857-60, also known as 'The Arrow War'. Unfortunately, troops destined for this theatre were diverted at Singapore in 1857 as news of the Indian Mutiny spread, leaving Hong Kong with a skeleton garrison. The Corps History of the Royal Engineers records:

'The force assembled during the year 1857 at Hong Kong was principally naval, and the only operations feasible were those that could be carried out by that branch of the service. The Royal Engineers at this time at Hong Kong were Colonel Lugard, Captain Mann, and Lieutenants Stuart, Dirom and Trench. Lieutenant Stuart had some time before been placed in command of a body of Volunteer Sappers, raised in Hong Kong, which he had succeeded in training to an extent that rendered them a very valuable auxiliary to our feeble Engineer strength. He, with a few of this company, was attached to the French Brigade, under the command of Admiral de Genouilly, and served with it throughout the operations.'

Stuart took part in the attack on Canton on 28 December 1857. British and French ships bombarded the city from the Canton river, drawing the defenders' fire while the army disembarked. The Royal Engineers worked through the night building roads and jetties to supply the Allied force. The next day, Stuart led the French Brigade's storming party. In his subsequent report of the action, dated 3 January 1858, he recalled:

'I proceeded to make a reconnaissance of the proposed point of attack, from the most advanced French post. As the sappers carried their tools with them, I at once set them to work to clear a passage for the ladders. I found that the stream from the city wall, by being arched over, offered a height of ascent less by three or four feet than the adjoining proportions. I deemed this such a suitable point for escalate that I reported its nature, at once, to the French officers. The two parties assaulted about the same time. The party on the right, with which I entered, pursued the flying Chinese. We advanced together to the "Great North Gate," taking possession on our way of "Little North Gate," "5-storied Pagoda" and "Magazine Hill."

George Cooke, *The Times*' special correspondent in China, mentioned Stuart in his report on the assault:

'Stuart of the Engineers was balancing in air upon a breaking ladder at the north side of the bastion.'

Admiral de Genouilly praised Stuart in his despatch to General Straubenzee, recommending him for the Legion of Honour. Captain G. F. Mann, commanding the Royal Engineers, confirmed in his despatch dated 13 January 1858 that Stuart was:

'the first to escalate the walls as guide to the French attack.'

Following the capture of Canton, Stuart was employed in demolishing a series of forts which posed a risk to the garrison, describing their destruction in minute detail. He returned to England on 29 November 1858, and was posted to the War Office for two years. On 16 October 1861 he took up the appointment of Instructor of Fortification at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, becoming Professor of Fortification by the end of his tenure. On 12 December 1876 he returned to the Orient aboard the troopship *Himalaya*, serving as Commanding Royal Engineer in Hong Kong and China. Returning to England in 1880, he became Commanding Royal Engineer at Weymouth, 3 June 1880; Chatham, 31 December 1881; and Woolwich, 8 July 1885. He was promoted to Major-General on 12 February 1888 and Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers on 9 August 1903.

Stuart married Miss Eleanor Dorkas French in 1859, fathering four sons. He died in July 1914; sold with copied research.

x117	China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued, <i>claw re-affixed, very fine</i>	£140-180
118	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (684 E Coen 1st. Bn. H.Ms. 19th. Regt.), <i>very fine and better</i>	£160-200
x119	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (1906 Pte. J. Able, 3 Bn. Rif. Bde.), <i>pawnbroker's mark after naming, good very fine</i>	£140-180
120	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (57 J. Traynor H.Ms., 1st. Bn. 7th. Regt.), <i>light edge nicks, otherwise very fine</i>	£140-180
121	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (992. W. Mc.Donald. H.Ms. 71st. Regt.), <i>light contact marks and polishing, nearly very fine</i>	£140-180
122	New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863-1866 (768 Chas. Smith, 50th. Qn's Own Rgt.), <i>very fine and better</i>	£350-400
123	New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1863-1866 (996 C. Attwood 70th Regiment.), renamed in capitals, <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
124	India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Bhootan, North West Frontier (Sepoy Bheemea Khultree 66th. Goorkha Regt.), <i>light contact marks, very fine</i>	£200-250
x125	Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Pte. R. Harbour 9th. Bn.), impressed naming, <i>good very fine</i>	£280-320

- x126 Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (**Ens: N. Bannatyne, 30: Regt.**), impressed naming, *nearly extremely fine* £300-400
- Neil Bannatyne** was born on 22 December 1843 at Glasgow, the youngest son of Andrew Bannatyne. Commissioned Ensign in the 30th (Cambridge) Regiment on 8 March 1864, he served with the Regiment in Canada from 27 July 1864-31 March 1869 - one of 16 Officers to earn the Medal & clasp. Promoted Lieutenant on 21 August 1866, Captain on 1 April 1875, Major on 20 September 1881, he retired Lieutenant-Colonel on 17 April. Bannatyne received his Medal at Barvas, Stornaway, Scotland and published *History of the Thirtieth Regiment; now the First Battalion East Lancashire Regiment 1689-1881* in 1923; sold with copied research.
- For the Medals awarded to his brothers, please see Lots 89 and 113.
- x127 Abyssinia 1867 (**W. Ross Engr. H.M.S. Nymphe**), *good very fine* £250-300
- William Ross** born on 30 December 1835 and was appointed Engineer in the Royal Navy on 15 October 1855, departing the service in May 1875.
- 128 Abyssinia 1867 (**1399 A. Sorahan, 3rd Dragn. Gds.**), *re-affixed suspension, polished, edge bruising, good fine* £120-160
- Andrew Sorahan** was born in Co. Meath, Ireland and enlisted in the 3rd Dragoon Guards in March 1856, direct from the Royal Meath Militia, aged 18 years. In his subsequent career of 21 years with the Colours, he served in the East Indies and was present in the Abyssinia operations of 1867-68 (Medal). He was discharged at Dublin in April 1877; sold with copied service record.
- 129 Abyssinia 1867 (**1308 Pte. C. Sharp, 4th Foot**), a late issue with officially impressed naming to rim, *detached from suspension, very fine* £60-80
- 130 Abyssinia 1867 (**515 Gunr. P. Pendergrast 21st. Brigde. R.A.**), *edge bruising and minor contact marks, otherwise very fine* £160-200
- 131 Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (**D. Kennedy, Stoker. H.M.S. Amethyst. 73-74**), *very fine* £180-220
- 132 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**2043, Pte. J. Hill, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**), *very fine and better* £240-280
- x133 Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (**1835 Pte. T. Thyer, 2 Bn. Rifle Bde. 1873-4**), *suspension re-affixed, very fine* £200-250
- 134 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Jowaki 1877-8 (**2609 Pte. Chas. Norris. 4 Bn. Rifle Bde.**), *very fine and better* £160-200
- x135 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**2388 Pte. H. Nugent. 2/15th. Foot.**), *edge bruise, good very fine* £60-80
- 136 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**458. Pte. Jas. Cullen. 63rd. Regt.**), *edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £60-80
- 137 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Surgn Maj: J. F. Brodie. 1/1st. Bde. R.A.**), *very fine and better* £160-200
- James Fitzgerald Brodie** was born on 6 February 1854 at Limerick. He was appointed Surgeon on 5 August 1877, and was one of fifteen surgeons with 156 Brigade during the Second Afghan War of 1878-80. In 1890 he was appointed in Command of the Station Hospital, Madras, and was later promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 5 August 1897. His premature death at Maidstone in February 1902 led to financial hardship for his family - an appeal for financial assistance in the *British Medical Journal* on behalf of his widow and children had raised £73. 8s by 18 October 1902; sold with copied research.
- 138 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Peiwar Kotal (**398. Pte. J. Richards. 2/8th. Regt.**), *very fine and better* £100-140
- 139 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kabul (**1699. Corpl. W. J. Floud. 9th. Lancers.**), *very fine* £100-140
- x140 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (**60/1296. Pte. J. Millen. 2/60th. Foot.**), *polished, nearly very fine* £120-150
- James Millen** served with 'G' Company, 2/60th Foot.

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| 141 | Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Charasia, Kabul (6768. Corpl. W. Gauntlett. G/3rd. R.A.), <i>good fine to nearly very fine</i> | £180-220 |
| 142 | Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Ali Musjid, Kabul, Kandahar (Sepoy Nurbeer Singh 4th. Goorkha Regt.), <i>nearly very fine</i> | £200-250 |
| 143 | South Africa 1879-80, no clasp (S. Bickley. Dom: 3rd. Cl: H.M.S. "Himalaya".), <i>officially re-engraved naming, good very fine</i>
229 Medals to H.M.S. <i>Himalaya</i> , just 3 to this rating; sold with copied roll extract. | £350-400 |
| 144 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (554. Pte. W. Burrows. 1-24th. Foot.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>
Provenance:
Spink, May 1985. | £600-800 |



William Burrows was born in 1838 at Windsor, Berkshire, and enlisted for the 24th Foot on 13 October 1860. He served in Malta, Gibraltar and South Africa and was discharged at Colchester in 1881; sold with copied service record.

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| 145 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (157. Pte. J. Kelly. 1/13th. Foot.), <i>edge bruise and light scratching to cheek, otherwise very fine</i> | £500-600 |
| 146 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (Sgt. Maj. Stoneham. Pulliens Rangers.), <i>dark toned, light edge nicks, very fine</i>
96 Medals to unit (57 returned), this a unique rank.

Roll states the recipient is entitled to the '1877-8' clasp, although this Medal appears entirely as issued. That being the case, Stoneham and Private H. J. Skinner were the only two members of Pulliens Horse issued with the '1878-9' clasp; sold with copied roll extract. | £500-600 |
| x147 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2220, Pte. J. Connor, 1st Dn. Gds.), <i>the suspension somewhat slack, very fine</i> | £500-600 |



x148 South Africa 1878-80, 1 clasp, 1879 (1677 Pte. H. Parkinson. 1-24th Foot.), *edge bruise, nearly very fine* £500-600



- 149 Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal 1880-97, 1 clasp, Transkei (Pte. R. Ketel. Kaffarian Rifs.), *good very fine* £250-300
 1 of 4 'Transkei' clasps issued to unit.
- 150 Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (13 Pte. W. Ward. C. Pce.), *good very fine* £200-240
- 151 Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechaunaland (Lt. F. C. Johnson. Transkei N. Con.), *good very fine and scarce* £350-400
- x152 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (E. Hart, Qr. Mr. H.M.S. "Superb"), *pitting from Star, nearly very fine* £70-90
- 153 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (10141 Gunr. W. Chapman. 1/2 Bdr. R.A.), *heavy pitting, good fine* £80-120

- 154 The poignant and unique Egypt Medal awarded to Captain of the Mast and Petty Officer E. Curnow, mortally wounded while manning the starboard Gardner gun aboard S.S. *Safiah* when in action off Wad Habeshi on the River Nile, 3 February 1885



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Tel-el-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (E. Curnow. A.B. H.M.S. "Monarch"), *minor scratch in reverse field, extremely fine*

£2,800-3,200

The only Medal with these four clasps to a casualty of the Royal Navy.

Edwin Curnow was born on 4 May 1859, entering the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class at the age of 15. His exemplary character earned him Good Conduct badges, and he rose to Able Seaman on 4 May 1877. He served aboard H.M.S. *Monarch* during the 1882 campaign in Egypt, when Britain suppressed a nationalist rising led by Ahmed 'Urabi and upheld the rule of Khedive Tefwick Pasha, using him as a puppet to legitimise a British takeover. Curnow took part in the bombardment of Alexandria (clasp) on 11-13 July 1883, when for over ten hours Admiral Seymour's British fleet pulverised nationalist strongholds in the city. This preceded a full-scale British invasion in August, led by General Garnet Wolseley. Wolseley's force raced towards the Suez Canal to prevent its capture by the nationalists. This force included a Naval Gatling Gun team drawn from *Monarch's* crew. Curnow fought with this team at Tel-El-Kebir (clasp) on 13 September, contributing to the decisive British victory.

To Gordon's Relief

Promoted to Petty Officer 2nd Class on 10 July 1883, Curnow was stationed at Korti in northern Sudan when Mahdist forces surrounded Khartoum in April 1884. Since General Gordon had remained in Khartoum against the wishes of the British government, Gladstone's administration was reluctant to inflame tensions by attempting his rescue. It was not until 30 December that the Gordon Relief Expedition set out. Curnow was appointed Captain of the Mast with the Naval contingent assigned to Sir Herbert Stewart's 'Desert Column', which crossed the Bayuda Desert and engaged the Mahdists at Abu Klea (clasp) on 17 January 1885. Faced with overwhelming numbers, the British troops formed into a single square. A Gardner gun, a hand-cranked early machine gun, guarded the square's rear left corner and was manned by the Bluejackets, with Lord Charles Beresford, Royal Navy in command. As Dervishes swarmed around the square, Beresford saw an opportunity to enfilade them. He ordered the Gardner gun to be run out some fifty yards from the protection of the square.

Unfortunately, while the gun had worked perfectly during trials in England, on this occasion loose sand got into its mechanism and it jammed after firing seventy rounds. The Dervishes seized their chance. Two officers and six men of the Naval contingent were hacked to death, eleven other Bluejackets receiving spear wounds. The Naval contingent, just forty men strong, was now totally isolated. The celebrated Colonel Frederick Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards, tried to support them with his Camel Corps but he received a spear through the neck, dying shortly afterwards. After savage fighting, the remaining Bluejackets (including Curnow) reached the safety of the square.

Sir Herbert Stewart was mortally wounded at Abu Klea, so command of the Desert Column fell to an inexperienced staff officer, Sir Charles Wilson. Reaching the Nile, the force made contact with four small steamers which had escaped from Khartoum, the *Bordein*, *Tull-Howeija*, *Safiab* and *Tefikea*. It was decided to send two back to the besieged city, taking Sir Charles with them as diplomatic envoy. The *Bordein* and *Tull-Howeija* duly left for Khartoum with Sir Charles, together with an escort of twenty men of the Royal Sussex Regiment. The remainder of the Desert Column encamped in a fortified position at Gubat, some 30 miles downstream, on 31 January. The next day, dramatic news reached Gubat with the arrival of Lieutenant Stuart Montagu-Wortley, in a small native boat, from Wilson's party. He announced that Khartoum had fallen on 26 January and that Gordon had been murdered. On nearing Khartoum the *Bordein* and *Tull-Howeija* had come under heavy fire, both vessels foundering in the Shabluka Cataract. The crews had managed to save themselves, scrambling ashore and taking up a defensive position on a small island called Mernat.

Steeling themselves for an epic rescue, Beresford's Bluejackets at once boarded S.S. *Safiab*. On 1 February she began the voyage upstream, as currents reduced her average speed to just 2.5 miles per hour. This defenceless wooden hulk was patently unsuited to the task, Beresford recalling that 'bullets went through her as through paper, and a shell would pierce her wooden jacket' (Beresford 1914, 296). A Gardner gun was set up on her starboard side, and this was to be Curnow's weapon in the forthcoming struggle. To reach Wilson's force, *Safiab* had to crawl past the powerful Mahdist garrison at Wad Habeshi. In his memoirs, Beresford described the action:

'Wad Habeshi was a strong earthwork, with four embrasures, mounting four guns, and manned, according to Stuart-Wortley's report, by 5,000 riflemen. The only practicable channel ran within 80 yards of the fort. We could only crawl past the battery, and as we were defenceless against gun-fire, our only chance was to maintain so overwhelming a fire upon the embrasures as to demoralise the guns' crews. It was an extreme instance of the principle that the best defence resides in gun-fire rather than in armour; for we had no effective armour.'



'Running the Gauntlet' - Curnow receives his mortal wounds

Accordingly, the starboard Gardner and the two brass guns, the 20 soldiers and 14 Bluejackets, poured a steady and accurate fire into the fort, disregarding the parties of riflemen who were shooting at us from the bank. There were some 600 or 800 of these, and one gun opened fire from the side embrasure of the fort. Poor von Koughnet was shot in the leg, and Second-Class Petty Officer Edwin Curnow, number two of the crew of the starboard Gardner, fell mortally wounded, and died that evening.'

Safiah's boiler was shot through during the firefight, and she was forced to anchor in a storm of bullets and shells while Chief Engineer Henry Benbow made repairs. Curnow's bravery in manning the Gardner gun under such conditions can well be imagined. In the painting 'Running the Gauntlet', owned by the Marquess of Waterford, he can be seen falling mortally wounded next to the Gardner gun.

Curnow's sacrifice was not in vain. Despite heavy losses, *Safiah* continued on her perilous journey, the crew working frantically to repair her damaged hull under relentless Mahdist fire. Reaching Mernat Island, she rescued Sir Charles Wilson and the crewmen, a miraculous feat which left the Dervishes stunned. One of the Mahdi's prisoners, Father Orhwalder, wrote that after Beresford's victory at Wad Habeshi the Dervishes 'would dread meeting the English on the river.' For his services Beresford was made a Companion of the Bath. Curnow's death was reported in *The London Gazette* of 28 April 1855, while his service papers confirmed him as 'Discharged Dead, Killed in Action'; sold with copied service papers, clasp confirmation (ADM 171/41 and ADM 171/43) and research.

Recommended reading:

Beresford, Lord C., *Memoirs of Lord Charles Beresford* (London, 1914).

Crook, M. J., 'The Royal Navy in Egypt and the Sudan, 1882-1888,' *Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society*, Spring 1974, p. 20 f.

155 Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb-Tamaai (1156, Pte. R. Burnett, 1/York & Lanc: R.), *good very fine*

£600-800



Robert Burnett was killed in action at Tamaai on 13 March 1884. The 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment formed part of the 2nd Brigade of Lieutenant-General Graham's army. The Brigade, whilst advancing in a square at Tamaai were suddenly attacked by the forces of Osman Digna. The rush of the attack was so great that the square was broken. On the right front face of the square, some 30 or 40 men of the York and Lancaster Regiment made a desperate and determined stand before having to give way, losing sixteen men, including Private Burnett. At length, order was restored, and the square reformed. By the end of the day the regiment had suffered one officer and 31 men killed and two officers and 22 men wounded. British casualties for the day totalled 217 officers and men killed and wounded.

156	Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1108. Pte. G. Rossiter. 1/Rl. Suss: R.), <i>small edge bruise, nearly very fine and better</i>	£500-700
157	Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbeka (999, Sergt. C. Orton, 1/Rl. Highrs.), <i>very fine</i>	£180-220
158	North West Canada 1885, no clasp (Pte. T. Johnston. 7 Fusiliers.), impressed naming, <i>good very fine</i>	£200-240
159	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-87 (6183 Pte. A. Arnold 1st. Bn. Rif. Brig), <i>claw a little loose, very fine</i>	£140-180
160	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-89 (1185 Pte. E. J. Paine 1st. Bn. Hamps. R.), <i>very fine</i>	£160-180
161	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (545— May 2d. Bn. R. Ir. R.), <i>wear to naming and light contact marks throughout, good fine</i>	£60-80
162	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (1332 Pte. A. Meakin 1st. Bn. D.C.L.Infy.), <i>light edge bruising, good very fine</i>	£180-220
163	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (1998 Pte. W. Thompson 2nd Bn. Sea Highrs.), <i>minor edge bruise, otherwise very fine and better</i>	£160-200
x164	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891, bronze issue (Sweeper Chitah 1st. Bn. K. R. Rif. C.), <i>lightly polished, very fine</i>	£60-80
x165	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (5548 Pte. W. Williamson 1st. Bn. K. R. Rif. C.), <i>very fine</i> William Williamson served with the 4th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, before transferring to the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. On 6 January 1896, he appeared before a Medical Board at Jullundur. The board found: 'While out shooting on the 9th March last, his gun burst at the time of firing at a bird, and the whole of the left thumb was blown away. The wound united without any complications and he was discharged from hospital after 52 days treatment.'	£120-150
166	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (2330 Pte. C. J. Wilman 2d. Bn. Manch. R.), <i>contact marks and wear to rank and initials, good fine</i>	£120-160
167	India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (2228 Sepoy Murtza 3d. Sikh Infy.), <i>very fine</i>	£140-180
x168	India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, N.E. Frontier 1891, Burma 1889-92 (3432 Pte. J. Adlam 4th. Bn. K. R. Rif. C.), pawnbroker's mark to obverse, second clasp loose, <i>light edge bruising, very fine</i>	£120-140
x169	India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, N.E. Frontier 1891, Lushai 1889-92 (3105 Pte. T. M. Endean 4th. Bn. K. R. Rif. C.), <i>cleaned, very fine</i> Thomas M. Endean served with the East Surrey Regiment before joining the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He died at the Army Veterinary Corps Depot, Woolwich on 2 June 1916, under the alias Private T. M. Dawes.	£120-140
170	British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Troopr. H. W. Rowbotham. S.F.F.), <i>good very fine</i>	£380-420
171	British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (3588 Pte. Edwin Ash 2. W. Rid. Regt.), <i>very fine</i>	£280-320
x172	Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4693. Pte: A. King. 2/R. Bde:), <i>good very fine</i>	£220-260
173	Queen's Sudan 1896-98, naming erased, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£30-40



- 174 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (Ed. Hocking, A.B. H.M.S. "Melita".) engraved naming, *good very fine* £240-280
 139 no-clasp Medals issued to *Melita* for service in Sudan 30 March and 23 September, 1896. No entitlement to the Queen's Sudan Medal.
Edward Hocking was born at Maker upon the Rame Peninsular, Cornwall in April 1865. A fisherman by trade, he enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1880. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. in May 1893, he was discharged in November 1907; sold with copied extracts relating to the Dongola Expedition and service records.
- 175 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, naming erased, clasp loose upon riband, *very fine* £40-60
- 176 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4247 Pte. J. Christie 1st. Sea: Highrs.), engraved naming, *minor edge nicks, very fine* £250-300
- 177 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (J. Gregory, Ord. H.M.S. Forte.), *good very fine* £180-220



- x178 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (301 L. Cpl. Balarbebe, G. C. Constby:), *good very fine* £240-280
- 179 East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (1856 Pte. Nihal Singh. 1st Baluch: L.I.), *light contact marks, very fine* £300-400

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'Harry St. George Galt was a fine specimen of Anglo-Saxon manhood; a plucky young fellow, a good shot, a good friend, what would be called a good all-round sport; and had a widowed mother and sister dependent on him. He was more than usually popular with the natives among whom he lived. Yet on the above date [19 May 1905], as he sat in front of his grass hut, a young native, named Lutakara, came up and, without warning, stabbed him, running a spear into his lungs, near his heart. He was alone at the time and, according to the report of his own native servants, ran to the cook's hut and, gasping out that he had been attacked, fell to the ground, the blood gushing from his mouth and the wound. He died in a few minutes, far from his own kind, in an African forest with only African savages about him ...'

Some African Highways, by Caroline Kirkland, refers.

An emotive East and Central Africa Medal awarded to Harry St. George Galt, Acting Sub-Commissioner for the Western Province of Uganda, who was speared to death by an Ankole native at Ibanda on 19 May 1905



East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (Mr. H. S. Galt), *good very fine*

£800-1,000

Harry St. George Galt first entered Uganda's Protectorate Service as a 3rd Class Assistant Collector in the Political Department in December 1897 and quickly witnessed active service in the operations of 1897-98; as per a War Office letter dated 26 January 1901, his East and Central Africa Medal & clasp was delivered to the Foreign Office.

In July 1899, Galt was appointed a Collector at Mbarara Station on an annual salary of £400 but not all was plain sailing. In September 1900, he was the subject of an official complaint lodged by Captain Hornby, D.S.O., Uganda Rifles. Whilst employed as Acting Collector at Nandi, Galt had offended the former by use of disparaging language, or certainly according to a report submitted by H.M. Acting Deputy Commissioner at Entebbe:

'I regret, however, to see that from Captain Hornby's letter that he complains of Mr. Galt having made disparaging remarks, at an official discussion, and before a third person, about one of his senior officers, and also about a branch of the service to which he has the honour to belong. I am calling upon Mr. Galt to withdraw whatever remarks he may have made, and tender an apology.'

Whether such an apology was forthcoming remains unknown, but Galt appears to have returned to the U.K. on sick leave shortly thereafter.

The events of his subsequent murder by an Ankole native at Ibanda on 19 May 1905 have been described above; he was at this juncture an Assistant Secretary to the Uganda Administration but acting as a Sub-Commissioner for the Western Province of the Protectorate.

The complex nature of case is the subject of an extended - fascinating - article in the *Uganda Journal* by H. F. Morris (March, 1960), but by way of conclusion, the following excerpt from Vincent Harlow's *History of East Africa* neatly summarises the outcome of the investigation:



‘In two successive investigations, George Wilson pinned the blame on a conspiracy of Nyankole chiefs against the British, and upon his recommendation the Ankole Agreement was suspended, heavy fines in cattle were imposed on the Mugabe, the Nganzi, and the senior chiefs, and the three counties around the scene of the crime had their tax hut doubled. But it proved to be a completely isolated incident and, thanks to the appeals of some British officers in the region, the punishment meted out, though resented, was not nearly as arbitrary and promiscuous as the Nyankole had first feared. Clearly one of the keys to the British in having their authority lay in their care not to provoke their subjects into violent opposition.’

Postscript

In *Some African Highways*, Caroline Kirkland states:

‘As a parting gift my brother-in-law gave me the kiboko, or rhinoceros hide whip, which Mr. Galt always carried with him through African solitudes, swamps and jungles, which was hanging on his wrist when he was murdered, and which now hangs in my room. I never knew Mr. Galt but the sight of the rude leathern thong often brings up, not only the vision of a brave young Englishman, the only son of a widow, but of the plucky fellows who are out there in those wildernesses working out the destiny of the Dark Continent.’

Galt’s sister, Miss L. Galt, was awarded a gratuity of £225 in September 1905; sold with an extensive file of copied research.



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'We had landed near one of the towns and, having cleared it out, had, as usual, fired it. Most of our men were scattered about in small parties, foraging for loot. Dr. A. F. M. Berkeley, District Surgeon, who had gone far up on one side of the place, found himself on a path leading directly into the bush. With him were three Frontiers and two or three West India soldiers.

Suddenly, forth from the underwood, leapt a naked warrior, brandishing a long sword. The Doctor had only just time to present his revolver at the man, and pulled the trigger when - the pistol missed fire! He instantly flung his weapon in the other's face and turned to run for dear life. Ill-luck and the Mendi both pursued him. He slipped and fell on his knees, and his huge antagonist, only momentarily stopped by a shot from Captain Stewart of the West India Regiment - who had been a spectator of the scene - had already shortened his sword-arm in order to decapitate his victim. In another moment Dr. Berkeley would have certainly been killed, when Lance-Corporal Brimah Windai, a Frontier, by a well-aimed shot dropped the fellow in the very nick of time ...'

High drama at the village of Kissy, May 1898; *Our West African Empire*, refers.

A notable East and West Africa Medal awarded to District Surgeon A. F. M. Berkeley, Colonial Medical Service, who saw much action in the Sierra Leone operations of 1898-99

His close shave with a huge, naked Mendi warrior aside, the Doctor survived all manner of hardship during several months of campaigning: in his published account of his experiences, he documents - among other fascinating facts - the damage caused his charges from 'small pieces of iron slugs of great penetrative power'



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Dis: Surgeon A. F. M. Berkeley), *good very fine*

£800-1,000

Augustus Frederick Millard Berkeley, who is believed to be a scion of the Earls of Berkeley, was born on 23 April 1868. Qualifying in medicine at Edinburgh University - he was appointed a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1893 - he joined the Colonial Medical Service.

A tour of duty in the West Indies ensued, as an Acting Junior Resident Surgeon at Barbados General Hospital in 1893-95, and as Government Medical Officer of St. John's Parish in Grenada in 1895-97.

Fighting Surgeon

In May 1897, Berkeley was appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon in Sierra Leone in West Africa, in which capacity he quickly found active employment on attachment to the West India Regiment in March 1898.



As per Colonial Office records (T.N.A. *WO 100/92*), he ‘accompanied the column of troops from Port Lokko to Karene; also in medical charge of the Imperial troops in Sherbro and Bandajuma Districts.’

To which facts may be added his stint as an Acting District Commissioner at Bandajuma in July-November 1898, when Captain Carr was called away.

In his despatch dated at Bunthe on 8 May 1898, Colonel Woodgate, C.B., Commanding Troops, Sierra Leone, pays homage to Berkeley’s hair-raising encounter at Kissy:

‘Dr. Berkeley had a narrow escape here in a hand to hand encounter, owing to his revolver missing fire three times in succession.’

Yet it is apparent from his own published account of his experiences that Berkeley was often in danger, regularly moving forward - as he did - with his men. By way of introduction to his account, he states that in the early operation he ‘treated about one hundred cases of casualties among officers and men both of the Imperial and Colonial troops’. He continues:

‘Those I treated had received wounds in the course of military operations, and there were one or two cases of fever. They were nearly all small wounds caused by small pieces of [iron] slugs of great penetrative power. There were about twenty fatal cases.’

Similar wounds were inflicted in the Sherbro expedition, in which he treated ‘about fifty casualties, chiefly among the Frontier Police; the wounds were caused by smaller pieces of iron than in the Karene District. In one case there were several small pieces. There were about fifteen fatal cases.’

Of Mendi tactics, Berkeley wrote:

‘The war boys in Mendi country came into the open. I never saw a war boy in the open in the whole of the Timini expedition. The bush is much the same in both countries. In the Mendi country they used to fire a few shots from the bush and try to protect themselves with pieces of galvanised iron. They used to run away if a shot was fired at them. Going up river they fired about six cannon at us. The wounds were inflicted from the big cannon; there were only a few from the bush firing. In the march to Panguma four men were mortally wounded ...’

At the capture of Mafwe on 20 May 1898 - carried by a charge led by Major Morgan - Berkeley came forward to treat two casualties.

Investigative Surgeon

‘After the fighting was over,’ continues Berkeley, ‘many charges were brought against the people with regard to the murders of Sierra Leonians and missionaries. Many of these cases I investigated myself without any charge being preferred. One Chief in particular, Thomas Bongo, sent me information that he had gathered. I used to find out a town in which people had been murdered, and go to the Chief and ask him to give some account.

Very often the Chief would find the boys who committed the murders, and they would say who had given them orders to do it. The person who gave the order was proceeded against. Nearly all of those sentenced at Bandajuma were people who had given such orders. The convictions took place on the evidence of eyewitnesses.’

Conversely, states Berkeley:

‘As regards the people of the district and the police, there is a certain amount of ill-feeling on both sides. Complaints were made, chiefly of police plundering while on duty. The complaints were made at the time. The people had no reluctance in making their complaints. The cases I investigated were generally well founded; every one that came to my notice was. The police who were accused mostly pleaded guilty, and offered no extenuation. They seemed to take it as a matter of course, that they had the right to do so. The accused policemen were nearly all Timinis.’

Dr. Berkeley died on 7 March 1952; sold with a file of copied research, including many related despatches, and a copy of *Mary Cole, Countess of Berkeley*, by Hope Costley-White.

182	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3412 Pte. J. Poulter 2d. Bn. K.O. Sco. Bord), <i>minor edge nick, very fine</i>	£70-90
183	India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (13543 Gunr. L. Llewellyn No. 1 Mtn. By R.A.), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
x184	India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (83456 Corpl. Grant 51st F. B. R.A.), <i>officially re-engraved naming, very fine</i>	£60-80
185	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (2453 3d Cl. Hospl. Asst. Nidham Sigh, 28th Pjb. Infy.), <i>very fine</i>	£100-120
186	India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (9 Lascar Rahmat Ullah 45th. Ratray Sikhs), <i>clasp damaged, suspension loose, good fine</i>	£40-60
187	India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897 (4389. Pte. A. Sullivan. 2d. Bn. Ryl. Ir: Regt.), <i>very fine</i>	£100-140
188	India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4698 Pte. R. Robson. 2d. Bn. K.O. Sco: Bord:), <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
189	India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3245 Pte. W. O'Brien 2d. Bn. York. Regt.), <i>good very fine</i>	£100-140
190	India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4791 Pte. J. Forkin 1st. Bn. Dorset Regt.), <i>number, rank and name officially re-engraved, very fine</i>	£60-80

- 191 India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (**262 Havdr Gubaan 38th. Bl Infy.**), *nearly very fine* £70-90
- 192 India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1901-02, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (**204 Sepoy Louchhmon 38th Bl. Infy.**), unofficial rivets, *some edge wear, very fine* £120-140
- x193 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**W. Logan, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. Endymion.**), *light edge bruising, very fine* £200-250
- x194 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**53 Lce. Naik Gouhar Ali. S. & T. Corps.**), *clasp a tailor's copy, very fine* £60-80
- 195 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6052 Pvt. R. Baker. 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards**), renamed, *nearly very fine* £20-30
- x196 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4093 Pte. D. Parker, Glouc: Regt.**), *light edge knocks, good very fine* £160-200
Half of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment served at the Defence of Ladysmith. Confirmed as a single clasp Medal upon roll, copy included.
- 197 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**5250 Pte. H. Spiels, L'Pool: Regt.**), *good very fine* £50-70
- 198 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**8711 Pte. G. Parker. R.A.M.C.**), *good very fine* £30-50
- 199 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**4596 Pte. P. Dutton, Lanc: Fus.**), *clasps detached from suspender, nearly very fine* £20-30
Peter Dutton was born in 1881 at Bourdsley, Cheshire, and attested for the 6th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 10 August 1898. Following service in South Africa, Dutton transferred to the Royal Field Artillery on 16 September 1902 and was discharged on 16 September 1905. Placed on the Reserve, he was convicted of drunkenness on 15 November 1912 at Manchester and spent 7 days in H.M.P. Manchester; sold with copied service record and Police particulars.
- 200 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**3146 C. Locker, North Staff: Regt.**), *toned, extremely fine* £120-160
Sold with a portrait in uniform taken from a contemporary publication and contained in a leather and gilt-cased frame. The recipient died of disease at Cape Town on 7 June 1900.
- x201 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (**2729 Pte. G. Trueman, Rifle Brigade.**), *extremely fine* £400-500
George Trueman was born at Battersea and was a labourer upon his enlistment in May 1893. He was killed in action with the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade at Riet Vlei on Christmas Eve, 24 December 1900. Riet Vlei was a farm 20km south of Balfour and Trueman was killed with two others wounded when a sweep by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. W. Colville's column was opposed by Boers. He is commemorated upon the Standerton British Memorial; sold with copied roll confirmation and research.
- x202 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**5010 Pte. J. J. Newton, K.R.R.C.**), *minor edge nicks, otherwise very fine* £60-80
- x203 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**2105 Pte. C. Fallon, W. Yorkshire Regt.**), *extremely fine* £350-400
C. Fallon was killed in action with the 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment during the capture of Railway Hill, Natal, 27 February 1900. That day the Battalion was temporarily attached to the Lancashire Brigade, under the command of their own former Colonel, F. W. Kitchener. The capture of Railway Hill will always be one of the proudest of the Regiment's feats and is recounted in *The War in South Africa*:
'Kitchener gave the word. In a great wave of khaki they surged up the steep hill-side, the guns keeping up their fire in front of them to the last and swept onto the summit...As the West Yorks, now joined by some of the South Lancashires, pushed across the summit they were met with a heavy fire from the far side. But they were not to be stopped and swept right over the top, capturing a maxim and several prisoners.'

It should be remembered that the task was designed for two Battalions, that by an accident it was left to Fallon's Battalion alone, and they did it. For Private Fallon, Sergeant Poplar and Private Freele it would cost them their lives.

In the same action Captain Conwyn Mansell-Jones earned the Victoria Cross for 'his self-sacrificing devotion to duty at a critical moment' in the action. Seven officers and nine N.C.O's and men were mentioned for exceptional gallantry, four of the latter being recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal; sold with copied roll and research.

- 204 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (5735 Pte. S. Moore, R. Lanc: Regt.), *very fine* £100-140
- Samuel Moore** was born in 1879 at Manchester and attested for the King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) on 29 June 1898. Serving with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from 2 December 1899, he was wounded near Ladysmith on 22-23 February 1900 and later died of his wounds at Mooi River on 27 February 1900; sold with copied service record.
- 205 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (2931 Pte. W. Salmon. S. Lanc: Regt.), *very fine and better* £80-120
- W. Salmon** was wounded at Colenso Koppies on 21 February 1900 whilst serving with the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment and was invalided home.
- x206 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (2325 Bglr: F. Waterhouse, K.R.R.C.), *light edge bruising, otherwise good very fine* £80-100



- 207 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, together with a block of 5 clasps, Wittebergen, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Jemadar Mahboob Singh. 6th Bngl: Cvlry:), *suspension re-fitted, very fine and rare* £500-700
- Mahboob/Mahbub Singh** entered the service in September 1887 and was commissioned Jemadar on 24 October 1900 during the Boer War. In regard to his service the *Regimental History* states:

‘ Lt. A. G. Maxwell was Aide to Field Marshal Lord Roberts and received a Brevet Majority and five clasps to his Medal...Dfr. Mahbub Singh and Dfr. Desa Singh were Orderlies to the Field Marshal, the former was promoted Jemadar and received four clasps.’

Singh is confirmed as having received the latter four clasps listed above and was promoted Ressaïdar on 1 February 1908. He also held a Musketry Certificate and a Native Officers Certificate in Transport Duties.

- x208 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**1675 Pte. J. Williams, K.R.R.C.**), *very fine* £60-80
John Williams was born at Newington, London, in 1864. He attested as a Private on 29 January 1884 and was posted to Burma and India, before seeing service in South Africa from 24 March 1900 to 1 April 1901. He was discharged at the Rifle Depot, Gosport, on completion of engagement.
- x209 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7330 L. Corpl. J. M. McKenzie, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *very fine* £70-90
- x210 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (**7356 Tpr. J. A. Sinclair, N.Z.M.R. 9th Cont.**), *clasps tailor’s copies, lacquered, good very fine* £50-70
- 211 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal (**1180 Tpr: J. L. Williams. B.S.A. Police**), officially re-impressed naming, *very fine* £60-80
- 212 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**367 Serjt: W. Beeson. E. Lanc: Regt.**), *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £100-140
W. Beeson died of disease at Johannesburg, on 9 September 1900.
- x213 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast (**4054. Pte. C. Williams. 6/Drgn: Gds.**), *edge nick, nearly extremely fine* £120-150
C. Williams died of disease at Germiston on 17 January 1901 and is buried at the Elandsfontein (Primrose Cemetery, Transvaal) besides being commemorated upon The Carabiniers Memorial, Chelsea, London; sold with a 6th Dragoons cap Badge and copied research.
- 214 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**1317 Pte. S. Jarvis, 1: Yk: & Lanc: Regt.**), *good very fine* £70-90
- 215 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (**4262 Pte. F. Evans, 2nd Hampshire Regt.**), *very fine* £60-80
- 216 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen, Belfast (**3717 Pte. M. Cummins, 1st. Rl. Irish Regt.**), *good very fine* £60-80
Michael Cummins was born in 1869 at Callau, Kilkenny, and attested for the 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment on 12 November 1890. During service in India (Medal with 2 clasps), he was imprisoned for 14 days and fined 10/ on 29 June 1898. He returned to duty and was posted to South Africa on 16 December 1899, being discharged on 11 November 1902; sold with copied service record.
- 217 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**3981 Cpl. A. Dyer, 1st. L.N. Lanc: Regt.**), *nearly extremely fine* £80-100
- 218 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (**4261 Pte. J. Lawley, Manchester Regt.**), *minor edge nick, otherwise very fine* £60-80
- 219 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**5053 Pte. C. Unsworth, Lanc: Fus:**), *light contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-200
Charles Unsworth was born in 1876 at Blackley, Manchester and attested for the Lancashire Fusiliers on 23 November 1894. He was posted as Missing in Action at Spion Kop on 24 January 1900 whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion. Having been taken prisoner, he was later released; sold with copied service record.

- 220 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**3994. Pte. J. Cottam. 14/Hrs.**), *very fine* £70-90
- J. Cottam received a slight wound at Grootfontein on 24 April 1900. On this occasion the 8th and 14th Hussars were ordered to occupy a high ridge to their front - they galloped forward and dismounted, reaching the top just before the Boers. A fire-fight ensued during which 'A' Squadron were pinned down so that they had to keep their faces flat on the ground. The Squadron C.O., Captain Denny, was killed outright, together with two other men. The action subsequently delayed the cavalry so that it was unable to cut off the retreat from Wepener. The infantry captured De Wetsdorp but the Boers were reinforced by Louis Botha and withdrew to the mountains around Thabanchu. It was here that the 14th Brigade narrowly avoided being surrounded, only managing to escape due to the rearguard actions of the 14th Hussars.
- 221 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**5541 Pte. R. Kendall, Yorkshire Regt.**), *very fine* £60-80
- x222 *'Mr James Bolitho, of St. Just, has lost his life while fighting for his country, at Kimberley. Jim, as he was often called, was as fine built a man as ever left St. Just.'*
- The Cornishman*, 6 February 1902, refers

A poignant Boer War casualty's medal awarded to Tropper J. Bolitho, Kimberley Light Horse, the only Cornishman to lose his life with the unit during the conflict



- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Defence of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (770 Tpr: J. Bolitho. Kimberley Lt. Horse), *claw a little loose, official correction to number, otherwise good very fine* £500-600

James 'Jim' Bolitho was a scion of the famous Cornish family. He was killed in action at Platberg on 31 December 1901 and is commemorated upon the Boer War Memorial at Truro Cathedral. A poignant obituary notice was published in *The Cornishman* on 6 February 1902:

'Brave Mr. James Bolitho

The late Mr. James Bolitho, of St. Just, recently killed in action with the Diamond Field's horse at the Platberg, 35 miles north of Kimberley, was one of whom Cornwall may feel proud. Taking up arms on the first cry of danger in Oct., 1899, he remained in continual active service up to his death. He had seen considerable service on the western frontier and was entitled to four clasps.

During the siege of Kimberley the deceased served for a short period in the Kimberley Light horse - getting transferred to the Beaconsfield Town Guard. He was with them at the taking of Alexandersfontein, Feb. 14, 1900. One clasp was for the defence of Kimberley.

On the disbandment of town-guards deceased enlisted in the D.F.H., was at the occupation of Boshof, March 11, 1900, also at the taking of Warrenton, March 16, under Colonel Tom Peakman, and when one squadron D.F.H. defended the Pont and Fourteensteams bridge against Gen. Du Toit's whole commando. Again back into the Free State he was in the fight in which the famous French General Villilais de Matriet was killed. Later was at the saving of Lord Methuen's convoy in the retreat from Zwaitkopjesfontein. The D.F.H. received the personal compliments of Lord Methuen on that occasion.

He was on Mahon's flying column in the famous march to Mafeking, and, after the relief was accomplished, the deceased, with several others, volunteered for service in the Transvaal under Col. Peakman, and was at the occupation of Liebtenberg and the subsequent operations in the Western Transvaal, including Otto's Hoop, Zeerust, Klerksdorp, etc.

On his return to Kimberley he rejoined his old corps and until his death had been on detachment and column duty within a radius of 50 miles of Kimberley. The deceased was entitled to the Volunteer Long Service Medal. Previous to 1896 he had served over 20 years in the 'J' Company, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, but, owing to red-tapeism, or some slight misunderstanding, he did not receive the coveted honour.

In the field, on the march, or in camp, Mr. Bolitho was always the same, and by his soldier-like qualities, his genial manner, and cheerfulness under hardship and adversities, he endeared himself to all his comrades, from non-comrades to the youngest trooper in the regiment. One can imagine the tone of conversation around the bivouac fires, on the night of the 31st.

"Poor old Bolitho, I am sorry for him; hard luck on him to get knocked over now after being all through the campaign."

But, after all, such are the fortunes of war. He died a soldier's death. 'May he rest in peace!'

- 223 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**5249 Corl. C. Tomkins, R. Lanc: Regt.**), *very fine* £70-90
C. Tomkins served with the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment and was invalided on 18 August 1901; sold with copied research.
- x224 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**756 Serjt: J. W. S. Fergusson. Bethune's M.I.**), *toned, good very fine* £70-90
- 225 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (**6518 Pte. G. Hilditch. E. Lanc: Regt.**), *the dated clasp loose as issued, very fine* £70-90
George Hilditch was born in 1877 at Salford, Lancashire, and attested for the East Lancashire Regiment at Manchester on 3 September 1895. He was wounded at Zand River on 10 May 1900, whilst serving with the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment. It was here that a sizeable Boer force, over 800 strong, firing from protected positions, attempted to check the British advance north from Bloemfontein to the Transvaal Capital of Pretoria. Invalided to England, Hilditch was disembodied on 30 March 1905; sold with copied service record.
- 226 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, naming erased, *very fine* £30-40
- 227 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**7642 Pte. J. J. Cassidy. Vol: Coy. E. Lanc: Regt.**), *very fine* £70-90
J. J. Cassidy served with the Composite Cyclists and was invalided home on 19 September 1901; sold with copied research.
- 228 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Capt & Adj. R. L. Stable. L.N. Lanc. Regt.**), *good very fine* £160-200
Russell Loscombe Stable was born on 23 February 1866, the son of Robert Scott Stable. He initially served with the 3rd Battalion, Essex Regiment, before being posted Lieutenant in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on 27 April 1886. Promoted Adjutant on 6 July 1897, he was mentioned in the final despatch of General Kitchener for services in South Africa (*London Gazette* 31 October 1902, refers). In 1911, he retired to Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire. His son, 2nd Lieutenant Russell Colin Stable died on 9 October 1917, whilst serving with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; sold with copied research.

- 229 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (4513 Pte. **J. Gilfooy, Durham Lt. Infy.**), *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine* £80-100
- John Gilfooy** was born in 1871 at Dublin, Ireland, and worked as a coal miner before attesting for the Durham Light Infantry on 22 June 1892. He served 6 years in the East Indies, before being posted to South Africa from 24 January 1900-13 September 1902. On 25 May 1901 he was placed in confinement and tried by District Court Martial at Pretoria - sentenced to 112 days imprisonment with hard labour, he was fined a further £1.0 for drunkenness on duty. Returning to service in October, he was tried for a second time at Brandfort and sentenced to 42 days of field imprisonment for a similar offence. Gilfooy returned home to England and was discharged on 21 March 1903; sold with copied service record.
- x230 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (3789 Pte. **G. J. Batchelor, Vol: Co: K.R.R.C.**), *very fine* £80-100
- The recipient also served in the 5th West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.
- x231 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901, Cape Colony (3719 Pte. **A. C. Freeman, Vol: Co: K.R.R.C.**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
- Arthur Charles Freeman** also served in the 4th East Surrey Regiment and the 13th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.
- 232 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (4307 Pte. **J. Brown, Manchester Regt.**), fourth clasp loose as issued, *very fine* £80-120
- John Brown** was born in 1863 at St. Wilfred's, Manchester, and initially served with the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers. He transferred to the Manchester Regiment on 6 December 1892 and died of enteric at Harrismith on 1 November 1900 whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment; sold with copied service record.
- x233 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (7571 Pte. **J. Hay, K.R.R.C.**), *polished, nearly very fine (2)* £70-90
- J. Hay** served with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps during the Boer War and was wounded at Wagon Hill on 6 January 1900; sold together with an erased King's South Africa Medal.
- x234 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Major R. J. Lowry, Remount Dept.**), *good very fine* £140-180
- x235 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, South Africa 1901 (6920 Pte. **A. Genn, 1st Essex Regt.**), unofficial rivets between state and date clasp, *this latter with brooch fitting to reverse, very fine* £100-140
- Alfred Genn** was born in 1877 at St. Mary's, Cambridgeshire and served with the Volunteer Special Service Company, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment in South Africa; sold with copied roll confirming clasps.
- x236 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3643 Pte. **J. McKay, N. Zealand M.R.**), officially re-impressed naming, *traces of brooch-mounting, edge bruising and polished, fine* £30-50
- The recipient's service number indicates service in the 6th N.Z. Contingent.
- x237 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3863 Pte. **J. W. Murphy, K.R.R.C.**), *very fine* £80-100
- The recipient served in the 2nd Special Service Company, K.R.R.C.
- 238 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (8720 Pte. **S. Jackson, Vol: Coy. Lanc: Fus:**), unofficial rivets between state and date clasp, *very fine* £80-120
- x239 **A rare Australian Contingent casualty's Boer War Medal awarded to Farrier Sergeant G. J. Dickson, of New South Wales**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (49 Serjt:-Far: **G. D. Dickson, N.S. Wales M.R.**), note second initial, *suspension and clasps sometime refurbished and refitted, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine* £500-700

George Jennings Dickson was born at Windsor in 1884 and served with 'C' Squadron of the 3rd Battalion, New South Wales Mounted Rifles. He died of enteric fever at Standerton on 9 January 1902 and is commemorated upon a monument in Windsor Park, which also records the names of Trooper Gosper and Trooper Montgomery. It was unveiled by Sir John See on 22 November 1902, as the buglers of the 3rd Battalion sounded the last post and the 'Jack was hauled to the top of the mast.' Sold with copied research.

- 240 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**36119 Pte. R. Ray. 6th. Coy. Imp: Yeo:**), unofficial rivets between state and date, *very fine* £70-90
- 241 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**207. Bnd. Sgt. E. F. Sutton, Yorkshire Regt.**), *good very fine* £80-120
- 242 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefintein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**3081 Pte. R. Denham, 10th. Hussars**), *very fine* £80-100

Richard Denham was born in 1872 at Berwick, and worked as a labourer before attesting for the 10th Hussars at Newcastle on 6 January 1892. Absent without leave from 28 February 1893, he returned to his unit and spent 4 days in the guard room. Case disproved, he returned to duty in March 1893, but came a cropper a little over a year later when he was imprisoned for two weeks.

Denham served in South Africa from 6 November 1899-9 April 1902, and was discharged on 5 January 1904; sold with copied service papers.

- 243 **An interesting Q.S.A. with 6 'unofficial' clasps**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 'tailors' clasps, Orange River Colony, Graspán, South Africa 1900, Lindley, Standerton, South Africa 1899-00-01, naming erased and a fixed suspension, *very fine and a most unusual award for the Boer War enthusiast*

£600-800

- x244 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (**5553 Pte. C. Logan. K.R.R.C.**), in contemporary white metal mount for brooch wear, *very fine* £30-50

C. Logan served in South Africa with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps and was entitled to the clasps 'Cape Colony', 'Transvaal' and 'South Africa 1901'.

- x245 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (7221 Pte. J. McShane, K.R.R.C.), disc only, *very fine* £30-50
John McShane was born in 1874 at Armagh, Ireland. He served with the 4th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry Militia and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He died on 23 August 1905 at North Ormesby, Yorkshire. He was entitled to the clasps 'Cape Colony', 'Tugela Heights', 'Relief of Ladysmith', 'Transvaal', and 'Laing's Nek', together with a King's South Africa Medal 1901-02, clasps 'South Africa 1901' and 'South Africa 1902'.
- 246 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5618 Pte. P. Keenan. Durham L.I.), *good very fine* £100-140
- 247 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (57795 Dvr: T. D. Bayly. R.F.A.), *very fine* £40-50
- 248 Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-02, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-02 (26169 Pte. A. E. Ashman.), *minor contact marks, nearly very fine* £180-220
- 249 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (1195 Jemdr. Vureed 12 Co. 2nd Q.O. S.&M.), *good very fine* £120-160
- 250 Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (1865 Cooly Hayat Baksh S. & T. Corps), *worn overall, the suspension very slack, fair* £60-80
- 251 Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (2178 Lance Naik Bahadur Shah 40th Pathans), *suspension loose, polished, good fine* £200-240
- 252 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Pte. A. Jordan, Lancs. & Yorks. Contg.), *very fine* £120-160
- x253 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Tpr: A. J. Farrington, Natal Police.), *edge bruise, good very fine* £120-150
- 254 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (8232 Pte. P. Moore 1st RI. M. Fus:), *sometime cleaned, nearly very fine* £80-120
Patrick Moore served in France with the Royal Munster Fusiliers from 13 August 1914. He was taken prisoner at Oisy on 13 October 1914, likely during the fighting retreat at the Battle of Mons. According to modern sources, 'such was the accuracy and force of their fire that the German advance was checked. The intensity of fire from the men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers with their Mark III Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Rifles, capable of 15 aimed shots per minute, led the Germans to believe they were facing an unusual concentration of machine guns'.
 Having exhausted their ammunition and reduced to just 240 men and 4 unwounded officers, surrender was offered, the Regiment being encircled and having successfully held off no less than nine Battalions of the 2nd and 19th Divisions of the German Army X Reserve Corps for some 14 hours; sold with copied research, copied *MIC* and I.C.R.C. details.
- x255 1914 Star (5807 Pte. J. Reddan. R. Ir: Regt), *traces of lacquer, very fine* £30-50
James Reddan served in France from 31 August 1914 and was taken Prisoner of War.
- 256 1914 Star (2699 Pte. C. Wilkins, 3/Rif. Bde.), *polished, nearly very fine* £20-30
Charles Wilkins, a member of 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was killed in action on 10 September 1914.
 Aged 28, he left a widow, Bridget Wilkins, afterwards Mrs. Bridget Byrne of 8, Ex-Servicemen's Cottages, Brookville, Co. Tipperary. Charles has no known grave and is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial.
- x257 The medically important 1914 Star awarded to Brigadier A. D. McAlpine, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Royal Navy, a pioneering neurologist who led the study of multiple sclerosis
 1914 Star, *copy* clasp (Lieut: D. McAlpine. R.A.M.C.), *good very fine* £150-200



Douglas McAlpine was born at Garscadden, Glasgow in August 1890, the only son of famous industrialist Sir Robert McAlpine, Bt. Having graduated from Glasgow University in 1913, he served initially with the Royal Army Medical Corps, attached to the King's Own Scottish Borderers in France from 24 October 1914. Commissioned Surgeon Lieutenant in the Royal Navy on 22 September 1915, he would earn himself a 'mention' by wars end (*London Gazette* 22 August 1919, refers).

Returned to his studies, he qualified Doctor of Medicine in 1923 and was appointed neurologist to the Middlesex Hospital. With the onset of the Second War, he rose to the rank of Brigadier with the Royal Army Medical Corps and added another 'mention' for service in the Mediterranean (*London Gazette* 13 January 1944, refers).

Post-war, he continued his important studies into multiple sclerosis, publishing his groundbreaking and authoritative work in 1955 and was a founding member of the Multiple Sclerosis Society. In retirement, McAlpine assisted the World Health Organisation and was a Member and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He died on 4 February 1981 - after his death his work was retitled *McAlpine's Multiple Sclerosis*.

x258 1914 Star (**Major R. S. Hutchison, A.P.D.**), *good very fine* £70-90

R. S. Hutchison served as a Major with the Army Pay Department as Assistant to the Paymaster in Chief, Headquarters Amiens in France from 10 August 1914. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, the above award represents his sole entitlement for the Great War. He is also recorded as having served on the Dongola expedition, 1896 (Medal) and having been awarded the C.B.E.

259 1914-15 Star (**Lt. Commr. G. B. Villiers, R.N.**), *very fine* £70-90

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 July 1919:

'For valuable services as Flag Lieutenant-Commander to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward E. Bradford, K.C.B., C.V.O. Commanding 3rd Battle Squadron.'

Gerald Berkeley Villiers was born on 14 June 1885 at St. Paul's Vicarage, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge. He was the son of the Reverend Henry Villiers, Vicar of St. Paul's Knightsbridge from 1881-1908. Having entered the Royal Naval College, he was appointed Midshipman in June 1901, advanced Sub-Lieutenant, August 1904, Lieutenant, December 1906, Lieutenant-Commander, December 1914. A proficient Flag Officer, it was at this role he served during the Great War, being promoted Commander in June 1918. Besides his O.B.E., which he was invested with at Buckingham Palace on 26 November 1919, Villiers was also awarded the French Legion of Honour (*London Gazette*, 12 December 1919, refers) and the Italian Order of the Crown (*London Gazette*, 17 October 1919, refers). Married at St. Paul's in 1918, he was appointed Captain in 1930, and returned for active service during the Second World War, before acting with the Control Commission for Germany, 1945-47. He died at Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, Kent on 21 February 1959; sold with copied research.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 1020.

260 1914-15 Star (**S.4420. J. Scullion, Sto., R.N.R.**), *very fine* £20-30

Joseph Scullion was born in May 1887 at Stockton, Durham. A fireman at an ironworks upon his enlistment into the Royal Naval Reserve on 18 November 1914, Scullion served afloat with H.M.S. *Orion* from 30 April 1915, seeing action with her at the Battle of Jutland. On that day, *Orion* fired 51 shells, one of those which scored a hit upon the *Markgraf*, destroying a 5.9 inch gun and killing its crew. Scullion was paid off from *Orion* on 14 January 1919.

261 1914-15 Star (**S-18500. Pte. J. Richardson. Cam'n Highrs.**), *nearly extremely fine* £30-50

James Richardson, a native of South Shields and a former miner, enlisted into the 3rd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders on 9 June 1915, aged 19. Wounded in the left arm while on active service at New Armentieres on 26 January 1916, he was discharged on medical grounds, returning to England aboard the N.S.S.S. *Cambria*. After recovering he joined the 5th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders at Invergordon on 19 July 1917, and was promoted to Lance-Corporal. He served with the Battalion in France and was reported 'Missing' on 22 March 1918, later presumed dead. His medals were sent to his mother, Mary Richardson, at 109 Corbridge Street, South Shields; sold with copied service papers and *MIC*.

262 **The 1914-15 Star awarded to Private W. Walker, Gordon Highlanders; a colourful character who was court-martialled on three occasions for drunkenness, indiscipline, and shooting himself in the foot, Walker was killed in action on 14 January 1916**

1914-15 Star (6492. Pte. W. Walker, Gord. Highrs.), *good very fine* £60-80

William Walker was born in Edinburgh on 18 September 1892. He lived at 39 Rotherfield Street, Islington, gaining civilian employment as a book-edge gilder. He enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders at Holborn on 14 October 1914. His medical records reveal his many tattoos, including a 'Clasped Hands' motif on his left arm, above an image of Buffalo Bill! He embarked with the Battalion at Southampton on 18 January 1915.

Walker was court-martialled on three occasions. On 23 January 1915, his service papers note: 'neglect to the preservation of good order and discipline, in that he on the 20th January 1915 did negligently discharge his rifle and shot himself through the foot. Confirmed.' He was sentenced to 3 months' Field Punishment No. 1. On 18 April this was extended to 2 years 2 months' Hard Labour, after he was found guilty of 'leaving his post without orders when on active service' and 'using insubordinate language to his superior officers', but his sentence was suspended by Army Order *B. H. 2170* and he returned to active service. As a result of his 'defective teeth', Walker was taken to No. 11 Ambulance Train at Boulogne for dental treatment. Three weeks later his service papers note 'Drunkenness when on active service', for which he received 56 days' Field Punishment No. 1 at Rouen Military Prison. This unruly soldier was killed in action on 14 January 1916. He is buried in Grave *I. D. 21.*, La Clytte Military Cemetery; sold with copied enlistment papers, service records, *MIC* and family letter.

263 1914-15 Star (**3357. Cpl. W. Angus. A. & S. Highrs.**), *extremely fine* £20-40

William Angus enlisted into the 3rd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders at Paisley on 11 August 1914, aged 34. He transferred to the 6th (Territorial) Battalion at Bedford on 16 September, with the rank of Lance-Corporal. The Battalion arrived in France on 1 May 1915, and Angus was promoted to Sergeant on 17 November and Company Sergeant-Major on 1 April 1916. He was 'reduced to the ranks' for drunkenness at Etaples the following January; sold with copied service papers, *MIC* and a set of family photographs.

x264 1914-15 Star (**2. Lieut. R. Fitton, K.R. Rif. C.**), *good very fine* £30-50

Richard Fitton was born at Darlaston, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, on 6 August 1875. He attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 6 May 1897 and served with the 1st Battalion during the Boer War, being severely wounded in the leg at Farquhar's Farm on 30 October 1899. Having then married Louise Edwards in Bermuda on 15 June 1905, he served with the 3rd Battalion, K.R.R.C. during the Great War; entitled to a Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, with 7 clasps, King's South Africa, with 2 clasps, and Delhi Durbar Medal, in addition to the British War and Victory Medals.

x265 1914-15 Star (**48685 S. Sth. W. A. Bull. R.F.A.**), *good very fine and scarce rank* £20-30

William A. Bull served in France as a Shoering Smith with the Royal Field Artillery from 17 January 1915 and was advanced Corporal by war's end.

- 266 1914-15 Star (6634 Gnr. G. Hepton, R.G.A.), *good very fine* £20-30
George Hepton was born at Otham, near Maidstone, Kent and was living at nearby Bearsted when he enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery. He served as a Gunner in 10th Heavy Battery, R.G.A. in Egypt, where he died of illness, aged 42, on 1 July 1917. He is buried in Hadra War Memorial Cemetery, Alexandria.
- 267 1914-15 Star (Pte. W. Dards. Uganda Rly. Vols.), *a little worn, very fine* £30-50
William Dards served with the Uganda Railway Rifles with regimental number '16' during the Great War from 7 August 1914 (also entitled to British War and Victory Medals). His original Certificate of Service - included with the Lot - confirms his service from 25 June 1914 - 10 July 1937 when he was invalided from the Service. During his time as a Clark Class I with the Accounts Department he was considered to be 'Of a very high standard. At all times capable and conscientious. A very reliable and hardworking employee.' *Certificate a little distressed but a rare survivor.*
- 268 1914-15 Star (8644 Pte. T. Hardy. Manch: R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (3) (11761 Pte. E. Brown. Manch. R.; 260093 Cpl. E. Fairhurst. Bord. R.; PS-5709 Cpl. F. Stott R. Fus.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (James. Robertson.), *very fine* (5) £50-70
- x269 British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. C. L. G. Wilkinson), *good very fine* £40-50
Charles Louis Gaffikin Wilkinson was born on 1 June 1896, the son of Hiram Parkes Wilkinson and Rosetta Mary Little, of 2 Love Lane, Shanghai. His grandfather was Hiram Shaw Wilkinson who at the time of his birth was British Crown Advocate in Shanghai. His father was judge of the British High Court for Weihaiwei from 1916 to 1925 and Crown Advocate of the British Supreme Court for China and Japan. Sadly, his mother died of pneumonia in 1899.

As a young man, Charles lived at Whitehill, Bletchingley, Surrey and was educated at Uppingham School. He joined the Royal Naval Division as an Ordinary Seaman in the early months of the war but sought a commission in a Public School's Battalion; this successfully accomplished, he was discharged at Crystal Palace in March 1915 and commissioned into the 5th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.



At the termination of hostilities, Charles returned to his studies, graduating with a B.A. from Clare College, Cambridge in 1921. In February 1923 he founded Gaffikin Wilkinson & Co., with offices at Dover Street, Mayfair, specialising in the sale of luxury motorcars; the business was liquidated in January 1952 and Charles then moved from Chertsey, Surrey, to Moneyshanere, County Londonderry, where he died on 4 February 1969.

- x270 British War Medal (**Lieut. F. K. Ryder.**), *extremely fine* £40-60
Frederick Keet Ryder was born on 15 December 1896 at Southampton, the son of Frederick George Ryder, a local auctioneer. Educated at the NEC Swiss School, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/8th (Isle of Wight Rifles) Battalion, Hampshire Regiment on 16 October 1915 serving in Egypt from 31 January 1916. Transferred to the Machine Gun Corps before war's end, he died at Winchester in January 1962.
- x271 British War Medal 1914-20 (**553404 Pte. S. J. Flawn, 16-Lond. R.**), *extremely fine* £15-20
Sidney J. Flawn served with the 16th Battalion, London Regiment, and the Labour Corps; sold with London Territorial shoulder title and Second War medal box of issue addressed to 'Captain W. Flawn, Ealing, W.5.'
- x272 British War Medal 1914-20 (**R-11837 Pte. J. T. Lucas, K.R. Rif. C.**), *loose suspension, good fine* £15-20
John Thomas Lucas was born at West Ham in 1887 and married Jane Ann Collins on 20 March 1910. He served in France with the 8th Battalion, K.R.R.C. from 2 September 1915, and was wounded in action - a gunshot wound to right buttock - on 11 September 1915.
- x273 British War Medal 1914-20 (**C-315 Pte. A. Clarke, K. R. Rif. C.**), *very fine* £20-30
Alexander Clarke was killed in action on 20 July 1916 whilst serving with the 16th Battalion (Church Lads Brigade), King's Royal Rifle Corps. His Battalion attacked High Wood and the Switch line on 15 July, Mametz Wood the next morning, and continued the fight in High Wood on 19 July; he is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.
- x274 British War Medal 1914-20 (**7802 Pte. D. Ellis, K.R. Rif. C.**), *very fine* £20-30
David Ellis was the son of William and Jane Ellis of 33, Somerset Street, Northampton. He served in France with the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C., from 20 December 1914 and died of wounds on 28 July 1916, likely gained the day before when his Battalion and the 23rd Royal Fusiliers advanced at 7.10 a.m. on Delville Wood. Aged just 29, Ellis is buried at La Neuville British Cemetery, Corbie, his headstone poignantly inscribed 'R.I.P. One of the Best'.
- x275 British War Medal 1914-20 (**3012 Pte. E. N. Hutton. 16 Bn. A.I.F.**), *very fine* £40-50
Ernest Norman Hutton was born at Adelaide and enlisted at Keswick, South Australia, on 14 June 1915. He served with the 16th Battalion at Gallipoli, before transferring to the 48th Battalion on the Western Front on 3 March 1916. He was reported missing on 11 April 1917, later confirmed as having been killed in action by Private J. Pitt, 48th Battalion:
'Two hours or thereabouts, after we entered the enemy's trenches near Bullecourt on 11th April 1917, I saw the above named soldier lying dead in the bay adjoining the one I was occupying. He and several others (whose names I cannot remember) were killed by an enemy trench mortar bomb.'
The son of Stephen and Mary Helen Hutton, of Castle Street, Parkside, South Australia, he is commemorated at Villers-Bretonneux Memorial on the Somme; sold with copied research.
- x276 British War Medal 1914-20 (**31195 Spr. A. Wicks. N.Z.E.F.**), *good very fine* £15-20
Alfred Wicks was born in Sydney, Australia, on 8 March 1877. Before the Great War, he lived with his partner, Minnie Ella Davis and worked as a Labourer for the Telegraph Department at Whanganui, New Zealand. They adopted a son, Allen Edward Wicks, who was born on 29 December 1909, and married at the Registrar's Office in Wellington on 30 June 1916.
A month later, Alfred attested at Trentham for the 16th Wireless Troop and embarked from 'The Bluff' for Basrah, arriving on 31 October. His service abroad would be somewhat brief; on 4 January 1917 he was invalided to India aboard the hospital ship Nevasa, suffering from a severe case of dysentery which his medical notes recorded as likely requiring a 12-month recovery period. He returned home to New Zealand on 24 April 1918 and was discharged a few weeks later.
- x277 British War Medal (**218705 Gnr. F. T. Lewis. R.A.**); Mercantile Marine War Medal (**Adam Niven Hogg**); Victory Medal (**L-10828 Gnr. W. Jones. R.A.**); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R., robed bust, *very fine* (4) £30-40
Adam Niven Hogg was born at Ayr in 1878.
William John Jackson was an Overseer at the Birmingham Post Office and was awarded his I.S.M. in September 1932.

- 278 British War Medal 1914-20 (**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.
- 279 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (**Frans A. Engstrom**), *good very fine and scarce to a Scandinavian* £20-30
Frans Augustus Engstrom was born in 1866 at Stockholm. This Medal was issued to him at 8 Beccles Street, Limehouse, London on 1 April 1921.
- x280 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**NCB-346 Pte. H. Potts. North'd. Fus.**), *good very fine* £80-120
- 281 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (**Sister A. E. Green. T.F.N.S.**), *officially re-impressed naming, nonetheless good very fine and rare* £300-350
Anne Elizabeth Green was a native of Blackwood, Monmouthshire and served in Salonica with the Territorial Force Nursing Service from 24 July 1918. Having previously served at the 1st Southern General Hospital, she was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals. Confirmed upon the roll compiled by Paul Morrissey and published in the August 2015 edition of *Medal News* which also noted 'Late issue on a thinner flan.'
- x282 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**50954 Pte. C. A. Warren, Welsh R.**), *very fine* £10-15
Charles A. Warren was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- x283 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**6-1093 Pte. H. Ashby. K. R. Rif. C.**), *very fine* £20-30
[M.M.] *London Gazette* 11 February 1919.
Herbert Ashby, a native of Lewisham, served in France from 4 September 1915 and was awarded the Military Medal while serving with the 13th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; also entitled to a 1914-15 Star and British War Medal.
- x284 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**10791 Pte. F. O. Bloodsworth, K.R. Rif. C.**), *nearly very fine* £20-30
Frank O. Bloodsworth was born at Simla, India, in 1914, the son of Clara and the late Arthur J. Bloodsworth. He served in France with the 4th Battalion, K.R.R.C., and was killed in action at Bellewaarde Wood, Ypres, on 8 May 1915, the opening day of the Battle of Frezenberg; he is commemorated at the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.
- x285 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**5126 Pte. P. Foote, 7-Lond. R.**), *nearly very fine* £10-15
Percival "Percy" Foote was born in Hackney, the son of Emily Sarah and Charles Edward Foote, in 1893. He served with the 7th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, from 2 June 1915 and was wounded in two places at Souchez on 21 May 1916; a gunshot wound to the left heel and a wound to the abdominal wall and stomach caused by shrapnel. He was taken Prisoner of War and repatriated to England on 23 March 1918, upon which he was sent to the King George Hospital in Stamford Street, London. Percival married Ann R. Hopkins in Bethnal Green later that year, but sadly died at a young age at Hendon in 1925; also entitled to a British War Medal 1914-20 and a Silver War Badge.
- 286 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**121669 Pte. A. Clay. R.A.M.C.**), *good very fine* £20-30
Arthur Clay was born in 1878 at Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire and served with the Russian Expeditionary Force at Archangel from 5 September 1918-27 July 1919; sold with extensive copied research.
- 287 Victory Medal, M.I.D. oak leaves (**232285 Sjt. R. A. Mote. R.E.**), *very fine* £30-50
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 3 February 1920 (Murmansk).
One of 35 members of the Royal Engineers mentioned in General Lord Rawlinson's despatch covering the period 1 March-12 October 1919.
Reginald Arthur Mote was born in October 1889 and was living at West Gardens, Tooting, London whilst an architectural student upon his enlistment in September 1916. He served in North Russia with 492 Field Company, Royal Engineers (also entitled to British War Medal); sold with comprehensive research.

- 288 Victory Medal 1914-19, M.I.D. oak leaves (**S4-070281 Sjt. R. W. Crozier, A.S.C.**), *good very fine* £15-20
Robert W. Crozier first saw action in France, where he arrived in July 1915. He was subsequently embarked for Egypt and was mentioned in despatches by Allenby for his services in the period 16 March - 16 September 1918.
- x289 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**5044 Pte. H. G. Adams 11 Bn. A.I.F.**), *good fine* £40-50
Herbert Gerald Adams was born at Quindalup, Western Australia, and enlisted at Blackboy Hill on 4 February 1916. He embarked from Freemantle aboard H.M.A.T. *Sbropshire* on 31 March 1916 and initially served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary force, suffering twice from sickness, including orchitis and influenza. Transferring to the Western Front, he was wounded in action on 22 September 1917, and evacuated to England aboard the *St. Denis*. He died five days later at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, the result of a gunshot wound to his right side and subsequent infection, and is buried at Norwich Cemetery; sold with copied research.
- x290 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**3306 Pte. R. Wesson. 28 Bn. A.I.F.**), *nearly very fine* £40-50
Robert Wesson was born at Brunswick, Victoria, and enlisted at Perth, Western Australia, on 6 September 1915. He was wounded on the Western Front on 4 August 1916, receiving a severe gunshot wound to the shoulder, and was admitted to Endell Street Hospital, London. Having recovered, he returned home to Australia on 6 April 1917, and was discharged in October; sold with copied research.
- 291 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**9267 Pte. J. Dunn, 1-York.R.**), *very fine* £30-50
James Dunn is further entitled to a British War Medal 1914-20; sold with copied *MIC*.
- x292 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (**6838736 Rfmn. R. F. Mitchell. K.R.R.C.**), *very fine* £30-50
Reginald George Mitchell served with the 18th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps during the Great War.
- 293 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (**689 Sepoy Khan Zaman, 3-8 Pjbis.**), *nearly very fine* £30-50
- 294 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**6077050 Pte. A. Kemp, The Queen's R.**), *very fine* £30-50
- 295 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**79572 Pte. W. Brown. Manch. R.**), *good very fine* £30-50
William Brown served with the Welsh Regiment and Manchester Regiment during the Great War and is entitled to a Pair; sold with copied *MIC*.
- x296 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (**16225 Pte. P. Cartlidge. E. York. R.**), *very fine* £70-90
Peter Cartlidge served with the East Yorkshire Regiment in France from 9 September 1915 and is also entitled to a 1915 Star Trio.
- 297 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**4441019 Pte. B. Devlin. Durh. L.I.**), *good very fine* £30-50
- x298 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**1069438 Gnr. A. Hubble. R.A.**), *good very fine* £60-80
- x299 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**6842627 Rfmn. F. Betts. K.R.R.C.**), *very fine and better* £30-50
- 300 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**3523327 Pte. J. Robinson. Manch. R.**), *nearly very fine* £20-30
- 301 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**10699 Sep. Mohd. Habib, 3-2 Punjab R.**), *very fine* £20-30
- 302 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933 (**TB 43099 Dvr. Sardar Khan, 1 A.T. Coy.**), *very fine* £20-30

303	India General Service Medal 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (10433 Sepoy Sardar Khan, 5-1 Punjab R.), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£20-30
304	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3312506. Pte. J. Kelly. A & S. H.), <i>extremely fine</i>	£30-50
305	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3854452 Pte. J. W. Anderson. Manch. R.), <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
306	India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (7013188 Rfmn. R. Milligan. R.U. Rif.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£70-90
307	India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (5535 Sowar Mir Bad Shah, S.W. Scouts.), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
308	India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (11270 Sep. Jumma Khan, 5-1 Punjab R.), <i>contact marks, very fine</i>	£20-30
x309	India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (11820 L-Naik Bahadru, 1-13 F. F. Rif.), <i>contact marks, very fine</i>	£50-70
x310	British North Borneo Company General Service Medal 1937-41, silver, edge erased where originally stamped 'copy', minor die flaw to obverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
311	1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal 1939-45 (3); War Medal 1939-45 (2); New Zealand War Medal 1939-45, <i>nearly very fine and better</i> (8)	£40-60
x312	1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star, <i>good very fine</i> , together with <i>copy</i> Victoria Cross and George Cross (9)	£60-80
313	Air Crew Europe Star, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£180-220
x314	Air Crew Europe Star, <i>extremely fine</i>	£200-240
315	Australia Service Medal (QX7861 J. R. W. Needham), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£80-120
	James Richard William Needham died on 27 October 1943, whilst attached to the A.I.F. 2/26th Battalion, Australian Infantry. The son of William Francis and Frances Agnes Needham, of Cardwell, Queensland, Australia, he is buried in the Thanbyuzayat War Cemetery, Burma.	
	This cemetery, together with Chungkai and Kanchanaburi in Thailand, contains the graves of many of the 13,000 prisoners of war who died constructing the notorious Burma-Siam railway. Thanbyuzayat became a P.O.W. administration headquarters and base camp in September 1942, and was close to the railway marshalling yard and workshops; heavy casualties were sustained by the prisoners during Allied bombing raids from March to June 1943, following which, the prisoners were marched to camps further along the line. Thereafter, the camp was used as a reception centre for groups of prisoners arriving at frequent intervals to reinforce parties working up the line to the Burma-Siam border. Aged just 30, it is likely that Needham died whilst working as a P.O.W. on the railway; sold with copied C.W.G.C. details.	
x316	Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service 1939-45, unnamed as issued, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£160-200
x317	Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service 1939-45, unnamed as issued, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£160-200
318	Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (SSX 875692 S. C. Summers A.B. RN Replacement), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
319	Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C/KX. 920845 S. Raynes. M. (E). I. R.N.), <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
320	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22389067 Pte. J. Hopkins. Green Howards.), <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
321	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (23261517 Fus. P. McGowan. RSF.), <i>clasp sometime sprung and soldered, otherwise very fine and better</i>	£30-50
x322	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (4731 Pte. Moffat. Rh. A. R.), <i>very fine</i>	£30-50

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|-----|--|----------|
| 323 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (5891217 Sgt. L. Hawes. R. Sigs), <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 324 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (W/395738 Pte. V. B. Mitchell. W.R.A.C.), <i>good very fine and scarce to a lady</i> | £140-180 |
| 325 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23426134 Tpr. S. W. Myles. R.H.G.), <i>good very fine</i> | £70-90 |



Stephen Warren Myles was born at Turnball, Ashton on 31 October 1938 and served with the Royal Horse Guards in Cyprus. The regiment lost 8 men during the tour, including Trooper L. G. Hayward, who was killed during an 'incident' in July 1956. Returned from the tour Myles was married to Miss Bowyer in March 1958 and he died in September 1998.

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| x326 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23203380 Rfn H Way KRRC), in box of issue, <i>extremely fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 327 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23280184 Fus. A. Vose. L.F.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 328 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (23242287 Pte. J. Connor Camerons), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £30-50 |
| x329 | Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22986385 Pte. T. Hatch. A.C.C.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £40-60 |
| 330 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Radfan (Flt. Lt. I. C. Francis. R.A.F.), mounted as worn, <i>good very fine</i> | £120-150 |
| | Ian Francis Cormack was commissioned Pilot Officer in the Department of Physical Education, Royal Air Force Physical Fitness Branch on 6 September 1955. Married in Gibraltar in 1956, he transferred to the Equipment Branch on 7 March 1961 and retired with the rank of Squadron Leader on 26 February 1974. | |
| 331 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (24074847 L/Cpl. J. A. Holding. Loyals.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 332 | General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24269745 Pte. O. P. North. Green Howards), <i>on original wearing pin, nearly extremely fine</i> | £30-50 |

- x333 General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (22947679 Cpl. N. McMurchie. R.S.), one or two small edge knocks, otherwise extremely fine £80-120
- N. McMurchie was a member of 'B' Company and features on a number of occasions in *The Thistle*. He was the first Mess Caterer of the Corporals' Mess (1965) and was later a member of the Permanent Staff as a Training N.C.O. at the Regimental Depot (1967).
- x334 General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Northern Ireland (23933741 L/Cpl. R. Hayes. 2 Green Jackets.), light edge bruising, otherwise good very fine £30-50



- x335 Rhodesia 1980 (24338247 Cpl P F Peakall R Signals), usual rhodium plate finish, nearly extremely fine, mounted upon pin as issued £300-400
- x336 Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (22541041 SSgt B E Bromley UDR), nearly extremely fine, in named card box of issue £100-140
- x337 Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25101417 Rfn R A Hall RGJ), in box of issue, extremely fine £70-90
- 338 Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (25175366 Pte G J Chapman R Anglian), extremely fine £60-80

END OF MORNING SESSION

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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

Afternoon Session Commencing at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 339-588)

BRITISH ORDERS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS



- 339 Victoria Cross, the reverse of the Cross and suspension bar erased, thin replacement suspension ring, *otherwise very fine* £12,000-15,000
Ex-Fred Rockwood Collection.

Sold with a letter from the Royal Armouries, dated 21 August 1987, in which the above Cross is described as dating from the period 1857-90, an observation made possible by extensive metal analysis. A further letter from the Forensic Science consultants D. Manners Associates describes a test carried out on the erased naming of the Cross. This revealed the number '17' on the reverse centre, possibly the remains of a date, as well as the letters 'F', 'M' and 'R'. The cataloguer is of the opinion that the month would thus be 'September'.



340 **A superb and dateable Order of the Thistle Star**

The Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle, a fine early Victorian breast Star by *Rundell, Bridge & Co.*, 1840-42, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, with gold retaining pin, 70mm x 77mm, the reverse centre inscribed 'Rundell Bridge & Co. Jewellers & Goldsmiths To The Queen, H.R.H. The Prince Albert & Royal Family', *a superb centre and Thistle, the pin and retaining clip sometime replaced, nonetheless a most rare piece of insignia*

£4,000-5,000

Rundell, Bridge & Rundell was founded in 1790 and by 1815 was based at 32 Ludgate Hill, but in 1833 changed their name to that which is observed upon this Star. Albert himself was styled His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in the months leading up to his marriage, but only became His Royal Highness upon his marriage, 9 February 1840.

As the firm of Rundell, Bridge & Co. were discontinued in 1842, this Star can be confidently dated to this period of 1840-42.

x341	The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor enamel loss, the bottom-left lion missing part of tail, nearly very fine</i> , with length of riband for wear	£200-300
x342	The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i>	£200-300
343	The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge by William Neale, 22 carat gold and enamel, hallmarks for London, 1859, <i>extremely fine</i>	£1,400-1,800
x344	The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's breast Badge, by <i>Garrard, London</i> , silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1904, complete with swivel-ring suspension bar and riband buckle, <i>good very fine</i>	£200-240
x345	A <i>Garrard & Co.</i> leather box of issue for a K.C.B. set of Insignia, <i>the catch present but no longer functional, otherwise in good condition</i>	£40-60
346	The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross sash Badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, <i>white enamel restored in part, good very fine</i> , with evening sash fitted with button-holes as originally worn Attributed to Al Hajj Sir Farimang Mamadi Singateh (1912-77), the second and last Governor General of the Gambia, 1966-70.	£500-600
x347	The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross sash Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the centres in gold and enamel, 117mm including crown suspension x 72mm, <i>minor loss of blue enamel on obverse garter, very fine</i>	£500-700
x348	The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast Badge, gold and enamels, with gold swivel-ring bar suspension and riband buckle, <i>some minor enamel chipping to centre, very fine</i>	£400-500
349	The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George C.M.G., Companion's neck Badge, lacking suspension, <i>the centre a little loose, otherwise good very fine</i>	£200-250
x350	The Royal Victorian Order, Knight Grand Cross G.C.V.O. sash Badge, 72mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '1053', <i>some restoration to blue enamel, very fine</i>	£400-500
351	The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '1659', <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£200-250
x352	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E., Knight Commander's, Civil Division, 2nd type set of insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , in <i>damaged Garrard & Co.</i> case of issue and full neck riband (2)	£600-800
x353	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire D.B.E., Civil Division, Dame Commander's set of Insignia, 1st type, neck Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 75mm, silver and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , fitted with bow and tails riband for wear and sold with a riband bar (2)	£600-800
x354	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full original neck riband	£200-250
355	Albert Medal, 2nd Class, for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, bronze and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Manufactured By Worcestershire Medal Services Ltd. For Display Purposes Only - 2018', <i>extremely fine as struck</i>	£150-200
x356	Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with top riband bar, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£600-800
x357	Order of British India, 1st Class, 2nd type neck badge, gold and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i>	£700-900
358	Kaisar-I-Hind, G.V.R., 2nd class, 2nd type, silver, with integral top riband bar, <i>extremely fine</i>	£160-200
x359	Military Cross, G.V.R., <i>extremely fine</i> , in case of issue	£350-400

x360	Military Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1943', <i>good very fine</i>	£400-500
361	Air Force Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1971', unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i>	£600-800
x362	Air Force Medal, G.V.R., 'Crowned Head' issue, erased naming, <i>good very fine</i> 21 'Crowned Head' G.V.R. Air Force Medals issued.	£200-300
x363	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Flying), an unnamed specimen, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£300-400



x364	King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom, unnamed as issued, on lady's bow riband, <i>extremely fine</i> , in its original fitted <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue	£180-220
x365	King's Police Medal, E.VII.R., unnamed, <i>all but mint and a scarce issue</i>	£200-240
366	Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Member's Badge, 45mm, silver (stamped '.925'), the maker's mark 'C & Co' stamped on reverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80

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A FINE COLLECTION OF AWARDS TO OFFICERS OF THE CRIMEAN WAR

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Cataloguer's Note

The Crimea Medal certainly divides opinion. Its distinctive oak-leaf clasps and floriated suspender are an acquired taste, viewed by many as overly embellished and 'heavy'. It was ever thus, and I couldn't resist quoting the reaction of Colonel Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards, on receiving his Crimea Medal in September 1855:

'A vulgar looking thing, with clasps like gin labels. How odd it is that we cannot do things like people of taste.'

Coming after the austere Neo-classicism of the Military and Naval General Service Medals, the Crimea Medal must have seemed bewilderingly garish to those who received it. In artistic terms, it arrived at the height of the Gothic Revival, when the medieval fantasies of Pugin, Barry and the Pre-Raphaelites infiltrated every art form, from architecture to jewellery. This surely accounts for its radical design, the oak leaves resembling carved wood on a Gothic misericord.

The Crimea Medal was radical in another sense. Previous campaign medals had been awarded retrospectively, long after the conclusion of hostilities. The Crimea Medal was the first to be issued in the theatre of operations, during the campaign itself. This gave it added poignancy, and despite all the problems it has caused medal collectors ever since (see *'By Order of Her Majesty' - The Crimea Medal*, OMRS, 2017), it is those period photographs of fearsome-looking Guardsmen and Highlanders, proudly wearing their Crimea Medals, which stir our imagination. We think of the legendary actions for which those men were decorated: the storming of the Great Redoubt at the Alma, the Thin Red Line at Balaklava, the Sandbag Battery at Inkermann, the capture of the Quarries before Sebastopol. The Crimea Medal's proximity to those actions is its enduring appeal.

The men whose medals form this outstanding collection were prominent in all of those engagements, and in many cases they shaped the course of events. Would the Great Redoubt have been taken if Major Champion (Lot 370) had not brought up the 95th Foot in support? Would Scarlett and the Heavy Brigade have been surrounded if Major Burton (Lot 372) had not intervened? Might the British have suffered fewer casualties at Inkermann if Major Armstrong (Lot 375) had not directed the Guards Brigade towards the Sandbag Battery? The enormous influence these men exerted is matched only by their supreme personal courage, often shown in adversity and against overwhelming odds.

In describing these remarkable men, I feel I have barely scratched the surface; whoever becomes the custodian of these medals can look forward to years of new discoveries.

Jack West-Sherring

February 2019

x367 The intriguing ‘Alma casualty’s’ group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Dugdale Astley, 3rd Baronet of Everleigh, Scots Fusilier Guards; while leading his Company up the Alma’s southern bank under galling enemy fire, his men fell victim to a spirited Russian counter-attack on the Great Redoubt.

As the panic-stricken 23rd Foot crashed into his Company, Astley’s steady presence averted disaster; just as he was rallying his men, a Russian musket ball passed clean through his neck, missing his carotid artery by a hair.

Popular among soldiers and sportsmen alike, Astley’s colourful personality earned him the nickname ‘The Mate’. His memoirs, *Fifty Years of My Life* (1894), contain a panoply of Victorian sporting pursuits. A close friend of Gerald Goodlake V.C., he remained part of the Regimental family until his dying day.



Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol (Major Astley, S. F. Gds. Septr. 1855.), naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in serif capitals, date contemporarily engraved in running script, unofficial rivets between clasps, fitted with a *Hunt & Roskell* silver top riband buckle of which the pin is gold; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel, fitted with a silver top riband buckle; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, privately manufactured by *Hunt & Roskell*, fitted with a *Hunt & Roskell* silver top riband buckle, *the first with suspension claw re-affixed, nearly very fine, the remainder good very fine* (3)

£1,200-1,400

Provenance:
DNW, October 1993.

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

John Dugdale Astley was born in Rome on 19 February 1828, eldest son of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, 2nd Baronet (created 1821) of Everleigh, near Marlborough, and Emma Dorothea Lethbridge. Among his ancestors were Thomas de Astley, slain at Evesham in 1265, and Jacob Astley, 1st Baron Astley, who commanded the Royalist infantry at Edgehill, Naseby and Stow-on-the-Wold.



Educated at Eton, Astley attended Christ Church College, Oxford from October 1846. A stalwart member of the Bullingdon Club, he ran up gambling debts of over £400. His equestrian skills now came to the fore: hiring a racehorse named Ochre, he rode magnificently in steeplechases and used the prize money to pay off creditors. He was also an excellent shot, claiming he ‘took to shooting like a duck to water’ (Astley 1894, 22), the first recorded use of this expression in the English language. Gaining a reputation as a loveable tearaway, he shirked lectures and broke numerous College rules, paying another student called Boddington to translate his prescribed Greek texts at the rate of two shillings per 100 lines (Astley 1894, 38). After four months he was ‘sent down’.

Astley then enjoyed a long sojourn in Switzerland, staying with local people in chalets around Lake Geneva. In his entertaining memoirs, *Fifty Years of My Life* (1894), Astley described this period as ‘the pleasantest of my life’. It was cut short in February 1848, when he received news that he would soon be gazetted as an Ensign to the Scots Fusilier Guards (*London Gazette*, 31 March 1848). With great reluctance he returned home, joining his Battalion at Portman Street Barracks just in time for the Chartist Riots. Promoted to Lieutenant on 18 April 1851, he was in the guard of honour that watched over the Duke of Wellington’s body as it lay in state at the Royal Hospital Chelsea on 13 November 1852. During the funeral procession his Battalion lined Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill.

A famous sportsman, Astley took part in numerous much-publicised foot-races at Windsor Home Park in late 1853, in the full presence of the Court. His most formidable opponent was Lieutenant Frederick Sayer, Royal Welch Fusiliers (see next Lot). Sayer beat Astley in the 150 yard sprint over flat ground, but honour was restored in the 150 yard sprint over hurdles, when Sayer ‘took off wildly, overjumped himself and all but came down, losing so much ground that he could never recover it’ (Astley 1894, 170). Regimental pride was at stake, and large sums of money had been wagered on the event. Astley and Sayer were friends for life.

'Eastward Ho!'

After a fortnight's leave at Everleigh, the family seat, Astley was assigned to Captain Hepburn's No. 5 Company, the "Fighting Fifth", 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards. The Battalion was to form part of Bentinck's Guards Brigade in the Duke of Cambridge's 1st Division. It paraded at Wellington Barracks on 28 February, receiving an emotional farewell from Queen Victoria as it passed Buckingham Palace with the Band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me" (Astley 1894, 178). Her Majesty made no secret of the fact that the Scots Fusilier Guards were her 'favourites'. The Battalion then marched down the Strand to Waterloo Station, cheered by enormous crowds. Astley recalled the scene:

'There were very many touching episodes of heart-rending grief as we drew near the station-gates, where only the soldiers were admitted, and at one time it seemed almost impossible to shake off some of the poor women who broke into the ranks and would cling to their loved ones. Liquor, of course flowed very freely, and there was hardly a man who had not several flasks stuffed into his uniform, let alone his bearskin cap.'

Entraining to Portsmouth, the Battalion embarked on 'a horrible, half-rotten old steam transport, called the *Simoon*', which reached Gibraltar on 12 March. Britain and France formally declared war on Russia on 28 March, after she had failed to evacuate her troops from the Danubian principalities. The Battalion landed at Scutari on 27 April. On 24 May the British troops held athletic games in celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday. In a bizarre ritual evoking Homer's *Iliad*, the troops danced around a 40-foot wooden obelisk. With all his ancestor's royalist fervour, Astley climbed to the top and called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen (Astley 1894, 188).

On 14 June the Battalion encamped at Varna, where diarrhoea, cholera and dysentery took hold. Embarking on the *Kangaroo* on 28 August, it crossed the Black Sea and was nearly lost in a collision with the steamer *Hydaspes*. It landed on the coast of Eupatoria, seventy miles north of Sebastopol, on 14 September. Astley kept a diary at the time, commenting: 'At last this is more like business and all are in the highest spirits.'

The Alma - 'The most exciting day of my life'

At 11 a.m. on 20 September, the Allied forces advanced towards the southern bank of the River Alma, crowned with formidable Russian batteries. These positions had to be taken if the march on Sebastopol was to continue. Sir George Brown's Light Division was first into the fray, fording the Alma and scaling the steep enemy bank as shot and shell rained down. Despite terrible casualties it succeeded in capturing the main objective, the Great Redoubt. The 1st Division was too far behind to offer immediate support, the Duke of Cambridge insisting on forming up properly on the southern bank rather than charging headlong as the Light Division had done. Meanwhile, up on the Great Redoubt the Russian Vladimir Regiment counter-attacked, driving the Light Division back from their hard-won gains.

Colonel Sir Charles Hamilton of the Scots Fusilier Guards could not ignore the Light Division's plight. Disobeying Cambridge's order, he turned to his men and cried: "advance and support the Light Division." The Regiment charged up the slope with little semblance of order. One of the Light Division's Regiments, the 23rd Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers), had suffered terribly in the Russian counter-attack, and a staff officer gave the order: "Fusiliers - Retire!" Since the Scots Guards at that time bore the title 'Fusiliers', the order was believed to refer to them. Confusion spread through both regiments as buglers sounded the 'Retire', the knotted masses forming perfect targets for Russian grape and canister. Meanwhile the 1st Coldstream and 3rd Grenadiers, which had advanced on either side of the Scots as steadily as if on Horse Guards Parade, chorused gleefully: "Look at the Queen's Favourites now!"



No. 5 Company formed the exact centre of the Scots Fusilier Guards' line, and was thrown into such disarray as the 23rd's panic-stricken remnants careered into it that many Guardsmen were sent tumbling down the hill, breaking necks and limbs. Astley tried desperately to rally his men, his steady presence - derived partly from his bull-like physique - keeping many wavering Guardsmen in check and preventing a complete rout. Just when he had restored order, Astley received a musket ball clean through the neck, narrowly missing his carotid artery. Dazed, he staggered back to the river and collapsed on the northern bank, where a drummer offered him brandy. He was just conscious for long enough to see the Guards storming the Great Redoubt. His Company had lost every officer wounded, with 38 casualties among the rank and file.

As the British Army lacked a medical transport system, Astley was eventually carried to the hospital ship *Sanspareil* by sailors using a strip of canvas between two oars (Astley 1894, 220). He then transferred to the *Colombo*, bound for Scutari, with 800 other casualties of whom 50 died during the voyage. On 19 October the doctors ordered him home. He arrived at Dover aboard the *Veotia* on 19 November, and was soon back at Everleigh.

Astley returned to the Crimea the following year, arriving in Balaklava Harbour on 2 May 1855. Assigned to his old Company, he was frequently under fire while on trench duty before the walls of Sebastopol. Brevetted Major, he was put in charge of the Brigade Hospitals at Balaklava, where he formed a close bond with Gerald Goodlake V.C., Coldstream Guards. 1st Division was held in reserve during the final assault on the Redan on 8 September. On 20 September, the Anniversary of the Battle of the Alma, Astley was awarded his Crimea Medal in a presentation by Lord Rokeby at Balaklava (Astley 1894, 276). His award of the Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class was gazetted on 2 March 1858. He always wore the larger breast Badge of the 4th Class, as is evident from his portrait aged 66 (see opposite).



'The Mate'

Astley married Eleanor Corbett, only daughter of Thomas George Corbett, of Elsham Hall, Lincolnshire, at St. James's Church, Elsham on 22 May 1858. Gerald Goodlake V.C. was his best man. He then retired from the Army, having reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Devoting himself to sport, he became a prominent figure among Newmarket's racing personalities. His addiction to gambling resurfaced, and he alternated between extremes of comparative wealth and poverty. He nevertheless used his considerable influence to help others, particularly young jockeys, and he established the careers of George Fordham and Charlie Wood. His warm personality, coupled with his sailor-like beard, earned him the nickname 'The Mate'. He served as Conservative MP for North Lincolnshire between 1874 and 1880, and in 1893 he founded the Sports Club in London. In 1938 this merged with the East India Club, and there his portrait still hangs.

'The Mate' died at Park Place, St. James's on 10 October 1894, and was mourned by the whole racing community. An 'exceedingly beautiful' memorial service was held for him in the Guards' Chapel on 16 October, attended by 'a large array of distinguished officers' (see *Wighton Advertiser*, 20 October 1894). Many veterans of the rank and file who had fought under Astley in the Crimea also attended, for he had befriended them, treating them to annual dinners and showing genuine concern for their welfare. His oak coffin - draped with a Union Jack - lay at Elsham Hall for several days, where wreaths were sent by the Prince of Wales, Sir Claude de Crespigny, Lord Hastings and countless others. He was buried at the Church of All Saints, Elsham, Lincolnshire, to the hymn "Fight the Good Fight."

Sold with a fascinating archive, including:

- (i)
A copy of Astley's memoirs, *Fifty Years of My Life* (London, Hurst and Blackett, 1894), in two volumes, this No. 537 of a special Limited Edition run, signed by Astley and presented to 'Major A. Sprott', cloth-bound, Astley's coat of arms in gold leaf on front cover, both with damage to spine.
- (ii)
An extensive folder of research, including maps, illustrations, copied extracts from the *London Gazette* and *Hart's Army List*, and confirmation of medal entitlement.

x368 The important 'Alma casualty's' group of four to Captain Frederick Sayer, 23rd Foot, fêted as the handsomest man in the British Army; renowned for his athleticism, Sayer raced Sir John Dugdale Astley in Windsor Home Park, eagerly watched by the Queen.

Severely wounded while fighting the Vladimir Regiment in the Great Redoubt, Sayer returned to England and received his Crimea Medal from the hand of his ardent admirer, Queen Victoria, in the presentation at Horse Guards Parade on 18 May 1855.

Sayer went on to become Magistrate of Gibraltar and Governor-General of New South Wales. It was while taking up the latter appointment that disease killed him, aged just 36.



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Alma (Capt. Sayer, Rl. Welch Fusrs.), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals; **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, privately manufactured by *Hunt & Roskell*, all mounted on original ribands with *Hunt & Roskell* silver top riband buckles, *the second and third with some enamel loss, very fine or better* (4)

£1,400-1,800

Provenance:
DNW, September 1994.

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 4 August 1856.

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

Frederick Sayer was born at White Lodge, Sibton, Suffolk on 2 August 1832, the second son of Robert Sayer, a prominent barrister and High Sheriff of Suffolk. He attended Rugby School from 1846, showing early signs of athletic prowess. In 1850 the family moved to the Manor House, Marshgate, Richmond-upon-Thames. On 20 November that year, young Frederick received his Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 23rd Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers). His portrait in uniform was painted by O. Oakley in February 1851, and later inherited by his grandson William Sayer in South Africa. He was promoted to Lieutenant in September 1852.



In late 1853, Sayer challenged Lieutenant John Dugdale Astley, Scots Fusilier Guards (see previous Lot) to two 150 yard sprints in Windsor Home Park, the first over flat ground and the second with hurdles. Renowned for his good looks, Sayer was already a favourite of Queen Victoria, who watched him eagerly from a balcony on both occasions. As interest in the contest reached fever-pitch, Astley heard a rumour that his opponent had strained his knee. Astley later admitted that: 'A feeling of joy rather than of commiseration pervaded my system' (Astley 1894, 168). Nevertheless visiting Sayer in hospital, he was struck by the physical splendour of reputedly the handsomest man in the Army: 'one of the most perfect models of a well-made man that I ever saw' (Astley 1894, 169). Sayer beat Astley in the first race, and was 3-1 favourite to win the second. Perhaps through overconfidence, Sayer fell at one of the hurdles, leaving Astley as the victor. The two men formed a lasting bond.

With tragic irony, Sayer's athleticism was extinguished at the Battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854. Shortly before 1 p.m., the British infantry were ordered to lie down on the Alma's northern bank while their French counterparts, lagging behind, moved into position on their right. This proved a testing period, as the British were already in range of Russian guns on the southern bank. Lieutenant Morgan of the 95th Foot described 'fragments of shakoes, blankets, clothes and human flesh' being 'carried up in the air' under the intense Russian bombardment (Mercer 1998, 20). At about 2 p.m. Captain Nolan, Raglan's infamous A.D.C., relayed the order for the troops to advance.

The 23rd Foot formed part of Sir George Brown's Light Division, tasked with capturing the Great Redoubt in the centre of the Russian position. Crossing the Alma under heavy fire and then surging up the opposite bank, the Light Division advanced in ragged clusters, prompting a worried Sir Colin Campbell to remark: "My God! Those men are not moving like British soldiers!" (Pemberton 1962, 46). At some points the men were 16 deep, making them highly vulnerable to canister. The 23rd nevertheless reached their objective, Captain Bell scratching '23' on a captured gun barrel with the point of his sword.

Without reinforcements, this advanced position could not be held. Two battalions of the Vladimir Regiment bore down in dense columns. An unidentified staff officer, likely a Russian in disguise, exclaimed: "Don't fire! Don't fire! The column's French!" The 23rd's obedient buglers sounded the 'Cease Fire' followed by 'Retreat', and the hapless 23rd returned down the slope as the Russians reoccupied the Great Redoubt. Shot at from the rear, the Regiment lost 8 officers and 45 other ranks killed, 5 officers and 152 other ranks wounded (Hope 2003, 115). Sayer was shot through the ankle and would never walk, let alone run, again.

While recuperating at Scutari Hospital, Sayer was visited by his old friend Astley, also wounded at the Alma (see Astley 1894, 226). Evacuated home on 28 October, Sayer was to receive his Crimea Medal from the hand of Queen Victoria in the presentation ceremony at Horse Guards Parade on 18 May 1855. The Queen received him warmly as he was wheeled past her in a bath-chair (see Carter 1861, 79). He was still her favourite, and in a letter of 29 January 1856 to King Leopold of Belgium, Victoria expressed her regard for 'that handsome, lame young officer.'

Promoted to Captain on 29 December 1854, Sayer continued to serve as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General from August 1855. For his services he was awarded the French Legion of Honour and the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. Now bed-bound, he meticulously compiled and published *Despatches and Papers Relative to the Campaign in Turkey* (London, Harrison, 1857). Placed on Half Pay on 27 March 1857, he was appointed Magistrate of Gibraltar, a role he embraced. In 1862 he published *The History of Gibraltar and of Its Political Relation to Events in Europe* (London, Saunders, Ottley & Co.), tracing the Rock's story as far back as the Romans. It is an uncannily prescient tome, which today's politicians might benefit from studying. Extracts include:

'The supposition that if we gave back Gibraltar, Spain would grant us commercial concessions of vast importance, must be regarded simply as an idea suggested by the advocates of surrender. Great Britain would indeed be unmindful of her duty to herself and to Europe were she to give up so important a station to a weak state.' (pp. ix-x)

'General Elliott was prepared for an event which he had long contemplated. For nearly two years he had foreseen this crisis, and had exerted himself, under the oppressive cloud of neglect, to be armed for the occasion. The government, so long deaf to his appeals, had tardily and inadequately reinforced and provisioned the garrison; but the measures were but half-measures, and the fortress was but ill prepared to stand a powerful and lengthy siege.' (p. 283)

'The fiscal policy of Spain, which taught that Gibraltar was a plague-spot upon the commercial prosperity of the country, and the excessive and indeed prohibitive duties levied upon all classes of English manufactures exported from the Rock, soon paralyzed fair and open trading.' (pp. 495-6)

On 29 January 1856 he married Maria H. S. Phipps, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Colonel the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse. Together they had four sons and four daughters, the first aptly christened Victoria Alma. The wedding took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with Her Majesty and the Prince Consort in attendance.

In 1867, when still under forty, Sayer was appointed Governor-General of New South Wales. Tragically he died in Cairo in February 1868, while on his way to take up his new duties. He was buried at Highgate Cemetery, London. His widow married Lieutenant-Colonel William Chaine M.V.O., 10th Hussars on 4 December 1872. Chaine was Assistant Master of Ceremonies to Queen Victoria, and he became step-father to Frederick Sayer's children.

Sold with a complete archive, including:

(i)
A leather-bound 2nd Edition copy of Frederick Sayer's *The History of Gibraltar and of Its Political Relation to Events in Europe* (London, Chapman and Hall, 1865), *good condition*.

(ii)
A folder of research, containing medal rolls, letters and genealogical information about the Sayer family.

See Lot 613 for the medals to Frederick Sayer's brother, James Robert Steadman Sayer, 1st Dragoon Guards, who led his Regiment with distinction in the Second China War.

See Lot 628 for the rare Egypt Medal with Khedive's Star awarded to Frederick Sayer's son, Frederick Charles Robert Sayer, New South Wales Artillery.

x369 A notable ‘Great Redoubt stormer’s’ group of four to Lieutenant-General Edward Westby Donovan, 33rd Foot, credited with capturing a 24-pound brass howitzer at the Battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854; for performing a similar feat, Captain Bell of the 23rd Foot received the Victoria Cross.

Donovan was severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol, his ‘zealous service’ praised in Lord Raglan’s despatches.



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Major E. W. Donovan. 33rd Regt.), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals; **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea, British issue, replacement scroll suspension, all fitted with silver top riband buckles, *very fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 4 August 1856.

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

Edward Westby Donovan was born on 6 September 1821, scion of the distinguished Ballymore branch of the O'Donovans of Clan Loughlin. He was commissioned as an Ensign into the 33rd (West Riding) Regiment of Foot, without purchase, on 10 January 1840. He advanced to Lieutenant on 14 June 1842 and Captain on 22 December 1848. Owing to the Regiment's proud links with Wellington, the title 'The Duke of Wellington's Regiment' was granted on 18 June 1853.

Donovan served with the 33rd in the Crimean War, playing a conspicuous role at the Alma on 20 September 1854. Part of Sir George Brown's Light Division, the 33rd scaled the south bank of the river under galling fire, capturing the Great Redoubt. Some weeks earlier, the Tsar expressly decreed that no Russian gun was to fall into enemy hands (Pemberton 1962, 48). As a result, the gunners in the Great Redoubt frantically limbered up as the British infantry drew near. In the case of a brass 24-pound howitzer, they left it too late. According to Regimental tradition, Donovan was the first to scratch his name onto the captured piece. Captain Bell of the 23rd Foot was awarded the Victoria Cross for capturing a Russian gun during the same action, in similar circumstances (see Carter 1861, 16). Like the 23rd Foot on their left flank, the 33rd were thrown into confusion by the Vladimir Regiment's counter-attack, suffering casualties of 1 officer and 55 other ranks killed, 6 officers and 177 other ranks wounded (Hope 2003, 115).

Donovan was present at Inkermann on 5 November. Severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on 15 April 1855, he was singled out for praise in Lord Raglan's despatch two days later for having 'most zealously served from the commencement of the campaign' (*London Gazette*, 2 May 1855). He was evacuated home on 19 April. Promotion to Major followed on 17 July, and he was awarded the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie.

Donovan rose to become Colonel of his Regiment on 31 January 1863, and on 28 October advanced to Major-General. On 18 June 1881 he was appointed to command all land forces in China and the Straits Settlements. He retired from the Army on 1 April 1887, with the honorary rank of General, and died ten years later; sold with a file of copied research.

Reference works:

Carter, T., *Medals of the British Army, and How They Were Won*, Vol. I - Crimea (London, 1861).
 Hope, R., *A Staffordshire Regiment in the Crimea: 38th Regiment of Foot* (Leek, 2003).
 Pemberton, B. P., *Battles of the Crimean War* (London, 1962).

x370

The historically significant pair to Lieutenant-Colonel John George Champion, C.B., 95th Foot; having shown great bravery and initiative at the Alma, he commanded the forward picquets at Little Inkermann on 26 October, stoically defending The Barrier until British gunfire from Home Ridge forced the Russians to withdraw.

Champion is best remembered for his inspiring leadership at the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November, when with barely 100 men he defended the Sandbag Battery against huge Russian columns. In no way perturbed by the numbers facing them, his men charged with the bayonet and pursued their enemy into St. Clement's Ravine. Then, while attempting to control their impetuous ardour, Champion was shot in the chest.

Admitted to Scutari Hospital, he died a lingering death, never hearing of his well-merited promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel. An avid botanist, his name lives on in the plants named after him, not least *Rhododendron Championae*.



Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Inkermann (Lieut. Coln. J. G. Champion. 95th Foot.), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in small serif capitals; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, pierced with dual ring suspension, *extremely fine* (2)

£1,600-2,000

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 10 July 1855.

John George Champion was born in Edinburgh on 5 May 1815, the eldest son of Major John Cary Champion, 21st Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers), and Elizabeth Herries, younger daughter of William Urquhart of Cranston Castle, Aberdeenshire. His father was killed on the island of St. Vincent in 1824 by a soldier who mistook him for another officer. After this tragedy, he returned to Scotland with his widowed mother.

Champion entered Sandhurst on 12 August 1828, aged just thirteen. He passed his public examination on 30 June 1831, and on 2 August 1832 was gazetted as an Ensign to the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment of Foot. The Regiment was stationed in Cephalonia at the time, the Ionian Islands being under British protection. It was then in Ceylon from 1838 until 1847, when ordered to garrison Hong Kong. These exotic postings gave Champion ample opportunity to pursue his lifelong passion, botany. He collected numerous plant samples and sent them to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *Rhododendron Championae* is the most familiar plant named after him. His correspondence with Sir William Hooker and Professor Lindsay is preserved at Kew, and his plant-hunting discoveries were the nucleus of George Bentham's landmark *Flora Hongkongiensis* (1861).

Champion advanced to the ranks of Lieutenant in May 1835, Captain in October 1838, and Major in November 1851. He was second-in-command of the Regiment when, on 6 April 1854, it embarked at Portsmouth aboard the S.S. *Medway*, bound for Constantinople. Colonel J. Webber-Smith was in command. The Regiment's strength at the outset of the Crimean War was 32 officers and 901 sergeants and other ranks.

"Come, 95th, show them the way!"

At the Battle of the Alma (clasp) on 20 September 1854, the 95th was the leftmost regiment of De Lacy Evans's 2nd Division. Placed on the British right, this Division's objective was the 18-gun Russian battery atop Telegraph Hill, on the southern (enemy) bank of the Alma. Finally given the order to attack at 2 p.m., 2nd Division's line of march was obstructed by the village of Bourliouk, torched by Russian skirmishers in an attempt to delay the British advance. Observing events from an abandoned house, *The Times* correspondent William Howard Russell described the scene:

'At this moment the whole of our right was almost obscured by the clouds of black smoke from the burning village, and the front of the Russian line above us had burst into a volcano of flame and white smoke - the roar of the artillery became terrible - we could hear the heavy rush of the shot, those terrible dumps in the ground, and the crash of the trees, through which it tore with restless fury and force.'

With all momentum lost, 2nd Division's knotted formations were exposed to the fire of Russian guns, which decimated the 95th. Champion's commanding officer, Colonel Webber-Smith, was shot through the right leg and taken to the rear. Major Champion quickly took command. Whereas most of 2nd Division's regiments sought cover in walled vineyards lining the Alma's north bank, Champion would have none of this. With a cry of "Come, 95th, show them the way!" he led his men around the left side of the burning village and gained the far bank. Linking up with the 7th and 23rd Fusiliers, the 95th joined the assault on the Great Redoubt. Captain Heyland of the 95th captured a 32-pound brass howitzer, while Private James Keenan took the Regiment's Queen's Colour from a wounded ensign and planted it triumphantly on the earthwork.

In his despatch on the battle, Lord Raglan described the loss to the 95th Foot as 'immense'. Every ensign had been killed in succession, along with five sergeants who bravely defended the Queen's Colour as the Russian Vladimir Regiment counter-attacked. Champion was praised by Lord Raglan for his initiative and daring leadership (*London Gazette*, 17 November 1854). Though Champion was not returned as wounded, he stated in a letter of 3 October that: 'My arm was black and blue the next day from the fragment of a shell.'

Little Inkermann

Having driven the Russians back on Sebastopol, the Allies undertook the 'Flank March', one of the most remarkable feats of the campaign. With few maps and working mostly by compass, 50,000 men were marched 80 miles through dense woodland, converging simultaneously on the port of Balaklava on the Crimea's southern coast. Balaklava Harbour was vital to the British army's sustenance, but in protecting it the British became dangerously overstretched. When parallels were dug for the Siege of Sebastopol, six miles to the north-east, the exposed right flank was held only by the 2nd Division, already badly depleted from the Alma. The Division's position centred around 'Home Ridge', an improvised earthwork with embrasures for cannon. This defensive line sat atop a steep and barren ridge named after a ruined village across the River Tchernaya below. Its name was Inkermann.

At dawn on 26 October, Major Champion commanded the three companies of Pennefather's Brigade assigned to picquet duty before Home Ridge. To his astonishment, six Russian battalions under Colonel Federoff, with four light guns in support, suddenly appeared on Shell Hill, a northern promontory of Inkermann. The first picquets to fire upon the Russians were those of Lieutenant John Conolly, 49th Foot. After delivering a lethal Minie volley, Conolly's men were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers. Champion rushed his men over to Shell Hill and resisted the Russian advance just long enough for the British artillery to get into position on Home Ridge. Champion then extricated his tiny command, some 240 men, and took up a defensive position at 'The Barrier', a barricade blocking the main Post Road. He described the action (Wylly 1899, 24):

'... we defended ourselves vigorously against the swarms of Russians now appearing everywhere but in our rear. We stood with artillery and rifles until all our ammunition was at the last ebb. I knew that succour must come shortly, and sent to say how hard we were pressed. Then I told the men that supports were coming up to us, and I made them fix bayonets, which daunted the Russians, who had nearly driven us out by turning one flank. I tried to get up a charge but it was too much for human nature and the few men I had with me; but they advanced a little, firing a few shots, and the Russians fell back. Then came the cheering sound of our guns crowning the hill behind us, and pouring showers of grape.'

The accurate fire of Champion's men, coupled with the storm of lead from Home Ridge, was too much for the massed Russian columns, which scattered in confusion. They nevertheless brought back vital intelligence on the British position. This action, known as 'Little Inkermann', was merely a feint for the main Russian attack on 5 November.

'A most brave soldier'

As dawn broke on Sunday 5 November, over 40,000 Russian troops under Generals Soimonoff and Pauloff launched an attack on Inkermann ridge. Their aim was to turn the weak British right flank, thus breaking the Siege of Sebastopol. Champion and the 95th were initially held in reserve at 2nd Division's camp, behind Home Ridge. The Regiment's strength was now just ten officers and 433 non-commissioned officers and men, with Champion in command.

At 6.45 a.m. General Pennefather ordered the 95th to reinforce the Sandbag Battery, a disused earthwork in advance of Home Ridge. The Sandbag Battery had symbolic rather than tactical importance, and was fiercely contested throughout the day. Joined by the Guards Brigade, Champion's men took part in the heroic defence of the earthwork, charging repeatedly against oncoming columns (Mercer 1998, 108). Champion held the Sandbag Battery while other regiments, following Sir George Cathcart's example, pursued the fleeing Russians into Quarry Ravine. Now left alone and barely 100 strong, the 95th saw a heavy column of Russians moving up St. Clement's Gorge. They were looking down on this column when an unidentified voice called "Charge!" Despite being vastly outnumbered, this small party fell upon the startled Russians, forcing them back to the opposite slope. Champion was shot through the chest while trying to control his men's impetuous ardour. He fell instantly.

Conveyed onboard the steamer *Sydney* to Scutari Hospital, he lingered - tended with the utmost devotion by his servant, No. 2068, Private Harper, of the Grenadier Company - until his death on 30 November, at the early age of 39. He never lived to hear of his well-merited promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, gazetted on 12 December. The *London Gazette* of 10 July 1855 stated that if Champion had survived, he would have been made a Companion of the Bath. Captain Sargent, his great friend, wrote in a letter to his widow:

'And thus your husband died as he had lived - gentle and forebearing, a true, good Christian man, a thorough gentleman, and a most brave soldier.'

A plain marble tomb marks the spot where Champion's body lies, in the cemetery at Scutari.

Sold with an extensive and fascinating archive, including:

(i)
Champion's collected letters, published under the title: *A Sketch of the Life of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Champion, of the 95th Regiment* (Kessinger Legacy Reprints, 2010).

(ii)
Five folders of copied research, compiled from several sources, with *London Gazette* entries, mentions in despatches, transcribed letters and photographs.

*'O, mad for the charge and the battle were we,
When our own good redcoats sank from sight,
Like drops of blood in a dark-grey sea,
And we turn'd to each other, whispering, all dismay'd,
"Lost are the gallant three hundred of Scarlett's Brigade!"*

*"Lost one and all" were the words
Mutter'd in our dismay;
But they rode like victors and lords
Thro' the forest of lances and swords
In the heart of the Russian hordes.'*

Alfred, Lord Tennyson, extract from *The Charge of the Heavy Brigade* (1854).

x371 The impressive 'Heavy Brigade Charger's' group of six awarded to Lieutenant-General James Conolly, C.B., 5th Dragoon Guards, Brigade-Major to General Scarlett at the Battle of Balaklava on 25 October 1854.



Positioned right next to Scarlett as the 'gallant three-hundred' began their advance, Conolly was among the first to enter the fray. Concerned for the flanks, Scarlett sent him with orders to direct the first squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons against the encroaching left wing of Ryzhov's cavalry: the 'Skins' accomplished this move in grand style, preventing the Heavy Brigade from being encircled.

Conolly charged with the Inniskillings, and was nearly unhorsed when a dead Russian fell across his saddle. He was warmly thanked in Scarlett's despatch to Lord Lucan two days later, and went on to become Military Attaché at Paris and Vienna.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold (18 carat) and enamel, hallmarks for London, fitted with narrow swivel-ring suspension and gold riband buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Major James Conolly. Cavy. Staff.), naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals, fitted with a contemporary silver

floral top riband buckle by *B. Bailey, Coventry*; **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; Third Republic, Legion of Honour, 4th Class neck Badge, gold and enamel, with length of neck riband; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, replacement 'Crimea' suspension, fitted with a contemporary silver floral top riband buckle by *B. Bailey, Coventry, the second with light edge wear, some minor enamel loss throughout, the group very fine or better* (6)

£5,000-6,000

Provenance:

Christie's, November 1987, 'An important collection of officer's awards relating to the Crimean War.'

C.B. *London Gazette* 29 May 1875.

James Conolly was born in 1818. He entered the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards as a Cornet on 17 June 1836. Promoted to Lieutenant on 28 November 1837 and Captain on 14 March 1845, he served in the Crimean War as Brigade-Major of the Heavy Brigade, commanded by the Hon. James Yorke Scarlett.

Following the British capture of Balaklava during the southward 'Flank March', Lord Raglan positioned the Cavalry Division on the eastern slope of the Sapoune Ridge, ready to attack the flank of any Russian move on the port. At dawn on 25 October, the Anniversary of Agincourt, a Russian force of 22,000 infantry, 3,400 cavalry and 78 guns commanded by General Liprandi poured onto the plain to the north of Balaklava, overwhelming the inadequate British redoubts along the Woronzoff Road. Four squadrons of Russian cavalry detached themselves from the main body and dashed towards Balaklava, but foundered against the resolute 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders in an incident known as 'The Thin Red Line'. The remaining 3,000 horsemen under General Ryzhov, comprising Hussars and Cossacks, advanced westwards down the South Valley and towards the Heavy Brigade.

Ryzhov caught the Heavy Brigade unprepared and at a disadvantage. From high up on the Sapoune Ridge, Lord Raglan, the British Commander-in-Chief, had ordered the Heavy Brigade to send eight squadrons to support the 93rd Highlanders. Strung out and dispersed, the British cavalry were stunned by the appearance of Ryzhov's main body, just 800 yards distant. Scarlett, at his Brigade's head, had with him only two squadrons of the Scots Greys and one of the Inniskillings - about 300 men.

Tennyson's 'gallant three-hundred' coolly formed up with parade-ground evolutions, its officers unhurriedly checking their men's dressing. Taken aback by their enemy's imperturbability, the Russian masses suddenly halted just 350 yards from the Heavy Brigade, despite occupying the higher ground (Pemberton 1962, 85). Scarlett placed himself far in advance of his men. He had with him his A.D.C., Lieutenant Elliot, his Brigade-Major, Captain Conolly, and his trumpeter, an Irish giant named Shegog. Seeing that his small force was being outflanked, Scarlett despatched Captain Conolly with orders to direct the uncommitted squadron of the Inniskillings against the encroaching Russian left. The following is extracted from Kinglake, Vol. 4:

'Captain Conolly, Scarlett's Brigade Major, had ridden to the second squadron of the Inniskillings who charged the left flank of the Russians across good ground, free from the impediments of the cavalry camp. They smashed into the back of the inward-wheeling wing and so tightly did they become locked, Conolly found his arms held by the dead body of a Russian who had fallen across his saddle.'

Taking the Russians obliquely on the bridle hand, this squadron's attack was perfectly timed. With the arrival of the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards and the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, the now-complete Heavy Brigade evicted the Russians from the South Valley as 'C' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery prevented them regrouping. The whole engagement lasted no more than ten minutes.

Conolly was warmly thanked in Scarlett's report to Lord Lucan dated 27 October, and on 12 December he was promoted to Major (Dutton 2008, 24). He received the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, and continued to serve with Scarlett as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot. He was military attaché at Vienna and Paris successively, receiving the 4th Class of the Legion of Honour during the latter appointment. Made a Companion of the Bath in 1875, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1880. He died at Wiesbaden, Germany on 22 June 1885; sold with a file of copied research.

x372 The historically important ‘Heavy Brigade Charger’s’ group of four to Major Adolphus William Desart Burton, C.B., 7th Dragoon Guards, late 5th Dragoon Guards, who commanded the latter regiment in the famous charge at Balaklava on 25 October 1854.

Despite his inexperience, Burton became senior officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards when its Lieutenant-Colonel was invalidated to England. Lord Lucan considered him too young for the command, yet at Balaklava he led his men against Ryzhov’s right wing just as it was about to encircle the Scots Greys.



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion’s breast Badge, gold (22 carat) and enamel, hallmarks for *Henry Day*, London 1815, fitted with narrow swivel-ring suspension and replacement silver-gilt riband buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Bt. Major A. W. D. Burton, C.B., 5th Dragoon Guards), naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, replacement scroll suspension, *generally good very fine* (4)

£4,500-5,000

Provenance:

Christie’s, November 1987, ‘An important collection of officer’s awards relating to the Crimean War.’

C.B. *London Gazette* 10 July 1855.

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

Adolphus William Desart Burton was born in 1827, grandson of Sir Charles Burton, 2nd Baronet of Pollacton, County Carlow. He purchased an Ensigny in the 82nd Foot on 1 August 1845 for the sum of £450, or £54,000 today. He transferred to the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales’s) Dragoon Guards as a Cornet on 30 May 1847, advancing to Lieutenant on 10 April 1849 and Captain on 24 December 1852, all steps by purchase. The Regiment embarked for the Crimea at Ballincollig, Ireland on 27 May 1854, aboard the steamer *Himalaya*.



The Regimental History records that by 28 August, while still encamped at Varna, the 5th Dragoon Guards had lost 3 officers and 36 men to cholera and dysentery. At this point the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Le Marchant, chose to relinquish his command and retire to England 'sick'. This left Burton, with just seven years' experience, as senior officer. Lord Lucan, in overall command of the Cavalry, underestimated Burton and thought him too young for the command (Pomeroy 1924, Vol. I, 172), but Burton did not disappoint.

At the Battle of Balaklava on 25 October 1854, Burton gallantly led the 5th Dragoon Guards in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade. The Regiment performed a vital service, attacking the side of the Russian right wing just as it was encircling the rear of the Scots Greys. Many of the Russians actually had their backs to Burton's men, and were so closely packed as to be unable to lift their sword-arms. If Burton had left his attack any later, the Scots Greys would have been unable to escape. Henry Clifford, watching from the Sapoune Ridge, recalled the scene:

'Like a shot from a cannon ball our brave fellows went at the astounded enemy like one man, and horses and men were seen struggling on the ground in every direction. The Russians fled in the greatest disorder, our splendid cavalry not leaving them till they had got under the protection of their artillery.'

The Russian cavalry crumbled under the sheer vigour of the British charge, leaving about 270 men on the field. The 5th Dragoon Guards had one officer and two men killed, three officers and eight men wounded. The Heavy Brigade actually suffered more casualties later in the day, when deployed to cover the Light Brigade's retreat from the North Valley, than during the Charge of the Heavy Brigade (Pomeroy 1924, 174).

Promoted to Brevet-Major on 12 December, Burton commanded the 5th Dragoon Guards through the battles of Inkermann and Tchernaya, and the Siege of Sebastopol. He appears in *The Allied Generals with the officers of their respective staffs before Sebastopol*, a vast oil painting by Thomas Jones Barker (1815-1882) which features in the current exhibition 'Roger Fenton's Photographs of the Crimea' at The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace. Burton is named in the published key to this painting, and is clearly visible at the right of the picture. He was photographed repeatedly by Roger Fenton, proudly mounted on his immaculate charger. Fenton also caught him in a jovial camp scene amongst fellow officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

The Times of 28 May 1856 reported that Burton returned to England via Malta aboard the steamer *Simla*, in the company of Lord George Paget and Lady Paget, reaching Spithead on 27 May. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, also receiving the 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidie. On 17 September 1857 he transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards with the rank of Major, serving with this Regiment in India until 1864. He died on 11 February 1882.



Sold with a colourful archive, including:

- (i)
A 1st Edition copy of R. L. Pomeroy's *History of the 5th Dragoon Guards*, 2 Vols. (London, 1924),
in fine condition.
- (ii)
An extensive folder of research, containing high-quality copies of Fenton's photographs.

x373 *'Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns. Troop of horse artillery may accompany. French cavalry is on your left. Immediate.'*

Lord Raglan's Fourth Order to Lord Lucan, 25 October 1854.

A remarkable 'Light Brigade Charger's' Crimea Medal awarded to Major Edward Lennox Jervis, 6th Dragoon Guards, late 13th Light Dragoons; having reached the enemy batteries in North Valley, Jervis rallied his men in a determined effort to drag away the guns, fighting through Cossacks to seize his objective.

His horse was shot from under him as he led an improvised 'gun team' back to the British lines; he lived to attend the first Balaklava Banquet on 25 October 1875.



Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Captain E. L. Jervis, 13th Light Dragoons), naming contemporarily engraved, 'Angel Musto' engraved onto reverse field, fitted with a *Hunt & Roskell* silver top riband buckle, *very fine*, in its *Hunt & Roskell* fitted leather case

£2,500-3,000

Edward Lennox Jervis was born at Westminster on 12 April 1834, the son of Sir John Jervis, whose cousin was Admiral Sir John Jervis, Lord St. Vincent. The 1851 census records him living at 47 Eaton Square, Belgravia. Commissioned an Ensign in the 21st Foot (Royal North British Fusiliers) on 11 July 1851, he was promoted to Lieutenant on 18 June 1852. On 6 July he transferred to the 13th Light Dragoons.

The 13th embarked for the Crimea aboard H.T. *Negotiator* on 8 May 1854. While stationed at Varna, Jervis took part in the Light Brigade's reconnaissance to Silistria on the southern bank of the Danube, aimed at watching Russian intentions in Wallachia. During this expedition he contracted an illness, for he was admitted to Scutari Hospital on 15 September 1854. He was discharged just in time to ride in the Charge of the Light Brigade.

At the Battle of Balaklava on 25 October, the Light Brigade's starting position on the eastern slope of the Sapoune Ridge was obscured from that of the Heavy Brigade by a long ridge known as the Causeway Heights, along which ran the key Woronzoff Road. These heights split the plain above Balaklava into two valleys, North Valley and South Valley. Standing in one, it was impossible to gain any sense of what was happening in the other, although Lord Raglan had a perfect view of both from the top of the Sapoune. This might explain why the Light Brigade did not pursue Ryzhov's Cavalry as it fled in terror before the Heavy Brigade, one of the day's lost opportunities. It certainly explains why Raglan's infamous 'Fourth Order' to Lord Lucan was misinterpreted. Always at the back of Raglan's mind was Wellington's claim never to have lost a gun (Pemberton 1962, 48). When he saw the Russians dragging away British guns from the captured redoubts on Woronzoff Road, the Light Brigade could not see this development and had no idea which guns Raglan meant them to retrieve. Knowing no better, the Light Brigade dashed itself against massed Russian artillery at the opposite end of North Valley.

The 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers formed the first line of the Charge, the 13th positioned on the right. Jervis is confirmed upon all the rolls as having ridden with his Regiment. After the Light Brigade had passed the muzzles of the Russian guns, its scattered troopers tried in vain to rally on their commander, Lord Cardigan, but he was nowhere to be seen. Without his direction, they applied themselves to the supposed purpose for which they had charged: the recovery of the guns. Though a junior officer, Lieutenant Jervis organised this herculean effort. Corporal Thomas Morley of the 17th Lancers went to his assistance. He later recalled (Brighton 2004, 147):

'Lieutenant Jervis was riding towards a cannon that was retreating to the rear. I galloped up to him and informed him that Lord Cardigan was above, pointing my sword to the place, my lance having been shot away at the last volley as we charged the guns. He replied, "Never mind, let's capture that gun!" We raced towards it. He said, "Cut down the gunners!" He shot one of the horses in the head bringing it to a sudden stop. The gunners disappeared between the horses and the gun-carriage as we slashed at them. We both dismounted and took out the dead horse while more of the Brigade gathered about to assist us. Private John Smith mounted one of the horses attached to the gun, and another soldier mounted another horse of the gun. We started back off the field at a gallop with the mounted cannon.'

Returning to the British lines, Jervis led his group through a large body of Cossacks, who slashed and stabbed mercilessly. During the pursuit his horse was shot from under him (Dutton 2007, 237). The Light Brigade had begun the Charge with 673 officers and men, resplendently clad in the most decorative uniforms in Europe; 195 dazed and blood-stained figures limped back to the position from which they had started.

Promoted Captain on 8 December 1854, Jervis was admitted to Scutari Hospital several times during 1855. Advancing to Major on 21 February 1860, he exchanged into the 6th Dragoons on 4 September 1860. On 26 July 1861 he was placed on Half Pay. In retirement he served as a Justice of the Peace, living at 30 Tregunter Road, Brompton. He attended the first Balaklava Banquet on 25 October 1875. He died at 77 Fernlea Road, Balham on 14 April 1900, and was buried at Tooting two weeks later; sold with a file of copied research and confirmation of clasp entitlement.

Reference works:

Brighton, T., *Hell Riders: The Truth about the Charge of the Light Brigade* (London, 2004).
 Dutton, R., *Forgotten Heroes: The Charge of the Light Brigade* (Oxton, 2007).
 Pemberton, W. B., *Battles of the Crimean War* (London, 1962).

x374

A fine group of three to Paymaster Henry Seymour Michell, 49th Foot, who served with the Regiment in China during 1839-42 and throughout the Crimean War.



China 1842 (H. S. Michell. Lieut. 49th Regiment Foot.), officially impressed; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (H. S. Michell 49th Foot 1855.), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals, unofficial rivets between 2nd and 3rd clasps; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, privately manufactured by *Hunt & Roskell*, *the first and second with heavy edge knocks, very fine or better* (3)

£1,500-2,000

Henry Seymour Michell joined the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment of Foot as an Ensign on 22 May 1835. Promoted to Lieutenant on 22 March 1839, he served with the Regiment throughout the First Opium War and was present at the storming of Chusan on 5 July 1840. After the withdrawal from Canton, he fought at the Battle of Amoy on 27 August 1841, when an amphibious British assault carried the citadel and caused its magazine to explode. His Regiment took part in the Battles of Chapoo, Woosung and Chin Kiang Foo in June 1842, actions which enabled the British fleet to sail into the Yangtze estuary and force the Qing Empire into signing the Treaty of Nanking.

Michell was appointed Paymaster of the 49th Foot on 9 April 1847, and he held that rank throughout the Crimean War. The 49th formed part of Adams's Brigade in De Lacy Evans's 2nd Division, positioned on the British right flank at the Battle of the Alma. With the burning village of Bourliouk blocking their advance, the 49th split in two, marching in fours around the inferno. In one sense the Russian 'scorched-earth' tactic backfired, for the column of smoke screened the 49th's movements from Russian artillery on Telegraph Hill. Michell was present at the Battle of Inkermann (clasp) on 5 November, an action in which the 49th played a conspicuous part (see next Lot). He also served throughout the Siege of Sebastopol. On 1 January 1860 he was made an Honorary Major of the 49th; sold with copied extracts from *Hart's Army List*.

x375 A poignant 'Capture of the Quarries' group of five to Lieutenant-General James Wells Armstrong, C.B., late 49th Regiment, who served as Brigade-Major of Adams's Brigade, 2nd Division; at Inkermann on 5 November, Armstrong took Adams's request for support to the Duke of Cambridge, who then advanced with the Guards Brigade.

Armstrong is best remembered for his gallant part in capturing The Quarries, a key Russian earthwork guarding Sebastopol. He led the 'left attack' in the daring assault of 7 June 1855, and continued to give orders despite a severe wound from grapeshot; a subsequent injury from a fougasse led to his early demise.



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold (22 carat) and enamel, hallmarks for *William Neal*, London 1850, fitted with narrow swivel-ring suspension and gold riband buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Mar. of Brigade, I. W. Armstrong, 49th Regt.), contemporarily engraved by *Hunt & Roskell*; **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Turkey**, Sultanate, Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, replacement ball and ring suspension, all fitted with gold top riband buckles, *very fine, the Crimea Medal extremely fine* (5)

£3,500-4,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 2 January 1857.

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 4 August 1856.

James Wells Armstrong was a son of James Armstrong, of the Bengal Civil Service, and a nephew of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Armstrong. He was first commissioned as an Ensign with the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Regiment of Foot on 18 August 1843. Promoted to Lieutenant on 29 November 1844, he was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment on 25 August 1846. On 20 January 1851 he rose to the rank of Captain. During the Crimean War Armstrong served as Brigade-Major of Adams's Brigade, 2nd Division. He was present at Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and the Siege of Sebastopol.

Inkermann

At 'Little Inkermann' on 26 October, Armstrong led two 2nd Division Companies to reinforce the hard-pressed picquets of the 49th Foot. His intervention came when the Russian attack was at its fiercest, and may have saved the British left flank (Kinglake 1901, Vol. 5, 376).

Adams's Brigade fought with unsurpassed gallantry during the infamous 'Soldier's Battle' on 5 November. At about 7 a.m., Adams held the Sandbag Battery with no more than 700 men against a force of 10,000 Russian infantry. He ordered his Brigade-Major, Armstrong, to ride back and learn if any reinforcements were available. Armstrong found the Duke of Cambridge approaching with two battalions of the Guards. He persuaded the Duke to march to the scene of heaviest fighting, the Sandbag Battery. His intervention thus shaped the subsequent course of the battle, for the Sandbag Battery - nicknamed 'The Abattoir' by French observers - was bitterly contested throughout the day.

Armstrong then hurried back to Adams with the jubilant news that the Guards were coming - this lifted the men's morale considerably. Later in the battle, the French 6th Line Regiment arrived on Home Ridge to offer support. Seeing the intensity of the fighting, this regiment suddenly halted and would advance no further. As furious British soldiers accused their allies of cowardice, Armstrong calmly rode up to the regiment and urged it in his best French to advance. He evoked the glories of their Napoleonic forebears, which seemed to inspire them (Mercer 1998, 120). At length the French drums sounded the '*pas de charge*', and the 6th Line entered the fray. Armstrong's horse was then shot from under him. In recognition of his services he was promoted to Brevet Major on 12 December 1854.

Sebastopol - The Quarries

Following the British narrow escape at Inkermann, it was decided that the French Army would take over the right flank of the siege lines, concentrating their efforts on the formidable Malakoff Redoubt. The British moved to a less exposed position facing another key Russian strongpoint, the Redan. Organising the town's defences was a German in Russian service, the brilliant General Eduard Todleben. From 19 April 1855, Todleben constructed a double belt of earthworks some 400 yards in advance of the Redan, stretching across the whole Woronzoff Ridge. He called them 'counter-approaches', their aim being to delay or repel any attempt on the Redan. The strongest part lay on the crest of small ridge, with patches of excavated ground clearly visible in its rear, hence its British nickname 'The Quarries'. In the ground directly in front, the Russians lay mines or fougasses with 35-pound powder charges.

On 7 June, Armstrong led 200 men of a picked 400-strong British force ordered to capture The Quarries. His men were carefully drawn from the 2nd Division, while the Light Division furnished the other 200 under Colonel Robert Campbell, 90th Foot. Lord Raglan decided that the attack should be directed solely against the flanks of the Russian strongpoint, where fougasses had not been laid. Without firing a shot, the two storming parties made for opposite ends of The Quarries, taking the Russians by surprise. Armstrong commanded the Left Column. The attack was a complete success, but just as his men gained their objective, Armstrong was severely wounded by grape-shot in the thigh.

Ignoring his injury, Armstrong continued to give orders, ensuring that the new position was properly consolidated. As his men pleaded to carry him to the rear, he forbade them, saying firmly: "No, no; lay me down at the bottom of the ditch; for we can't spare a man till we know whether the enemy will attempt a recapture" (Kinglake 1901, 118). His judgement proved correct, for the Russians launched six major counter-attacks that night, The Quarries changing hands four times.

When eventually he was carried off the field, his stretcher bearers trod on a fougasse, setting off a violent explosion which gave him (by concussion) a permanent injury to the heart. This led to his premature death several years later. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 17 July, receiving the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie.

Armstrong commanded No. 4 Depot Battalion from October 1855 to 1860, when he was placed on Half Pay. He then served at Horse Guards as Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces, a position he held until his death. Promoted to Lieutenant-General on 1 October 1877, he died in London on 12 April 1880.

Raglan, and could not
 therefore have so ~~expressed~~
 himself to his Lordship.
 With your signature -

Of course your complying
 with this suggestion -
 will depend on your
 belief of being able to
 do so - conscientiously
 & with safety -
 I write also to
 Boyle - ~~very truly~~
 Believe me very truly
 De Lacy Evans
 I have just had the pleasure of
 seeing ~~you~~ ~~met~~ ~~from~~ Mr. Martin

De Lacy Evans's letter to Armstrong, describing his role in Lord Raglan's trial

from this house -
 I will believe me
 very truly yours
 J. J. Pennefather

Pennefather congratulates Armstrong on his promotion



Sold with an historically important archive, including:

(i)
A large collection of over forty handwritten letters, many in stamped envelopes, addressed to Armstrong and various recipients, including one written by General Sir John Pennefather G.C.B., congratulating Armstrong on his promotions.

(ii)
An extensive folder of copied research, with *London Gazette* entries.

Reference works:

Kinglake, A. W., *The Invasion of the Crimea*, Vols. V & IX (Edinburgh, 1901).

Mercer, P., *'Give them a Volley and Charge!' The Battle of Inkermann, 1854* (Staplehurst, 1998).

x376 A notable 'Capture of the Quarries' group of five to Lieutenant-Colonel James Villiers, 47th Foot, severely wounded while leading a select group of his Regiment in the successful assault on 7 June 1855.



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. James Villiers, 47th Regt.), contemporarily engraved in ornate serif capitals; **France**, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Turkey**, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, suspension refitted; **Italy**, Sardinia, Al Valore Militare (Bt. Lt. Coll. James Villiers, 47th Regt.), officially engraved; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, *the second with minor enamel loss, generally very fine* (5)

£2,800-3,200

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 4 August 1856.

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

Citation for the Al Valore Medal reads:

'Lieutenant-Colonel James Villiers served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including the Alma, Inkermann, sortie on the 26th of October 1854, the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and was engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries on the 7th of June 1855.'

James Villiers was born in 1820. An Ensigncy in the 47th (Lancashire) Regiment of Foot was purchased for him on 31 December 1839, and he served in the West Indies between February 1841 and December 1843. He advanced to Lieutenant and Captain, also by purchase, on 24 September 1841 and 24 December 1847. From 1850 the Regiment was stationed at Corfu, then still under British protection. Embarking for Malta in the summer of 1853, the 47th joined the force being assembled for the Crimea and were assigned to Adams's Brigade of De Lacy Evans's 2nd Division. At the Battle of the Alma he took part in the advance on Telegraph Hill.

At the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November, the 47th Foot, commanded by Major Fordyce, held the extreme left of the British position on Home Ridge, overlooking the Mikriakoff Glen. This feature jutted into the British flank, providing covered access for an attacking force. When General Soimonoff's Division attacked the British left at 7 a.m., the 1st Battalion, Katherinberg Regiment charged wildly towards the 47th. Major Fordyce calmly ordered his men to open fire at less than fifty yards' range (Mercer 1998, 88). Each Minie round tore into the dense Russian column, which shuddered and broke under well-directed British volleys. Unlike some other Regiments, the 47th showed admirable discipline and did not pursue their fleeing enemy.

Promoted to Major on 4 May 1855, Villiers commanded a select group of the 47th which formed part of the 400-strong storming party that attacked the Quarries - an outwork guarding the approach to the Redan - on 7 June. Avoiding the deadly fougasses to their front, the stormers attacked the flanks of the Quarries and took the Russians by surprise, forcing them back to the Redan and inflicting over 100 casualties. Singled out for praise in Lord Raglan's despatch, Villiers led from the front and was severely wounded during the assault (*London Gazette*, 21 June 1855). Though the 47th sustained losses of 3 officers and 57 men wounded, the success of the operation came after six bleak months of stalemate and lifted the morale of the British army (Pemberton 1962, 190). With the Redan now unprotected, Captain Hibbert of the 7th Fusiliers wrote excitedly to his sister:

'Johnny Russ is done for.'

Villiers was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel on 17 July 1855. He was awarded the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, in addition to the Sardinian Medal for Valour. He remained at Malta until 15 June 1858, when placed on Half Pay. On returning to England he married Lucy Elizabeth Drummond Davies, the third and youngest daughter of Lady Lucy Clementina, sister of George Drummond, 14th Earl of Perth and 6th Duke of Melfort. They had one daughter, Clementina Georgina Lucy Drummond Villiers Dyer-Edwardes.

Returning to active duty, Villiers was appointed to command the 74th Highlanders on 14 November 1859, during the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny. He died at Belasse, India on 10 May 1860. His wife remarried on 10 August 1865 and became a prominent children's writer, authoring the verses for Kate Greenaway's popular *Birthday Book for Children* (1880); sold with copied research and *London Gazette* entries.

Reference works:

Mercer, P., *Give Them a Volley and Charge! The Battle of Inkermann, 1854* (Staplehurst, 1998).
Pemberton, W. B., *Battles of the Crimean War* (London, 1962).

x377

An intriguing 'Capture of the Quarries' group of three to Lieutenant-General John Peel, late 34th Foot; severely wounded in the shoulder during the vital assault on 7 June 1855, he went on to become A.D.C. to Sir William Codrington, British Commander-in-Chief.

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Major John Peel, 34th Regt.), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals, fitted with a *Hunt & Roskell* silver top riband buckle; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, fitted with a silver-gilt top riband buckle; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, privately manufactured by *Hunt & Roskell*, fitted with a silver top riband buckle, *the first with light contact marks and some edge wear, very fine or better* (3)

£1,200-1,600

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

John Peel was born on 11 April 1829 at Marble Hill, Twickenham, the fourth son of Lieutenant-General Jonathan Peel M.P., Surveyor-General of the Ordnance and later Secretary of State for War, and the nephew of Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel. His cousin, William Peel, commanded the Naval Brigade with great distinction during the Crimean War.

Peel was gazetted an Ensign to the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot, then based at Limerick, on 22 June 1847. He advanced to Lieutenant on 19 October 1849 and Captain on 25 November 1853. His Regiment arrived in the Crimean theatre on 9 December 1854, joining the Siege of Sebastopol.

Peel was mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatch as having 'highly distinguished himself' in the successful attack on the Quarries on 7 June 1855 (*London Gazette*, 28 June 1855). He bravely led picked men of the 34th over ground strewn with Russian fougasses, clearing a path to the Redan, and was severely wounded in the shoulder. Bitterly contested, the Quarries changed hands four times that night. His sister-in-law's memoirs, *Recollections of Lady Georgiana Peel* (1920), contain the following passage:



‘John received a wound from which he never wholly recovered, his shoulder and neck being always stiff. While lying in great pain in the hospital, he received a letter from Queen Victoria, condoling with him on his wounds, and thanking him for his services. His cousin, Sir David Baird, who read it to him, was much touched at his saying, though scarcely able to speak, “Well, that seems to make it all worth while.”’

Georgiana described Peel as extremely witty and engaging, ‘the cheeriest person with the brightest blue eyes of anyone she ever saw.’ He was breveted Major on 17 July 1855, receiving the 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidie. On New Year’s Day 1856, he was appointed Aide de Camp to Sir William Codrington, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Crimea. For a young Brevet Major this was a remarkable coup, though family connections may have helped.

Peel then served as A.D.C. to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and as Assistant Military Secretary at Malta from 1864 to 1867. Returning to home service, he was promoted to Colonel on 16 March 1870 and on 1 May 1876 was appointed Quarter-Master General, Home District. He rose to the rank of Major-General on 11 July 1880. In 1885 he retired after 38 years’ service with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

He lived between No. 9 Connaught Square, London, and Oak Cottage, Beaulieu Road, Lyndhurst, Hampshire. The 1891 census records him living alone, though with three servants, at Corfe Lodge, Wareham Road, Corfe Mullen, near Wimborne in Dorset. He died at Reculver Villa, near Herne Bay in Kent, on 17 November 1892; sold with a folder of copied research, extracts from *Recollections* and *London Gazette* entries.

x378

An important group of three to Major Archibald Campbell Snodgrass, 39th, late 38th Foot, who served during the Crimean War as A.D.C. to his uncle Sir John Campbell; severely wounded in the first assault on the Redan on 18 June 1855, he went on to serve at the Siege and Capture of Lucknow.



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lieut. A. C. Snodgrass, A.D.C. to Sir John Campbell), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals; Indian Mutiny 1857-9, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Capt. A. C. Snodgrass, 38th Regt.); Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, privately manufactured by *Hunt & Roskell*, all mounted on original ribands and fitted with *Hunt & Roskell* silver top riband buckles, *the first with light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (3)

£2,400-2,800

[Order of the Medjidie] *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

Archibald Campbell Snodgrass was born at Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick in the spring of 1832. His father John James Snodgrass was Deputy Quartermaster General to the troops in Nova Scotia and its dependencies, while his mother was the daughter of General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B. (1769-1843), who served with distinction at the Siege of Seringapatam and the Retreat to Corunna.

Snodgrass was gazetted as an Ensign to the 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot on 6 October 1848, advancing to Lieutenant on 7 November 1851. He served during the Crimean War as Aide de Camp to his uncle, Major-General Sir John Campbell, who commanded the 2nd Brigade of Sir Richard England's 3rd Division. He landed with the army at Eupatoria on 14 September 1854, and was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkermann. He appears in a photograph by Roger Fenton, the famous Crimean War photographer, taken in the camp before Sebastopol. Next to him can be seen Captain Hume, Campbell's other A.D.C. (see next Lot).

Promoted to Captain on 29 December 1854, Snodgrass was severely wounded in the first attack on the Redan, a key Russian strongpoint guarding Sebastopol. The assault was planned for 18 June 1855, the Anniversary of Waterloo. That morning his uncle, with 'a courage amounting to rashness,' volunteered to lead the forlorn hope. He rushed out of the trenches and fell instantly while cheering his men, his head taken off with the same shot that killed Colonel Yea of the 7th Fusiliers.

Snodgrass was wounded just moments later. The infantry suffered appallingly, with nearly 1,500 casualties, and the attack failed. Snodgrass oversaw his uncle's burial on Cathcart Hill, near Inkermann.

His award of the Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class was announced in the *London Gazette* on 2 March 1858. He also received the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour and the Sardinian Medal for Valour. Snodgrass then served with the 38th Foot in India, carrying the rank of Brevet Major. He took part in the Siege and Capture of Lucknow. He exchanged to the 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot on 1 April 1859, and retired from the Army on 17 November 1863, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He died just days later at Millbank, Southampton; sold with Snodgrass's Commission Certificate of 29 December 1854, signed by Lord Panmure, together with confirmation of medal entitlement and a folder of research.

Recommended reading:

Hope, R., *A Staffordshire Regiment in the Crimea: 38th Regiment of Foot* (Leek, 2013).



x379 The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Captain Archibald Campbell Snodgrass, 39th, late 38th Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol; Indian Mutiny 1857-9, 1 clasp, Lucknow; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, all mounted on original ribands and fitted with silver top riband buckles, the first two buckles by *Hunt & Roskell*, the third by *F. & F. Emanuel, Portsmouth, good very fine* (3)

£200-300

For the recipient's biography and full-size awards, see previous Lot.

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x380

A fascinating group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume, 38th Foot; as Sir John Campbell's other A.D.C., he took part in the first assault on the Redan and bore witness to Campbell's gruesome demise; photographed repeatedly by Roger Fenton, he became Lieutenant of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in 1878.



Jubilee 1887, silver, unnamed as issued; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. Gustavus Hume. 38th Regt.), naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals; Indian Mutiny 1857-9, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Capt. G. Hume, 38th Regt.); **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, privately manufactured by *Hunt & Roskell*, the second with minor contact marks, thus nearly very fine, the remainder very fine or better, recently mounted by *Spink & Son* (6)

£2,400-2,800

Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 4 August 1856.

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

Gustavus Hume was born in Ireland on 25 February 1826, second son of the Reverend Robert Hume of Dublin and grandson of Thomas Hume, M.D., physician to the Duke of Cambridge. He was gazetted an Ensign to the 38th (Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot on 30 May 1843, rising to Lieutenant on 9 June 1846 and Captain in 1852. He served with the Regiment throughout the Crimean War, and was present at Alma and Inkermann.

Following Inkermann Hume was appointed Aide de Camp to Sir John Campbell, a role he shared with Campbell's nephew, Captain Snodgrass (see previous Lot). Hume was photographed repeatedly by Roger Fenton in the camp before Sebastopol. In one photograph he appears with Snodgrass, while in another he stands beside Campbell.

In May 1855, both Hume and Snodgrass accompanied Campbell on the Kertch Expedition, aimed at cutting off Russian supplies from the port of Kertch on the Sea of Azoff. Kertch had been Sebastopol's lifeline, enabling the city to withstand the siege. Once the Allied expedition reached it, the port was flattened and Russian naval power ceased to exist overnight (see *London Gazette*, 28 June 1855). The first assault on the Redan on 18 June was rather less successful. Hume and Snodgrass were standing near Campbell when he made his gallant dash at the Russian defences, only to be horribly struck down. From July 1855 Hume served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of 3rd Division.



Hume (standing) with Sir John Campbell by Roger Fenton



Hume (seated) with Captain Snodgrass (centre – Lot 379) by Roger Fenton



Before Sebastopol by Roger Fenton





Hume (second from left) proudly wearing his Medals

Hume was awarded the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie. He served in India with the 38th Foot from 12 November 1857 to 9 August 1858, participating in the Siege and Capture of Lucknow. He served with Grant's Division during the summer campaign in Oudh, and was present at several minor actions. He retired from the regular army on 17 March 1863, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Hume then joined Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, rising to become Lieutenant of that venerable body on 20 November 1878. He appears in *The Royal Bodyguard* (1892), a magnificent painting by Arthur Temple Felix Clay which is part of the Ministry of Defence Art Collection. He received a Knighthood on 1 December 1880. The 1881 census records him living at Hanover Square, London with a wife and six children.

Sold with a fascinating archive, including:

- (i)
Hume's bestowal document for the Legion of Honour, signed and dated 21 June 1856.
- (ii)
A copy of David Edelsten's *The Nearest Guard - 500 Years of Protecting the Sovereign* (London, 2009), a well-researched and lavishly illustrated history of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.
- (iii)
An extensive folder of research, with high-quality copies of Fenton's photographs.



x381 The named group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gustavus Hume, 38th Foot.



1887 Jubilee, silver; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, 'Capt. Gustavus Hume. 38th Regt.' engraved around rim; Indian Mutiny 1857-9, 1 clasp, Lucknow; **France**, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, *the fourth with significant enamel loss, very fine or better*, recently mounted by Spink & Son (6)

£250-350

For the recipient's biography and full-size awards, see previous Lot.

x382 An impressive group of five to Inspector-General John Robert Taylor, C.B., Army Medical Department, late 29th and 80th Foot; having served at the Battles of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon and the Capture of Prome, Taylor was given medical charge of the 3rd Division during the Siege of Sebastopol, including the assaults of 18 June and 8 September.



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks for *William Neal*, London 1846, fitted with narrow swivel-ring suspension and gold riband buckle; Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Surgn. John R. Taylor 29th Regt.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Surgn. J. R. Taylor. 80th Regt.), officially engraved; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, pierced with dual ring suspension, *cleaned, very fine or better*, recently mounted by *Spink & Son* (5)

£2,800-3,200

C.B. *London Gazette* 5 February 1856.

John Robert Taylor was born on Jersey on 14 October 1810. After serving in Canada as an Assistant Surgeon with the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, in 1842 he transferred to the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot, then stationed in India. He followed the Regiment through the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the Battles of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon (clasps), transferring to the 80th Foot when hostilities ceased.

Taylor served with the 80th during the 2nd Burma War of 1852-55, including the capture of Martaban, the operations before Rangoon, and the capture of the Great Shwe Dagon Pagoda. He was also present at the capture of Prome. On 3 March 1854 he was promoted to Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.

Taylor acted as Principal Medical Officer at Chatham before embarking for the Crimea, where he served as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals (*London Gazette*, 9 February 1855). He was in medical charge of the 3rd Division before Sebastopol from 20 March 1855 to the end of the war, including the assaults of 18 June and 8 September. For these services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He became an Inspector-General of Hospitals on 31 December 1858.



On returning to England he resumed the post of Principal Medical Officer at Chatham, and was appointed an Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty. His last posting was to Aldershot in 1863. The 1871 census records him living at Elton Villa, Cheltenham. He married and had five children. He received a reward for distinguished service, and died at Cheltenham on 23 December 1892, aged 82; sold with a file of copied research.

x383 The remarkable group of seven awarded to Major-General John Edward Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery; assigned to Barker's Battery for the Crimean War, Michell served with distinction at the Battles of Alma and Balaklava. During the famous 'Thin Red Line' incident on 25 October, Barker's Battery played havoc with Ryzhov's cavalry, receiving the special thanks of Sir Colin Campbell.

Four times mentioned in despatches for commanding 'E' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery during the Indian Mutiny, Michell took part in celebrated actions such as the storming of Meeangunge by Sir Hope Grant and the pursuit of Kunwar Singh to Azimghur.

He went on to command the Cavalry Brigade of General Maude's 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force during the Second Afghan War of 1878-80, mentioned in despatches for his services during the Bazaar Valley Expedition.



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks for *William Neal*, London, fitted with narrow swivel-ring suspension and riband buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Capt. I. E. Michell, Royal Artillery), officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals; Indian Mutiny 1857-9, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Major J. E. Michell, Rl. H. Art.); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Br. Genl. J. E. Michell. C.B. R.A.), minor official correction to surname; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; **Italy**, Sardinia, Al Valore Militare, 1855-56 (Bt. Major J. C. Michell, Rl. Artry.); Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, replacement ball and ring suspension, *the first extremely fine, the second with unofficial rivets between 2nd and 3rd clasps, very fine or better, mounted in court style by Spink & Son (7)*

£5,000-6,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 2 June 1869.

Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 2 March 1858.

John Edward Michell was born circa 1827 at Huish House, Langport, Somerset, the only son of Brigadier-General Sir John Michell, K.C.B., Royal Artillery. Young John entered Woolwich as a Gentleman Cadet on 11 May 1843, and promotion followed quickly. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 16 December 1846 (*London Gazette*, 23 December 1846), advancing to 1st Lieutenant the following September. Stationed at Gibraltar in 1847-48, where his father commanded the Garrison Artillery, he transferred to the Bermuda garrison in 1849. In August 1852 he was appointed to 'C' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, then based at Leeds. On 18 March 1854, 'C' Troop sailed from Woolwich for the Crimean War, the first of the Artillery to embark.

Upon arrival at Varna, Michell was promoted Captain in No. 1 Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery. On 22 July he left to join his new battery, Barker's 'W' Battery, which fought with distinction at the Battle of the Alma on 20 September. In a letter to his father, he recalled:

'We advanced up the road to the right and had some wonderful practice at the columns already in retreat: the new fuses and tubes worked admirably, and it was a sight to see the shrapnels bursting exactly over the poor devils.'

Upon arrival in Balaklava, Michell was involved in preparing the town's defences. On 23 October he wrote to his father:

'I am pretty hard worked, getting the artillery part of our position as strong as Sir Colin [Campbell] wishes. The enemy keep up a certain degree of excitement, hovering about nearly always in sight, but I don't think they have much mind to come on.'

Michell was soon disabused of this belief. At the Battle of Balaklava two days later, Barker's Battery was deployed to the left of the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders. It played a conspicuous role in the repulse of Ryzhov's cavalry during the action known as 'The Thin Red Line'. After engaging in counter-battery fire with Russian horse artillery, Barker's men wrought havoc among the Russian horsemen. Sir Colin Campbell was generous in his praise:

'I beg to call Lord Raglan's attention to the admirable conduct of Captain Barker, and the officers of the Field Battery under his orders, who made most excellent practice against the Russian cavalry and artillery while within range.' (*London Gazette*, 12 November 1854)

Michell was promoted to Brevet Major on 2 November 1855, receiving both the Sardinian Medal for Valour and the 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidie. He returned to England in June 1855, bringing back 122 invalids.

Mutiny Service

Michell then commanded 'E' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery during the Indian Mutiny. With 4 guns, 60 officers and men, and 166 horses, he took part in Brigadier Sir Hope Grant's storming and capture of Meeangunge, for which he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 31 May 1858). He then joined the army besieging Lucknow, writing in another letter:

'Colonel Wood comes up to assemble his new brigade, to consist of 6 troops of Horse Artillery, and 4 field guns, a force which if well kept together and well handled ought to produce an effect somewhat Napoleonic.... I saw Sir Colin, who was very civil, remembering my face from Balaklava days.'

On 14 April 1858 Michell led the pursuit of Kunwar Singh's 13,000-strong rebel force to Azimghur on the Tons River. After a tense twelve-mile chase, Singh's rear guard was badly cut up by 'E' Troop's canister rounds, fired at point-blank range. Three rebel guns were captured. At Nathupoor Michell was reinforced by the 34th Foot, and Brigadier J. Douglas took over command. The combined force attacked a rebel stronghold at Azimutghur on 17 April, Michell directing the artillery bombardment. He was four times mentioned in despatches for his services during the Indian Mutiny.

Bermuda to Afghanistan

Promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1859, he commanded No.7 Company, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery, then stationed in Bermuda. Made a Companion of the Bath in 1869, he commanded the Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope in 1871. Two years later he was appointed to 'A' Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Umballa, remaining in India for the rest of his active service. In 1877 he was involved in The Prince of Wales's visit to India, receiving the Empress of India Medal.



Promoted to Colonel on 17 April 1878, Michell commanded the Cavalry Brigade of General Maude's 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force during the Second Afghan War of 1878-80. The Brigade consisted of the 9th Lancers and the 10th and 13th Bengal Cavalry. Michell was mentioned in despatches for his part in the Bazaar Valley expedition (*London Gazette*, 7 November 1879), advancing to Major-General on 1 May 1880. He then went on a grand tour of Australia and New Zealand, inspecting gun emplacements.

Michell married Caroline Anne Stisted at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London in December 1874. The same year he published a complete history of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the title *Records of the Horse Brigade from its Formation to the Present Time* (Boddy & Co., Woolwich). He died at Tunbridge Wells on 7 March 1883, leaving to his widow the sum of £10,106 14s. 6d., about £1,400,000 today; sold with a copy of J. A. Browne's book *Three Distinguished Gunners (The Michells)* and a file of research.

Recommended reading:

Browne, J. A., *Three Distinguished Gunners (The Michells)* (London, 1911).

x384 The impressive group of six to Colonel John Sydney Hand, C.B., 44th Foot, late 82nd Foot and 1st Sikh Cavalry; after serving with the 82nd at the Siege of Sebastopol, Hand followed the Regiment to the Indian Mutiny, participating in the Second Relief of Lucknow.

During the Second China War he commanded a squadron of the 1st Sikh Cavalry, engaged in the capture of the Taku Forts. In the 1867 Abyssinian campaign General Napier appointed him Director of the Highland Transport Train, a difficult role in such hostile terrain. For his services he was made a Companion of the Bath.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold (18 carat) and enamel, hallmarks for *Robert Garrard*, London 1869, fitted with a narrow swivel-ring suspension and a silver-gilt top riband buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieutt. I. S. Hand 82nd Regt.), officially impressed, fitted with a silver top riband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-9, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Lieutt. I. S. Hand 82nd Regt.), fitted with a *Flavelle* silver top riband buckle; China 1860, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Lieutt. I. S. Hand 1st Sikh Cavy.), fitted with a silver top riband buckle; Abyssinia 1867 (Capt. J. S. Hand, 82. Regt.), fitted with a silver top riband buckle; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, replacement scroll suspension, fitted with a silver top riband buckle, *the first extremely fine, the second and third with heavy contact marks, generally nearly very fine and better* (6)

£3,500-4,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 21 June 1887.

John Sydney Hand purchased his Ensigny in the 82nd Foot (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) on 13 May 1853, advancing to Lieutenant Zouave on 18 August 1854. He disembarked with the Regiment at Balaklava Harbour on 2 September 1855. Three days later the final Allied bombardment of Sebastopol began. For 72 hours, 800 Allied guns fired 13,000 shells and 90,000 round shot at the Russian defences (see Pemberton 1962, 214). Though the British failed to capture the Redan in the final assault on 8 September, General MacMahon's Zouaves rushed into the Malakoff redoubt and planted the tricolour on its ramparts. That night, the Russians abandoned the southern part of the city, retreating over a bridge of boats hastily thrown across Sebastopol Harbour. After a sanguinary twelve months, the siege was over. Hostilities ended with the Treaty of Paris on 30 March 1856, the 82nd returning home that August.

On the other side of the world, the Chinese, resenting European incursions, seized a ship named *Arrow* which bore a British flag. The 82nd duly sailed for Hong Kong, but were diverted en route at Singapore in June 1857, having received news of the sepoy mutiny. The 82nd arrived at Calcutta in October, by which time Delhi had been recaptured. The Regiment joined the force being assembled by Sir Colin Campbell for the Second Relief of Lucknow, reaching Cawnpore in early November. Two companies marched on to Lucknow, while the remainder was left to defend Cawnpore's vital bridge and supply dumps. Hand took part in the Second Relief of Lucknow (clasp). During that memorable action, the 82nd captured a huge ceremonial staff, made of chased Indian silver. Nicknamed 'The Rajah's Bedpost', it became one of the Regiment's most treasured possessions. It is now held in the Lancashire Infantry Museum.

The 82nd Regiment were then heavily engaged in Oudh and Rohilkund provinces. In February 1858, a Company was trained to use the artillery at Fort Fatehgarh, covering the fords across the Ganges north of Cawnpore. In April, four Companies took part in the victory at Bareilly, the capital of Rohilkund. In May, one wing of the Battalion joined a small force which marched for days in blazing heat to rescue British troops besieged in Shahajanpore. Men died of sunstroke. The 82nd were engaged in countless other minor actions before peace returned to the Indian subcontinent.

Hand commanded a Squadron of the 1st Sikh Cavalry during the Second China War of 1860. He was present at Sinho, the capture of the Taku Forts, the advance on Pekin and the destruction of the Emperor's Palace. He was promoted to Captain on 16 November 1860. During the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 he served with the rank of Brevet Major, and was attached to Napier's Headquarters as Director of the Highland Transport Train. He was present at the storming and capture of Magdala on 13 April, and twice mentioned in Napier's despatches (*London Gazette*, 30 June 1868). He transferred to the 44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot in December 1872, rising to become Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel (*London Gazette*, 27 October 1876). In the 1887 Golden Jubilee Honours he was made a Companion of the Bath; sold with copied research and *London Gazette* entries.



A FINE COLLECTION OF AWARDS FOR THE ACTION AT SANNA'S POST

At first light on 31 March 1900, a large column of 2000 men under General Robert George Broadwood was subject to a vicious opportunity ambush by Boer troops led by General Christiaan de Wet and his brother Pieter Daniel de Wet. Having initially intended to capture the waterworks at Sanna's Post, 23 miles east of Bloemfontein, the enemy saw the chance of this far greater prize - which they grasped with both hands - deploying the first large-scale use of guerrilla tactics during the conflict.

Utilising the cover of a deep spruit created by the Modder River, approximately 1600 Boers, supported by artillery from high ground, deployed in darkness and surprised the British, creating chaos amid a maelstrom of mauser-fire. As Broadwood's force began to withdraw from the main body of attack towards the direction of a ravine, a blocking force of 400 Boers held fire until large numbers of British troops lay squarely within their sights, entirely devoid of cover or any realistic opportunity to fight back without being slaughtered. Over 200 were forced to surrender in the first few minutes including six guns of 'U' Battery. Those stragglers to the rear of the captured main body faced the almost suicidal return towards the only cover available - a railway station - across 1300 yards of open ground.

Within minutes, the Boers successfully captured over 100 wagons and a further artillery piece. The British began to retreat towards the station and it was amidst this apparently hopeless situation that the men of 'Q' Battery under Major Phipps-Hornby, joined by a single gun from 'U' Battery and the Mounted Infantry, decided to stand their ground and fight back. For four hours they fought continuously, aided by rifle fire from the railway station, and managed to transform a stampede into an orderly retreat. Those who managed to escape under the cover of British artillery were fortunate; had it not been for an eagle-eyed officer who noticed what was happening in the first few minutes and ordered 'Q' Battery to gallop away towards the railway buildings, the outcome may have been disastrous.

Broadwood eventually managed to break contact and approximately three hours later the 9th Infantry Division commanded by Major-General Sir Henry Colville arrived to relieve the Mounted Brigade. The element of surprise now lost, the Boers withdrew to highly defensive positions across the Modder River leaving a small garrison at the captured waterworks. The British forces, now low on ammunition, chose to retire from the field.

In all, the British suffered 155 men killed or wounded with approximately 430 taken prisoner. The exact numbers vary by source, however what cannot be denied is the one-sided nature of the casualties. In his book *Three Years' War*, Christiaan de Wet noted his losses as 3 killed and 5 wounded. Had it not been for the desperate rearguard action of the British artillery, it is possible that British casualties may have been considerably higher.

For the men of 'Q' Battery, it was a resounding example of bravery and professionalism, resulting in the award of 4 V.C.s and 3 D.C.M.s to the Battery, the former by ballot, there being no fair way to choose four from so many who performed so heroically on that day. This was the fifth case of the application of Clause 13 and the first since the conclusion of the Indian Mutiny. As a result, Major Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, Sergeant Charles Edward Haydon Parker, Gunner Isaac Lodge, and Driver Horace Henry Glascock were each awarded the Victoria Cross. Following the intervention of Queen Victoria, a further V.C. was awarded to Lieutenant Francis Aylmer Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers, attached Robert's Horse, for gallantry in assisting to save the guns.

The capture by the Boers of their original target - the Bloemfontein waterworks - had tragic consequences for the citizens of the local region by greatly aggravating an epidemic of enteric fever, dysentery and cholera which eventually caused 2000 deaths. In a despatch to the Secretary of State for War, Lord Roberts placed the blame on an early morning patrol from Boseman's Kop which failed to warn the column of the preparations for an ambush. Subsequent writers, including the Boer Generals themselves, expressed surprise at the apparent lack of any proper enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the disaster, however the words of Rudyard Kipling are probably the best epitaph:

*'Let us admit it fairly as a business people should;
We have had no end of a lesson; it will do us no end of good.'*

Iain Goodman
February 2019

- 385 A very rare Sanna's Post D.C.M. awarded to Trooper T. Murphy, Robert's Horse, who formed part of the Mounted Infantry rearguard which enabled the guns of 'Q' Battery to escape ambush and make a valiant stand



Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (Trooper T. Murphy: Robert's Horse.), *good very fine*
D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

£1,800-2,200

One of approximately 12 D.C.M.'s awarded for the action at Sanna's Post.

T. Murphy is one of seven men listed in the despatch from Brigadier-General Broadwood to the Military Secretary to the Field Marshall, Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, Lord Roberts, on 20 April 1900, for 'risking their lives to save comrades under heavy fire'. Lieutenant Francis Aylmer Maxwell was awarded the Victoria Cross, whilst the others received the D.C.M.

As the British camp was shelled from the east and rear at daybreak, Robert's Horse and 'U' Battery moved off on opposite sides of the baggage column which was clearing rapidly away from the shellfire and directly towards the deep spruit 'trap' set by the Boers. Engaging Robert's Horse from their concealed positions with accurate rifle fire, the Boers forced an initial retreat, but the mounted infantrymen rallied and made a splendid rear-guard stand, covering the retreat of the remaining guns, most notably those of 'Q' Battery.

The Regiment suffered approximately 1 officer and 30 other ranks killed, 6 officers and 50 other ranks wounded, and 70 taken prisoner. Notwithstanding the losses at Sanna's Post, Robert's Horse was soon in action again, taking part in the operations under Generals French and Rundle for clearing the south-east of the Orange River Colony and effecting the relief of Wepener. On 23 April, at Kariefontein near Leeuwkop, they were sharply engaged once more, suffering further casualties.

Following the Sanna's Post action, Trooper Murphy was tried by Field General Court Martial for cattle stealing. He was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, forfeiting his Q.S.A. Medal. As a result, this D.C.M. would appear to be his sole medallic entitlement.

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Six: Corporal T. G. Hurley, South African Heavy Artillery, late Royal Horse Artillery, who served with 'Q' Battery at Sanna's Post

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (18070 Bomb. T. G. Hurley, Q, B., R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (18070 Gnr: T. G. Hurley. R.H.A.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. T. G. Hurley 7th. Infantry.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Cpl. T. G. Hurley. S.A.H.A.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *light contact marks, nearly very fine and better* (6)

£700-900

Thomas George Hurley was born at Dorchester and attested for the Royal Artillery on 13 January 1897, after brief service with the Kent Militia. He initially served at home where he was twice injured, firstly to the finger of his right hand whilst on duty, and secondly a contusion of his left ankle whilst off duty on 19 February 1898.

Posted to South Africa on 19 December 1899, he served as Acting Bombardier in 'F' Section of 'Q' Battery at Sanna's Post. At a time when the artillery pieces had no shields, he was fortunate to survive the encounter, in particular the Boer rifle fire.



It has been suggested that every man of 'Q' Battery was killed or wounded during the action, however this was not the case. What is agreed is that very few men were finally able to limber up and withdraw the guns following the 4 hours of artillery action. This is testament to the physical and mental exhaustion associated with very little, if any, sleep the previous night, and the intensity of the Battle. 'Q' Battery lost 4 officers wounded, 3 other ranks killed and 27 wounded, with a further 9 captured. One or two of those wounded later died from their injuries.

Hurley remained in South Africa following the cessation of hostilities and later served with the 2nd Kimberley Regiment and the South African Heavy Artillery during the Great War; sold with copied service papers and correspondence from the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, dated 1969.

387 Pair: Driver R. Gillinder, 'Q' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (31990 Dr. R. Gillinder, Q. B., R.H.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (31990 Dvr: R. Gillinder. R.H.A.), *edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine* (2)

£500-700

Robert Gillinder was born in 1878 at Gateshead, Durham. He worked as a moulder before attesting for the Royal Artillery on 28 November 1898 and serving in South Africa from 19 December 1899-6 November 1902. He served with 'Q' Battery during the action at Sanna's Post and later transferred to 'O' Battery on 9 December 1901. He saw further service in India before being discharged on 27 November 1910; sold with copied service record.

388 Pair: Corporal W. Gent, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was taken prisoner at Sanna's Post

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Transvaal (4701 Pte. W. Gent. North'd Fus:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4701 Corpl: W. Gent. North'd Fus:), *nearly very fine* (2)

£300-400

W. Gent was taken prisoner at Sanna's Post on 31 March 1900 whilst serving with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. He was later released.

The 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, lost 1 officer killed, 1 officer wounded and 1 taken prisoner, with 1 other rank killed, 11 wounded and 23 taken prisoner at Sanna's Post.

389

A fine Boer War Medal to Private P. Browne, Royal Irish Regiment, who was wounded in the action at Sanna's Post



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (2808 Pte. P. Browne, 1st. Rl. Irish Regt.), *good very fine*

£300-400

Provenance:
Spink, 2 March 1987.

Patrick Browne was born in 1868 at Wexford, Ireland. He attested for the Royal Irish Regiment at Clonmel on 26 April 1887, having seen service with the Irish Militia, and was posted to the 1st Battalion on 7 July 1887.

Seeing service in Rhodesia and at home, he transferred to South Africa at the outbreak of the Boer War as part of 'Cork' Company, 1st Mounted Infantry. Serving at Sanna's Post, Browne suffered a gunshot wound to the left heel, one of just three men of the Regiment to be wounded on that occasion. The wound rendered him permanently unfit and he was discharged on 30 November 1900, his conduct noted as 'very good'. He died in 1944; sold with copied service record.

390

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Belfast (2737 Pte. W. Sterry, 2: D. of C. Lt. Inf.), *nearly extremely fine*

£200-300

William Sterry was born in 1870 at Kidderminster, Worcester, and attested for the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Devonport on 18 July 1888. Following 3 years at home, he saw 4 years of overseas service in India including 28 days in prison at Meerut for disobeying an order. He then returned home on 17 February 1896 and was discharged to depot.

Recalled to army service under Army Orders dated 7 October 1899, Sterry travelled to South Africa and fought in the Boer War - he was captured at Sanna's Post on 31 March 1900, and later released. He returned to home service on 19 July 1901 and was discharged at Bodmin the next day, having served 13 years and 8 days with the regiment; sold with copied service papers.

12 other ranks of the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry, were taken prisoner at Sanna's Post.

- 391 Pair: Private R. B. Hughes, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was captured at Sanna's Post, released and later wounded at Belfast



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (4653 Pte. R. Hughes. 1st. L. N. Lanc. Regt. M.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4653 Pte. R. Hughes. L. N. Lanc: Regt.), *very fine* (2)

£400-500

Richard Benbow Hughes was born at Liverpool and attested for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on 15 October 1894 after previous service with the 3rd Loyal North Lancashire Militia. He was posted to the 2nd Battalion on 24 November 1894, but on 2 January 1897 deserted. He rejoined to Civil Authorities twenty-four days later and was placed in the Guard Room on 1 February - tried by District Court Martial he was sentenced to 84 days imprisonment with hard labour. On 13 December 1897 he was posted to the 1st Battalion.

Having served in Ceylon and then nearly 4 years in South Africa, during the Boer War he served in the Mounted Infantry and was taken prisoner at Sanna's Post. Later released, he was wounded at Belfast on 6 December 1900 and was eventually discharged on 4 February 1904.

10 other ranks of the 1st Battalion were taken prisoner during the encounter; sold with copied service record.

- 392 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3726 Pte. T. Bowley. York: L.I.), *lightly polished, very fine*

£200-300

Thomas Bowley was born in 1874 at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and attested for the Yorkshire Light Infantry at Pontefract on 13 March 1892. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he deserted on 15 November 1893 and was subsequently convicted by District Court Martial and sentenced to 9 calendar months imprisonment with hard labour.

Posted to the 2nd Battalion upon release, Bowley served five years in India with the Tirah Expeditionary Force on the Punjab Frontier before being posted to South Africa on 5 May 1899. He was twice severely wounded in action, firstly at Sanna's Post, where he received a gunshot wound to the right shoulder, and secondly at Brandfort, where he received a gunshot wound to the right side on 3 May 1901. Bowley returned home on 14 September 1902, before being discharged following 12 years of service on 28 May 1904.

The 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, recorded 1 officer taken prisoner, 2 other ranks wounded and 14 taken prisoner at Sanna's Post; sold with copied service record.

393

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Transvaal (5973 Pte. F. Clements, Durham Lt. Infy.), officially re-impressed naming, *edge nick, otherwise good very fine*

£400-500



F. Clements served with the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, at Sanna's Post. He was recorded missing in action, later confirmed as a prisoner of war on 31 March 1900. Released from captivity on 6 June 1900, he was severely wounded at Elandskop on 5 January 1901, dying at Cape Town on 1 March 1901.

The 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, had 3 other ranks wounded and 8 taken prisoner at Sanna's Post.

394

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (2058 Corpl: J. Dickson-Hill, Roberts Horse.), *very fine*

£200-300

John Dickson Hill was likely involved in the rearguard defence of 'Q' Battery at Sanna's Post where Robert's Horse fought with distinction. He was killed in action on 23 May 1915, aged 40, whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, King Edward's Horse.

The younger son of John Hill of Kirkliston, and husband of Daisy Dickson Hill of Bedford, he is commemorated on Le Touret Memorial; sold with copied research.

A FINE COLLECTION OF AWARDS FOR THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN (1917-18)

Formed by Martin Glen

INTRODUCTION: THE BATTLES FOR GAZA, 1917

'All ranks and services in the Force under my command have acquitted themselves in a manner beyond praise. Fatigue, thirst, heat and cold have been endured uncomplainingly. The co-operation of all arms has been admirable and has enabled success in battle to be consummated by irresistible and victorious pursuit.'

General Sir Edmund Allenby to the Secretary of State for War: dispatch 16 December 1917, published as the Fourth Supplement to *The London Gazette* 25 January 1918.

Since 1967, and its capture by Israeli forces during the Six Day War, the city of Gaza and its eponymous 'Strip' of the eastern Mediterranean littoral has rarely been out of the news. Fifty years earlier, in 1917, Gaza was a strategic objective for an Allied force, under overall British command, for which it represented the linch-pin in the infrastructure of Turkish control of Palestine. As John Grainger wrote, in *The Battle for Palestine* (2006), Gaza in 1917, '... was ... the Palestinian guardpost against an attack from Egypt. ... though it might not look like a fortress, every Allied soldier ... who had attempted to penetrate the modern Turkish trenches south of the city knew full well that it was one.'

This important collection of Decorations and Medals awarded to British troops engaged in the battles for Gaza in 1917 highlights the contrast between the relatively fluid Palestine campaign and the war of attrition being waged in France and Flanders. For a while in 1917, in front of Gaza and its defences and faced with a tenacity in defence on the part of Turkish troops that surprised and impressed Allied commanders, it appeared that the campaign in Palestine would result in the sort of stalemate familiar from the Western Front. This cannot have improved the morale of those British troops who had been evacuated from Gallipoli only to find themselves in Egypt, facing the same implacable enemy: it is in that context that Allenby's praise for their efforts, quoted above, should be appreciated.

As this collection clearly shows, the vast majority of the British troops present at Gaza in 1917 had been, before 1914, at best part-time soldiers; many had not been soldiers at all before the outbreak of war. For the British infantry, this was - by 1917 - no different to the composition of the British Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders. However, it was the Palestine campaign that gave the British yeomanry regiments the opportunity to deploy in their mounted role. For the yeomanry indeed, this was the last campaign in which they would fight with their horses. It is therefore significant that this collection includes so many groups of medals awarded to British yeomen.

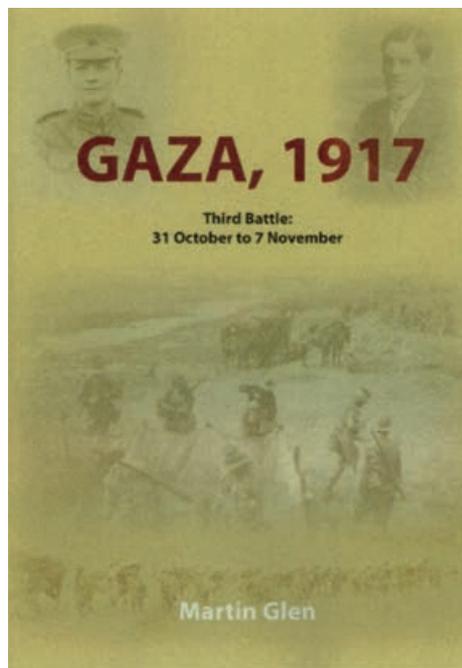
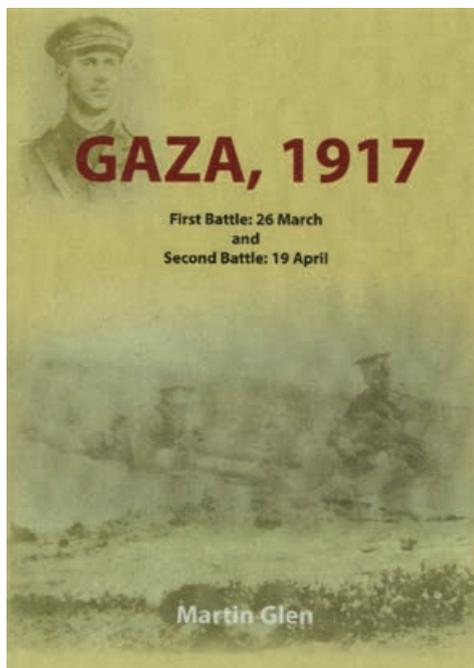
By 1917 the war was in its fourth year, with the now-infamous Somme campaign still fresh in the public mind, but with the mud and mind-numbing despair of Passchendaele yet to come. Until now, the objectives of the British forces in the East had been to protect the Suez Canal and the defence of Egypt against Turkish attack, but in December 1916 the War Office began to regard the capture of Jerusalem, with the consequent defeat of Turkey, as a worthwhile aim.

Since early 1916, moves into the Sinai Desert had been undertaken with the remit of preventing a Turkish advance across the waterless peninsula. The Battle of Romani at the end of July had been a resounding victory, similar tactics being employed on December 23 at Magdhaba to the same effect, el Arish having been occupied without opposition on the 22 December.

The First Battle of Gaza: 26th March 1917

The Desert Column was composed of mounted troops of Australia, New Zealand and the Yeomanry Regiments of Britain. Its role was to encircle Gaza from the east and north thereby creating a screen. This would prevent reinforcement of the town from known strong-points to the east, as well as stop wholesale withdrawal from the town.

The main assault on the town was carried out by the Eastern Force, using two divisions, the third being in reserve. In contrast to advances of a few hundred yards on the Western Front, the men of the Territorial Forces attacked across an open plain several thousand yards deep. By sunset, at the end of a long and trying day, and after having been heavily engaged by the entrenched Turks, the battle was all but won, enemy evacuation of Gaza by the remaining troops taking place. However, the order to retire was given and the all-but victorious troops carried out the incomprehensible order with bewilderment. Further action on the 27 March was unsuccessful in restoring the gains of the previous day and a general retirement was ordered.



The Second Battle of Gaza: 19th April 1917

Following the events of 26 -27 March, all troops were withdrawn to allow rest and reorganisation for a fresh assault on Gaza, with the Eastern Force advancing on a three-division front:

The 52nd (Lowland) Division was to attack along the El Sire Ridge, which ran through a series of hills from the south-west to its highest point at Ali el Muntar overlooking Gaza; Outpost Hill and Green Hill would become scenes of bitter and protracted fighting to take and re-take them on the 19 April.

The 54th (East Anglian) Division would both cover the right flank of the 52nd Division and attack two main targets on the Gaza-Beersheba Road; Road Trenches and Tank Redoubt would see enormous casualties being suffered.

Finally, the 53rd (Welsh) Division would advance along the coast, thus protecting the left flank of the 52nd Division, and take the two objectives of Sheikh Ajlin and Samson Ridge.

The Desert Column was to advance with two Divisions. As well as providing a screen to the south-east to protect the right flank of the troops attacking Gaza, there were two objectives at Atawineh Redoubt and Sausage Ridge/Hairpin Redoubt to be assaulted and captured.

However, the surprise which had favoured the March attack was absent, the intervening three weeks having allowed the Turkish defences to be strengthened and, combined with renewed resolve from the defenders, led to a failure of the attack. With the realisation that the town of Gaza could not be taken, the many hard-won positions were to be held until further notice. Relief battalions were sent up for this role and the exhausted, battle-shocked troops were marched back to rest areas, leaving behind hundreds of their dead comrades. Some battalions had suffered so many casualties that they ceased to be effective fighting units and had to be amalgamated with other such battalions; the 1/5th Norfolk Regiment had 12 officers and 211 men killed with a further 384 all ranks wounded.

The Third Battle of Gaza: 31st October-7th November 1917

Gaza was captured on 7 November; carried out by a far larger force than had been available earlier in the year, the extent of the operation in taking Beersheba first and then assaulting Gaza proved to be the master-stroke needed. Despite the enormous amount of detailed work carried out by the General Staff, there were, nevertheless, several crises which were overcome by the sheer determination and raw courage of the men. The defence of Hill 720 was an early example, for its loss would have put the whole flank at risk, while the snap decision to attack Beersheba with the Light Horsemen secured the vital water supplies, without which the desert force would have been stranded. The action at Khuweilfeh Heights, while appearing to have been a stalemate, did in fact engage the Turkish troops who would otherwise have been available to reinforce the garrison in Gaza. On such actions, thus rested the final success.

The Sheria Position proved to be the final major objective before the assault on Gaza, and although many casualties were suffered during its capture, the loss to Turkish morale must have been considerable. With Gaza now isolated, the assault went completely as planned and by the evening of the 7 November the operation was concluded, to the great relief of General Allenby and his staff. That said, there was no let-up for the battle-weary men, and daily advances became normal until the capture of Jaffa, the sea-port of Jerusalem, on 16 November. A complete change in the weather, with falling temperatures and heavy rain, accompanied the men as they fought an extremely tough and costly advance through the Judean Hills, to encircle Jerusalem which led to its surrender on 8 December 1917.

While the focus of the collection has been the three battles, all of which are strongly represented and in some depth, the Palestine campaign is featured at large as many men served throughout and in some cases were later transferred to France to win gallantry awards or be killed in action.

THE ROYAL NAVY

- 395 Three: **Acting Chief Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class J. O. Mattison, Royal Navy, who was among those lost when the monitor *M. 15* was torpedoed and sunk off Gaza in November 1917; an extremely rare naval casualty group for a campaign which was essentially fought in the desert**

1914-15 Star (M. 11441 J. O. Mattison, Act. C.E.R.A. 2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 11441 J. O. Mattison, Act. C.E.R.A. 2, R.N.), *good very fine* (3)

£160-180

John Osborne Mattison was born in Currie, Midlothian on 29 July 1898 and, by profession, a marine engineer. He entered the Royal Navy in January 1915, gaining immediate appointment to the rank of C.E.R.A. 2nd Class, and joined the monitor *M. 15* in July of the same year.

In October-November 1917, in support of the forthcoming Third Battle of Gaza, the Royal Navy contributed a force of monitors to bombard and soften up the Turkish lines. The most powerful monitor to lend such support was H.M.S. *Raglan*, equipped with two 14-inch guns, and she in turn was supported by four smaller monitors, among them *M. 15*, armed with a 9.2-inch gun. It was here, inshore, off Gaza, that *M. 15* was torpedoed and sunk by the *UC-38* on the night of 11-12 November, with a loss of 26 officers and ratings, Mattison among them; the destroyer *Acorn* suffered a similar fate, with a loss of eight men.

Aged 29, he was the son of James and Sarah Mattison of 27 Balfour Street, North Berwick. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

THE GUNNERS

- 396 **A Great War M.C. Palestine operations group of four awarded to Captain S. S. Ansley, Berkshire Battery, Royal Horse Artillery (Territorials), who was decorated for his gallant deeds at the battle of Sheria in November 1917**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, 'Lieut. S. S. Ansley, R.H.A.'; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. S. S. Ansley, R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. S. S. Ansley), *the third renamed, generally very fine or better* (4)

£800-1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 March 1918; citation published 24 August 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the Battery coming under very heavy enfilading fire, all ranks were ordered to take cover, it being considered impossible to move the battery during daylight. He, however, volunteered to get the guns out of action, and by his splendid example encouraged the six men who helped him, all the guns and wagons being man-handled to a position of safety.'



Sidney Samuel Ansley - previously Ansbacher - was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Berkshire Battery, R.H.A. (Territorials) in August 1914; he changed his surname to Ansley by deed poll in April 1918.

The Battery was embarked for Egypt in April 1915 and first saw action in Aden on 21 July, its 15-pounders engaging the enemy in a running fight. According to *The Berks Royal Horse Artillery - A Fine Record of War Service*, it was a day not easily forgotten:

‘A pitiless sun beat down and the heat of the ground came through one’s boots. Water was scarce and it was not until after dark that parched lips and swollen tongues were relieved. This was the first experience of that particular hardship which was destined to be the chief of all, during the Battery’s soldiering abroad.’

Then, continues the same source, came the flies - in countless thousands - and hard on the heels of the flies came ‘their natural successors, malaria, dysentery, septic sores and a dozen other complaints that sent 50 per cent of the Battery into hospital.’

Departing Aden in September 1915, the Battery - now equipped with 18-pounders - saw action in operations against the Senussi in the Western Desert of Egypt in 1916. Ansley and his fellow gunners were next heavily engaged in the First and Second Battles of Gaza in March-April 1917, where, as part of the Imperial Mounted Division, the Battery moved deep into the desert to the east of Gaza. However, it was for his part in the battle of Sheria on 6 November 1917, that Ansley won his M.C whilst attached to the Yeomanry Mounted Division; he was slightly wounded on the same occasion.

The Battery was to remain deployed in the Middle East for the remainder of the war, taking part in operations in the Jordan Valley and the advance on Damascus. It was about this time that Ansley was granted the acting rank of Captain, whilst serving as 2nd-in-Command of the Battery. He relinquished his commission in September 1921.

397 **An unusual Great War Palestine operations D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant C. E. Jeffries, 119th Anti-Aircraft Section, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (138130 Sgt. C. E. Jeffries, 119/A.A. Sec. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (138130 Sgt. C. E. Jeffries, R.A.), *edge nicks and a little polished, otherwise very fine* (3)

£700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919; citation published 3 September 1919:

‘For continuous good work and devotion to duty under trying circumstances in the Jordan Valley, 28 March to 4 April 1918, while protecting the pontoon bridges. Four attempts were made to bomb the bridge crossings with large formations of enemy planes. On each occasion the raiders were driven off. During these operations two attempts were made to bomb the section.’

Charles E. Jeffries, a native of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, was also awarded the Silver War Badge; his *MIC* refers.

The operations in the Jordan Valley followed the capture of Gaza in November 1917 and the fall of Jerusalem in the following month. Conditions in the Valley were difficult in the extreme, with mountainous countryside and searing temperatures, often exceeding 100-degrees F.

398 **A Great War Third Battle of Gaza M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Bombardier A. S. Jervis, ‘C’ Battery, 270 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery**



Military Medal, G.V.R. (885186 A. Bmbr. A. S. Jervis, C /270 Bde. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (860 A. Bmbr. A. S. Jervis, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (860 A. Bmbr. A. S. Jervis, R.A.), *the third with officially corrected initials, nearly extremely fine* (4)

£250-300

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 April 1918.

Alfred S. Jervis, a native of Ipswich, first entered the French theatre of war on 16 November 1915. He subsequently served in Egypt and Palestine in 270 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, supporting the 54th East Anglian Division during the attack along the coast towards Gaza. The Brigade was also heavily engaged during the First Battle in March, against the defences to the south-east of Gaza, when the Division captured Ali el Muntar.

- 399 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (106 Bmbr. H. E. Garrard, 1/E.A. B R.F.A.), *good very fine* £40-60
 1st East Anglian Brigade, R.F.A. saw action at the First Battle of Gaza.

THE ENGINEERS

- 400 Three: **Major P. Richardson, Royal Engineers**
 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. P. Richardson, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Major P. Richardson), *very fine or better* (3) £140-180
 The recipient was mentioned in despatches for his services in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (*London Gazette* 14 June 1918, refers).

- 401 Three: **2nd Lieutenant E. H. Danks, Royal Anglesey Company (Monmouth), Royal Engineers**
 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. E. H. Danks, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. E. H. Danks), *good very fine* (3) £140-180

Edward Henry Danks was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Anglesey, Monmouth R.E. in July 1915 and went to France in early October of the same year. He ended the war as an Acting Captain and is believed to have served in Egypt and Palestine. The 5th (Royal Anglesey) Field Company arrived in Palestine in April 1917 and were attached as Divisional Engineers to Eastern Force for the Second Battle of Gaza, then supporting the 74th (Yeomanry) Division for the Third Battle.

His sister, Maud, applied for his campaign medals in September 1921, her brother by then living in Manila.

- 402 Three: **Sapper C. E. Bennett, 486th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917**
 1914-15 Star (1253 Spr. C. E. Bennett, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (1253 Spr. C. E. Bennett, R.E.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Charles Edwin Bennett), *extremely fine* (4) £120-150

Charles Edwin Bennett was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 27 March 1917. The 486th Company was attached to the 54th (East Anglian) Division which attacked the south-eastern defences of Gaza. Following withdrawal on 26 March, an advance on 27 March was made by 160 & 161 Brigades to recapture ground abandoned day before, and it was during this action that Sapper Bennett was killed, being one of few R.E. casualties.

Aged 29, he was the son of Charles and Ruth Bennett of Lesters Cottages, Goldington, Bedford, and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

THE YEOMANRY

Berkshire Yeomanry

- 403 Three: **Lance-Corporal F. Gale, 1/1st Berkshire Yeomanry (Hungerford), who was killed in action in Palestine in November 1917**
 1914-15 Star (1876 L. Cpl. F. Gale, Berks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1876 L. Cpl. F. Gale, Berks. Yeo.), *good very fine and better* (3) £120-150

Frederick Gale was born at Chieveley, Berkshire and enlisted in the 1/1st Berkshire Yeomanry at Newbury. The regiment - with Gale on its strength - was embarked for Egypt in April 1915, landed in Gallipoli in August and took part in the attack on Scimitar Hill on the 21st. It was a costly attack, Lieutenant W. E. G. Niven - father of the late actor David Niven - being among those killed; one of Gale's comrades - Private F. W. O. Potts - won a V.C. on the same occasion.

Upon entering the Palestine campaign, the Berkshires were part of 6th Mounted Brigade and took part in the First Battle of Gaza against Beit Durdis & Najd. At the Second Battle they fought against the strongpoint of Atawineh Redoubt to the south-east of Gaza. Frederick Gale fought during the last battle for Gaza and was killed on 20 November 1917.

Aged 22, the C.W.G.C. lists his uncle, Rhoda Bosley, of Curridge Green, Newbury, as his next of kin. Frederick's name is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

- 404 Pair: **Private S. B. Matthews, 1/1st Berkshire Yeomanry (Hungerford), who was killed in action in Palestine in November 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (2803 Pte. S. B. Matthews, Berks. Yeo.), *good very fine* (2) £80-100
- Sidney Beach Matthews** was born at Colchester, Essex, lived at Chieveley, Berkshire and enlisted in the Berkshire Yeomanry at nearby Reading. With reference to Corporal Gale - see previous Lot - both were living in Chieveley and had similar service in Palestine. Matthews first entered the Egypt theatre of war in - or after - 1916 and was killed in action in Palestine on 28 November 1917. He is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.
- County of London Yeomanry**
- 405 Pair: **Corporal A. E. Johnston, 1/1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex Hussars), who was killed in action - a V.C. action - in Palestine in October 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (1914 Pte. A. E. Johnston, 1st Co. of Lond. Y.); British War Medal 1914-20 (1914 Pte. A. E. Johnston, 1-Co. of Lond. Y), *good very fine* (2) £150-200
- Albert Edward Johnston** was embarked with the 1/1st County of London Yeomanry for Egypt in April 1915; it was a beastly voyage, 32 of the regiment's horses dying in the process.
- The regiment landed in Gallipoli on 18 August and saw action at Chocolate Hill two days later, when it witnessed the 2nd Mounted Division being decimated by enemy artillery fire; after the war, a Turkish officer recalled, 'the Division presented a target such as artillerymen thought impossible outside the world of dreams'. Johnston's unit suffered casualties of 10 killed and 46 wounded on the same occasion. Owing to such losses, the Regiment was amalgamated with other Yeomanry units in September.
- The Middlesex Hussars afterwards saw action in Palestine, Johnston being killed in action at Hill 720 on 27 October 1917. On that date, a large Turkish force attacked the unit's positions in the early hours but no assistance was forthcoming. The Hussars were overwhelmed after seven hours of severe fighting. The last message received from Major Alexander Lafone stated: 'I am surrounded, unable to get wounded away, send six stretchers. Will hold on to last.' He was awarded a posthumous V.C., the citation stating:
- 'For most conspicuous bravery, leadership and self-sacrifice when holding a position for over seven hours against vastly superior enemy forces. All this time the enemy were shelling his position heavily, making it very difficult to see. In one attack, when the enemy cavalry charged his flank, he drove them back with heavy losses. In another charge they left fifteen casualties within twenty yards of his trench, one man, who reached the trench, being bayoneted by Major Lafone himself.
- When all his men, with the exception of three, had been hit and the trench which he was holding was so full of wounded that it was difficult to move and fire, he ordered those who could walk to move to a trench slightly in the rear, and from his own position maintained a most heroic resistance. When finally surrounded and charged by the enemy, he stepped into the open and continued the fight until he was mortally wounded and fell unconscious. His cheerfulness and courage were a splendid inspiration to his men, and by his leadership and devotion he was enabled to maintain his position, which he had been ordered to hold at all costs.'
- Casualties for the 1/1st County of London Yeomanry included two officers and 16 men killed in action with a further 19 men wounded; the majority of these must surely have been sustained in the defence of Hill 720.
- Scenes partly - or even entirely - witnessed by Albert Johnston. Aged 33, he was the son of James and Margaret Johnston of 128 Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, London, and is buried in Beersheba War Cemetery.
- 406 British War Medal 1914-20 (**4280 Pte. L. W. H. Bond, 1-Co. of Lond.**), *good very fine* £30-40
- Lawrence William Hazel Bond**, a native of Hampton Wick, enlisted in the 1/1st County of London Yeomanry (Middlesex Hussars) at Chelsea. He first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later, and was killed in action in Palestine on 23 November 1917. Bond may well have been present at the defence of Hill 720 as described in detail for the above casualty. Aged 22, he was the son of Mr. L. H. and Kate Bond of 21 Kingsley Road, Forest Gate, London and is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.

Denbighshire Yeomanry

- 407 Three: **Acting Sergeant R. Read, D.C.M., 24th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Denbighshire Yeomanry), late 1/1st Welsh Horse, who was killed in action in the battle of Beersheba on 31 October 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (78 L. Cpl. R. Read, Welsh R.(sic)); British War and Victory Medals (78 A. Sgt. R. Read, Welsh H.), *good very fine* (3) £180-220
- Robert Read**, a native of Blaengwynfi, first saw action as an Acting Lance-Corporal in the 1/1st Welsh Horse Yeomanry in Gallipoli, arriving in that theatre of operations on 8 October 1915.
- He subsequently transferred to the 24th Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, and was awarded the D.C.M. for gallant deeds in Palestine:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid. Though he was wounded, he went to the assistance of a wounded officer, and showed great determination and self-sacrifice’ (*London Gazette* 18 February 1918, refers).
- Read was killed in action in the battle of Beersheba on 31 October 1917, when the Battalion suffered 26 men killed and a further five officers and 132 men wounded. Aged 38, he was husband of Elizabeth Read of 42 Jersey Road, Blaengwynfi, Port Talbot, and is buried in Beersheba War Cemetery.

Royal Buckinghamshire Hussars

- 408 Three: **Private W. H. Bullman, 1/1st Buckinghamshire Yeomanry (Royal Bucks Hussars), who died of wounds in Palestine in May 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (1750 Pte. W. H. Bullman, Bucks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1750 Pte. W. H. Bullman, Bucks. Yeo.), *the first with officially re-impressed naming, edge bruise to second, otherwise extremely fine* (3) £100-120
- William Henry Bullman**, a Londoner, enlisted in the 1/1st Royal Buckinghamshire Yeomanry in September 1914 and entered the Egypt theatre of war on 13 September 1915.
- He subsequently took part in the Palestine operations and died of wounds on 31 May 1917. Those wounds were received in a gallant action by ‘C’ Squadron near Munkheileh during the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April, the 48-strong contingent suffering losses of three killed, three missing and 18 wounded; accompanying report, refers.
- Aged 26, William was the son of William and Ellen Bullman of 146 High Street, Shadwell, London, and is buried in Deir El Belah War Cemetery.
- 409 Three: **Private P. H. Badcock, 1/1st Buckinghamshire Yeomanry (Royal Bucks Hussars), who was killed in action in Palestine in April 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (1979 Pte. P. H. Badcock, Bucks. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1979 Pte. P. H. Badcock, Bucks. Yeo.), *extremely fine* (3) £120-150
- Percy Howard Badcock** entered the Egypt theatre of war on 11 October 1915 and subsequently transferred to the Palestine operations.
- It is likely that he was one of those killed as the regiment galloped across two miles of open plain. The left flank of the Imperial Mounted Division had been forced back by strong Turkish attacks; the 4th Light Horse Brigade withdrew at 12.30 p.m., the 3rd Light Horse Brigade shortly thereafter. The Berkshire Yeomanry and the classic deployment of ‘C’ Squadron, Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, saved the situation at Atawineh Ridge.
- Badcock was 29 years old and came from Woking, Surrey, where he lived with his parents John and Florence at 1 Holly Bank, 56 Boundary Road; he is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

Montgomery and Welsh Horse Yeomanry

410 1914-15 Star (1409 Pte. P. Chandler, Welsh H.), *good very fine* £30-40

Percy Chandler originally served in the 1/1st Welsh Horse and landed at Anzac Cove in 1915.

Subsequently joining 25th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Montgomery and Welsh Horse Yeomanry), he was killed in action at the battle of Beersheba on 31 October 1917. This was a V.C. action for the Battalion, Corporal John Collins personally bayonetting 15 of the enemy and performing vital work in consolidating the position gained. As the Battalion did not play a major role in the subsequent fight for Gaza, the casualties of a solitary officer and 29 men killed in action, together with 190 all ranks wounded must have largely occurred on 31 October.

Aged 27, and the son of George and Annie Chandler of 'Pine View', Melton Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk, he is buried in Beersheba War Cemetery.

Royal Devon and Royal North Devon Yeomanry

411 Three: **Private J. Hayman, 16th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment (Royal Devon and Royal North Devon Yeomanry), who was killed in action in Palestine on 3 December 1917**

1914-15 Star (2329 Pte. J. Hayman, R.N. Devon Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (2329 Pte. J. Hayman, R.N. Devon Yeo.), *good very fine* (3) £120-160

Josiah Hayman first saw action as a Private in the 1/1st Royal North Devon Yeomanry in Gallipoli, arriving in that theatre of operations on 23 September 1915. Having transferred to the 16th (Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and as part of 229 Brigade, the Battalion was in reserve at the Third Battle of Gaza; against the heavily defended trenches near Tell esh Sheria, their Commanding Officer was killed.

Hayman was killed in action in Palestine on 3 December 1917 during the advance of Jerusalem. Aged 20, and the son of Richard and Bessie Hayman of Holsworthy, Devon, he is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.

412 Three: **Private F. Hirons, 1/1st Royal North Devon Yeomanry**

1914-15 Star (1110 Pte. F. Hirons, R.N. Devon R.); British War and Victory Medals (1110 Pte. F. Hirons, R.N. Devon Yeo.), *good very fine* (3) £70-90

Frederick Hirons first saw action in Gallipoli, in which theatre of operations he arrived on 23 September 1915. He must have been attached to another unit at the time, since the 1/1st Royal North Devon Yeomanry did not land in the peninsula until October.

He then joined the 16th (Yeomanry) Battalion, Devonshire Regiment and was present at the Third Battle of Gaza on 6 November 1917, where, despite being in reserve, the unit lost its Commanding Officer and two men killed, with 4 officers and 46 men wounded.

Staffordshire Yeomanry

413 Pair: **Private L. Turner, 1/1st Staffordshire Yeomanry, who died on active service in January 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (3603 Pte. L. Turner, Staff. Yeo.), in their card boxes of issue, together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Leonard Turner), *extremely fine* (3) £100-120

Leonard Turner died on active service with the 1/1st Staffordshire Yeomanry on 9 January 1918 and is buried in Kantara War Cemetery, Egypt.

The Staffordshire Yeomanry were part of 22nd Mounted Brigade, present at the First Battle of Gaza where they formed part of the Desert Column screen to the east of the town, far into the desert. Taking a similar role at the Second Battle, the Yeomen were heavily engaged but with just two men killed; Surgeon-Major Palmer of the R.A.M.C. was fatally shot while tending the wounded. Finally, at the Third Battle of Gaza, the 22nd Mounted Brigade served alongside the London Division in the key attack against Kh Kauwaukah on 6 November.

Warwickshire Yeomanry

- 414 Three: **Corporal W. F. Webb, Warwickshire Yeomanry**
1914-15 Star (1716 Pte. W. F. Webb, Warwick. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1716 Cpl. W. F. Webb, Warwick. Yeo.), *edge bruise to the second, very fine* (3) £70-90

William F. Webb entered the Egypt theatre of war on 9 April 1915 and likely landed with the 1/1st Warwickshire Yeomanry in Gallipoli in August; the unit suffered heavy casualties at Chocolate Hill and in an attack on Hill 112 in the same month.

During service in Palestine as part of the 5th Mounted Brigade, at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917, the Warwick Yeomanry were extremely active from a support position, engaging snipers to the right flank and stopping flank attacks to the left. Nine men were killed and three officers and 13 men were wounded during the day. At the Third Battle of Gaza, the 5th Mounted Brigade held the vital position of Ras en Nagb against repeated and determined attacks, the Warwicks losing four men killed and 17 wounded.

Webb later transferred as a Corporal to the Labour Corps; his *MIC* refers.

West Kent Yeomanry

- 415 Three: **Private H. Horne, 1/1st West Kent Yeomanry (Queen's Own)**
1914-15 Star (1162 Pte. H. Horne, W. Kent Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1162 Pte. H. Horne, W. Kent Yeo.), *the first with traces of abrasive cleaning, otherwise very fine* (3) £60-80

Herbert Horne first saw action with the 1/1st West Kent Yeomanry in Gallipoli, in which theatre of operations he landed on 7 October 1915; Sir Ian Hamilton noted in his diary that the regiment 'made a brave showing' at Gully Ravine in the same month.

He was discharged as no longer physically fit for military service in July 1916 and was awarded the Silver War Badge.

Worcestershire Yeomanry

- 416 Three: **Private F. J. Munn, 1/1st Worcestershire Yeomanry, who was dangerously wounded in the Jordan Valley in May 1918**
1914-15 Star (3181 Pte. F. J. Munn, Worc. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (3181 Pte. F. J. Munn, Worc. Yeo.), *the second with contact marks and edge nicks, nearly very fine or better* (3) £80-100

Frederick J. Munn was embarked for Egypt in November 1915, as a Private in the 1/1st Worcestershire Yeomanry.

He subsequently served in Palestine, the regiment being much engaged in all three Gaza battles in 1917. In the Second Battle, on 19 April, he and his comrades were shelled heavily with shrapnel and high explosive from about 7.20 a.m. until 6.30 p.m. - 'never had the regiment struggled to advance against such a volume of shellfire, accurate and sustained'; so states the regimental history.

As part of 5th Mounted Brigade, Imperial Mounted Division, the Worcesters continued to perform gallantly during the defence of the vital strongpoint of Ras en Nagb from 3-4 November at the Third Battle of Gaza, leading the column up the narrow valley. One man was killed and two officers and 20 men were wounded.

Munn was later dangerously wounded in operations in the Jordan Valley on 13 May 1918. Discharged at the end of the same year, he was awarded the Silver War Badge.

THE INFANTRY**Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders**

- 417 Three: **Corporal A. Hannah, 1/5th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was killed in action in Palestine in November 1917**
1914-15 Star (3502 L. Cpl. A. Hannah, A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (10050 Cpl. A. Hannah, A. & S.H.), *the last two with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (3) £80-100

Andrew Hannah likely first saw action in Gallipoli, the 1/5th (Renfrewshire) Battalion landing at Cape Helles on 3 July 1915.

Subsequently embarked for Egypt, the 5th Argylls formed part of 157th Brigade and participated in the capture and defence of Outpost Hill on 19 April during the Second Battle of Gaza. The Brigade was in reserve for the final assault on Gaza in November but was not committed.

Hannah was killed in action in Palestine on 24 November 1917, during the further advance on Jerusalem; he is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.

- 418 **Pair: Corporal D. M. Hamilton, 1/5th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who died of wounds received at the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (1484 Cpl. D. M. Hamilton, A. & S.H.), *good very fine* (2)

£60-80

Daniel McKinnon Hamilton was born - and enlisted at - Campbeltown, Argyllshire. He first saw action with the 1/5th Battalion in France in May 1915; entitled to the Star.

Subsequently embarked for Egypt, and having been promoted to Corporal, he died of wounds in Palestine on 12 November 1917, wounds received at the Third Battle of Gaza.

Aged 20, he was the son of Mrs. and Mrs. Dan Hamilton of Campbeltown, Argyllshire and is buried in Deir el Belah War Cemetery.

Bedfordshire Regiment

- 419 Family group:

A Great War Palestine operations M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant H. G. Taylor, 1/5th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was decorated for his gallant part in the raid on 'Umbrella Hill' on 20 July 1917

Following the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917, there was a long period of consolidation and reorganisation. From May, there were a number of large raids on the enemy trenches and the largest of these was the First Umbrella Hill raid where over 600 men attacked the position to the south-west of Gaza. The 5th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, repeated the success with a second raid a week later, though on a smaller scale to allow more flexibility: 'The raids are said to have been two of the biggest and most successfully executed of any in the Palestine campaign,' *the History of the 1/5th Bedford Regiment* refers.

Having then survived the challenges of the Third Battle of Gaza, Taylor died of malaria a week before the signing of the Armistice

Military Medal, G.V.R. (201405 Cpl. H. G. Taylor, 1/5 Bedf. R.-T.F.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (6047 Sgt. H. G. Taylor, Bedf. R.), *nearly extremely fine*

The Victory Medal awarded to Private F. Taylor, 1/7th Bedfordshire Regiment, his brother, who was killed in action in France in March 1918

Victory Medal 1914-19 (41663 Pte. F. Taylor, Bedf. R.), *good very fine* (3)

£250-300

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917.

Harold George Taylor first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later, as a Sergeant in the 1/5th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment. Also entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20, he was aged 22 at the time of his death on 3 November 1918. The son of Mr. W. Taylor of Ickwell Green, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, he buried in Beirut British War Cemetery.

Frederick Taylor - Harold's brother - was killed in action on 21 March 1918, while serving in the 1/7th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; he is commemorated on the Pozieres Memorial, France.

420 A Great War Palestine operations M.M. awarded to Private W. A. Beesley, 1/5th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, who was decorated for his gallant part in the raid on 'Umbrella Hill' on 20 July 1917

Alongside Sergeant Taylor, Private Beesley was decorated in the Field on 23 July 1917. The two raids were so significant that an inverted umbrella was adopted as the divisional sign for the 54th (East Anglian) Division from July 1917

Having then survived the challenges of the Third Battle of Gaza, Beesley was killed in action in December 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (201122 Pte. W. A. Beesley, 1/5 Bedf. R.-T.F.), *nearly extremely fine* £250-300
M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917.

William Arthur Beesley, a native of Watford, Hertfordshire, first saw action in France, which theatre of operations he entered on 27 April 1915. Subsequently embarked for Egypt, he won his M.M. for the attack on Umbrella Hill on 20 July 1917 and would have seen further action in the Third Battle of Gaza, prior to his death in action on 22 December 1917. Aged 23, he was the son of Edward and Lydia Beesley of 79 Princes Avenue, Watford, and is buried in Ramleh War Cemetery.

421 Three: Private F. Camp, 1/5th Bedfordshire Regiment, who died of wounds in Palestine in March 1918

1914-15 Star (14997 Pte. F. Camp, Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (14997 Pte. F. Camp, Bedf. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Frank Camp), *extremely fine* (4) £120-150

Frank Camp was born at Hunsdon, Hertfordshire and was still living there at the time of his enlistment in the Bedfordshire Regiment. He first saw action with the 1/6th Battalion in France, which theatre of operations he entered on 30 July 1915.

Subsequently transferring to the 1/5th Battalion, he saw further action in Egypt and Palestine, up until his death through wounds on 29 March 1918. Aged 24, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Camp of Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, and is buried in Ramleh War Cemetery.

Cheshire Regiment

422 A Great War Third Battle of Gaza M.M. group of four awarded to Private T. S. Joyce, 1/4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment



Military Medal, G.V.R. (201221 Pte. T. S. Joyce, 1/4 Ches. R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (3583 Pte. T. S. Joyce, Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3583 Pte. T. S. Joyce, Ches. R.), *very fine or better* (4)

£300-350

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918.

Thomas S. Joyce first saw action in Gallipoli, in which theatre of operations - as a Private in the 1/4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment - he arrived as a reinforcement on 24 October 1915. Having witnessed action at Chocolate Hill - and endured trenches 'two feet deep in mud and slush' - he would have been among those evacuated from the peninsula in December; the unit's O.R.B. refers.

Subsequently, as part of 159th Infantry Brigade, a component of 53rd Welsh Division, Joyce saw action in Egypt and Palestine. At the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917, the Cheshire's attacked Clay Hill to the south-east of the town, losing 14 men killed and a further nine officers and 88 men wounded.

Joyce won his M.M. for gallant deeds in the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917, when the Battalion was heavily involved in the attack on Ain Kohle, a seemingly minor objective but which resulted in protracted and bitter fighting lasting several days. The Battalion was ordered to France in May 1918, following which, in May 1919, Joyce was demobilised.

423 Military Medal, G.V.R. (201715 Pte. T. Greenwood. 1-4-Ches. R.), *a later issue, very fine*

£80-120

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 March 1918

T. Greenwood, a native of Newton Heath, was awarded the Military Medal whilst serving in Egypt with the 1/4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment. A replacement medal was issued to him on 14 March 1962; sold with copied award card, together with copied War Diary for the 1/4th Cheshire Regiment from 25-28 March 1917 and 1-9 November 1917, detailing actions and casualties.

424 British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. N. R. Foster), *good very fine*

£80-100

Norman Roe Foster was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment in November 1914 and landed at 'C' Beach, Suvla Bay, Gallipoli with the 1/7th Battalion in August 1915; just two days later, the unit suffered around 380 casualties at Scimitar Hill.

Subsequently employed in the Egypt and Palestine operations, Foster was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917, when the Battalion was sent to reinforce the heavily engaged 1/5th Welsh Regiment before Ali el Muntar.

Aged 26, he was the son of Harry and Mary Jane Foster of Glenton House, Neston, Cheshire, and is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

Essex Regiment

425 **A Great War Palestine operations M.M. group of four awarded to Acting Corporal G. H. Marshall, Essex Regiment, attached 161st Company, Machine Gun Corps**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (49335 Pte. G. H. Marshall, 161/Coy. M.G.C.); 1914-15 Star (2942 Pte. G. H. Marshall, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (2942 A. Cpl. G. H. Marshall, Essex R.), *minor official correction to surname on first, contact marks and a little polished, nearly very fine or better* (4)

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 April 1918.

George H. Marshall, a native of Stratford St. Mary, first saw action as a Private in the Essex Regiment in Gallipoli, where he landed on 9 August 1915; four of the regiment's Territorial Force battalions were engaged on the peninsula.

Having then transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and been advanced to Acting Corporal, Marshall won his M.M. in the Palestine operations. The 161st Brigade Machine Gun Company sent four sections into action at the First Battle of Gaza, supporting the attack on Green Hill and Ali el Muntar. Still commanded by Major J. A. Walker, the Company was present at the Third Battle of Gaza in November; here the Brigade captured and held several key objectives to the south-west of the town, notably Rafa Redoubt and Sea Post. George Marshall's M.M. would likely have been for brave deeds during this last operation.

- 426 Three: **Private R. W. Park, 1/4th Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (2405 Pte. R. W. Park, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (2405 Pte. R. W. Park, Essex R.), *good very fine or better* (3) £120-150
- Robert Walker Park** was living at Forest Gate, Essex and studying divinity at the London College at the time of his enlistment in the Essex Regiment.
- He first saw action in the 1/4th Battalion in Gallipoli, where he landed at 'C' Beach in Suvla Bay during the evening of 12 August 1915; by the end of the month the Battalion had suffered losses of 157 killed or wounded, with another 217 sick.
- Private Park was killed in action on 26 March, as the 1/4th Essex advanced on the right of the line against Green Hill to engage heavy fire against the Welsh Division:
- 'As fierce fighting under a storm of rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire continued, eventually the determination and courage of the men paid off. Lodgements were made in the enemy lines and as hand-to-hand fighting ensued, trenches were cleared with the bayonet' (*Gaza 1917*, by Martin Glen, refers).
- Aged 28, and the son of Henry George and Elizabeth Park of 31 Clara Road, Forest Gate, Essex, Park has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.
- 427 Three: **Private A. Turner, 1/4th Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (2193 Pte. A. Turner, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (2193 Pte. A. Turner, Essex R.), *the last with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine or better* (3) £100-120
- Alfred Turner**, a native of Shenfield, Essex, first saw action in the 1/4th Battalion in Gallipoli, where he landed at 'C' Beach in Suvla Bay during the evening of 12 August 1915; by the end of the month the Battalion had suffered losses of 157 killed or wounded, with another 217 sick.
- Turner subsequently fought in Egypt and Palestine and was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917.
- Aged 21, he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner of 10 Railway Cottages, Shenfield, Essex, and is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.
- 428 Pair: **Private H. Stokes, 1/4th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (5454 Pte. H. Stokes, Essex R.), *extremely fine* (2) £80-100
- Henry Stokes** first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later, and was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza on 3 November 1917, when the battalion suffered four officers and 83 men killed, with a further seven officers and 196 men wounded. Placed under the command of 162nd Brigade for the day, the Battalion was deployed against Rafa Trench in order to stabilise the threatened line. Few casualties were sustained in the initial advance but upon being counter-attacked by one Turkish Division of 1000 men, the withdrawal must have been devastating.
- Aged 39, Stokes was the son of Stephen and Lydia Stokes and the husband of Elizabeth Freeman Stokes of Reading Room Cottage, North Ockendon, Romford, Essex. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.
- 429 Three: **Private T. W. Smith, 1/5th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (8653 Pte. T. W. Smith, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (8653 Pte. T. W. Smith, Essex R.), *good very fine* (3) £120-150
- Thomas William Smith** likely first saw action in Gallipoli, where the 1/5th Battalion landed in August 1915. He subsequently fought in the Egypt and Palestine operations and was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917. In the supporting attack against Green Hill the Battalion was on the left of the 1/4th Essex and sustained nine officers and 125 men killed with a further nine officers and 157 men wounded.

Aged 24, he was the son of Thomas and Eliza Jane Smith of Green Lance, Crockleford, Elmstead, Essex. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

430 *Family group:*

'Private W. G. Piper, Essex Regiment, husband of Mrs. Piper of New Road Hadleigh, is reported wounded and missing in Palestine since November 3rd. His wife would be grateful if any comrade could give her information concerning him.'

A local - Essex - newspaper, refers; he was later confirmed as killed in action.

Pair: Private W. G. Piper, 1/5th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917

British War and Victory Medals (5038 Pte. W. G. Piper, Essex R.), *very fine or better* (2)

Five: **W. E. Piper, Royal Army Service Corps**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their original addressed card forwarding box, with Army Council issuance slip, *extremely fine* (6)

£80-100

William George Piper was born at Downham, Essex and living at Hadleigh at the time of his enlistment at Chelmsford in June 1916.

He was killed in action in the attack on Rafa Redoubt on 2 November 1917, during the Third Battle of Gaza. Despite confusion during the attack - which commenced at 3 a.m. - the objective was captured within two hours, but at the cost of two officers and 67 men killed, and a further six officers and 169 men wounded.

Aged 40, Piper has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial; sold with an original War Office letter to his widow, regarding her entitlement to a Gratuity, dated 18 July 1919.

431 *Family group:*

Three: Private E. J. Shaw, 1/6th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was reported as being taken P.O.W. in the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917 and who died on 27 November 1917

1914-15 Star (5223 Pte. E. J. Shaw, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (5223 Pte. E. J. Shaw, Essex R.), *the first re-gilded and traces of possible official corrections to naming on the second, very fine*

Three: Able Seaman A. J. Shaw, Royal Navy, who was lost in H.M. submarine G. 8 in January 1918

1914-15 Star (J. 7836 A. J. Shaw, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 7836 A. J. Shaw, A.B., R.N.), *the first re-gilded and the second a little polished, otherwise very fine* (6)

£380-420

Ernest John Shaw first saw action in Gallipoli, arriving there as a reinforcement to the 1/6th Battalion on the night of the 7-8 October 1915.

He subsequently served in Egypt and Palestine, his *MIC* recording him as being taken P.O.W. in the First Battle of Gaza on 27 March 1917, The C.W.G.C. Register lists his date of death as 15 November 1917 - a week after the Third Battle of Gaza - but he may have died in captivity; too many did.

Aged 19, he was the son of Herbert James and Rebecca Annie Shaw of 135 Geere Road, West Ham, London. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

Arthur James Shaw - Ernest's brother - was born at Bromley-by-Bow in London on 27 August 1892. Joining the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1910, he was serving as an Ordinary Seaman in the battleship H.M.S. *Dominion* on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 and he remained likewise employed until May 1915, when he transferred to the submarine base *Dolphin*.

Having then gained advancement to Able Seaman, he was 'lost on duty' in the submarine *G. 8* in January 1918. Her last patrol began from Tees on 27 December 1917, leaving with the submarine *G. 12* and the destroyer H.M.S. *Medea* for the Kattegat. She was ordered to start her voyage back on 3 January 1918, or possibly 48 hours later, returning to Tees on - or around - 6 January 1918.

She did not return and was never heard from again. She was officially declared missing on 14 January 1918; the cause remains unknown, but it is believed she may have hit a mine in the North Sea.

Arthur is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.

- 432 **Pair: Private W. Hilliard, 1/6th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (6343 Pte. W. Hilliard, Essex R.), *edge bruise / fault on the first, otherwise good very fine* (2) £80-100
- William Hilliard** first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or after, and was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza on 31 October 1917. As the Battalion was not actively involved in offensive operations until the 2 November, this may be the only casualty that day for the 1/6th Essex Regiment.
- Aged 20, he was the son of Ellen Hilliard of 2 Straight Road, Lexden, Colchester, Essex and is buried in Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery.
- 433 **Three: Lieutenant H. W. Hall, 1/7th Battalion, Essex Regiment, late 1/15th Battalion, London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles)**
- 1914-15 Star (2447 Pte. H. W. Hall, 15-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. W. Hall), *good very fine* (3) £180-220
- Horace W. Hall** first went into action in France, as a Private in the 1/15th Battalion, London Regiment in mid-August 1915.
- Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment in November 1915, he saw further action in Palestine in the 1/7th Battalion. He receives mention in the Burrows' history of the Essex Territorial Battalions, including his part in the attack on the Rafah Redoubt; at the time of claiming his campaign medals, he was living at Afton Lodge, Stanley Road, South Woodford.
- 434 **Three: Colour-Sergeant T. Dixon, 1/7th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who died of wounds in Egypt in March 1918**
- 1914-15 Star (2502 L. Sjt. T. Dixon, Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals (2502 C. Sjt. T. Dixon, Essex R.), *good very fine* (3) £120-150
- Thomas Dixon** first saw action in Gallipoli, where he landed as a Lance-Sergeant in the 1/7th Battalion at 'A' Beach, Suvla Bay on 11 August 1915; Dixon and his comrades undertook extensive tours in the trenches atop Hill 60 in the following month, where the dead of both sides 'lay thick all around'.
- As senior N.C.O. during the First Battle of Gaza, he would have seen the effects of losing four officers and 50 men killed with over 100 wounded, as the Battalion was heavily engaged on the 27 March trying to regain captured ground relinquished the evening before. On 2 November 1917, the Battalion made rapid progress for over a mile to capture enemy trenches around Gun Hill, being held by stout enemy fire:
- 'Communication between Rafa Trench and H.Q. was impossible except by runners, the majority of whom did not get through owing to the enemy machine-gun fire which swept all the intervening ground. Some of the messages which did arrive took three hours to do so' (*The 7/Essex War Diary*, refers).
- Dixon died of wounds in Egypt on 29 March 1918. Aged 30, he was the husband of Amy E. Dixon of 67 St. Andrew Road, Higham Hill, Walthamstow, London, and is buried in Kantara War Cemetery, Egypt.
- 435 **Pair: Private S. Smith, 1/7th Battalion, Essex Regiment, who was killed in action in the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (36572 Pte. S. Smith, Essex R.), with card box of issue and two Record Office forwarding letters, dated 19 January and 5 July 1921, *extremely fine* (2) £80-100
- Simeon Smith** was born at Sharlston, Yorkshire and enlisted in the Essex Regiment at Wakefield. He first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later and was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza on 2 November 1917. He left a widow, Alice Smith of 22 Lower Station Road, Normanton, Castleford, Yorkshire and is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

Hampshire Regiment

- 436 Family group:
 Pair: **Sergeant J. Brimmell, 2/4th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who was killed in action in Palestine on 23 November 1917**
 British War and Victory Medals (2485 Sgt. J. Brimmell, Hamps. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (John Brimmell), Buckingham Palace memorial scroll and Record Office forwarding letter for his campaign medals, dated 29 September 1921, *extremely fine*
- Pair: **2nd Lieutenant C. E. S. Brimmell, Worcestershire Regiment, who was wounded in France with the 6th Battalion**
 British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. C.E.S. Brimmell), *extremely fine* (5) £250-300
- John Brimmell** was born in Canterbury, Kent but was living at Devonport at the time of his enlistment in the Hampshire Regiment. Drafted to the 2/4th Battalion, he did not enter a theatre of war until 1916, or later and he was killed in action in Palestine on 23 November 1917, whilst serving as part of 233rd Brigade of the 75th (West County) Division.
- Aged 23, he was the son of the Rev. W. Langdon Brimmell and his wife, Alice and is buried in the Jerusalem War Cemetery.
- Charles Ernest Sydney Brimmell** - John's brother - joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. in 1915. Having then attended an Officer Cadet course, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment in November 1916. He went to France in April 1917 and was badly wounded, as a result of which his final appointment was at the War Office; he was living at 17 Stoke Terrace, Devonport at the time of applying for his campaign medals and was awarded the Silver War Badge.
- 437 Pair: **Private A. H. Cusack, 2/4th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who died of wounds in Palestine in November 1917**
 British War and Victory Medals (202509 Pte. A. H. Cusack, Hamps. R.), *good very fine* (2) £80-100
- Alfred Henry Cusack** was born - and enlisted - at Gosport. Drafted to the 2/4th Battalion, he first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later and saw action in the Egypt and Palestine operations. Having been advanced to Lance-Corporal, he died of wounds on 23 November 1917, sustained during the same action as Sergeant Brimmell, whose awards are described above. Unusually, although he died of wounds, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.
- 438 *'Official news has been received by Mr. and Mrs. S. Allen of 14, Heckford Road, Poole, of the death in action of their son, Private C. Allen, Hampshire Regiment. The deceased, who was only 20 years old, was killed on November 2nd, while fighting with General Allenby's forces in Palestine. Prior to enlisting he was in the employ of the London and South-Western Railway Co., as a porter at Poole Railway Station.'*
The East Dorset Herald, Thursday, 29 November 1917, refers.
- Pair: **Private C. Allen, 1/8th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, who was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917**
 British War and Victory Medals (2786 Pte. C. Allen, Hamps. R.), *extremely fine* (2) £80-100
- Charles Allen** - who first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later - has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.
- 439 British War Medal 1914-20 (2537 Pte. E. Munday, Hamps. R.), *edge bruising and polished, otherwise very fine* £40-50
- Ernest Munday** enlisted in the Hampshire Regiment at Newport, Isle of Wight and first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later.
- He was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917, when the Battalion was sent up to reinforce the attack of the Norfolk Regiment against Tank Redoubt and Road Trenches on the Beersheba Road:

'A telephone line had been established to the 8/Hants who were on a ridge five-hundred yards from the objective; heavy casualties were confirmed. Further progress was being prevented by continued fire from machine-guns to the rear of the enemy front line trenches, and although artillery support was called for, the range was too great for the eighteen-pounder batteries' (*Gaza 1917*, by Martin Glen, refers).

The Battalion lost eight officers and 190 men killed and five officers and 165 men wounded on this day; Munday has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

Herefordshire Regiment

440 **Pair: Corporal J. Green, 1/1st Battalion, Herefordshire Regiment, who was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (236482 Pte. J. Green, Hereford. R.), *one or two edge bruises, very fine or better* (2)

£60-80

James Green was born at Bosbury, Herefordshire on 7 January 1895, the son of James and Mary Ann Green, and was educated at the local Free Grammar School. He enlisted in the Herefordshire Regiment in June 1915 and served in Egypt and Palestine from June 1917, up until his death in action at the Third Battle of Gaza on 6 November.

On 27 October, the Hereford's were one of two battalions sent to relieve the cut-off and surrounded Yeomanry on Hill 720, the scene of a V.C. action. For the Third Battle, the Battalion was deployed to the area known as the Khuweilfeh Heights and for three full days were pinned down, heavy machine-gun and sniper fire erupting at the slightest movement; for two days no water or rations were able to make it to the beleaguered men. The scene was witness to a further V.C. when Captain J. F. Russell of the R.A.M.C. was shot dead whilst tending the wounded. Private Green was killed in action on the third day of this battle, which took the lives of six officers and 80 men, with a further five officers and 103 men wounded.

The recipient of a certificate won at the Imperial School of Instruction for Musketry, signed by General Allenby, he is buried in Gaza War Cemetery; *The Roll of Honour*, refers.

King's Own Scottish Borderers

441 **A Great War Second Battle of Gaza M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant S. C. Roberts, 1/5th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who led a charge 'under intense fire of every description'**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. C. Roberts), *very fine or better* (3)

£600-800

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After the capture of a hostile redoubt by his battalion, he greatly distinguished himself by leading a charge and repulsing a strong counter-attack, afterwards setting a fine example to his men by his coolness and determination under intense fire of every description.'

Stephen Charles Roberts first saw action in Gallipoli as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/5th (Dumfries & Galloway) Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers in Gallipoli; the unit landed at 'V' Beach, Helles, under a heavy artillery fire on 6 June 1915.

Following the Battalion's costly part in the Gallipoli operations, and as part of 155th Infantry Brigade, it was deployed to Egypt and Palestine. And it was at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917 that Roberts won his M.C.

On that occasion, the Battalion was among those units chosen to storm Outpost Hill, an unenviable task that resulted in losses of 301 killed or wounded. The advance itself was bad enough, 'spelling certain death to nearly all who were in the open' - *The History of the 52nd Division*, refers - but on entering the enemy's redoubt atop the Hill, all hell broke loose:

'The redoubt soon filled up and men of the following lines had to lie outside, taking what shelter they could from its walls. The intensity of the enemy fire which had been experienced during the advance soon paled by comparison as the exposed work was pounded by shrapnel, high-explosive shell and raked by incessant machine-gun fire' (*Gaza 1917 - Second Battle: April*, by Martin Glen, refers).

It was amidst this storm of fire that Roberts rallied his men, in readiness to face off a strong counter-attack; the whereabouts of Roberts' 1914-15 Star remains unknown.

- 442 **Pair: Private J. McNae, 1/5th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (2923 Pte. J. McNae, K.O.S.B.), *officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (2)

£60-70

James McNae, who was born at - and enlisted at - Dumfries, was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917. He is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

- 443 **A Great War M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant W. Travis, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. Travis), *good very fine* (3)

£700-900

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

'For distinguished service in connection with military operations in Egypt.'

Walter Travis was attached to 1/4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, at the time of winning his M.C. In that capacity, he would have been present at the Second and Third Battles of Gaza in April and November 1917; his British War and Victory Medals were issued in November 1927.

London Regiment

- 444 **Pair: Private C. E. Hartnoll, 1/10th Battalion, London Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (3169 Pte. C. E. Hartnoll, 10-Lond. R.), *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (2)

£40-50

Charles Ernest Hartnoll served in Egypt and Palestine from April 1916. The 1/10th London Regiment lost 47 all ranks killed, with a further seven officers and 134 men wounded at the Second Battle of Gaza, when the Battalion was on the left of the advance against trenches along the Beersheba Road. Remaining with 162nd Brigade in November, the Battalion's objectives were Fred Trench and Belah Trench near the coast to the south-west of Gaza. Despite No 2 Company 'losing all officers and N.C.O.s and 80% of the men', the Battalion captured both trenches.

- 445 *'The dead and wounded on this ridge remained as a line of skirmishers, the Turks sweeping them with machine-gun fire at intervals throughout the day. Consequently men wounded early in the day were killed and all were riddled with bullets.'*

The War Diary of the 1/11th Battalion, London Regiment, refers to heavy loss in the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917, a fact well-known to Regimental-Sergeant Major R. M. Callender.

A rare Great War Palestine operations M.C. group of four awarded to Temporary Regimental Sergeant-Major R. M. Callender, 1/11th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles), a veteran of the Gallipoli campaign who went on to distinguish himself in the Gaza battles of March-November 1917

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, '450206 Regt. Sergt. Maj. R. M. Callender, for Distinguished Service in the Field'; 1914-15 Star (1649 Sjt. R. M. Callender, 11-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (1649 T.W.O. Cl. 1 R. Callender, 11-Lond. R.), *minor contact marks, generally very fine* (4)

£1,200-1,500

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

Richard Martin Callender landed at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli on 11 August 1915, as a Sergeant in 1/11th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles), a component of 162nd Infantry Brigade in 54th (East Anglian) Division. Just four days later, the unit went into action at Kirech Tepe Ridge, suffering over 350 casualties; further costly actions ensued up until the unit's withdrawal in November.

Having been advanced to the temporary rank of Regimental Sergeant-Major, Callender subsequently shared in the trials and tribulations of the operations in Egypt and Palestine, most notably at the Second Battle of Gaza, when his Battalion suffered losses of 107 killed and 265 wounded. Sent up to reinforce the 4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, who had taken severe casualties in the attack north of Sheikh Abbas, the Battalion managed to advance the line a little but was soon brought to a halt with the heavy casualties noted above.

Callender - who had earlier been mentioned in General Sir Archibald Murray's despatch, dated 28 June 1917 - was awarded the M.C.

446 **Four: 2nd Lieutenant C. C. Badgley, 1/11th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles), late 1st Royal Dragoons**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4470 Pte. C. C. Badgley, 1st Rl. Dragoons), note spelling of surname; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. C. C. Badgley, 11/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. C. C. Badgley), *generally good very fine* (4)

£300-350

Clement Christian Badgley, the son of Colonel W. F. Badgley of Devizes, Wiltshire, was born in India and enlisted in the 1st Royal Dragoons in Exeter in August 1899, aged 18 years. Embarked for South Africa in December 1900, he witnessed active service in Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps) and was discharged in July 1903; two dated clasps were sent to his father in January 1907.

In September 1915, Badgley was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the London Regiment, direct from the Inns of Court O.T.C. Drafted to the 1/11th (City of London) Battalion - the Finsbury Rifles - he was embarked for Egypt at the year's end and may have seen action in Gallipoli.

He subsequently saw action in Palestine, most notably at the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917, when his Battalion suffered losses of 107 killed and 265 wounded, and in the Third Battle in December, when the Finsbury Rifles were hotly engaged at Gun Hill. Not having been advanced in rank - and on account of his entitlement to the Silver War Badge - it is worth speculating whether he was a casualty; at the time of applying for his campaign medals, his forwarding address was in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

447 **Pair: Private L. A. Banyard, 2/15th Battalion, London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles), who was killed in action in Palestine in November 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (5033 Pte. L. A. Banyard, 15-Lond. R.), with Record Office forwarding letter, dated 26 November 1921, and registered envelope, *extremely fine* (2)

£80-100

Lewis Alexander Banyard first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later and was present at the Third Battle of Gaza when the 2/15th London Regiment formed part of 179th Brigade. On 6 November 1917, the Battalion attacked a trench system to the south-west of Tell esh Sheria, capturing it with some opposition before the Turkish defenders withdrew to the stronger position at Hariera. Pursuing the retreating Turks, Banyard was killed in action at Khirbit Muntaret on 8 November 1917.

Aged 26, and the son of William and Eliza Ellen Banyard of 'The Hill', Langport, Somerset, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial; sold with a photograph - and two negatives - of his inscription on the Jerusalem Memorial.

448 **Pair: Private J. M. Whettem, 2/16th Battalion, London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles), who was killed in action in Palestine in December 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (5152 Pte. J. M. Whettem, 16-Lond. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (James Main Whettem), *extremely fine* (3)

£120-150

James Main Whettem, a native of Croydon, Surrey, enlisted in the London Regiment at Westminster and first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later. Taking part in the Third Battle of Gaza with 179th Brigade, his battalion attacked the Turkish trench system at Kh Kauwukah. A further gruelling advance through to the capture of Jerusalem followed, and shortly afterwards he was killed in action on 8 December 1917.

Aged 36, and the son of John and Mary Whettem of 82 St. Thomas Street, Portsmouth, he is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.

449 *I really would like to go round and shake every single one of you by the hand, because, of all the times you have fought, I do not think you have ever been up against quite such a big thing as you were the other day. You were fighting against big odds; you were fighting under the most uncomfortable and unpleasant conditions, and you were always worried by machine-guns you could not get at, but you went on fighting, and that is the whole point, and if you have officers leading you like your Colonel did, or officers that gave you the example of Captain Manning, I do not wonder you fought as you did; but it was your good hearts that helped you through, and from the bottom of my heart I congratulate you. You can always go back and say, 'We lay out on the hill, we were baked by the sun, we were raked by machine-guns; but just to show the Turk what we could do, we brought down one, if not two planes on the last day of our stay, and the next time we'll bring down three.' Good luck, and thank you, from the bottom of my heart.'*

A farewell address given by General Shea, Officer Commanding 60th (London) Division on 7 May 1918, to the ranks of the 2/18th Battalion, London Regiment (London Irish).

A fine Great War Palestine operations M.C. group of four awarded to Major E. Manning, Royal Berkshire Regiment, attached 2/18th Battalion, London Regiment (London Irish), late Royal Scots and West African Regiment, who was decorated for his gallant deeds at Shunet-Nimrin in April-May 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Capt. E. Manning, W. Afr. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Major E. Manning), *the last with officially re-impressed naming, very fine and better* (4)

£1,400-1,600

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 September 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry, skill and resource at Shunet-Nimrin on 30 April 1918. This officer maintained his position from nine o'clock a.m. until nightfall under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and under exceptionally trying conditions. Again, on 1 May, he showed conspicuous courage and initiative in working round the enemy's right flank with a handful of men. He personally led a bayonet charge and captured one officer and eight other ranks, his action enabling his battalion to occupy an important position which it had been impossible to capture frontally. Again, on 2 May, this officer showed conspicuous initiative and resource during an enemy counter-attack, reorganising the men and materially assisting to restore a somewhat critical situation. Throughout the operation he has displayed exceptional skill and leadership, and has set a fine example of endurance and devotion to duty to all ranks.'

Ezra Manning was the son of John and Julianne Manning of Winsford, Cheshire and, prior to the Great War, worked for about ten years in the timber business in Burma and India. He was a member of mainly mounted units in the Volunteer Corps in the same period.

Back home, he enlisted in the Royal Scots as a private soldier in August 1914 and was quickly commissioned, his previous experience of the tropics leading to his appointment as a Captain in the West African Regiment in early 1915. It was in the same capacity that he fought in the Cameroons and afterwards saw service as an 'Officer Commanding Outposts' in Sierra Leone.

Having then returned to the U.K. in March 1917, and taken up an appointment in the Berkshire Regiment, Manning was ordered to join 60th Division in Palestine. He was attached to the 2/18th Battalion, London Regiment (London Irish) and went on to win his M.C. for sustained gallantry in the fighting at Shunet-Nimrin in April-May 1918.

He was presented with his M.C. by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught at an investiture held at Liverpool on 20 February 1920, by which time he was working for the local timber importers, *Slater, Birds & Co.*; sold with several original wartime newspaper cuttings.

450 British War Medal 1914-20 (**3055 Pte. A. W. Spillman, 18-Lond. R.**), *very fine*

£30-40

Arthur William Spillman first entered a theatre of war as a Private in the London Irish Rifles in 1916, or later The Battalion supported the final attack on Tell esh Sheria on 6 November 1917, during the closing stages of the Third Battle of Gaza. Led by Lieutenant-Colonel Norton, two trenches were captured along with two 77mm. guns, four machine-guns and 64 prisoners. During subsequent operations beyond the capture of Jerusalem, Private Spillman was killed in action in Palestine on 23 December 1917.

Aged 24, and the son of William and Louisa Philippa Spillman of 35 Alcester Street, Devonport, he is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

- 451 **Pair: Captain A. J. Walter, 2/21st Battalion, London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles), who was mentioned in despatches for his services in Palestine in 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. A. J. Walter), with card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £140-180
- Andrew John Walter** was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the First Surrey Rifles in December 1914 and would remain likewise employed for the rest of the war, latterly as a Captain and Company Commander.
- Embarked for France in June 1916, he saw action at Vimy Ridge and transferred to Salonika / Macedonia in January 1917. Over the coming months he was employed in operations in wild and mountainous terrain on the Vardar front.
- In June 1917, the First Surrey Rifles transferred to Palestine, where Walter clearly lent valuable service as a Company Commander, not least in the attack on Amman when the Battalion suffered over 200 men killed or wounded. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 16 January 1918, refers); the regimental history credits him - erroneously - with an M.C.
- 452 **Pair: Private A. C. Osborne, 2/21st Battalion, London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles)**
- British War and Victory Medals (653927 Pte. A. C. Osborne, 21-Lond. R.), *the first with traces of official corrections to naming, better than very fine* (2) £30-40
- The 2/21st Battalion (The First Surrey Rifles) served in Palestine 1917-18. During the Third Battle of Gaza, as part of 181st Brigade, the Battalion was tasked with the capture of trenches to the south-west of Beersheba on 31 October. Upon the capture of the town, the Battalion made further advances to the north of Tell esh Sheria in November.
- 453 **A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain J. Ford, 2/23rd Battalion, London Regiment, who was wounded whilst winning his decoration during the operations leading to the capture of Jerusalem**
- Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, 'Lt. J. Ford, 2/23 L.R., Jerusalem, 19.2.18'; 1914 Star, with clasp (9822 Pte. J. Ford, 5/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Ford), *the last with officially re-impressed naming, lacquered, good very fine* (4) £1,000-1,200
- M.C. *London Gazette* 22 June 1918.
- 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company with the greatest coolness across a narrow ravine, which led to a hill under point-blank machine-gun fire, capturing two machine-guns and many prisoners. When after dawn the position was shelled and he was wounded, he remained at his post and consolidated the position.'
- John Ford** originally served as a Private in the 5th Battalion, London Regiment, in which capacity he arrived in France on 5 November 1914.
- Middlesex Regiment**
- 454 **A Great War Palestine operations M.M. awarded to Private F. Clifford, 2/10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (293611 Pte. F. Clifford, 2/10 Middx. R.-T.F.), *good very fine* £180-220
- M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917.
- Frederick Clifford** first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later. His M.M. was likely awarded in respect of gallant work in the First or Second Gaza battles and he later transferred to the Essex Regiment.
- At the First Battle, the 2nd Battalion, 10th Middlesex Regiment attacked The Labyrinth, to the south-west of Gaza, achieving a position overlooking the town. The unfortunate withdrawal from the captured positions led to the Battalion being sent up again the following morning, by which time the Turks had rallied and managed to drive the whole advance back. At the Second Battle three weeks later, the Battalion took part in the costly attack against Samson Ridge which, although captured and outposts sent beyond, had to be abandoned later the same day.

- 455 Four: **Lance-Corporal F. H. J. Pulman, 2/10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment**
 1914-15 Star (1341 L. Cpl. F. H. J. Pulman, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1341 Pte. F. H. J. Pulman, Middx. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (290125 Pte.-L. Cpl. F. H. J. Pulman, 10-Middx. R.), *good very fine* (4) £140-180
Frederick H. J. Pulman came ashore in the Bay of Bengal in December 1915 and thence Egypt in the new year.
 He subsequently served as a Lance-Corporal in the 2/10th Battalion throughout the Egypt and Palestine operations - at Gaza, Khuweilfe, Jerusalem, in the Jordan Valley, and Nablus; the lot is accompanied by an extensive account of that protracted journey, in which the resultant casualty returns make for sobering reading.
- 456 Three: **Private J. F. Filbey, 2/10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action in Palestine in December 1917**
 1914-15 Star (PW-2471 Pte. J. F. Filbey, Middx. R.); British War and Victory Medals (PW. 2471 Pte. J. F. Filbey, Middx. R.), *lovingly polished by next of kin, thus good fine* (3) £120-140
John Francis Filbey first saw action in France, which theatre of operations he entered on 14 November 1915. Subsequently embarked for Egypt, he was killed in action in Palestine on 27 December 1917. He is buried in Jerusalem War Cemetery.
- 457 Pair: **Private W. Briggs, 2/10th Middlesex Regiment, who was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917**
 British War and Victory Medals (3838 Pte. W. Briggs, Middx. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (William Briggs), and War office campaign medal forwarding letter, dated 30 September 1921, with registered envelope, *the second with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (3) £100-120
William Briggs was living at Charing Cross, London at the time of his enlistment in the Middlesex Regiment. He first entered a theatre of war in 1916 - or later - and was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917. On that date, the 2/10th Battalion stormed Sampson Ridge at the point of the bayonet and suffered heavy loss - around 180 officers and men being killed or wounded.
 Aged 23, he was the son of William and Florence Briggs of 15A Peabody's Buildings, Charing Cross, London, and is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

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Norfolk Regiment

458 A Great War Palestine operations M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant G. H. Wood, 1/4th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was twice wounded in winning his M.C. at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917

On that date the Battalion's advance was met with devastating artillery and machine-gun fire, so much so that 163 Brigade's war diary noted: 'By 10.30 the 5/Norfolks could be seen lying in considerable numbers on the lower part of the hill, apparently all dead or wounded'

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in its case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. H. Wood), in their original card box of issue, together with a wartime portrait photograph, *extremely fine* (3)

£800-1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although wounded early in the operations, he continued to lead his company until he was a second time wounded, setting a fine example at a time when it was of particular value.'



Guy Hurst Wood was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/4th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment on 5 March 1915 and first saw action in Gallipoli, where he landed on 10 November 1915; the whereabouts of his 1914-15 Star remains unknown.

Subsequently engaged in operations in Egypt and Palestine, he won his M.C. for the above cited deeds at the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917. Wood - who was advanced to Lieutenant - later served in the Somerset Light Infantry; at the time of claiming his campaign medals, he was living at 37 North Gate, Regents Park, London.

- 459 **Three: Captain R. H. Partridge, 1/5th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was ‘accidentally killed’ in Palestine in September 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (Lieut. R. H. Partridge, Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. H. Partridge), *worn gilt over - or official correction to - initials on the last, good very fine* (3) £180-220
- Robert Henry Partridge** was born at King’s Lynn, Norfolk and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/5th Battalion Norfolk Regiment in November 1914. Embarked for Gallipoli in October 1915 - as a reinforcement to the ‘lost battalion’ of Sandringham fame - he subsequently served in Egypt and Palestine and was killed in action on 4 September 1917.
- Aged 27, and the son of Frederick Henry and Elizabeth Partridge of ‘St. Helier’, Hunstanton, Norfolk, he is buried in Gaza War Cemetery; his campaign medals were issued in January 1923.
- 460 **Pair: 2nd Lieutenant T. C. Read, attached 1/5th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who died of wounds in Palestine in April 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. T. C. Read), *extremely fine*(2) £140-180
- Terrance Capon Read** was working for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society in Shanghai at the outbreak of hostilities but chose to return home to volunteer his services.
- He first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later, and died of wounds in Palestine on 22 April 1917, wounds likely received at the Second Battle of Gaza; his parent unit remains unknown, but he was attached to the 1/5th Battalion at the time of his death. The 5/Norfolk’s objective on 19 April was Road Trenches on the Beersheba Road, subsequently named Tank Redoubt due to the newly-deployed tank destroyed in the attack. The casualties were simply enormous and comparable to losses suffered by battalions on the Somme; nine officers and 211 men were killed and seven officers and 377 men were wounded.
- Aged 32, he was the son of Mr. A. W. Read of ‘Boscombe’, 92 Christchurch Street, Ipswich and is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.
- 461 **Pair: Private C. Strangleman, 1/5th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, who was killed in action in Palestine in April 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (3462 Pte. C. Strangleman, Norf. R.), *good very fine* (2) £80-100
- Cecil Strangleman** was born at East Dereham, Norfolk and enlisted in the 1/5th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment in November 1914. Embarked for Egypt in January 1916, he was killed in action in the Second Battle of Gaza, having been reported missing on 19 April 1917. Originally buried on ‘Norfolk Ridge’, his remains were reinterred at Gaza War Cemetery in February 1919. He was the son of John and Amelia Strangleman of East Rudham, King’s Lynn.
- 462 **1914-15 Star (4618 Pte. G. F. Catton, Norf. R.), very fine** £20-30
- George Frederick Catton** was born at Worthing, Norfolk and enlisted in the Norfolk Regiment at nearby Dereham.
- Embarked for Gallipoli in November 1915 - as a reinforcement to the ‘lost battalion’ of Sandringham fame - he subsequently served in Egypt and Palestine and was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917, when his battalion ‘could be seen lying in considerable numbers on the lower part of the hill, apparently all dead or wounded’. He is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

Northamptonshire Regiment

- 463 **A Great War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Acting Company Sergeant-Major H. Letts, 1/4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, a resourceful Platoon Commander - and a veteran of the Second and Third Battles of Gaza - who won a regimentally unique award for his gallantry in Egypt**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (201197 Sjt. H. Letts, 1/4 North’n. R.); British War and Victory Medals (201197 A.C.M. Sjt. H. Letts, North’n. R), mounted as worn from frayed ribands, *very fine or better* (3) £700-900
- D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919; citation published 3 September 1919:
- ‘For continuous good work as Platoon Commander. He has taken his platoon on several patrols and shown great gallantry, skill and resource.’

Harold Letts first entered a theatre of war in 1916, as a soldier in the 1/4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, a component of 164th Infantry Brigade. His gallant deeds in Egypt aside, he would have been present in the Second and Third Battles of Gaza in April and November 1917.

- 464 **A Great War Palestine operations M.M. awarded to Private W. Jones, 1/4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in the Second Battle of Gaza**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (201407 Pte. W. Jones, 4/Nth'n. R.-T.F.), *crudely re-pinned suspension claw, edge bruising and cuts, otherwise nearly very fine*

£180-200

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917

The citation for the award appears in the war diary of the 1/4th Northamptonshire Regiment:

'He has shown great devotion to duty and since the action on 19 April has been in charge of patrols and snipers, on two occasions has stayed out for 24 hours observing and sniping, accounting for four of the enemy, and bringing back valuable information.'

- 465 **Pair: Captain R. L. Murray, 1/4th Northamptonshire Regiment, who was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. L. Murray), *extremely fine* (2)

£140-180

Robert Leslie Murray was born at Reigate, Surrey on 28 October 1893, the son of the Rev. Arthur H. Murray and his wife, Ada. He was educated at St. Edmund's School and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was awarded a Lillistone Scholarship of £70 and in 1913 became the Senior Classical Scholar after he had distinguished himself in the Bell Scholarship Examinations.

Aside from being a hard-working Classical Scholar, he was a member of the Jesus College Boat Club, stroking the second boat in the May Races 1914. He also stroked the Jesus boat in the Thames Cup at Henley that year and was narrowly beaten by Caius in the final.

Murray first saw action in Gallipoli, where he landed at 'A' Beach in Suvla Bay as a Lieutenant in the 1/4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment on 15 August 1915. The Battalion was heavily engaged at Scimitar Hill and elsewhere on the peninsula and, by November, mustered just two officers and 200 other ranks; its original strength on coming ashore at Suvla had been 28 officers and 913 other ranks. As stated in his Jesus College obituary notice, he was among the Battalion's wounded.

He subsequently served in Egypt and Palestine and was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917. On that date he was twice hit, each time rising to lead his men on, after which he was killed by machine-gun fire. (*The Jesus College Cambridge Society Annual Report, 1917*, refers). He was mentioned in despatches.

He is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial; the whereabouts of the recipient's 1914-15 Star remains unknown.

For further details, see: <https://www.jesus.cam.ac.uk/robert-leslie-murray>

- 466 **Pair: Private H. W. Smith, 1/4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, who was killed in action in the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (200320 Pte. H. W. Smith, North'n. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Herbert William Smith), *extremely fine* (3)

£100-120

Herbert William Smith first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later, and was killed in action at the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917.

During the devastating attack against a ridge which overlooked the Gaza-Beersheba Road, nearly two miles from the assembly position, the Battalion was brought to a halt and pinned down until mid-afternoon. When the 5th Battalion, Bedford Regiment was sent up, the following message was noted:

'Communication was established by telephone with Colonel John Brown, commanding the Northampton and information was asked for as to his position. He replied that he had no position, save for a line of dead men; and that he thought the best thing for the 5th Bedford's to do was to come to him along the telephone line, as this was their only hope of finding him in the open plain' (*The History of 1/5th Bedfordshire Regiment*, refers).

Aged 20, Herbert was the son of Frederick William and Mary Ellen Smith of 27 Leicester Street, Northampton. His name is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial; his *MIC* confirms his additional entitlement to the Territorial Force War Medal.

Royal Scots

467 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Acting Lance-Corporal J. McGhie, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Scots (Queen's Edinburgh Rifles)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (3578 Pte.-L. Cpl. J. McGhie, 4/Royal Scots), *good very fine*

£180-220

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919.

A native of Auchendinny, McGhie first entered a theatre of war in 1916 or later. His Battalion was present in operations in Egypt and Palestine and was thence ordered to France in April 1918.

At the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917, 4/Royal Scots were part of the 156th Brigade attack towards Ali el Muntar, and thus to the right of the desperate and protracted fight for Outpost Hill. With the hill changing hands several times during the day, the 4/Royal Scots were forced to lay in the open for much of the day; unable to advance, over 130 men were killed and wounded.

McGhie was also entitled to the British War and Victory Medals, both of which were returned for amendment in 1921; his *MIC* refers.

Royal Scots Fusiliers

468 *'The 4th and 5th Royal Scots Fusiliers carried Katrah about 4.45 p.m. after a long and arduous fight among the sunken roads and cactus hedges. One incident demands quotation: "Captain H. E. Sutherland 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers, led the fourth company of his battalion in another attempt to outflank the Turks from the south. He was determined to make a proper detour, and led the way a considerable distance ahead of his men. With him were a Lewis gunner with a single drum of ammunition, and a grenadier with only two bombs. Sutherland moved rapidly over the ridge, and struck the end of a trench filled with Turks which marked the end of their support line. The Lewis gunner emptied his only drum into them, the grenadier threw his two bombs, and nine Turkish officers, with sixty-four other ranks, surrendered to these three Fusiliers.'*

Such men turn the tide of battle; *The History of the Royal Scots Fusiliers*, refers.

An exceptional Great War M.C. and Bar group of five awarded to Captain H. E. G. Sutherland, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers

Having seen action in Gallipoli and been mentioned in despatches for the storming of Dueidar Post in Egypt in April 1916 - when he bayoneted one Turk and captured 12 others - he won his first M.C. for holding his ground under intense attack at Outpost Hill in the Second Battle of Gaza

Yet - as quoted above - this gallant Scotsman truly excelled himself by his great daring at the capture of Junction Station at Katrah in the immediate aftermath of the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917. He was awarded a Bar to his M.C.

Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse privately engraved, 'Captain H. E. G. Sutherland, O.C. 'D' Company, 1/4th Battn. Royal Scots Fusiliers (T.F.), Gaza, 19th April 1917, Katrah 13th November 1917'; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. H. E. G. Sutherland, R. Sco. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. H. E. G. Sutherland); War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *generally very fine or better* (5)

£1,800-2,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in command of a detachment he held his ground for many hours under intense fire until forced to retire through both his flanks, being attacked. He conducted the retirement with the greatest steadiness, bringing back some of his wounded, and afterwards returned and brought in more of them.'

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 24 April 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was ordered at very short notice to carry out a turning movement against the enemy's flank. With the utmost determination he doubled his men to the spot and attacked so fiercely that the enemy was obliged to reinforce that flank. He showed great gallantry and resource.'

Henry Eric Gibb Sutherland was educated at the Edinburgh Institution and Edinburgh University, where he was a student of Arts & Law, 1912-14 and a member of the O.T.C.; he returned to the university after the war.

Enlisting as a private soldier in the 9th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers in August 1914, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/4th Battalion in the following month. Having then been advanced to Lieutenant, he landed at 'V' Beach, Gallipoli in early June 1915, in which month the Battalion took its first casualties. In July, Sutherland and his comrades were hotly engaged in the Gully ravine sector and, by the middle of the month, had suffered losses of 50 killed, 62 missing and 150 wounded.

The Battalion witnessed further action in the trenches east of Krithia and in the Vineyard sector in August, Private D. R. Lauder winning the V.C. for his gallantry in a bombing party; it was withdrawn from the peninsula in December.

Next deployed in Egypt, Sutherland displayed gallantry of a high order at the storming of Dueidar Post in April 1916, when he bayoneted one Turk and captured 12 others. He was mentioned in despatches.

As recounted above, he next distinguished himself at the Second Battle of Gaza in April 1917, when he held his ground for many hours under intense fire at Outpost Hill. He was awarded the M.C.

Following his subsequent gallant deeds at Junction Station, Katrah - remarkable deeds that won him a Bar to his M.C. - he transferred as a Captain to the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. He remained similarly employed until demobilised in July 1919.

Royal Sussex Regiment

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'We still kept advancing and it was a lovely sight to see the lads under that terrible hail of lead carrying on just as if they had been on a field day and with our bayonets fixed we drove the Turks off the ridges where they retired into their redoubt, which was very strongly built and also very strongly held.

The ridge which we captured about 12.30 p.m. in the afternoon we held until 3.30 p.m. They were popping away at us by thousands whilst several shells burst close to where I was lying, smothering me in dust and one piece of spent shrapnel dropped about an inch from my arm whilst another piece hit the back of my helmet.

One of our worst enemies was the lack of water, our lips were all cracking and our tongues were parched as it was terribly hot and the crying of the wounded and dying was quite awful.

Our Officers were splendid and their casualties were eighteen including our brave and gallant Colonel who was killed not more than fifteen yards from where I was lying, whilst I was expecting every minute to be my last.'

Private R. H. Simms, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, describes the horrors of the First Battle of Gaza; one of his comrades, Ernest Grinsted, won the M.M. on the same occasion.

A Great War First Battle of Gaza M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant E. F. Grinsted, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action in November 1917

Military Medal, G.V.R. (200140 Sgt. E. F. Grimstead, 1/4 R. Suss. R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (4-1477 Cpl. E. F. Grinsted, R. Suss. R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (1477 Sgt. E. F. Grinsted, R. Suss. R.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Ernest Frank Grinsted), note surname spelling variations, *good very fine or better* (4)

£300-350

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 July 1917.

Ernest Frank Grinsted first saw action in Gallipoli, as a Corporal in the 1/4th Royal Sussex Regiment (Territorials), his unit landing at 'C' Beach in Suvla Bay at midnight on 8 August 1915; the following day, Grinsted and his comrades supported a costly attack on Scimitar Hill. By early October, the Battalion's strength had been reduced to about 200 officers and men, as a result of which it was temporarily amalgamated with the 2/4th Queen's.

As part of 160th Infantry Brigade, the Battalion next fought in the Egypt and Palestine operations, Grinsted winning his M.M. at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917. It was shortly after the Third Battle - on 16 November - that he was killed in action, aged 24.

The son of William and Emily Grinsted of Amber Field, Slinfold, Horsham, Sussex, his name is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

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'He was a very great friend of mine in this battalion, and by his life and example was a real strength to the Church. I really got to know him well when his company was at Headquarters at Bir-el-Abd at Christmas. We had built a little church there of palm branches, and when I was away he used to take evening prayers for me. He was also one of my regular servers at Eucharist. Later he was in charge of a small post, and it was of the greatest help to have an officer in command who always made it easy for the men to come over for their communions and who was also always present himself. He received his last Communion on Passion Sunday, the day before the action, in an almond grove about seven miles from where he fell. In the action, he led his platoon to the top of a ridge, which was the furthest point we reached, and died in the firing line. His men tell me that "Mr. Tyrrell-Green was splendid."'

His Battalion Chaplain, quoted in Ruvigny's *The Roll of Honour*.

Three: **Lieutenant D. N. Tyrrell-Green, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917, having 'magnificently' led his platoon into action 'at a fine pace and endured a terrible shelling without any signs of flinching'**

1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. D. N. Tyrrell-Green, R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. D. N. Tyrrell-Green), in original glazed wooden frame, *extremely fine* (3)

£400-500



Denis Noel Tyrrell-Green was born at Lampeter, Ceredigion on 10 October 1894, the elder son of the Rev. E. Tyrell-Green, afterwards of Burpham Croft, Sussex. Educated at Lampeter College and at Jesus College, Cambridge, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Sussex Regiment in September 1914, direct from the university's O.T.C.

He subsequently served with distinction in the 1/4th Battalion in Gallipoli, being complimented by his Divisional G.O.C 'for valuable reconnoitring work and making maps of Turkish positions' (Ruvigny's *Roll of Honour*, refers). He was afterwards invalided from the peninsula but returned to active duty in Egypt in 1916.

He was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917, but not before making a lasting impression on those who saw him in action, his Colonel describing his conduct that day as 'magnificent'. A final glimpse of the gallant Tyrell-Green is to be found in the words of a fellow officer, Lieutenant Lovering:

‘The ground is very rough, we rush some Turks out of a forward position at which we are machine-gunned heavily when we reach. We rush by sections over this and under heavy fire, to a gully on the other side. Sergeant Tribe is hit in this rush and I fall over, but get up and under cover safely. Here I saw the last of Tyrell-Green. Captain Weekes goes on and I follow with more men later.’

Tyrell-Green’s mother published and dedicated a book of poetry to her son’s memory:

‘To my son Denis I dedicate this book, in gratitude for a loving and lovely life, laid down in the service of God and his country.’

He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial. For further details, see Ruvigny’s *Roll of Honour* and:

<https://www.jesus.cam.ac.uk/denis-noel-tyrell-green>

471 Three: **Private R. C. Allen, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917**

1914-15 Star (4-2221 Pte. R. C. Allen, R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2221 Pte. R. C. Allen, R. Suss. R.), *good very fine* (3)

£120-150

Reginald Charles Allen, who was born in Worthing, Sussex, first saw action in Gallipoli, landing with the 1/4th Royal Sussex Regiment (Territorials) at ‘C’ Beach, Suvla Bay at midnight on 8 August 1915; the following day, Allen and his comrades supported a costly attack on Scimitar Hill. By early October, the Battalion’s strength had been reduced to about 200 officers and men, as a result of which it was temporarily amalgamated with the 2/4th Queen’s.

Allen next served in Egypt and Palestine and was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917. Over the two days, the Battalion lost six officers and 25 men killed; a further seven officers and 153 men were wounded. As part of the 53rd (Welsh) Division, the 4/Sussex left bivouac at Deir el Belah and marched all night to reach the es Sire Ridge at 8.30 a.m.; patrols were then pushed forward before the attack started at 11.50 a.m. Heavy fire from the outset continued throughout the day and one account reported ‘at about 2.15 I go into the line. The position gets worse.’ It was during this action that Allen was killed.

He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

472 Three: **Lance-Corporal L. E. Marter, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917**

1914-15 Star (4-2695 Pte. L. E. Marter, R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4-2695 Pte. L. E. Marter, R. Suss. R.), together with original Record Office forwarding letter for the first, and notification of the recipient being posted ‘missing in action’, dated 7 May 1917, *good very fine* (3)

£120-150

Lawrence Edward Marter, who was born in Pulborough, Sussex, first saw action in Gallipoli, landing with the 1/4th Royal Sussex Regiment (Territorials) at ‘C’ Beach, Suvla Bay at midnight on 8 August 1915; the following day, Marter and his comrades supported a costly attack on Scimitar Hill. By early October, the Battalion’s strength had been reduced to about 200 officers and men, as a result of which it was temporarily amalgamated with the 2/4th Queen’s.

Marter next served in Egypt and Palestine and was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917, when the Battalion lost six officers and 25 men killed; a further seven officers and 153 men were wounded. As part of the 53rd (Welsh) Division, the 4/Sussex left bivouac at Deir el Belah and marched all night to reach the es Sire Ridge at 08.30 a.m.; patrols were then pushed forward before the attack against The Labyrinth started at 11.50 a.m. Heavy fire of all types met them and continued all afternoon:

‘at 1600 ... reported a considerable number of wounded men were streaming back from the front line, men of the 4/Sussex. Being shelled the whole time.’

Marter has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial; the above Record Office forwarding letter is addressed to ‘Mr. J. Marter’ of Easebourne, Midhurst.

- 473 Three: **Private A. Rishman, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was 'found dead' following the First Battle of Gaza on 27 March 1917**

1914-15 Star (4-1758 Pte. A. Rishman, R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1758 Pte. A. Rishman, R. Suss. R.), *edge cut to second and possibly officially re-impressed naming, nearly very fine* (3)

£120-150

Albert Rishman, a native of South Bearstead, Sussex, enlisted at Bognor Regis and first saw action with the 1/4th Battalion in Gallipoli, landing at 'C' Beach, Suvla Bay at midnight on 8 August 1915; the following day, Rishman and his comrades supported a costly attack on Scimitar Hill. By early October, the Battalion's strength had been reduced to about 200 officers and men, as a result of which it was temporarily amalgamated with the 2/4th Queen's.

He subsequently served in the Egypt and Palestine operations and was 'found dead' at the First Battle of Gaza on 27 March 1917 (his *MIC* refers), one of just two fatalities suffered by the Battalion on that date. Having fought a valiant battle the day before, the 4/Sussex were not actively engaged on the 27th, but the lines were heavily shelled and Rishman may have been killed at this time.



Aged 23, he was the grandson of Mrs. E. Rishman of 170 London Road, Bognor, Sussex. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial; sold with two original photographic postcards, depicting soldiers of the recipient's Battalion parading at Arundel in August 1914.

- 474 Pair: **Private P. C. Burgess, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (4-2953 Pte. P. C. Burgess, R. Suss. R.), *polished, good fine* (2)

£70-90

Percy Charles Burgess was born in East Grinstead, Sussex, where he was employed at Woods, the local butchers. He enlisted in the Royal Sussex Regiment in Tonbridge, Kent and first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later.

He was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917; another fine pair of medals to a casualty killed during the actions described in the preceding groups. Aged 19, and the son of Robert and Lucy Burgess of 16 West Street, East Grinstead, Sussex, he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.

- 475 Three: **Private W. Penfold, 1/4th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (4-3263 Pte. W. Penfold, R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4-4266 Pte. W. Penfold, R. Suss. R.), *the last two with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (3) £100-120
- Walter Penfold** first saw action in Gallipoli, where he arrived in early December 1915.
- He was subsequently killed in action at the Third Battle of Gaza on 6 November 1917, whilst serving in 'C' Company of the 1/4th Battalion. Having seen many of his comrades killed and wounded during the First Battle on 26 March, on the 3 November Private Penfold found himself with the Brigade in the hills before the notorious Khuweilfeh position midway through the Third Battle of Gaza. A final assault on 6 November:
- 'was strongly held, being bravely and resolutely defended to the last as three companies stormed them with the bayonet: the garrison was annihilated' (*Gaza 1917*, by Martin Glen, refers).
- Aged 21, Penfold was the son of Stephen and Mary Penfold of 'Highlands', Broome Hill, Holmwood, Surrey, and is buried in Beersheba War Cemetery. For further details, see:
- <https://www.dorkingmuseum.org.uk/private-walter-penfold/>
- 476 1914-15 Star (**4-1243 C.S. Mjr. A. G. Withyman, R. Suss. R.**), *good very fine* £50-60
- Arthur George Withyman** was born at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, where he enlisted in the Sussex Regiment (Territorial Force). Mobilised in August 1914, he landed at Gallipoli at midnight on 8 August 1915, as Company Sergeant-Major of 'D' Company in the 1/4th Battalion; the following day, Withyman and his comrades supported a costly attack on Scimitar Hill. By early October, the Battalion's strength had been reduced to about 200 officers and men, as a result of which it was temporarily amalgamated with the 2/4th Queen's.
- Withyman next served in Egypt and Palestine and was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917. On this day, the Battalion lost six officers and 25 men killed; a further seven officers and 153 men were wounded. As part of the 53rd (Welsh) Division, the 4/Sussex left bivouac at Deir el Belah and marched all night to reach the es Sire Ridge at 08.30 a.m.; patrols were then pushed forward before the attack started at 11.50 a.m. Heavy fire from the outset continued throughout the day and one account reported, 'at about 2.15 I go into the line. The position gets worse.' By this time the heavy casualties had included Lieutenant-Colonel Ashworth who was killed; a fall back from ground captured was then followed by a desperate stand on a ridge immediately to the rear. Sometime during this day, Withyman was killed. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial.
- Aged 32, he was the son of George and Annie Withyman of 'Lymedale', Western Road, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and the husband of Florence, who lived in the same road - she renamed her house 'Gaza' in memory of her late husband.
- 477 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**3009 Pte. J. C. Florance, R. Suss. R.**), *abrasively cleaned, good fine* £25-30
- John Christopher Florance** was born at Horsham, Sussex and first saw action with the 1/4th Battalion in Gallipoli, landing at 'C' Beach, Suvla Bay at midnight on 8 August 1915; the following day, Florance and his comrades supported a costly attack on Scimitar Hill. By early October, the Battalion's strength had been reduced to about 200 officers and men, as a result of which it was temporarily amalgamated with the 2/4th Queen's.
- He subsequently served in the Egypt and Palestine operations and was killed in action at the First Battle of Gaza on 26 March 1917.
- After an all-night march, the Battalion attacked on the right of a two-battalion front against a heavily fortified position known as The Labyrinth. Heavy casualties from the start at noon continued without pause. At 2.15 p.m., the Battalion was 'enfiladed by High-Explosive, shrapnel and machine-gun fire; many get killed and wounded ... we stay for about an hour and it is hell ... no water no rations.'
- This single Victory Medal represents Florance's sacrifice as he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Jerusalem Memorial; his campaign medals were sent to his mother, Mrs. Emily Florance, of 3 Russell Terrace, Denton, Newhaven, Sussex.

Royal Welch Fusiliers478 Three: **Lieutenant J. H. Evans, 1/6th (Carnarvonshire & Anglesey) Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. H. Evans, R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. H. Eavns), *very fine or better* (3)

£180-220

John Hughes Evans - afterwards Hughes-Evans - was born on 5 September 1895 and was educated at Rossall School; on leaving school he became articled to C. A. Jones, the family firm of solicitors in Carnarvon.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th (Carnarvonshire & Anglesey) Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers in July 1914, he entered the Egypt theatre of war in December 1915 and went on to witness further action in Palestine 1917-18. At the First Battle of Gaza, as part of 158th Brigade, the Battalion was in the centre of a three-battalion deployment against Ali el Muntar, with a 1500-yard advance across a completely open plain, before being confronted by:

‘The cactus hedges around Gaza, which served to divide the various areas of cultivation. Each plant might be up to ten feet high, with its leaves touching, almost merging, with its neighbour. The thickness of the hedge could be several feet, and the mass of sharp spines which covered the whole surface made as an effective a barrier as the barbed wire entanglements of the western Front’ (*Gaza 1917*, by Martin Glen, refers).

Advancing through this hellish barrier, Evans’s battalion lost two officers and 21 men killed, and another 11 officers and 131 men wounded.

At the Third Battle of Gaza, the Battalion was engaged in the totally unexpected and determined resistance by the Turkish troops around Kh Khuweilfeh, from 3-6 November. Attached to the Battalion was Medical Officer Captain J. F. Russell, who had been awarded the M.C. at the First Battle. He once again repeatedly tended wounded under fire and on 6 November was shot dead while bringing in wounded; his gallantry resulted in the award of the V.C. The Battalion lost five officers and 53 men killed, with a further five officers and 97 men wounded.

Qualifying as a solicitor after the War, Hughes-Evans served on Carnarvon’s Town Council and was a Deputy County Coroner. He also served as O.C. of the Carnarvon Cadet Corps, this appointment perhaps being the cause of him finally claiming his Great War campaign medals in July 1937. He died on 15 January 1955.

479 Three: **Private W. H. Jones, 1/6th (Carnarvonshire & Anglesey) Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers**

1914-15 Star (1742 Pte. W. H. Jones, R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1742 Pte. W. H. Jones, R.W. Fus.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£70-90

William H. Jones landed as a Private in the 1/6th (Carnarvonshire & Anglesey) Battalion at ‘C’ Beach in Suvla Bay, Gallipoli on 8 August 1915. In his memoir, *Sixty Years a Welsh Territorial*, Lord Silsoe recalls how the Battalion went into action on the 10th, getting bogged down on crossing Salt Lake under heavy shrapnel fire. It’s a depressing theme echoed in the Battalion’s war diary, which speaks of ‘nothing but sand and shrapnel’.

By the end of August, only 12 officers remained of the 30 who had departed England in the previous month and, by September, the much-depleted ranks of the Battalion had to be amalgamated with the 5th (Flintshire) Battalion, R.W.F.; to rub salt into the wound, a heavy thunderstorm on the night of 26-27 October flooded the unit’s positions, leaving the trenches 2-3 feet deep in water - ‘many Turkish bodies floated down’.

The Battalion went on to witness further action in Egypt and Palestine, being present at the First and Third Battles of Gaza. On 26th March, the Battalion captured the strong position of Ali el Muntar:

‘We found a strange scene of turmoil, masses of dead and wounded of both sides, a lot more people nearly frantic with thirst and excitement, and a great mixing of units’ (*Records of the Royal Welch Fusiliers*, refer).

The position was evacuated at the point of success, primarily due to the extreme difficulty of communication over such great distances. The Battalion’s actions at the third and final battle are described in some detail in the preceding listing.

Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)

- 480 **A Great War Palestine operations M.M. awarded to Private W. Gowanlock, 1/8th Battalion, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), who was killed in action in France on 29 July 1918**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (265463 Pte. W. Gowanlock, 1/8 Sco. Rif.), *good very fine* £250-300
- M.M. *London Gazette* 23 April 1918.
- While not confirmed as being for Third Battle of Gaza, other awards published on this date are confirmed as such.
- Walter Gowanlock** first entered a theatre of war in 1916, or later, as a Private in the 1/8th Battalion, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians). His unit served in the Egypt and Palestine operations 1916-18, prior to being embarked for France in April of the latter year.
- At the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April 1917, the Battalion, as part of 156th Brigade, was on the left of the advance on Ali el Muntar thus responsible for maintaining direction. However, as documented in other groups of this collection, the fight for Outpost Hill held up the brigade to the left and forced the 8/Scottish Rifles to halt, the flank being threatened. Compelled to lay out in the open for much of the day, the Battalion had one officer and 16 men killed, and nine officers and 144 men wounded, the whole without having come close to the enemy.
- Gowanlock's *MIC* states that he was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals but that, under King's Regulations (992 K.R. of 1923), they were returned to the War Office. This suggests the issuing office was unable to trace his next of kin. He is buried in Raperie British Cemetery, Villemontiore, France.
- 481 **Four: Acting Warrant Officer Class 2 A. Hodge, 1/7th Battalion, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), who saw action in Gallipoli and Egypt**
- 1914-15 Star (154 C.Q.M. Sjt. A. Hodge, Sco. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (154 A.W.O. Cl. 2 A. Hodge, Sco. Rif.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (154 Sjt. A. Hodge, 7/Sco. Rif.), *the second with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine or better (4)* £140-160
- Alexander Hodge** was born in Dunfermline, Fife in 1879 and originally served as a Private in the Volunteer Force (1900-08). Transferring to the 7th Battalion, Scottish Rifles (Territorial Force) in April of the latter year, he was advanced to Sergeant in August 1914 and to Acting C.Q.M.S in January 1915. Embarked for Egypt in May of the same year, he landed at Cape Helles, Gallipoli in mid-June, where the Battalion quickly suffered its first casualties.
- He subsequently remained on active duty with the Battalion in Egypt until April 1916, when he returned home to take his discharge.
- 482 *'... The worst of the thing was the marching over the desert. We are having stormy weather just now. It has been raining continually for the last week. Yesterday we had a sand storm which almost blinded us and today the wind is trying its hardest to blow us off the face of the desert altogether, while the rain is doing its best to drown us. So altogether we are having a pretty good time of it ...'*
- James Gavine of the 1/7th Battalion, Scottish Rifles, writing to his sister in January 1917.
- Four: Lance-Corporal J. Gavine, 1/7th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), afterwards 3rd Battalion and 3rd City of Glasgow Home Guard, who was wounded in Palestine in December 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (1876 Pte. J. Gavine, Sco. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (1876 Pte. J. Gavine, Sco. Rif.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *good very fine or better (4)* £200-300
- James 'Jim' Gavine** was born on 6 January 1893 and enlisted in the Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) in October 1914. Embarked with the 1/7th Battalion for Gallipoli in June 1915, he was wounded in the ankle in August, in addition to going down with pleurisy; he was invalided home.
- He subsequently returned to his unit and saw action in Egypt and Palestine and was wounded by a gunshot to his right leg on 17 November 1917. Admitted to No. 43 Stationery Hospital, Gaza, he was evacuated home but ended the war back on active service, as a Lance-Corporal in the 3rd Battalion in France.
- During the Second World War Gavine served in the Machine Gun Company of the 3rd City of Glasgow Home Guard, from May 1940 until December 1944. He died on 26 September 1966.

Sold with an impressive archive of original documentation, including casualty reports forms, military passes and Field Post communications, in addition to a 6pp. letter to his sister, Leha, dated 2 January 1917; together with a quantity of documents relevant to his time in the Home Guard and several photographs.

Also sold with the front of portion of a papier mache Turkish cigarette case, 'found in a Turkish camp at Bir-el-Abd, 1916'; his old hand-written note, refers.

Somerset Light Infantry

483 Three: **Corporal W. H. Gibbs, 1/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (241938 Cpl. W. H. Gibbs, Som. L.I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (286 Pte. W. Gibbs, 5/Som. L.I.), *the first two with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (3)

£80-100

The 1/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry saw action in Egypt and Palestine, being present at the Third Battle of Gaza.

Suffolk Regiment

484 Four: **Corporal S. A. Tricker, 1/5th Battalion, Suffolk Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1240 Pte. S.A. Tricker, Suff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1240 Cpl. S. A. Tricker, Suff. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240089 Cpl.-L. Sjt. S. A. Tricker, 5/Suff. R.), *scratch to reverse of the first, good very fine* (4)

£140-160

Stanley Arthur Tricker first saw action in Gallipoli, where he landed at 'A' Beach in Suvla Bay on 10 August 1918. Two days later the 1/5th Battalion advanced on Kuchuk Anafarta Ova, the men being told they were merely participating in 'a sniper drive to push back stray Turks'. It was some drive, 11 officers and 178 men being killed or wounded, many of them feared as being shot on capture.

A costly tour of duty in the trenches on Hill 60 ensued and, by late October, the Battalion had suffered a total of 660 casualties. It was evacuated to Mudros - and thence Egypt - in December.

Tricker next witnessed active service in Palestine 1917-18, the Battalion forming part of the 163rd Brigade. At the Second Battle of Gaza, the Brigade was all but annihilated, the 5/Suffolks being the only battalion to come out relatively intact. At the Third Battle in November, the Battalion was more heavily engaged during the brigade attack against el Arish Redoubt and suffered 40 men killed and another 112 all ranks wounded; the battalion history, by Captain Wolton and Captain Fair, is especially detailed.

Tricker's *MIC* notes that he was at onetime attached to No. 14 Anti-Aircraft (Searchlight) Company, R.E.

485 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**2575 Pte. W. S. Howard, Suff. R.**), *good very fine*

£10-15

Walter Samuel Howard did not enter a theatre of war until 1916, or later, and was killed in action in Palestine on 1 May 1917, while serving in the 1/5th Battalion. During the period after the Second Battle of Gaza on 19 April, there were many trench raids carried out across the whole front with the aim of capturing prisoners for information, as well as destroying enemy works and material. It may have been on one of these raids that Howard was killed.

Aged 21, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter James Howard of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, he is buried in Gaza War Cemetery.

Welsh Regiment

486

'We wore 'tin hats' and the intense heat of the sun made our heads feel like poached eggs. The battle of Khuweilfeh has been described in many narratives and despatches, but I have never seen mentioned the appalling shortage of water from which we suffered. We had about three pints for forty-eight hours, which included a long march up the stifling winding ravines of the Judean foothills, followed by incessant fighting, the temperature, thanks to the Khamsin which prevailed, being that of August. It was real hell. A lot of men went nearly mad with thirst.'

Le Fleming's *History of the 53rd (Welsh) T.F. Division*, refers.

A rare - highly unusual - Great War Third Battle of Gaza posthumous D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private A. J. Harris, 1/5th Battalion, Welsh Regiment

As verified in his unit's war diary, his D.C.M. was for gallantry in storming Turkish positions on Ain Kohle - to the south-west of the infamous Khuweilfeh Heights - on 3 November 1917, the same date on which he was killed in action



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (240726 Pte. A. J. Harris, 1/5 Welsh R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2226 Pte. A. J. Harris, Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals (2226 Pte. A. J. Harris, Welsh R.), together with Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Albert Harris), *extremely fine* (5)

£1,200-1,500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 February 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He silenced an enemy gun with his Lewis gun. During the attack he collected a few men, entered the enemy position and disarmed and captured a number of the enemy. He showed the greatest courage and initiative.'

Albert John Harris was born in Bath, Wiltshire and enlisted in the Welsh Regiment at Pontypridd. Drafted to the 1/5th Battalion, he first saw action in Gallipoli, which theatre of operations he entered on 22 August 1915. By the time of the unit's evacuation in December, just one officer remained of its original strength.

The Battalion - again as part of 159th Infantry Brigade, a component of 53rd (Welsh) Division - subsequently fought in the Sinai operations and in Palestine and played a notable role in the First Battle of Gaza in March 1917, when it attacked defences around Clay Hill.

At the Third Battle of Gaza, the Division was deployed deep into the desert to the north-east of Beersheba, around the collective area known as the Khuweilfeh Heights. The Battalion objectives for the 3-6 November were intended to be mainly support, with little significant opposition expected.



However, an attack against Stone Heap Hill and Horseshoe Hill by 4/Welsh was brought to a halt with heavy casualties, the troops then being spread across a wide front. It was this situation which forced the 5/Welsh to be ordered to attack the strong position of Ain Kohle, gallantly advancing in short rushes along with willing men of their sister battalion:

‘The Welshmen were therefore pinned down in the stifling heat at the bottom of the ravines, but in spite of this some ground was gained; at some points as close as 100 to 300 yards from the enemy’s position’ (*Gaza 1917*, by Martin Glen, refers).

During this action on 3 November, 20-year-old Harris must have acted on his own initiative to perform the gallant action which cost him his life. He was among 47 men to be killed with another five officers and 146 men wounded.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harris, of 15 Fieldings Road, Twerton-on-Avon, Bath. He is buried in Beersheba Cemetery.

THE CORPS

Royal Army Medical Corps

487 **A Great War Palestine operations D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant C. Scullin, 1/1st Lowland Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., a gallant stretcher bearer who displayed ‘a cool courage that was a splendid inspiration to the men’**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (316200 Sgt. C. Scullin, 1/1 Low. F.A. R.A.M.C.-T.F.), *edge nicks, better than very fine*

£500-600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 January 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Throughout the operations he maintained communication by chains of stretcher bearers. In the course of this duty, and also in leading bearers for the evacuation of wounded, he on several occasions went over ground that was being heavily shelled and swept by rifle fire, displaying a cool courage that was a splendid inspiration to them men.’

A Glaswegian, Scullin also served in Gallipoli with 1/1st Lowland Field Ambulance, arriving in that theatre of war in June 1915. In addition to his D.C.M., he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 12 January 1918, refers), and was awarded the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal in AO 278 of January 1919. He was demobilised in March 1919.

488 **A Great War Palestine operations D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private D. McWalter, 2/1st East Anglian Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., who displayed ‘extreme gallantry’ on numerous occasions**



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (57341 Pte. D. McWalter, 2/1 E. Ang. Fd. Amb. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (57341 Pte. D. McWalter, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (57341 Pte. D. McWalter, R.A.M.C.), mounted as worn, *minor contact wear and a little polished, otherwise generally very fine* (4)

£700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1919:

‘He has always acted under fire on numerous occasions with extreme gallantry and devotion to duty.’

David McWalter, a native of Dundee, arrived in Egypt on 8 October 1915. 2/1st East Anglian Field Ambulance was a component of 54th (East Anglian) Division and went on to participate in the Palestine operations; the unit was actively engaged at the First and Third Battles of Gaza.

489 **A Great War Palestine operations D.C.M. group of five awarded to Staff Sergeant W. Morcombe, 1/2nd Welsh Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., for his gallantry in the night attack at Nablus on 18 September 1918**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (366065 S. Sjt. W. Morcombe, R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (1672 Pte. W. Morcombe, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1672 S. Sjt. W. Morcombe, R.A.M.C.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (7335581 Sjt. W. Morcombe, R.A.M.C.), *generally good very fine* (5)

£1,000-1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 11 March 1920:

‘On the night of 18-19 September 1918, he displayed conspicuous gallantry while in charge of stretcher bearers. He has invariably done exceedingly good work and showed great coolness and devotion to duty under fire.’

William Morcombe arrived in Egypt on 19 July 1915. A member of 1/2nd Welsh Field Ambulance, his unit was a component of 53rd (Welsh) Division and quickly saw action in Gallipoli.



Ottomans in the Bag at Nablus

Nablus

The battle of Nablus commenced on 18 September 1918, when the Division attempted to seize the Samieh basin overlooking the Ottoman road system behind their front lines. The attack began shortly after 1830 hours, when three battalions of the 160th Brigade, with the 21st Punjabis as vanguard, moved down into Wadi es Samieh in a wide flanking manoeuvre across rocky terrain towards the rear of the Ottoman positions. After cresting the wadi, they turned to the left and attacked a series of Ottoman positions from the east, capturing small posts until an artillery bombardment enabled them to continue their advance.

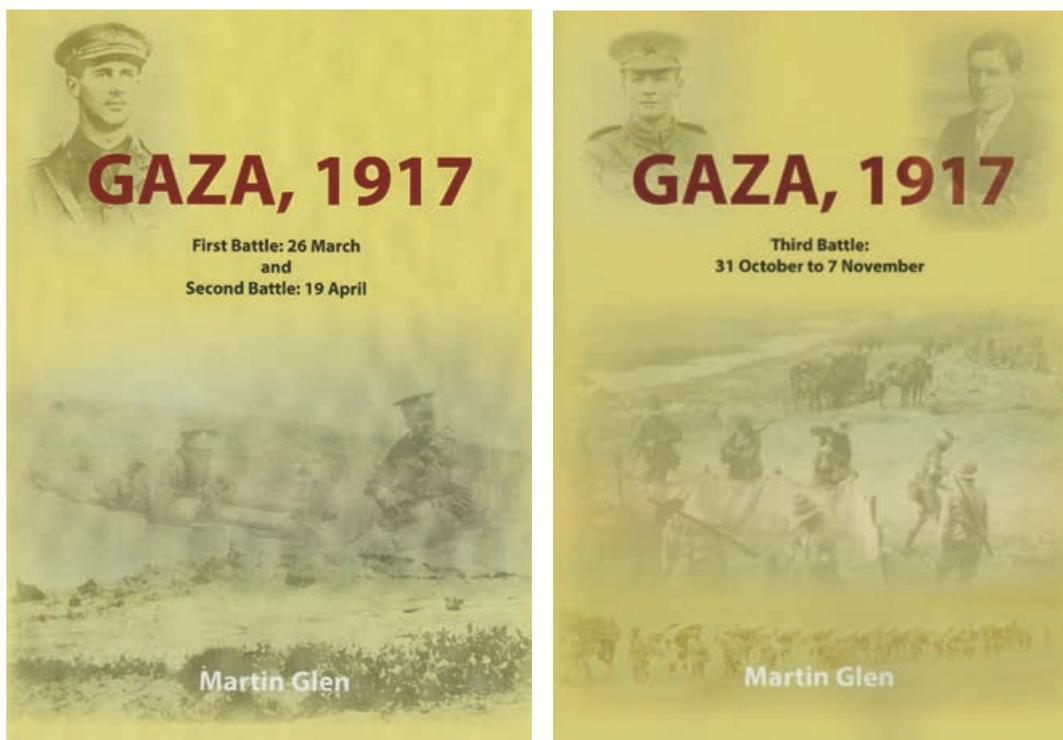
At 2230 hours, the 159th Brigade began its advance but almost immediately encountered strong Ottoman defences and the only five Hindustani-speaking British officers were wounded. Despite the casualties, the Brigade captured its objectives under the command of an Adjutant Captain. The 159th Brigade advanced again and captured the Hindhead position at 0440 after a red rocket from the 160th Brigade - indicating it had captured most of their objectives - was sighted. Meanwhile, the 160th Brigade had met increasing machine-gun and artillery fire until a five-minute artillery bombardment at 0445 enabled the capture of the Square Hill position. The southern end of Nairn Ridge was not captured, having 'withstood three assaults'.

At 0430, intense bombardment by artillery and trench mortars, supported by machine-gun fire, targeted the German and Ottoman front and second line trenches ahead of XXI Corps, towards the Mediterranean coast. Additional fire support came from three siege batteries, which provided counter-battery fire, and the destroyers H.M.S. *Druid* and H.M.S. *Forester*, which fired on Ottoman trenches north of the Nahr el Faliq.

Nairn Ridge remained in Ottoman hands until about 1900 hours on 19 September, when it was finally captured and the road works could begin, and 53rd (Welsh) Division could start its attempt to block the line of retreat, to the Jordan River at Mafid Jozele.

It was in these circumstances that Morcombe - who had charge of 1/2nd Welsh Field Ambulance's stretcher bearers - won his D.C.M. He was discharged in June 1919.

Two newly-published works on The Battles of Gaza, 1917



Volume One: First Battle 26 March & Second Battle 19 April

Volume Two: Third Battle 31 October to 7 November

Both books have been written with the men who fought the battles in mind. During the original research in 1984/85 I visited many survivors and relatives to gain an insight into what was, and still is to a great degree, a forgotten campaign. Many of the men who had fought at Gallipoli then went to Palestine without home leave, yet the latter has received a fraction of the attention of the former. Both books have extensive appendices of casualties, gallantry awards by Battalion and by Award; many citations for Military Medals are included, having been taken from war diaries and other sources. Original maps have been drawn for each Brigade, with further detail for complex actions such as Outpost Hill on the 19 April. There are many original quotes from survivors and relatives along with unpublished photographs of men and actions.

**Actions for many of the medals in the sale are described in detail,
with maps for each brigade and battalion movements for most.**

Both are available via Amazon; just search “Gaza, 1917.”

In the event of any problems in ordering please do not hesitate to contact the author;

martinglen@hotmail.co.uk

THE 'YANGTZE INCIDENT' - 70 YEARS ON

INTRODUCTION

'Have rejoined the Fleet south of Woo Sung. No damage or casualties. God Save the King.'

Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Kerans, R.N., H.M.S. *Amethyst*.

'Welcome back to the Fleet ... Your bearing in adversity and your daring passage tonight will be epic in the history of the Navy.'

Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, C.-in-C. Far East Fleet.

The succinct - yet sublime - signal sent by Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Kerans, the captain of H.M.S. *Amethyst*, following his ship's epic escape from the grasp and guns of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in July 1949, has indeed embedded itself in the annals of the Royal Navy.

Most welcome of all, however, was the message sent to the C.-in-C. by H.M. King George VI:

'Please convey to the commanding officer and ship's company of H.M.S. Amethyst my hearty congratulations on their daring exploit to rejoin the Fleet. The courage, skill and determination shown by all on board have my highest commendation. Splice the mainbrace.'

Transmitted seventy years ago, these historic signals marked the conclusion of what became known as the 'Yangtze Incident', an incident in which the Royal Navy won the attention - and admiration - of the free world. Total casualties amounted to three officers and 43 men killed and seven officers and 87 men wounded, the Royal Navy's greatest loss of life during peacetime operations.

The exploits of H.M.S. *Amethyst* have rightly found a place in the annals of the Royal Navy, for they epitomise the high standards of the Senior Service in the face of great adversity. Likewise, the exploits of *Black Swan*, *Consort* and *London* are worthy of high praise, all three ships making plucky attempts to come to the rescue; just how plucky may be gleaned from their casualty returns.

The debate held in the House of Lords on 26 April 1949 lent not just to an abiding sense of gravity and concern but, in equal measure, to the immense respect afforded those officers and ratings who had displayed such remarkable fortitude under such challenging circumstances. Here, then, the foundations of a story that led to wider acclaim:

<https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/lords/1949/apr/26/the-yangtze-incident>

That such a small-scale, post-war incident resulted in media coverage on an unprecedented scale is surely a mark of equal esteem, albeit under an umbrella of trying international relationships. The conduct of all those personnel ensnared in the gunights of a belligerent communist opponent - an enemy blessed with the advantages of armament and surroundings and devoid of the usual rules of conflict - was indeed sublime.

And so, 70 years on, by means of this collection, we are pleased to pay homage to their gallant deeds and sacrifice. We won't be the first - countless articles and books, and the film *Yangtze Incident*, starring Richard Todd, precede us. Nor will we be the last, for their inspirational example must surely be timeless.

H.M.S. *Amethyst*



20 April to 31 July 1949

Casualties: 21 killed or died of wounds and 31 wounded

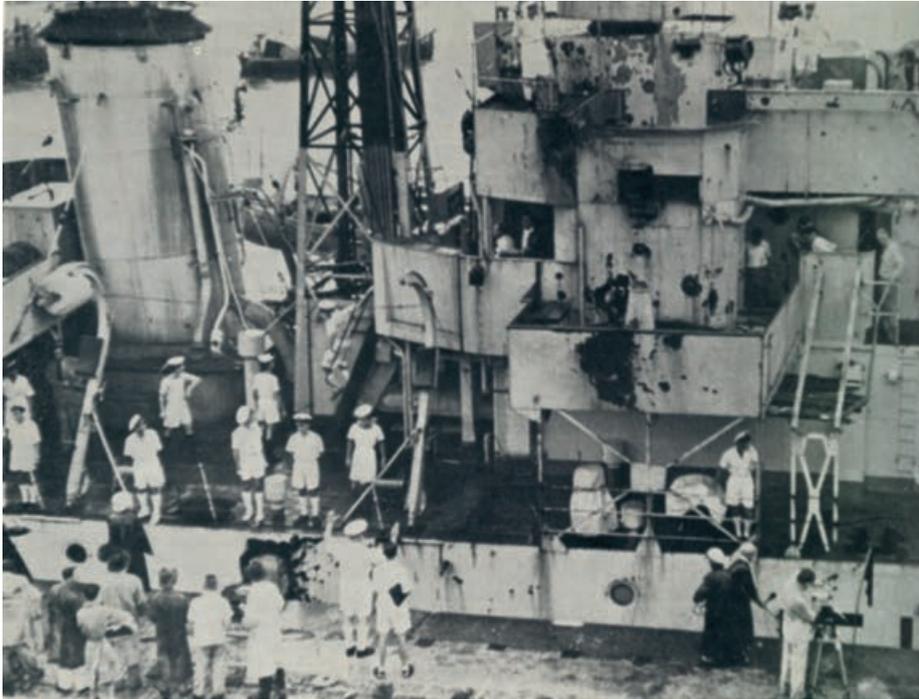
490

The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Boy K. J. Morton, Royal Navy: one of the youngest members of H.M.S. *Amethyst's* crew at the time of the incident in April 1949, he survived - under a murderous fire - the crossing to Rose Island



Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/JX 836312 K. J. Morton, Boy. R.N.), mounted as worn, *extremely fine*

£1,800-2,200



Kenneth John Morton (1931-2005), a native of North Bovey, Devon, entered the Royal Navy as a boy rating at the training establishment *Ganges* in July 1947 and first went to sea in the cruiser H.M.S. *Norfolk*.

By early 1949, he was serving in H.M.S. *Amethyst*, as a consequence of which he was present on the occasion when Chinese Communist forces opened fire on her on the Yangtze on 20 April that year.

He was one of 59 of the ship's company subsequently evacuated - under a murderous fire - to Rose Island. C. E. Lucas Philips takes up the story in *Escape of the Amethyst*.

'The Communists now turned cold-bloodedly on the men who were evacuating. On the whaler, the rafts and the men in the water they turned not only their artillery but their machine-guns and rifles also, like a German submarine machine-gunning the men from a ship that it has torpedoed. Able Seaman Sinnot, one of the ship's best athletes, lying wounded in the whaler, hit already in the wheelhouse, was again hit, mortally. Two were hit in the water and drowned. Aubrey, the laughing C.P.O. Stoker Mechanic, unable to swim, was also drowned or shot, supported to the last possible moment by a gallant shipmate. At 10.45 a.m., in an effort to stop the barbarity, someone - it is not clear who - ordered a sheet to be hoisted as a white flag, but the Communists took not the slightest notice and continued to rake the shallow waters and the shore. Realising its futility, and fearing that it might be taken as a sign of surrender and an invitation to board, Berger had the sheet hauled down.

So hot was the fire, indeed, that Berger quickly appreciated that an even greater loss of life might be incurred in continuing the evacuation than in staying in the ship, and he therefore stopped all further evacuation. The previous order had in any case not reached all in the ship and there were few, if any, who would not have preferred to stay at all costs. Those who went did so because they were ordered.'

Morton and his fellow evacuees subsequently made their way cross-country to Shanghai. On arrival, he was admitted to hospital with a complaint believed to have been contracted during his time in the water of the Yangtze.

He was later repatriated to Hong Kong, where he rejoined the *Amethyst* after her famous escape at the end of July 1949. Back in London, Morton participated in the ensuing celebrations, marching through the streets of the capital and attending the official dinner held at the Dorchester on 16 November 1949. He is also credited with caring for 'Simon' the ship's cat, a unique feline recipient of the Dickin Medal.

He retired from the Royal Navy in March 1957.

491 An important Naval General Service Medal awarded to Stoker Mechanic V. D. Maskell, Royal Navy, who was killed in action aboard H.M.S. *Amethyst* on 20 April 1949



Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (C.KX. 118897 V. D. Maskell, Sto. Mech., R.N.), *extremely fine*; just two or three *Amethyst* casualty's awards are known on the market, thus *excessively rare*

£5,000-6,000

Victor Douglas Maskell was born at Oakham, Rutland on 13 March 1923.

The exact nature of his fate on 20 April 1949 remains unknown. He was likely among those killed outright in the initial bombardment of *Amethyst* but he may also have been among the ratings gunned down in cold blood as they swam for Rose Island.



492 A Second World War and Yangtze group of four awarded to Joiner P. C. Heighway, Royal Navy, who was among those evacuated - under a murderous fire - from H.M.S. *Amethyst* to Rose Island on 20 April 1949



1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Yangtze 1949, Malaya (D/MX. 510381 P. C. Heighway, Jnr. 3, R.N.), *good very fine* (4)

£1,800-2,200

Percy C. Heighway was a native of Roby, Liverpool.

In common with his fellow Rose Island evacuees, he travelled over land to Shanghai and rejoined *Amethyst* in Hong Kong, in time for her journey home.



'One of the Men Who Gave 'Amethyst' the Power for Her Historic Dash:

'Petty Officer Mechanic Connor of Haydock, Lancashire, in charge of the stokers. He and his men, working in temperatures of 124 deg., closed down in the boiler room below the waterline [on 20 April 1949]. They flashed the boilers for the now historic escape down the Yangtze.'

Picture Post, 1 October 1949, refers.

A well-documented Second World War and Yangtze group of eight awarded to Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic L. J. Connor, Royal Navy

Among 'The Few' to remain aboard H.M.S. *Amethyst* after she was attacked on 20 April 1949, with charge of the ship's stokers, he is credited with 'flashing the boilers' at the commencement of her epic dash for freedom



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Yangtze 1949 (D/KX. 96160 L. J. Connor, P.O.S.M., R.N.); Korea 1950-53 (D/KX. 96160 L. J. Connor, P.O.S.M., R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.R. (KX. 96160 L. J. Connor, P.O.S.M., H.M.S. Flint Castle), *contact marks, generally very fine or better* (8)

£2,400-2,800

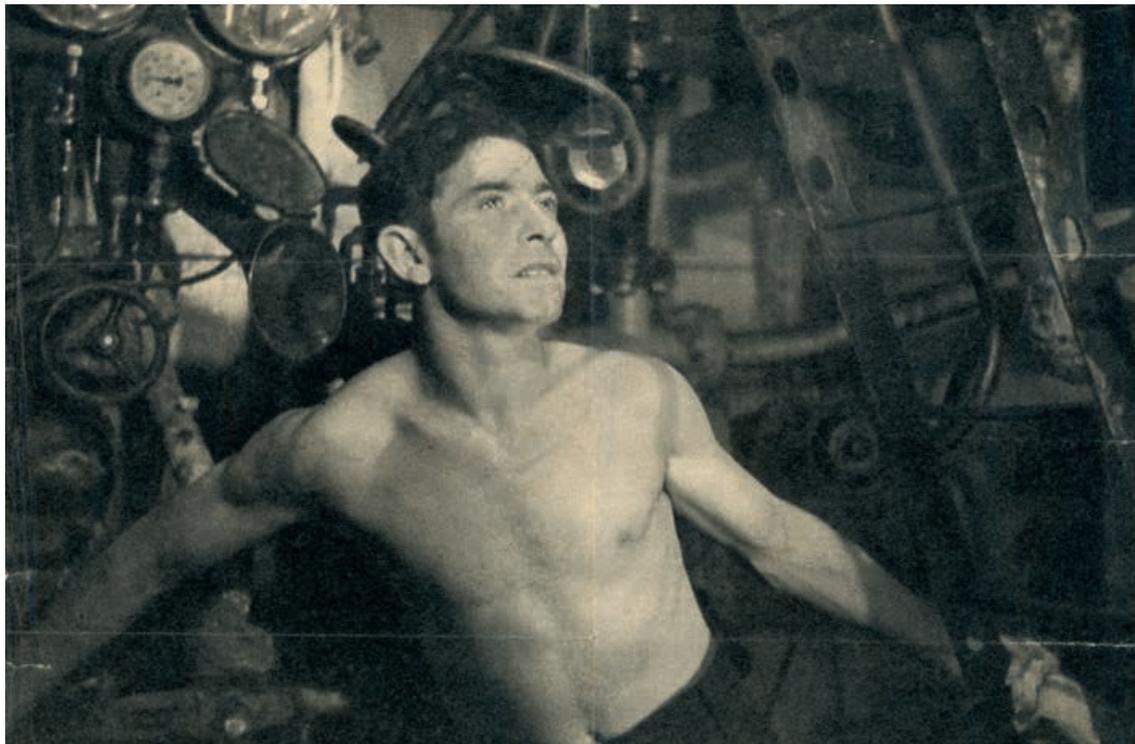
Leonard James Connor was born at Newton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire on 19 March 1919 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1939.

His first wartime seagoing appointment was aboard H.M.S. *Viscount*, from December 1939 to November 1942, a period of active service that embraced much convoy work. Most notable of those convoys was HX-90, bound from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Liverpool in December 1940. The convoy was savaged by a Wolfpack, losing 10 ships in a single day and, but for the appearance of *Viscount* on the scene - she was diverted from another convoy - losses may well have been greater. In the company of the Canadian destroyer *St. Laurent*, she carried out 13 depth-charge attacks on Asdic contacts over just four hours, following which she picked up a total of 100 survivors from four different merchantmen.

Then in October 1942, as part of the escort of convoy SC1-CW, *Viscount* rammed and sunk by gunfire the *U-661*; there were no survivors.

Advanced to Acting Leading Stoker, Connor next served in *Evolution* in March-October 1943, followed by *Augusta* in November 1943-March 1945. His final wartime appointment was at the shore training establishment *Raleigh*.

In May 1947, whilst serving at *St. Angelo* in Malta, Connor was appointed Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic, and it was in the same rate he joined *Amethyst* at *Tamar* in Hong Kong, in January 1949.



Following his notable part in *Amethyst's* trials and tribulations on the Yangtze in April-July 1949, he witnessed further active service off Korea.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1954, Connor finally came ashore as a Petty Officer Engineering Mechanic in January 1961.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including:

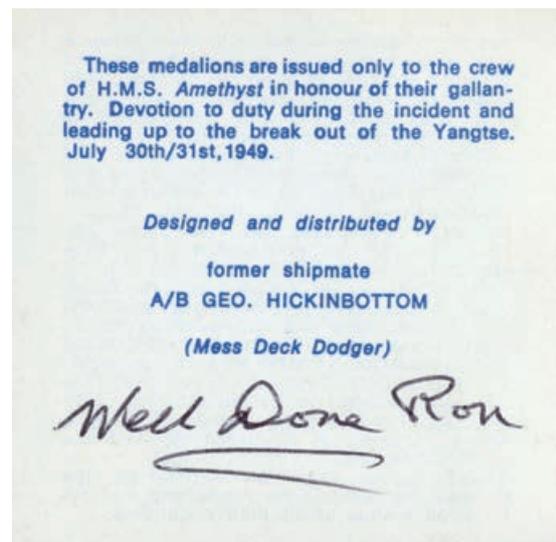
(i)
The recipient's parchment Certificate of Service, in old card envelope addressed to him at 118 Penny Lane, Haydock, Lancashire; together with his History Sheet for Stoker Ratings and a Wounds and Hurts Certificate, dated 8 February 1958, for injuries sustained in H.M.S. *Salisbury*.

(ii)
An Admiralty 'for your private information' communication addressed to the recipient's wife, dated 18 June 1949, and attaching a report from H.M.S. *Amethyst*; together with a *Wigan Observer* report of November 1949: 'Petty Officer Leonard Connor is now on leave and will attend the Palace Cinema, Ashton, during the first house this Saturday night, when, from the stage, he will relate the dramatic story of the escape of H.M.S. *Amethyst*.'

(iii)
A worn copy of *Picture Post*, 1 October 1949, including a photograph of the recipient in *Amethyst's* engine room: 'One of the Men Who Gave 'Amethyst' the Power for Her Historic Dash - Petty Officer Mechanic Connor of Haydock, Lancashire, in charge of the stokers. He and his men, working in temperatures of 124 deg., closed down in the boiler room below the waterline. They flashed the boilers for the now historic escape down the Yangtze.'

(iv)
A letter to the recipient from Associated British Cinemas Limited, dated 23 October 1957, being an invitation to the Forum Cinema at Lime Street, Liverpool, to 'splice the mainbrace with your shipmates of H.M.S. *Amethyst*' and to see the film 'Yangtze Incident'.

494 A pair of H.M.S. *Amethyst* commemorative medallions presented to Able Seaman R. T. Davies, Royal Navy



of identical design, 'silvered' base metal, obverse, *Amethyst* at sea, with 'Yangtze 1949' below, reverse, *Amethyst's* crest with 'Have Rejoined the Fleet. God Save the King' around, 38mm., in their fitted case, with related leaflet, inscribed, 'A./B. R. T. Davies' and, 'Well done, Ron', *good very fine* (2)

£80-120

Designed - and distributed by - George Hickinbottom, himself an ex-*Amethyst* hand, the medallions were only granted to the ships' Yangtze veterans.

H.M.S. *Black Swan*



21 April 1949

Casualties: 12 wounded

495 The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Stoker Mechanic S. Pepper, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Black Swan*



Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/SKX. 771800 S. Pepper, Sto. Mech., R.N.), *edge bruise, good very fine*

£700-900

With the perilous plight of *Amethyst* painfully apparent, the cruiser H.M.S. *London* (Captain P. G. L. Cazelet, R.N.), and the frigate *Black Swan* (Captain A. D. H. Jay, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.), were ordered to proceed up river to her assistance. The attempt was made on 21 April but so severe was the fire from the Communist-held shore batteries that the anticipated rescue had to be abandoned. Just how severe may be gleaned from the resultant casualties, namely 15 killed and 17 wounded in the *London*, in addition to 12 wounded in *Black Swan*; both ships suffered severe damage to their superstructure.



Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Sto. P.O. J. A. Crennell, D/KX. 80364), engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/KX. 80364 J. A. Crennell, P.O.S.M., R.N.), *the Stars re-gilded, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine* (7)

£4,000-5,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1944. The original recommendation states:

'He remained exposed at his place of duty during intense enemy shell fire, while his ship was holed and splintered around him from near misses. He reorganized repair to the serious underwater damage regardless of his personal safety, working himself to a state of exhaustion, endeavouring to keep the ship watertight. He was at all times a source of encouragement to his shipmates.'

John Alfred Crennell was born at Toxteth, Liverpool on 15 January 1911, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Crennell, both originally from the Isle of Man. Young John entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in June 1930.

The outbreak of hostilities found him serving as a Stoker 1st Class in the cruiser H.M.S. *Neptune*, and he remained likewise employed until October 1941. Having been deployed in the South Atlantic in the search for the *Graf Spee* - of River Plate fame - in December 1939, *Neptune* joined the Mediterranean Fleet and was the first British ship to spot the Italian Fleet in the battle of Calabria on 9 July 1940, During the subsequent engagement, she was hit by the Italian light cruiser *Giuseppe Garibaldi*, the 6-inch shell splinters damaging her floatplane beyond repair. Minutes later, her main guns struck the heavy cruiser *Bolzano* three times, inflicting serious damage on her torpedo room, below the waterline. During 1941, whilst Crennell was still aboard, *Neptune* led Force K, tasked with the interception of German and Italian convoys en route to Libya.

In September 1943 - and having been promoted to Acting Stoker Petty Officer Mechanic - Crennell joined the landing craft establishment *Copra*, in readiness for the D-Day landings. As cited above, he subsequently distinguished himself in *L.C.I. (L.) 130* off Normandy in June 1944 and was awarded the D.S.M.

Post-war, in October 1947, he joined *Black Swan* at *Tamar* in Hong Kong as a Petty Officer Stoker Mechanic, in which capacity he was present in his ship's gallant attempt to rescue the *Amethyst* on 21 April 1941.

Crennell failed to qualify for the L.S. & G.C. Medal - in consequence of two incidences of 'disobedience' incurred in the 1930s - and was finally pensioned ashore in August 1953. He died at Toxteth, Liverpool on 16 June 1977.

H.M.S. *Consort*



20 April 1949

Casualties: 10 killed or died of wounds, 29 wounded



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“The Wireless Transmitting office received a shell which exploded inside killing two outright and a third later died from severe blast effects. Later the T.S. office received a direct hit killing two instantaneously. In the small cross passage beneath the Captain’s day cabin three men were dismembered when a large shell exploded there. I saw all of these cases, where, of course, nothing could be done ...”

Surgeon Lieutenant Mark Bentley recalls the horrific scenes unfolding aboard H.M.S. *Consort* on 20 April 1949; the rating from the W./T. office who died of severe blast wounds was Ordinary Telegraphist Dennis Iredale.

The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Ordinary Telegraphist D. Iredale, Royal Navy, who was mortally wounded aboard H.M.S. *Consort* on 20 April 1949

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (P/SSX. 660981 D. Iredale, Ord. Tel., R.N.), together with Admiralty condolence slip and registered medal forwarding envelope, this last addressed to ‘Mrs. E. L. Iredale, 148 Castleton Road, Mottingham, London S.E. 9’, *extremely fine*

£1,800-2,200

Dennis Iredale’s emergency treatment under Surgeon Lieutenant Mark Bentley included two pints of plasma, delivered from *Black Swan* at 2200 hours on the 20th, but tragically he succumbed to his blast and shrapnel wounds.

Of all the attempts made to reach and rescue the *Amethyst*, *Consort’s* was beyond doubt the most determined. Flying seven White Ensigns and three Union Jacks, she steamed down from Nanking at an incredible 29 knots, coming under heavy fire as she neared her goal. Her 4.5-inch guns managed to silence some of the opposition on the north bank, but she remained under fire from a concentrated number of 37mm. anti-tank guns as she attempted to take *Amethyst* in tow on two separate occasions. When, at length, she was compelled to abandon her mission, she departed the scene with 68 hits and 39 casualties.



The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments and by Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty has the honour to transmit the enclosed Naval General Service Medal with appropriate clasp. The Lords Commissioners share your sorrow that

P/SSX 660921 D. REDALE. ORD. TEL. R.N.

in respect of whose service it is awarded did not live to receive it.



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'The First doubts arose when, much further down river, I happened to glance astern and saw giant spouts of water gushing skywards and getting even closer to where I was standing. The doubts intensified when I heard the whine of large projectiles overhead and the distinct sound of bullets ricocheting from the superstructure around us. All of this gave me an uneasy feeling that I would soon be told it was time to leave the protection of the gun turret. On every run I made between the turret and the shell locker I had the distinct feeling of being completely at the mercy of our Chinese friends who could clearly be seen on the banks.

When suddenly there were no more shells to lift and load, I had a silly notion that we had emptied the after magazine but there appeared through the smoke the figure of Chief Gunnery Instructor Robinson, who ordered two of us to get below at all speed. I only discovered that my companion was Boy Seaman Benny Bound when we landed in a tangled heap on the deck of the magazine, the two of us having been thrown from the ladder following a tremendous explosion above us.

We immediately started loading shells on to the hoist, and in the confines of the magazine it was thankfully impossible to see what was going on above, and that the ship was to make another attempt to haul Amethyst off the mud bank where she lay grounded. I remember very little about the remainder of the action except that it seemed to go on forever and it was obvious the ship could not survive many more direct hits.'

Boy 1st Class Terry Hodgins recalls events aboard H.M.S. *Consort* as she came under heavy fire in attempting to rescue the *Amethyst* on 20 April 1949; he was stationed in Y-Gun.

The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Boy 1st Class T. J. Hodgins, Royal Navy, whose memories of H.M.S. *Consort* in action on 20 April 1949 are extensively quoted in 'Loyal and Steadfast - The Story of H.M.S. *Consort*'



Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Yangtze (SMX. 818272 T. J. Hodgins, Boy 1, R.N.), an official late claim of the 1960s, together with the recipient's H.M. Armed Forces Veteran's lapel badge, *extremely fine*

£400-500

Terry John Hodgins was a founding member - and later Treasurer - of the H.M.S. *Consort* Association, finally standing down in 2009; early reunion photographs do indeed reveal that he was not in possession of his Medal until later years.

Sold with a copy of *Loyal and Steadfast - 'As Told By Those Who Served in Her'* (H.M.S. *Consort* Association, 2008), the title page inscribed, 'Boy Smn. 1st Class Terry Hodgins, H.M.S. *Consort* March 1948 to 1950. Yangtze incident April 20th 1949. Gun Loader, Y Gun.'

THE HONOURS AND AWARDS OF THE STRANG/STRANGE FAMILY

The Strang family is one of the oldest in Scotland, dating back to around 1100. The Strangs of Balkaskie are mentioned as, 'gentlemen of ancient lineage and fair estate in the eastern neuk or corner of Fife, holding also lands in Tweeddale some four centuries ago'. King Robert II of Scotland granted to William Strang the right to pasture sixty oxen and cows, three hundred sheep, and four horses, belonging to his lands of Kynaldy and Petardy on the moor of Crail, and to cut there forty cart-loads of broom.

The Balkaskie branch of the Strang family

In 1362, John Strang, of Balkaskie married Cecilia Anstruther, of the little fishing harbour of Anstruther, her brother granting a charter of lands in Anstruther to the couple, likely as a wedding present; this was later confirmed by King David II. From William Strang of Balkaskie, in 1438, the line can be traced until the estate was sold in 1615. The title deeds of the original lairdship of the Strangs, now in possession of the Anstruther Baronets, confirm the alienation of the old barony under a weight of debt soon after the union of the crowns.

Looking to the military and church as a focus for endeavour, John Strang of Balkaskie fell at the Battle of Pinkie Cleugh on 10 September, 1547, a day of slaughter so fatal to Scottish chivalry, whilst another landless heir of the name, John Strang, rose during the German wars to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Cochran's Scotch Regiment. The parent stem around this time having been blighted, and probably cut short, the Lord Lyon accepted as its representative a branch transported to Orkney. At the Reformation, Sir Magnus and Sir George Strang were respectively prebendaries of St. Colme's and St. Andrews on the islands. Sir Magnus Strang also held the ecclesiastical dignity of subchanter, or 'succiener,' of Orkney, from about 1544 until his death in 1565.

In 1615, the Balkaskie estate was sold by John the elder and his son, John the younger. The coheireses of the line remained seated at Pitcorthy for many generations, and one son, Alexander, Provost of Forfar, sat in Parliament from 1645-48. In 1647, Alexander, a stout Royalist, made an unrestrained public protest against the Act for the delivery of King Charles I to the English and walked out of the Chamber. Thus, he set up, both for himself and for Forfar a score which was settled four years later, when one Captain Buchan, a Cromwellian informer, was seized and thrown into the local jail. The Parliamentarians, then in possession of Dundee, sent Colonel Orky and a troop of dragoons on a punitive expedition; they released the spy, harassed the town and burned all the writs and records. This pillage however was made good in 1665 - when Charles II, with a special word of gratitude for the "faithful testimony" of Provost Strang, restored the Burgh's charter. In the meantime however, Strang's son, Hercules, had fled to Stockholm where he became a successful merchant and married a Swede, Anna Schrymfier.

The Burnhouse branch of the Strang family

Owing to the wholesale destruction of church records in the disastrous Scottish wars of religion, it has been impossible to trace the Burnhouse branch of the Strang family before 1600, however it is interesting to note the appearance in the nearby County of Lanarkshire, of Robert, the first of the Burnhouse Strangs, already a man of some substance, at about the time when the Balkaskie estates were sold. Born circa 1600, of Meikle Ernock, East Kilbride, in 1666 he passed the title of Laird of Burnhouse on to his son, Matthew Strang, who in turn passed it on to his son, Captain James Strang; in the rebellion of 1715 he raised a company for the King among his tenants, and served with it, as did many others of the Strang name.

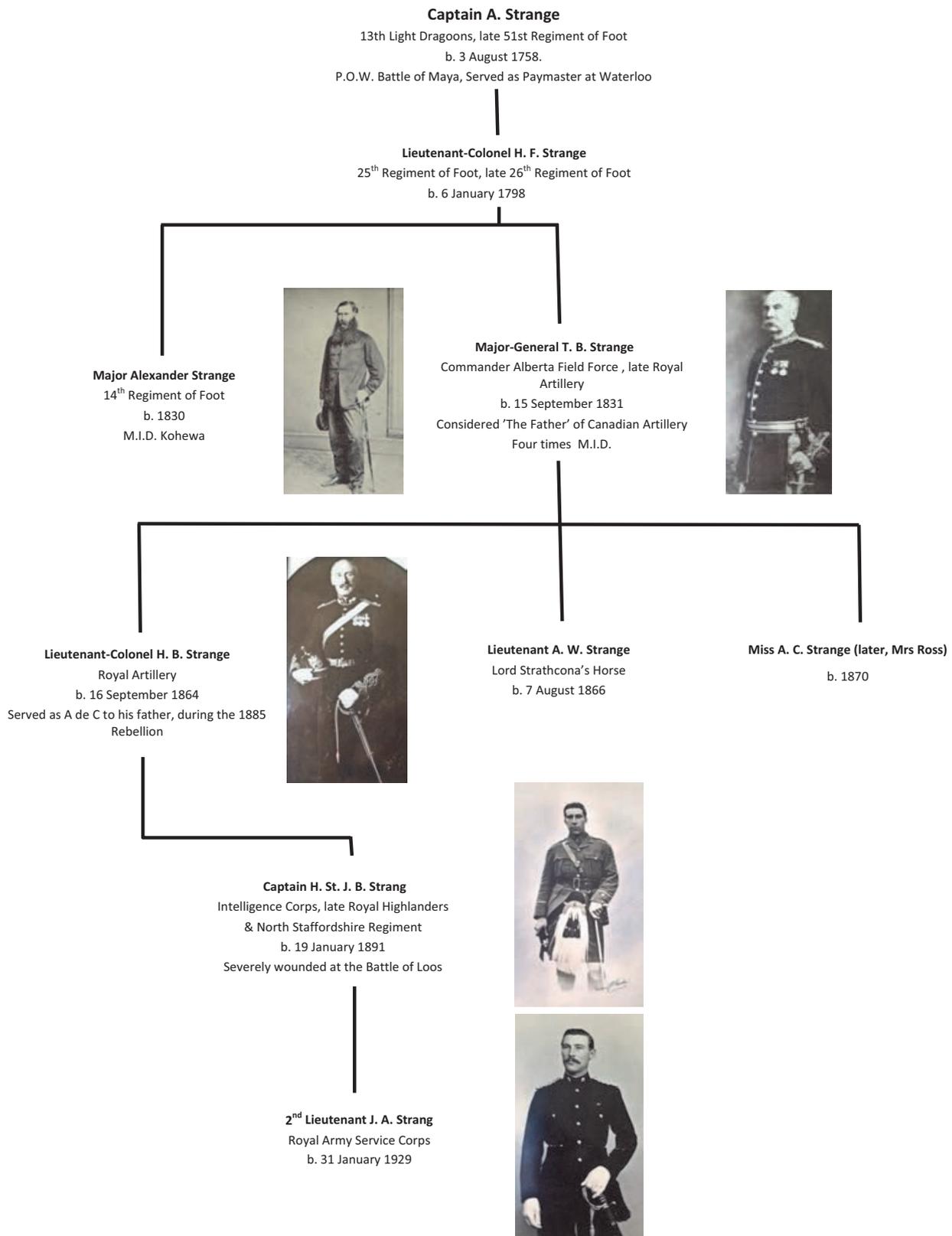
Denistoun's memoirs of the family of Strang offers letters and details of his descendant, Sir Robert, the celebrated artist engraver, who fought at Culloden in 1746, in the Jacobite bodyguard of Prince Charles. He clandestinely married Isabella Lumsden the next year, and owed his life to concealment under her ample skirts and hoops as worn during the period when he was attainted for rebellion, and searched for by the King's troopers.

The title Laird of Burnhouse subsequently transferred to Captain Alexander Strange. Commissioned into the Army, he was the first to take the final 'e' of the surname, which was finally removed by deed poll on 16 April, 1916, by his great-great-grandson, Captain H. St. J. B. Strang. An illustrious soldier who served at Waterloo, his descendants would serve the Crown for the next 150 years, as exhibited by this fine collection of family Medals.

I hope that collectors enjoy reading the following stories as much as I have enjoyed writing them.

Iain Goodman.
February 2019

THE STRANGE FAMILY TREE



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 499 The Waterloo Medal awarded to Captain A. Strange, 13th Light Dragoons, late 51st Foot, who had the misfortune to be taken prisoner of war at the Battle of Maya, but then went on to serve at Waterloo and with the Army of Occupation



Waterloo 1815 (Paymaster A. Strange, 13th Reg. Light Dragoons), initial privately corrected, fitted with original steel clip and replacement bar suspension, *toned, nearly extremely fine*

£2,000-2,400

Alexander Strange was born on 3 August 1758 at Montrose, Scotland, the eighth child and fourth son of Alexander Strang and his wife, Christian Findlater, who were married on 27 April, 1738. His siblings, Janet, Jean, James and Charles, all died in early infancy, whilst the eldest son Thomas born in 1741 and recorded as a surgeon, died at Bombay.

Strange commenced his career with the 51st Foot as Ensign without Purchase in 1778. Promoted Lieutenant the next year, he was slightly wounded in the right knee at the Siege of Fort St. Phillips on the Island of Minorca in 1782, and then saw further action as Captain and Adjutant against the Irish Rebels in 1798. He went on to serve in four campaigns of the Peninsula Wars and was promoted Paymaster to the 13th Light Dragoons on 11 April 1811. Captured at the Battle of Maya, Strange was held on the *Gries Bay* and released in April 1814, enabling further service at Waterloo and later, with the Army of Occupation; he spent the final years of his career from 1819 to 1829 in the East Indies, eventually placed to half pay on 16 August 1831.

Strange had seven children, of whom, all five sons joined the armed forces. The eldest, Alexander, served as a Lieutenant in the 42nd Highlanders and lost his right arm at the Battle of Toulouse. Thomas was killed by a fall from a coach whilst returning to his ship. The third son, Henry Francis (lot 500) later served with the 26th Regiment during the China Wars.

The long serving Captain inherited the title Laird of Burnhouse in 1786 and later became a Military Knight of Windsor. He married Lucinda 'Lucy' Orpen on 17 April 1790, daughter of soldier George Orpen, a scion of the Orpen of Ardtully who was wounded at Minden. Strange died at Windsor on 16 December 1840, and was buried in St. George's Chapel. He did not live to claim his Military General Service Medal; sold with copied research from the National Archives including service record and P.O.W. details.

500 The China War Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Strange, who travelled with the 26th (The Cameronian) Regiment of Foot on the China Expedition and later served as second in command to the 25th (The King's own Borderers) Regiment of Foot under Sir Henry Frederick Campbell, K.C.B., G.C.H.



China 1842 (H. F. Strange, Major, 26th Regiment Foot.), original straight bar suspension, two heavy edge nicks, *very fine*

£800-1,000

Henry Francis Strange was born on 6 January 1798, the third son of Captain Alexander Strange. Appointed Ensign on 23 May 1815, he was promoted Lieutenant on 7 April 1825, Captain on 29 June 1826, Major on 20 October 1842 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 4 July 1854. During an army career spanning 41 years, he was present at the defence of Ningpo, at Tscke, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghae, Chin Kiang Foo and Nankin.

Strange married Maria Laetitia Bland, daughter of Major Nathaniel Bland in 1800, with issue of two sons. He died on 5 January 1879, at 19 Pelham Place, South Kensington, London. At the reading of his will a month later, his son, Thomas Bland Strange, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery was listed as his sole executor; sold with copied research from *Hart's Army List, 1856*.

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- 501 An outstanding Indian Mutiny and North-West Canada Campaign pair to Major-General T. B. 'Gunner Jingo' Strange, a most colourful officer who was considered the 'Father of the Canadian Artillery'; four times mentioned during the Indian Mutiny, he went on to Command the Alberta Field Force during the Riel Rebellion of 1885, his son, H. B. Strange, acting as his Aide-de-camp



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Capt. T. B. Strange. R. Arty.); North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (Maj Genl. T. B. Strange Comd. Alba. Fd. Force), solder repair to suspension on first, now fixed, heavy edge bruise to first, *very fine* (2)

£3,000-4,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 June 1858:

'Action at Agra.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 July 1858:

'For action with the Jounpore Field Force.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 September 1858:

'For defeat of the rebels near Nowabgunge (1858).'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 January 1859:

'For action in the occupation of Sultapore & passage of the Goomtee (1858).'

'For action near Daodpore on the Lucknow Road (1858).'

One of 17 Medals issued to British Officers on the Staff in Canada.



Thomas Bland Strange was born on 15 September 1831 at Meerut, India, the second son of Henry Francis Strange. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy, a school rich in military history, he was later sent to the R.M.A. at Woolwich where he prepared for a career with the artillery.

He graduated and was commissioned on 17 December 1851, being soon afterwards posted to Gibraltar. In 1853 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant and ordered to Jamaica, despite his protestations to avoid this military backwater; to compound matters, Thomas contracted yellow fever that nearly cost his life - he attributed his survival to abstinence from alcohol and meat - a regimen he maintained.

Upon recovery, Strange served briefly at Nassau before returning to England in 1856. With the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny at Meerut in May 1857, it wouldn't be long before Strange would be called to arms:

Arriving on 11 October 1857, he proceeded to Varanasi, the Headquarters for the suppression of the mutineers. As part of the first group of reinforcements, he likely witnessed some harrowing sights, such as those detailed in *1793-1870: An Expanding Empire*, by author P. J. Marshall:

'Violence, which sometimes betrayed exceptional cruelty, was inflicted on both sides; on British Officers and civilians (including women and children) by the rebels, and on the rebels and their supporters (including entire villages) by British reprisals. The Cities of Delhi and Lucknow were laid waste in the fighting and during the British retaliation.'

It was at Lucknow that Strange began to make a name for himself and build a reputation for initiative and daring which would result in four 'mentions'; the most celebrated exploit involved using his own artillery battery as cavalry to charge and capture a rebel battery, a feat said to be unique in the history of the Royal Artillery. He continued to participate in the mopping-up operations until exhaustion brought on a severe attack of fever. He served in the Punjab for two more years, in 1861 taking six months leave for a solo walking tour through the Himalayas from Tibet to Kashmir. Surrounded by snow-capped peaks and lush green pastures, it was at Simla that he met his wife, Maria Elinor. Marriage and their first child, Harry Bland Strange, soon precipitated a return to England.

At Woolwich, Strange was appointed to the Instructional Staff and was clearly popular amongst the volunteers. On the other hand, a run-in with his superiors over his views on equipment, which found themselves published in *The Times*, left him in hot water. Nonetheless he was promoted Major in July 1871, despite declaring that he saw little hope of advancement in the peacetime army in an England where:

'... the little people at the top of the big Empire were bent on shrinking it, and the withdrawal of imperial garrisons was contemplated.'

The withdrawal of garrisons presented an opportunity. As the Colonies progressed towards self-government, taxpayers became increasingly reluctant to foot the bill. In 1866, Disraeli wrote:

'We must seriously consider our Canadian position which is most illegitimate. An army maintained in a country which does not permit us to govern it! What an anomaly! ... What is the use of colonial deadweights which we do not govern?'

With the departure of the last British regular troops in 1871, the responsibility for the defence of Canada fell to the militia - yet their defeat at Ridgeway in 1866 revealed their weakness. As the British withdrew, the Canadian authorities maintained two batteries of artillery at Quebec and Kingston. Asking London for two suitable Commanding Officers, Strange duly accepted the command in September 1871 of Quebec and its School of Gunnery and promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Made Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores in 1872, he organised Canada's first permanent military units. Training the militia gunners with skill, Strange moulded 'B' Battery into a force which was able to take responsibility for the Citadel. Together with 'A' Battery at Kingston, these two batteries formed the core of what was to become the Canadian Army. The units exist today as part of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Fluent in French, Strange found Quebec very much to his taste; he was an active member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, organised the public centennial celebrations of the 1775 defeat of the Americans under Richard Montgomery, and also served as Master of the Stadacona Hunt. By 1881, Strange had achieved much happiness and status in Canada and numbered the Quebec Premier, Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere as a close friend. The G.O.C., Major-General Luard, praised him as:

'... the able and well known officer of the Royal Artillery, who has devoted ten of the best years of his life, and has been like a father, to the artillery of Canada... '

At the age of 50 years with nine years on secondment and thirty years of service, Strange was told that his time in the military was up. In 1882 he acquired a homestead and ranching lease east of Calgary and formed the Military Colonization Company of Canada Limited which was chartered the following year. His plan was to raise cavalry horses for the British Army and to use the ranch to train 'young Englishmen of good family in the art of stock raising'. Success was muted. Plagued by horse and cattle thieves from the nearby Blackfoot Indian Reserve, prairie fires and some 'amiable magistrates', he found himself purchasing a further 2000 head of cattle with a \$30,000 mortgage.

For a man like Strange, the North-West rebellion which began in the Spring of 1885 was a fresh opportunity akin to that over a decade before at Quebec. Approached by the Minister of Militia and Defence, Adolphe-Philippe Caron, Strange readily accepted the role to organise the defence of Alberta and enthusiastically put together the Alberta Field Force out of 'three very green militia battalions along with a few mounted policemen and cowboys'. Over the next couple of weeks, and following the Frog Lake Massacre where nine settlers were killed, Strange attempted to mould his three militia units which included the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, the 9th Voltigeurs and the Winnipeg Light Infantry. Strange had worked well with French-Canadian units before and welcomed them.



On 20 April, Strange marched his Field Force to Edmonton and then down the North Saskatchewan River in search of the Cree under Big Bear. On 24 May his force reached the scene of the grisly massacre, where it paused long enough to bury the remains of those killed. Three days later, Inspector Sam Steele made contact with Indian forces near Fort Pitt. Strange brought up his forces, 224 men and one gun, but lacking information about the strength opposing him he decided against a frontal attack. Instead he shelled the Cree position until the risk of encirclement led to a controlled withdrawal. Strange's professional experience and memories of the Mutiny undoubtedly saved many lives.

On 3 June, Sam Steele and a small mounted force came across the Cree again, this time as they crossed a tributary of Loon Lake. After a brief exchange, both sides withdrew. This was the last engagement of the rebellion; Big Bear surrendered at Fort Carlton on 2 July.

The review of the Campaign was a complicated one. Whilst others received purses of up to \$20,000 and honours appeared to abound, Strange received none of the public recognition he desired, despite his loud lobbying for a C.M.G.; his penchant for sarcasm probably did not help him in his quest. In a letter to the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald he wrote:

'I ask for no honour. I am already the most distinguished imperial officer that ever served in Canada - distinguished by not having been years ago given the distinction of three or four letters that have fallen to the lot of every officer of rank who has served Canada, from Colonel French to Colonel Hewett.'

Equally hurtful, the British Government stopped his pension because he had taken employment with a colonial government. It was later restored, but it came when Strange was struggling to rebuild and refinance his ranch. By September 1885, Strange's position had become largely untenable. In a letter from Edgar Dewdney, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, to Macdonald, the former wrote that he had decided to go to Blackfoot Crossing when the Governor General visited because...

'General Strange will probably be there if I was not and he would be a very red blanket in the eyes of Three Bulls, Crowfoot's warrior. They don't like him and I advised Oswald to get rid of the General or there would be trouble.'

As fate would have it, shortly after the rebellion a horse kicked Strange and broke his leg. It never healed properly and life on the ranch rapidly lost its lustre.

In 1888, Strange returned to England. He found new work touring the world as an agent for Hiram Maxim, selling the new machine gun which Maxim had invented. On his final return to England, he wrote his memoirs which were published as *Gunner Jingo's Jubilee* in 1893. A somewhat controversial read, the book settled old scores aplenty. It also revealed an intelligent, curious personality with a sense of irony.

In retirement, Strange lived in Ireland where he served as a magistrate. He returned to England during the Great War and in 1924 published, *The Bombardier: the Father of the Canadian Artillery*. Following the death of his first wife in 1917, Thomas Bland Strange married Janet Elizabeth Fell. He died on 9 July 1925 in Camberley, Surrey, his funeral attended by scores of Canadian dignitaries; sold with copied service record.

- 502 The important Maori War Medal awarded to Major A. Strange, 14th (The Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, who was 'Mentioned' for "conspicuous forwardness" with the advanced skirmishers on the attack on the enemy's rifle pits at Kohewa, and later Commanded the Regiment following the death of its gallant Commanding Officer at the Battle of Rangiriri



New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated 1861-1866 (Capt. Alexdr. Strange, M., 2nd. Bn. 14th. Regt.), nearly extremely fine

£800-1,000

Alexander Strange was born in 1830, the eldest son of Harry Francis Strange. Serving as Ensign with the 14th Regiment of Foot from 16 June 1848, he was promoted Lieutenant on 4 April 1851, Captain on 1 October 1858 and Major on 1 March 1864.

On 8 September 1860, Headquarters and five companies of the 2nd Battalion, including Strange, proceeded by rail from Curragh to Cork and embarked aboard the *Robert Lowe* for New Zealand, arriving at Auckland on 29 November 1860. Over five hundred strong, their arrival was recorded in the *Southern Cross* newspaper the following day, Strange being one of five Captains aboard the former Royal Mail steam ship. The journey was a very pleasant and very speedy one, indeed in his 1924 book *White Wings*, author Sir Henry Brett wrote:

'She sailed from Cork on September 7 (*sic*) in charge of Captain Congalton, and crossed the equator after 21 days at sea. The meridian of the Cape was passed on November 2, and the vessel arrived after a voyage devoid of incident. She thus made her passage out in 82 days, 15 of which the ship was under steam. This was four days better than the previously unequalled record of the *Spray* of the Ocean, established the previous year, when she arrived in Auckland after a dashing passage of 86 days from Deal.'

On 4 January 1861, Major W. Douglas, in command of two companies of the 2nd Battalion consisting of seven officers, including Strange, and 200 men, proceeded to Taranaki. It was here that the armed conflict over land ownership and sovereignty between the Maori and New Zealand Government was most pronounced, and it was here that the first shots had been fired almost a year earlier on 17 March 1860, when the Maori stockade fort was attacked by men of the 65th Foot and a number of seamen from H.M.S. *Niger*.

On 14 January, Major-General Thomas Pratt's force marched from Waitara towards Huirangi. They came under heavy fire from the Maoris who had manned their rifle pits and trenches between Kairau and Huirangi. For the 14th Regiment, it was the first of six significant engagements, including two attacks on the Redoubts at Huirangi, an engagement at Brooklands on 3 March, and two further engagements at Pratt's Long Sap at Te Arei.

A ceasefire was agreed on 19 March 1861, but not before the British had suffered approximately 50 killed and 130 wounded, together with further militia casualties. In December 1861, Strange and the 14th Foot moved to Pokeno where they began to construct a military road to Drury.



In late April 1863, the conflict was reignited, fuelled by lingering Maori resentment over land sales at Waitara, Government delays, a large scale land confiscation policy, and the rise of the Hauhau movement - which was strongly opposed to the alienation of Maori land and eager to strengthen Maori identity. On 17 July 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Austin, in Command of the Koheroe Camp, attacked the Maori forces which were building in numbers and firing upon incoming reinforcements of the 12th and 70th Regiments; the 14th suffered three killed and eight wounded, whilst the Commanding Officer himself was wounded leading from the front. Strange was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 23 October 1863, refers).

At the Battle of Rangiriri, Austin's luck ran out when he died as a result of a gunshot to the thigh. The ball lodged and he soon died from blood loss. Five further men of the 14th were killed, the majority caught within a 'wonderful specimen' of earthwork engineering. With the Maori raising of a white flag, the men surveyed the narrow ditch killing zone through which only one man could advance at a time:

'Our best and bravest officers rushed at it; it was only to meet certain destruction. Capt. Mayne, Capt. Mercer, Lieut. Downes, Lieut. Alexander, Col. Austin, all tried it in vain.'

Having taken command during the engagement, Captain Strange in his Despatch noted that a Corporal and eight men were wounded. For their service during the Battle, Captain Strange and Adjutant J. Glancy duly received Brevet Majorities (*London Gazette* 20 September 1864, refers).

On 23 May 1864, the 14th marched to Otahuhu and then made their way to Napier. On 22 November the regiment moved from Napier to Auckland aboard H.M.S. *Falcon*, where they rejoined No. 7 Company under Brevet-Major Strange. For the 14th there would be further conflict at Waikoko, but eventually, on 15 October 1866, the men were pulled out and No's 3, 4 and 7 Companies embarked on the *Siam* for Hobart Town, Australia. The Major died just four years later in 1870.

- 503 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse undated, naming erased, together with ivoryine plaque stating 'Captain T. G. Strange, 65th Regiment, Killed in Action New Zealand 1861', *good very fine* £80-120

Thomas George Strange was the third son of Captain Thomas Strange, R.N., and a grandson of Captain Alexander Strange of the 13th Light Dragoons. He was killed in action at the Battle at Huirangi, near Waitara, on 10 February 1861. He left a widow, the daughter of Colonel Sillery. This Medal was housed in the family cabinet of Medals.

- 504 An unusual campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Strange, Royal Artillery, who served as A.D.C. to his father, Major-General T. B. Strange, during the 1885 rebellion, and later served on the Staff during the Boer War; with a keen eye to the future, he made an important contribution to the provision of munitions during the Great War



North West Canada 1885, 1 clasp, Saskatchewan (Lieut. Strange. R.A. Staff. A.F.F.), engraved naming; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt: H. B. Strange. R.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. H.B. Strange, R.G.A.), minor edge bruise to first, *good very fine* (3)

£700-900

Harry Bland Strange was born on 16 September 1864 at Killarney, Ireland, the eldest son of Major-General Thomas Bland Strange. He graduated from the Royal Military College and spent two years surveying in Canada, later serving as A.D.C. to his father during the Riel Rebellion and seeing action on 28 May at Frenchman's butte. In 1885, Strange was offered a Commission in the Royal Artillery, and in the late 1880s was seconded to the Royal Ordnance Corps where he passed the Firemaster's course.

During the South African War he served mainly with the transport and from November 1900 until the end of hostilities, was D.A.A.G. for Transport and Lines of Communication; mentioned in despatches by General Kitchener (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902, refers), he was awarded a Brevet Majority, and was promoted Major in 1904.

On retirement in 1907, Strange joined Firth & Sons as Manager of Gun Works, and soon became a Director. He patented a number of his own inventions, including the cap for armour piercing shells, subsequently adopted universally by navies throughout the world. In the early months of the Great War, he used his considerable influence to ensure that the field artillery would be well supplied with shells - he foresaw the potential stalemate in trenches from the Swiss frontier to the sea - and agitated unceasingly and effectually for national supply and the creation of the Ministry of Munitions.

Appointed Director of A.M.4., he began the enormous task of providing factories and organising the manufacture of shells, cartridges, primers, and detonators, and then arranging their storage. Such was the insatiable demand for ordnance, that in total he was responsible for the creation of 18 factories and employment of 80,000 workers. However, due to overwork, his health deteriorated, and he retained permission to revert to Firth & Sons once again.



His services during the Great War never received public recognition, largely because he declined all remuneration and honours from the Government, convinced that at such times the country has the unreserved right to the services of its people at home, as in the field. According to family record, following his service in South Africa he was offered the choice of a D.S.O. or Brevet Majority - he accepted the latter.

Strange married Margaret McDowell in April 1890, who herself was reputedly wounded during the Great War. He died on 17 October 1935, having enjoyed his final years sailing regularly at the Royal Lympington Yacht Club, Hampshire.

505 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (Lieut: **A. W. Strange, Ld. Strathcona's H:**), unofficial rivets between State and date clasps, *extremely fine*

£200-300

Alexander Wilmot Strange was born on 7 August 1866 at Woolwich, London, the second son of Major-General Thomas Bland Strange and his wife Elinor. Promoted Lieutenant on 7 March 1900, he served with the fledgling Strathcona's Horse:

On 11 January 1900, Lord Strathcona offered 'to equip and land at Cape Town, at his own expense, 500 Rough-riders from the Canadian North-West as a special service corps of Mounted Rifles'. Two days later his offer was accepted by the Secretary of State for War, and on 16 March the force embarked 28 officers, 512 other ranks, together with 599 horses, 3 maxims, 1 pom-pom, 500 rounds per rifle and 50,000 rounds for each maxim.

Landing at Cape Town on 10 April having already lost 200 horses at sea, Strathcona's Horse saw considerable action and served all through the advance to Belfast and Bergendal, and afterwards into the mountains of the Lydenburg district. In his final Despatch, General Buller noted, 'I can hardly speak too highly of the value Strathcona's Horse have been to the Natal Field Force'.

On 20 January 1901, the Regiment were re-embarked for Canada, via England. On 15 February they had the great honour to receive a new Colour from King Edward VII, who also presented their Medals at Buckingham Palace. Strange returned to Calgary and married Miss Florence English, daughter of the Deputy-Lieutenant of Leicestershire, in March 1902.

506 **A Great War O.B.E. attributed to Mrs. A. C. Ross, née Strange**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type badge by Garrard, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London, 1918, on lady's bow riband, *very fine*

£80-100

Alice Constance Strange was born in 1870, the fifth child of Major-General Thomas Bland Strange. On 15 September 1898, she married John Ross, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, and son of the Honourable John Ross, M.L.C, at Caversham Church.

507 **An interesting Great War and Second World War Group of Five to Captain H. St. J. B. Strang, Intelligence Corps, late Royal Highlanders and North Staffordshire Regiment**



1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. St. J. B. Strang. R. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. St. J. B. Strang.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45 (Capt. H. St. J. B. Strang. Intelligence Corps.), mounted as worn, the last two privately impressed, *good very fine* (5)

£200-300

Harry St. John Bland Strang was born on 19 January 1891 at Charlton, Kent, the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Bland Strange. He was educated at Cambridge University and qualified Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, he applied for a temporary commission in the Black Watch on 15 August 1914, giving the K.O.S.B. as his second preference. His service record contains a slip noting, 'Lord Roberts is interested in this case'. Strang proceeded to France on 11 May 1915 with the 8th Battalion, and received a severe wound at Loos on 25 September 1915 when he was struck in the left-hand side of the chest by a piece of shrapnel. His medical records note a clean entrance wound the 'size of a shilling'; Strang embarked from Dieppe to Dover two days later for medical treatment, giving his address as 3 Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London.

Having initially been granted 7 months leave to heal, this was extended a further 2 months on account of complications associated with the injury and events witnessed in France. He faced two operations, the first to remove the shrapnel, the second to remove a piece of khaki which had entered the wound and obstructed initial healing. At the same time, his notes record insomnia, depression and neurasthenia; he was posted to Fort George, Inverness, for light duties with the 1st Garrison Battalion.

However, it seems that Strang's health continued to trouble him, including knee cartilage problems and considerable issues involving his throat. In August 1916, his tonsils were removed, but the associated haemorrhage was accompanied later by ulcers of the mouth and tongue and severe infection of the gums in October 1917.

Upon recovery, Strang returned to France and was seconded from the Staffordshire Regiment to the Intelligence Corps on 16 June 1917. He was appointed 4th Class Agent on 7 September, and applied for the position of 3rd Class Agent in January 1918.

On 22 December 1926, he married Muriel Ella Higgins, daughter of William Charles Higgins, Barrister-at-Law. The couple went on to have two sons and two daughters. More research required regarding his re-employment with the Intelligence Corps during the Second World War, which may be of an exotic nature; sold with copied *MIC* and Great War Officer service papers.

508 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, G.V.I.R. (2/Lt. J. A. Strang. R.A.S.C.), mounted as worn, toned, *nearly extremely fine*

£70-100



James 'Jim' Anthony Strang was born on 31 January 1929 at Barcelona, Spain, the second child of Harry St. John Bland Strang. He served with the Royal Army Service Corps, before forging a farming career in Rhodesia. A keen rally driver, he competed in the 1955 Monte Carlo Rally partnering B. J. Harrold in a Mercedes-Benz 220.

THE FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON AND SWORD OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR P. W. CHETWODE, BART., 1ST BARON CHETWODE, GCB, OM, GCSI, KCMG, DSO

*The safety, honour and welfare of your country come first, always and every time.
The honour, welfare and comfort of the men you command come next.
Your own ease, comfort and safety come last, always and every time.*



Chetwode's famous dictum, terminating a speech to cadets when inaugurating the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun on 10th December 1932, is literally carved into the fabric of that Academy. The dictum represented not only Chetwode's personal belief but also the time-honoured principles of officers in the British and British-Indian armies. It remains no less valid and respected today for the Army of the Republic of India, whose officers still train at the IMA Dehra Dun.

Scion of an ancient Buckinghamshire family, baronets since 1700, Philip Walhouse Chetwode entered the Army via the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry in 1888, transferring in 1889 to 19th (Princess Alexandra's Own) Hussars. The 19th arrived at Bangalore in 1891 and in 1892 Lieutenant Chetwode accompanied a punitive expedition to the Chin Hills in Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel John French was his first commanding officer. French, later Field Marshal and 1st Earl of Ypres, was widely regarded at the time as the 'coming man' in terms of cavalry tactics and Chetwode's qualities clearly took his eye. Chetwode obtained his captaincy in 1897 and accompanied his regiment to South Africa for the 2nd Boer War in 1899. Serving at the Defence of Ladysmith and in most theatres of the war, he emerged from it with a DSO and the enhanced approbation of French, who had commanded the Cavalry Division. His star clearly in the ascendant after the war, he inherited the Baronetcy in 1905, was appointed French's Assistant Military Secretary in 1906 and obtained command of his regiment in 1908. The 19th Hussars was part of 4th Cavalry Brigade, commanded at the time by Edmund Allenby who, like French, was impressed by Chetwode.

The outbreak of war in 1914 found Chetwode in command of 5th Cavalry Brigade, within the Cavalry Division commanded by Allenby; it covered the retreat from Mons and the subsequent advance from the Marne. His effectiveness in that role being recognised by French - then commanding the British Expeditionary Force, Chetwode was given command of 2nd Cavalry Division in July 1915. As the war in Flanders settled into the stalemate of the trenches, Chetwode might have been remembered by history as one of those caricature cavalry generals frustrated by their inability to deploy cavalry in its traditional role. Fortunately for his career and reputation, this was not to be since, at the end of 1916, he was posted to the one theatre of the war that still offered great potential for the mounted arm: the Middle East.

The Palestine campaign was to elevate Chetwode from just another General, albeit with great promise, to one marked for very senior rank and position. When he arrived in Egypt early in December 1916, the groundwork had been laid for an advance by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF) eastward into Turkish Palestine. Chetwode was appointed to command the Desert Column in the vanguard of the advance. The core of the Column comprised Australian Light Horse, British Yeomanry and New Zealand Mounted Rifles regiments, all of which fought as mounted infantry. This force enjoyed early success at Magdhaba and then at Rafah, on the approach to Gaza, but concerns about water for the horses and lack of intelligence about actual Turkish strength occasionally made Chetwode cautious. In hindsight, such caution may have been unnecessary but then, as Chetwode wrote in 1940, 'Generals are always marvels if they win a battle and always fools if they lose one ... so it is hardly remarkable that ... they may appear to err on the side of caution'. The three battles for Gaza are covered elsewhere in this catalogue, the eventual capture of Gaza in October 1917 following the appointment of Allenby to command the EEF in June. On arrival in theatre, Allenby was presented by Chetwode with a plan aimed at resolving the impasse before Gaza and proposing subsequent operations towards Jerusalem. Part of Allenby's reorganisation of the EEF was to appoint Chetwode to command XX Corps, containing four infantry divisions. Basing his strategy upon Chetwode's plan, Allenby's campaign was marked by almost continual success, a success that Allenby duly recorded as being 'largely due' to Chetwode's, 'strategical foresight and tactical skill'. These talents of Chetwode's were widely recognised: Archibald Wavell - later Field Marshal and 1st Earl Wavell, who served on Chetwode's staff in 1918 - recorded in about 1936 that Chetwode, '... had about the best and quickest military brain I have known, an extremely good tactical eye for ground and a great gift for expressing a situation clearly and concisely ...'.

Chetwode remained in the Middle East until May 1919, leaving as a substantive Lieutenant-General, KCB and KCMG, to be appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary-of-State for War, Winston Churchill. Appointed Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1920, he was Adjutant-General 1922-23, C-in-C. Aldershot 1923-27 and promoted General in 1926. In 1928, the final phase of his active service career began: he was appointed Chief of the General Staff, India.

The India to which Chetwode returned had greatly changed since his departure in 1899. Politically, the 1920s had been marked by growing calls for self-government. Militarily, the Indian Army had been radically reorganised, reduced in size and budget and was increasingly the target of calls by nationalist politicians for the 'Indianisation' of its officer-corps. The Indian Army had always drawn a significant number of its officers from among the indigenous population but, generally, such officers had not risen above the rank of company commander and were always subordinate to British officers. Gradually, during the 1920s, this changed. Indians were admitted to Sandhurst, in limited numbers, and a Cadet College was established at Dehra Dun as a kind of pre-Sandhurst. At the same time, falteringly and slowly, the 'Indianisation' of the army increased. After two years as CGS India, during which he was advanced to GCB, Chetwode was appointed Commander-in-Chief, India. Almost immediately upon appointment, he was ordered to chair a committee tasked with the creation of an 'Indian Sandhurst' - to produce Indian officers for all branches of the Indian Army. The Committee assembled in Simla late in May 1931 and published its report less than two months later. The Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun was the result. Its main building was (and still is) called 'The Chetwode Building' in honour of the C-in-C India who had driven through its creation and who inaugurated it in December 1932 with the ringing words at the beginning of this essay.

Chetwode spent five years as C-in-C India, being promoted Field Marshal in 1933 and appointed GCSI in 1934; on his return home he was appointed to the Order of Merit. In dealing with nationalist politicians in India and cost-cutting ones in Britain, he deployed diplomatic skills that were as remarkable as the military ones for which he was better-known. At the same time, he instituted changes in the Indian armed services that lasted until 1947, many of which - like the IMA Dehra Dun - have stood the test of time. It is difficult to argue with the assessment of his incumbency as C-in-C India printed in *The Times* following the announcement of his retirement:

'Surely India never had a better Commander-in-Chief, no Viceroy a more admirable colleague, no Army a more inspiring leader.'

Chetwode had fifteen more years of a long life to live after his return from India. The welfare of ex-servicemen, typically, involved him greatly and during the Second World War he chaired the executive committee of the joint Red Cross and St John war organisation while also, 1943-48, serving as Constable of the Tower of London, besides being the longest-served Chairman of the Cavalry & Guards Club. His war service was rewarded by conferment of a Barony in 1945 and the bestowal of several foreign Orders of Chivalry from Allied nations.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

509 The Field Marshal's Baton awarded to Sir Philip Walhouse Chetwode, Bart., 1st Baron Chetwode



Field Marshal's Baton, 550mm, by *S. J. Garrard*, gold (18 carat, Hallmarks for London 1932) top and bottom mounts, the main baton covered in Imperial purple velvet and studded with eighteen gold lions, the base inscribed 'From His Majesty King George V King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India. to Field Marshal Sir Philip Walhouse Chetwode, Bt. G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1933.', surmounted by a superbly modelled gold equestrian figure of St. George slaying the Dragon, *the velvet with light wear, traces of repair to lance, otherwise extremely fine*, in its *slightly damaged* velvet-covered case of issue

£30,000-40,000

This Field Marshal's Baton represents the recipient's only surviving British Honour. Following his death in 1950, his other Honours and Awards were entered into a London deposit box, which was raided by the conclusion of the decade. This Baton was the only item, besides one or two Foreign Orders, retained by the family and thus, the only British Honour to have survived.



510 Field Marshal Chetwode's General Officer's 1831 Pattern sword, scabbard and sword knot, contained in its brown leather case



of standard form, the curved blade, single-edged for much of its length, etched with foliate designs and, on its nearside, with the General Officer's rank badge of a crossed sword and baton beneath a crown and with the retailer's name and address *H.LEHMANN / REGENCY HOUSE / ALDERSHOT* and, on its offside, with the Royal Cypher GvR and the initials *P.W.C.*, the back edge of the blade etched *MADE IN ENGLAND* and struck at the forte with the number '14053'; the hilt of gilded brass with ivory grips; the scabbard of plated steel with two loose suspension rings; the sword knot of crimson and gold round-cord, with a matching acorn terminal and collar covering a hook-and-eye fastener; the curved sword case of brown leather stamped *P.W.C.* in black lettering on its cover; blade retaining all its polish, some wear to the gilding of the hilt, scabbard with some corrosion at the chape, sword knot worn at the hilt, sword case worn in places; overall length 935mm, blade length 800mm, blade width at forte 25mm (all measurements across curve), *generally very fine and better*

£600-800

In all respects, this sword conforms with that specified for dress wear by *General Officers in Dress Regulations for the Army*, editions of 1900, 1911 and 1934. It is to be noted that it is a General Officer's sword, not that of a Field Marshal - the badge of rank etched on the blade and cast in relief upon the écussons of the hilt being a crossed sword and baton, not crossed batons. Lord Chetwode was promoted to the temporary rank of major general in July 1915, that rank being made substantive in the following year: it therefore seems likely that he obtained this sword from the military tailors and outfitters H. Lehmann of Aldershot in either 1915 or 1916.

Final attention is drawn to the quick reply he offered his son-in-law, John Betjeman, who married Chetwode's daughter, Penelope, in July 1933, shortly after his final promotion. When Betjeman asked how they might address one another, he answered:

'You can't call me Philip, that wouldn't do.

You can't call me father - I'm not your father.

You'd better call me Field Marshal.'

Hats off to you, Field Marshal.



THE CORONETS WORN BY THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF TANKERVILLE



511 The pair of Coronets worn by the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, likely participants in the Coronations of the last four monarchs of the United Kingdom

An Earl's and Countess's pair of Coronets, *Ede & Ravenscroft*, displaying the eight gold strawberry leaves and eight silver balls - as appropriate for an Earl, silver-gilt, crimson velvet cap and silk lining and gold thread tassel, and ermine fur trim, Countess's Coronet with original hair pins, *generally good very fine* (2)

£9,000-10,000

Worn by the 7th Earl (George Montagu Bennett) and his wife (Sophie van Marter) and presumably commissioned for the 1902 Coronation of King Edward VII (9th August). The coronets were likely worn again by the 7th Earl and Countess at the Coronation of King George V in June 1911 and are most likely to have passed to the 8th Earl and Countess for use at the Coronations of King George VI, 1937 and H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, 1953.

Studio portraits of the 7th Earl and Countess with these coronets were taken by *Lafayette, New Bond Street* in June 1902.

Publications:

Spink Insider, Issue 32, Winter 2018. Illustrated upon front cover.



THE HONOURS AND AWARDS OF SIR NIKOLAUS PEVSNER, CBE, FBA

Sold by Order of the Family



*'The refugee who opened our eyes to the manmade beauty of Britain.
No one has done more to make us understand our built environment'*

Ian Jack in *The Guardian*

Nikolaus Bernhard Leon Pevsner was born on 30 January 1902 at Leipzig, Saxony, the son of a fur merchant. Having studied at Universities across Germany, Pevsner completed his doctorate upon the baroque houses of his hometown in 1924. It was this innate passion of the history of architecture that would be observed throughout his long career.

A figure in the advancement of modernist German architecture during the 1920's and 1930's, Pevsner supported many of the early policies of what would become the tyrannical Nazi regime. It would be that very same regime which he supported which took his position at the University of Göttingen in 1933. He moved to Britain and found home in Hampstead, soon finding a position at the University of Birmingham. With the onset of the Second World War, and his promotion of 'pure non-decadent German art' well known, Pevsner found himself arrested both as an enemy alien of the state, but it should also be noted he was listed within Hitler's 'Black Book'. He was once referred to as 'more German than the Germans.'

Released after 3 months of internment and interrogations, he would be found clearing Blitz damage and writing and reviewing for the Ministry of Information. His first work for Penguin Books soon followed, *An Outline of European Architecture*, which would sell over half a million copies.

A part-time teaching position at the University of Birkbeck was taken in 1942, while he would later become the longest-serving Slade Professor at the University of Cambridge, 1949-55, where he would lecture for over three decades.

A prolific author, his crowning glory was without doubt the epic 46-volume *The Buildings of England*, affectionately known today as ‘Pevsner’s’. It remains a landmark publication.

Besides writing he often contributed to radio and television broadcasts and was a founding member of the Victorian Society in 1957 which sought to save the futures of scores of buildings condemned for re-development.

He was made a British Citizen in 1946, was appointed C.B.E. in 1963 and Knighted in 1969. Pevsner died in Hampstead on 18 August 1983. His contributions in the fields of history of architecture and art remain seldom surpassed - it was only in 2017 that Greyson Perry produced a review for BBC Radio 4 on the importance of Pevsner’s Reith Lectures on English Art.

(We would recommend Susie Harries’ *Nikolaus Pevsner; The Life*, which offers many additional anecdotes that cannot be conveyed in this short introduction.)

512 **The C.B.E. and German Order of Merit bestowed upon Sir Nikolaus Pevsner**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander’s 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Goldsmiths & Silversmiths* case of issue, the neck riband adapted as originally worn; **Germany**, Federal Republic, Order of Merit, Commander’s neck Badge, gilt and enamel, in case of issue, with full neck riband as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£300-400

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 June 1953. Awarded whilst Slade Professor of Fine Art, University of Cambridge.

[Knight Bachelor] *London Gazette* 14 June 1969:

‘For services to the history of Art.’

(The Knight Bachelor’s Badge is not extant within the family.)

513 **The mounted pair of miniature dress medals worn by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, C.B.E.**

Knight Bachelor’s Badge, silver-gilt; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£40-60



514 **Royal Society of Arts, Silver Prize Medal, G.V.R., 55mm, silver, the rim engraved ‘Session 1935-36. Dr. Nikolaus Pevsner, For His Paper On “Post-War Tendencies In German Art Schools”.’, extremely fine, in its fitted green case of issue**

£200-250



- 515 Royal Society of Arts, The Albert Medal, by *L. C. Wyon*, 56mm, gold (hallmarks for London 1975, 9ct), the rim inscribed ‘1975 to Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, For Distinguished Service to Britain’s Architectural Heritage’, *extremely fine and rare*, in its *Royal Mint* case of issue £600-800
 Weight: 134g.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was established in 1863 and is the highest award of the Society. Awarded no more than once per year, the first recipient was Sir Rowland Hill. Two examples are known to be held in the Royal Collection.

- 516 Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain, the Alice Davis Hitchcock Medallion, the award itself being a Wedgwood profile of James Stuart, 109mm x 80mm, together with a plaque, this engraved ‘Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain, Alice Davis Hitchcock Medallion, 1966, Awarded to Nikolaus Pevsner, For His ‘Buildings of England’ Series’, *good very fine*, housed within its fitted *Fattorini* case of issue £80-120

This award was established in 1959. Quoting the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain website:

‘The Alice Davis Hitchcock award is given annually to the author of a literary work which, in the opinion of the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain award committee, provides an outstanding contribution to the study or knowledge of architectural history. The work must be by a British author (or authors), or deal with an aspect of the architectural history of the British Isles or the Commonwealth, and have been published within the past two years. The winner of each year’s award is announced at the Annual Lecture and Awards Ceremony.’

- 517 **Pevsner’s Scroll of Honorary Membership of the Royal Scottish Academy, signed by H.M. The Queen**
 Royal Scottish Academy of Painters, Sculptors and Architects, Honourary Membership, in the name of ‘Sir Nikolaus Pevsner’, 600mm x 370mm, authorised on 7 May 1975 and signed 18 September 1975, with signatures from H.M. The Queen, ‘Elizabeth R.’, besides the President and Secretary of the Academy, together with the wax seal, 73mm, *the seal with one crack, otherwise very fine and an interesting document*, with its original tin storage tube £250-300

- 518 **A pair of Honourary Doctrates**
 comprising University of Warwick, dated 29 June 1974, in its leather scroll of issue; Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, dated 8 July 1975, in its named card scroll of issue, *very fine* (2) £60-80



- 519 Yale University, Henry Elias Howland Memorial Medal, by *Medallic Art Company*, 73mm, bronze, the rim engraved 'Nikolaus Pevsner. November 9, 1963.', *good very fine and rare*, in its case of issue

£140-180

The Henry Elias Howland Memorial Medal was established in 1915, the result of a most generous \$15,000 donation by the children of Howland who was a member of the Yale class of 1854. It is generally awarded biannually:

'For a citizen of any country in recognition of some achievement of marked distinction in the field of literature or fine arts or the science of government.'

Other recipients of this scarce award include Gustav Holst, Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Ralph Vaughan Williams and Indira Gandhi.



- 520 Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Medal, by *Medallic Art Company*, New York, 45mm, silver (.999), the reverse engraved 'Nikolaus Pevsner. April 14, 1975', *good very fine*, in its original case of issue

£140-180

The Thomas Jefferson Foundation, based at Monticello presents this Medal, its highest honour, in the fields of Architecture, Law, Citizen Leadership and Global Innovation during their joint Founder's Day activities.

The awards are presented jointly by the University of Virginia, which Jefferson founded in Charlottesville in 1819.

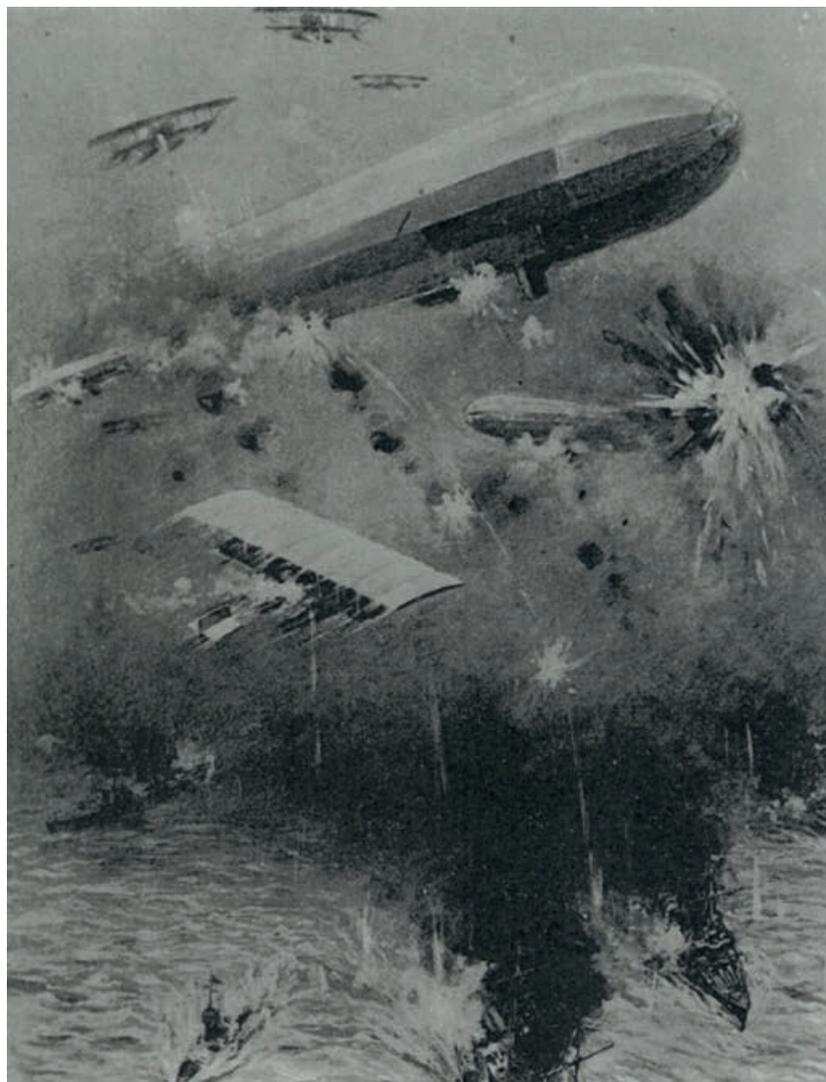
The Architectural Medal was established in 1966, with the other sections following in 1977 (Law), 2007 (Citizen Leadership) and 2017 (Global Innovation).



- 521 American Institute of Architects, A.I.A. Silver Medal, by *Medallic Art Company, Danbury*, 90mm x 73mm, the reverse engraved ‘**Sir Nikolaus Pevsner 1981**’, *extremely fine*, with full neck riband for wear and in card box of issue £200-300
- Sold together with the scroll of issue, stating:
- ‘Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, Distinguished historian and critic, for a half-century devoted to the recording of architecture, painting, sculpture and design. His works, never mere catalogues, are alive with his knowledge, opinion and passion. A dauntless and dedicated scholar throughout his long career, he has been and remains a constant source of lively ideas.’
- 522 Jerusalem Mayor’s Prize Medal, 60mm, bronze, impressed with the legend ‘**Presented to Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, [by] Teddy Kollek, Mayor**’, local bronze and maker’s marks to rim, *extremely fine*, in its fitted card box of issue £40-50
- 523 **A trio of commemorative awards presented to Sir Nikolaus Pevsner**
- comprising Zagreb Tricentenary Medal 1669-1969, 70mm, silvered; Wellington (New Zealand) Chamber of Commerce Centenary Medal 1856-1956, 45mm, bronze; Metropolitan Museum of Art Centenary Medal 1870-1970, 76mm, silver, silvered and enamel, *good very fine*, each in its card box of issue (3) £60-80

AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

- x524 **A Great War 1918 minesweeping operations D.S.C. awarded to Lieutenant B. Warwick, Royal Naval Reserve**
- Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., silver, hallmarks for London 1916, *nearly extremely fine*, in *slightly damaged* case of issue, this embossed ‘Lieut. B. Warwick. R.N.R., 1919’ on lid £600-800
- Purchased Spink, June 1983; sold together with a letter at the time of the sale.
- D.S.C. *London Gazette* 24 March 1919:
- ‘For service in minesweeping operations between the 1st July and 31st December 1918.
- Bertie Warwick** had previously earned a mention for minesweeping operations (*London Gazette* 29 June 1917, refers).
-
- x525 **A Great War 1917 minelaying operations D.S.M. awarded to Petty Officer J. Rock, Royal Navy**
- Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (183674. J. Rock, P.O. H.M.S. Wahine. 1917), *good very fine* £500-700
- D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 October 1917.
- John Rock** was born in July 1879 at Islington, London and enlisted in the Royal Navy in July 1897. Having seen numerous postings and advancements from Boy 2nd Class to Petty Officer 1st Class, his main wartime appointment afloat was with H.M.S *Wahine* from 22 July 1916. Having served off Gallipoli, she was refitted for minelaying duties and by war’s end had completed a quite exceptional 76 missions operating from Immingham. Rock was made Chief Petty Officer and went ashore from *Wahine* in February 1919, being discharged in December 1919.
-
- x526 **A Great War D.S.M. group of three awarded to Chief Stoker H. C. Tibble, Royal Navy, a long-served submariner decorated for his part in J5 during Operation ‘BB’, the daring plan to ‘flush out’ enemy submarines near their bases: his sub had previously had the fortune to escape a ‘blue-on-blue’ torpedo from Captain Naismith, later of V.C. fame, during the Cuxhaven Raid on Christmas Day 1914**
- Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (278813. H. C. Tibble, Sto. P.O. Submarine Service 1917.); British War Medal (278813 H. C. Tibble. Ch. Sto. R.N.); Naval L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (278813. H. C. Tibble, Ch. Sto. H.M.S. Titania.), *contact marks, very fine*, sold together with a re-impressed V.M. £700-900
- D.S.M. *London Gazette* 9 November 1917:
- ‘For services in submarines in enemy waters.’
- Henry Charles Tibble** was born at Battersea, London in November 1875, the third son of Andrew and Frances Tibble. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 22 January 1895 at Portsmouth and saw extensive service aboard a wide range of ships and shore bases, including the cruiser *Tauranga* which served in Australian waters. Returning home, he joined *Drake* on a tour of the Caribbean Islands in 1903, before returning to Portsmouth the next year and joining the submarine depot ship *Thames* on 16 March 1905. From here Tibble commenced an early career in the silent service, transferring to *Mercury* in 1906 and *Vernon*, the torpedo school ship at Porchester Creek, on 14 January 1913. On 24 August 1913 he joined *Dolphin*, the submarine depot and school at Fort Blockhouse, Gosport, before depot ship *Adamant* at Harwich for service in the Submarine *D6* on 9 September 1913.

The Cuxhaven Raid: A narrow escape

As the Christmas Truce took place on parts of the Western Front, Tibble found himself in the thick of the action on Christmas Day 1914 during the Cuxhaven Raid, when combined British air and sea forces attempted to destroy the German Zeppelin base. As part of a line of 11 submarines placed between the surface ships and the German coast, *D6* had seen the British seaplanes return and land on the sea. Twice rising to the surface to see if she could help the crews, she firstly had a lucky escape when she was misidentified by Captain Martin Naismith (later Admiral V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.) in the *E11*, who, mindful of orders to destroy British seaplanes that could not be brought home, focussed his attention upon machine gunning three empty seaplanes instead from the conning tower of his submarine. Rising for a second time, *D6* found the German airship *L-5* fifty feet directly overhead:

‘With machine gun bullets clanging against his hull, he (Lt. Cdr. R. C. Halahan, Captain of *D6*) quickly submerged and headed for home.’

Tibble transferred to *Maidstone* and again *Dolphin*, before being appointed to the newly commissioned *H7* on 1 July 1915, which had only been completed in Montreal a few days earlier. On 16 February 1916 he joined *J5*, which was commissioned in May 1916 under the command of C. P. Talbot.; it was a pretty inauspicious start. Sailing for a patrol off the Dogger Bank on 10 July, *J5* had great trouble with depth keeping and on one occasion hit the bottom at 140 feet. On 31 July, she was in collision with H.M.S. *Vixen* and had to be redocked at Blyth for repairs to the stem and bow shutters to No. 1 tube. Before the end of 1916, *J5* was in dock on three further occasions and during the latter half of the year Commander E. C. Boyle, who had won the V.C. aboard *E14* in the Sea of Marmora, assumed command.

Operation 'BB'

In June 1917, Admiral Beatty, flush with naval intelligence that predicted that a succession of U-boats would pass outward-bound through the North Sea between the 15th and 24th, decided to flood the area around the northern part of Scotland with four flotilla leaders, forty-nine destroyers and seventeen submarines, including *J5*. The surface ships were deployed in such a way as '...to force enemy submarines to dive through certain areas occupied by destroyers so (that) they would be on the surface whilst passing through adjacent areas occupied by our submarines.'

During the ten days allocated, 19 German submarines passed through this zone, 12 homeward bound and 7 outward bound; there were 26 sightings and 11 attacks made, eight by destroyers and three by submarines. For *J5* and her crew, it had been a relatively quiet period but all that changed on 25 June when the British ships began to return to base and the Germans surfaced; *J5* released four torpedoes from 6000 yards range at the conning tower of an enemy submarine. They missed and the Germans replied with the deck gun. On 9 July, through her periscope and in rough seas, *J5* fired two torpedoes from 2000 yards at *U-86*; one hit the fore part of the submarine but failed to detonate. Between 28 July and 21 August 1917, *J5* sighted enemy submarines on three further occasions.

Returning home, *J5* was docked at Newcastle from 9 January to 26 March 1918. In the meantime, three members of the crew were duly honoured for their patrol; Tibble was awarded the D.S.M., Artificer Engineer William James Williams received the D.S.C., and Commander Cecil Ponsoboy Talbot received a Bar to his D.S.O.

A near fatal error

Tibble remained with *J5* for the rest of the war and had a lucky escape on 26 May 1918 when her Captain sighted a German submarine on the surface. Altering course, *J5*'s speed was increased and her deck gun was manned. On closing to 8000 yards the target was identified as hostile and orders to fire were issued. However, after firing eight rounds, two of which may have been hits, the gun jammed and the *J5* dived; she had been running however with the ventilators open, and in haste, these were not shut on diving. Surfacing again with a large bow-up angle and only 500 yards from the U-boat, the *J5* was quite unmanageable. There was an estimated 40 tons of seawater in the engine room, chlorine was being given off from the batteries and a flare had been triggered. Luckily, in this moment of extreme vulnerability, the U-boat decided to make off after firing a few 'desultory and inaccurate' rounds, perhaps also damaged.

Following the conclusion of the Great War, the Admiralty presented the six remaining boats of the 'J' Class to the Australian Government. For Tibble, he could be glad of his transfer from *D6*, which had been sunk by *U-73*, in June 1918. He was demobilised on 20 January 1919, and eventually discharged from the Submarine Reserve on 10 April 1922; sold with extensive private research, including copied service record and correspondence between collectors and family members, noting his entitlement to a 1914-15 Star and eventual loss of this medal.

x527

A Great War D.S.M. awarded to Deck Hand A. Reilly, Royal Naval Reserve, for services in action with enemy submarines in the Bristol Channel

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (S.D.1133 A. Reilly, Dk. Hd. R.N.R. Bristol Channel. 22 Dec. 1917), *very fine*

£600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1918:

'For services in action with enemy submarines'.

Possibly awarded for services when S.S. *Hunsbrook* was torpedoed by *U-60* in the Bristol Channel, 15 miles north-east of Trevoze Head, Cornwall, on 22 December 1917, the ship being successfully beached with the loss of three lives.

Arthur Reilly was born at Wicklow, Ireland, on 15 July 1882, the son of William and Hannah Reilly. He enlisted in the Royal Naval Reserve on 28 May 1915 and served aboard the *Idabo* from 6 November 1917. *Idabo* was a steam yacht requisitioned by the Navy in April 1915 and fitted with a machine-gun for use as a patrol vessel, based at Milford Haven. Lieutenant A. J. Mackenzie, R.N.V.R. was awarded the D.S.C. on the same occasion which Reilly won his D.S.M.

It is noted on Reilly's record of service that he deserted on 1 May 1918 and that he 'voluntarily surrendered' at Milford Haven on 17 May. He was duly awarded 60 days imprisonment with hard labour in Carmarthen Gaol; sold with copied service record.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

528

'Earlier in the day in London, Churchill had told the War Cabinet at its morning meeting that he proposed to make a recommendation forthwith to His Majesty for some recognition of the gallant action fought by Commodore Harwood and the Captains of the three ships under his command.

Evidently Churchill acted with his usual energy and 'in the dog watches of this evening', Harwood received the Admiralty's signal informing him of the honours bestowed by H.M. the King: for Harwood there was a knighthood and promotion to Rear-Admiral to date from the day of the Battle, and his Captains in Exeter, Ajax and Achilles were made Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Knowing that Harwood's cabin had been blown apart, one cheerful rating was overheard to say, "Order of the Bath? They ain't got a blinking bath between them!"⁶

Henry Harwood, *Hero of the River Plate*, refers.

An emotive and well-documented Second World War Battle of the River Plate D.S.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer W. R. 'Dick' Headon, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds aboard H.M.S. *Achilles*

When several shell splinters from the pocket battleship *Graf Spee* struck his Gun Direction Tower in the early stages of engagement - killing four of his men and wounding two others - he nonetheless remained at his post and ensured that *Achilles* kept up an accurate output of over two hundred broadsides: a fellow Gun Director was awarded the C.G.M. for like services

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (W. R. Headon. P.O. C/J. 107927. Dec: 13/39), officially engraved service number and date, as per River Plate awards issued in New Zealand, the remaining details privately engraved; 1939-45 Star (C/J 107927 W. R. Headon. C.P.O. H.M.S. "Pembroke."); Atlantic Star (C/J. 107927. W. R. Headon. P.O. H.M.S. "Achilles."); Defence Medal (C/J. 107927. W. R. Headon. C.P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.); War Medal 1939-45 (C/J. 107927. W. R. Headon. C.P.O. H.M.S. "Hornbill"), these four privately engraved; Naval L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (J. 107927 W. R. Headon. P.O. H.M.S. Pelican.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£4,000-5,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1940. A contemporary newspaper cutting of 'The Official Record' states:

'Though early in the action several splinters struck the Gun Director Tower at once, killing three men and wounding two others inside the tower, he kept up an accurate output for a prolonged action of over two hundred broadsides. He was faced with the difficult task in hand training [the guns] with large alterations of course at full speed and with wide angles of rudder. During the lull he helped to remove the dead and wounded.'

William Richard Headon or 'Dick' to his friends, was born at Stroud, Gloucestershire on 1 March 1908 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in August 1923.

By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as a Petty Officer in the Royal New Zealand Navy's light cruiser, H.M.S. *Achilles*.

26 September 1939: 'Begin Commerce Raiding!'

Four days after receiving the order from Berlin, the enemy pocket battleship *Graf Spee* claimed her first victim, the 5,000-ton Booth Line S.S. *Clement*; the Master sent out the 'RRR' signal - meaning 'I am under attack by an enemy surface warship' - but to no immediate avail. However, similar signals dispatched from her ensuing victims allowed the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre (O.I.C.), to painstakingly reconstruct the *Graf Spee's* track.

On 2 December, Langsdorff scored his greatest success, stopping the 10,000-ton *Doric Star*, bound from Auckland to London. Once again, the wireless operator stood by his office and sent out the 'RRR' message. At the O.I.C. it was rapidly deduced, correctly, that this was the same raider who had accounted for the *Africa Shell* in the Mozambique Channel, and whom had simply returned to her previous hunting ground where she had sunk the *Newton Beech*, *Huntsman*, *Ashlea* and *Trevanion*. O.I.C.'s deductions were duly confirmed when *Graf Spee* attacked the *Tairoa* on the following day: the hunt was on.



The Correlation of Forces

Up to this point, the identity of the German commerce raider remained unknown to the British, though most thought that she was probably the *Scheer*; on 8 December, the name *Graf Spee* appeared for the first time in the Admiralty War Diary in the text of a signal from the British Naval Attaché in Buenos Aires.

The pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* - to use her full name - had been laid down in June 1934 at Wilhelmshaven and was christened by Countess Huberta von Spee, the daughter of Vice-Admiral Count von Spee, who had died during the Battle of the Falklands on 8 December 1914. At 12,000-tons displacement - far more than the 10,000-tons allowed by the Washington Treaty - she was powered by diesel engines with a designed speed of 28 knots. Her main armament was six 11-inch guns in two triple turrets, firing shells of 700 lbs weight, with a maximum range of 40,000 yards, but at a rate of fire of only two or three rounds per gun per minute. Complimented by two quadruple 21-inch torpedo tubes on her quarterdeck, eight 5.9-inch guns and an armoured belt ranging from 3 to 5.5 inches, she was a formidable fighting force.

To counter her recent spate of successes, the Royal Navy devised Force 'G' under Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, Commodore in Command of the South American division of the America and West Indies Station. In command of three ships - the heavy cruiser *Exeter* and the light cruisers *Ajax* and *Achilles* - Harwood knew that the *Graf Spee's* overwhelming superiority in weight of fire could cripple his little armada with direct hits from long range. For whilst the British ships had an advantage in speed, only the 8-inch shells from *Exeter's* six big guns could possibly penetrate the *Graf Spee's* armour; his first task would be to get within effective gun range before any of his three ships were put out of action and his second would be to use skill and tactics to outwit Admiral Langsdorff and divide his fire.

The Rendezvous

Following the demise of *Tairoa*, Harwood determined that the *Graf Spee's* next objective was likely to be British shipping on the South American coast. At 15 knots cruising speed, he further determined that Langsdorff could reach Rio de Janeiro by 12 December, the Plate by the 13th or the Falklands by the 14th; more than 1500 miles separated these areas, but the most important of the three was the focal area of the large - and very valuable - grain and meat trade off the River Plate. At 6 a.m. on 12 December, *Achilles*, *Ajax* and *Exeter* met 150 miles east of Medanos Point. The following day they moved to a position 340 miles east of Montevideo and, as day broke, *Ajax* sighted smoke.

Hardly had the signal to *Exeter* been made to investigate the smoke than the silhouette of the *Graf Spee* became clear over the horizon: Captain Bell in *Exeter* shouted at his gunnery officer, 'There's the f***ing *Scheer*, open fire on her!' and, a minute later, signalled Harwood, 'Enemy in sight 320 degrees'.

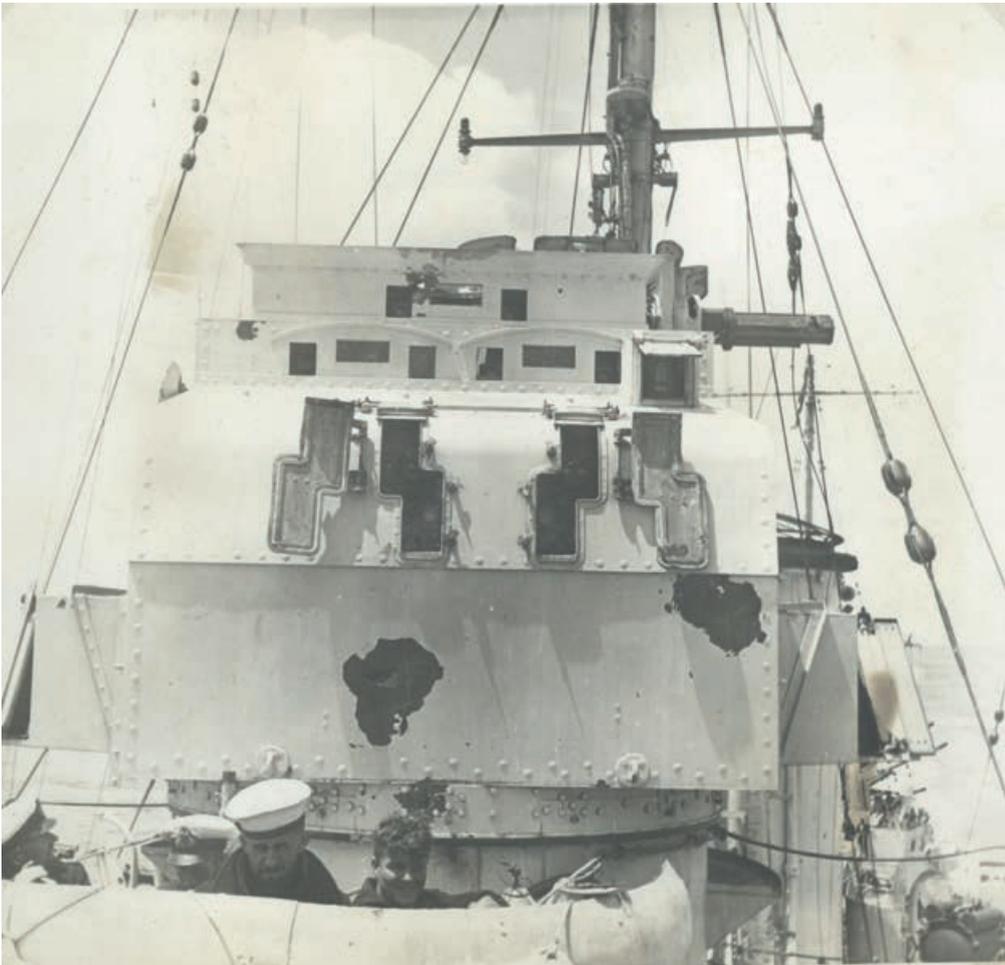
'Make way for the Digger flag!'

Aboard *Achilles*, a signalman hoisted a New Zealand ensign to the mainmast head amidst loud cheers. For the first time, a New Zealand cruiser was about to engage the enemy.

Achilles and *Ajax* continued together north-eastwards to cross the enemy's bows, while *Exeter* made a large alteration of course to the north, then westwards, so that the enemy would be engaged simultaneously from widely different bearings and from opposite sides. It worked, Langsdorff initially dividing his fire, albeit focussing upon *Exeter* whom he considered the 'more dangerous opponent'; *The Battle of the River Plate: A Tactical Analysis*, refers.

Steaming at 25 knots, the *Achilles* opened up at 06.20 a.m., and *Ajax* 2 minutes later; their high rate of accurate fire obliged *Graf Spee* to reply with her 5.9-inch guns. A minute later, *Exeter* was straddled amidships killing the crew of the starboard torpedo tubes. This was followed by a direct hit on the front of 'B' turret, splinters sweeping the bridge and killing and wounding many, except Captain Bell, who hurried to the after conning position and continued to direct his ship.

At 6.25 a.m., Langsdorff turned to port and northwards, ably followed by *Ajax* and Captain Parry in the *Achilles*; whilst developing maximum gunfire, the light cruisers dodged punishment from the enemy's fire by frequent alterations of course. As they closed the range and drew ahead of the German, it was clear that the concentrated fire of their armament was proving a worry. Forced to make smoke, the *Graf Spee* became increasingly harassed by the two light cruisers, who at 31 knots and firing as fast as they could, created indecisiveness in the mind of Langsdorff, just as Harwood had hoped; according to the British Commander:



‘After the hits on *Exeter*, he ought to have finished her off. Perhaps he thought he had, as we did, when she disappeared in a great cloud of spray, smoke and flame. But she came out and remained in the action - her finest achievement - and so the enemy remained undecided.’

At 6.40 a.m., an 11-inch shell fell short of the *Achilles*, but splinters showered the bridge and the Gun Director Control Tower in which Petty Officer Headon resided. By family repute, Headon had been ordered to ‘make a brew’ by Captain Parry and thus escaped the fate which befell his comrades. From this point on, Captain Parry was himself wounded and no doubt enraged, and the action became virtually a chase. Despite fire control problems and the loss of the gunnery control wireless, the *Ajax* and *Achilles* were ‘maddening the *Graf Spee*’ who could only fire intermittently on the British ships, which were obscured by her own smoke. As the lone survivor, Headon also took command of sighting the guns by eye for the remainder of the battle.

By 8.00 a.m., after an hour and a half of action, Harwood was informed that *Ajax* had only 20% of ammunition remaining and barely three guns left in action. Hauling round, he determined to move out of range and shadow the German, but not before a shell from *Graf Spee* cut the main topmast of *Ajax* clean in two.

“We might as well be bombarding her with snowballs!”

To Harwood, the unequal calibre of weaponry and armour was proving extremely frustrating, especially given the valour displayed aboard *Exeter* to stay in the hunt and the sheer bloody mindedness of his little cruisers. However, the German report of the damage, especially to the upper deck of the *Graf Spee*, filled ten pages of the Gefechtsbericht, or battle report. There were many dead and wounded, the latter including Langsdorff himself, who had fought his ship from the exposed flying bridge; he had been wounded twice, once in the arm, and again when he was blown to the deck and concussed.

More concerning was the hole in *Graf Spee*’s bows, the destruction of the galleys, the loss of flour for baking, fresh water, and varying reports about the amounts of useable fuel left. On a personal level, it seems that his morale collapsed, and on returning to the bridge, he told his navigating officer, ‘We must run into port. The ship is not now seaworthy for the North Atlantic’; Henry Harwood, *Hero of the River Plate*, refers.

A failed delaying ruse

Off the Plate, *Ajax* and *Achilles* received a wireless signal, likely from the *Graf Spee*: ‘Please rescue lifeboats of English steamer.’ Neither cruiser replied and, as they passed the merchantman *British Shakespeare*, they were delighted to see that her boats remained stowed and hear that assistance was not required. The enemy’s ruse had failed and the shadowing process continued, the adversaries continuing to exchange sporadic salvos until, after midnight, the *Graf Spee* anchored in Montevideo Roads, her superstructure silhouetted by the lights of the Uruguayan Capital.

So ended the day-long chase during which the modern pocket battleship, after putting *Exeter* out of action and partly disabling *Ajax*, had refused to fight at close quarters and had fled to a neutral harbour. Throughout the day and the hours of darkness, *Exeter*, *Ajax* and *Achilles*, by their discipline, their fighting energy, their readiness to take risk and punishment, the competence and team-play of their Captains, their self-assurance and confidence, all under Harwood, had gained a victory in one of the most brilliant cruiser actions in the long annals of the Royal Navy.

The final throw of the dice - a masterful deception

On Sunday 17 December 1939, the *Graf Spee* left harbour at 6.15 p.m. with a skeleton crew, and scuttled herself two and a half hours later, believing a far superior British force to be awaiting her in International Waters. This was not the case. According to contemporary reports: ‘A fierce jet of flame leaped from the doomed ship, followed by a dense cloud of smoke and a loud rumble of an explosion.’ Fires continued to burn in *Graf Spee* for six days; Langsdorff chose suicide on 20 December, whilst his ship still lay alight.

Their job done, Headon and the *Achilles* travelled to New Zealand where the ship was repaired and refitted; during the six months since she had left Auckland in August 1939, she had steamed over 50,000 miles and spent 168 days at sea. Joined by Harwood, who popularly negotiated the move to Auckland rather than to Malta, as originally scheduled, the men cheered and serenaded their Commander with ‘For He’s a Jolly Good Fellow’: over 100,000 New Zealanders greeted the ship’s company as she came into port.



The Battle had cost *Exeter* 61 dead and 23 wounded, *Ajax* 5 dead and 5 wounded, and *Achilles* 4 dead, all of them killed in the Gun Direction Tower with Headon. Aboard the *Graf Spee*, 36 had died and 60 were wounded.

Headon, who received his D.S.M. at an investiture held at Wellington, New Zealand, returned to sea with an appointment in H.M.S. *Pelican* and later served at various shore establishments; he was released Class 'A' on 30 April 1948.

Sold with a comprehensive archive of original documentation and photographs, comprising:

- (i) A large album containing original documentation relating to the recipient's career, including his first call-up paper, dated 7 August 1923, and early portrait photographs in naval uniform; a Christmas card from Headon aboard H.M.S. *Velox*, 1926; General Passing Certificate as Leading Seaman, dated 1 July 1927; examination result sheet, passing Headon for P.O. aboard the cruiser *York*, dated 17 January 1936; telegrams of congratulation regarding the announcement of the D.S.M., with newspaper cutting showing Headon in line prior to being decorated by the Governor-General, Lord Galway, in Wellington; further letters of congratulation, including one from G. F. Clarke, R. N. Barracks, Chatham, on 15 January 1940: 'WELL DONE THE ACHILLES. Damn good show. Reckon you enjoyed yourself at the director, showing the boys how well that the Chatham layers can lay.'

(ii)

An appealing colour 'Crossing the Line' certificate to William R. Headon: 'I hereby accord him the freedom of the seas and the title of Crusty Shell-back, Given under my hand at my Court on the Equator and in Longitude... . 37' 53' West.' Design by C. Newton, C.P.O. Tel., H.M.S. *Dragon*, 1935, framed and glazed; together with copied typed documentation appertaining to Headon appearing before Court to pay Homage to Neptune, dated 27 December 1935.

(iii)

Photograph Album No. 1, offering an account of life aboard H.M.S. *Cyclamen* from 1929 to 1932, including an extensive deployment to the Persian Gulf and return journey via Kenya and South Africa; approximately 80 photographs and postcard photographs.

(iv)

Photograph Album No. 2, detailing life aboard H.M.S. *Dragon* from 1935 to 1937, firstly as the ship travelled south from Bermuda and down the east coast of South America towards Buenos Aires; images of Trinidad, Ceará and Bahia in Brazil - including the Graff Zeppelin passing over *Dragon* - and Buenos Aires. The album also contains photographs of New York, Boston and Quebec, before focussing upon the British West Indies, Jamaica and Mexico in 1937; approximately 230 photographs and postcard photographs, together with a contemporary newspaper article detailing the welcome of *Dragon* to St. Petersburg, Florida.

(v)

Photograph Album No. 3, containing a fascinating archive relating to the *Achilles* and the pursuit of the *Graf Spee* towards Montevideo; commencing with a formal photograph of Admiral Harwood and the Officers of *Achilles*, the album also contains photographs of Captain Parry on the bridge, damage to the Control Tower and subsequent lowering of the wounded, and the crew of 'A' turret relaxing after the action. It goes on to show the *Graf Spee* anchored at Montevideo, the dead lying in coffins draped with the German flag, damage to the hull caused by an 8-inch shell, a burnt-out seaplane aboard the ship and Captain Langsdorff in discussion with the German Consul. Further images include Langsdorff saluting the dead, wreaths laid out, and the funeral cortege, together with a parade of the German sailors before their departure to Buenos Aires. The album concludes with images of damage to the *Achilles*, including one showing Captain Parry's private cabin - which was struck heavily by shrapnel - and a number noting 'blistered' guns. Carefully annotated, in one example, "'I" was behind "That" hole', the album ends by detailing the warm reception from crowds of well-wishers at Auckland and the presentation of honours at Wellington; including original Luncheon Menu, 'Civic Welcome to H.M.S. *Achilles*', Christmas 1939 Menu held aboard ship, and newspaper cuttings; approximately 95 photographs in total, many personally taken by Headon and hitherto unpublished, and thus of historical significance.

(vi)

A typed manuscript document, annotated to first page, 'Petty Officer Richard Headon. D.S.M., *Achilles*,' and titled 'Letter from the Captain of "*Graf Spee*" to the German Minister at Montevideo. Battle of the River Plate. 13th Dec., 1939.'; approximately 8 pages detailing communications between Captain Langsdorff and Herr Otto Langmann, diplomatic activity, the arrival of the *Ark Royal* and *Renown* at Rio de Janeiro, and awareness of the situation in Berlin.

(vii)

A framed portrait photograph of Headon as a C.P.O., together with a later colour photograph of his godson aboard the Océanis 311 Clipper *Richard Headon* of Ipswich, named in honour of his godfather.

(viii)

Two small photograph albums, titled 'Snapshots' to front cover; containing further images from New Zealand with a focus upon the Maori peoples, and also images of naval crews and family members, notably his wife.

Also included are the following related artefacts:

(i)

Cigarette cases (2), the first silver, engraved to cover, 'W. R. Headen (sic), from Waipawa Boys 1940'; the second E.P.N.S., monogram, 'RH' to cover and dated 1.5.40; together with identity bracelet by Swank, in average condition commensurate with use and general wear.

(ii)

A 50th Anniversary of the Battle of the River Plate 1939 - 1989 commemorative fine china mug by Heron.





(iii)

An original brass rum measure from H.M.S. *Achilles*, the contents carefully guarded by the sailors aboard!

529

An outstanding Second World War Coastal Forces' immediate D.S.M. group of four awarded to Leading Seaman E. Fletcher, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallantry as a gunner in M.T.B. 43 in a Channel firefight on the night of 3-4 March 1942

His skipper, Lieutenant Stewart Gould, D.S.C., was already emerging as one of Coastal Forces' most aggressive flotilla leaders and - just three weeks earlier - had won his second D.S.C. for a brazen daylight attack on the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* during the Channel Dash: on that occasion Fletcher shot down a Me. 109

He was subsequently killed in action off Normandy in June 1944, when his landing craft - H.M. L.C.(H.) 185 - detonated an acoustic mine



Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (SSX. 25427 E. Fletcher, A.B.), impressed naming; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (4)

£1,800-2,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 21 April 1942:

‘For gallantry, skill and endurance while serving in H.M. Torpedo Boats in action against the enemy.’

The original recommendation states:

‘This rating has several times done excellent work as Oerlikon gunner. On 12 February 1942, he shot down a Messerschmitt 109. He showed particular skill and initiative on the night of 3 March 1942, when in action with E-Boats and Flak ships.’

Eric Fletcher likely joined M.G.B. 43 on her re-designation in early 1941; she had been destined for the Royal Norwegian Navy and would be converted for use as a Motor Torpedo Boat (M.T.B.) in early 1942.

Commanded by Lieutenant Stewart Gould, R.N., M.G.B. 43 would see considerable action in the same period, largely owing to the daring nature of her skipper: he won a brace of D.S.C.s during his time as C.O. of the 3rd M.G.B. Flotilla, the second of them for a gallant attempt to penetrate the enemy’s defensive screen in M.G.B. 43 during the famous Channel Dash of February 1942, a memorable action in which Fletcher distinguished himself.

First firefight - serious wounds



However, M.G.B. 43 fought her first major action on the night of 8-9 September 1941, in the Straits of Dover, off Cap Blanc Nez, operating alongside her consort, M.G.B. 52, and a flotilla of M.T.B.s. Bryan Cooper’s history - *The Battle of the Torpedo Boats* - takes up the story:

‘Fifteen miles away, the gunfire was seen by Lieutenant Stewart Gould from the bridge of M.G.B. 43. Together with M.G.B. 52, commanded by Lieutenant Barry Leith, R.N.V.R., this boat was racing towards the interception, having received a bearing from Dover Command headquarters. The boats altered course slightly to head directly for the lights flashing over the distant horizon ... As Gould headed for the distant gunfire, he too was wondering if now, at last, they were to have their chance. It would be galling for the M.T.B.s to have it all their own way; at this time there existed a friendly rivalry between the crews serving in the two types of craft ... The first to actually sight the convoy was Gould, in M.G.B. 43. He signalled the information to Dover Command and also to Pumphrey [Flotilla C.O. of the M.T.B.s].’

As far as Gould could make out, there was one merchant ship and about six escorts, two of them armed trawlers and the remainder E-Boats. He decided to shadow the convoy until the M.T.B.s had time to close for their attack, and took station on the port quarter, about three-quarters of a mile behind. But the minutes passed and there was still no sign that the M.T.B.s had seen the convoy. All Gould knew was that they were several miles to the west. At 01.40, he decided to make a depth charge attack with the dual purpose of inflicting as much damage to the enemy as he could and also guiding the M.T.B.s to the area. Just at that moment, however, he saw small craft coming up astern of the convoy at high speed. It wasn't where he expected to see the M.T.B.s, but they could have changed their position.

'Thinking they might be our M.T.B.s,' Gould later reported, 'I challenged. This was answered by heavy and accurate fire from shell-firing machine-guns. I then saw they were German S-Boats [E-Boats], four of them, in line abreast.'

Both of Gould's Lewis gunners, Able Seamen S. J. Beckett and E. Fletcher, were severely wounded by fragments of cannon shell, so that they were unable to take any further part in the action. M.G.B. 52 following, increased speed to 30 knots and engaged the enemy S-Boats with full armament. Turning north, he then raced across the bows of the leading German boat and dropped a depth charge, set to go off at 100 feet. There was a dull explosion and no more was seen of the S-Boat. Meanwhile, the other German boats were being repeatedly hit with Oerlikon and Lewis gun fire, and after a couple of minutes they broke off the action and turned away to the south at high speed. Gould then set about the rest of the convoy, closing to within 600 yards and engaging with gunfire. The enemy were so demoralised by now that they were firing wildly in all directions, and at one point, as Gould later recalled, the trawlers were firing at their own S-Boats ... the M.G.B.s broke off the engagement at 02.55 and set course for home ... On the way home, a Dornier 17 shadowed the two craft for about twenty minutes at a height of 500 feet. The plane was finally driven off by 43's gunner, Able Seaman Lanfear. M.G.B. 43 finally arrived at Ramsgate at 09.20, after [the damaged] M.G.B. 52 had been taken in tow by a destroyer.'

Gould was awarded the D.S.C. and Able Seaman Leslie Lanfear the C.G.M.; another rating, James Tate, was awarded the D.S.M.

Channel Dash

Fletcher re-joined M.G.B. 43 on recovering from his wounds and saw further action under Stewart Gould's aggressive tenure of command, not least in the Channel Dash on 12 February 1942, when the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* broke out of Brest. In common with a flotilla of M.T.B.s under Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Pumphrey, D.S.O., D.S.C., Gould was called to action with minimal notice. His somewhat tardy arrival on the scene was nonetheless timely, as Pumphrey's boats were facing-off an enemy Narvik-class destroyer. Peter Scott's *Battle of the Narrow Seas* takes up the story:

'Stewart Gould was hopping mad at having missed all the fun. He had shot down two Messerschmitt's on his way across [one of them downed by Fletcher], which had slightly soothed him, but he was in no mood to be embarrassed by a mere Narvik. The two 63-foot boats went bald-headed for the destroyer, blazing away with their single Oerlikon guns. They intended to attack with depth charges. The German unit must have taken them for fresh M.T.B.s still complete with torpedoes, for he turned away and rejoined his main force. The only other bright spot in this very sombre day was that on our way back M.T.B. 45 was able to pick up two of the very gallant airmen from the Swordfish, whose attack is one of the most splendid episodes in our Naval history.'

One of the enemy aircraft - a 109 - was downed by Fletcher. For M.G.B. 43's most gallant head-on attack against the Narvik-class destroyer, Gould was awarded a Bar to his D.S.C.

Immediate D.S.M.

A little under three weeks later - on the night of 3 March 1942 - Fletcher won his D.S.M. in a classic Coastal Forces' firefight against an enemy convoy off Cap Gris Nez.

On that occasion, with M.G.B. 41 and a force of M.T.B.s in company, Gould entered the fray with typical gusto, so much so that he and his consort inadvertently penetrated to the landward side of the convoy and incurred the full wrath of 'a large number of shore guns'. His official report speaks of 'exceedingly intense and accurate fire ... several heavy shells fell very close ... Boats were covered in spray and lights were put out in M.G.B. 43 and other minor damage sustained. It must be counted very lucky that neither Boat received direct hits ...'

On clearing the shore batteries, Gould ran into three E-Boats and a four-minute firefight ensued, accurate work by Fletcher on M.G.B. 43's Oerlikon inflicting damage on the latter.

Whether Fletcher was still serving in M.T.B. 43 at the time of her demise on the night of 17-18 August 1942 remains unknown. More certain is the fact he received his well-merited award of the D.S.M. at an investiture held on 29 September 1942.

Journey's end - Normandy, June 1944

In common with other Coastal Forces' personnel, he subsequently transferred to landing craft duties in readiness for the Normandy landings. It was in this capacity - as a Leading Seaman in H.M. L.C. (Headquarters) 185 - that he participated in the D-Day landings on Sword beach, when she disembarked 30 'amphibian tanks' and 27 Naval Commandos.

L.C. (H.) 185 was still employed off Normandy on Sunday, 25 June 1944, when she detonated an acoustic mine off Lion-sur-Mere, with a loss of 25 men. Fletcher, aged 24, was among them and left a widow, Kathleen. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Memorial.

Cataloguer's note:

In June 2018, a memorial stone was unveiled off Lion-sur-Mere, 94-year old Patrick Thomas - 185's sole survivor - having told the local Mayor he would like to hear 'The Last Post' on the same occasion: a bugler was duly present.

530

A fine Second World War Coastal Forces' D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman R. Allen, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant deeds in M.T.B. 455 during a firefight off the island of Schouwen in the Scheldt on the night of 10-11 May 1944: severely wounded in the throat, he continued to fight his Pom-Pom under a galling fire

He had earlier been awarded a 'mention' for gallant deeds in a hotly contested action on the night of 14-15 February 1944, an action in which four E-Boats were damaged

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B. R. Allen, C/JX. 316726), engraved naming, upon investiture pin as worn and in case of issue, together with M.I.D. oak leaf and original Admiralty letter of notification of the award, dated 31 July 1944, *extremely fine*

£1,600-1,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 25 July 1944. The original recommendation states:

'For outstanding skill, courage and devotion to duty in maintaining an accurate fire with a Pom-Pom after being severely wounded in action against superior enemy forces. On being ordered to take over the wheel, on the Coxswain being mortally wounded, he handed over to his No. 2 gunner and reported to the bridge; only then was it evident that he was seriously wounded in the throat.'

Ronald Allen, a native of Woodthorpe, Nottinghamshire, first came to the notice of his superiors during a memorable action fought against no less than 17 E-Boats off the Scheldt on the night of 14-15 February 1944. The enemy's force also included two armed trawlers and a flak ship.

The Senior Officer of two Coastal Force units engaged was Lieutenant Derek Leaf, D.S.C., R.N.V.R., and the action - in so far as the enemy deliberately sought contact - quickly gained fame. Leaf, who had a habit of 'reducing caution to its irreducible minimum' was killed, but not before ordering Allen's M.T.B. - 455 - to attack the flak ship: both of 455's torpedoes found their mark and she disengaged under a galling fire. In respect of his own part in the firefight, Allen's recommendation for his 'mention' states:

'For coolness, initiative and good gun discipline in action. As gunner of the 2-pounder Pom-Pom, he repeatedly obtained hits. When the trawler on the starboard quarter went out of his arc of fire, he immediately engaged the other trawler on the port quarter, causing heavy damage to both targets' (T.N.A. ADM 1/29633, refers).

Four E-Boats were severely damaged in the same action.

As cited above, Allen was back in action at his 2-pounder Pom-Pom on the night of 10-11 May 1944, once again in the Scheldt area. On that occasion, four boats from the 3rd and 4th Flotilla - including 455 - attacked four armed trawlers. One of the trawlers was sunk and another severely damaged. But the enemy's return fire was swift and accurate and the 4th Flotilla's boats sustained damage and casualties, including Allen in 455; her Coxswain - Petty Officer J. H. Hobson - was mortally wounded.

Allen received his D.S.M. at an investiture held on 31 October 1944.

531 A fine Second World War submariner's D.S.M. group of six awarded to Able Seaman R. Hill, Royal Navy, who lent valuable service in a series of war patrols undertaken by H.M.S. *Sceptre*

Said operations included his clandestine part in Operation "Source" - when *Sceptre* acted as mother ship to a midget submarine detailed to attack the *Scharnhorst* - and Operation "Guidance" - the lone attempt by midget submarine X-24 to sink a floating dock in Bergen, Norway



Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B. R. Hill. D/SSX. 28100); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (6)

£2,400-2,800

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

‘For undaunted courage, skill and devotion to duty in successful patrols in H.M. submarines.’

Ronald Hill was born in Plymouth on 2 January 1916 and later moved with his mother, Mrs. E. Hill, to Bedford Street, Bere Alston, Devon. In common with many other young men living in this rural village - located between the Rivers Tamar and Tavy - he initially worked as a farm labourer.

In November 1938, he joined the Royal Navy and, on passing out of the training establishment *Drake* in the summer of 1940, he volunteered for submarines.

Submariner - 'Blue on Blue'

He was subsequently employed at *Dolphin*, *Cyclops* and *Forth*, prior to joining *Sceptre* in the 3rd Submarine Flotilla at Holy Loch in May 1943.

A week or two later - on 7 June - *Sceptre* had a lucky escape when an over-eager Hampden bomber crew decided to drop four bombs on the submerged submarine, despite total bombing restrictions being in force.

In his subsequent enquiry, the Director of Scientific Research ‘noted with little satisfaction and considerable incredulity, the apparent ineffectiveness of the depth charges (sic) under the conditions stated.’ The report went on to state that, ‘if the spacing had been even, number 3 depth-charge (sic) would have been right up against the submarine and was bound to be lethal.’ As it was, a somewhat ‘buckled’ *Sceptre* reported to dock for repairs.

In late July 1943, *Sceptre* sailed from Lerwick on a two-week anti-submarine patrol off the west coast of Norway; her only sightings were aircraft and she returned home. But more exciting employment beckoned.

Operation "Source": the attempted midget submarine attack on Scharnhorst

On 30 August 1943, *Sceptre* sailed for 'Port HHZ' at Loch Cairnbawn, where she joined the depot ship H.M.S. *Titania* and submarines *Thrasher*, *Truculent*, *Stubborn*, *Syrtis* and *Seanymph*. All of them had been chosen to take part in Operation "Source" and had been fitted with special towing equipment for the X-class midget submarines. As the brainchild of Commander Cromwell-Varley, with the support of Max Horton, Flag Officer Submarines, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Operation "Source" comprised a series of planned attacks to neutralise the capital German warships *Tirpitz*, *Scharnhorst* and *Lutz... w*: it was *Sceptre's* task to tow *X-10*, detailed to attack the battlecruiser *Scharnhorst* in Kaa Fjord.

At 'Port HHZ', security was heavily ramped up and, as towing trials began on 1 September 1943, all leave was cancelled - only specially selected officers and ratings were allowed to leave the area. In fact, all ships present were required to remain in port until the completion of operations. For Hill and his shipmates, it would have been a time to liaise with the operational crew of *X-10*, unofficially named 'Excalibur' - commanded by Lieutenant Hudspeth, R.A.N.V.R. - and prepare to tow the 51-foot-long craft across the vast expanse of the North Sea.

On 12 September 1943, amidst great secrecy, *Sceptre* and *X-10* set sail from 'Port HHZ'. The journey did not go entirely to plan as the tow ropes struggled to cope with the heavy seas; consort *X-9* was lost when its rope cable broke, whilst the *Lutz... w*-bound midget, *X-8* had to be scuttled when she was damaged while jettisoning her flooded side charges. On the 19th, after dark, *Sceptre* transferred the operational crew of four to *X-10* and, the following morning, the midget submarine slipped away on her mission. Sadly for the *X-10*, it would be a fruitless mission. *Scharnhorst* had earlier put to sea for gunnery practise, and, beset by various problems, the midget was scuttled whilst returning home under tow from *Stubborn*. 'Lucky' *Scharnhorst*, as she was known in Germany, would later face ten-gun broadsides of the *Duke of York* and eleven torpedoes from her destroyer screen, finally sinking to the depths at the Battle of North Cape on Boxing Day, 1943.

Sceptre and *Seanymph* remained on patrol off Andoy, the former attempting an opportunist stern shot at a U-Boat on 6 October; the torpedo missed from 150 yards when the U-Boat Captain sighted *Sceptre* and turned away, diving at the very last minute; *Sceptre's* alertness went unrewarded and she returned to Lerwick, arriving on 8 October.

Ongoing war patrols

From 15 November 1943 to 16 March 1944, *Sceptre* conducted four anti-submarine patrols in the North Sea, resulting in a number of successes and also a number of close shaves, not least when she was temporarily caught by fishing nets in the after side of the fore hydroplanes. On 3 February 1944, she attacked a U-Boat with six torpedoes - the results of the attack are unknown, but *Sceptre* faced a counter-attack of 21 depth-charges from the German escort.

On 7 March, *Sceptre* penetrated the destroyer screen of a convoy and fired five torpedoes from 1500 yards; four 'hits' resulted in the sinking of two ships, including the *Lippe* of 7849 tons. In reply, the German escorts dropped 18 shallow depth-charges over a one-hour period; *Sceptre* sought safety in the depths and withdrew through the mine barrier to the vicinity of Kya Light to charge. Further likely success occurred on 12 March when *Sceptre* struck a 1200-ton merchant vessel. Such menace only encouraged the Germans to ramp up their anti-submarine activity, especially following the sinking of a 5000-ton merchant vessel the next day.

Operation "Guidance" - a return to clandestine midget submarine operations

On 24 March 1944, *Sceptre* sailed from Lerwick for 'Port HHZ' and, after training with the towing and changing crews of the *X-24*, set sail for the Laksvaag floating dock at Bergen on 9 April.

At 1835 hours on 13 April, a U-Boat was sighted coming out of Fejeosen, *Sceptre* observing the lookouts and the black and white check badge painted on her bridge casing; no action was taken for fear of compromising the mission. At 2050 hours, the *X-24* - under Commanding Officer M. H. Shean, R.A.N.V.R. - was released and made her way without being detected, delivering two charges, each with a 4-hour setting; when 9 miles off, several explosions were heard which resulted in the sinking of the 7569-ton *Barenfels*, which lay parallel to the dock. Extensive damage was also done to the quay and coaling facilities and *X-24* successfully returned to *Sceptre*.

Hill completed one further patrol aboard *Sceptre*, a patrol which resulted in the sinking of the 7849-ton merchant vessel *Hockheimer*. On 24 May, she reached Gibraltar, from whence she returned to Holy Loch. Hill subsequently transferred to the submarine base *Ambrose* at Dundee.

He was awarded the D.S.M.

Closing shots in the Far East

In November 1944, Hill joined *Tactician*, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Collette: subsequent victims included a Japanese vessel and two Siamese sailing vessels.

Invested by H.M. King George VI with his D.S.M. at Buckingham Palace on 15 May 1945, Hill was extremely proud to receive the award but shocked at the appearance of the King:

'I'll never forget the King,' said Mr Hill.

'He had make-up on his face to hide the signs of strain. He looked ill and haggard, but was keen to find out why I had been recommended for the medal. He gave me the impression that he was very well up on what was happening during the war. But it was sad to see him looking so unwell.'

Hill enrolled into the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport on 31 January 1946 and was finally discharged on 28 November 1950.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's service record on fabric, medical card, educational test certificate, R.F.R. Certificate of Identity, station card from H.M.S. *Dolphin*, and a copied *Times* newspaper article from 28 July 1976 titled, 'Hitler - and Ron Hill's part in his downfall.'

532

An exceptional Second World War B.E.M. awarded to Fireman E. E. Harden, Merchant Navy, who somehow survived the loss of three ships:

The S.S. *Harpasa* - bombed and sunk by Japanese aircraft off the east coast of India on 5 April 1942

The S.S. *Tak Sang* - engaged and sunk in a point-blank encounter with a Japanese cruiser on 6 April 1942

The S.S. *Fort Howe* - torpedoed and sunk by the *U-410* off Bougie on 1 October 1943

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (Ernest Edward Harden), officially engraved naming, *good very fine*, with original pin as worn

£400-500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 10 November 1942:

'The ship [the S.S. *Harpasa*] was hit by bombs from a Japanese aircraft and caught fire. Although flames had already reached the poop and were spreading fast towards the ammunition, Fireman Harden volunteered to go aft and throw overboard the shells from the poop gun pits. He showed courage and devotion to duty without regard for his personal safety.'

Ernest Edward Harden was born in Birkenhead on 2 February 1920 and entered the Merchant Navy as a Fireman in the summer of 1941.

First time in the drink

A cargo liner of the J. & C. Harrison Line, the S.S. *Harpasa* departed Calcutta for Mombassa on 1 April 1942. Her crew numbered 39, including Harden and three R.N. gunners. Owing to her slow speed, *Harpasa* dropped behind her convoy and, making just eight knots, she fell victim to Japanese aircraft in the afternoon of the 5 April. A pair of Zeros delivered two low-level attacks, the second of which proved devastating:

'These same aircraft circled and attacked again from the starboard quarter, this time only passing 150 yards from the stern. I saw them release five bombs and watch them coming towards the ship. All five bombs fell into No. 5 Hold which immediately burst into flames and within two minutes the gunnies and oil stowed in the 'tween decks was blazing fiercely and spreading rapidly aft to the poop. No 5's hatches and beam were blown away and the telemotor steering gear was broken ...'

Here, then, as cited above, was the moment Harden stepped forward to jettison ammunition. Having then put up a brave battle to contain the flames, *Harpasa's* skipper decided to abandon ship:



‘The ship was settling and the decks were only 12 feet above water when we abandoned and at 1700 the magazines blew up, disintegrating the after part of the ship. The S.S. *Tak Sang*, the acting Commodore of the group, was about 15 miles ahead and turned back at 1730. She picked up the complete crew from my boat.’

Second time in the drink

Yet the trials and tribulations of *Harpasa*’s crew were far from over:

‘On boarding the *Tak Sang* we were given quarters for the night and early next morning, about 0645, we were awakened by the alarm bells and were informed that enemy aircraft had been sighted. However, a few minutes later the all clear was sounded and soon afterwards the Captain of *Tak Sang* told us that he had sighted the British Fleet ...’

It was in fact a Japanese fleet:

‘I went up on deck and saw one Japanese heavy cruiser on one side and an aircraft carrier with a destroyer on the other and, without warning, the cruiser opened fire at point-blank range. I went to the boat deck and I heard the Captain’s order to abandon ship. The *Tak Sang*’s guns did not open fire nor did I see guns fired from any part of the ship. Within a few minutes the ship listed heavily and in eight minutes she sank by the head ... I dived overboard and swam round to the other side of the ship where I found three boats and two rafts which had been floated off the ship. I swam to the captain’s boat and was pulled into it. All three boats were waterlogged and damaged and I found that five of my crew and 12 crew of the *Tak Sang* had been killed. Having sunk *Tak Sang* the Japanese Fleet steamed after the other ships of our group and I believe some 40 ships were sunk in this area. We baled the boats out and patched them up as best we could and rowed ashore, landing on the beach at 1100 on 7 April, from where we had to walk 15 miles to Chitacole, the nearest town. We remained here for 10 days and returned to Calcutta by train.’

Harden was awarded the B.E.M. and *Harpasa*’s skipper, and two ratings, received commendations, one of the latter as a posthumous award.

Third time in the drink

In the summer of 1943, Harden joined the S.S. *Fort Howe*, bound from Liverpool for North Africa. She was subsequently deployed to Salerno, before commencing her return voyage to the U.K. late September 1943.

At 00.05 hours on 1 October 1943, *U-410* fired five single torpedoes at the convoy MKS-26 east off Bougie and observed one ship sinking and heard four more detonations. The resulting report indicated the sinking or torpedoing of four ships totalling 31,000 tons.

In fact, two ships were sunk, the *Fort Howe* and *Empire Commerce*. The Master, 49 crew members and 18 gunners from *Fort Howe* (Master William Williams), Harden among them, were picked up by H.M.S *Spiraea* (Lt. A. H. Pierce, O.B.E., R.N.R.) and H.M.S. *Alisma* (Lt. G. Lanning, R.A.N.V.R.) and landed at Bougie. Two gunners were lost.

Harden later served in a merchant shipping pool out of Naples. He was finally discharged from the Merchant Navy in November 1947; sold with comprehensive copied research.

533

An unusual Second World War Coastal Forces' B.E.M. group of six awarded to Petty Officer J. R. Stiff, Royal Navy, who was decorated for his gallant damage control and rescue work when M.T.B. 710 was mined in the Mediterranean in April 1945



British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., Military (P.O. John R. Stiff, C/JX. 150937); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (JX. 150937 J. R. Stiff, B.E.M., P.O., H.M.S. Delight), mounted as worn, *the last with minor official correction to ship, polished, nearly very fine or better* (6)

£600-800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 6 November 1945:

'For great courage and coolness when M.T.B. 710, in which he was serving, struck a mine on 10 April 1945, and was lost.'

The original recommendation states:

'This rating displayed great courage and coolness whilst in the water, helping survivors to escape the detached and overturned fore part of the ship, where they were all trapped. He also saved the life of a badly injured man by holding him up in the water for 40 minutes.'

John Robert Stiff, a native of Colchester, Essex, may well have been present in M.T.B. 710 in her pre-Mediterranean sojourn in home waters. If so - and his 'France and Germany' clasp would support such a contention - he was likely present at a hotly contested Channel action on the 17 July 1944.

Moving to the Mediterranean as part of the 59th Flotilla in December 1944, and under the command of Lieutenant Anthony Bone, R.N.V.R., M.T.B. 710 quickly saw action. On the night of 13-14 February 1945, in the company of two other M.T.B.s, she met a group of heavily armed F-Lighters in the Quarnero Channel, near the east coast of the Istrian Peninsula. A close-range attack ensued and all three of the enemy lighters were sunk, but not without cost: 710 was hit abaft her bridge by a brute of an 88mm. shell, killing two of her crew and wounding others.

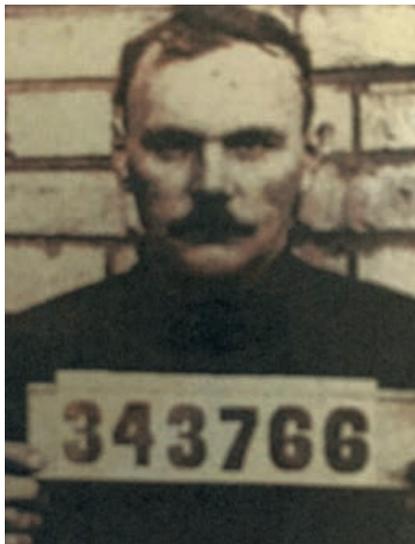
Stiff was again in action on the night of 12-13 March, 710 having just re-joined the flotilla after repairs; another enemy lighter was sunk. However, four nights later, 710 detonated a mine that damaged her shafts and she had to be towed to Mulat for further repairs.

Far worse was to follow on her return to the fray in April, when, on the night of the 10th, she struck another mine off Sansego Island, this time with heavy loss of life - namely 15 of her crew, including Anthony Bone, her C.O. But for the Herculean and gallant efforts of Stiff, the body count would undoubtedly have been higher.

534 A rare Second World War B.E.M. awarded to Able Seaman A. Herman, Merchant Navy, an Estonian national who was decorated for his gallant services on the Arctic run

British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R., Civil (Alexander Herman), *good very fine*

£250-300



Alexander Herman was born at Pernau, Estonia on 5 April 1888 and entered the Merchant Navy in October 1918. He was awarded his B.E.M. in respect of gallant services aboard the S.S. *Dan-Y-Bryn* during air raids off North Russia in the period January-March 1943; the award was not gazetted as it was issued to a foreign national.

The *Dan-Y-Bryn* commenced her wartime career on the North Atlantic run, sailing from Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia on numerous occasions in 1940-41. Then in November of the latter year, she undertook her first Arctic convoy, PQ-4 to Murmansk.



PQ-18 under attack

In March-April 1942, she participated in PQ-14, the convoy coming under U-Boat attack on 16 April. *Dan-Y-Bryn* narrowly avoided a brace of torpedoes by 'swift helm action' and was one of just eight merchantmen to reach Murmansk. Further drama ensued in her return trip to Loch Ewe - PQ-11 - when the cruiser H.M.S. *Edinburgh*, laden with \$20 million in gold, was severely damaged in two separate torpedo attacks; she had to be abandoned and was sunk by gunfire. Then in September 1942, *Dan-Y-Bryn* joined *PQ-18*, another heavily contested convoy in which 11 merchantmen were sunk by U-Boats or enemy aircraft.

Such incidents likely contributed to Herman's award of the B.E.M., although official records cite his good work in convoy *JW.52* in January 1943 - and the convoy's return to the U.K. in March - during which period three enemy aircraft were shot down.



535 Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, V.R., large, silver (**William Tindall, Loss of the Scarborough Life Boat, 2nd Novr. 1861**) unmounted, *one or two surface knocks, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a rare posthumous award*

£700-900

Ex-Robert W. Tilling Collection (Ref. *L.S.A.R.S. Journal* No. 18, p.30-31).

William Tindall of Scarborough was posthumously awarded the Board of Trade Medal for Saving Life at Sea in Silver and the R.N.L.I. Medal in Silver for giving his life in the attempt to rescue the crew of the Scarborough lifeboat *Amelia* that was dashed against sea wall whilst attempting to rescue men from the stricken schooner *Coupland*. Two men, John Burton and Thomas Brewster were washed out of the lifeboat and drowned. Of the several men on shore who rushed to provide aid when the lifeboat got into trouble, Lord Beauclerk, William Tindall and John Iles perished in the attempt.

The *Amelia*, the first R.N.L.I. lifeboat to be stationed at Scarborough, was wrecked on its maiden rescue operation- a drama played out before big crowds on the Spa and cliffs above. A number of artists recorded the scenes, and this sea-drama became one of the best-known lifeboat operations ever off Scarborough. Prints and postcards of it sold in vast numbers for many years afterwards. The R.N.L.I. took control of the Scarborough station in 1861 and its first R.N.L.I. lifeboat had only been on station for five weeks when the drama happened, on the afternoon of Saturday 2 November that year.

'2 November 1861: The South Shields schooner *Coupland*, laden with granite from Aberdeen, was totally wrecked in the late afternoon during a hurricane near Scarborough Pier, Yorkshire. Trying to enter the harbour she was taken aback, her sails disabled and, eventually, she struck on the rocks opposite the Spa, some 30 yards from the sea wall amid huge cataracts of water. The self righting lifeboat *Amelia* (R.N.L.I.) had been manned and set out for the casualty. She was thrown against the wall a number of times, two of her crew were killed and others were thrown out. A rope was thrown from the promenade and then secured. The lifeboat was pulled through the surf to a landing place where members of the public rushed forward to help, but successive waves knocked them over and some were killed. Lord Beauclerk, prominent among them, died after being swept to the base of a nearby cliff in spite of Mr Sarony and Mr Rutter getting a line around him and pulling him out of the water. The lifeboat, meanwhile, had suffered a heavy battering and was rendered useless; Mr Tindall's body was found underneath it. Messrs Iles and Hicks also played leading parts in the rescue attempts. The schooner's crew of six were all rescued by rocket apparatus.' (*Lifeboat Gallantry*, Barry Cox, refers).

For the rescue the Board of Trade Medal for Gallantry in silver was given to Lord Charles Beauclerk; William Tindall; Oliver Sarony; Joseph Rutter; Michael Hick and Francis Chiesa; the medal in bronze was given to Simpson Rawling and Charles Lacy.

The R.N.L.I. awarded silver medals to Lord Charles Beauclerk; William Tindall; Oliver Sarony; Joseph Rutter; Michael Hick and John Iles. In addition the Board of Trade made monetary awards to the bronze medal recipients, to some others who assisted and to some of the next of kin of those who died.

L.S.A.R.S. Journal No. 51, p.18-26 offers a full account of the action.

- 536 An exceptional Crimea 'Thin Red Line' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Private D. McTavish, 93rd Highlanders, a veteran of the Upper Canada Rebellion of 1838



Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Duncan McTavish. 93rd Highlanders); Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Pte. Dunn. McTavish. 93rd Ft.), contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea, British issue, unnamed as issued, plugged and fitted with replacement Crimea suspension, *first with heavy edge knock, contact marks, very fine* (3)

£4,000-5,000

D.C.M. recommendation dated 8 January 1855.

Duncan McTavish was born in 1818 at Inverness, Scotland and was a labourer upon his enlistment on 19 October 1837. He was swiftly posted to join the 93rd Highlanders in Ireland but in early 1838 he transferred to Nova Scotia to assist in the ongoing Upper Canada Rebellion.

Upper Canada Rebellion

After the first rebellion of 1837, the majority of rebel leaders fled to the United States. Popular sentiment in the States believed that the Canadians were eager to overthrow British rule and form a republic patterned after the American model, and an organisation known as the Hunter Patriots was formed to assist the rebellion. Organised in neo-Masonic secret lodges, and with widespread support in the northern border states from Vermont to Wisconsin, the Hunter Patriots aimed to invade Canada and lead an army of insurgent Canadians against the British colonial government.

McTavish had been initially stationed with his regiment at Halifax, but he was taken ill, spending August-September 1838 in hospital. When his regiment marched to Toronto via Montreal, he was left sick at Montreal on 31st October and was thus attached to the 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Foot at Halifax on his recovery, finally rejoining his regiment at Toronto on 5th June 1839. It would appear McTavish missed his regiment's fêted action at the Battle of the Windmill in early November. Beyond his sickness McTavish would surely have played his part when a 'blue-on-blue' occurred between the 93rd and a local Volunteer Regiment, as a result of a Sergeant being beaten by a gang of local volunteers. By regimental repute, on the news the entire 93rd Regiment broke loose, mauling and chasing the entire Volunteer battalion out of garrison and through the town. It is safe to assume no Canadian ever insulted the 93rd again.

McTavish returned home to garrison duty at Stirling Castle in late 1848, followed by Edinburgh Castle and other garrison postings.

Crimea - The Thin Red Line

Embarked for Malta in early 1854, the regiment landed on the Crimea via Turkey in September 1854, as part of the Highland Brigade under Sir Colin Campbell.

On 20 September the Brigade in full Highland uniform, with the Guards Brigade, waded across the Alma River. Before the battle Campbell had given them a stirring brief as recounted in *The Thin Red Line* by Selby:

‘He told them to keep shoulder to shoulder, and when in action, whoever was wounded, of whatever rank, must lie where he fell until the bandsmen came up to attend to him. No soldiers were to carry off wounded men. If any soldier did such a thing, he would be in disgrace; his name would be stuck up in his parish church back in Scotland for all to know. Finally he added:

“Don’t be in a hurry about firing. Your officers will tell you when it is time to open fire. Be steady. Keep silence. Fire low. Now men, the army is watching us; make me proud of the Highland Brigade!”

Advancing in echelon, the British took the heights above while under a constant heavy fire. The 93rd was engaged in the coming months alternating at Sebastopol and on garrison duty. On that famous day, 25 October, they were positioned to protect Balaklava. Several thousand Russian cavalry swept down and captured artillery batteries overlooking a small valley. They rode on with about five thousand continuing on the road to Balaklava, the others diverting to be cut down by the charge of the Heavy Brigade. The 93rd - numbering about 500 including a few walking-wounded - stood firm beyond a ridge in the road to avoid the artillery now turned against them. As the Russian cavalry came nearer the 93rd moved forward and stood in line astride the road to the port and the British supplies. On either flank stood a battalion of their Turkish allies who fired an ineffectual volley at 800 yards, who traditionally, broke and ran.

Sir Colin Campbell rode down the line stating:

“There is no retreat from here men, you must die where you stand.”

The 93rd responded:

“Aye Sir Colin, and needs be we’ll do that.”

Campbell did not form the regiment into a square for he entrusted the gallant Highlanders to hold firm.

Convention dictated that the line should be four deep. However, Campbell, a veteran of 41 years military service, had such a low opinion of the Russian cavalry that he did not form four lines, but met the charge head on with the 2-deep firing line. As the Russian cavalry approached, the 93rd discharged three volleys: at 600, 350 and 150 yards respectively. They commenced fire by files. The cavalry split in half and veered to the left and right wheeling back. The Grenadier Company wheeled right to fire once more into the horsemen to refuse the flank and to ensure the enemy’s retreat.

On a hill above, *London Times* correspondent W. H. Russell watched and wrote of ‘...nothing standing between the cavalry and the supply base but the thin red streak tipped with steel.’ The report gained the Regiment immortality and gave them their nickname - they were ‘The Thin Red Line.’

McTavish was sent to hospital at Scutari on 12 August 1855, returned to England on 21 August 1855 and was sufficiently recovered to be stationed at Dundee in October 1855. He would receive his D.C.M. together with a gratuity of £5 on its issuance on 18 May 1856, rejoining the regiment at Dover in June 1857. He was discharged to pension in March 1859; sold with copied service record and research.

x537 **An M.S.M. group of three awarded to Battery Sergeant-Major T. Colclough, Royal Artillery**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (6428, By. Qr. Mr. Sgt. T. Colclough, F./3, Bde. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (6428, By. Qr. Mr. Sgt. T. Colclough, 3rd. B. R.A.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (B. S. Mjr: T. Colclough, R.A.), *test mark to rim not obscuring naming to second, otherwise good very fine* (3)

£160-200

538 **A rare Order of St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medal in Silver to Mr A. H. Stokes, H.M. Inspector of Mines, for gallantry in rescuing a miner who had been entombed for five days and nights in the Black Engine Mine at Eyam, Derbyshire in July 1879**

Stokes was subsequently awarded an Albert Medal of the First Class for the Baddesley Colliery Disaster, 22 May 1882



Order of St. John Lifesaving Medal, 1st type (1874-88), silver (Arthur H. Stokes. 1879), with original black riband, the Badge of the Order, without embellishment, embroidered on the riband in white cotton, in its original *Wyon*, 287 *Regent Street* fitted case of issue, *extremely fine and rare*

£700-900

Only 34 silver and 18 bronze 1st type Order of St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medals were awarded between 1874 and 1888.

[A.M.] *London Gazette* 12 January 1883, Mr Arthur Henry Stokes, Inspector of Mines (in a joint citation with Mr Reuben Smallman, Mining Engineer; Charles Day, Collier; and Charles Chetwynd, Collier [all awarded the Albert Medal for Land First Class], and Mr Samuel Spruce, Mining Engineer; Mr Frederick Samuel Marsh, Certified Colliery Manager; Mr Thomas Harry Mottram, Certified Colliery Manager; William Morris, Collier; William Pickering, Collier; and Joseph Chetwynd, Collier [all awarded the Albert Medal for Land Second Class]):

‘For conspicuous gallantry displayed on the occasion of the Fire and Explosion at the Baddesley Colliery in May last.

On 22nd May, 1882, a fire occurred in the underground workings at the Baddesley Colliery, Warwickshire, and Mr Stokes was summoned by telegram in the night to render help. He arrived at the Colliery to find that only an hour or two before there had been an explosion and many men burnt. It was subsequently found that out of a rescue party of about 32 men, 23 were either killed or died shortly after. Mr Stokes, with five others, descended the mine and succeeded in rescuing the owner and two others who were so badly burnt that they died shortly afterwards.’

Order of St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medal, Arthur Stokes, Assistant Inspector of Mines, Greenhill, Derby (in a joint citation with Charles Matlby, Manager, Eyam Mining Company; John Hancock, Mine Manager for Lord Houghton, Troeswell by Sheffield; Thomas Davis, Skilled Miner, Bulls Heads, Foolow, Eyam; and John Davis, Skilled Miner, Shepherds Park, Eyam [all awarded the Order of St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medal in Bronze]):

‘For Rescuing one Dennis Bagshawe who had been imprisoned for five days and nights, without food, in the Black Engine Mine, Eyam, via Sheffield, on 8th July 1879, by a sudden fall of shale. The rescuers being in great danger themselves of being either buried also or killed from choke damp.’

Extract from the Chapter General Report, 1880:

‘These four men [Messrs Maltby, Hancock, T. Davis, and J. Davis] had been most conspicuous in their bravery in rescuing one of their comrades, Dennis Bagshawe, who had been for five days and nights imprisoned in the Black Engine Lead Mine, near Follow, on July 22nd 1879. A Medal was also awarded to Mr. Arthur H. Stokes, Assistant Inspector of Mines, who also exposed his life to the same danger, and through whose ability and presence of mind the work of the rescue was greatly accelerated. The accident occurred on the 22nd of July last at the Black Engine Mine, which is 140 yards deep, with two drifts extending from the bottom of the shaft, 120 yards and 70 or 80 yards respectively. Dennis Bagshawe was working in the lowest and most distant part of the mine, when a portion of the roof fell, and his escape rendered almost hopeless. The ill tidings no sooner reached the bank that volunteers rushed eagerly to the rescue from all quarters, and worked in relays for many hours under the most dangerous conditions. The attention of Mr Bagshaw, the part owner of the mine, was not called to the accident until the day after it had taken place. But on hearing of the accident he at once telegraphed Mr A. H. Stokes, the Government Inspector of Mines for that district, and proceeding immediately to the scene of the disaster, at once perceived that the system hitherto adopted was faulty, and could not be successfully carried out. Heroic exertions had failed for want of proper organisation. At three o’clock on Friday Mr Stokes entered the mine and devised a system of ventilation which cleared the mine of choke damp, enabling the men to recommence their labours.

On Friday the engine broke down, but the damage having been repaired the work went on unremittingly, under the personal supervision of Mr Stokes, until eleven o’clock on Sunday forenoon when the rescue was effected. Dennis Bagshawe, the imprisoned miner, had been for five days and nights without food or light, overcome with the choke damp, and struggling between life and death. For five hours the signals between the imprisoned man and the rescuers had not been audible, when early on Sunday a fresh rap was heard. The rescuers increased their exertions, the barrier suddenly gave way, and they were close upon their comrade. A hole being opened, Mr Stokes passed some milk to the imprisoned man, and at length Dennis Bagshawe was got out alive. The bravery of the men who accomplished this gallant deed should not be forgotten. Their conduct was a lesson of self-devotion and courage prompted by a sense of duty, and without any expectation of reward. No occurrence that had happened for many years in Derbyshire could equal in moral effect the noble conduct of these brave miners.’

Arthur Henry Stokes was born at Wednesbury, Staffordshire in March 1844. Educated at Little Hay School, Shenstone, near Lichfield, he showed an early interest in mathematics and engineering. After serving as a bound apprentice to a firm of Mining Engineers in Staffordshire in 1858-63, he was appointed H.M. Inspector of Mines and Assistant-Inspector in the Midland District in 1874. He was twice sent abroad to the Faroe Islands to report on their potential for coal-mining, and he undertook extensive surveys of coal-mines in Scania, Sweden.



On 24 July 1879, Stokes was called to an accident at the Black Engine Mine, Eyam, Derbyshire, in which the lead-miner, Dennis Bagshawe, was entombed in a collapsed tunnel. Stokes took charge of the rescue operation, and for five days and nights he never left the mine. He devised a ventilation system to prevent the rescuers from succumbing to foul air. He kept the entombed man alive by feeding him through a small hole in the debris, which was finally cleared at noon on the fifth day. He was presented with his Order of St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medal at the Cutlers Hall, Sheffield, on 21 January 1880.

The 1881 census records him living at 77 Lenham Parade, Greenhill, Derby. In 1887 he was promoted to Inspector in Charge of the Midland District, while in 1889 he became a Council Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers. Stokes retired in May 1909, and died at Derby on 10 October 1910. He was buried at the Old Cemetery, Uttoxeter Road, Derby.

Following the award of the Albert Medal First Class to A.H. Stokes for his gallantry at the Baddesley Colliery Disaster it was stated that no other living person held the same two highest awards for saving life, namely the Albert Medal in Gold, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem Life Saving Medal in Silver.

Sold with an extensive file of copied research, including photographs of the recipient.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

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The superb gold C.B., West Africa operations D.S.O. group of six awarded to Major-General G. F. Browne, Northamptonshire Regiment, who served in the 1887-88 expedition against the Yonnies and was wounded in the costly attack on Tambi in 1892; he later acted as Military Attaché at Pekin from 1896-1903

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold (18 carat) and enamel, hallmarks for London, complete with gold straight suspension and riband buckle; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Jubilee 1897, silver; Coronation 1902, silver; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1887-8, 1892 (Capt. G. F. Browne. North'n R.); China 1900, no clasp (Bt Col: G F. Browne. D.S.O, Staff. C.F.F.), mounted in this order on the *Spink & Son* bar as originally worn, *good very fine* (6)

£6,000-7,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 30 June 1905.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 August 1888:

'For Special Service to the West Coast of Africa, serving in the expedition against the Yonnies, 1887-88.'

George Fitzherbert Browne was born on 29 January 1851 at Newry, County Down, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the 48th Regiment as Ensign without purchase on 6 July 1870, was promoted Lieutenant, 28 October 1871 and Captain, 16 December 1882. Following service in Malta, the East Indies and South Africa, he was seconded for service on the Staff in April 1884, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General for the Dublin District, and later D.A.A.G. at Headquarters, Ireland, from 1885-1889.

It was in this period that Browne was seconded for Special Service to the West Coast of Africa where he served under Brevet-Colonel Sir Francis Walter de Winton, Royal Artillery, in the expedition against the Temne tribesman from Yoni, approximately 50 miles inland from Freetown. For a little over two years they had been prevented by rivals from the Kpaa and Mende tribes from accessing certain tide-water trading centres on the Rokel, Ribi and Bumpe Rivers. Highly aggrieved, they had attacked the Kpaas and Mendes in 1886. A truce was brokered by the British Governor but the Mende had broken it, 'in revenge for former raids'. The Yoni subsequently waited for the dry season, and in October they destroyed Mende villages along the Bumpe River which was in a British protected area. In response, the Colonial authorities delivered a stern warning to cease attacks, but the Yoni ramped up their campaign and attacked several towns ruled by Mammy Yoko, a British ally. Several Creoles - who were British subjects - were killed and a Police Constable was wounded. After cutting off an ear, hand and the thumb from a captive, the Yoni sent him to the British Governor with a message that the Yoni were coming and that nobody would be spared, especially the whites who would be mutilated in this fashion (A contemporary newspaper, refers).

Time to teach the Yoni 'a sharp and severe lesson'

With the blessing of Parliament, de Winton assembled a considerable force with which to take on the Yoni tribesmen. This included 298 troops from the 1st Battalion, West India Regiment, 45 men from the Sierra Leone Police Force, 38 naval personnel from Her Majesty's Ships *Acorn*, *Icarus* and *Rifleman*, 400 irregulars from friendly tribes, 500 local carriers, 200 local 'bush cutters', and 19 Government officials and military officers, including Browne. Moving up the Ribi River by boat to Mafengbe, De Winton's force then advanced through dense bush, facing ambush along the way. The column increased as 'friendlies' tagged on, much to the disgust of de Winton:

'They cling to the rear of the column and their only object is plunder and the capture of slaves.'

The bush acted as ideal cover for the Yoni warriors, who attempted to intimidate British forces and slow down their progress. A contemporary newspaper account from Browne's archive sets the scene:

'Around us, though we could not see them, were fifteen hundred Yonnies yelling war songs, blowing horns, beating drums, and keeping up a continual fusillade on the head of the column. It certainly was exciting. We advanced slowly, bridging streams, wading through swamps, and firing volleys whenever we heard loud voices or the sound of hatchets, for they were cutting down trees to lay across our path during the whole of the march.'

On 21 November, the Yoni sprang a significant ambush and nearly five hours of continuous fighting commenced before their Capital of Robarrie was reached. Manning the 7-pounder field gun and Maxim machine gun, the bluejackets began to turn the tide of battle. Aided by the West Indians armed with Martini-Henry rifles and tube-firing rockets, the Yoni were swept away by superiority of weaponry; their old muzzle-loaders and tribal weaponry were no match:





‘A few tremendous volleys from the Maxim gun cleared the wooden towers of the enemy, who were soon in flight, and the fort was entered without further bloodshed. Many of the enemy were killed, a fate richly deserved, as they have a habit of killing Her Majesty’s subjects when old and useless, and taking the boys and girls for slaves.’

The Yoni warriors fled, stampeding out of town, hotly followed by the ‘friendlies’, who now totally out of control, looted and burned the smaller villages in the area.

Leaving a small garrison of West Indians, the column marched on Macondoo where 14 Yoni warriors were killed, followed by Rometto where they caught the Yonnies unprepared. Large quantities of arms were captured together with leading Yoni Chiefs, notably the brother of Bey Sherbro of Yonnie, son of Bey Simmerah and Bey Cobolo of Marampa. By early December the remaining Yoni elders had had enough and submitted to the British Governor, who declared Yoni territory was:

‘now to be considered the Queen’s by conquest.’

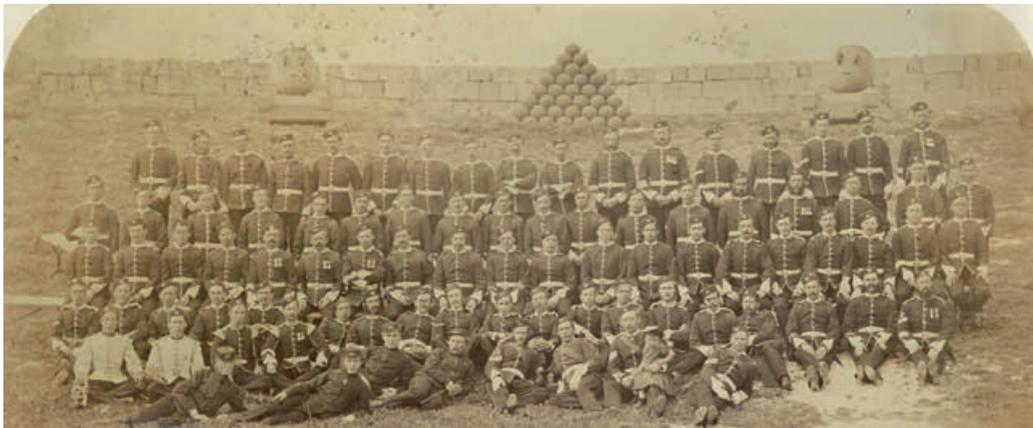
The column returned to Freetown having suffered 20 casualties, all wounded, and the men embarked for home about *Rifleman*. In respect of this work, Sir Francis de Winton was created C.B., and Browne was awarded a well-deserved D.S.O.

Back to tackle Chief Carimoo

In 1892, Browne was once again called into action after Baron Henry de Worms, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, faced an interrogation in the House of Commons over the great loss of life and destruction to property on the British side of the Scarcies, by the ‘robber Chief Carimoo’. The previous May, Major Moore, Inspector General of the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, had been sent up into the Limbah country with a detachment of police endeavouring to effect an arrangement with Carimoo. The peaceful mission went disastrously wrong - one policeman was killed and two were wounded. Moore retreated and the wet season arrived to halt proceedings, but in the Commons it was strongly felt that steps should be taken to punish the offenders, especially the ‘troublesome’ Chief. Browne and Moore prepared a scheme of operations to put this into effect, but Carimoo, anticipating a backlash, stockaded and fortified his home town of Tambi and waited. A contemporary newspaper takes up the story:

‘It is reported that Major Moore attacked his town on Monday, the 14th. The fight lasted from 11 a.m. until half-past 2 p.m. Captain Robinson, R.A., who had volunteered to accompany the expedition, was shot dead, and also one Private; all the other officers in charge of the expedition were wounded, some seriously, also Privates. Captain Jones is the only officer who came out of the fight without a scratch. This reverse was to be expected. It is impossible for a force of 150 men, only partially trained, to fight over 1,000 men on their home ground.’

The attack of 14 March 1892 was a harsh lesson that facing overwhelming odds, and despite the experience of Browne, the limited manpower of the frontier police force could not chastise Carimoo. What was needed was the West India Regiment who had remained at Freetown:



'It is a well-known fact that the natives do not fear the police, but have a wholesome respect for the red coats.'

A second expedition consisting of 18 officers and 550 red coats, together with a body of the Frontier Police, proved more fruitful a short time later - after some sharp fighting, Carimoo's forces were routed and their leader forced to take refuge at Coffew within the French sphere of influence.

Browne returned to Teignmouth, England to recover from his wounds and then served in the Straits Settlements from 2 May 1889-17 November 1890. On 19 September 1896, he was appointed Military Attaché at Peking and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. Despite residing at the Legation in Peking, he had been lucky to escape the City and thus was not present during the Defence of Legations in 1900.

In his role at Peking, Browne witnessed the increasing efforts of China, Japan, Russia and Germany to increase their military and political influence in the Far East, and advised the British Government accordingly. In 1900, he discounted the idea of a Russo-Japanese War, but warned that:

'An unforeseen circumstance might at any moment precipitate affairs.' (*The China Question: Great Power, Rivalry and British Isolation, 1894-1905*, refers.)

The Boxer crisis had the potential to escalate into a regional war, but in this case, Browne had got it wrong; the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 displayed the dangers of rival imperial ambitions.

Returning to Britain in 1903, Browne was appointed Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters and gave a lecture on Manchuria to the Aldershot Military Society. Created C.B. in 1905, he was promoted to Major-General the following year. At around this time, Browne began to argue that Britain should act more graciously towards the Chinese, especially regarding the possible return of Wei Hai Wei. In a letter penned to the Australian journalist and *The Times Peking* correspondent, George Ernest 'Chinese' Morrison, he was keen to direct Chinese favour away from German influence and towards Britain instead:

'I think as retaliation for the last German coup we ought to raise the question generally of Europeans giving up fleeced territory of China proper. I expect the French would agree, and then if Kaiser Bill proved recalcitrant we and the French would go and leave a rankling sore between China and Germany, which might eventually lead to war, if Chinese military reforms grow apace.'

His thinking was not without merit. Wei Hai Wei needed significant financial investment in the docks and fortifications, and locking up vast numbers of men for its defence would have little or no material effect on operations in India and the Near East. Equally, Browne was also keen to stress the Kaiser's army:

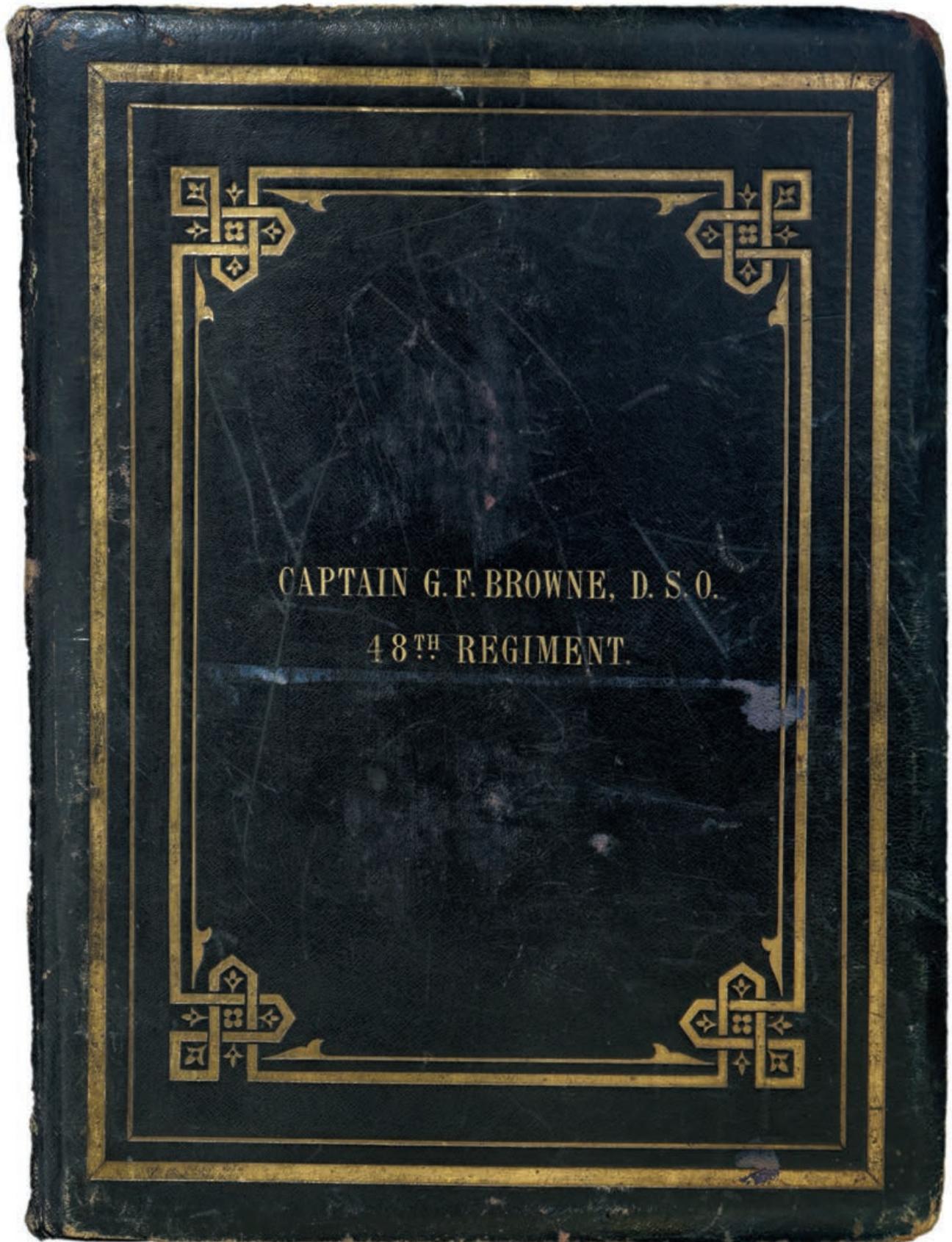
'The German army is the most formidable military machine the world has ever seen. In a few days millions of armed and trained men can quietly take their places in the ranks and can be moved with unerring certainty on a neighbouring state like a living irresistible machine.'

His fears regarding the speed of potential enemy mobilisation are perhaps best indicated in a report from the *Singleton Argus* of New South Wales, where he laid bare the £75,000,000 cost of the Siberian railway:

'Colonel Browne says the railway will be invaluable to Russia for military purposes, though trains with troops would take twenty days on the journey from Europe.'

On 20 May 1910 he assisted with the Internment of King Edward VII at the Royal Chapel of St. George, Windsor, and took responsibility for the Chinese Royal Guests and Representatives, including His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai-Tao, Special Ambassador representing His Majesty The Emperor of China. In the twilight of his career, Browne was appointed Colonel Commanding, Northamptonshire Regiment on 12 December 1910. Retired on 15 February 1913, he assisted with the general management of the Kent County Regiments during the Great War and died on 7 August 1935 at Malwa, Mayfield Road, Inverness.

To be sold with an outstanding archive housed in a leather album with gilt-tooled inscription to front cover, 'Captain G. F. Browne, D.S.O. 48th. Regiment.' Approximately 420mm x 320mm, containing the following:



(i)

Original Certificate from the Royal Military College, stating 'Gentlemen Cadet George F. Browne as having been found duly qualified to hold a Commission in Her Majesty's Service' based upon examination held between 3-9 June 1870; Commission Certificate appointing Browne Ensign to the Infantry, dated 29 June 1870; Certificates for appointment to Lieutenant and Captain.

(ii)

First Class Certificate of Musketry, Hythe, 3 December 1873; Army Signalling Certificate No. 48, to Lieut. G. F. Browne, 12 February 1878.

(iii)

Reports upon the Examination of Lieut. G. F. Browne, 48th Regiment, for High Proficiency in Hindustani, 2 September 1878 & 2 December 1878; Army Form B. 194 noting service career 1870-1890, and ability in French and Turkish - 'Passed' 2 November 1886.

(iv)

Forwarding letter for the China Medal, dated 11 September 1902; Forwarding letter for Coronation Medal from Buckingham Palace, dated 8 October 1902; 1911 Coronation Certificate to Major-General G.F. Browne, C.B., D.S.O.

(v)

A letter from the Chinese Legation, Portland Place, W.1., thanking Browne for his services and courtesy associated with assisting H.I.H. Prince Tsai-Tao during the funeral of King Edward VII; a signed portrait photograph of the Prince, taken at Peking.

(vi)

Invitations for the Ceremony of Re-Inauguration in the Chapel of King Henry VII, Westminster Abbey, 22 July 1913, to Major-General G. F. Browne and Mrs G. F. Browne (2).



(vii)

An extensive archive of contemporary newspaper cuttings relating to his Expeditions to Africa and subsequent career, affixed within album, together with sketches and watercolours produced by Browne showing considerable artistic flair. These depict various people and places associated with his career, notably African tribesmen and the landscapes of the Middle East and Far East; an interesting newspaper report and photograph regarding the collision of the *Empress of Japan* with a barque in 1900 - Browne is listed as saloon passenger aboard ship.

(viii)

Two letters written by Browne, accepting the role of Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General in the Dublin District, and the role of Military Attaché to Peking; further letters from the War Office offering various appointments to Browne, including the position of Military Secretary for Education, dated 20 March 1903.

(ix)

Further letters handwritten to Browne by a host of important political and military leaders, including Field Marshal French and General Sir Redvers Buller; formal photographs at dinner in various stages of his career; copied photographs of the family home at Inverness and Browne with his granddaughter.

(x)

Certificate appointing Browne Major in the 4th Battalion, Kent Volunteer Regiment, dated 11 September 1916; letter of thanks from Kent County Constabulary expressing regret as to his leaving service on the Isle of Thanet, dated 31 October 1916.



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'Dr. Moffat reported that he had noticed a certain amount of unrest amongst the people along the roads, and that he had seen parties of Unyoro moving along the hills. An old man of sinister appearance, clothed in a bizarre costume of skins and feathers, with a leather bag full of old teeth and bones, and a horn decorated with rude ornamentation, had been seen prowling about near the fort, and had been recognised as a wizard. A slaughtered bullock and a goat, as well as other articles of witchcraft, had been seen on the road; doubtless these things portended to something, but I did not then take much heed ...'

Major A. B. Thurston lived to regret his hesitation, for his fort was subsequently attacked by a large force of native warriors. So did Dr. Moffat, who had to attend to the resultant casualties; *African Incidents*, by the Major, refers.

An important Uganda 1897-98 operations C.M.G. group of three awarded to Dr. R. U. Moffat, Principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate

A genuine trail-blazer in the 'Scramble for Africa', he first came to prominence in Sir Gerald Portal's expedition to Uganda in 1893, his boss reporting on his valuable services after the action at Rubaga: 'Dr. Moffat was occupied till after dark dressing wounds and performing operations of the most serious kind'

Moffat - who was suffering from 'jigger sores and fever' - continued to lend valuable service in the following year, on one occasion putting up 'a good fight' when his caravan was attacked by a large number of the enemy: they were driven off with considerable loss

Above all - in respect of Empire - he took the surrender of Chief Kavalli at Unjare in April 1894, thereby denying the Belgians an opportunity to expand their interests in the region: said Chief agreed to never cede any of his territory to any other Power, 'except through and with the consent of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen'

Moffat may have been the Protectorate's Principal Medical Officer at the time of the 1897-98 troubles, but he nevertheless took to the field with Captain Scott's column and 'rendered that Officer valuable assistance in disarming the Soudanese troops'

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.), Companion's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, complete with swivel-suspension and riband buckle; Central Africa 1891-98, no clasp (R. U. Moffat, M.D.), re-fixed suspension ring and claw, contemporary re-engraved naming in large capitals; East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (Dr. R. U. Moffat, C.M.G.), *good very fine or better* (3)

£1,800-2,200

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 10 January 1899:

'For services during the recent Uganda mutiny.'

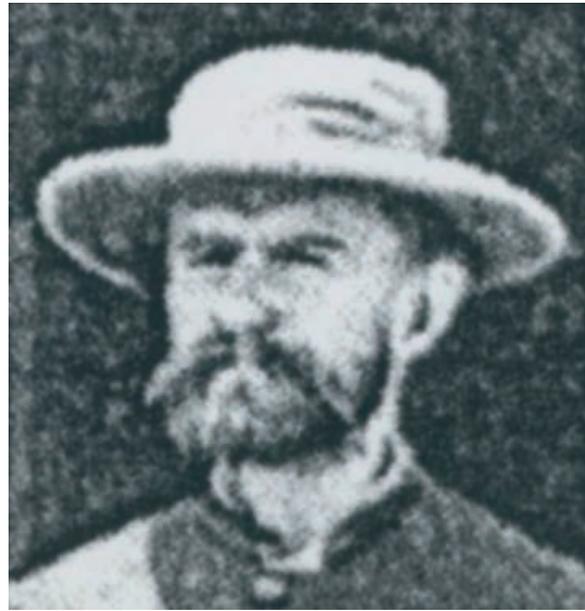
Robert Unwin Moffat was born at Kuruman in South Africa in 1866, the third son of the Rev. John Smith Moffat, C.M.G., himself a celebrated missionary who witnessed much of the early settlement of Matabeleland. Young Robert was educated at St. Andrews College, Grahamstown and at Edinburgh University, where he qualified as a Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1890.

Scramble for Africa

In the following year he entered the British East Africa Company's service and quickly found active employment when he accompanied Sir Gerald Portal's expedition to Uganda in 1893.

Moffat is frequently mentioned in memoirs of the period, not least *Soldiering and Surveying in British East Africa 1891-94*, by Major J. R. L. MacDonald, R.E., and in Major Herbert Austin's *With MacDonald in Uganda, a Narrative Account of the Uganda Mutiny and MacDonald Expedition in the Uganda Protectorate and the Territories to the North*. As one of a handful of Doctors then in the Company's service, he also receives equally frequent mention in official correspondence and despatches of the period. And it quickly emerges from these sources that his brief extended beyond that of a man of medicine, leading, as he did, Company forces into action, and taking the surrender of an African Chief.

Having assisted Colonel Frances Rhodes with his report on the route between Mombasa and Uganda in early 1893, the Colonel reported that 'Dr. Moffat is present in Kampala and has a good deal of experience with the Kibwesi Industrial Mission. He is most anxious to see one started in Uganda. I should suggest a start being made as soon as possible, even if only a small one.'



For his own part, in April 1893, Moffat submitted a paper entitled *Health Report of the Uganda Commission Caravan*, in which he reveals some fascinating statistics, the whole gleaned from his extensive campaigning. He also felt bound to report that ‘Personally I had several attacks of fever, which at Kikuyu was complicated by haematuria, lasting five days. This I attributed to congestion of the kidneys, due to a chill.’

But at this juncture the Selim Bey troubles intervened, Moffat quickly being attached to Sir Gerald Portal’s force at Kampala. By June, he was busy treating the first casualties, from the fight at Rubaga, his senior favourably reporting on the ‘unwearying care’ of Dr. Moffat, who ‘was occupied till after dark dressing wounds and performing operations on the more serious cases.’ Later that month he accompanied Portal on his march to Port Alice.

Then in November, with the outbreak of the Unyoro Rebellion, and as part of Colonel H. E. Colvile’s force, he crossed the swollen waters of the Kafu River, in pursuit of the rebel leader Kabarega, having charge of ‘two loads of medicines and surgical appliances, and four loads of medical comforts, and a proportion of stretchers.’ By the end of the month, both Colvile and Moffat were suffering from ‘jigger sores’ and fever. In his memoir *The Land of the Nile Springs*, Colvile also mentions the effects of the numerous camp fires:

‘By eight in the evening we couldn’t even see our neighbours’ fires only a few yards off and it was not until nine or ten in the morning that the sun began to show himself, poached-egg like through the vale of smoke. One curious and unpleasant effect of this was an epidemic of severe catarrh. Moffat said it was only irritation of the mucous membrane but we certainly sneezed and coughed ...’

Both eventually recovered and, in the new year, they journeyed to Kibiro to assess the potential of setting up a station there. One of Moffat’s patients at this time included a smallpox case, and in the following month he was left in charge of Kitanwa, ‘with about ninety sick and four sections of Swahilis’, while his new C.O., MacDonald of the Royal Engineers, set off on patrol work. Fortunately, Major E. R. Owen of the Lancashire Fusiliers and a boat party arrived with reinforcements a few days later, the former detailing Moffat to accompany him on an armed patrol to Hoima. Although somewhat difficult to ascertain from contemporary accounts, it was about this time that Moffat was involved in a hot little engagement with the enemy. Major A. B. Thruston’s *African Incidents* takes up the story:

‘Shortly afterwards, Dr. Moffat, while returning from the Kafu River with the caravan, bringing cloth from Uganda for payment of the troops, was attacked by a large number of the enemy. After a good fight, in which some of his men were wounded, he drove them off with considerable loss. This party had been detached from a force that was mobilised on a steep little mountain, situated a few miles off the Uganda road, called Masaja Makuro. This mountain is a natural stronghold; it has always been a refuge for the Unyoro during the Waganda invasions, and until I afterwards captured it our caravans continued to suffer a considerable amount of interference.’

In March 1894, Colonel Colvile submitted his final despatch for the Unyoro Expedition, citing in detail the achievements of his multi-talented Medical Officer:

‘Dr. Moffat served as Surgeon to the force, and I cannot speak too highly of the skilful and self-sacrificing manner in which he, single-handed, performed his arduous duties. Himself too ill to walk at the commencement of the campaign, he never for a moment relaxed his attention to the daily increasing roll of sick. He was always up the first in the morning to attend the sick; while marching with the rear guard he was, with the exception of Mr. Purkiss, always last into camp; yet he was ever as ready to travel any distance to attend to a patient as when required to perform the duties of a regimental officer, in addition to those of his profession.’

The Expansion of Empire

But Moffat’s present African adventures were not yet over, for on 18 April 1894, at Unjare, he signed a formal treaty with the Chief Kavalli:

‘Treaty made at Injare, on the Albert Lake, in Kavalli’s country, this 18th day of April, in the year 1894, between Robert Unwin Moffat, M.B., C.M., for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, & c., her heirs and successors, on the one part, and the Undersigned, Chief Kavalli, for his heirs and successors, on the other part.

I, the undersigned, Chief Kavalli, do, in the presence of the Headmen and people assembled at this place, hereby promise:

1. That there shall be peace between the subjects of the Queen of England and Kavalli’s subjects.

2. That British subjects shall have free access to all parts of the country under jurisdiction of Kavalli, and shall have the right to build houses and possess property according to the laws in force in this country; that they shall have full liberty to carry on such trade or manufacture as may be approved by Her Majesty; and should any difference arise between the aforesaid British subjects and the subjects of the said Kavalli as to the duties or customs to be paid to Kavalli, the said Chief, or the Headmen of the towns in Kavalli's country, by such British subjects, or as to any other matter, that the dispute shall be referred to a duly authorized Representative of Her Majesty, whose decision in the matter shall be binding and final; and that Kavalli will not extend the rights thus guaranteed to British subjects to any other persons without the knowledge and consent of such Representative.

3. That Kavalli, the said Chief, will at no time whatever cede any of his territory to any other Power, or enter into any Agreement, Treaty, or Arrangement with any foreign Government except through and with consent of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of England, & c.

Done at Injare, this 18th day of April 1894.

Signed in the presence of:

R. U. Moffat

Kavalli, Chief, his x mark'

In his memoir *African Incidents*, Major A. B. Thruston explains how Moffat came to represent the Queen:

'Kavalli was an important personage, and it was desirable that he should perform this little comedy [sign a treaty] with us before he should do so with the Belgians, and as I was unselfish enough not to wish to deprive Moffat of the delights of a boating trip, I deputed him to go in my stead to the south end of the lake, where Kavalli has his village to which, if sent for, he would come to meet him. Moffat's experiences were much the same as mine; he, too, had his daily storms and drenchings, and had been nearly upset by the hippopotami. Until one is used to them, there is a good deal trying to the nerves in these voyages ...'

More alarmingly, some months after the treaty had been signed, and Thruston had returned from another boat trip:

'Moffat reported that he had noticed a certain amount of unrest amongst the people along the roads, and that he had seen parties of Unyoro moving along the hills. An old man of sinister appearance, clothed in a bizarre costume of skins and feathers, with a leather bag full of old teeth and bones, and a horn decorated with rude ornamentation, had been seen prowling about near the fort, and had been recognised as a wizard. A slaughtered bullock and a goat, as well as other articles of witchcraft, had been seen on the road; doubtless these things portended to something, but I did not then take much heed ...'

Inevitably, perhaps, Moffat's report had indeed been significant, and Thruston lived to rue the day he took no action. On the morning of 27 August 1894, a large body of enemy tribesmen assembled to attack the fort, and leaving Moffat there in charge of the sick, with a half-company of Zanzibaris for company, Thruston departed to do battle with his remaining men. As it transpired, he had a very hard two-hour fight, his ammunition being reduced to worryingly low levels.

Shortly after this close-fought engagement, Moffat, 'who had been nearly five years in Africa, and who suffered from almost continued fever', was compelled to take leave, much to the regret of his European companions, Thruston and Forster.

By the outbreak of the 1897-98 troubles in Uganda, Moffat was the Protectorate's Principal Medical Officer, but he nevertheless took to the field with Captain Scott's column and 'rendered that Officer valuable assistance in disarming the Soudanese troops'. The official papers reporting on the campaign, which were submitted to the Houses of Parliament in January 1899, also made the following general observations regarding Moffat and his medical team:

'The medical arrangements were very satisfactory, though various cases combined to throw a very heavy share of work on the Medical Officers. These were Dr. Moffat, Principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate ... The extremely small percentage of deaths amongst the wounded [some 550 all told] shows how thoroughly satisfactory the medical arrangements were, and especial praise is due to the Medical Officers for their excellent work ...'

Moffat was awarded the C.M.G., retired in 1906 and was appointed a Doctor of Medicine in the following year. He died in England in November 1947, leaving his papers and correspondence to the library of Makerere University in Kampala.

x541 **The C.I.E. worn by L. P. Walsh, Indian Civil Service, a well-travelled ‘builder of Empire’**

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion’s neck Badge, gold and enamel, adapted from the breast Badge, the reverse inscribed ‘Langton Prendergast Walsh. Bo. Pol. Service’, *good very fine*, with neck riband as worn and in *Garrard* case of issue

£600-800

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1890.



Langton Prendergast Walsh was born in February 1856 at Baroda, Gujarat, India, the son of Colonel T. Prendergast. Entering the Marine Postal Service in 1873, he transferred to the Bombay Political Service in 1879, before seeing active service in the Egypt and Sudan campaign whilst attached to the Indian Staff (Medal & clasp; Khedive’s Star). Soonafter, Walsh found himself posted to Somaliland, in Consular charge of Berbera and Zeila, in which position he raised the Somali Coast Protectorate Police. Engaged in the operations of 1886, he was also on the Esa Expedition of 1890 and was present at Hussein Zareeba. Having been awarded the C.I.E. whilst Assistant Resident at Zeila, he was afterward Political Agent at Sawant Wadi. Retired in 1903, he soon put pen to paper and for many years contributed to the Indian and international press, publishing *Under the Flag and Somali Coast Stories*. A big-game hunter and member of the Conservative and Carlton Clubs, he died at home, Plas Idwal, Gunnersbury, W5, on 17 March 1927.

x541A **A fine Boer War D.S.O., Great War O.B.E. group of five awarded to Major J. C. Burnett, Royal Artillery**

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt (hallmarks for London 1919); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps (Major J. C. Burnett, D.S.O., R.E.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt: J. C. Burnett R.G.A.); British War Medal (Major J. C. Burnett.), *centres a little depressed to first, otherwise very fine and better* (5)

£1,800-2,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

John Chaplyn Burnett was born at Alton, Hampshire in December 1863 and educated at Epsom College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1884, he was serving as a Captain at the outbreak of the Boer War. Serving initially in the Pom-Pom section, he would later be posted as a Staff Officer at the Dynamite Factory at Middlefontein. Having seen action in the Transvaal, May-June 1900, and east of Pretoria, July-November 1900. He finished the war on the Zululand frontier. The *Grantham Journal* in an obituary notice gives further detail on one engagement of particular note:

'At Witport, in 1900, he was in command of the Eastern Hills, with Major Munn in command of the Western. The Boers started shelling early morning and a message had to be dispatched calling for help, which was not sent until dusk. Captain Burnett kept off the Boers all day, although the position on the Eastern Hills was constantly assailed. With a Vickers Maxim the foe was kept at bay, and when the gun could no longer fire, the locks were removed to a place of safety. The gun and carriage bore the marks of 14 bullets at the conclusion of the action.'

Besides the award of his D.S.O., which was presented by the King at Buckingham Palace on 18 December 1902, Burnett was advanced Major, 1 October 1902 and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 10 September 1901, refers).

Having retired in 1909, he was residing in Khartoum, Sudan at the outbreak of the Great War and was re-engaged, '...where he undertook the training of the Camel Corps.'

Invalided home later that year, he served in the Ministry of Munitions as Safety Service Officer based at Leeds. In this position he '...was awarded the O.B.E., it was whilst engaged on this work that on one occasion he missed death through explosion by a few seconds.' (Sole entitlement to the B.W.M. confirmed)

Retired for a second time, Burnett relocated to Barkston, Lincolnshire and became a published mathematician - indeed 13 Volumes of his work are in the library of University College, London (*MS ADD 108*, refers). Appointed to the Command of the Barkston Home Guard at the outbreak of the Second World War, he died in the summer of 1943; sold with copied research.

x542 **An R.V.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant-Major J. K. Williams, King's Royal Rifle Corps, later Messenger to the Usher of the Black Rod, House of Lords and Resident Superintendent, House of Lords**

Coronation 1902, bronze; Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., silver; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (3456. Cr. Sergt. J. K. Williams, K. Rl. Rif: C.), *very fine* (3)

£200-300

R.V.M. (Silver) awarded 21 December 1903: Resident Superintendent, House of Lords.

John Kemp Williams was born at Poplar, London in 1851. Having served with the Rifle Brigade from 30 October 1869 - 14 March 1886, including service in Afghanistan, Williams later transferred to the 9th Volunteer Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He was appointed Messenger for the Usher of the Black Rod on 14 November 1893, and Resident Superintendent on 24 July 1896. He held the latter appointment until his death on 21 October 1910. He was entitled to an Afghan Medal 1878-80, single clasp 'Ali Musjid'.

Sold by the Estate of a Direct Descendant

543

An impressive C.B., Egypt Operations D.S.O. group of thirteen awarded to Brigadier-General G. R. Cassels, Indian Army, who served in the Sudan and endured a brace of wounds on the North West Frontier of India, one of which was notably covered at length by Winston S. Churchill in *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*

Returning to the field during the Great War as Commandant of 1/123rd Outram's Rifles, he rose to the command of the 31st Infantry Brigade in Egypt and 20th Infantry Brigade in India.

The Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with its *Garrard* case of issue; Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (Lieut. G. R. Cassels, 35: Sikh B. Inft.); India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1901-2, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (Lieut. C. [sic] R. Cassels. 35 Sikhs.), clasps in this order as worn; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (Lieut. G. R. Cassels. 35th. Bl. Infy.); 1914-15 Star (Lt-Col. G. R. Cassels. I.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. G. R. Cassels.); **France**, Croix de Guerre, with Palme upon riband, dated '1914-1918'; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the breast Medals mounted court-style as worn by *Ranken & Co. Ltd, India* with the exception of the Jubilee and Coronation Medals, *D.S.O. with pin adapted for mounting, obverse centre depressed, otherwise good very fine* (13)

£2,500-3,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1925 (Commander, 20th Indian Infantry Brigade).

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919 (Egypt - 1/123rd Outram's Rifles).

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 8 March 1920.

Order of the Nile *London Gazette* 9 November 1918.

Order of the Crown, permission to wear granted 12 January 1923:

'In connection with the visit of Prince Carol of Romania to Egypt in 1920.'

Gilbert Robert Cassels was born in 1870 and educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment in 1889, he was transferred to the Indian Army in 1892, joining the 35th Sikhs. It was with the Sikhs that he served with distinction during the Dongola Expedition, before moving to India. It was on the North West Frontier that Cassels was severely wounded on 16 September 1897 in the Mahmud Valley. Winston S. Churchill in Chapter 11 of *The Story of the Malakand Field Force: An Episode of Frontier War* provides details of the action:

'From far up the hillsides men came running swiftly down, dropping from ledge to ledge, and dodging from rock to rock. The firing increased on every hand. Half a company was left to cover the withdrawal. The Sikhs made excellent practice on the advancing enemy, who approached by twos and threes, making little rushes from one patch of cover to another. At length a considerable number had accumulated behind some rocks about a hundred yards away. The firing now became heavy and the half-company, finding its flank threatened, fell back to the next position.

A digression is necessary to explain the peculiar configuration of the ground.

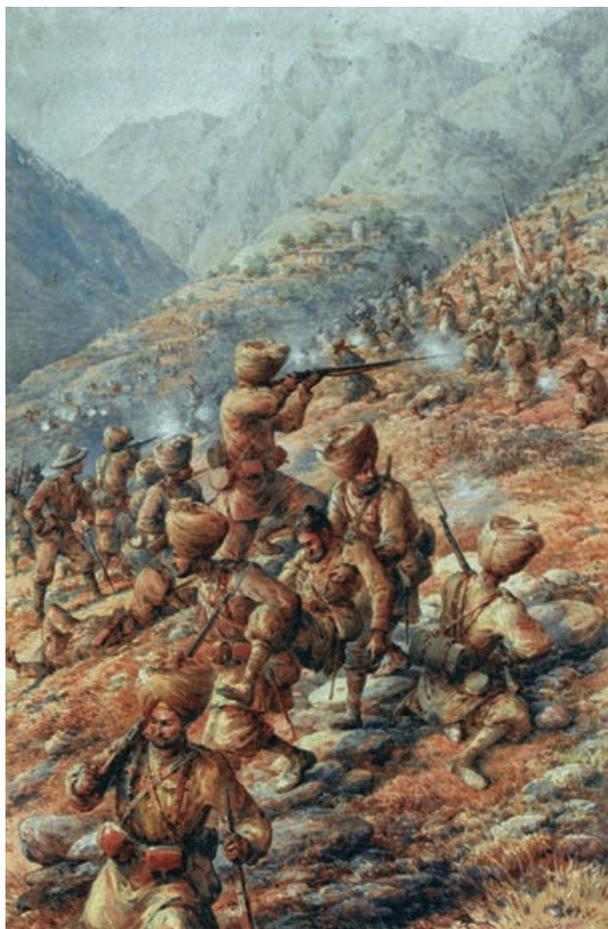
The spur, at the top of which the village stands, consists of three rocky knolls, each one higher than the other, as the main hill is approached. These are connected by open necks of ground, which are commanded by fire from both flanks. In section the ground resembles a switchback railway.

The first of these knolls was evacuated without loss, and the open space to the next quickly traversed. I think a couple of men fell here, and were safely carried away. The second knoll was commanded by the first, on to which the enemy climbed, and from which they began firing. Again the companies retired. Lieutenant Cassels remained behind with about eight men, to hold the knoll until the rest had crossed the open space. As soon as they were clear they shouted to him to retire. He gave the order.

Till this time the skirmishing of the morning might have afforded pleasure to the neuropath, experience to the soldier, 'copy' to the journalist. Now suddenly black tragedy burst upon the scene, and all excitement died out amid a multitude of vivid trifles. As Lieutenant Cassels rose to leave the knoll, he turned sharply and fell on the ground.



(Part lot)



Two Sepoys immediately caught hold of him. One fell shot through the leg. A soldier who had continued firing sprang into the air, and, falling, began to bleed with strange and terrible rapidity from his mouth and chest. Another turned on his back kicking and twisting. A fourth lay quite still. Thus in the time it takes to write, half the little party were killed or wounded. The enemy had worked round both flanks and had also the command. Their fire was accurate, two officers, the Subadar Major, by name Mangol Singh, and three or four Sepoys ran forward from the second knoll, to help in carrying the wounded off. Before they reached the spot, two more men were hit. The Subadar Major seized Lieutenant Cassels, who was covered with blood and unable to stand, but anxious to remain in the firing line. The others caught hold of the injured and began dragging them roughly over the sharp rocks in spite of their screams and groans. Before we had gone thirty yards from the knoll, the enemy rushed on to it, and began firing. Lieutenant Hughes, the Adjutant of the regiment, and one of the most popular officers on the frontier, was killed. The bullets passed in the air with a curious sucking noise, like that produced by drawing the air between the lips. Several men also fell. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw ordered two Sepoys to carry the officer's body away. This they began to do. Suddenly a scattered crowd of tribesmen rushed over the crest of the hill and charged sword in hand, hurling great stones. It became impossible to remain an impassive spectator. Several of the wounded were dropped.

The Subadar Major stuck to Lieutenant Cassels, and it is to him the Lieutenant owes his life.'

Recovered from his wound, Cassels was wounded for a second occasion in Waziristan in 1901, latterly serving on the Staff in the operations against the Darwesh Khel-Waziris. Entered to the Staff College, Quetta, he was posted General Staff Officer 2nd Class and promoted 1st Class in 1914. At the outbreak of the Great War he was serving with the Secunderabad Division in Mesopotamia, joining 1/123rd Outram's Rifles, whom he served with in Egypt and Palestine. By the Armistice, he was Commandant of the Regiment and had a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazette* 14 June 1918 & 22 January 1919, refer.) together with a well-deserved D.S.O. to add to his laurels. Appointed Brigadier-General in command of the 31st Infantry Brigade in Egypt in 1920, his final posting was as Colonel Commandant, 20th Indian Infantry Brigade, 1920-25. Cassels retired in 1927 and died at home in Bungay, Suffolk on 13 October 1951.

Sold together with a quantity of original material comprising:



- (i) Elizabeth College, Guernsey gold prize medal, 50mm, the reverse engraved 'Gilbertus R. Cassels. XV. Annos Natus.'
- (ii) A fine portrait of the recipient wearing his Medals.
- (iii) The bestowal document for the C.B..
- (iv) The bestowal document for the D.S.O..
- (v) The Mention in Despatch Certificates (2).
- (vi) The bestowal document for the Order of the Nile, in named envelope.
- (vii) The bestowal document and letter of Permission to Wear for the Order of the Crown.
- (ix) A quantity of riband bars, rank insignia, a fraternal neck Badge, a Primrose League Medal and Masonic Badge.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 1021.

544

A fine 1916 D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Colonel W. F. S. Casson, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army, who earned no less than four 'mentions' during a distinguished career



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R.; 1914 Star (Capt. W. F. S. Casson, D.S.O., 27/Cavy.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Maj. W. F. S. Casson.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Bt. Lt. Col. W. F. S. Casson, 27 Cavy); Defence Medal 1939-45; Delhi Durbar 1911, *third with officially re-impressed naming, note surname spelling and clasp reverses removed to facilitate mounting to fifth, very fine* (7)

£1,400-1,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

Wilfred Francis Seymour Casson was born on 4 October 1877 at Ripon, Yorkshire, the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Casson of Conford, Liphook, Hampshire. He was educated at St. Edmund's College, Ware, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and Staff College, Camberley. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on the Indian Army Unattached in 1897, he would serve as Aide-de-Camp to L.G.C. Madras Command and General Officer Commanding Poona Division, 1901-04. Promoted Adjutant, 2nd Madras Lancers, he became Brigade Major of the Jubbulpur Brigade in 1908 and Station Staff Officer at Jhansi from 1908 to 1912. Serving in France from 5 August 1914, Casson was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General from 3 January-5 March 1915, before being promoted Major with the Meerut Division and awarded the D.S.O.

Transferred to Mesopotamia from November 1915-31 May 1916, Casson served with the Lahore Division, before again being moved, this time to the Northern Army, India, as General Staff Officer 2nd Class, being promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. Casson ended the war as General Staff Officer 1st Class, 16th Division, having been awarded the D.S.O. and with a trio of 'mentions' to his name (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916 (Garhwal Brigade), 17 February 1916 and 18 May 1918, refer). It was during this period Casson was appointed Master of the Lahore Hunt, 197-20.

His final active service was on the North West Frontier, during which he added a final mention (*London Gazette* 3 August 1920, refers), before being appointed A.A. & Q.M.G., Poona District, India, 1923-26. Retired to the Reserve at home in Liphook in 1926, he spent his time playing polo, shooting and hunting and served in the Home Guard during the Second World War; sold with extensive copied research.

545 An immediate 1918 D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. McNeile, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse)



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with top riband bar, *with pin removed for mounting purposes*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Capt. D. H. McNeile, 19th Lancers); 1914 Star (Maj. D. H. McNeile, 19/Lncrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, *erased*; Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, *the I.G.S. with light edge knocks, otherwise good very fine* (6)

£1,500-1,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 4 October 1919 (Egypt):

‘On the 19th/20th September 1918, he, with his regiment, covered a distance of some 90 miles from Selmeh to Jisr Mujamia, within 48 hours, during which he seized and prepared for the demolition of the bridge at Jisr Mujamia by daylight. This performance included two consecutive all-night marches over difficult country, and during the whole period there was practically no rest for man or horse. He did fine work.’

Donald Hugh McNeile was commissioned into the Indian Army on 10 July 1901 and was promoted Captain on 17 February 1906, seeing active service on the North West Frontier during 1908 (Medal & clasp). Advanced Major and Squadron Commander on 13 February 1909 and afterwards present for the 1911 Durbar (Medal), he would serve in France from 12 November 1914, with his unusual 1914 Star being authorised and issued by the India Office.

It would be for his service in Egypt and Palestine that McNeile would gain his laurels, gaining a brace of ‘mentions’ (*London Gazette*, 13 November 1916 & 20 October 1918 refers). The regimental history provides further detail on the actions which would earn an immediate D.S.O.:

‘It had been a fatiguing march, about a hundred miles in forty-eight hours, and the second night in succession that the regiment had been on the move. The men were dog tired. Some fell asleep as they rode until they fell off; then slept where they lay until prodded up and put on to their saddles. For a great part of the distance they had to dismount and lead their horses up and down the rocky hillsides.

It was a march of which the regiment may justly be proud. General Sir George Barrow, commanding at that time the 4th Cavalry Division, writes:

“It was a remarkable performance, especially when one considers that the regiment had only just come out of the deadly climate of the Jordan Valley in summer, and a series of night marches, and that in this last effort they were four consecutive nights on the move.”



‘Colonel McNeile well deserved the immediate award of the Distinguished Service Order with which he was invested at Damascus.’

Commandant of the regiment from February 1917-February 1920, he latterly took retirement and lived on Brompton Square, London; sold with copied research and portrait photograph.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 546 A Great War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Major-General H. H. Blake, Royal Army Medical Corps, who having served on the Western Front went on to work closely with Dr Ludwig Guttmann at Stoke Mandeville Hospital. While their surgeries revolutionised the treatment of spinal injuries and ultimately led to the foundation of the Paralympic Games



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, on post-1937 riband; 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. H. Blake. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. H. Blake); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Lt. Col. H. H. Blake. R.A.M.C.); Delhi Durbar 1911; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *toned, good very fine* (7)

£400-500

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Harold Henry Blake was born at Great Yarmouth in August 1883, from a family of practicing Doctors. Educated at Framlingham, Blake initially served with the Northumberland Fusiliers before qualifying in Medicine at Durham in 1907, being commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 4 February 1908 and serving as the House Surgeon at the Brompton Cancer Hospital. Advanced Captain, 4 August 1911, he served in France from December 1914, was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, 13 June 1918 before being awarded the O.B.E. and twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 30 December 1918 & 10 July 1919, refer) by war's end.

Blake practised across the globe in the subsequent years, in India, China and Hong Kong amongst others. With the onset of the Second World War, he was appointed Acting Major-General and Deputy Director of Medical Services, Western Command in 1939-40 and Assistant Director of Medical Services, Aldershot, 1941-43. His final posting was as Superintendent of the Stoke Mandeville Hospital from 1943-46. During this tenure, he came into close contact with the famous Dr Ludwig Guttmann and it was during this period that Guttmann and Blake revolutionised the treatment of spinal injuries. It was at Stoke Mandeville that the very first 'paraplegic games' were held in 1948, running alongside the London 1948 Summer Olympic Games.

Blake himself was portrayed in the BBC's 2012 production *The Best of Men*, which serialised the work at the hospital. The Major-General was later employed by Seaford District Council and died in 1960; sold with a white metal King Edward VIII coronation medal and copied research.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 1022A.

547

A Great War O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. T. Miller, who initially served with the 14th Hussars and Royal Kent Regiment, before Commanding the 14th/20th Hussars from 1933-37, and the 2nd Royal Gloucestershire Hussars - Royal Armoured Corps (T.A.) during the Second World War

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast Badge, silver-gilt (Hallmarks for London 1919); 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. A. T. Miller. 14/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. J. A. T. Miller.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935 (Lieut. Colonel J.A.T. Miller O.B.E. 14th/20th Hrs.), the last privately engraved, *lightly polished and contact marks, nearly very fine* (7)

£380-420

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.



John Alfred Tennant Miller was born on 13 November 1887 in the Barton Regis District of Gloucestershire. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 14 December 1907, he served in Mesopotamia with the 14th King's Hussars from 13 November 1915.

The 6th Indian Division had been in Mesopotamia for several months, and under the command of General Charles Townsend had captured Kut from the Turks in Sep 1915. The Commander-in-Chief, General Sir John Nixon was keen for Townsend to advance on Baghdad but for this he needed reinforcements, and the 14th were part of that reinforcement. They reached Kut in late November, a few days after Townsend had been defeated at Ctesiphon. They were ordered forward with 2 companies of the West Kents and met the retreating British at Aziziyeh on 28 November. As the only British regular cavalry regiment in the 6th Cavalry Brigade which consisted of the 7th Haryana Lancers, 16th Bengal Lancers, 33rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and 'S' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the 14th were made especially welcome.

Contact at El Kutunie

On the evening of 28 November 1915 the gun-boat *Shaitan* ran aground 8 miles upriver from Aziziyeh. The guns and ammunition had to be taken off to lighten her but the crew were attacked by Turks and Arabs. On receiving their message for help Townsend sent the cavalry. The enemy lay dispersed around the village of El Kutunie, many Arabs being spotted among the trees north of the village. The 7th Lancers swung south along the river bank and 'A' Squadron was ordered by Major Hewitt to attack the Arabs on the north side. As they set off, led by Lieut. J. A. T. Miller, a blinding sandstorm blew up which hampered their vision but also covered their approach. They came upon the Arabs as they were forming up and swept through them, scattering them. Lieut Woodhouse's Troop cut down about 40 while the 7th Lancers accounted for 100 more. The enemy fled on foot, on horses and camels, towards the river and many were shot as they swam across. Then the main Turkish force was seen coming towards them and 'S' Battery opened fire. This halted their advance and the cavalry withdrew. None of the British and Indian cavalry were hurt in this action but when they bivouacked the next night they were shelled, causing two men and several horses to be wounded.

Appointed A.D.C. to the Brigade Commander, Indian Expeditionary Force 'D' from 16 March 1916-3 June 1916, Miller was promoted Captain on 23 December 1916 and likely served at Kut-al-Amara, Sheikh Saad and Sannaiyat, being Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919, refers). He was further promoted Major in 1923, Deputy Provost Marshal to the Rhine Army from 1928-1933, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 13 January 1933. Having retired in 1937, he returned to the fold from 22 May 1940 to April 1944, holding a Special Appointment under the Director of Military Operations at the War Office.

Miller married Adelaide Clay in 1933 and died at the Orangery, Frampton on Severn, on 29 October 1972; sold with copied *MIC* and private research.

Source:

<https://www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armyunits/britishcavalry/14thhussars.htm>

x548

A Great War M.B.E. group of four to Major T. Cokayne, Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment, late Rifle Brigade, who served as a Musketry Staff Officer in Northern Command during the Great War and latterly as a Weapons Training Advisor at G.H.Q. of the Army of the Black Sea at Constantinople

Placed on the Retired List in April 1920, he nonetheless served as Officer Commanding 'C' Company of the 14th (Derbyshire) Battalion, Home Guard, during the Second World War, an impressive feat for the holder of an Edwardian L.S. & G.C. Medal

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast Badge, hallmarks for London 1919; British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. T. Cokayne.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (589 Q. M. Sjt: Instr: T. Cokayne, S. of M.), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (4)

£250-300

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 May 1919.

Thomas Cokayne was born in 1874 at Derby, Derbyshire, the son of Sarah and Francis Cokayne. Attesting at the age of 16, he began his military career by serving with the 1st Derbyshire Regiment from 1890 to 1896, before joining the School of Musketry at Hythe, Kent, and serving as a Musketry Instructor and later as a Sergeant-Major from 1896 to 1914.

He served at home during the Great War, firstly with the 9th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from 25 August 1914-7 April 1915, and later with the Sherwood Foresters as Assistant Instructor in Musketry, until 25 September 1916, when he took on the role of Musketry Staff Officer in the Northern Command.

Following the end of the Great War, Thomas was seconded as a Weapons Training Advisor in Turkey, and subsequently gained employment in 1928 with the chemical company British Celanese Ltd., Spondon, as an Inspector of the Vigilance Staff. The company name originated from a contraction of 'cellulose' and 'ease', the resultant acetate fibres proving to be softer, stronger and cheaper than almost all other fabrics used at the time, including satin and taffeta, and ideal for the manufacture of garments.

During the Second World War Thomas served with the Local Defence Volunteers at Derby from 14 May 1940 to 23 August 1940. He subsequently acted as Major in the 12th Derbyshire (Belper) Battalion until August 1943, before commanding the 14th Derbyshire Battalion. He married Agnes Flora Flood at Dover in 1897, having presumably met her whilst serving in Kent, and the couple went on to have six children, four girls and two boys. Thomas died at home at 136 Stenson Road, Derby, aged 76, on 10 December 1950 and was interred at Normanton Cemetery.

- 549 **A Great War 1918 ‘Western Front’ M.C. attributed to 2nd Lieutenant F. Clarke, 12th Battalion, Tank Corps**
- Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse contemporarily engraved ‘2nd Lt. F. Clarke. Tank Corps. 1918.’, *good very fine*, in case of issue and with the Investiture Booklet, Birmingham, 14 January 1920, annotated in ink and a Tank Corps cap badge £600-800
- M.C. *London Gazette* 15 February 1919:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the Operations on 8 October 1918, east of La Targettes-Esnes Road.
- Immediately after the assault and capture of the objective of the 2nd Battalion, New Zealand Rifle Brigade, at about 07:30, the enemy delivered a counter attack with two tanks, assisted by two 77mm field guns. The position was serious, as the tanks advanced within 150 yards of our men, who had not had time to consolidate.
- This officer moved his tank into position behind the road and, with the assistance of another tank, bombarded the two enemy tanks at a distance of 300 yards, completely disabling the latter. The tank crews, while attempting to escape, were shot down by our Lewis gunners. This splendid action was full of daring and saved a difficult situation.’
- Frank Clarke** was born in October 1891 at Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Initially enlisting in the Machine Gun Corps, Clarke was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 12th Battalion, Tank Corps on 29 January 1918. Serving in France from 1 April 1918, he was wounded (gas) on 28 August 1918 before earning his M.C. whilst in command of ‘L45’ with ‘C’ Company, in what would be their last action of the Great War. Relinquishing his commission in December 1920 and entering the Civil Service, Clarke died at Hastings, Sussex on 3 January 1965; sold with copied research.
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- 550 **A Great War Egypt operations M.C. group of four awarded to Captain P. J. W. McClenaghan, Indian Army, who was tragically murdered by a Sepoy of his own Regiment in 1930 at Lahore**
- Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with its named case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. P. J. W. McClenaghan); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Capt. P. J. W. McClenaghan, 4-8 Punjab R.), mounted as worn, together with official duplicate issue British War and Victory Medals (2-Lt. P. J. W. MacClenaghan), *the second and third with official corrections, very fine and better* (6) £1,000-1,200
- M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919 (129th Baluchis):
- ‘On 19 September 1918, near Sabieh, he led his company with the greatest dash and gallantry, capturing about 200 prisoners and a battery of artillery, and many machine-guns. Through his personal gallantry he set a fine example to his men.’
- Percy John Warren McClenaghan** was born in May 1898, the son of the Venerable Henry St. George McClenaghan and educated at the Royal School, Armagh. He was commissioned in the Indian Army in April 1916. Appointed a Company Commander in the 8th Punjab Regiment in March 1917, he witnessed active service in Mesopotamia in the period leading up to May 1918, and afterwards with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. He was serving on attachment to the 129th Baluchis at the time of his M.C. at the Battle of Arara in September 1918. Advanced to Captain in April 1920, he witnessed further active service in the Waziristan operations of 1921-24 before spending two years in Persia, passing his interpreter’s examination. It was during this period he was British Vice-Consul at Isphahan, and is noted as having been ‘...most popular with both Persians and Europeans.’
- Returned to the Indian Army, he was serving as a Captain with the 10th/8th Punjab Regiment in late 1930. Whilst on parade at Lahore on 9 December 1930, he was murdered by Sepoy Gurraraj, who shot himself before another member of the Regiment could apprehend him (*Western Daily Press* 10 December 1930, refers). It appears Gurraraj had a personal vendetta having failed a recent exam. McClenaghan left a widow and two young children. He is commemorated with a bronze plaque in his father’s church, St Peter’s, Killaghtee, Dukineely, County Donegal; sold with copied research and portrait photograph.

- 551 An 1914 D.C.M. group of four to Corporal T. Tinker, Lancashire Fusiliers, who received his Medal from King George V in Northern France for gallant conduct on the Aisne when he rescued several wounded comrades under heavy fire. He was later wounded and taken Prisoner of War on the opening day of the Third Battle of the Scarpe



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (552 Pte. T. Tinker. 2/Lanc: Fus.); 1914 Star, *copy* clasp (552 Pte. T. Tinker. 2/Lan: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves (552 Cpl. T. Tinker. Lan. Fus.), *good very fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1914;

‘For gallantry in removing wounded men into cover under a heavy fire.’

Thomas Tinker was born on 12 August 1881 at Prestwich, Lancashire, the son of Thomas Tinker of 26 Bury Old Road, Heaton Park. As a young man he joined his father in the butchery business, but joined the Army on 20 December 1904. He initially enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers and saw service in Malta, Egypt and India, completing his term in 1913.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Tinker joined the 2nd Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers who were stationed at Dover in August 1914. At that time his original Battalion, the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, were still in India, whilst his Battalion were retained at home, the result of a last minute decision to defend Britain from a possible German landing.

However, the Battalion did finally proceed to France, landing at Boulogne on 20 August in time to provide infantry reinforcements at the Battle of Le Cateau. Tinker arrived in France on 26 August 1914 where he received a baptism of fire which constituted the Battles of the Marne, Aisne and Messines. On the Aisne, where Tinker won the D.C.M., the Battalion suffered 14 killed and 56 men wounded. He also added a ‘mention’ to his laurels (*London Gazette* 4 December 1914, refers).

According to the *Radcliffe Guardian and Whitefield Observer*, Tinker remained on the Western Front throughout 1915, where he had the distinction to meet The King and have his well-earned award pinned to his chest. As casualties mounted though, his luck began to run short:

‘With miraculous fortune, Pte. Tinker has escaped the bullets, but in the Battle of Ypres he was caught by the German poison gas and was saved in an unconscious condition. He was seriously ill after this experience for 18 days.’

As a consequence of this gas attack and sheer 'war weariness', Tinker returned home to Prestwich in September 1915 where he was greeted as a hero - on his arrival at the railway station he was met by a bugle band and a company of men to lead a flag-lined procession on his behalf to the Council offices where speeches awaited. For Tinker, the adulation was perhaps too much and he was keen in his speech to impart the duty of certain sections of society to enlist:

"We want a lot more single men out there," he said, "and fewer of the married. I do not think you realise what is going on. I have been at it now for some time, and I have had to rough and tumble it a bit, but I do not see why others should not do the same."

Tinker then spent the remainder of his leave visiting his old school, the Prestwich National School, and at the same time met a number of wounded soldiers from the Stanley House Hospital - he was given a 'hearty cheer' from both parties! He was also presented a clock by the Rector of Prestwich to go with the silver cigarette case given by the Council. Returning to his Battalion, Tinker likely spent the winter training and preparing for the Battle of the Somme as part of the 36th (Ulster) Division. Once again, he survived the horrors of trench warfare which he had spoken about so eloquently a year beforehand, but his luck was to finally run out on 3 May 1917. Whilst serving with 'C' Company, 2nd Battalion, Tinker was wounded in the left hand by shrapnel and captured at Roubaix as he and his men attempted to push east from Monchy, break through the Boiry Riegel and reach the Woton Stellung - a major German defensive fortification which formed part of the northernmost section of the Hindenburg Line. He would see out the war at Limberg Camp.

Following repatriation, Tinker returned to his civilian occupation as a butcher. He married Mary Evans at Ellesmere on 2 July 1921 and died in March 1965. The first D.C.M. to be awarded to the Lancashire Fusiliers during the Great War was to Sergeant H. Duckers on 11 November 1914. The next awards were four D.C.M.'s, including Tinker; sold with original Soldier's Small Book, newspaper cuttings, copied *MIC*, and research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

552

A fine 'V.C. Action' 1915 D.C.M. and Russian Medal of the Order of St. George group of four awarded to Sergeant J. W. Duffy, Royal Engineers, who led a small bombing party at Spanbroek Molen - despite heavy casualties, the Royal Engineers held on against determined enemy counter-attacks at the point of the bayonet for over two hours

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8690 L.Cpl. J. W. Duffy. 56/Co. R.E.); 1914 Star (8690 Sapr. J. W. Duffy. R.E.); Victory Medal (8690 A. Sgt. J. W. Duffy. R.E.); **Russia**, Imperial, Medal of the Order of St. George, 3rd Class, officially numbered 'No. 22269' and impressed '8690 L.Cpl. J. W. Duffy. R.E.', the D.C.M. and St. George housed in a fitted wooden case, *minor edge bruising to first, nearly extremely fine* (4)

£600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 June 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry during the attack on Spanbroek Molen on 12th March, 1915, when he led his party up to the enemy's trenches, and collected parties of Infantry which had lost their Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, and only ceased his efforts when the infantry retired.'

Medal of St. George, Third Class, *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

James W. Duffy served in France with 56th Field Company, Royal Engineers, from 18 August 1914. Promoted Lance-Corporal and later Acting Sergeant, he was present during the attack on enemy trenches around the Spanbroek Mill, Lindenhoeck, Belgium, when 7th Brigade comprising 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, with 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment and 56 Company, Royal Engineers, in reserve, attempted to take and consolidate enemy positions as a preliminary to further advance.

The assembly trenches were only half dug and full of water. In such cover as these trenches afforded, the two Battalions crouched all morning whilst German shells crashed about them. At 4.10 p.m., orders came to attack and the men rushed forward through a fierce and deadly fire, officers and men falling at every step. The Worcesters successfully captured the front line trenches, hotly followed by the Engineers, whose role it was to consolidate and prepare makeshift defences, but it was quickly apparent that the Germans were not willing to give up without a fight. Soon they began to press inwards along the trenches with bomb and bayonet. The Victoria Cross citation of Lieutenant Cyril Gordon Martin, D.S.O., 56th Field Company, R.E., describes their attempts to hold off the enemy:



Martin wins the V.C. – Duffy in close order



'For most conspicuous bravery at Spanbroek Molen on 12 March, 1915, when in command of a grenade throwing party of six rank and file. Although wounded early in the action, he led his party into the enemy's trenches and held back their reinforcements for nearly 2.5 hours, until the evacuation of the captured trench was ordered.'

This event is immortalised by John de G. Bryan in *Deeds that Thrill the Empire*.

The survivors withdrew under darkness taking their wounded with them. The attack had been little short of a disaster, indeed the attacking forces had been almost annihilated. The 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, suffered nearly 180 casualties including 9 officers killed, whilst the attack of the Wiltshire Regiment had failed in its entirety - not a single man had made it to the enemy front line. The survivors including Duffy made their way back to billets behind Locre where they spent the next three days resting and reorganising.

Duffy survived the War and was discharged at Chatham on 18 August 1922. Perhaps remarkably given his gallant service, his character certificate was somewhat brief:

'... is a "Superior" plasterer and can work well when he likes but is unreliable. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1915 for conspicuous gallantry. He was awarded a third class certificate of education on 4.7.01.'

Sold with original Third Division B.E.F. Distinguished Conduct award card, dated 12 March 1915, Army Form B. 2067 Certificate of Service, numbered *Spink & Son Ltd.* envelope for Star and Victory Medal, and empty Princess Mary gift tin, together with copied research.

x553 **A fine Battle of Frezenberg Ridge 1915 D.C.M. awarded to Private J. Logue, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Bellewaarde just 16 days later**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (3245 Pte. J. Logue. 2/North'ld Fus:), traces of lacquer, *very fine*

£600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 5 August 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 8th May 1915, at Ypres, when he went from his trench to a support trench, 40 yards in the rear, over open ground and under a very heavy fire, borrowed a machine gun from another Regiment, and took it back to his trench.'

James Logue was born in 1893, a native of Limavady, County Londonderry. A trainee railway appliance engineer, he moved with his parents to Pollokshaws, Glasgow, and joined the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers in 1912 (*Londonderry Sentinel*, 19 August 1915, refers). Logue served in France from 16 January 1915, and was quickly engaged in the Second Battle of Ypres that April. He distinguished himself at Frezenburg Ridge on 8 May 1915, a day on which his brother was wounded in the leg whilst serving in Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Journey's end would come just a few short days later, when the 2nd Battalion was engaged at the Battle of Bellewaarde on 24 May 1915. Logue is commemorated upon the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial and the Pollokshaws Memorial, Glasgow.

554 **A Great War Battle of the Somme M.M. awarded to Sergeant R. Bolton, 8th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, who subsequently added a Bar**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (17222 Sjt. R. Bolton, 8/E. York R.), *edge bruising and polished, nearly very fine*

£400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1916.

[Second Award Bar to M.M.] *London Gazette* 21 December 1916.

Richard Bolton arrived in France as a Lance-Corporal in the East Yorkshire Regiment in early October 1915.



Subsequently advanced to Sergeant, he was awarded the M.M. and Bar for his bravery with the 8th Battalion in 1916: both awards undoubtedly stemmed from the Battalion's gallant work in the Battle of the Somme, where it participated in three major - and costly - actions. These comprised the attack on the enemy line between Longueval and Bazentin-le-Grand on 14 July 1916 (459 casualties); the attack on Arrow Head Copse on 18 August 1916 (170 casualties), and the attack on Serre on 13 November 1916 (235 casualties).

Bolton was discharged in February 1919; sold with copied research.

x555 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Private J. Emmett, Labour Corps, late Hampshire Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (107519 Pte. J. Emmett 180/Coy: Lab: C), *extremely fine*

£140-180

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.

James Emmett was a native of St. Austell, Cornwall and served initially with the Hampshire Regiment before transferring to the 180th Company, Labour Corps. (Entitled to British War and Victory Medal Pair)

556 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal W. C. Cole, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (28263 Pte. - L. Cpl. W. C. Cole, 1/Shrops. L.I.); 1914-15 Star (T4-056528 Pte. W. C. Cole, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T4-056528 Pte. W. C. Cole, A.S.C.), *contact marks and polished, thus fine or better* (4)

£300-400

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.

William Charles Cole, a native of Andover, entered the Egypt theatre of war as a Private in the Army Service Corps in April 1915. Having then transferred to the Cheshire Regiment, and thence to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, he was decorated for his gallantry as a Lance-Corporal with the 1st Battalion in France. He was demobilised in May 1919; sold with copied research.

557 A rare Great War East Africa operations M.M. awarded to Private Morogo Arap Chemwok, 4th King's African Rifles

Military Medal, G.V.R. (10052 Pte. Morogo Arap Chemwok, 3 / 4 K.A.R.), *good very fine* £400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 2 April 1918.

Morogo Arap Chemwok was awarded his M.M. in respect of gallant deeds in the 3rd Battalion, 4th K.A.R., in an action fought at Massassi Road, Mremba on 28 October 1917 (*EAGRO* 1192 of 26 November 1917, refers). A total of five soldiers of his unit received the same distinction in the period 1916-19, as did just 178 African soldiers.

558 An M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer Class I D. Kirkwell, Royal Army Service Corps, late Royal Fusiliers
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith (7440 Pte. D. Kirkwell, 2nd



Rf: Fus.); 1914-15 Star (S-18032 S. Q. M. Sjt. - A. S. S. Mjr. - D. Kirkwell. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (S-18032 T. W. O. Cl. 1. D. Kirkwell. A.S.C.); Coronation 1902, bronze; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (18032 Sjt: D. Kirkwell. A.S.C.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (18032 W. O. Cl. 1. D. Kirkwell R.A.S.C.), mounted as worn in this order, *the last with name and unit officially corrected, very fine and a rare combination* (7)

£400-500

559 A Great War M.S.M. group of six awarded to Divisional Commandant H. Stonex, Special Constabulary, late Sergeant, Manchester Regiment

1914-15 Star (2360 Pte. H. Stonex. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2360 Sjt. H. Stonex. Manch. R.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (200562 Sjt: H. Stonex. 5/Manch: R.); Special Constabulary Faithful Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Div. Comdt. Henry Stonex), *very fine* (6)

£200-300

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919.

Henry Stonex served in Egypt from 25 September 1914 and was awarded the M.S.M. whilst serving with the 5th Battalion, before forging a career with the Salford Special Constabulary.

- x560 **A fine M.S.M. and Long Service group of seven awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major W. H. Slater, Rifle Brigade, late London Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (48014 Pte. W. H. Slater, Rif. Brig.); France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., crowned bust (6906352 C. Sgt. W. H. Slater, Rif. Brig.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (6906352 W.O. Cl. 1. W. H. Slater, Rifle Bde.), *the Great War awards nearly very fine, the remainder rather better* (7) £200-300
- William Henry Slater** was born at St. George's East, London, on 22 February 1898, the son of Eliza and Robert Slater. He served in France from 11 November 1916 with the 16th (County of London) Battalion, the London Regiment, and transferred to 'B' Company of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, on 6 April 1918.
- Following the Armistice, William spent five months at the Rifle Depot at Winchester and then served in the North Russia Expeditionary Force from 7 August to 6 October 1919. Returning home, he was sent to Ireland in 1920 and on to Turkey from 1922-23. By the 1930s William was serving as Acting-Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant at Bushfield Camp, and in 1937 he is recorded in the *Rifle Brigade Chronicle* at Gosport with the 1st Battalion.
- During the Second World War Slater held a number of R.S.M. positions, including service with the 70th (Young Soldiers) Battalion and 2nd Motor Training Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He was later attached to the 9th R.U.R. and the No. 2 Civil Affairs Staff, before being posted to North-West Europe in the final months of the War and 32 R.H.U. (21st Army Group). Returning home on 1 June 1945, William was released to Class 'Z' of the Royal Army Reserve. He was discharged as R.S.M. with 35 years and 30 days of service on 5 May 1954 and died at King's College Hospital, Lambeth, on 7 September 1962; sold with a Corps of Commissionaires Order of Merit Medal, 2nd class, bronze, unnamed as issued, and three period London Regiment and Rifle Brigade cap badges.
- x561 **A Great War M.S.M. awarded to Acting Sergeant H. Littlewood, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, late 7th Dragoon Guards**
- Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Reg-706 Pte. A. Sgt. - H. Littlewood. R.A.V.C.), *contact marks and some edge wear, nearly very fine* £80-120
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919.
- Herbert Littlewood** was a native of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk and served initially in France with the 7th Dragoon Guards from 15 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps and served with 30th Mobile Section.
- 562 **A post-War Mesopotamia M.S.M. group of five awarded to Staff Sergeant F. G. Sole, Supply and Transport Corps, late Indian Army Supply Column, Royal Field Artillery and Royal Horse Artillery**
- 1914-15 Star (24915 S. Sgt. F. G. Sole, R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (24915 S. Sgt. F. G. Sole. R.A.); General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (24915 S-Sgt. F. G. Sole. S & T. Corps.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1038300 S. Sgt. F. G. Sole. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C. Medal, G.V.R. (1038300 S. Sgt. F. P. Sole. R.H.A.), note initial to last, *very fine* (5) £200-250
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 9 September 1921:
- 'In recognition of valuable services rendered with the British Force in Mesopotamia.'
- Frederick G. Sole**, a native of Faversham, initially served during the Great War as a Sergeant with the Royal Horse Artillery in Mesopotamia from 30 July 1915. Promoted Staff Sergeant, he transferred to the Royal Field Artillery and was later discharged. He subsequently served in Iraq and was awarded the M.S.M., the award card noting 'Devotion', with further later annotations indicating admittance to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea; sold with copied research and *MIC*.
- x563 **The Knight Bachelor, O.B.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Rothera, Deputy Chairman of the South Indian Railway at Madras, and Director of East Indian Distilleries**
- Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1926; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; British War and Victory Medals, with copy M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lt. Col. P. Rothera); Jubilee 1935, the group court mounted, *the third and fourth erased, the fifth with part erasure after naming, nearly very fine* (6) £300-400
- Knight Bachelor *London Gazette* 1 January 1931 (Agent, South Indian Railway, Madras).

Percy Rothera was born on 9 February 1877, the son of Charles Lambert Rothera. Educated at Rugby School, he joined the South Indian Railway as an Assistant Engineer in 1898. He served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force during the Great War, before forging a successful career with the Indian Railways. A golfer and fisherman, he returned home and resided at St. James Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1., passing away on 2 September 1940.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

564

Family group:

Three: **Colour-Sergeant E. W. Baker, Simla Volunteer Rifles**

Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., 1st type, star-shaped, unnamed as issued; Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Colour Sergt E W Baker Simla Voltr Rfls), mounted in ordinary style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

Four: **Attributed to Harold Bolton M.B.E.**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Civil Division, 1st type, Member's breast Badge, hallmarks for *Sebastian Garrard*, London 1933; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; **Belgium**, Kingdom, King Albert Medal 1914-1918, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*, mounted as worn in ordinary style (4)

£300-400



E. W. Baker served in India as Colour-Sergeant of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, and was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1911; sold with two portrait photographs of the recipient.

Harold Bolton worked as a judge in India. His daughter married Dr. Joseph Baker, E. W. Baker's son.

For the recipients' miniature awards, see Lot 1037.

- 565 **An Order of St. John group of six to District Superintendent G. Goulburn, St. John Ambulance Brigade, late Royal Army Medical Corps**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's badge, circular type, silver and enamel, unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (61364. Pte. G. Goulburn. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (61364 Pte. G. Goulburn. R.A.M.C.); Defence Medal 1939-45; St. John Service Medal, 6 clasps (18594. D/Supt. G. Golborne. Middleton Dvn. 1938.), note variations in surname spelling, *contact marks and wear thus nearly very fine* (6)

£70-90

George Goulburn served in Egypt from 4 August 1915; sold with copied *MIC*.

- 566 **A scarce Waziristan I.D.S.M. awarded to Jemadar Labhu Ram, 2/30th Punjabis**



Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (Jemdr. Labhu Ram, 2/30/Pjbs.) lacking top suspension brooch, *good very fine*

£700-900

I.D.S.M. *G.G.O.* 1035 of 1921 (Waziristan). One of five awards to the regiment for this theatre of war.

The 2nd Battalion, 30th Punjabis was founded at Lahore on 28 December 1917 and was composed of 4 Companies, two made up of Punjabi Muslims, with the other made up of Sikhs and Dogras. The Battalion saw action during the Great War in the Palestine Campaign, notably at the Battle of Megiddo. Having returned to India, it was re-mobilised at Multan in May 1919 and saw action during the Third Anglo-Afghan War and with the Waziristan Force. Its War Diary reports 'D' Company being attacked by raiders whilst covering the Kotkai-Jandola Convoy, with 'C' Company and Battalion HQ being called to action to support. The Battalion was disbanded on 15 March 1922.

567

The important archive and replica V.C. group of seven worn by Major R. Wakeford, The Hampshire Regiment, who aged 22 and accompanied by his orderly and armed only with a revolver, advanced and killed a number of enemy from the German 1st Parachute Division, and ‘bagged’ over 20 prisoners when the Company came forward



Victoria Cross, a quality tailor’s copy (Captain Richard Wakeford 2/4th Bn The Hampshire Regt 13th May 1944); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, *copy* clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *very fine* (7)

£3,000-4,000

V.C. *London Gazette* 11 July 1944;

‘On 13th May, 1944, Captain Wakeford commanded the leading Company on the right flank of an attack on two hills near Cassino, and accompanied by his orderly and armed only with a revolver, he killed a number of the enemy and handed over 20 prisoners when the Company came forward.

On the final objective a German officer and 5 other ranks were holding a house. After being twice driven back by grenades, Captain Wakeford, with a final dash, reached the window and hurled in his grenades. Those of the enemy who were not killed or wounded, surrendered.

Attacking another feature on the following day, a tank became bogged on the start line, surprise was lost and the leading infantry were caught in the enemy’s fire, so that the resulting casualties endangered the whole operation. Captain Wakeford, keeping his Company under perfect control, crossed the start line and although wounded in the face and both arms, led his men up the hill. Half way up the hill his Company came under heavy Spandau fire; in spite of his wounds, he organised and led a force to deal with this opposition so that his Company could get on.

By now the Company was being heavily mortared and Captain Wakeford was again wounded, in both legs, but he still went on and reaching his objective, he organised and consolidated the remainder of his Company and reported to his Commanding Officer before submitting to any personal attention. During the seven hour interval before stretcher bearers could reach him his unwavering high spirits encouraged the wounded men around him. His selfless devotion to duty, leadership, determination, courage and disregard for his own serious injuries were beyond all praise.’

Richard “Gunner” Wakeford was born on 23 July 1921, the son of Victor David Collins Wakeford, a successful Medical Practitioner. He grew up at 728 Fulham Road and was educated at Westminster School, where he became Captain of Boats and Shooting. His talent in the latter accounted for his nickname; according to one of his subalterns in Italy, Captain G. A. Cutress, M.C., ‘He was an astounding shot’ with a .45 Colt automatic pistol:

‘I saw him kill a running German at all of 80 yards.’

When war broke out, Wakeford was preparing to go up to Oxford University for October 1940, but volunteered for the Army instead. He served in North Africa - where he was wounded - and was very much the confident and battle-seasoned young officer by the time the 2/4th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, reached the foothills of Monte Cassino. On 13 May 1944, Wakeford commanded the leading Company on the right flank of an attack on two hills. Met by ‘fierce fire’, he and his batman, Private J. Baxter, determined to move ahead and start ‘winkling out’ the strongest points with grenades. Wakeford twice attempted to crawl near a house which was strongly held by a German Officer and a number of other ranks who endeavoured to liberally lob grenades at anyone who approached - he was forced back on both occasions. Incensed, he rose up and dashed to the house, tossing his own grenades through the window. Those of the enemy who were not killed forthwith surrendered and the Company pressed on.

The next day a second attack was launched, but things stalled when a tank became bogged down on the start line and the element of surprise was lost. Wakeford’s Company was caught amongst withering enemy fire and casualties were heavy - yet he went ahead, yelling to the survivors to follow and ‘blazing away with his pistol.’ Wounded in the face and both arms, he kept going until a mortar bomb landed close to him and brought him down. Captain Cutress refers to this moment:

‘Private Baxter crawled back to me and told me he was badly hit and in great pain, so I went forward to give him a shot of morphia. But when Wakeford saw me he yanked out his .45 and snarled: ‘If you try to stick that thing in me I’ll plug you!’

Despite his wounds, Wakeford heaved up to his feet and called his men to advance again, leading the way to the final objective.

Medical attention was a long time coming and the handful of men remaining from the original 80-strong Company were in an advanced, isolated position with no immediate support and with every expectation of a counter attack:

‘But with ‘Gunner’ Wakeford on hand, there was no question of morale getting low. It was seven hours before we received support and stretcher bearers, and during all that time he kept everybody confident and feeling cheerful.’

Wakeford was awarded the V.C., whilst Private Baxter, who had crawled back to summon help, received a well-earned Military Medal. Of the V.C., Wakeford only made one remark when interviewed by a journalist some fifteen years later:

‘At the time of the action, it never crossed my mind that I would get an award, and it was all a bit embarrassing. Of course, you know as I know that many men did things that never got recognition. It’s important never to forget that.’

Wakeford returned home to recover from his wounds and, following the cessation of hostilities, came up to Trinity College, Oxford, in early 1946 to study law. He had always wanted to be a surgeon, but one of his wounds had affected his left hand and he determined to become a solicitor. He also stroked the Trinity rowing VIII’s to success for two classic seasons.

On 31 March 1951, Wakeford married ‘a pretty girl’, Denise Elizabeth Corlson and the couple set up home in Leatherhead, Surrey. This was something of a surprise - a welcome one - to his many friends and family:

‘It is difficult to realise that a man whose deeds sound like a fanfare of trumpets was at heart a diffident and sensitive person; but Wakeford was just that. It would be wrong to suggest that as a young man he was frightened of nothing; he was frightened of women. He would quite simply run away if his friends brought them near.’ Thankfully, the limited opportunities of seclusion offered by a ship enabled him to stand still long enough to ‘notice the charm of Denise Corlson, and be wholly conquered by it.’

In 1964, Wakeford was appointed Master of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court and later became a magistrate at Epsom and President of the Leatherhead branch of the Royal British Legion. He died on 27 August 1972, whereupon his widow began a well-documented campaign for a War Widow’s pension - she stated that her husband’s death at the early age of 51 years was contributed to as a result of his war wounds. A report from his local G.P. further described the long-lasting effects of the war, notably recurring dysentery, possible kidney infections and an inability to start a family due to injury. On 6 December 1972, her claim was rejected. Two years later, on appeal, and following further medical testimony, Mrs Wakeford was successful.

To be sold with a large and important archive comprising



(i)
Two original card identity tags as worn by the recipient during his V.C. winning exploits, impressed to 'R Wakeford CE 174363', on original wearing string.

(ii)
Two photographs of King George VI pinning the V.C. riband to the chest of Wakeford.

(iii)
A large number of congratulatory letters regarding the award of the V.C. (40); further letters of congratulations regarding his Chancery Division appointment (30) and family logistics; reference letter for his wife, upon departure as teacher of science from St. Andrew High School for Girls, Half Way Tree.

(iv)
Original 1953 Coronation Medal Certificate to 'Major Richard Wakeford, V.C.'

(v)
Letter of notification to V. D. C. Wakeford, regarding the award of the M.I.D. to his son, dated 4 February 1944.

(vi)
A large selection of early photographs including rowing on the Thames and the depositing of the cox in the waters; pre-war friendships; wedding photographs; professional portrait photographs of Wakefield in civilian attire, in his solicitor robes wearing his medals, and with his wife; further large, mounted, formal photographs of the men and officers of the Hampshire Regiment during the war.

(vii)
Final Examination Award Certificate (Solicitors Act, 1932) to 'Richard Wakefield, B.A. Oxon', dated 3 August 1951; 'fitness and capacity to serve' Certificate from the Law Society, 5 October 1951; Member of the Law Society Certificate, 10 April 1952.

(viii)
A detailed set of approximately 20 letters, typed and hand-written from Mrs Wakefield with regards to her claim for a War Widow's Pension, together with replies and testimonies from medical specialists, The Officer's Association, The Royal British Legion, Lord Hailsham, the Pensions Appeal Tribunal, and the secretary to Lord Carrington; Ministry of Social Security document with respect to his 60% disability pension; Department of Health and Social Security Notice of Decision - rejected (1972); Pension Appeals Tribunal Decision on Appeal document (1976), stating his death as a result of Subarachnoid Haemorrhage.

(ix)

Post Office Telegram to Mrs Wakeford from Peter Sawyer, dated 30 September 1972:

‘Gunner will be remembered by Comrades 4 Royal Hmps with Pride. Will miss him tonights reunion. With you share our sorrow.’

(x)

Approximately 270 poignant and very heartfelt letters of condolence to Mrs Wakeford regarding the death of her husband, including one from Brigadier David Warren, Colonel of the Royal Hampshire Regiment, 3 September 1972; Brigadier H. W. Le Patourel, V.C., 31 August 1972; Brigadier the Rt. Hon. Sir John Smyth, Bt., V.C., President, The Victoria Cross and George Cross Association, 29 August 1972; Rear Admiral B. C. G. Place V.C., Chairman, The Victoria Cross and George Cross Association, 12 October 1972 (2); M. Chapman, Honorary Secretary of the Leatherhead Branch of The Royal British Legion, 1 September 1972; G. G. Ziegler, The Royal British Legion Poppy Appeal, 1 September 1972; Frank Clewley, Headmaster, Haberdasher Aske’s Hatcham Boys’ School, 29 August 1972; Justice Foster, Royal Courts of Justice, 3 October 1972; Mr H. Ward, President of the Rotary Club of Fulham, 5 September 1972; Lord Hailsham, 11 September 1972.

These letters give a remarkable insight into his personal and professional life from fellow servicemen who had fought with him in Italy, professionals in the fields of law and justice, friends from childhood and his school days, and complete strangers who wanted to offer kind words of comfort; a remarkable testament to the man.

(xi)

Two letters from the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers gratefully accepting the gift of his original medals in 1972.

(xii)

Certificates of Swimming to Richard Wakeford from the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea, for a Quarter-mile, 18 July 1934, and the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham Public Swimming Baths, for 33 yards, dated 17 September 1930.

(xiii)

Original passport to Mrs D. E. Wakeford, cancelled, 1966-71; a large archive of photographs relating to Mrs Wakeford and her childhood in Madeira; death certificate to her father who was likely killed in an air raid in London, 22 June 1944; letter from W.A.A.F., accepting her resignation, 20 December 1949; two large family photo albums, 1970s-1990s, displaying the family home and family holidays.



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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

568

The exceptional North-West Europe Immediate D.C.M. group of five awarded to Corporal B. J. Shaw, Essex Regiment and 2nd Special Air Service Regiment, a confirmed member of 'Frankforce', who rallied his platoon despite a trio of enemy counter attacks, driving off three Armoured Cars with grenades alone when his position was all but overrun



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (14586565 A. Cpl. B. J. Shaw. Essex. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; France, Croix de Guerre, reverse undated, as manufactured in the U.K. for the Free French Government, *good very fine* (5)

£4,000-5,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945. The recommendation for an Immediate award states:

'On 27th September 1944 at Ryckevorsel, B Company were responsible for defending the left flank of the Battalion area. In the early morning the enemy launched their third counter-attack against the company.

The attack was preceded by heavy mortar and shell fire and it was later discovered that the strength of the enemy was approximately three companies, with three armoured cars. Corporal Shaw was commanding a section in the forward platoon of B Company. After an hour and a half of the attack, the platoon Headquarters and the rear section were overrun, thus causing the two remaining sections to be cut off from the remainder of the Company.

Corporal Shaw, who commanded one of these sections, immediately assumed command of both. He co-ordinated the fire of the Bren gun and positioned the riflemen to form a firm base. The first wave of enemy, attacking frontally, were killed or wounded from approximately 80 yards range. By this time only one Bren gun remained in action and ammunition was running low. The enemy then attacked his left flank with three armoured cars, whilst enemy infantry infiltrated to the rear to within grenade range.

There was no more ammunition left so Corporal Shaw directed the remaining Bren at the three armoured cars, blowing the tyres of one and causing the withdrawal of all three. The enemy infantry were held off with grenades.

Throughout this engagement Corporal Shaw personally directed the fire of all weapons and it was undoubtedly through his fine example and determined leadership that the two sections held firm to their positions until the arrival of tanks, fighting patrols, and ammunition eased the position for them.

His courage was an inspiration to all who worked with him.'

Bertram John Shaw was born on 14 November 1924 at Rochester, Kent and was a machine hand labourer upon his enlistment in the Middlesex Regiment on 15 April 1943. Posted to the 24th Machine Gunner's Training Centre on 26 May 1943, he was punished after failing to salute an officer, earning 10 days confined to barracks. Having passed training as a Bren Gunner he was posted to the 8th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment on 18 August 1943.

Shaw served in Normandy from 17 June 1944 but was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment on 21 June 1944. Involved in the advance through France and into the low countries, he was awarded the D.C.M. for his gallantry in action at Ryckevorsel in September.

With his talents clearly in demand, Shaw was transferred to the Army Air Corps on 29 March 1945, serving overseas from 10 April 1945. It was during this period of time he became a member of the 2nd Special Air Service Regiment serving as part of 'Frankforce' under Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Franks. The unit was assigned to support the British Guards Armoured Division in the Dortmund-Ems Canal area and predominantly operated in Willis jeeps. With the end of the war in Europe, Shaw found himself sent to Norway on 15 May 1945 as a part of Operation Doomsday, which entailed the British 1st Airborne Division acting as a policing and military force after the German defeat. Posted home with his regiment in August 1945, Shaw was clearly tired of the lack of action for he went absent without leave on 1 October 1945 while serving with the 2nd Special Air Service Regiment. He was duly granted 14 days confined to barracks.

Despite the disbandment of the Regiment later the same month, it was arranged for Shaw to be invested with his Distinguished Conduct Medal at the 2nd Special Air Service Regimental Headquarters at Halstead on 4 October 1945. His Croix de Guerre remains unconfirmed and was most likely awarded in the field with the Special Air Service Regiment.

Transferred to the 17th Battalion, Parachute Regiment and posted to the Middle East on 25 March 1946, Shaw saw no further active service and was discharged on 2 September 1947. He found work as a taxi driver in Sittingbourne, Kent and died on 8 March 1983; sold together with copied research.

569

The historic Second World War 'Immediate' M.M. and French Croix de Guerre group of four awarded to Fusilier J. Worsley, Lancashire Fusiliers, who received the very first Military Medal of the entire war - having graced the front cover of *The War Illustrated*, Worsley would be tragically killed in action in a little over a month after his award



Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (3446868 Fsr. J. Worsley. Lan. Fus.); 1939-1945 Star; War Medal; France, Croix de Guerre 1939-1945, reverse dated '1939', *good very fine*

£2,500-3,000



M.M. *London Gazette* 19 April 1940. The recommendation for an Immediate award states:

‘On 19th/20th March, Fusilier Worsley was Second in Command of a Patrol consisting of an Officer and six men, which were moving to an objective some 2000 yards in front of our lines in the British Sector. During the patrol, a German Patrol of double the strength was sighted. This patrol was followed for a considerable way and, to engage it, the Officer in charge of our patrol divided his party into two portions, Fusilier Worsley taking command of one portion.

The enemy patrol was engaged and dispersed, leaving five dead and a wounded prisoner, who was carried back to our line by Fusilier Worsley. The latter’s personal bravery and coolness and his leadership of half the patrol contributed largely to the success gained.’

Croix de Guerre, ungazetted, likely on account of the recipient being killed in action shortly after his investiture.

John Worsley was born on 25 May 1914 at St. Peters, Salford, Lancashire and was a core maker upon his enlistment at Bury on 21 October 1933.

Posted from the Depot to the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 4 May 1934, he, was then posted for garrison duty at Shanghai from 12 December 1935, being awarded 28 days detention by his Commanding Officer for ‘misconduct’ on 22 July 1936. Sent to the Military Detention Barracks, Shanghai to serve out his spell, he was released and returned to duty on 17 August 1936, returning home and transferring to the 2nd Battalion on 28 February 1939.

At the outbreak of the Second World War the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers was deployed with the 11th Infantry Brigade, with Worsley seeing service overseas from 2 October 1939, being promoted Lance-Corporal on 14 December 1939.

Worsley was stationed alongside French troops on the Maginot Line and on the night of 19 March 1940 was Second-in-Command for the patrol of Captain J. H. Hudson. Their objective was some 2000 yards in front of the lines in the British Sector and during the patrol a German Patrol of double strength was sighted, followed and ambushed.

In addition the French opted to award both men the Croix de Guerre, this award being presented to Worsley and Hudson by a French General in the field, an incident which gained them fame, being featured on the front cover *The War Illustrated*, 12 April 1940. Worsley was granted some well-deserved leave home from 2-11 April 1940. War's end would come for Worsley in just a few weeks. His battalion were one of the first to engage the German forces and he was killed in action on 21 May 1940 during the withdrawal to Dunkirk, being buried in the Waarmaarde Churchyard, Belgium; sold together with an original copy of *The War Illustrated*, 12 April 1940 and a quantity of copied research.

570 A fine 1940 'London Blitz' George Medal awarded to Skilled Member G. Cox, Air Raid Precautions (Rescue Party), for his gallant part in five rescues in Finsbury Park in the space of the first eight weeks of the Blitz



George Medal, G.VI.R. (George Cox), *contact marks, very fine*

£2,400-2,800

G.M. *London Gazette* 25 April 1941:

‘On many occasions Cox has been responsible for the rescue of casualties trapped in demolished buildings. He has risked his life repeatedly when tunnelling beneath debris and on one occasion, after effecting the release of four people buried in a basement, was himself trapped and injured. Cox, whether on or off duty, has shown initiative, skill, courage and perseverance.’

The original recommendation by the L.C.C. states:

‘Rescue work on five occasions in Finsbury on 8, 27 September and 9, 15, 25 October 1940.

1. Incident on 8.9.40 at Spa Green, Rosebery Avenue. E.C.

A high explosive bomb struck an air raid shelter. Cox, who was off duty and passing the shelter, was knocked down by the force of the explosion. On recovering he immediately went to the shelter and succeeded in rescuing five casualties, afterwards assisting in the extrication of several more.

2. Incident on 27.9.40 at Barnstaple Mansions, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.

An H.E. bomb wrecked the roof and top storey of this building. Cox, who was off duty and in the vicinity of the incident, made towards it and obtaining access searched for casualties. He found the caretaker in a state of collapse on the top storey and succeeded in carrying him down to the street.

3. Incident on 9.10.40 at "The Jolly Weavers" Public House, Lever Street.

This building was hit and demolished by a high explosive bomb. Cox was in the first Rescue Party to arrive on the scene. A small "pocket" had formed between the basement and the ground floor level by the titling of floors against the rear wall of the saloon bar. Cox reached this pocket through premises at the rear; slid into it feet foremost and sawed through table-legs and other timbers that were pinning some casualties. By doing so, he effected the rescue of the proprietor, his wife and three others, but was himself trapped in turn. On being released he was sent to hospital suffering from minor injuries to one of his legs.

4. Incident on 15.10.40 at Dame Owen's School, Owen's Row.

An H.E. bomb struck and demolished this building, causing heavy casualties in a basement shelter, against which had titled a concrete slab from the ground floor. Cox enlarged a small hole in the bottom edge of this slab and by crawling through was able to rescue four people. He was temporarily driven out by rising water from a broken 24" main in the roadway. Although there was imminent danger of a further collapse of debris he took a leading part in effecting the rescue of other live casualties.

5. Incident on 25.10.40 at Northampton Buildings, Rosoman Street.

One end of this residential block was completely demolished by a high explosive bomb. After approximately four hours of continued effort in which Cox took a leading part, the rescue of a live casualty was successfully accomplished.

In all these incidents, Cox, whether on or off duty, showed initiative, skill, courage, perseverance and a complete disregard for his own safety.'

Geroge Cox was born in 1901, lived at 50 Coldbath Buildings, E.C.1 and by trade was a demolition worker. Particular note should be made of Cox's participation in the rescue at Dame Alice Owen's Girls School, when on the night of 15 October 1940, 143 people were sheltering from one of the heaviest nights of enemy attack. Over 300 aircraft were overhead in full moonlight and tragically at 2007hrs a large parachute high explosive bomb scored a direct hit upon the school. The school itself was all but destroyed, which also shattered the major water main which ran in front of the school - as a result those fortunate enough to survive found themselves in a shelter which soon began to fill with water. Due to the brave rescue work of Cox and his fellow A.R.P. comrades, 34 lives were saved. In total 109 people lost their lives in the shelter, including 2-month-old Iris Grinham, one of the youngest casualties of the London Blitz. A memorial to them was officially unveiled on 18 October 2005; sold together with Cox's A.R.P. cap Badge (silver, with hallmarks for London 1938) and copied research.

571

A good Second World War mine disposal B.E.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant A. E. Bond-Roose, Royal Engineers, who personally accounted for 600 mines at the Northam Burrows minefield, Devon with No. 508 Field Park Squadron

British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (2070163 Sgt. Arthur E. Bond-Roose, R.E.), officially engraved naming upon a pre-prepared ground; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, Territorial (2070163 Sgt. A. E. Bond-Roose. B.E.M. R.E.), *very fine* (6)

£700-900

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 26 February 1943:

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

The original recommendation states:

'During July and August, 1942, Sergeant Bond-Roose was the senior Non-Commissioned-Officer with a party detailed to destroy a beach minefield which had been in position for two years and in which mines were in an uncertain condition. Many of the mines were covered by large quantities of large stones swept in by the tide, and in other cases mines and recovery pickets were all buried under the drifting sand.

His sense of duty and cool leadership during this dangerous task were a perfect example to the rest of the party. He supervised the finding of all mines and personally laid the demolition charges on most of them - some six hundred in number.

When his Commanding Officer was blown up by a mine, he recovered the body, rescued the minefield plans, closed that particular section of the minefield and prepared to carry on with the main task of demolition in the best tradition of the British Army.'



Arthur Edward Bond-Roose was born on 15 June 1901 at Manchester and was a native of Gateshead, Durham upon his enlistment in the Royal Engineers on 24 April 1939. Having completed his training, Bond-Roose found himself attached to Royal Air Force Fighter Command, London from 27 July-10 August 1940, during the height of the Battle of Britain. Returned to his unit, it was for his bravery in clearing Minefield No. 50, Northam Burrows, Devon during the summer of 1942 that he was awarded the B.E.M.. It was on 12 August that his 46 year old Commanding Officer, Major Charles Frederick Byers, Royal Engineers was killed. His body having been recovered by Bond-Roose, Byers is buried in the Northam (St. Margaret) Churchyard, while Bond-Roose was released on 6 October 1945. Retiring to Devon, he died on 18 December 1977 at Paignton, being noted as an actor; sold together with original mine clearance cloth badge, silver brooch engraved 'No.78 Comp. A. E. Bond-Roose. July to Dec. 1929.' and full copied service record and research.



572

A fine Second World War 'G.C. action' B.E.M. pair awarded to War Reserve Constable R. V. 'Sandy' Holyhead, 'B' (Chelsea) Division, Metropolitan Police, for his gallantry following a devastating flying bomb attack on the King's Road, Chelsea, 23 February 1944



British Empire Medal (Civil) G.V.I.R (Rodney Victor Holyhead); Defence Medal 1939-45, *good very fine*, with original investiture pin and riband for the B.E.M. (2)

£600-800

1 G.C., 1 M.B.E., 2 G.M.s and 4 B.E.M.s (Civil) awarded for this action.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 30 May 1944. Jointly with Sub-Divisional Inspector William James Tribe, 'B' Division, Metropolitan Police:

'During an air raid, a bomb made a deep crater which extended across the roadway and fractured a water main, sewer and a gas main. Water from the broken pipes flooded the crater, overflowed on to the roadway and filled the cellars of the adjoining houses.

People were trapped in a building and Inspector Tribe tried to reach them but found his way blocked by debris.

Inspector Tribe and Constable Holyhead then forced their way through the flood water and entered the adjoining house. Holyhead climbed through a first floor window and along a narrow ledge, about ten inches wide, and entered the damaged house. He discovered two women and a man on the ground floor and, realising the impossibility of taking the victims back the way he had come, sought an alternative way out. Meanwhile the Inspector made the perilous journey along the narrow ledge and joined the Constable.

Tribe and Holyhead then carried the two women and piloted the man through the garden, which was flooded to a depth of four feet, and over the walls to safety. Immediately afterwards Inspector Tribe, in spite of his wet condition, went to another incident. Holyhead returned to the house to put out a fire in the grate of an upstairs room to obviate danger from escaping gas.

He then helped in the general police work. Inspector Tribe and Constable Holyhead showed courage and great devotion to duty. In addition to the hazard of crossing a narrow ledge the officers were exposed to the grave risk of the whole structure collapsing under their weight and of being projected into the water-filled crater.'

Rodney Victor 'Sandy' Holyhead was born on 14 November 1907 at Barnes, London and educated at Latymer Foundation School, Hammersmith and Archbishop Tenison's Grammar, Leicester Square, 1920-25. Having worked in advertising with McCann-Erickson, he served as a War Reserve Constable with 'B' (Chelsea) Division, Metropolitan Police from 2 September 1939-31 December 1945. During this period he saw the extent of the Blitz and latterly Flying Bomb attacks upon the city. It was for his gallantry in Chelsea on the night of 23 February which he was awarded the B.E.M., on the same occasion Anthony Smith, Civil Defence won the George Cross for his part in the rescue work. He received his Medal at Buckingham Palace on 28 November 1944.



Holyhead subsequently returned to advertising and rose to become Media Manager at McCann-Erickson, leading the launch of the famous 'Put a tiger in your tank' campaign for Esso. He died in Maidstone in 1980.

Sold together with a comprehensive original archive comprising Metropolitan Police cap badge, whistle by *The Acme City, London*, letters of congratulation related to the award, *London Gazette* featuring B.E.M., a quantity of newspaper cuttings, press photographs from later life, including a copy of *Advertiser's Weekly*, 7 July 1955, which features an article on the recipient, together with copied research and recommendations.

x573

An M.S.M. group of eight awarded to Staff-Sergeant Warrant Officer Class II W. A. Benham, Royal Engineers, late Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., Regular Army (29519 S. Sjt. W. A. Benham. R.E.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (29519 S. Sjt. W.O. Cl. 2. W. A. Benham, R.E.); Romania, Kingdom, Medal for Hardihood and Loyalty, 2nd Class with swords, silvered bronze, *very fine and better* (8)

£240-280

Romanian Medal for Hardihood and Loyalty *London Gazette* 3 December 1920.

Walter Arthur Benham was a native of East Dulwich, London and was awarded his Romanian Medal whilst serving with the Royal Army Service Corps, one of 110 such awards made during the Great War.

574

The unique King David Hotel outrage George Medal group of four awarded to Sergeant E. A. 'Ted' Smith, Palestine Police: it was he who rushed to the scene of the attack immediately after the bomb exploded, rescuing 3 trapped soldiers after 6 hours of relentless, dangerous tunnelling work - his rescues amounted to half of those who were saved in the aftermath

George Medal, G.VI.R. (Sgt. Edward S. [sic] Smith, Palestine Police); General Service 1918-62, G.VI.R., 2 clasps, Palestine, Palestine 1945-48 (1316 Const. E. A. Smith. Pal. Police); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as originally worn, *generally very fine* (4)

£5,000-6,000

G.M. *London Gazette* 21 January 1947:

'On July 22nd, 1946, Jewish terrorists attacked the Secretariat and Force Headquarters situated at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem and by means of high explosives completely destroyed part of the building.

At the time of the explosion Sergeant Smith was off duty but he immediately turned out all the available personnel and at once initiated rescue work. With assistance he made a hole in the debris large enough to insert himself in a prone position and in this manner tunnelled his way into the wreckage until he reached three soldiers who were seriously injured.

Smith spent 6 hours under the debris in an atmosphere choked with dust and explosive fumes before he succeeded in extricating the three men. There was a real and constant danger of further explosions, of fire and of the collapse of the tunnel. Throughout his ordeal Smith displayed courage of the highest order with complete disregard of his own safety.'

Edward Alfred 'Ted' Smith was born in Ballymena, County Antrim and was a Regular Soldier for 12 years, serving with the British Army on the Rhine, meeting his Dutch wife in the process. In 1937 Smith left the army and went into coal mining, but prospects were poor, so he applied to join the Palestine Police. Initially rejected on account of being 'too short [and] chest not big enough', he was not to be deterred, and appealed via Sir Charles Augustus Tegart, Adviser to the Palestine Government, who by chance his wife was housekeeper. 'I promise to do well, Sir, if I am accepted' was his plea and they were answered, for he was accepted to the force in 1938. Assigned as British Police Constable No.1316, he saw service during the latter stages of the Arab Rebellion (Medal & clasp) and remained on service with the police in Palestine throughout the Second World War, being promoted Sergeant in 1945. Of this promotion he wrote to his wife:

'Tell Sir Charles I was promoted Sergeant today... still trying.'

Before the Second World War they had lived in Gertrude Street, World's End, Chelsea, but their home had been bombed during the Blitz.

King David Hotel Bombing - G.M.

The infamous bombing of the King David's Hotel in Jerusalem took place on 22 July 1946 and cost the lives of 91 people, with a further 46 being injured. The bombing was a terrorist attack by the militant Zionist underground organization Irgun on the British administrative headquarters for Palestine, which was housed in the southern wing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. The hotel was the site of the central offices of the British Mandatory authorities of Palestine, principally the Secretariat of the Government of Palestine and the Headquarters of the British Armed Forces in Palestine and Transjordan. The attack initially had the approval of the Haganah (the principal Jewish paramilitary group in Palestine). It was conceived as a response to Operation Agatha - a series of widespread raids, including one on the Jewish Agency, conducted by the British authorities and was the deadliest directed at the British during the Mandate era of 1920-1948. Disguised as Arabs, the Irgun planted a bomb in the basement of the main building of the hotel, whose southern wing housed the Mandate Secretariat and a few offices of the British military headquarters. Such was the force of the explosion that the western half of the southern wing of the hotel simply collapsed.

Following a number of calls, considered hoaxes, a concerned Palestine Postman called the police who informed the Hotel Manager was notified. In the closing minutes before the explosion, he called an unknown British officer, but no evacuation was ordered. Controversy has since arisen over the timing and adequacy of the warnings and the reasons why the hotel was not evacuated.

In plan form, the six-story hotel, which was opened in 1932 as the first, modern, luxury hotel in Jerusalem, had an I-shape, with a long central axis connecting wings to the north and south. Julian's Way, a main road, ran parallel and close to the west side of the hotel. An unsurfaced lane, where the French Consulate was situated and from where access to the service entrance of the hotel was gained, ran from there past the north end of the hotel. Gardens and an olive grove, which had been



designated as a park, surrounded the other sides. In 1946, the Secretariat occupied most of the southern wing of the hotel, with the military headquarters occupying the top floor of the south wing and the top, second and third floors of the middle of the hotel. The military telephone exchange was situated in the basement. An annexe housed the military police and a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Palestine Police.

Rooms had first been requisitioned in the hotel in late 1938, on what was supposed to be a temporary basis. Plans had already been made to erect a permanent building for the Secretariat and Army GHQ, but these were cancelled after the Second World War broke out, at which point more than two-thirds of the hotel's rooms were being used for government and army purposes.

By March 1946, British Labour Party MP Richard Crossman gave an insight to the ongoing activities at the hotel:

'Private detectives, Zionist agents, Arab sheiks, special correspondents, and the rest, all sitting around about discreetly overhearing each other.'

Aminchai Paglin, Chief of Operations of the Irgun, developed a remote-controlled mortar with a range of four miles, which was nicknamed the V3 by British military engineers. In 1945, after attacks using the mortar on several police stations, six V3s were buried in the olive grove park south of the King David Hotel. Three were aimed at the government printing press and three at the hotel itself. The intention was to fire them on the King's birthday, but the Haganah learned about the plan and warned the British through Teddy Kollek of the Jewish Agency. Sappers then dug them up. On another occasion, members of an unknown group threw grenades at the hotel, which thankfully missed.

The leaders of Haganah opposed the idea of a large-scale bombing initially. On 1 July 1946, Moshe Sneh, Chief of the Haganah General Headquarters, sent a letter to the then leader of the Irgun, Menachem Begin, which instructed him to carry out the operation at the 'chick', code for the King David Hotel. Despite this approval for the project, repeated delays in executing the operation were requested by the Haganah, in response to changes unfolding in the political situation. The plan was finalized between Aminchai Paglin (Irgun alias 'Gidi'), Chief of Operations of the Irgun, and Itzhad Sadeh, Commander of the Palmach. In the plan, Irgun men, disguised as Arabs, except for Gideon, the leader, who would be dressed as the hotel's distinctive Sudanese waiters, would enter the building through a basement service entrance carrying the explosives concealed in milk cans. The cans were to be placed by the main columns supporting the wing where the majority of the offices used by the British authorities were located. The columns were in a basement nightclub known as the Régence. In the final review of the plan, it was decided that the attack would take place on 22 July at 11.00am, a time when there would be no people in the coffee shop in the basement in the area where the bomb was to be planted. It would be possible to enter the hotel more easily at that time as well.

It would have been impossible to have planted the bomb in the Régence any later than 2.00pm because it was always full of customers after that time. The timing was also determined by the original intention that the attack should coincide with another, carried out by the Lehi, on government offices at the David Brothers Building. However, that attack, codenamed Operation 'Your Slave and Redeemer', was cancelled at the last moment. The Irgun said details of the plan were aimed at minimizing civilian casualties. Irgun reports allegedly included explicit precautions so that the whole area would be evacuated. This led to recriminations between the Haganah and Irgun later. The Haganah said that they had specified that the attack should take place later in the day, when the offices would have been emptier of people.

Since the bombing, much controversy has ensued over the issues of when warnings were sent and how the British authorities responded. Irgun representatives have always stated that the warning was given well in advance of the explosion, so that adequate time was available to evacuate the hotel. Meantime Begin, for example, wrote that the telephone message was delivered 25-27 minutes before the explosion. It is often stated that the British authorities have always denied that a warning was sent. However, what the British Government said, five months after the bombing, once the subsequent inquest and all the inquiries had been completed, was not that no warning had been sent, but that no such warning had been received by anyone at the Secretariat in an official position with any power to take action. Author Thurston Clarke's analysis of the bombing gave timings for calls and for the explosion, which he said took place at 12.37pm. He states that as part of the Irgun plan, a sixteen-year-old recruit, Adina Hay (alias Tehia), was to make three warning calls before the attack. At 12.22pm the first call was made, in both Hebrew and English, to a telephone operator on the hotel's switchboard (the Secretariat and the military each had their own, separate, telephone exchanges). It was ignored. At 12.27pm, the second warning call was made to the French Consulate adjacent to the hotel to the north-east. This second call was taken seriously, and staff went through

the building opening windows and closing curtains to lessen the impact of the blast. At 12.31pm a third and final warning call to the Palestine Post newspaper was made. The telephone operator called the Palestine Police CID to report the message. She then called the hotel switchboard. The hotel operator reported the threat to one of the hotel managers. This warning resulted in the discovery of the milk cans in the basement, but by then it was too late. Begin claimed in his memoirs that the British had deliberately not evacuated so that they could vilify the Jewish militant groups.

Shortly after noon Palestine time, the London UPI bureau received a short message stating:

‘Jewish terrorists have just blown up the King David Hotel!’

The UPI stringer who had sent it, an Irgun member, had wanted to scoop his colleagues. Not knowing that the operation had been postponed by an hour, he sent the message before the operation had been completed. The bureau Chief decided against running the story until more details and further confirmation had been obtained.

There were other leaks. The perpetrators met at 7.00am at the Beit Aharon Talmud Torah. This was the first time they were informed of the target. The attack used approximately 350kg (770lb) of explosives spread over six charges. According to Begin, due to consultations about the cancellation of the attack on the David Brothers Building, the operation was delayed and started at about 12.00am, an hour later than planned.

After placing the bombs in the La Regence Cafe, the Irgun men quickly slipped out and detonated a small explosive in the street outside the hotel, reportedly to keep passers-by away from the area. The police report written in the aftermath of the bombing says that this explosion resulted in a higher death toll because it caused spectators from the hotel to gather in its south-west corner, directly over the bomb planted in its basement. The first explosion also caused the presence in the hotel of injured Arabs who were brought into the Secretariat after their bus, which had been passing, was rolled onto its side. The Arab workers in the kitchen fled after being told to do so.

During the attack, 2 Irgun casualties occurred, Avraham Abramovitz and Itzhak Tsadok. In an Irgun account of the bombing, by Katz, the two were shot during the initial approach on the hotel, when a minor gunfight ensued with two British soldiers who had become suspicious. The Irgun did not explain how the group would have been able to move 350kg of home-made explosives into the hotel with the guards already alerted. In Yehuda Lapidot’s account, the men were shot as they were withdrawing after the attack. The latter agrees with the version of events presented by Bethell and Thurston Clarke and is more credible. According to Bethell, Abramovitz managed to get to the taxi getaway car along with six other men. Tsadok escaped with the other men on foot. Both were found by the police in the Jewish Old Quarter of Jerusalem the next day, with Abramovitz already dead from his wounds.

The explosion occurred at 12.37pm. It caused the collapse of the western half of the southern wing of the hotel. Of the casualties 21 were first-rank Government Officials, 49 were second-rank Clerks, Typists and Messengers, junior members of the Secretariat, employees of the hotel and canteen workers, 13 were soldiers, 3 policemen and 5 were members of the public.

Soon after the explosion, the rescue work began. Besides Smith, the Royal Engineers arrived with heavy lifting equipment. Later that night, the Sappers were formed into three groups, with each working an eight-hour shift. The rescue operation lasted for the next three days and 2,000 lorry loads of rubble were removed. From the wreckage and rubble the rescuers managed to extract six survivors. It was for his untiring work during the rescue efforts that Smith would be awarded the George Medal, the only such award for the bombing. His wife stated in the aftermath:

‘I am so proud to know he has done well. He had kept the promise he made when he went out to Palestine.’

x575

The D.B.E. set of Insignia worn by Dame C. Fulford, London County Council, Conservative Member for Chelsea, 1934-52

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, D.B.E. (Civil) Dame Commander’s 2nd type set of insignia, comprising shoulder Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady’s bow riband; Star, silver-gilt and enamel, *extremely fine*, in its *Garrard, London*, case of issue (2)

£600-800

D.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 June 1953:

‘For political and public services in London.’

Catherine Fulford devoted 27 years of her life to public service on the Education Committee of the London County Council and served throughout the Second World War as Conservative Member to the Council, 1934-52. Upon retirement, she was one of five Dames created and presented with their Insignia upon the Coronation of H.M. The Queen in June 1953. Fulford died on 17 January 1960; sold with catalogue entry from previous sale and entry in *The Illustrated London News* including portrait photograph.

x576 **A 1970 B.E.M. pair awarded to Captain E. McColl, The Parachute Regiment**

British Empire Medal, E.II.R. (22454190 S/Sgt. Edward McColl, Para), impressed naming upon a pre-prepared ground; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, with Second Award Bar, E.II.R. (22454190 Sgt. E. McColl. Para.), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine*, together with the recipient's pair of mounted miniature dress medals (4)

£180-220

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1970. The original recommendation states:

'Staff Sergeant McColl served in the Regular Army from 1951 to 1953, initially in the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and later, having volunteered for Airborne Forces, in the Parachute Regiment. On his release he joined 15th (Scottish Volunteers) Battalion, The Parachute Regiment and has served since. He was promoted Corporal in 1958, Sergeant in 1961 and Staff Sergeant in 1967.

Staff Sergeant McColl's appointment is that of MT Sergeant for the Battalion and he has proved extremely successful both as a Transport Manager and as an NCO.

His technical skill is of a high level...[not legible] practice by example, both in the workshop and in the field.

He is a Qualified Driving Test Examiner and organises Driving Instruction with the unit. Many learner drivers have been grateful for his skill as an instructor, his patience and his sympathy and the very satisfying pass rate of his pupils is, in itself, proof of his skill in this field.

The fact that the unit has achieved a very high serviceability rating in all technical inspection is a tribute to the efficiency and enthusiasm of Staff Sergeant McColl.

In addition to his duties he takes a full part in the life of the unit and as a Senior NCO maintains the highest standards of discipline and efficiency.

Recognition of the exceptional, prolonged and outstanding success of Staff Sergeant McColl would prove most popular with all ranks of 15th (Scottish Volunteer) Battalion, The Parachute Regiment.'

Edward McColl was considered '...a pillar of the TAVR' by Brigadier Thursby upon his recommendation and was subsequently commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 15th Battalion, Parachute Regiment, 25 November 1974. McColl would surely have been present in September 1974 when a parachute mis-drop south of the Kiel Canal resulted in the drowning of six paratroopers from the 15th Battalion. Much heavy-drop equipment and other soldiers parachuted into the canal, which was still open when the drop occurred. Promoted Captain on 9 October 1976, he retired on 28 February 1985.

577 The unique and outstanding post-war M.B.E., Second World War North-West Europe operations immediate M.M., 'Japan B.E.M.' group of twelve awarded to Major (Q.M.) A. P. 'Bobby' Joyce, Welsh Guards

In a remarkable career - spanning active service in Normandy in 1944 to Northern Ireland in the 1970s, the whole with the Welsh Guards - he first came to prominence for his M.M.-winning deeds in March 1945, deeds that reached a wider audience on the front and back pages of *The Victor* some 30 years later: the comic's colourful depiction of his gallant actions included a scene of him lobbing a grenade into a Spandau position - "Share that with your mates, Fritz"

Whether he shared such sentiments with Rudolph Hess remains unknown, but he commanded the former Nazi leader's 'Old Guard' at Spandau Prison in the early 50s, a far cry from his subsequent duties in South Arabia and Northern Ireland



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Military Division, 2nd type breast badge, silver; Military Medal, G.VI.R. (4547748 L. Sjt. A. Joyce, W. Gds.); British Empire Medal (Military), G.VI.R. (4547748 A./W.O. Cl. 2 Austin Joyce, M.M., W.G.), officially impressed naming on pre-prepared ground; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (4547748 W.O. Cl. 2 A. Joyce, M.M., W.G.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland (Capt. A. P. Joyce, M.M., B.E.M., W.G.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Coronation 1953, mounted court-style as worn, *contact marks, very fine or better* (12)

£4,000-5,000

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

The lengthy original recommendation speaks of valuable service as a Staff, Transport and Messing Officer at the Guards Depot in 1972-73, home to some 2,500 soldiers. It concludes:

'His devotion to duty and his constant pre-occupation with the well being of the men under his command have earned the respect and regard of every soldier at Pirbright.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 July 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'Lance-Sergeant Joyce was in command of the leading section of No. 7 Platoon, the left forward platoon during a Company / Squadron attack on the village of Bonninghardt on 7 March 1945. During the attack his section came under fire from a Spandau dug-in by the side of a farmhouse and another opened up from the house itself, directed at No. 8 Platoon on his right flank.

Lance-Sergeant Joyce, realising he was caught in the open, dashed forward with his section and got them under cover close up by the house. His quickness in appreciating the situation, and his determined action in carrying on, caused the enemy gunner to withdraw behind the house. He then single-handed ran across to the house, leaving his section to give him covering fire, and got up to the window where the Spandau was firing, enfilading the platoon to the right. He got up under the window and shot the enemy firer and, after hurling a grenade through the window, he dashed back and brought up his section to consolidate the area of the house.



His action enabled the platoon to seize the farm and surrounding buildings, capturing 26 Germans from 22 Para Regiment and enabling his platoon to carry on with the attack in which they consolidated on their objective. The speed, resourcefulness and determination of Lance-Sergeant Joyce's action undoubtedly saved the Company many casualties and largely contributed to the success of the attack.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1952:

'In recognition of non-operational services in Japan in connection with operations in Korea.'

The original recommendation - for an M.B.E. - states:

'Company Sergeant-Major Joyce has been C.S.M. of a Reinforcement Company in Japan since the formation of 'J' Reinforcement Unit supplying drafts and replacements to the Commonwealth Division in Korea.

Throughout his service with the unit, he has devoted himself whole-heartedly to this new task. The well being of his Company has been his constant care and he has shown unabated vigour and achieved outstanding success and follow on from the original. His sound judgment, knowledge of his men, drive and loyalty have been of the greatest assistance to his Company Commander and these qualities have contributed in large measure not only to the smooth working of the Company but also to the efficiency and morale of drafts passing through his hands.'



Austin Peter Joyce was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire in November 1923 and originally enlisted in the West Yorkshire Regiment in March 1942. It seems probable that it was in this capacity that he was serving in the Pacific theatre of war, prior to transferring to the Welsh Guards in October 1943.

Posted to the 1st Battalion - and the subject of rapid promotion - he came ashore as a 19-year-old N.C.O. at Normandy in June 1944. Here, then, the commencement of his part in the Battalion's hard-fought contribution to the campaign in North-West Europe, in which he was advanced to Company Sergeant-Major and won his M.M. He returned to the U.K. in late March 1945 and was embarked for Palestine at the year's end, where he served until April 1948 (Medal & clasp).

Having then been awarded the B.E.M. for his valuable services in Japan - in support of the operations in Korea - in the period September 1950 to June 1952, he served in Germany in the following year, with command of the 'Old Guard' to Rudolf Hess at Spandau Prison.

Active service resumed with a tour in South Arabia in the period 1956-60 (Medal & clasp) and he was commissioned Lieutenant (Q.M.) in May 1963. Of his subsequent part in the Northern Ireland operations little is known (clasp), but he attained the rank of Major (Q.M.) and was awarded the M.B.E. for his valuable service to the Guards Depot at Pirbright. Having been sent his M.M. and B.E.M., Joyce finally enjoyed the experience of an investiture at Buckingham Palace on 7 November 1973.

Sold with the following original documentation and related presentation silver:



- (i)
A striking silver table centre-piece of a Welsh Dragon, the fittings and well for use as a lighter, hallmarks for London 1972, 190mm. x 175mm. x 100mm., including wooden plinth, the silver base engraved, 'Presented to Major A. P. Joyce, M.B.E., M.M., B.E.M., by the Officers and Sergeants of the Welsh Guards, October 1974', and with applied badge of the Welsh Guards to the other side.
- (ii)
The recipient's Regular Army Certificate of Discharge, the content covering the first 20 years of his career, prior to being commissioned; together with a Certified Copy of Attestation.
- (iii)
His Army Certificates of Education, 1st and 2nd Class, dated 27 January 1950 and 19 March 1953.
- (iv)
His warrant for appointment to W.O. (Regular Forces), dated 1 January 1955.
- (v)
His commission warrant for the rank of Lieutenant (Q.M.), dated 29 May 1963.
- (vi)
His M.B.E. warrant, dated 2 June 1973, complete with related Central Chancery investiture correspondence; together with Buckingham Palace forwarding letters for his M.M. and B.E.M., and certificate of award for his Coronation Medal 1953, these mounted on card.
- (vii)
A copy of *The Victor*, 8 July 1972, with cover feature, 'A Fight to the Death!', namely Joyce's gallant exploits in March 1945; together with newspaper cuttings regarding the 'presentation of leeks' to members of the Welsh Guards by Princess Anne on St. David's Day, 1973, including pictures of Joyce.

578 **An 'AFCENT Group' M.B.E. group of four awarded to Captain F. E. J. Bartlett, Royal Engineers**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast Badge, silver; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (19190824 Sgt F E J Bartlett RE R); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (9190824 Sgt F E J Bartlett RE R); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., 2nd issue, Regular Army (Lt F E J Bartlett RE R), mounted court-style as worn, *toned, good very fine*

£250-300

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 16 June 1979:

'Captain Bartlett has performed his duties in the AFCENT Support Group since October 1972 with a devotion to duty far exceeding that normally expected of an officer. His exceptional leadership and high sense of duty have resulted in his providing the highest possible level of contribution to a wide range of responsibilities in this complex and widely dispersed International Headquarters.

His outstanding qualities were displayed to the full in planning and establishing, largely by his own determined efforts, an Engineer Management Centre which has streamlined the entire AFCENT Engineer effort and thus realised a tremendous saving of NATO funds. Furthermore, continuous reductions in manpower and money have required Captain Bartlett to develop a highly complicated 5 year Engineer Planning concept for AFCENT. The completion of this plan, largely as a result of his uncomplaining endurance through exceptionally long hours of detailed analysis, has ensured the successful continuance of the established Engineer Mission.

He has also determined, as a result of detailed study, the complex AFCENT Engineer role in time of war. The effort has resulted in a complete Engineer Branch reorganisation, and the meaningful identification of both support equipment and personnel augmentation requirements. Additionally, he has spent many hours, a considerable proportion of which have been outside normal working time, resolving engineer problems associated with the establishment of AFCENT's War Headquarters in Germany and the acquisition by NATO of the Birkenfeld Mobilisation Centre.

The superior accomplishments and invaluable contributions made by this officer are the result of his dedicated commitment, which is far beyond the normal call of duty. Captain Bartlett's loyalty and selfless devotion to duty reflects the highest traditions of the Corps of Royal Engineers and lasting credit on the United Kingdom. This Officer's loyalty and selfless devotion to duty are in the highest traditions of the service and more than worthy of last recognition. He retires from the service in 1979.'



Frank Ernest James Bartlett was educated at Rainham Secondary School and had been an apprentice carpenter before enlisting in the Army aged 18. He served with 36 Corps, Royal Engineers and whilst Staff Sergeant was part of a nine-month 8-man expedition to the Gilbert & Ellis Islands in the South Pacific, in order to dive and blast overgrown coral reefs. Bartlett was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 29 September 1969 and subsequently served at AFCENT, Brunssum, The Netherlands from October 1972 - December 1978; sold with two copied photographs and research.

579 The landmark posthumous George Medal awarded to Sergeant D. J. 'Aaron' Garside, 10th (Volunteer) Battalion, Parachute Regiment, who made the ultimate sacrifice in saving the life of a recruit under his supervision during a live grenade practice in July 1979 - it was the first such occasion a posthumous George Medal was awarded

George Medal, E.II.R. (23913522 Sgt. David J. Garside, Para.), housed in its fitted *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine*

£6,000-8,000

The first posthumous award of the George Medal following the amendment of the Royal Warrant in 1977.

G.M. *London Gazette* 25 March 1980. The original recommendation - for a Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct (Posthumous) - states:

'On 11th July 1979, during recruit cadre training at Sennybridge, Sergeant Garside, a Territorial Army Senior Non-Commissioned Officer in the 10th (Volunteer) Battalion, Parachute Regiment, was supervising live grenade throwing.

During the live grenade throwing an incident took place when a recruit, in the act of preparing to throw a live grenade, allowed the striker level to spring off prematurely, and at the same time appeared to freeze with the grenade in his hand. At this point Sergeant Garside, acting with total disregard for his own safety and with great resource, took preventive action to move the recruit to safety whilst at the same time endeavouring to get him to either throw the grenade or drop it. It was in the course of this action, whilst Sergeant Garside was pushing the recruit to safety that the grenade dropped to the ground and exploded underneath Sergeant Garside.

As a result of the explosion Sergeant Garside sustained fatal injuries and the recruit received superficial injuries. It is clear that Sergeant Garside acted with great coolness and presence of mind, and with complete disregard for his own safety, and in so doing gave his life saving the life of a recruit.

His act was one of great bravery, sacrifice and coolness.'

David John Garside, known as 'Aaron' to his friends, was born on 12 October 1946 at Bombay, India and served with the 10th (Volunteer) Battalion, Parachute Regiment, whilst in civil employment was a Manager (Motor Accessories) in Basingstoke, Hampshire. Having been mortally wounded in the process of winning his exceptional George Medal, Garside died at Nevill Hall Hospital, Abergavenny the same day.

Sold together with a poignant original archive comprising:

(i)
Six original press photographs of the funeral of the recipient with the Parachute Regiment in attendance.

(ii)
Original Marriage Certificate dated 29 January 1973.

(iii)
Letter from employees, Brown Brothers Limited, of Swindon, Wiltshire, expressing shock at his sudden and tragic death, dated 12 July 1979.

(iv)
Letter from employees, Induction Limited, Basingstoke, expressing sadness at his loss due to the 'dreadful accident', dated 24 July 1979.

(v)
Original Death Certificate dated 1 October 1979.

(vi)
Certificate of Registration of Death dated 5 October 1979.

(vii)
Letters from the Solicitor's Amery-Parkes & Co., dated 11 January & 14 February 1980.



'Journey's end'

x580

A particularly fine Second World War C.B.E., Great War pilot's M.C. group of eleven awarded to Air Commodore H. J. F. Hunter, Royal Air Force, late Rifle Brigade and Royal Flying Corps, who, having been wounded as a young infantry officer in France in 1915, transferred to the R.F.C., won the M.C. for numerous missions flown over the Somme in 1916, commanded No. 9 Squadron in the Ypres salient in 1917 and No. 42 Squadron from the German Spring Offensive until the War's end: very much a C.O. who led from the front, he was however unable to turn the tide of war as A.O.C. (Bombers) in the face of the Japanese invasion of Sumatra in February 1942 - but he did win the C.B.E. for his courage under attack as a Station C.O. in the U.K.

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut., Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (Major, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star, clasp, Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *very fine and better* (11)

£2,500-3,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 24 September 1941. The original recommendation states:

'This officer has commanded an operational station with two heavy bomber squadrons since September 1939, when he took over command of the R.A.F. Station, Driffild. After severe bombing and successive attacks which necessitated the transfer of the two squadrons, he opened up R.A.F. Topcliffe and has continued operations under most difficult conditions. He has shown unflinching loyalty, keenness and devotion to duty and does not spare himself in directing, guiding and encouraging his crews. The fact that the station and squadrons are full of fight is due a great deal to the example of steady courage and calm control of Group Captain Hunter during bombing attacks, one of which was more severe than on any other station in England.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry and skill. He has done fine work for the artillery and has accounted for many enemy guns. On one occasion, when a heavy storm drove all other machines back to their aerodromes and the enemy guns took the opportunity to become active, he remained up and did fine work.'

Henry John Francis Hunter was born in December 1893, the son of Henry Charles Vicars Hunter, J.P., the principal landowner in Kilburn, Derbyshire, and the Honourable Florence Edith Louise, daughter of the 12th Baron Dormer of Wyng. He was brought up at Abermarlais Park, Llangadog, Carmarthenshire and was educated at Eton and the R.M.C. Sandhurst.

Commissioned in the Rifle Brigade as a 2nd Lieutenant in February 1913, he was wounded in the legs by a bomb explosion near Poperinghe in September 1915, while serving in the 1st Battalion, at which point, following his recovery, he successfully applied for pilot training in the Royal Flying Corps.

Awarded his 'Wings' after attending courses at Reading and Castle Bromwich in May 1916, he flew out to France with No. 34 Squadron, the unit's B.E. 2c aircraft causing much mirth on arrival at St. Omer, on account of 'the number of suitcases and odd parcels tied to the under-carriage struts and also alongside the fuselages' (his extensive Staff College 'service experiences' submission refers).

A day or two later, No. 34 arrived at Lilbourne, and quickly commenced work as an artillery co-operation unit over the Somme, a period later described by Hunter in his Staff College submission, from which the following extracts have been taken:

On 'Archie':

'I well remember one morning I was on the line at dawn and found some lorries behind the village of Martinpoich. Very pleased with myself I was going down to drop my four 25lb. bombs, which were carried on all trips, when 'Archie' with his first round broke most of my top plane extension and cut the aileron controls.'

On machine-gun and rifle fire:

'I was very impressed with the German M.G. and rifle fire. It seemed to be very well organised. Ammunition was rarely wasted if one was over 2,000 feet, but the moment one came down below that height, one was kept under continuous fire. M.Gs seemed to be organised in batteries behind the lines and between them and the rifles our expenditure in wings and tail planes was very heavy.'

In January 1917, the Squadron moved to Villers Bretonneux and worked on the front from Peronne southwards, this time in R.E. 8s. Here, Hunter recalled:



(Part lot)

'We soon had our first experience of looking for the enemy's troops in more or less open warfare. It did not take us long to discover the difficulties of locating troops in small numbers and of determining the general position of the enemy's front line. The method generally resorted to was to fly low and get fired at with rifles from a number of points, and then drop the information to our advanced cavalry and forward headquarters.'

In May 1917, Hunter was appointed to the command of No. 9 Squadron, in which capacity he participated in the Passchendaele offensive in support of XIV Corps. He continues:

'Casualties were heavy in the Squadron, 135 officers going through in four months. Two aircraft were destroyed by direct hits from A.A. on the first day we were on the sector. However, in spite of the heavy casualties and hard work, the morale of the Squadron kept very high, and during my time in command, that is to November 1917, we got two D.S.Os, two Bars to the M.C., and 17 M.Cs, which speaks very well for the general keenness and devotion to duty of the pilots ... During the whole time I had been in France, I had been very much impressed with the necessity of watching pilots very carefully and if at all possible of sending them on leave as soon as they showed signs of strain. Working with an army co-operation squadron on a battle front, it was a rare occurrence to find a pilot fit for more than three months continuous work. Fourteen days leave, given in time, invariably put a man right again.'

In October 1917, Hunter was recommended for a mention in despatches, a distinction duly announced in the *London Gazette* on 11 December:

'As a Corps Squadron Commander from the beginning of June 1917 till this date, Major Hunter has done fine work, keeping his squadron most efficient and maintaining a very high morale and standard of work.'

Returning to the U.K. for duties as an instructor in November 1917 - as a result of 'stress of service' - Hunter was posted back to France to take command of No. 42 Squadron in April 1918, which unit 'was in a very bad state having got into trouble in Italy ... most of them were drinking far too much ... it required constant supervision from the air and from battery positions'. Added to which the moving front caused by the German Spring Offensive made the task of locating targets difficult in the extreme. At length, however, the tide of war changed, Hunter's leadership from the front resulting in some notable successes:

'For the last few days before the Armistice we got a lot more ground strafing as now the enemy were retiring in great confusion. On 9 November, I remember finding a column on a straight road composed of four gun teams, about a battalion of infantry and what I thought was a lorry. By flying up and down the road we managed to inflict a large number of casualties. What I thought was a lorry turned out to be an A.A. gun but it was of course practically useless at our height.'

He continues:

'Just after the Armistice, I examined several positions again against which I had carried out shoots. As guns had been in the open it was difficult in most places to verify damage but in one position in particular, in the wooded grounds of a convent, I was much interested. The C.B. office had given it as two big howitzers, 8-inch I think, and I had had what I thought was a pretty successful shoot. In the grounds of the convent I found an old priest and asked him if he remembered a rather heavy bombardment on a certain day. He was delighted and told me that both the guns had been destroyed, all the horses killed, as well as 16 Germans and two nuns. On my expressing due sympathy over the nuns, he told me that they were very old and it didn't matter a bit!'

For his work as C.O. of No. 42 Squadron, Hunter was again recommended for a mention in despatches, a distinction duly announced in the *London Gazette* on 11 July 1919:

'For continuous good work, both as an organiser on the ground, and while on artillery and contact patrol work in the air, during the operations preceding the Armistice.'

Between the Wars, Hunter served for several years on attachment to the Fleet Air Arm, and enjoyed a succession of Squadron and Station Commands, latterly at R.A.F. Finningley, from which post he was placed on the Retired List as a Group Captain in June 1939. Alongside his R.A.F. postings, he was a keen amateur tennis player of some ability. He competed in the Wimbledon's Mens Singles in 1924, 1927 and 1930 respectively, also venturing back to the continent for the 1928 Monte-Carlo Masters.

Quickly recalled on the renewal of hostilities, he commanded bomber operations from R.A.F. Driffield, and, after crippling air raids, at Topcliffe, his inspiring leadership gaining him the C.B.E. In January 1942, he was posted to Singapore, taking passage in a Catalina alongside Air Vice-Marshal Peirse, the newly appointed C.-in-C. Far East. A hasty meeting having then been held at Flagstaff House, where General Percival was present, Hunter was given immediate command of No. 225 (Bomber) Group in Sumatra. Confronted with a much depleted force, and the threat of a major Japanese onslaught, he did his best to restore order and morale, but in the event the enemy arrived in force in mid-February, Java's main airfield being captured by parachutists in a matter of hours. Many acts of gallantry were enacted by his aircrew over the coming days and weeks, but the fall of Sumatra - and Java - was inevitable.

Hunter afterwards served as A.O.C. No. 221 Group in India and Burma and was twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 2 June 1943 and 14 January 1944 refer). Placed on the Retired List in the rank of Air Commodore at the War's end, he settled in Beaford, Devon, where he died in September 1966.

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581 The outstanding Second World War pathfinder's immediate D.S.O., D.F.C. and Bar group of eight awarded to Wing Commander D. A. Cracknell, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

A three-tour pilot of exceptional ability, he amassed a tally of at least 75 operational sorties, latterly as a highly distinguished Squadron C.O. and Master Bomber in the Path Finder Force

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1945'; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated '1943' and the reverse of the Bar '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Act. Wg. Cdr. D. A. Cracknell, R.A.F.V.R.), mounted court-style as worn, *generally very fine or better* (8)

£7,000-8,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 6 February 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'Wing Commander Cracknell was Captain of an aircraft detailed to attack Dusseldorf on the night of 2 November 1944. His task was a vital one involving the dropping of target indicators. Long before the target, his aircraft was engaged by most accurate anti-aircraft fire and hit several times, but displaying great coolness and complete disregard of personal safety, this officer made a long and steady bombing run and thus enabled his bomb aimer to achieve the most precise results. The target was well hit as proved by the photograph he obtained.

Even after the bombs had gone and the photograph taken Wing Commander Cracknell's aircraft was still selected as the primary target for the defences and only his great coolness and fine airmanship can have prevented the aircraft from being lost; as it was he returned his damaged aircraft safely to base without further incident.

Wing Commander Cracknell is now carrying out his third tour of operations and has completed a total of 60 bombing attacks regardless of defences and by his fine record of many attacks successfully carried out, together with the thoroughness of his preparation for these attacks, he sets a fine example to the Squadron. In recognition of this officer's fine record of service, I strongly recommend him for the award of the Distinguished Service Order.'

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 14 May 1943. The original recommendation states:

'Since completing his first tour of operational duties, this officer has participated in a further 14 sorties. While in the Middle East, he completed a number of attacks on Greek and Italian objectives. All his allotted tasks have been performed in a most skilful and exemplary manner. Squadron Leader Cracknell has displayed a marked determination to finish successfully any duty he may undertake. On more than one occasion, engine trouble has failed to prevent him from completing his mission and once when attacking Turin one engine failed before he had crossed the Alps. In spite of this, he continued, bombed the target, and flew the aircraft safely to base. Undeterred by fighter attacks and ground defences this officer has displayed the highest courage and devotion to duty.'

Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 23 October 1945. The original recommendation states:

'Wing Commander Cracknell has now completed 75 sorties and has commanded a very successful Pathfinder Squadron since the early days of January 1945. He has carried out in an exemplary manner, on 18 occasions, the duties of Master Bomber. His overriding confidence, calmness, determination and coolness of judgment have not only made him an outstanding Captain of aircraft, but also a Squadron Commander second to none.

The results of his squadron can be attributed in no small measure to his excellence as a pilot and Captain in the air and to his discipline and organisation on the ground. I very strongly recommend that this officer's contribution to the final defeat of Germany should be recognised by the non-immediate award of a first Bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Douglas Aubrey Cracknell was born in London on 9 December 1909 and gained a private pilot's certificate at the South Coast Flying Club, Shoreham in December 1935. By profession an architect, he nonetheless commenced commercial flying in 1936, undertaking work for the Railway Air Services, in addition to running private charters; he was also a flying instructor with Airports Ltd.

A pre-war member of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Cracknell was called-up on the renewal of hostilities and confirmed in the rank of Pilot Officer in March 1940. What ensued - even by exacting wartime standards - was an exceptional operational career.

First and Second Operational Tours - 148 and 49 Squadrons - D.F.C.

He first went operational as a pilot in No. 148 Squadron in the Middle East, the unit having been reformed in Malta in December 1940. Equipped with Wellingtons, it carried out strikes against a variety of targets, in Cracknell's case against Greek and Italian objectives on at least 24 occasions.

Tour expired, he was ordered back to the U.K. in 1942 and, in October of the same year, resumed his operational career with a posting to No. 49 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of R.A.F. Scampton - and afterwards R.A.F. Fiskerton. As confirmed by subsequent information supplied at the time of the recommendation for his D.F.C. in March 1943, he flew another 26 sorties, among his targets being eight trips to Italy to attack Genoa, Milan and Turin.

Other than a diversionary sortie in support of the St. Nazaire Raid, the remainder of his targets comprised a string of heavily defended German cities. He attacked Berlin on three occasions, Hamburg likewise, in addition to visiting Bremen, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Essen and Munich.

Cracknell participated in five further sorties after the recommendation for his D.F.C., so his tour of operations likely ended in April 1943. And he added the Air Efficiency Award to his accolades in August of the same year (*AMO N850/1943*, refers).

Third Operational Tour - No. 35 (P.F.F.) Squadron - immediate D.S.O.

In the summer of 1944 - and having been appointed to the acting rank of Wing Commander - Cracknell returned to the operational scene in No. 35 (P.F.F.) Squadron. Another Lancaster unit, No. 35 operated out of R.A.F. Graveley as part of No. 8 (P.F.F.) Group.

As recounted in the summary of his recommendation for an immediate D.S.O., Cracknell's tour with No. 35 comprised 17 sorties, some of them clearly of an eventful nature. Hence mention of his epic flight to Dusseldorf on the night of 2-3 November 1944, when his Lancaster sustained serious damage from A.A. fire.

In addition to his immediate D.S.O., he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 29 December 1944, refers).

Final furlong - command of No. 7 (P.F.F.) Squadron - Bar to D.F.C.

Direct from his duties in No. 35 Squadron - or near enough - Cracknell was given command of No. 7 (P.F.F.) Squadron at Oakington in January 1945. He was about to raise his tally of operational sorties to the 75 mark, for in the period leading up to late April 1945 he flew as Master Bomber on no less than 18 occasions.

Indeed his 'over-riding confidence and calmness' led one veteran to describe his as a genuinely 'smooth character'. Whilst such assets may not have been appreciated by the inhabitants of Bremen, Essen and Hamburg - all of which faced his marking capabilities in the final defeat of Germany - his capabilities stood 'second to none'. He was awarded a Bar to his D.F.C.

The post-war years

Post-war, Cracknell served as Chief Pilot of British South American Airways (B.S.A.A.) and, from 1949 as Operations Superintendent to the South American Division of B.O.A.C. By the time of his retirement he had amassed nearly 6000 flying hours and flown well over one million miles.

In January 1946, he navigated an Avro Lancastrian to South America, thereby opening-up the first civil airline route from Heathrow. Sharing the cockpit was an old acquaintance - Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. 'Don' Bennett, the founding father of the Path Finder Force.

The Wing Commander died in London in 1979. His widow, Nazan Lucille (née Djemaleddin), died in Storrington, West Sussex in July 2009; sold with a file of copied research.

582 *'At 0130 hours when over Weert at 15,000 feet, we saw a Ju. 88 600 feet away and 100 feet above, flying starboard to port. As he crossed, we turned into him and gave a 2 to 3 seconds burst of cannon and m.g., with 20 degrees deflection, closing from 400 feet to 200 feet. There were strikes all over the E/A's portside and he peeled off to port with flames spreading as he went down in a vertical dive to explode as he struck the ground. There had been no return fire. We orbited for a while as the E./A. burnt, and then returned ...'*

Job done; another victory for the partnership of 'Winnie' Winn and 'Scottie' Scott of No. 141 Squadron.

An outstanding Second World War night fighter's D.F.C. and immediate Bar group of five awarded to Squadron Leader R. A. W. 'Scottie' Scott, Royal Air Force

A veteran of three operational tours as Navigator and Radio Operator, he amassed a total of 84 sorties and assisted in the destruction of four enemy aircraft, in addition to the damage of three others

Honing his skills in Havocs of 1459 Turbinlite Flight in 1941 - under the watchful eye of Squadron Leader J. B. Nicholson, V.C. - he gained the unit's first 'Turbinlite victory' in April 1942, when, with Flight Lieutenant 'Winnie' Winn at the helm and the close co-operation of a 'parasite' Hurricane pilot from No. 253 Squadron, a Heinkel 111 was shot down in flames

Scott and Winn went on to forge a highly successful partnership over two further operational tours with No. 141 Squadron, flying a host of *Serrate* missions over France, Holland and Germany in the unit's Beaufighters

Latterly, as the net closed in, and by then equipped with Mosquitos, the intrepid duo secured a notable 'first' in R.A.F. history, for they undertook three low-level 'firebash' sorties against enemy airfields: the resultant devastation caused by the 700 ft. delivery of their 100-gallon tanks - chock full of 'Napalm gel' - was sensational

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated '1943' and the reverse of the Bar '1945'; 1939-45 Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (5)

£6,000-8,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 February 1943. The original recommendation states:

'This officer has been engaged on night flying since August 1941, during which time he has completed 121 hours at night, as Navigator / Radio. On 28 April 1942, he brought Flight Lieutenant Beveridge into contact with a Do. 217, which was illuminated. The Hurricane satellite, however, failed to attack. On 30 April 1942, he was Navigator / Radio for Squadron Leader Winn, D.F.C., when an He. 111 was destroyed, and again, on 27 July 1942, when a Do. 217 was claimed as probably destroyed. On 29 July 1942, he was Navigator for Flight Lieutenant Beveridge, when a Do. 217 was claimed as damaged. He has been outstanding for his keenness and unflagging desire to take off against the enemy, especially under adverse weather conditions.'

Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 July 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'On 18 April 1945, Flight Lieutenant Scott was Navigator / Radio in the aircraft which led a very successful low-level 'fire-bomb' attack on Munich/Neubiberg airfield. Despite intense and accurate flak, his pilot, Wing Commander Winn, D.F.C., was able to claim an enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground. The enemy hangars and other buildings were set ablaze and also raked with cannon fire.

This sortie was typical of others in which Flight Lieutenant Scott has participated recently, and all have been carried out with marked success.

This officer has flown as Navigator / Radio to Wing Commander Winn, D.F.C., since June 1941 and throughout a very long spell of operational flying he has displayed the same courage and determination as his pilot. He has assisted in the destruction of four enemy aircraft, and damage to three others. In addition, he has navigated his pilot to a safe landing on more than one occasion when their aircraft has been damaged over enemy territory.

In recognition of his skill and devotion to duty, and his splendid record of achievement throughout three tours of operations, I recommend Flight Lieutenant Scott for the immediate award of a Bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross.'



Ray Amherst Winckworth Scott was born in Sutton, Surrey on 13 February 1911 and was educated at Sutton Preparatory School and Ardingly College, near Haywards Heath in Sussex; he rose to the dizzy heights of Lance-Corporal in the O.T.C. at the latter establishment.

Having then embarked on a career as a clerk on the Stock Exchange - and married Lilian Agnes Ball in February 1934 - Scott tired of life in the City and decided to join the Royal Air Force. He enlisted in October 1938 and, by the renewal of hostilities in the following year, was serving as an A.C. 2 (Electrician) in No. 2 Wing at Henlow. He subsequently served on the strength of No. 604 Squadron during the Battle of Britain and was advanced to Leading Aircraftsman in December 1940. Shortly thereafter, he volunteered for aircrew duties and was trained as an Observer / Radio Operator at R.A.F. Prestwick.

1459 Turbinlite Flight - Parasites - First Blood

Having then gained flight experience at an O.T.U. in August 1941, Scott joined, as a recently promoted Sergeant, 1459 Turbinlite Flight at Hibaldstow. The unit had just been formed under Squadron Leader J. B. Nicholson, V.C., and was tasked with working up newly delivered Douglas-Havocs for a night fighter role. By way of introduction, the Battle of Britain hero took Scott up in one of them on the very day of his arrival.

The Douglas-Havoc - a night fighter variant of the Boston - had been greeted with some optimism, though as described by Peter Townsend in *Duel in the Dark*, it did not live up to expectations, the replacement of the nose compartment with heavy radar equipment and a dozen machine-guns causing the aircraft to be slow and tricky to handle.

The Turbinlite version, in which Scott flew, had a searchlight fitted in place of the nose compartment, the intention being to illuminate the target for a 'parasite' to finish it off; normally an accompanying Hurricane. As it transpired, the searchlight alerted the target before the 'parasite' could engage it and often dazzled the accompanying Hurricane pilot.

As related by Peter Townsend, the Havoc had further issues:

'The tips of the propeller blades whirled round within a few inches of the pilot's ears. Climbing into an aeroplane cockpit was one thing; getting out - in a hurry - was quite another problem. I did not fancy the prospect of baling out of a Havoc.'



Notwithstanding such shortcomings, Scott teamed-up with Sergeant Beveridge as his pilot, and they commenced a spate of 20 or so hazardous night fighter sorties in the period leading up to the year's end.

Commissioned in December 1941, Scott started to undertake the occasional outing with Flight Lieutenant C. V. 'Winnie' Winn as his pilot, the pair of them locking-on to a Dornier 17 on the night of 28 April 1942. It bolted, 'taking violent evasive action.'

On the night of 30 April 1942, with Flight Lieutenant D. S. Yapp acting as their 'parasite' in a Hurricane of No. 253 Squadron, Scott and Winn gained the first ever 'Turbinlite victory', the reason for their success being a prior agreement not to illuminate their searchlight. Scott picked up their victim - a Heinkel 111 - at 10,000 feet north-west of Flamborough Head and Winn pursued it to a range of 500 feet before sending a 'Warn' signal to Yapp. The latter engaged the He. 111 all the way down to sea-level, a large glow lighting up the clouds as it hit the drink.

May and June witnessed further 'Scrambles' and patrols, all to no avail, but in July - on the 27th - Scott and Winn claimed their second victim, a Dornier 217, this time with Flight Lieutenant John Ellacombe acting as their 'parasite' in a Hurricane. The combat lasted several minutes, Ellacombe seeing the Dornier crash near the coast.

Just two nights later, this time with Flight Lieutenant Beveridge as his pilot, Scott latched-on to another Dornier 217 and their 'parasite' - Flight Sergeant McCarthy - damaged it with several visible strikes. Havoc and Hurricane were then illuminated by our own searchlights and engaged by A.A. fire, luckily inaccurate fire.

On the night of 11 August 1942, with Beveridge as pilot, Scott obtained a contact on another enemy aircraft. Their 'parasite', Sergeant Terence Pepper of 253 Squadron, set off in pursuit but nothing was ever heard from him again. He was 22.

In September, the Turbinlite Flight was reformed as No. 538 Squadron, but the new unit was disbanded in January 1943.

Scott, meanwhile, had been advanced to Flying Officer and appointed Navigation / Radio Leader of the Squadron. He was rested with a training post in No. 1422 Flight and awarded the D.F.C.

Second tour - No. 141 Squadron - 'Lots of twitch'

In April 1943, Scott returned to an operational footing, teaming-up with 'Winnie' Winn in Beaufighters of No. 141 Squadron. The unit was commanded by night fighter legend Wing Commander John Braham, D.S.O., D.F.C., a role which Winn would inherit in the fullness of time.

A few sorties having been flown to Holland in the interim, Scott and Winn claimed a Ju. 88 over Weert on the night of 21 June 1943:

'At 0130 hours when over Weert at 15,000 feet, we saw a Ju. 88 600 feet away and 100 feet above, flying starboard to port. As he crossed, we turned into him and gave a 2 to 3 seconds burst of cannon and m.g., with 20 degrees deflection, closing from 400 feet to 200 feet. There were strikes all over the E/A's portside and he peeled off to port with flames spreading as he went down in a vertical dive to explode as he struck the ground. There had been no return fire. We orbited for a while as the E./A. burnt, and then returned ...'

Then in July - on the 17th - then intrepid duo fought a dogfight with a Fw. 190 and two other enemy aircraft. No claims were made but Scott noted in his flying log book: 'Lots of twitch. I wonder if it will hurt much?'

Two uneventful bomber escort sorties having been flown to Hamburg at the month's end, their next encounter with angry fire was of an unexpected nature. Retuning from Milan on 15 August, their Beaufighter was attacked by a Wellington, severe damage being inflicted on both engines and the undercarriage. Winn made an emergency landing at Ford in Sussex, but not before our own A.A. batteries had rubbed salt into the wound.

In August, assorted 'contacts' were made over Berlin and Stuttgart, one of their ensuing chases ending with A.A. damage being inflicted on their Beaufighter. And that sense of frustration - so well-known to night fighters - was to last to the year's end, including an unsuccessful run-in with an enemy fighter over Hanover in October.

Scott was advanced to Flight Lieutenant in December 1943 and rested in the new year with an appointment at H.Q. 100 Group.

Third tour - No. 141 Squadron

Scott and Winn were re-united for a third operational tour in June 1944, this time in Mosquitos of No. 141 Squadron; their brief was to track our bomber forces over Occupied Europe in search of enemy night fighters.

Inexperienced in their new aircraft type, they overshot a Me. 110 over France on the night preceding D-Day, but with the ensuing flurry of missions in support of the Normandy landings - and further afield - that shortcoming was quickly corrected.

In July 1944, the Squadron reverted to *Serrate* operations - locking on to enemy night fighter radar transmissions - and Scott and Winn gave 'a long chase' to an enemy fighter over Hamburg on 23rd, alas with no result. However, on the 28th, on returning from Stuttgart, they severely damaged a Ju. 88 over Troyes; strikes were seen on its wings and fuselage before it was lost in cloud.

By the end of the year, Scott and Winn had flown in excess of 20 sorties, mainly of the *Serrate* variety, sorties that included further dogfights over France and Germany. An exception to the rule was a daylight strike on an airfield on 17 September, when all six of 141's Mosquitos returned to base with flak damage.

New year commenced with half a dozen bomber escort missions - thus trips to such targets as Cologne, Dortmund and Stuttgart - a period of activity which saw Scott and Winn engaged in another dogfight with a Fw. 190 on 22 February 1945.

The 'Firebash' raids - an R.A.F. first

It was about this time that Winn - who was now Squadron C.O. - met an officer of the 8th U.S.A.A.F., journeying back to West Raynham by train. The American told him about a new weapon called 'Napalm Gel', which was delivered in 100 gallon drop tanks with a phosphorous fuse.

And on the night of 14 April 1945, Scott and Winn led the R.A.F.'s first Napalm raid, flying in one of five of 141's Mosquitos to support a large raid on Potsdam. They attacked the night-fighter airfields at Neurippin, delivering their 100 gallon drop tanks from 800 feet. The resultant devastation was quick and spectacular, the airfield and hangars being engulfed in flames. For good measure, the

Mosquitos then strafed the illuminated target three times. As Scott concluded in his flying log book, the use of Napalm was 'a great success.'

Four nights later, on the 18th, Scott and Winn led another force of squadron aircraft to Neubiberg airfield, this time carrying two 100 gallon drop tanks apiece and dropping to 700 feet. Scott noted another 'very successful raid, many buildings on fire'. Short of fuel, he and Winn landed at Mannheim. The net was closing.

Finally, on 2 May, they delivered another lethal cargo to Hohn airfield: 'Dropped 2 x 100 gallon tanks of Napalm gel. Three huts set on fire but not a very concentrated attack. No flak.'

Scott was recommended for the award of an immediate Bar to his D.F.C.

Postscript

Post-war, he was granted an extended commission as a Flight Lieutenant in the General Duties Navigator Branch, in which capacity he was promoted to Squadron Leader in November 1947. Having then reverted to an administrative role, he was finally placed on the Retired List in November 1954. He died on 15 July 1987.

'Winnie' Winn also remained in the R.A.F. after the war, rising to the rank of Air Vice-Marshal and adding a C.B.E. to his wartime D.S.O. and D.F.C.

Sold with the following original documentation and related artefact:

(i)

The recipient's R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Books (2), covering the periods June 1941 to March 1945, and March 1945 to January 1948, the former including the signatures of Nicholson, V.C.; bound as one volume.

(ii)

A unique - and important - survivor, in the form of 1459 Turbinlite Flight's unofficial diary, covering the period 21 September 1941 to 30 September 1942, with a mass of handwritten entries which essentially cover the unit's entire history; as removed by the recipient on its disbandment.

(iii)

Wartime photographs (8), including a portrait of the recipient and several group images.

(iv)

A Bomber Command Reunion Dinner Menu, Grosvenor Hotel, Park Lane, London, 2 May 1981, the front cover signed by Cheshire V.C., in addition to Norman Jackson and Bill Reid.

(v)

A presentation pewter tankard, inscribed, 'Scottie' and 'To a Great Friend and Excellent Navigator from Wing Cdr. C. V. Winn, D.S.O., D.F.C.'

And a comprehensive file of research, including original post-war correspondence with two of Scott's 'parasites', namely John Ellacombe and Derek Yapp.

x583 *'Squadron Leader W. P. Sutcliffe, D.F.C., with three other pilots and their crews, returned from their flight to France the previous day, when they escorted and navigated fighters. Charlie Breese, Attie Atkinson, Joe Hunt and Philip Sutcliffe stood before Paddy Bandon as he said, "We're now 82 Squadron. Yes, just us."*

Philip Sutcliffe recalls:

When I returned to our base airfield, I was sent for by the Squadron Commander, Wing Commander the Earl of Bandon, who told me that of twelve Blenheims of 'B' Flight led by Mike Delap, no fewer than eleven had been shot down by A.A. and fighters over Belgium. Only one returned to Watton and it was very badly shot up. Squadron Leader Delap survived and I received a letter from him whilst he was in a Belgian hospital. The squadron commander had the squadron up to full strength in aircraft and crews within the next three days.'

Valiant Wings, by Norman Franks, refers.

A fine post-war C.B., early Second World War operations D.F.C. group of ten awarded to Air Commodore W. P. Sutcliffe, Royal Air Force, a lucky survivor of the massacre of Blenheim aircrews over the Low Countries and France in May-June 1940

Pre-war he became something of a star during a protracted period of attachment to the Senior Service, surviving several close calls and in excess of 300 deck landings

But it was for his gallant part in a low-level and hotly contested recce of Sylt Island, the morning after a much hyped strike on Hornum aerodrome in March 1940, that he won his D.F.C. His part in that trail-blazing operation was a success, unlike the cover-up of the results of his photographic work on the same occasion - for those photographs later came to light and revealed that Hornum aerodrome had escaped unscathed

Subsequently plunged into the relentless - and costly - Blenheim operations of May-June 1940, he led formations of No. 82 Squadron on numerous occasions, a period of active service reflecting admirable courage in the face of heavy opposition: small wonder he was invited in the summer of 1940 to assist in the production of an episode of Time Inc.'s 'March of Time' short film series

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Military Division, Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, Air Crew Europe; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse machine engraved, 'Walter P. Sutcliffe', with its case of issue, together with the recipient's embroidered uniform 'Wings', mounted as worn where applicable, *generally very fine and better* (10)

£2,800-3,200

C.B. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 17 May 1940. The original - joint crew - recommendation states:

'Squadron Leader Sutcliffe was the pilot, and Sergeant Phillipson and Leading Aircraftman Whitehead the Observer and Air Gunner of a Blenheim which carried out a photographic reconnaissance over Sylt on 20 March 1940.

The aircraft was over Sylt from 0854 to 0900 hours flying below the clouds and, in spite of very heavy and continuous A.A. fire from the shore battery which damaged the port wing, and with enemy fighters in the vicinity, a complete line overlap of Sylt was taken.

There is no doubt that courage and resource was shown by the whole crew in successfully completing a difficult task when it was obvious that such a reconnaissance was certain to be expected by the enemy after the previous night's bombing raids.

Squadron Leader Sutcliffe also carried out a previous reconnaissance on 20 March during which he attacked a Flak ship and obtained valuable information and photographs. He also led a sector on an operational sweep on 13 January which was successfully completed in spite of very bad weather. This officer has proved himself to be an inspiring leader under all conditions.

Both Sergeant Phillipson and L.A.C. Whitehead were with Squadron Leader Sutcliffe on both these occasions in addition to having taken part in a large number of other operational flights. Both men are first class operational crews and can be relied upon to put up a first class show under the most difficult of circumstances.



(Part lot)

I recommend the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Squadron Leader Sutcliffe and the Distinguished Flying Medal to Sergeant Phillippson and Leading Aircraftman Whitehead.’

Walter Philip Sutcliffe was born on 15 August 1910 and was educated at Durham School (1924-29), in which period he became a member of the Officers’ Training Corps and passed for the infantry in November 1927. Young Walter had his sights set on a different career, however, for in early 1930 he joined the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell. He flew his first solo on 23 February 1931, took the college’s R. M. Groves Memorial Prize and passed out as an ‘above average’ pilot at the year’s end.

Deck landings, a ditching and a close call with the battleship Royal Sovereign

Posted as a Pilot Officer to No. 207 (Bomber) Squadron in early 1932, Sutcliffe gained experience on Fairey III F aircraft, a type of floatplane. Having then attended a Torpedo Training Course, he was posted to H.M.S. *Furious*, and quickly gained an ‘above average’ rating for his deck landings. A conversion course at Calshot followed and he next joined the carrier *Glorious* in Malta.

A flurry of flights over the Mediterranean and the Aegean ensued, among them a close call on 5 August 1933, when, in carrying out a low-level dummy torpedo attack the *Queen Elizabeth* and *Royal Sovereign*, his aircraft hit the latter’s funnel. Pilot and aircraft nonetheless made a safe landing. Later still, in August 1934, during a flight from *Navarin* to Malta, he had to ditch in the sea with engine trouble. The aircraft floated for 15 minutes but then sank when an approaching destroyer forced it under the water, leaving Sutcliffe and his T.A.G. floating in the sea until picked up by the destroyer H.M.S. *Bulldog*.

By the end of the *Glorious*’s Second Summer Cruise of 1934, Sutcliffe had completed 59 deck landings. For the rest of that year - and into the next - he flew out of Malta. Attached to 810 Squadron aboard *Furious* from 18 January 1935, he then re-joined 812 Squadron aboard the *Eagle* for her Spring Cruise of 1935.

On 13 May 1935, Sutcliffe flew from Malta to Gozo, as part of the illuminated night flying display for the Jubilee Celebrations, and, by the year’s end, had raised his tally of deck landings to the 88 mark. As evidenced by his flying log books, such landings had their hair-raising moments, such as the occasion he collided with part of *Glorious*’s superstructure, smashing his aircraft’s wings, tail plane and propeller.

In early 1936, Sutcliffe was posted home to attend an instructor's course at the Central Flying School at Upavon, a role he duly fulfilled at R.A.F. Sealand, a period in which he flew display flights for Empire Air Day. In December 1936, however, he returned to an operational unit, joining No. 811 (Flying Torpedo Bomber) Squadron at R.A.F. Gosport. It was in this capacity that he flew a Swordfish for the first time, prior to joining the carrier *Furious* for a tour of duty in the Mediterranean. Returning home in March 1937, he went on to gain flying time in Nimrods and Sharks and, in May 1938, joined the carrier *Courageous*. This the same month in which his tally of deck landings reached to 200 mark. In fact, with further seagoing duty back on the *Furious* in the interim, he raised this tally to the 300 mark in November 1938.

By the eve of hostilities, he was serving in No. 15 Group, Coastal Command, in which capacity he gained experience in Blenheims.

Let hostilities commence - the Hornum Raid - D.F.C.

Following the outbreak of war in September 1939, Sutcliffe was posted to No. 6 Group at Abingdon but was attached to No.101 Squadron at Raynham from October 1939, operating in Blenheim IV aircraft. Having then attended Blind Approach Course at Bocombe Down, he re-joined No. 101 at the end of the year.

As it transpired, however, it would not be until March 1940 that he first saw action - as C.O. of another Blenheim unit, No. 82 Squadron. As cited above in the recommendation for his D.F.C., he undertook a perilous reconnaissance flight on the 20th, in the immediate wake of the Hornum Raid, the first direct H.E. bomb attack on German soil in the 1939-45 War. A contemporary report states:

‘On the night of 19-20 March 1940, a Bomber Command force of Whitleys and Hampdens was ordered to make the first H.E. bomb attack against a target on German soil. The target was a Luftwaffe air base at Hornum on the Island of Sylt. The attack was duly carried out and when the crews returned to their bases they reported many fires and great destruction. Prime Minister Winston Churchill was informed and H.M. The King George and of course the press were also informed about the magnificent results of this raid. At 06.00 on 20 March two Blenheim Mk.IVs took off from R.A.F. Station Watton to carry out a photo-reconnaissance of Hornum in order that the damage caused by this raid could be assessed. Blenheim P.6895 manned by Squadron Leader W.P. Sutcliffe, with Sergeant Phillipson as navigator and Leading Aircraftman G. Whithead as Wireless Operator / Air Gunner, was accompanied by another Blenheim piloted by Sergeant Newbatt. Squadron Leader Sutcliffe was to take vertical line-overlaps and Sergeant Newbatt was to take obliques from the eastern side of the Island. The two aircraft flew to Denmark making a land fall at Esbjerg, turned south and made their approach to the Island of Sylt. As they approached German anti-aircraft from the Northern tip of Sylt opened fire, inaccurate at first but becoming increasingly accurate and intense. By this time cameras were started and kept going until the aircraft had passed over the island. Because of cloud both aircraft flew at an altitude of 6000 feet. The main opposition was from Anti-Aircraft fire which was very accurate. P.6895 was rocked violently by the burst of black puffs of exploding shells all the way down the Island. The exploding shells made loud bangs which were quite frightening. Two M.E.109 fighter aircraft passed the wing tip of P.6895 on a reciprocal course but made no attack. On completion of the photographic run, the aircraft pulled up into cloud and the crew relaxed. Seconds later, there was a violent explosion accompanied by a large black puff right in front of the aircraft's nose. However, that was the last and the crew had a comfortable ride back to Watton. After landing the two aircraft were debriefed and the photo film processed. The prints showed no damage at Hornum base and caused consternation at Group and Command Headquarters and later at 10 Downing Street. The previous communique was abandoned and a press release said because of the poor quality of the photographs no damage could be seen.’

It was not until November 1957 that an article in the *Sunday Times* on Photo Reconnaissance work during the Second World War contained a reference to the results of this photographic mission over Hornum and for the first time publicly acknowledged that there was no damage to the air base at Hornum. The same article stated that this news was deliberately kept from the public, who was led to believe that the raid was a successful one. None of this detracted from the gallantry shown by Sutcliffe and his crew, who completed their mission successfully in the face of heavy opposition, his flying log book entry noting:

‘Vertical and Obliques of Sylt to determine results of raid by Hampdens and Whitleys. Photos taken. A.A. fire intense.’

During March 1940, Sutcliffe had taken part in an earlier recce of Sylt, as well as observed the ‘submarine salvage operations off Heligoland’ and been engaged by a Flak ship, though his aircraft managed to drop one 250lb. bomb on the target. He was awarded the D.F.C.

Blitzkrieg - May 1940 - massacre of the Blenheims



Sutcliffe went on to witness extensive action following the German invasion of the Low Countries and France in May 1940, a period well-known for the decimation of our Fairey Battle and Blenheim units. That story - and his - is retold in the pages of *Valiant Wings* by Norman Franks.

On 12 May 1940, he participated in a strike on the Hasselt Bridges, leading a formation of nine aircraft down to 3,000 feet in the face of much flak. Three days later, he carried out an attack on enemy troops and armour at Sedan, leading the second wave of six aircraft.

On 17 May he was detailed to undertake a special mission, leading the way for 12 Hurricanes from Manston to Merville, six of them from No. 601 Squadron and the other six from No. 213 Squadron. He then picked up two downed airmen from Lille, prior to landing back at Watton. As cited above, the rest of the Squadron had attempted an unescorted sortie to Gembloux, Belgium, in which 11 out of its 12 aircraft were lost to enemy fighters.

On the 21 May he led nine aircraft from 82 and 18 Squadrons - which were tasked to cooperate with 110 Squadron - and then flew with a fighter escort in a low-level strike on the roads leading out of Boulogne, where he discovered good targets and dropped 2 x 250lb. and 4 x 40 lb. bombs. During this sortie a 'friendly fire' incident occurred in which one aircraft from 18 Squadron was reported as missing, believed shot down by a Hurricane.

On the 24 May Sutcliffe participated in a strike on 200 tanks and armoured fighting vehicles in the Boulogne to Calais area, his bombs being dropped on tanks sheltering in a village and hits observed. The following day he was back in the thick of it with an attack on pontoon bridges near Menin.

Having then received his D.F.C. from H.M. King George VI in a ceremony at R.A.F. Feltwell on the 25th, he flew straight back to Watton in readiness for another strike on enemy armour the following day, this time in the vicinity of St. Omer. He gained direct hits but not before mixing in with some Me. 110s and Ju. 88s.

On the 29th, Sutcliffe led nine Blenheims of 82 Squadron on a strike in the Dixmude area, himself bombing a column of enemy vehicles in a village. He hit a house which fell across the road, blocking it.

On the 30th he flew in a Spitfire courtesy of No. 66 Squadron, describing his experience as 'very nice' but the Spit was 'very light on elevators.' Back in action on the 29th, he was involved in yet another strike on enemy armour, this time on the outskirts of Reige, whilst on the last day of the month he led nine aircraft on an attack on the Nieuport bridges.

June 1940 - Air to Air Combats

June 1940 saw Sutcliffe continue his relentless flurry of sorties against enemy armour. A close encounter of the hair-raising kind occurred on the 7th, when, south of Le Treport, his formation of three Blenheims was jumped out of the sun by a brace of Me. 109s. He takes up the story in *Valiant Wings*:

‘This pair made four or five attacks, opening fire each time. Every time they attacked, they opened fire and Whitehead called up on the intercom and I turned the three Blenheims towards the direction of the attack. After the last attack they departed. Our three gunners had a field day. The three Blenheims crossed the Channel at sea level.’

On 10 June, in an attack on enemy troops and armour at Fleury, Sutcliffe brought his front guns into action with good effect; he did likewise in strikes on the road south of Rouen on the 15th and on enemy columns south of Cherbourg on the 18th - ‘hits on head of column - front and rear machine gun attacks.’

Valiant Wings recounts another combat that occurred on Saturday, 8 June:

‘Squadron Leader Sutcliffe, who had led 82 Squadron’s formation, spotted a German Henschel 126 over the front line, and attacked it. They were quick, nimble little observation machines, difficult to hit, but Sutcliffe and his crew felt certain they had shot it down.’

Sutcliffe was back in action on the 10th, attacking enemy armoured vehicles in Fleury village, using front and rear machine-guns, in addition to bombs.

The so-called ‘Battle of France’ was over and the R.A.F.’s Fairey Battle and Blenheim units had much to mourn: according to one casualty list, no less than 321 pilots and 359 aircrew had paid the ultimate price.

Sutcliffe’s final sortie with 82 Squadron took place on the 21st, a sortie not without interest since it was the first of its kind - a daylight strike on a German industrial target. The operation was intended to permit photography of the previous night’s strike and to extend the disruption caused by it. Not so attractive to the ten Blenheim crews assigned the task was the fact they were to draw away enemy day-fighter resources from the Channel coast. As it transpired, the cloud cover proved over-whelming but Sutcliffe’s aircraft was one of two to find a target, in his case the aerodrome at Hamstead.

He was grounded.

Film Star?

Sutcliffe was ‘rested’ as an instructor at No.17 Operational Training Unit, R.A.F. Upwood, where his extensive combat experience was doubtless much in demand.

Yet his skills were also in demand from a rather different audience, namely the production team filming an episode on the R.A.F. for ‘March of Time’, an American short film series sponsored by Time Inc. Hence a flight in an Anson with three cameramen embarked on 31 July 1940. The resultant episode may be viewed YouTube.

Second Tour - Blenheims and Bostons

In November 1940, Sutcliffe commenced a second operational tour with No. 110 Squadron, initially flying Blenheims but later Bostons. He was quickly back in action, three strikes against enemy aerodromes in France taking place before the month’s end, in addition to a ‘shaky trip’ to Hamburg on the 16th and a dual strike against targets in Dortmund and Cologne on the 23rd.

Having then participated in a raid on Lille and Vendeville in early December, he ended the year with a strike on the oil refinery at Gelsenkirchen on the 22nd. It proved to be an eventful outing:

‘Bombs on target area but no results observed - shot up searchlights at Ostend (height 300 on second circuit all light anti-aircraft and Pom Poms opened up and starboard wing was holed by a shell. Evasive action diving to ground level was successful.’

Despite the raid on the 22nd being his final operational sortie for 1940, he had a close call due to ‘friendly fire’ on the 30th, when flying from Ipswich to Wattisham. His aircraft was ‘fired upon by AA defences - Observer’s hatch came down preventing front wheel being levelled - landed on two main wheels and nose - aircraft was hit with Bofors and .303.’

The opening weeks of the new year saw operations curtailed by poor weather but on 13 March Sutcliffe led the Squadron on a strike against Hamburg; Wilhelmshaven - and accurate A.A. fire - followed on the 18th. Then in April, he participated in an attack on Bremerhaven on the 8th, his new Observer guiding their aircraft to the target 30 minutes ahead of the scheduled hour.

Equally unwelcome were low-level attacks carried out in the second half of the month, one of them - against Heligoland on the 16th - undertaken at 50 feet; another - a moonlight number - was against enemy shipping at Walcheren on the 18th. As recorded in his flying log book, 'one ship blew up as result of hits with 4 x 250 lb. and 4 x 40 lb. bombs dropped on searchlights.' This was followed by his final sortie on 3 May, when he led an attack on enemy shipping at Texel. It proved to be another good show, Sutcliffe getting in a hit on a 5,000-ton ship with 4 x 250 lb. armour-piercing bombs.

The latter years

He was once more grounded and rested, this time with a posting to Bomber Command H.Q. Appointments in the Middle East, India and Burma followed and he finally returned home in the rank of Group Captain in December 1945. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1945, refers), in addition to being appointed an Officer of the American Legion of Merit. The citation for the latter distinction stated:

'Group Captain Walter P. Sutcliffe, Royal Air Force, performed outstanding services from December 1943 to May 1944 as Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command. He insured the utmost cooperation between the Intelligence and Operational Sections and coordinated the Royal Air Forces training programs in the theater.'

Sutcliffe was posted from 3rd Group Headquarters to the Air Ministry as Director of Training Operations in November 1948, prior to taking up an appointment to the Air War College at Memphis, U.S.A.; he passed out of the United States Air Force Air University Air War College Graduation Class of 1953.

From August 1953, Sutcliffe commanded R.A.F. Wittering, in which capacity he entered the jet age in Meteors. He was appointed C.B. in the summer of 1958 and was placed on the Retired List in 1961. The Air Commodore, who retired to Pluckley in Kent, died in October 1990.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

(i)

A complete run of the recipient's R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (4), covering the periods 20 January 1930 to 11 December 1936, this privately bound with gilt titles; 15 December 1936 to 7 February 1939; 7 February 1939 to 29 June 1957, and 16 July 1957 to 21 November 1957, together with a final entry for a private balloon flight taken on 15 June 1985 ('Fantastic'); a quantity of qualification certificates have also been pasted into the logs.

(ii)

The recipient's copy of the Statutes of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, together with related Central Chancery correspondence and two copies of the London Gazette announcing the award of his C.B.

(iii)

Certificate of award for the recipient's American Legion of Merit (Officer), dated 21 August 1946.

(iv)

A small selection of career photographs.

x584 *'Right now I can't think of anything else to say except that I love you. So cheerio darling, all my love, Dan.'*

The last letter written by Flying Officer W. S. 'Dan' Donovan, D.F.M., as sent to his wife less than a week before his death.

A superbly documented and deeply poignant Second World War D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flying Officer W. S. 'Dan' Donovan, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Decorated for his gallantry as a pilot in Hampdens of No. 61 Squadron - the antiquated aircraft type better known as 'The Flying Glass House' - he was a veteran of 34 bombing raids. Keen to get back on 'Ops', he was killed in a Mosquito training exercise in June 1944 and left a widow and one-year old son

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (741694 Sgt. W. S. Donovan, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star, clasp, Bomber Command, the latter in named box of issue to 'Flt. Off. W. S. Donovan, 126763'; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, together with his 'VR' collar badge, embroidered uniform insignia, his D.F.M. and 1939-45 Star ribands and 'Wings', *generally very fine or better* (Lot)

£2,200-2,500

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 23 December 1941:

'This airman pilot has taken part in raids on Kiel, Cologne, Hamburg, Dusseldorf and Brest, and has pressed home his attacks with great determination and courage. On several occasions he came down to low altitudes in bad weather to locate and bomb his target. Sergeant Donovan has set a fine example of keenness and devotion to duty.'

Walter Spruce Donovan was born at Menai Bridge in North Wales on 4 June 1918 and joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1938. Selected for pilot training - and having qualified for his 'Wings' and been appointed Sergeant - he attended an O.T.U. and was posted to No. 61 Squadron, a Hampden unit, in early 1941.

Initially flying as 2nd Pilot, he completed a brace of 'Gardening' trips in March, in addition to attacking Dusseldorf on the night of the 27th, when his Hampden was damaged by flak. Further sorties having ensued, he became 1st Pilot in May and had an eventful return trip to Dusseldorf on the night of 2-3 June: his aircraft was attacked and damaged by a Me. 110 and his Navigator wounded.

In fact German targets of the heavily-defended variety made up the remainder of his operational tour, including three trips to Cologne. And pilot and crew experienced further drama on a trip to Munchen Gladbach on the night of 8-9 July, when, about 10 miles south-west of Eindhoven, their Hampden was caught in 'a sea of searchlights' and damaged by a Me. 110; so, too, on the of 11-12 September, in a strike on Bostock, for such was the shortage of fuel on their return to the U.K. that both engines cut out as Donovan made his final approach to land.

Rested at the end of October 1941, he was awarded the D.F.M. and became an instructor at No. 16 O.T.U. Having then received his D.F.M. at Buckingham Palace in April 1942, he was commissioned Pilot Officer in July and continued to lend valuable services as an instructor in No. 16 O.T.U. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 14 January 1944, refers).

In March 1942, he married Ada 'Bunty' Dixon and they had a son, Dan James, born in March 1943. From the accompanying archive it emerges that mother and child lived at The Old Rectory, Stoke Lyne, near Bicester.

Tiring of his duties as an instructor, Donovan applied for a posting to a Mosquito unit in October 1943, a wish that was finally granted in the summer of 1944, when he joined 1655 Mosquito Training Unit at R.A.F. Warboys in Cambridgeshire.

Journey's end

It proved to be a short-lived appointment, for he was killed in a flying accident on 27 June 1944, aged 26. His aircraft - conducting a cross-country exercise - had been airborne for three hours when it entered heavy storm clouds. It was seen to enter a steep dive from which it never recovered, crashing at 1740 hours at Chesterton Farm, near Benwick, a village six miles north of Warboys. Both Donovan - and his Navigator - were killed instantly.







His widow had recently relocated to Sheffield, where her husband was buried locally at Burngreave Cemetery; as per original correspondence from Donovan's ex-employer, G. & T. Earle of Wilmington, Hull, his name appears on a company memorial erected in December 1946.

Sold with a highly impressive - and poignant - archive of original documentation and photographs, including:

(i)
A congratulatory letter from No. 5 Group on the award of his D.F.M., dated 24 December 1941; a similar family telegram and another congratulatory letter from the recipient's ex-employer, G. & T. Earle Ltd. of Wilmington, Hull, together with the recipient's M.I.D. certificate, dated 14 January 1944.

(ii)
Wartime letters from the recipient to his wife (4), the first of them written after their initial meeting in December 1941 - 'Have decided that you're an evil influence on the Air Force, for after seeing you, I can't keep my mind on my work ...'; three further letters, written at the Officer's Mess at R.A.F. Warboys in June 1944, all closing with special mention to his young boy, Danny, and the last of them dated on 21 June, less than a week before his death.

(iii)
A handwritten copy of the recipient's application to return to operations in a Mosquito unit, dated 5 October 1943.

(iv)
Wartime certified copies of the recipient's marriage certificate and of his son's birth certificate, together with the latter's National Registration card

(v)
A letter of condolence from the recipient's old C.O. at No. 16 O.T.U., dated 7 July 1944 - 'He was always anxious to get back to operations against the enemy ... The Royal Air Force have lost a fine pilot and a good Officer.'

(vi)
Illuminated Buckingham Palace memorial scroll, together with related message of condolence, the latter addressed to the recipient's widow.

(vii)
Wartime portrait sketches of the recipient by fellow aircrew (2), one signed 'Donald R. O. Ford' and dated 12 May 1941.

(viii)
An impressive archive of wartime photographs (approximately 65 images), featuring many images of the recipient and his fellow aircrew, in addition to some deeply touching pictures of his wife and young son.

(ix)
A large quantity of wartime newspaper cuttings, some reporting on the recipient's award of the D.F.M., and others, poignantly, the deaths of old friends and R.A.F. colleagues.

585 A fine Second World War D.F.M. group of five awarded to Acting Warrant Officer W. Atkins, who flew 29 operational sorties in Halifaxes of No. 578 Squadron

Most memorable of those sorties was a trip to Hanover in early January 1945, when his aircraft was severely damaged in a mid-air collision on returning from the target: displaying great calm - and even cheerfulness - as it plunged several thousand feet, he was one of the last to bale-out, delivering a sharp kick to the backside of his nervous Wireless Operator as he dithered at the escape hatch

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1238624 Sgt. W. Atkins. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£2,200-2,500

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1945. The original recommendation states:

‘Sergeant Atkins has carried out 29 operations totalling 137.10 hours, including attacks upon such heavily defended targets as Hanover, Sterkrade, Duisberg and Cologne.

This Flight Engineer has displayed a high standard of technical ability throughout his tour and the success of his crew’s operations are due to a great extent to the initiative and resourcefulness of this N.C.O. His composure in a difficult situation was particularly marked on the night of 5-6 January 1945 when, on returning from an attack on Hanover, his aircraft was badly damaged when it became involved in a collision with another aircraft. With complete coolness he stood by and advised his Captain until the aircraft with great difficulty was brought over friendly territory and the crew were able to safely bale out. Up to the last moment Sergeant Atkins remained supremely cheerful and his example on this occasion as on many others had a splendid effect upon the morale of the crew.’

The Station Commander added:

‘This Flight Engineer has shown courage and determination throughout his operational tour. His work has been above average, and this is borne out by the fact that he has never been involved in a “non-starter” or “early return” due to engine trouble. His action on the night of 5-6 January, when his aircraft became involved in a collision, is particularly commendable and I recommend that this N.C.O. should be awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.’

Walter Atkins was born on 31 March 1921 at North Windle, St. Helens, Lancashire and was employed as a glass trimmer prior to his enlistment as an A.C. 2 in April 1941.

Having then qualified as a Flight Engineer, he joined No. 578 Squadron, a Halifax unit based at Burn in Yorkshire, in June 1944 and flew his first sortie - a strike on the V-1 site located in the Forêt de Nieppe - at the end of July.

In the first two weeks of August 1941, he participated in sorties to Anderbelke, the V-1 site at Bois de Cassan, the marshalling yards at Hazebrouk, and a fuel dump in the Forêt de Mormal, in addition to further attacks on the marshalling yards at Somain and an enemy airfield at Tirlmont in Belgium.

In mid-August, the focus of No. 578 Squadron switched to Germany, beginning with a strike on the Naval Dockyard at Kiel. Two nights later, Atkins and his crew were detailed to attack a synthetic oil plant in the Ruhr, where they faced much heavy flak.

The enemy night fighter airfield at Venlo was next up on the Squadron’s agenda, a daylight raid on 3 September - Atkins’s aircraft was hit by flak, the crew reporting both main and tail planes damaged. Despite this, they made it safely to the emergency airfield of Carnaby, their plight exacerbated by deteriorating weather conditions.

Following a month of rest, Atkins returned to the fray with attacks on Bochum and Duisberg. The latter, a 1000-Bomber raid on 14 October 1944, formed part of Operation “Hurricane”, a joint attack by the Royal Air Force and United States 8th Air Force. The directive was clear:

‘In order to demonstrate to the enemy in Germany generally the overwhelming superiority of the Allied Air Forces in this theatre ... the intention is to apply within the shortest practical period the maximum effort of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command and the 8th Bomber Command against objectives in the densely populated Ruhr.’

The next day Atkins returned to Duisberg, his crew reporting, ‘a mass of flames all over the target area’. On 30 October they attacked Cologne, followed by Julich, Munster, Osnabruck and the aerodrome at Essen-Mulheim; the airfield was heavily cratered and put out of action for a considerable time.

Mid-air collision - putting the boot in

The new year having opened with an attack on Oppau, Atkins and his crew were next assigned to Hanover on the night of 5-6 January 1945. Their pilot, Flight-Lieutenant Ronald Sledge, D.F.C., takes up the story:

‘The outbound legs to the target area were fairly uneventful except for the usual “flak” welcome and some fighter activity in the target area. There was no trouble in identifying the target and our load of high explosive bombs was duly released.

The flight plan then called for a rapid and high-speed descent from the attack height of 21,000 down to 8,000 feet. On a reciprocal track we had completed this turn and, levelling out at 8,000 feet, allowed our speed to dissipate to normal cruising, when an urgent warning from one of my gunners was heard over the intercom to the effect that immediate avoiding action was necessary.

What happened next was so sudden that I was unable to take action of any sort. The aircraft gave a whacking great lurch. The cockpit windscreen became obscured by a large black mass of another aeroplane passing in front and what seemed only inches away from the nose. This caused my aircraft to go into a vicious downward spiral, for we were now minus a considerable section of the port wing and the outboard engine.’

It soon became clear to Sledge that there was almost non-existent aileron control. By throttling back on the port engines and applying the right rudder, some semblance of control returned, but this was only a temporary solution; the load upon his right leg soon became extremely difficult to sustain and he resorted to attaching the dinghy escape rope to the rudder pedal. As the aircraft lost height, the prospect of a crash-landing or ditching did not appear an attractive option:

‘It had now got to the time when a decision had to be made as we were beginning to run out of vertical airspace. A decision to abandon the aircraft was taken. The first of the crew to exit were the two Gunners, without any trouble, followed by the Radio Operator through the front hatch. Freddie Fisher, the Wireless Operator, did not seem to relish the leap into the void below him, he was due to be married on completion of the ‘tour’. It took the physical application of the Flight Engineer’s boot (Atkins) on his back to propel him on his way. The Bomb Aimer and Navigator followed in quick succession.’

A fellow crew member found himself aloft a landscape which took on a fairy tale appearance due to a fresh blanket of snow. Upon landing, he stuffed his parachute under a haystack and found sanctuary in a welcoming farm cottage: ‘... after convincing the owner I was R.A.F., I was introduced to his wife and six children. They were delighted to accept my ration of chocolate!’

He was subsequently taken to the nearest Allied Army Unit where he was given a tot of rum and a comfortable bed for the night, which he had to share with the Navigator who arrived on the scene an hour or so later. The next morning the pair were taken to Ghent where they were reunited with the rest of the crew, all of whom had thankfully made a safe descent, albeit a chilly one; a number were somewhat footsore having lost their flying boots on the way down.

This proved to be their final sortie, all but one member of crew being decorated with either a D.F.C. or D.F.M.; the pilot of the 76 Squadron Halifax which had collided with them, Flight Sergeant Ball, R.C.A.F., managed to make a safe return to England but sadly lost his life a few days later on an operation to Worms.

Promoted Acting Warrant Officer, Atkins was demobilised in July 1946; sold with extensive copied research, including Recommendations for Honours and Awards, R.A.F. records of missions flown, and an extract from the Post Operation Report on the raid to Hanover, 5 January 1945, by Flight Lieutenant Sledge.

586 **A 1944 Coastal Command D.F.M. award to Pilot Officer H. G. Chuck, No. 221 Squadron, Royal Air Force**

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1376071 Sgt H G Chuck RAFVR), an official replacement marked 'R', *nearly extremely fine*

£400-500

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 20 June 1944. The original recommendation states:

'On 30th March, 1943, Sergeant Chuck had completed a total of 312 hours operational flying involving 38 sorties, 15 of which have been made from Malta, totalling 145 hours operational flying. On 23rd January, 1943, as a result of his excellent work, an enemy convoy consisting of a merchant vessel and one destroyer was located and reported. Although the enemy took avoiding action, the convoy was shadowed and amplifying reports forwarded. Flares were dropped and in spite of a smoke screen from the destroyer, the merchant vessel was successfully attacked by strike aircraft, direct hits being scored by torpedoes. Again, on the night of 7th/8th April, 1943, Sergeant Chuck located an enemy convoy consisting of three merchant vessels escorted by two destroyers. The convoy was shadowed and flame-floats and flares laid. Also on the night of 17th/18th February, 1943, an enemy convoy consisting of one merchant vessel and one destroyer was located by Sergeant Chuck and the convoy was attacked by torpedo-carrying aircraft. A direct hit was obtained and the merchant vessel sank. Throughout the period of his tour of duty with No.221 Squadron, Sergeant Chuck exhibited outstanding skill and devotion to duty and his experience is of great value to the whole squadron. His work largely contributed to the many successes of the operations carried out.'

Herbert George Chuck was born in 1916 and was a native of Eastcote, Hillingdon. A General Manager upon enlistment in 1940, he served with No. 221 Squadron, flying in Vickers Wellington bombers. Having completed his tour and been recommended for a well-deserved D.F.M., Chuck was commissioned Pilot Officer, tragically being posted missing in action just four days later on 4 April 1943. He is commemorated on the Malta Memorial; sold with copied research.

587 **An unusual post-war C.B., C.B.E. group of seven awarded to Air Vice-Marshal F. G. S. Mitchell, Royal Air Force**

Having won entitlement to the rare 'Waziristan 1925' clasp for his services as a Flying Officer in No. 27 Squadron's D.H. 9As, Mitchell attained senior rank as a trail-blazing Armaments Officer

Among other notable achievements, he was sent to Japan in 1946 to inspect and report upon the effects of the Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and duly co-authored his mission's official report for the Home Office and Air Ministry. Later still, he proved instrumental in developing the Britain's nuclear deterrent

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Military Division, Companion's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Collingwood* case of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Military Division, Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (F./O. F. G. S. Mitchell, R.A.F.), double stamped letters to 'R.A.F.'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast badge, gilt and enamel, the reverse machine engraved, 'F. G. S. Mitchell', mounted as worn where applicable, *good very fine* (7)

£2,200-2,500

C.B. *London Gazette* 31 May 1956.

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

American Legion of Merit *London Gazette* 3 May 1946.

Frederick George Stewart Mitchell was born on 14 December 1901 and attended R.A.F. Cranwell as a Flight Cadet in 1920. Duly qualified, he was commissioned Pilot Officer and posted to No. 39 Squadron, a home-based light bomber unit.



Advanced to Flying Officer in June 1924, he next joined No. 27 Squadron and witnessed active service on the North-West Frontier and in Waziristan in the unit's D.H. 9As in the following year. He was one of just 254 men to qualify for the 'Waziristan 1925' clasp, the whole having served under Wing Commander R. C. M. Pink on the first occasion the R.A.F. was deployed independently from the Army.

An appointment at the Armament and Air Gunnery School followed and he was advanced to Flight Lieutenant in June 1928. He returned to flying duties as a Flight Commander in No. 4 Squadron in late 1933, operating in Hawker Audax light bombers. In April 1936 he was promoted to Squadron Leader, prior to being appointed an Armament Officer at H.Q. R.A.F. Middle East.

By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, Mitchell was serving as a Wing Commander in the Technical Branch and it was in this capacity - later as an acting Group Captain - that he remained actively employed for the duration of the war. He was appointed O.B.E. (*London Gazette* 1 January 1941, refers), in addition to being awarded the American Legion of Merit in May 1946, the latter distinction in consequence of his work as a Member of the British Military Mission of Scientists sent to Japan in 1946. The Mission's brief was to study the effects of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Mitchell co-authoring the official H.M.S.O. report for the Home Office and Air Ministry.

Granted the substantive rank of Group Captain in July 1947, and advanced to Air Commodore in January 1949, he was appointed Director of Armament Engineering in the following year. He subsequently played a key role in establishing the British Nuclear Deterrent and was awarded the C.B.E.

Having then served as A.O.C. No. 43 Group in 1952-55, Mitchell took up his final appointment, namely that of Air Officer Armaments to H.Q. Maintenance Command. Placed on the Retired List as an Air Vice-Marshal in the summer of 1958, he died at Midhurst, Sussex on 13 February 1974; sold with a file of copied research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

588 *The U-boat was firing away merrily and must have upset the aircraft's aim somewhat. The C.O. [Spotswood] asked, "How do I attack this thing?"*

"Aim in front of the conning tower and go across it 30 degrees so as to straddle it."

I, meantime armed myself with an F.4 camera ready to take the U-boat picture of the year - if my hands would keep steady.

The gunner manning the U-boat's aft gun was a blond, and his gunnery was very accurate. Streams of tracer came whistling at us and I yelled "Use the front guns."

"Not close enough," said the C.O.

Just then the rear gunner said, "There's an awful smell of petrol about."

I checked the fuel gauges and found one which read zero. We had been hit in a tank! Then there was a clunk and the port undercarriage looked a bit of a mess. We flew damned near up the muzzle of the gun and broke off to see the D/C's explode near the stern.

I got my photograph - it is now framed on my wall.'

High drama aboard 'X' with Spotswood at the controls, as recounted by Flight Lieutenant J. R. Paine, D.F.M. in *Search, Find and Kill*.

The outstanding post-war G.C.B., Second World War C.B.E., D.S.O, D.F.C. group of thirteen awarded to Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Denis Spotswood, Royal Air Force

He and a close friend, Arthur, had concocted the idea of joining the R.A.F. during 'one long afternoon' rowing the Thames in 1935 - his fellow oarsman later became Squadron Leader A. S. K. Scarf, who was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross in 1941

A prominent figure in Coastal Command during the Second World War, Spotswood cut his teeth in Sunderlands and Lerwicks of No. 209 Squadron, prior to taking command of No. 500 Squadron in April 1942: what followed was an excellent lesson in resolve and leadership, no less than 22 U-Boats being engaged by his crews in Operation "Torch" alone - four of them failed to return to base

One such victim was the U-595, hotly engaged by Spotswood's Hudson off Oran on 14 November 1942. So accurate was his depth charge attack that it lifted the U-Boat from the water but a beast of a 6lb. shell fired in retaliation smashed up his Hudson's starboard centre section: not to be outdone, he turned for a second attack and sprayed his opponent with accurate machine-gun fire

His talents were subsequently put to good use in planning air tactics on the Burma front, so much so that he became Mountbatten's most senior planner in that hard-fought theatre of war; so, too, in the post-war era, when he rose to the highest office in the Royal Air Force and had the honour of presenting The Prince of Wales with his 'Wings' upon his passing out from Cranwell in 1971

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Garrard & Co.*, comprising sash Badge, gold, silver-gilt, and enamel; Star, gold, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, in fitted case of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Military, Commander's 2nd type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1943', with original case of issue; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1942' and engraved 'A./W. Cdr. D. F. Spotswood', with original case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Jubilee 1953; Jubilee 1977; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast Badge, gilt and enamel, with original case of issue, this with official name label inscribed, 'Group Captain D. F. Spotswood', where applicable, mounted court-style as worn by *Spink & Son, the D.S.O. with small enamel chip to one obverse arm and top riband bar with pin removed and drilled to facilitate mounting, otherwise good very fine* (13)

£7,000-9,000

G.C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1971.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 28 September 1943. The original recommendation states:

‘Wing Commander Spotswood commanded No. 500 Squadron throughout the ‘Torch’ operations and subsequently until his return to the United Kingdom on 6 April 1943.

He built up an excellent Squadron which had at one time the record number of U-boat ‘kills’ of any Squadron in the Royal Air Force and in spite of heavy administrative responsibilities, personally participated in several successful attacks on U-boats, during the period in which his Squadron created the record mentioned.

The outstanding results were largely due to the drive, energy and initiative of Wing Commander Spotswood and to his personal example both in the air and on the ground.’

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 November 1942. The original recommendation states:

‘Wing Commander D. F. Spotswood assumed command of No. 500 (County of Kent) Squadron on 18 April 1942. The morale of the Squadron at that time was at rather a low ebb. Since he has been in command the spirit has completely changed, and this in large measure due to the fine example set by their Squadron Commander, and to his infectious enthusiasm. They now cheerfully and confidently fly in the worst of weather conditions, which has resulted in a satisfactory number of U-boat sightings and attacks.

Since the outbreak of war he has completed 883 hours of operational flying (both in the North Sea and Atlantic) frequently under the worst of weather conditions, in the course of which he has carried out two attacks on U-boats, one of which may have been destroyed.’

United States of America, Legion of Merit (Officer) *London Gazette* 5 March 1948.

Mention in despatches *London Gazette* 24 September 1941 & 2 June 1943.

Denis Frank Spotswood was born on 26 September 1916 and educated at Kingston Grammar School. Little more need be said about his illustrious career than the words of Diana Condell’s obituary notice in *The Guardian*:

‘Few non-Cranwell trained officers have ever risen to the highest rank of the Royal Air Force, but Marshal of the RAF Sir Denis Spotswood, who has died aged 85, did just that.

After he left Kingston Grammar School in 1932, Spotswood worked for the London Evening Standard, intending to be a journalist. But in 1935, one long afternoon while rowing on the Thames with his friend Arthur Scarf, the two young men decided to join the RAF.

Barely 20, Spotswood was too old to enter Cranwell as a cadet, but in 1936 he was granted a short service commission and joined the flying boat experimental station (he always loved flying boats) at Felixstowe, where Robert Watson-Watt was working on the development of radar. Spotswood flew one of the earliest Short Sunderlands to enter service.

After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, Spotswood spent two years flying over the Atlantic’s western approaches with 209 Squadron, until sent to Canada to ferry home one of the American Catalina flying boats with which the squadron was to be re-equipped.

He came back instead with a Lockheed Hudson bomber and became an instructor with a Hudson operational training unit. He was an able commanding officer of 500 Squadron, Coastal Command, which chalked up notable successes in its anti- U-boat operations in support of the invasion of north Africa, Operation Torch.

It was thought wasteful to risk him further on active operations and, after some time at the Air Ministry, he was posted to the South-East Asia Command (SEAC), soon becoming the senior RAF planner for the supreme commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

With the liberation of Singapore, Spotswood became deeply involved in welfare work for those people, service and civilian, who had been prisoners of the Japanese. Spotswood ended the war with a DFC, and a DSO awarded for his courage and leadership with 500 Squadron.

His first post-war posting was to the directing staff at Cranwell. From 1948-50, he commanded three Mosquito night fighter squadrons, followed by a stint on the directing staff at the Imperial Defence College. After jet fighter conversion training he went in 1952 on exchange to the US Air Force, as chief of the tactical operations branch at the Pentagon.



(Part lot)

Back in Britain again, he was commanding officer at Linton-on-Ouse as Hunter fighters replaced Sabres and Meteors, then went to Whitehall as deputy director, plans. In 1958 came one of his most enjoyable postings, as commandant of Cranwell, a rare distinction for an officer not trained there.

Now firmly on the ladder to the highest rank, Spotswood went to Nato as assistant chief of staff in air defence, and then became chairman of a working group planning the RAF's future front-line requirements (one outcome of this study was the formation of Strike Command). At the height of the cold war, in the early 1960s, he took command of No 3 Group, Bomber Command, flying the V-bombers carrying Britain's main nuclear deterrent.

In 1965 he assumed his first high-level command as C-in-C RAF Germany; in 1968 he took charge of the new Strike Command; and on April 1 1971 he reached the top - chief of the air staff. His active service career ended in 1974.

On his retirement, he was appointed Marshal of the Royal Air Force. He then held several high-level board appointments, including six years as vice-chairman of Rolls-Royce. He was president of the Society of Aerospace Companies; chairman of the Royal Star and Garter home; life vice-president of the RAF Benevolent Fund; a trustee of the RAF Museum; and in 1975 was elected a fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Perhaps his finest achievement was that, despite the difficulties the RAF faced in an unsettled post-war role, the service to which he had given his life remained a force worthy of pride.'

Further details of his U-boat 'hunting' exploits with No. 500 Squadron can be seen in *Seek and Strike*:

'On 14th November [1942] there were a series of attacks on submarines...Hudsons X, F, W and K/500 which had all taken off from Tafaraouri just before 9am and with the intention of proceeding on a normal patrol, were now to act as 'strike' aircraft. Wing Commander Spotswood, 500 Squadron's commanding officer dropped depth charges which exploded across the stern of the U-boat. His aircraft was hit by a 6lb shell from the U-boat in the starboard centre section. Despite this, he made a second attack on the enemy using his two fixed forward guns in an attempt to suppress the AA fire from the U-boat. On returning to base, it was found that his aircraft had suffered damage to a fuel tank, the starboard engine and main wheel and the starboard aileron.

Flying Officer Green followed, but this attack was abortive, with his depth charges failing to release and he too suffered hits from three cannon shells in the intense flak from the vessel.

Flying Officer Lord, the third to attack the U-boat, had his depth charges falling just 25-yards short of the enemy, and before the end of his first run, aircraft 'K' received hits by shells in the port front petrol tank and the starboard engine...

Hudson U/500, captained by Flight Lieutenant Barwood...sighted the U-boat which he attacked with depth charges.

Pilot Officer Simpson, now dropped his load of depth charges, which he followed with a second attack using an anti-submarine bomb just as the U-boat was attempting to beach itself.

The U-boat which proved to be *U-595*, was later beached and the survivors from the crew were taken prisoner. Its destruction has been credited to No. 500 Squadron.'

U-595 was commanded by Kapitanleutnant Jurgen Quaet-Faslam and was on its third patrol when it sailed from Brest on 31 October 1942. Having entered the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar on the evening of 6 November, she was beached west of Tenes, Algeria and later sunk. The surviving crew were taken prisoner by the French. (*Search, Find and Kill*, refers).



Spotswood was appointed Marshal of the Royal Air Force on 31 March 1974 and died at Henley-on-Thames on 11 November 2001; sold with the recipient's original Officers Record of Service, from Air Vice-Marshal R. J. Honey, C.B., C.B.E., dated 1 December 1992 and the press photograph of Spotswood presenting The Prince of Wales with his 'wings', 20 August 1971, with Press Association notation to reverse and varied copied research and recommendations.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 1027.



END OF DAY ONE



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

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

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

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

THURSDAY 11 APRIL 2019

Morning Session Commencing at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 589-916)

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS



589 Pair: Private A. Holmes, 42nd Foot, who was wounded in the head and neck at Waterloo

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Toulouse (Arthur Holmes, 42nd Foot); Waterloo 1815 (Arthur Holmes, 42nd or R.H. Reg. Infantry.), with contemporary silver ring and loop suspension, *the latter partially officially corrected, minor edge bruise, very fine*, both with silver top riband buckles (2)

£3,000-4,000

Arthur Holmes was born at Rosskeen, Ross-shire in 1789. After working as a labourer he enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot on 6 February 1807. Raised in 1803, the 2nd Battalion served under Wellington in the Peninsular Campaign from 1810, forming part of Lord Blantyre's Division at the Battle of Busaco on 27 September. The 'Black Watch' played a minor role in this action, and did not receive it as a battle honour until 1910. A far more serious engagement was Fuentes d'Onor (clasp) on 3-5 May 1811. While besieging the French garrison at Almeida, Wellington's position at Fuentes d'Onor was attacked by Marshal Masséna. The 42nd bravely repulsed Masséna's cavalry, who were about to attack Craufurd's exposed Light Division. The 42nd achieved this with the loss of just one Sergeant and one Private killed.

In May 1812, the Black Watch's 1st Battalion re-joined Wellington's army. Holmes was among hundreds of men drafted into it from the 2nd Battalion, which then returned to Scotland. The 1st Battalion were held in reserve at Salamanca (clasp) on 22 July 1812, but suffered terribly during the Siege of Burgos from 19 September to 21 October. Ordered to capture an outerwork known as the San Miguel Hornwork, the 42nd launched a night attack before the artillery bombardment had started. The Battalion was spotted by the French in the moonlight and sustained 200 casualties.

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.



Holmes served in the 1815 Waterloo Campaign as a Private in Captain Daniel McIntosh's Company, 1st Battalion, 42nd Foot. Led by the charismatic Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macara K.C.B., the 42nd were quartered in Brussels when Napoleon crossed the Sambre. Part of Sir Denis Pack's Brigade in Picton's 5th Division, the Regiment lived up to its old reputation at Quatre Bras on 16 June. Positioned south of the Namur-Nivelles road, the 42nd saw squadrons of cavalry approaching but were unsure whether to open fire. Their uniforms appeared Dutch-Belgian rather than French, and the standing corn hampered identification. The cavalry, French lancers of Werthier's Brigade, were virtually upon the 42nd before they realised what was happening. Showing remarkable discipline, the 42nd managed to form square with a squadron of French lancers trapped inside! These were bayoneted in a ferocious *mêlée* which cost Macara his life. At Quatre Bras the 42nd sustained casualties of 4 officers and 50 men killed, 22 officers and 337 men wounded. By the close of battle they were obliged to form a joint square with the 44th Foot, so reduced were their numbers.

At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June, the much-depleted 42nd Foot were placed on the reverse slope to the centre-left of Wellington's line, behind the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte. Subjected to relentless bombardment by the Grand Battery's 12-pounder guns, which Napoleon perversely called his 'Beautiful Daughters', the 42nd took part in the repulse of D'Erlon's Corps at 1.30 p.m. and helped stiffen the Allied centre when La Haye Sainte fell at 6 p.m. It was perhaps during this phase that Holmes received his wounds to the head and neck (his discharge papers confirm), possibly the result of shell-fire from French howitzers positioned near La Haye Sainte. The Battalion advanced with a great cheer when the Imperial Guard recoiled at 8 p.m.

Holmes was discharged on 30 June 1824, after 19 years and 146 days with the Colours; sold with copied discharge papers, roll confirmation and clasp entitlement.

590 Pair: Colour-Sergeant A. Matthews, Coldstream Guards, a defender of Hougoumont



Waterloo 1815 (Corp. Andrew Matthews, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.), fitted with contemporary silver bar suspension and ribbon buckle; Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (A. Matthews, Color Serjt. Coldstream Guards. 1834), fitted with original steel clip and rectangular bar suspension, *the first well-worn and pitted, fine, the second good very fine* (2)

£2,000-2,400

Provenance:

Ex-Sir Torquil Mattheson Collection.

Andrew Matthews was born in the Parish of Warkworth, Northumberland. Employed as a weaver, he served in the local militia until 8 December 1813, when he enlisted at Haddington for unlimited service in the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards. He was then aged 23. Promoted Corporal on 4 February 1814, his discharge papers reveal that he served in France and the Netherlands for four years and four months. He may have been present at the Siege of Bergen op Zoom on 8 March 1814, when a composite Guards Brigade under Lord Proby launched an unsuccessful assault on the fortifications of the Dutch town, 25 miles north of Antwerp. The French garrison put up fierce resistance, the local populace against expectations remaining loyal to Bonaparte. Lord Proby's attack was an unmitigated disaster, resulting in the death or capture of two-thirds of the Guards Brigade.

Matthews served in the 1815 Waterloo Campaign as a Corporal with Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon. H. R. Pakenham's Company, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards. The Battalion formed part of Major-General Sir John Byng's 2nd Guards Brigade, and was ordered to recapture Bossu Wood from Jérôme's Division at the Battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June. French *voltigeurs* (skirmishers), wearing dark blue and green, picked off the scarlet British guardsmen as they struggled through the undergrowth and scrub. When eventually the Guards emerged from the wood and reformed into line, they were forced back by Piré's 6th Lancers and 1st Chasseurs. A costly stalemate, Quatre Bras at least bought Wellington time to extract his forces and re-deploy on the ridge of Mont St. Jean, just nine miles south of Brussels, Napoleon's objective.

At the Battle of Waterloo on Sunday 18 June, the 2nd Guards Brigade were deployed on the reverse slope, to the extreme right of Wellington's line. To their front was the vast farmhouse complex of Hougoumont, a name forever associated with the Coldstream Guards. From 11.30 a.m. to about 8.30 p.m., the strongpoint was attacked continuously by Rielle's Corps. Initially it was held by the 2nd Nassau Regiment, with Light Companies from each Guards Battalion in support. When the famous 'Closing of the Gates' episode occurred at 1.30 p.m. there were barely 200 British soldiers inside, while their German co-defenders numbered 1,000. At 2 p.m., following the repulse of D'Erlon's Corps, the remainder of 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards (including Matthews) were ordered down from the ridge. Matthews and his comrades then stood on the firesteps and aimed through the loopholes of Hougoumont's red-brick walls, coolly throwing back every French assault for the next six hours.

The Coldstream Guards were stationed in Paris as part of Wellington's Army of Occupation until 1817. Remaining with the 2nd Battalion, Matthews was promoted to Sergeant on 29 September 1819 and Colour-Sergeant on 1 January 1829. He was discharged on 11 February 1834, aged 43, his papers describing him as 'totally unfit'. His character was nevertheless reported to be: 'that of a good & efficient soldier, seldom in Hospital, trustworthy and sober.' Granted a pension of 'One Shilling and Ten Pence per diem', he was recommended for the award of the Long Service & Good Conduct Medal which he received the following year; sold with copied discharge papers.

591 Pair: Lieutenant G. Butcher, 11th Light Dragoons

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Salamanca (G. Butcher, Serjt. Major, 11th Lt. Dragns.); Waterloo 1815 (Reg. Serj. Maj. G. Butcher, 11th Reg. Light Dragoons), replacement integral straight bar suspension, *the first nearly extremely fine, the second with edge bruising and light contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (2)

£3,000-3,500

Provenance:

A. A. Payne Collection, 1908.

Mackenzie Collection, 1934.

Baldwin's, February 1954.

George Butcher was born at Woodbridge, Suffolk in October 1784. He enlisted into the 11th Light Dragoons at Ipswich on 30 December 1799, aged 15. The Muster Rolls of 1800 show him serving in Captain Sleight's Troop. Butcher was rapidly promoted, rising to Sergeant by 1805 (see *WO 25/783*).

Stationed at Hythe, Kent in 1804-5, at the height of the invasion scare, the 11th then saw service in Ireland at Cork, Clonmel and Dublin. In 1809 they were involved in the capture of the renegade British soldier and Highwayman William Brennan, whose capture is celebrated in the ballad "Bold Brennan on the Moor". The 11th embarked for the Peninsula at Plymouth in April 1811 with a strength of 725 officers and men. Shortly after landing in Portugal they were ambushed by French patrols at San Martin de Trebejo, near Badajoz. Forced to take cover in a cherry orchard, the Regiment's nickname became 'The Cherrypickers'. A fierce cavalry action followed at El Bodon near Ciudad Rodrigo on 25 September, in which the 11th charged repeatedly and routed the French after heavy losses. Butcher was present at the Battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812.

The Regiment returned to England in June 1813. Butcher was promoted to Troop Sergeant-Major in September 1814 and Regimental Sergeant-Major in January 1815, serving in this important rank during the Waterloo Campaign. Part of Vandeleur's Brigade, the 11th fought at Genappe during the withdrawal from Quatre Bras on 17 June, and made a brave counter-charge against French lancers pursuing the Union Brigade at 2.30 p.m. during the Battle of Waterloo. The Union Brigade, exhausted after their famous charge against D'Erlon's Corps, would almost certainly have been annihilated without Vandeleur's intervention. Butcher remained with the Regiment during the occupation of Paris. In recognition of his services he was commissioned a Cornet in the 11th Light Dragoons on 12 October, becoming Adjutant of the Regiment that same day (*WO 12/988*).

Advancing to Lieutenant on 8 November 1818, he served in India with the Regiment from February 1819. He was on leave in Europe during the siege and capture of Bhurtpoor, though the Regimental History records him as being present. He returned to England in 1829, and was promoted to Captain in November 1834. He retired on 14 March 1837 after 37 years with the Colours (or rather, the Guidon). He married Ann Benson at Marlesford, Suffolk on 6 January 1832, fathering four children; sold with copied service papers and clasp confirmation.

x592 The remarkable group of three to Private C. Chapman, 11th Light Dragoons; having acted as Wellington's Orderly at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, Chapman was specially chosen by "Old Atty" to be his valet, a role he ably fulfilled until the Duke's death in 1852

Fondly remembered by the Wellesley family, he received several 'mentions' in Muriel Wellesley's memoirs

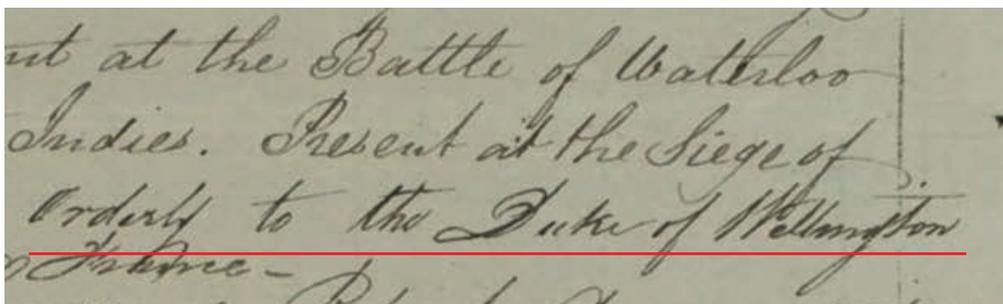


Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Salamanca (Christopher Chapman, 11th Light Dragoons); Waterloo 1815 (Christ. Chapman, 11th Reg. Light Dragoons.), original steel clip and split-ring suspension; Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (C. Chapman, 11th Lt. Dragns.), short hyphen reverse, *light scratches and edge wear, very fine* (3)

£8,000-10,000

Christopher Chapman was born in 1787 at West Layton, County Durham (WO 97/28/91), gaining civilian employment as a labourer. He attested for the 11th Light Dragoons at Doncaster on 13 April 1805. The Regiment embarked for Portugal in April 1811, forming part of Major-General Anson's Brigade at the Battle of Salamanca (clasp) on 22 July 1812. Three months later, Chapman received a sabre wound to his left wrist when on an advanced picquet during the Siege of Burgos.

Chapman served with Captain Binny's Troop during the Waterloo Campaign, acting as Orderly to the Duke of Wellington (his discharge papers confirm). Over the next three years, during the Occupation, he remained in Paris as Wellington's valet. He then served with the Regiment in India for 18 years, fighting at the Siege of Bhurtpoor in January 1826. He was promoted to Corporal on 12 May, but reduced to Private on 24 July 1827. He was discharged at Cawnpore on 31 October 1837, his conduct described as 'very good'.



On retirement Chapman again entered Wellington's service, this time at Walmer Castle in Kent, Wellington having been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Wherever possible, Wellington ensured that his servants were old soldiers. He often dined with them, carrying a supply of sovereigns in his waistcoat pocket if ever they were in need. Chapman remained the Duke's valet until his death on 14 September 1852, and was at his bedside. He may have assisted in the production of Wellington's famous Death Mask, still on display at Walmer. He died in 1866; sold with copied service papers.

Recommended reading:

Wellesley, M., *Wellington In Civil Life Through The Eyes Of Those Who Knew Him* (London, 1939), pp. 7-9.

www.lifeofwellington.co.uk.

593 Pair: **Quartermaster Sergeant Henry Brown, 84th Foot**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Nivelle, Nive (H. Brown, 84th Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st type (H. Brown, Qr. Master Serj. 84th Regiment Foot. 1839.), fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension, *edge nicks, good very fine* (2)

£2,000-2,500

Provenance:
Spink, March 1995.

Henry Brown was born in 1789 at Kells, County Meath, Ireland. He attested for the 2nd Battalion, 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiment at Auchnacloy, County Tyrone on 25 August 1808. In July 1809, the Battalion embarked at Harwich for the ill-fated Walcheren Expedition, aimed at destroying the French fleet and fortifications around Antwerp. In French hands, Antwerp posed a severe threat to Britain's security. Just a few hours' sail from the Thames Estuary, Napoleon described it as 'a pistol pressed right into the heart of England'. With John Pitt, 2nd Earl of Chatham in overall command, the British amphibious operation involved 40,000 soldiers and 15,000 horses spread over 37 ships of line: a far larger force than Wellington commanded in the Iberian Peninsula. On 31 July the force landed on a swampy, low-lying island at the mouth of the Scheldt called Walcheren. A few years earlier, the French garrison on Walcheren had been forced to withdraw after suffering 80% casualties from malaria. The British fared no better: 8,000 cases of 'Walcheren Fever' were recorded within a month of landing.

Assigned to Lieutenant-General Grosvenor's 3rd Division at Veere, the 84th took part in the siege of Flushing, near Antwerp, from 4 August. Antwerp itself was no longer the British objective, since the French commander, Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, had strengthened the town's defences and withdrawn the French fleet. Bernadotte then opened the sea sluices around Flushing, flooding the British trenches and batteries. Disease quickly spread among the British soldiers as they stood knee-deep in water for days at a time. Though Flushing surrendered on 15 August, news of the Austrian army's destruction at Wagram (near Vienna) on 6 July left the British in a vulnerable position. The 84th took part in the assault on Bathz on 17 August, but a determined French counter-attack forced them back to Walcheren. By now a Corporal, Brown's Muster Roll shows that he returned to England 'sick' on 16 September. He was promoted to Sergeant on 25 January 1810.

Brown served with the 2nd Battalion, 84th Foot during the Peninsular War, disembarking at Passages on Spain's northern coast on 17 August 1813. Assigned to Major-General Lord Aylmer's 5th Brigade in Sir Thomas Graham's 1st Division, the Battalion encamped behind Vera in the Bidassoa Valley. On 1 September Aylmer's Brigade seized the village of Oyerzum, thus preventing French attempts to relieve the siege of San Sebastian, which surrendered on 8 September. At the Battle of Nivelle (clasp) on 10 November, the 84th attacked the fortified village of Urugne on Marshal Soult's right flank, expelling the French with relatively few casualties. Soult retreated to a line of earthworks above Bayonne, but Wellington turned his flank at the Battle of the Nive (clasp) on 9 December, clearing the way to Toulouse. The Battalion did not see action during the Waterloo Campaign.

Brown advanced to Colour-Sergeant on 25 September 1815 (*WO25/503*). Following the disbandment of his Battalion in December 1817, he served as a guard aboard the *Dromedary*, a convict ship bound for New South Wales.

The convict guard was commanded by Captain Richard Cruise, 84th Foot, who wrote a detailed account of *Dromedary's* voyage entitled *Journal of a ten months' residence in New Zealand* (Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1823). Having left the convicts at their destination, *Dromedary* received orders to procure large trees in New Zealand as masts for the Royal Navy.

Brown re-joined his old Regiment at Cork in December 1821, serving as Quartermaster Sergeant at the 84th's Depot. He served in the West Indies from January 1836, but retired from the Army on 16 May 1839, described as 'affected with asthma and chronic rheumatism', probably resulting from his ordeal at Walcheren. He emigrated to 196 South Second Street, Philadelphia, where his Long Service & Good Conduct Medal was sent via the British Consulate. He died at Amherstberg, Ontario on 16 March 1870, and is buried in the town's Anglican Cemetery; sold with copied research and discharge papers.

594 Four: Private W. Wilson, 31st Regiment, late 13th Regiment



Ghuznee 1839, unnamed as issued, fitted with replacement silver bar suspension; Jellalabad 1842, Mural Crown, unnamed as issued, replacement loop and split ring suspension; Cabul 1842 (Wm. Wilson, 31st. Regt.), officially engraved naming, replacement swivel ball and straight bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 1 clasp, Ferozeshuhur (William Wilson 31st. Regt.), *light contact marks and wear, very fine* (4)

£700-900

William Wilson was born in 1817 at Birstal, Yorkshire, and attested for the 13th Regiment on 6 March 1835. Serving with the 13th Regiment in the East Indies from 12 November 1835, he was part of the Army of the Indus which concentrated at Ferozepore in December 1838. The invasion of Afghanistan commenced at the end of the year and Kandahar was taken on 26 April 1839, the column having marched some 1000 miles in 137 days.

On 23 July 1839, Wilson was part of the storming force which captured Ghuznee, followed by the forts above Cabul, including Julgal in 1840. He was involved in the several engagements forcing the Pass from Cabul to Jellalabad in 1841, and was present at the defence. He further took part in the sortie from Jellalabad on 7 April 1842, the actions at Jugdalluck on 8 September, Tezeen on 13 September and the recapture of Cabul on 15 September 1842. At Julgal the Regiment had 15 killed and 18 wounded, whilst the column had over 300 wounded by late 1841. The Regiment returned to England in December 1844, but Wilson remained in India and transferred to the 31st Regiment. In December 1845, the 31st marched from Ambala to counter the Sikh incursions. At Moodkee the 31st suffered severe casualties including 35 killed, 134 wounded and 6 missing. Three days later at Ferozeshuhur, the Regiment lost a further 61 killed in action, 102 wounded and 18 missing. Wilson was listed among those wounded, suffering wounds in both legs. Returned home to England, he was discharged at Chatham on 27 April 1847; sold with copied service record.

- 595 Pair: **Private A. Milliken, 16th Lancers**
- Ghuznee 1839, engraved 'No. 625. Adam Milliken. Private.' in upright serif capitals to the edge and 'Queen's XVI Royal Lancers' to reverse field; Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Adam Millikin 16th. Lancers), *minor edge nicks, otherwise very fine* (2) £400-500
- 596 Five: **Ordinary Seaman J. Hambrook, Royal Navy**
- Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (John Hambrook, Ord, H.M.S. Castor); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (John Hambrook); St Jean d'Acre 1840, bronze, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, British die, with replacement scroll suspension, *the first with late, officially impressed naming, very fine and a rare combination* (5) £600-800
- Provenance:
- Glendining's, 1961.
- Noted as 'forwarded to party, 20 March 1896.'
- x597 **An impressive 'North-West Frontier' group of four awarded to Major-General C. V. Jenkins, 19th Hussars, late 1st Bengal Native Cavalry, who rode in the daring charge through the Tezeen Valley during General Pollock's march on Kabul**
- Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, fitted with original steel clip and replacement straight bar suspension; Maharajpooor Star 1843 (Cornet C. V. Jenkins 1st Regt. Light Cavalry), fitted with original riveted suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal, no clasp (Lieut. C: V: Jenkins 1st Regt. L: C:); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, 1st Bengal Cavy.), all fitted with silver top riband buckles, *lightly polished and some light wear, nearly very fine*, displayed on an attractive Victorian labelled mount (4) £1,800-2,200
- Charles Vanbrugh Jenkins** was born at Wroxeter, Shropshire in March 1822. Nominated for the 1838 Season at Addiscombe by Sir Richard Jenkins G.C.B., he was commissioned a Cornet in the 1st Bengal Native Cavalry on 27 August 1839, serving under General Pollock during the 1842 Afghanistan campaign. Joining the advance on Kabul (medal), he was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass on 31 March, when Pollock's men's 'crowned the heights' and routed the Afghan ambushers with very few casualties. Pollock then defeated some 15,000 tribesmen under Akbar Khan in the Tezeen Valley on 13 September. Jenkins took part in the celebrated cavalry charge during this battle, in which Pollock's horsemen, though vastly outnumbered, inflicted heavy casualties on their counterparts and cleared the way to Kabul. As Pollock's troops weaved through the passes they saw skeletons and unburied bodies. These were once proud soldiers of the 44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot, which had been massacred at Gandamak on 12 January. Pollock reached Kabul on 15 September, quickly negotiating the release of 130 British hostages, including 22 children.
- With the British weakened by the Retreat from Kabul, the Mahrattas of Gwalior saw an opportunity to gain independence. Jenkins' Regiment formed part of General Sir Hugh Gough's force, which marched into Gwalior in two columns. At the Battle of Maharajpooor (medal) on 29 December 1843, Gough's cavalry advanced on the right wing, turning the Mahrattan flank. Pursuing the fleeing enemy to the banks of the River Ahsin, the cavalry inflicted some 3,000 casualties.
- Jenkins was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 January 1844. He served during the 1845-46 Sutlej campaign against the invading Sikh Khalsa army, which posed a severe threat to Company rule in India. He was present at the Battle of Aliwal (medal) on 28 January 1846, when Sir Harry Smith's Division attacked a force of 20,000 Sikhs and 70 guns under Runjoor Singh. The Indian native cavalry, led by the 16th Lancers, dispersed the Sikh cavalry and prevented them from turning Smith's vulnerable left flank. During the pursuit across the Sutlej, 67 guns were captured. During the 1848-49 Punjab campaign, Jenkins fought at both Chilianwala and Goojerat (clasps). After the Battle of Goojerat had been won, the cavalry pursued the Sikhs for over twelve miles, forcing their surrender at Rawalpindi on 8 March 1849.
- Jenkins rose to the rank of Captain on 31 January 1852. Transferring to the 1st Bengal European Cavalry, he advanced to Major on 1 July 1857. He then joined the 19th Hussars, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 January 1862 and Colonel on 1 January 1867. He retired on 11 July 1877 as an honorary Major-General; sold with copied medal rolls and genealogical research.



x598 Pair: Assistant Surgeon G. Harper, 13th Bengal Native Infantry

Cabul 1842 (George Harper. Asst. Surgeon. 64th B.N.I.), naming engraved in serif capitals, fitted with original steel clip and straight bar suspension; Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (Asst. Surgn. G. Harper, 13th Bengal N.I.), *good very fine* (2)

£1,200-1,600

Provenance:

A. A. Payne Collection, 1911.

George Harper was born in June 1810. Appointed an Assistant Surgeon on 23 July 1839, he served with Brigadier Wilde's Brigade at the forcing of the Khyber Pass during the Afghan War of 1841-42, also taking part in General Pollock's advance on Kabul. During the Second Sikh War he was present at the Battle of Goojerat (clasp) on 21 February 1849. Promoted to Surgeon on 25 August 1853, he was assigned to the 36th Bengal Native Infantry. On 17 February 1859 he transferred to the Staff of the Bengal Artillery, rising to Surgeon-Major on 23 July that year. He retired from the Army on 1 August 1865; sold with copied service records.

599 Three: Private E. Burchell, 31st Foot, late 40th Foot

Maharajpooor Star 1843 (Private Edward Burchell, H.M. 40th Regt.), fitted with replacement riveted suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee, no clasp (-ard Burchill 31st -); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (1883 Ed. Burchell, 31st Regt.), engraved naming, suspension claw re-fitted, *naming obscured through heavy wear, good fine* (3)

£240-280

Edward Burchell served with the 40th Regiment at Maharajpooor on 29 December 1843. Transferred to the 31st Regiment, he was wounded at Moodkee on 18 December 1845, the first major action of the Sutlej campaign.

x600 Pair: Lieutenant F. V. R. Jervis, 56th Bengal Native Infantry, severely wounded at the Battle of Chilianwala on 13 January 1849



Maharajpooor Star 1843 (Ensign F. V. R. Jervis, 56th Regt. Native Infantry), fitted with replacement screw-back and straight bar suspension; Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (Lieut. F. V. R. Jervis, 56th Bengal N.I.), *the first good very fine, the second pitted by Star, thus nearly very fine* (2)

£800-1,200

Felix Richard Vincent Jervis was born at Benares, India in 1826, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Jervis, 5th Bengal Native Infantry (who died at sea en route to England in 1849). Educated at Addiscombe, he entered the 56th Bengal Native Infantry as an Ensign on 10 December 1842, sailing for India aboard the *Stag*.

Active during the 1843-44 Gwalior Campaign, the Regiment held the left flank of Sir Hugh Gough's army at the Battle of Maharajpooor on 29 December 1843. Intense hand-to-hand fighting was required to clear the Mahrattan positions, British casualties totalling 797 killed, wounded or missing. During the 1848-49 Punjab campaign, Jervis was present at Sadoolapoor on 3 December 1848, a minor action which enabled Gough's rapid march to Lahore. Jervis was severely wounded at the Battle of Chilianwala on 13 January (*London Gazette*, 3 March 1849).

Promoted to Captain in 1854, Jervis commanded a detachment of three companies during the Santhal Rebellion of 1855-56, a native tribal rebellion in present-day Jharkhand. He advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 December 1868, and was assigned to the Bengal Staff Corps. Placed on medical leave, he embarked home to England but, like his father, he died en route, succumbing to illness at Malta on 20 June 1873; sold with copied discharge papers and *London Gazette* entries.

x601 Pair: Riding Master R. Crux, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery



Maharajpooor Star 1843 (Drill Serjt. R. Crux, 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery), fitted with replacement screw-back and straight bar suspension; Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Actg. Qr. Mr. Serjt. R. Crux, 2nd Bde. H. Arty.), *attractively toned, light pitting from Star, good very fine (2)*

£1,400-1,800

Richard Crux was born circa 1815. He enlisted at Westminster on 16 March 1836 for unlimited service in the East India Company's Artillery, joining the H.E.I.C. recruiting depot at Brompton Barracks, Chatham on 23 March 1836. Allocated to the Bengal Presidency, he embarked for India aboard H.M.S. *Repulse* on 1 June, arriving at Calcutta on 9 October. He was subsequently posted as 343 Gunner, 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery.

On 29 December 1843, Crux participated in the Battle of Maharajpooor during the Gwalior campaign. Sir Hugh Gough's victory, gained at the cost of 800 casualties, effectively destroyed the Mahrattas as a fighting force. Deployed with the 16th Lancers on the right flank, the Horse Artillery moved with great dexterity, inflicting severe casualties on the Mahrattas as they fled to the River Ahsin. In 1847 Crux was assigned to training duties, the Muster Roll for that year listing him as a Drill Sergeant.

Crux again saw action during the 1848-49 Punjab campaign, also known as the Second Sikh War. Present at the Battle of Chilianwala on 13 January 1849, he took part in the decisive British victory at Goojerat on 21 February (medal with 2 clasps). This victory was largely attributable to the Bengal Artillery, General Gough writing in his subsequent report: 'the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the Horse Artillery and light field-batteries ... broke the ranks of the enemy at all points.'

Crux was subsequently promoted to Sergeant-Major, and on 30 March 1853 he was commissioned as Riding Master of the 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery. He died at Mian Mir on 25 November 1860; sold with copied service papers.

x602 Three: Major-General C. B. Young, Bengal Sappers and Miners, who built the pontoon bridge over the River Chenab in November 1848, enabling Sir Hugh Gough to pursue the Sikhs to Chilianwala



Maharajpore Star 1843 (1st Lieutenant, C. B. Young Sappers and Miners), fitted with original brass hook but lacking suspension ring; Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. C. B. Young. Engineers.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Bt. Capt. C. B. Young. Enginrs.), *polished, thus nearly very fine* (3)

£1,400-1,800

Charles Becher Young was born at Fort William, Calcutta on 18 January 1816, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Young R.A., Military Secretary to the Governor-General. He attended the East India Company Military Seminary, Addiscombe from July 1834. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 11 December 1835, he attended the Royal Engineers Establishment, Chatham from July to November 1836. Returning to Fort William in October 1837, he entered the Bengal Sappers and Miners, commanding a detachment at the capture of Jhansi in January 1839. He was then appointed Adjutant of Sappers and Miners at Joudhpoor. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 25 January 1841, he served during the 1843-44 Gwalior campaign and was present at the Battle of Maharajpore on 29 December 1843.

In the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, Lieutenant Young oversaw the construction of a pontoon bridge at Ramnagar on the River Chenab on 22 November 1848. The British army under General Gough, having marched 70 miles north-west from Lahore, was confronted at Ramnagar by a large Sikh force, occupying entrenched positions along the Chenab's north bank. Gough sent a flying column under General Sir Joseph Thackwell to turn the enemy's flank. As the Sikhs withdrew to meet this threat, Young's pontoon bridge enabled Gough's main force to rapidly cross the river. Gough pursued the Sikhs to Chilianwala, fighting a pitched battle there on 13 January. Young served as Thackwell's A.D.C. during this action, for which he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 19 April 1849). A talented artist, he painted scenes of both the crossing of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala.

Young then served in the Second Burma War of 1852, attached to the Army of Rangoon. He was present at Major-General Godwin's capture of Prome on 9 October. He was promoted to Captain on 15 February 1854, rising to Major-General on 1 September 1863. He had four children by Emma Gassel Lind, whom he married at Delhi on 13 July 1842. He died at 7 Bath Road, Chiswick on 27 January 1892; sold with copied research and high-quality reproductions of Young's paintings.



Crossing the Chenab by Young



Chilianwala by Young

x603 Pair: Captain J. Fraser, 45th Bengal Native Infantry



Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon (Lieut. J: Fraser 45th Regt. N: I:); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Chilianwala, Goojerat (Lieut. J. Fraser, 45th Bengal N.I.), *the first with claw tightened, light scratches and edge wear, very fine (2)*

£1,200-1,600

John Fraser was born in June 1822 at the family estate of Balnain, Inverness-shire, the third son of Captain Thomas Fraser, 73rd Foot. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and Pension Pernot, Paris, he entered the Bengal Army as a Cadet at Addiscombe, passing his public examination on 23 September 1841. The next day he sailed for India aboard *Walmer Castle*, arriving at Fort William, Calcutta on 11 February 1842. On 12 May he entered the 45th Bengal Native Infantry as an Ensign, Benares being his first posting.

Stationed at Umballa in February 1845, the Regiment served under Sir Hugh Gough during the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. Fraser took part in the British victory at Moodkee on 18 December (medal), and also the Battles of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon (clasps). During the 1848-49 Punjab campaign he fought at Chilianwala and Goojerat (clasps). At Chilianwala on 13 January 1849, the Regiment advanced alongside the 24th Foot in a determined charge against an entrenched Sikh battery; Sir Colin Campbell reported that the troops advanced 'without firing a shot' (Farwell 2017, 55). Granted leave between 20 April and 15 October 1849, Fraser explored Simla and the hills north of Deyrah (GO 17 April 1849). Qualifying as an Interpreter, he was appointed Quartermaster of his Corps on 31 December.

Fraser returned to England on furlough on 21 February 1852. Promoted to Captain on 10 September 1852, he resigned from the service on 21 August 1854. He married Isabella Wilson, daughter of the Inverness banker James Wilson, in 1857. Appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, he died in 1893. His lineage is traced back over 500 years in Alexander Mackenzie's *History of the Frasers of Lovat* (1900); sold with copied research.

Recommended reading:

Farwell, B., *Queen Victoria's Little Wars*, 4th Edition (Barnsley, 2017).

604 Pair: Private R. Hayes, 79th Foot, late 80th Regiment

Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Richard Hayes. 88th.(sic) Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Rd. Hayes 79th. Highlanders), *light edge nicks and contact marks, very fine (2)*

£400-500

Richard Hayes was born in 1824 at Lancaster, and attested for the 80th Regiment on 16 December 1842. During his career he served in Australia, India and Burma, being 19 times entered in the defaulter's book, before being discharged on 9 February 1864. In later life, he experienced financial difficulties, requesting an increase in pension. This was denied, but he received a donation of £9 from the Lloyd's Patriotic Fund in 1895; sold together with copied service record which confirms entitlement to second clasp to Sutlej Medal and an India General Service Medal.

x605 **The important pair to Chief Medical Officer T. E. Dempster, Bengal Horse Artillery, late 47th Bengal Native Infantry; as Medical Officer of the 47th he witnessed the 1824 Barrackpoor Mutiny, writing a fascinating account of the incident**

Appointed Superintending Surgeon at the siege of Mooltan in 1848, Dempster was praised in General Whish's report for the efficiency of his field hospital, which saved countless valuable lives

Tragedy befell this talented and respected physician when, in June 1857, his son, daughter-in-law and grandchildren were murdered by rebel sepoys at Cawnpore



Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon, no clasp (Surgn. T. E. Dempster 1st Brigade H. Ay.); Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (Surgn. T. E. Dempster, 1st Bde. H. Arty.), *one or two contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (2)

£1,600-2,000

Thomas Erskine Dempster was born at St. Andrew's, Scotland in September 1799. Having qualified in Medicine at Edinburgh University, he joined the Bengal Horse Artillery as an Assistant Surgeon on 19 May 1820. Transferring to the 47th Bengal Native Infantry, he was Medical Officer of that Regiment when it mutinied at Barrackpoor in November 1824. His eyewitness account of this disturbing incident, fully reproduced in the *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Vol. 54 (Spring 1976), contains the following:

'We were sitting at mess that night after dinner, when a tremendous uproar was heard in the direction of the native "Lines". All instantly mounted their horses (kept ready saddled for any emergency) and galloped to the parade. We soon learnt - to our no small disgust - that parties belonging to three other native regiments had suddenly seized their colours, and with a wild hurrah, had carried them off in triumph to join the mutineers.

Next morning before day-break we had received the following reinforcements - viz. 2 full regiments of European infantry, a formidable battery of European artillery and the Governor General's Body Guard. The artillery was masked by being placed immediately behind the ditch and thick hedge of "The Park", several hundred yards but somewhat obliquely in the rear of the 47th native "Lines" situated on the extreme right of the parade. One European regiment was also concealed among the thick foliage in this quarter.

These dispositions having been made quickly and while it was yet dark, it is doubtful if the mutineers were aware of the exact position or strength of the masked force in their rear. A tremendous cannonade opened from the masked batteries. This sudden and destructive attack evidently surprised them and deranged all their calculations. The European Light Companies, the Body Guard and officers of the 47th N.I. were ordered to the front and directed the former to pursue and shoot down all the fugitives - the latter to point out and identify their men. "No prisoners" - "No quarter" were the orders that they received.

A long gallows was erected opposite the old lines of the 47th N.I. and in the presence of such a force as to render any attempt at a rescue impracticable - the whole of the condemned were marched up to the foot of the gallows, and nine men, whose names had been secretly marked, and against whom specific acts of insubordination and mutiny had been distinctly proved in Court, were selected and at once executed.'

Within minutes Dempster had organised a field hospital, collecting the wounded on *dhoolies* (stretchers). He made no distinction between mutineers and loyal sepoy, treating both with the same level of care. He clearly felt some revulsion at the heavy-handed way in which the mutiny was suppressed, and he 'greatly rejoiced' when it was over. He believed the mutiny was caused by 'congregating in one Cantonment so large a body of native troops without a single European regiment to overawe them.'

Mooltan

Stationed at Benares in 1825, Dempster married Maria Christiana Innes, the daughter of Major-General William Innes, with whom he fathered eight children. Promoted to Surgeon on 2 March 1832 (*East India Register*, 1855), he oversaw the Peshawur Station until 9 September 1840, when he was appointed Surgeon of 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery. He was present at the Battle of Sobraon on 10 February 1846 (medal). During the 1848-49 Punjab campaign he oversaw all medical arrangements for the Siege of Mooltan, receiving the special thanks of General Whish in his report on 22 January (*London Gazette*, 7 March 1849):

'The Superintending Surgeon, Dempster, has uniformly and successfully applied his talents and assiduity to the promotion of the health and comfort of our sick and wounded.'

Whish is remembered for the care and devotion he showed towards the wounded (see Spink's magazine, *Insider*, Issue 30 (Spring 2018), pp. 103-106), but none of that would have been possible without Dempster. Private Waterfield of the 32nd Foot commented on the efficiency of the hospital transport system, with men being placed on dhoolies and given rapid treatment even under enemy fire. It came as no surprise that Dempster was appointed Superintending Surgeon on the Bengal Medical Establishment on 1 September 1854.

Tragedy at Cawnpore

Dempster's son, Lieutenant Charles Dempster, was appointed Adjutant of the 7th Battery, Bengal Artillery on 1 November 1853. He was stationed at Cawnpore as part of General Wheeler's Garrison when it was besieged by Nana Sahib's followers in June 1857. He was killed in the last stages of Wheeler's desperate defence. His wife, Jean Birrell, and his four sons were murdered by the mutineers as they crossed the Satichaura Ghat in boats (*London Gazette*, 24 November 1857). Dempster must have reflected bitterly on how little had been learnt from the mutiny of 1824.

The 1861 census records him working on Guernsey as Chief Medical Officer for the Channel Islands, residing at 10 Grange Road, St. Peter Port. On 25 September 1861 he was placed on Half Pay, and ten years later he was living at No. 12 North Parade, Bath. He died there on 15 February 1883; sold with a copy of the *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Vol. 54 (Spring 1976), and copied entries from the *East India Register*, 1855-73.

Recommended reading:

Swinson, A. and Scott, D., eds., *The Memoirs of Private Waterfield* (London, 1968).

x606

A fine Sikh Wars pair awarded to Paymaster E. Lee, 10th Foot, late 40th Foot, severely wounded at Kandahar in January 1842

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon, no clasp (Lieut. Edwd. Lee 10th Regt.); Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Paymr. Edwd. Lee. 10th Foot.), *light contact marks and edge nicks, very fine* (2)

£1,000-1,400

Edward Lee was commissioned an Ensign, by purchase, in the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot on 12 June 1835. He served with the Regiment in Scinde and Afghanistan from February 1839 to November 1842, advancing to Lieutenant on 8 April 1839. Lee was severely wounded at Kandahar on 12 January 1842. That August, the 40th advanced on Kabul as part of Sir George Pollock's force.

Transferring to the 10th (North Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot, Lee fought at the Battle of Sobraon on 10 January 1846 (medal), the decisive battle which concluded the First Sikh War. Promoted to Captain on 1 August 1848, he was appointed Paymaster of the Regiment on 12 September. He was present throughout Major-General Whish's siege operations before Mooltan (clasp), also taking part in the crowning British victory at Goojerat on 21 February 1849 (clasp); sold with copied entries from the *London Gazette* and *Hart's Army List*.

x607 Pair: Assistant Surgeon A. Wilson, 5th Bengal Cavalry

Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Chilianwala (Asst. Surgn. A. St. A. Wilson, M.D. 5th Bengal Cav.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Asst. Surgn. A. St. A. Wilson. M.D. 4th Sikh Infy.), *good very fine* (2)

£500-600

Aylmer St. Aubyn Wilson was born in June 1825 in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, the son of Robert Aylmer M.D. Qualifying as a Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh University in 1847, he was nominated an Assistant Surgeon for the Bengal Army by William Butterworth Bailey, one of the East India Company's Directors, in August 1848. He arrived at Calcutta on 9 October 1848, and was assigned to the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Ferozepore. Present at the Battle of Chilianwala on 13 January 1849 (clasp), he was then ordered to accompany the wounded to Ferozepore.

Wilson passed his examination in colloquial Hindustani on 13 June 1849. On 15 January 1853 he took medical charge of Artillery recruits at Dum Dum. He transferred to the 4th Sikh Infantry for the Second Burma War (clasp), and was given medical charge of the civil and jail establishments at Prome on 19 December 1853. He died of 'remittent fever' at Simla on 28 September 1859, and was buried there the following day; sold with copied service papers.

x608 Pair: Lieutenant-General C. T. Stewart, Bengal Sappers and Miners



Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (2nd Lieutt. C. T. Stewart. Engineers.), officially engraved in running script, fitted with a silver top riband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (2nd Capt. C. T. Stewart, Bengal Engrs.), fitted with a *Hunt & Roskell* silver top riband buckle, *good very fine* (2)

£1,400-1,800

Charles Thornton Stewart was born at Calcutta in April 1828, son of the merchant Robert Stewart. In December 1845 he petitioned for admission to the Honourable East India Company's service as a Cadet, having been nominated by Major-General Sir J. Bryant, one of the Company's Directors. His petition was signed by his mother, who was then living at Belgrave Square, London.

Stewart was accepted for the 1845 Season at Addiscombe Military Seminary, passing out on 5 October 1846. He arrived in India on 7 March 1848 and joined the Bengal Sappers and Miners as a 2nd Lieutenant (*L/Mil/9/207* and *L/Mil/10/81*), serving throughout the siege operations before Mooltan (clasp). The Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain H. Siddons (see Lot 309 of November 2018 sale), dug saps right up to the walls of Mooltan's citadel. On 18 January 1849 they undermined the citadel's walls with a terrific explosion, opening a wide breach. Now threatened with storming, Mooltan's ruler Diwan Mulraj Chopra surrendered unconditionally to the British. This surrender came not a moment too soon, for the besieging army then marched rapidly to Gough's relief at Goojerat, an action in which Stewart was present (his service papers confirm).

Stewart served with the Regiment until 9 April 1850, when he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Jumna Canal. In June 1854 he transferred to the Western Jumna Canal as Officiating Superintendent, a role he ably performed until 24 October 1859. His promising career in the Public Works Department was interrupted in 1857. He was working in Delhi when it fell to the Meerut rebels on 11 May, narrowly escaping with his life. Reaching Flagstaff Tower on the Delhi Ridge, north of the city, he joined other British escapees and served during the capture of Delhi (clasp), having been promoted to 1st Lieutenant on 15 February 1854.

Richard Baird Smith was Chief Engineer of the British force besieging Delhi, and he devised plans for the assault. Two of the main rebel strongpoints, Mori Bastion and Kashmir Bastion, had to be quickly neutralised. Smith's Engineers constructed two batteries for the task, known as 'Sammy House' and 'Ludlow Castle'. As they dug these earthworks the Sappers came under murderous enfilading fire from rebels on the walls, suffering over 300 casualties. Breaches were nevertheless made in the bastions and walls, and on 14 September the British attacked in five columns. The Bengal Sappers and Miners showed particular bravery, running in front of each column to clear obstacles under heavy fire. Two Sapper officers, Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, won the Victoria Cross for leading their Sappers to the Kashmir Gate and demolishing it with powder charges. Stewart was promoted to 2nd Captain on 27 August 1858.

The *India List* shows him employed in the Public Works Department for the remainder of his career. He was appointed Executive Engineer of the Agra Division in April 1860, rising to become Superintending Engineer of the Punjab on 1 September 1870. He was promoted to Major on 14 December 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 November 1869, Colonel on 31 December 1878 and Major-General on 10 May 1881. He retired in 1883 with a large annuity and the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General (*London Gazette*, 18 May 1883). His discharge papers state: 'Colonel Stewart is a hardworking, zealous officer... he has taken the very best care of the Canal that it was possible to take.' The 1901 census records him living at The Rectory, Dalbury, Derbyshire; sold with copied discharge papers and research.

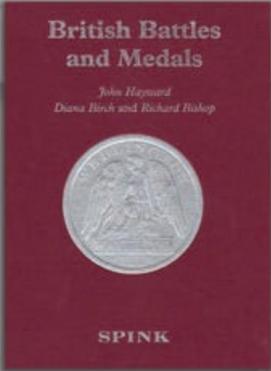
609

Pair: **Corporal G. W. King, 32nd Light Infantry**

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Mooltan (Drumr. G. W. King, 32nd Foot.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Corpl. G. W. King, 32nd. L. I.), mounted on contemporary silver brooch buckles, *contact marks and wear, nearly very fine* (2)

£600-800

George William King was promoted from Drummer during the Indian Mutiny and was disabled by a wound suffered at the Defence of Lucknow on 4 July 1857. His wound was likely suffered on the same occasion as that which cost the life of Sir Henry Lawrence, when an 8-inch shell struck the Residency. He subsequently transferred to the 77th Foot; sold with copied roll entry and research.



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- x610 A very rare pair awarded to Sergeant D. Bloomfield, Middlesex Militia, late Colour Sergeant, Royal Marines, who served aboard *Rattlesnake* during her Arctic expedition of 1853-54 in the search for Sir John Franklin



Arctic 1818-55, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (3979. Serjt Danl. Bloomfield. 4th Middlesex Militia), *first good very fine, the second very fine (2)*

£2,000-2,500

Daniel Bloomfield was born in March 1818 at Stradbroke, Suffolk and enlisted in the Royal Marines on 9 April 1840. He soon served afloat with H.M.S. *Wilberforce*, under the command of Captain Allen for the Niger Expedition of 1841. Returned home and promoted Corporal aboard *Acheron*, by 1851 Bloomfield was living in Barracks with his wife at Chatham. Joining *Rattlesnake* in January 1852, it was whilst aboard the 28-gun Atholl-class corvette that he would see serving in the Arctic during the search expedition for Sir John Franklin in 1853-54. Leaving port in February 1853, *Rattlesnake* traversed through to the Strait of Magellan, reaching Port Clarence, Alaska in order to provide stores for *Plover*, awaiting the return of *Enterprise* and *Investigator*. His Medal was issued to Chatham on 3 June 1857.

Leaving the Royal Marines on 9 April 1861, he settled with his family on Ordnance Road, Hounslow, Middlesex and served in the local militia - appearing to be in receipt of this L.S. & G.C. - whilst taking work as a mail cart driver. He died of heart failure before a shift having lodged at the Druid's Head, Surrey and was buried on 11 September 1875 (*Surrey Comet* refers); sold with copied Census records and research.

Daniel George Bloomfield was born on Christmas Day 1859, the eldest son of George Bloomfield. Listed as a Drummer on the 1871 census, he emigrated to Australia and arrived at Brisbane on 26 May 1883. Bloomfield was a keen musician and served as Bandmaster of the 9th Australian Infantry Band. He died in Brisbane on 17 August 1915 and is buried in the Toowong Cemetery; sold together with a pair of gold fobs, the first (18ct, 5.5g) engraved 'B.N.B.R.C. Highest including H'Cap Points 1898-9 Won by D. G. Bloomfield', the second (9ct, 5.2g) engraved 'From the members of the 9th A.I.R. Band Dec 1907' and copied research.

611 Three: **Petty Officer J. Butchers, Royal Navy**

Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (Jonas. Butchers, H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, 17th Octr. 1854.); Baltic 1854-55 (Jonas. Butchers, H.M.S. *Hawke*); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, fitted with scroll suspension, contemporarily engraved naming, mounted for display in this order, *very fine* (3)

£240-280

Jonas Butchers was born in July 1825 at Plymouth, Devon and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 11 October 1846. He joined the crew of *Bellerophon* in the summer of 1854, present for the Crimea operations (Medal - also entitled to the Sebastopol clasp). During the Crimea, *Bellerophon* - affectionately known as 'Billy Ruffian' by her crew - suffered 5 killed in action and 23 wounded, a number of these in 'Bluejacket' actions. Returned to Plymouth, Butchers joined *Hawke* on 23 April 1855, serving in the Baltic operations (Medal). He retired from the Royal Navy on 8 December 1868, having served in no fewer than 11 vessels; sold with copied research and roll confirmation, this housed in a file.

612 Four: **Corporal Matthew Davis, 34th Foot**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (W. Davis. 34th Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (W. Davis. 34th Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (3515 Corpl. Mattw. Davis 34th Foot); Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, officially impressed naming to first three, unofficial suspension to fourth, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4)

£500-600

Matthew Davis attested for the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment at Preston on 7 February 1854. He served at Sebastopol and was promoted Corporal on 2 March 1855. He was wounded in the left foot during the first attack on the Redan on 18 June 1855 and received Good Conduct pay on seven occasions during his career. Davis was discharged at Carlisle on 4 August 1875; sold with copied discharge papers.

x613 A regimentally important group of three awarded to Lieutenant-General J. R. S. Sayer, K.C.B., 1st Dragoon Guards, decorated for leading a celebrated charge against Chinese entrenchments along the Pei-Ho River, 20 September 1860



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. J. R. S. Sayer. 1st Dragoon Gds.), officially impressed; China 1860, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Lt. Col. Jas. Robt. Steadman Sayer, 1st Dragn. Gds.); Turkish Crimea, British issue, pierced with dual ring suspension, *the first with edge wear, good very fine* (3)

£1,000-1,500

[K.C.B.] *London Gazette* 29 June 1906.

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 1 March 1861.



James Robert Steadman Sayer was born in 1826 at White Lodge, Sibton, Suffolk, the eldest son of Robert Sayer, High Sheriff of Suffolk. Captain Fredrick Sayer, 23rd Foot was his younger brother (see Lot 368). James entered the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards as a Cornet on 23 May 1845, and his portrait in uniform was painted by the renowned miniaturist Maria A. Chalon (1800-1867). Advancing to Lieutenant by purchase on 31 March 1848 and Captain on 22 November 1850, he embarked aboard *Himalaya* at Liverpool in May 1855 for service in the Crimea. The Regiment reached Balaclava Harbour in August, and was present at the Battle of Tchernaya and the Siege of Sebastopol (clasp).

Promoted to Major on 6 February 1857 and Lieutenant-Colonel 21 October 1859, he commanded the Regiment in China throughout the campaign of 1860, including the action of Sinho and the surrender of Peking. On 20 September, the King's Dragoon Guards made a daring and successful charge against Tartars in entrenched positions along a bank of the Pei-Ho River, a manoeuvre deemed impossible for cavalry to achieve. Sayer was mentioned in despatches for this action, Sidney Herbert writing to Queen Victoria:

'The charge of the King's Dragoon Guards was an act of horsemanship most remarkable. The Tartars were posted on an elevated mound with a deep ditch in front, and the Horse had not only to clear the ditch, but also to lead up the height at the same time. Only one man was unhorsed. The Sikh cavalry tried to do it, but upwards of 30 saddles were immediately empty. On looking at this and another obstacle with a deep drop, which the KDG passed, he [General Sir Hope Grant] says it is impossible to conceive how cavalry could do it.'

The Tartars scattered before the advancing British cavalry. Made a Knight Commander of the Bath on 1 March 1861, Sayer advanced to Colonel on 21 October 1864 and Major-General on 6 February 1870. He retired from the Army in 1883, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was elevated to K.C.B. in the 1906 Birthday Honours. Having married Sarah Ann Blundell at Madras in 1862, he died in 1908; sold with a folder of copied research and *London Gazette* entries.

See Lot 368 for the medals awarded to Sayer's younger brother, Captain Frederick Sayer, Royal Welch Fusiliers, who was wounded in the ankle at the Battle of the Alma.

See Lot 628 for the rare Egypt Medal with Khedive's Star awarded to Sayer's nephew, Frederick Charles Robert Sayer, New South Wales Artillery.

- 614 Pair: **Collar Maker Sergeant J. Darrie, Royal Horse Artillery**
- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Gunr. J. Darrie, Rl. H. Art.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (214 Collr. Mr. Sjt. J. Darrie B. Bde. R.H.A.), *first rather polished, second with scratches, nearly very fine* (2) £240-280
- John Darrie** was born in 1833 at Berwick and was a shoemaker by trade upon his enlistment at Stirling in August 1855. Upon his discharge at Exeter in August 1876, besides his two Medals he was also in possession of five Good Conduct Badges, but had to that point not passed his School Certificate; sold with copied service record.
- 615 Pair: **Colour Sergeant-Major J. Jepson, 4th Foot, late 15th Hussars**
- Abyssinia 1867 (4360 Cr. Sergt. Joseph Jepson 1st. Batt. 4th. The K.O.R. Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (4360. Sjt. Maj: J. Jepson, 1-4th. Foot.), *attempted erasure to naming and battalion of first, contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £160-200
- Provenance: Spink, September 1984 (Pair). The Abyssinia as a single, 1980. The L.S. & G.C. as a single, a pawn shop, Manchester, 1963.
- Joseph Jepson** was born in 1838 at Tideswell, Derby, and was a weaver upon enlistment in the 15th Hussars at Manchester on 2 January 1856. Transferred to the 4th Foot on 1 September 1856, Jepson was promoted Corporal in December 1859, Sergeant on 22 May 1861, and Colour Sergeant on 1 November 1862.
- He saw considerable service abroad during this time, including 1 year and 156 days in Mauritius, over 8 years in India, 192 days in Abyssinia, and a further 2 years and 119 days in Gibraltar. In possession of 1 good conduct badge, Jepson was discharged at his own request on the termination of the second period of limited engagement on 22 January 1877, aged 39 years, at Gibraltar.
- 616 Four: **Gunner J. Wren, Royal Artillery**
- Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (5946. Gunr. J. Wren. C. Batt: 2nd Bde. R.A.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (5946 Gunner Jas. Wren. C. 2nd Brigade R.A.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai (15683. Gunr. J. Wren. M/1st. Bde. R.A.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *pitting from Stars, nearly very fine* (4) £600-800
- James Wren** was born in 1850 at St. Andrews, Hertford and was a groom upon enlistment in 1869. He saw active service in Afghanistan (Medal & Clasp; Star), a term which included being kicked by a horse, which required treatment to an injured hand. Subsequently serving in Egypt (Medal & Clasp; Star), he was discharged in September 1890 and resided at Francis Street, Woolwich; sold with copied service record.
- 617 Pair: **Private J. Green, 60th Foot**
- Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (1992. Pte. J. Green. 2/60th Foot.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1992 Private Jas: Green 2/60 Foot), *very fine* £300-400
- 618 Pair: **Lance Corporal W. Norgrove, 2/60th Foot**
- Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (1602 Lce. Corpl. W. Norgrove. 2/60th Foot.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1602 Lce. Corpl. W. Norgrove. 2/60th Foot.), *some pitting and edge wear from Star, nearly very fine* (2) £500-600
- x619 Three: **Bandmaster C. Antoney, 60th Rifles**
- Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (4223, Band Mr. C. Antoney. 2/60th. Foot); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (4223 Band Mastr. C. Antoney 2/60 Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (Bndmstr. C. Antoney. K.R.R.C.), *the first worn and pitted, very fine* (3) £400-500
- Provenance:
Christies, July 1984 (Ex-Matthew E. Taylor Collection).
- Christopher Antoney** served with 'H Company, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles during the Second Afghan War.

x620 Four: Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Nelis, 2nd Sikh Infantry, late 5th Goorkha Regiment



Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (Surgn. J. A. Nelis, 2nd Sikh Infy.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Surgeon J. A. Nelis 2nd Sikh Infy.); India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Hazara 1888, Samana 1891 (Surgeon J. A. Nelis 1st Bn. 5th Goorkha Regt.), naming engraved in running script; India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Surgn. Lt. Col. J. A. Nelis. A. M. S.), *this last with official correction to unit and unofficial rivets between clasps, very fine or better* (4)

£1,200-1,600

James Alexander Nelis was born in Omagh, Ireland in May 1854. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he graduated with an M.B. and qualified as a surgeon. While studying in Dublin he lived at 2 Park Villas, Blackrock. Passing his public examination at Burlington House, London on 31 March 1877, he was assigned to the Bengal Presidency, arriving at Bombay on 10 November.

Nelis initially served on the North-West Frontier as Medical Officer of the 2nd Sikh Infantry. During the Second Afghan War the Regiment formed part of the Kandahar Field Force under Lieutenant-General Donald Stewart. Nelis was present at Ahmed Khel (clasp), near Ghuznee, where a large force of Afghans was defeated on 19 April 1880. Kabul was reached on 2 May. He then took part in General Roberts' famous march from Kabul to Kandahar (Star), in which 10,000 men covered 300 miles over mountainous terrain in the height of summer in 22 days. Kandahar was being besieged by a force of Afghans under Ayub Khan, which quickly scattered as Roberts approached on 1 September (clasp).

In October 1888, Nelis served with the Hazara Field Force under Major-General McQueen (clasp) as Medical Officer of the 5th Goorkha Regiment. Following the murders of Major L. Battye and Captain H. B. Urmitson, who were surveying territory occupied by the Akazai tribe in northern Pakistan, McQueen's expedition defeated the Akazai and destroyed several villages in retribution. In April 1891, a Muslim cleric in the Samana Heights declared a 'jihad' against the British, and Brigadier-General Lockhart's force was sent in response (clasp). Promoted to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel on 31 March 1897, he continued to serve with the Regiment on the Punjab Frontier (clasp) and with the Tirah Field Force (clasp). He retired from the Army on 4 July 1902, and was part author of *A Guide to Kashmir*; sold with copied research.

621 Pair: Corporal S. R. Shutte, Bechuanaland Border Police, late Transvaal Horse



Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Corpl. S. R. Shutte. Transvaal Hse.); British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, no clasp (1580 Lce. Corpl. S. R. Shutte. B. B. Police.), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£400-500

43 'Basutoland' clasps issued to the Transvaal Horse.

Sydney Richard Shutte had his Medal issued for Matabeleland 1893 to him at the Police Station, Mafeking; sold with copied roll extract.

622 Three: Plumber R. Butchers, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. Butchers, Plumber. H.M.S. "Euryalus"); Naval L.S. & G.C., V.R. (Rd. Butchers. Plumber's Mate. H.M.S. Impregnable); Khedive's Star 1882, bronze, *light contact marks and bruising, very fine* (3)

£160-200

Richard Butchers was born in September 1844 at Plymouth, Devon and enlisted in the Royal Navy in August 1867. A plumber by trade, he was appointed Plumber's Mate in January 1871 and was advanced Plumber in September 1877 aboard *Indus*. Having been awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 8 October 1877, he joined *Euryalus* on 12 January 1882. Butchers served aboard her during the Egypt operations, being hospitalised in the process. Having served for some 20 years in the Royal Navy, he was discharged on 25 July 1887; sold with service record and copied research, housed in a file.

623 Pair: Able Seaman E. J. Absalom, Royal Navy

Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, reverse dated 1882, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (E. J. Absalom. A.B. H.M.S. "Superb"); Khedive's Star 1882, *nearly very fine* (2)

£180-220

Edward J. Absalom was born on 1 November 1859 at Woolwich, Kent. He joined the Royal Navy from school on 27 November 1874 and was shore pensioned on 27 November 1897.

624 Four: Chief Petty Officer D. J. Fitzgerald, Royal Navy, late Commanding Boatman, Coast Guard

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (D. J. Fitzgerald. Ord: H.M.S. "Inflexible"); British War Medal (106695 D. J. Fitzgerald. C.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (D. J. Fitzgerald, Commd. Boatn. H.M. Coastguard); Khedive's Star, bronze, unnamed as issued, *first pitted from Star, the second with officially re-impressed naming, nearly very fine*

£140-180

David Joseph Fitzgerald was born on 1 May 1862 at Dromin, Limerick and a dairy boy by trade upon his enlistment in September 1879. Having served aboard *Inflexible* during the Egypt operations, he transferred to the Coast Guard in October 1889, serving initially upon Cornish stations under the Weymouth command. Having been a Boatman at Penzance and Pendean, he was transferred to Southern command and promoted Chief Boatman and Commanding Boatman, seeing service at Chideoc and Lyme Regis, June 1903-October 1904. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 4 February 1904. Following a brief spell on Scottish command stations, he joined North Irish command, serving two spells at Cloaghy, January-July 1914 and November 1914-September 1916. He joined the shore establishment *President IV* in October 1916 and was invalided from the service on 19 May 1917, aged 55.

- 625 Pair: **Private M. Carrigan, Cameron Highlanders, who died from cholera on 24 July 1883**
 Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, reverse dated 1882, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (2282 Pte. M. Carrigan. 1/Cam'n: Highrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, *nearly very fine and better* (2) £200-250
- x626 Pair: **Private W. Lee, Gordon Highlanders**
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai (575 Pte. W. Lee, 1/Gord. Highrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, *virtually no pitting from Star, thus good very fine* (2) £200-250
 Sold as viewed.
- 627 Pair: **Colour-Sergeant W. Thompson, Grenadier Guards**
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (7700. Pte. W. Thompson 2/Grenr. Gds.); Khedive's Star 1882, *post rather slack and pitting, nearly very fine* (2) £500-700
William Thompson enlisted on 13 July 1881 and served for 14 years and 18 days, being discharged on medical grounds as Colour-Sergeant.
 Just 2 officers and 43 other ranks of the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, served in the Guards Camel Regiment in the Nile expedition, of whom 2 officers and 42 other ranks fought at Abu Klea.
- x628 Pair: **Bombardier F. C. R. Sayer, New South Wales Artillery**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (1065. Bomb: F. C. R. Sayer, N.S.W. Arty.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (2) £1,800-2,200

One of 205 'Suakin 1885' clasps awarded to the New South Wales Artillery.

Frederick Charles Robert Sayer was born in Kensington in 1859, the eldest son of Captain Frederick Sayer, Royal Welch Fusiliers (see Lot 368) and Maria Sayer, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse. Emigrating to New South Wales, he enlisted as a Bombardier into the New South Wales Artillery on 28 September 1883, with the Regimental No. 1065. He served during the Egypt campaign of 1882-85, the first occasion on which Australian units were sent overseas to fight alongside Imperial troops. In total 720 Australians qualified for the 'Suakin 1885' clasp. Sayer returned to Australia aboard S.S. *Arab* on 23 June 1885; sold with copied roll confirmation and a bibliography to aid further research.

Recommended reading:

Stanley, P., ed. *But little glory: the New South Wales Contingent to the Sudan, 1885* (Canberra, 1985).

See Lot 368 for the medals awarded to Sayer's father, Captain Frederick Sayer, Royal Welch Fusiliers, wounded in the ankle at the Battle of the Alma.

See Lot 613 for the medals awarded to Sayer's uncle, Lieutenant-General James Robert Steadman Sayer, 1st Dragoon Guards, who led his Regiment with distinction in the Second China War.

629 Pair: **Private T. Green, Royal Berkshire Regiment**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (109 Pte. T. Green. 1/Rl. Berks: R.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, reverse regimentally impressed 'Berks 109', *light pitting from Star, very fine* (2)

£240-280

Provenance: Spink, 1987.

Thomas Green was born on 6 December 1877 at Newbury, Berkshire. Following service in the militia, he joined the Berkshire Regiment at Reading, passing his final medical examination on 5 December 1881.

He served in Egypt from 21 August 1884 with the 1st Battalion and was heavily engaged in the Soudan Campaign. On 20 March 1885 the Regiment fought at Hasheen, and two days later, whilst engaged in making a zariba (a defensive thorn fence), the force under General McNeill was suddenly attacked by the full strength of the enemy:

'Hidden by the long grass, the Arabs, with spear and sword, rushed into the midst of the British Force stabbing and cutting as they went.'

The Berkshire men threw themselves into a detached square and before their fire the Arabs were forced to fly. For their action on this day, Queen Victoria bestowed to the Regiment the title of 'Royal' and in consequence, the facings of the Regiment became royal blue with 'Suakin' and 'Tofrek' added to the colours.

Transferred to Cyprus on 31 May 1886, and later Malta, Green was appointed Bandsman and was later discharged a Private on 5 December 1883; sold with copied service record and private research.

630 Pair: **Sergeant J. W. Lawler, Welch Regiment**

Egypt and Sudan, 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (2310 Sergt. J. W. Lawler. 1/Welch R.); Khedive's Star 1882, *pitting from Star and some wear to naming, good fine* (2)

£140-180

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x631 Five: Pipe-Major R. Watt, King's Own Scottish Borderer, a popular regimental character who died at Bulawayo in November 1901



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (1965. Pte. R. Watt. 2/K. O. Sco: Bord:); India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3211 Sergt. R. Watt. 2nd. Bn. K. O. Sco: Bord:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3211 Serjt: - Piper R. Watt. K. O. Scot: Bord:); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (3211. S: Piper: R. Watt. K: O: S: B'drs.); Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed as issued, *light traces of adhesive spot to reverses, light contact marks and pitting, otherwise very fine* (5)

£400-500

Robert Watt was a native of Alloa, Clackmannan and served initially with the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. Having seen active service in Egypt and India, it would appear he took leave sometime before the outbreak of the Boer War for he next appeared with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion in South Africa. Appointed Sergeant-Piper, Watt was clearly a character of some Regimental repute and popularity, for he is recorded in *The History of the 3rd Battalion, 1798-1907* singing the following song at concerts in Bulawayo, regarding the Colonel, written by Captain Stewart:

*'To his numerous girls 'twas the Colonel who spoke,
Ere I see you again Kruger's head will be broke,
So let each bonny lass that likes flirting with me
Cry 'Good luck to brave Jim and his K.O.S.B.'*

Chorus -

*Come, fill up my cup; come, fill up my can;
Come, saddle my mare and call out my men-
We are off to the Cape, and the ship's at the quay
All ready to sail with the K.O.S.B.*

*The Colonel was mounted, he rode up the street;
The crowds they did cheer, but the lassies did greet.
For they thought what a loss their dear Colonel would be,
Not to speak of his Major, bold Johnny M'Kie.*

Chorus

*Then bid me farewell and kiss me good-bye,
For when Jim's on the march no girl can be shy;
We'll think of our darlings when far on the sea,
Where stern duty is calling the K.O.S.B.*

*There are Laurie and Jardine and Grierson of Lag,
All eager to fight for the Old Country's flag;
And Pat and small Alick, dressed smart in khaki;
And Jim Witham, the pride of the K.O.S.B.*

Chorus

*Then drink to the health of our brave Border men.
To wish them good luck and safe home again,
For Borderers ever brave soldiers will be,
And none can surpass the 3rd K.O.S.B.*

*Then away to the kopjes, the sand, and the veldt.
In the breast of each man martial ardour is felt.
For they know that the Boers very quickly will flee
When they meet the bold boys of the K.O.S.B.*

Chorus

*Then go for them, boys, you'll smash thorn up yet;
You may capture old Steyn and corner De Wet -
If you do, bring them home, that your friends may all see
The latest recruits of the K.O.S.B.*

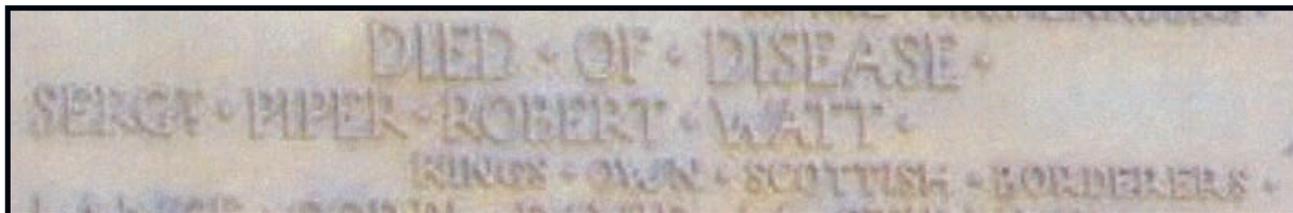
*There are hills beyond Criüel and streams beyond Kith; Though oceans now lie betwixt you and your kith,
Never fear, gallant Jim, our hearts are with thee.
And we are thinking to-day of the K.O.S.B.*

Chorus

*When Christmas is here and we're greeting each one,
You won't be forgot, in the midst of the fun.
We toast "absent friends" where'er they may be,
And the dearest are those of the K.O.S.B.*

*But we hope that ere long we may welcome you home. Whence never again we'll allow you to roam.
For we've missed our brave lads, and are longing to see
Our Jim leading back the 3rd K.O.S.B.*

*Then fill up my cup; and, fill up my can;
And we'll all join together to welcome each man.
And the Provost, guid man, says "Let all join with me; In drinking the health of the K.O.S.B."*



Watt was sadly not to see the curtain fall on the war however, he died of fever at Bulawayo on 5 November 1901. His comrades erected a tombstone and his is also commemorated upon the Alloa Boer War Memorial and at St. Bride's Church, Dunfries.

He was one of 15 members of the 3rd Battalion to lose their lives during the Boer War and is confirmed as Pipe-Major upon the latter memorial and in the *Regimental History*; sold with copied roll extracts and research.

- x632 **An unusual campaign group of three awarded to Able Seaman A. W. Badge, Royal Navy, who, having been wounded in the Gambia in 1894 when landed as a Bluejacket, became a founder member of the Royal Canadian Navy in 1910**
- East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Gambia 1894 (135780 A. W. Badge. A.B. H.M.S. *Maggie*); China 1900, no clasp (135780 A. W. Badge. A.B. H.M.S. *Undaunted*); British War Medal 1914-20 (A. W. Badge. Service With the Royal Navy), *official replacements, nonetheless good very fine and a rare combination* (3) £350-400
- Alfred William Badge** was born in December 1870 at Stoke Damerel, Devon, and entered the Royal Navy in December 1885. His Service Record displays rather mixed character, being sentenced to 40 days hard labour on Bodmin Moor in 1892.
- Serving afloat with the 165ft screw gunboat *Maggie* from May 1893, he would be landed ashore as a Bluejacket for the Gambia 1894 operations. Serving with the column under Captain E. H. Gamble of the *Raleigh*, their work initially was a great success, advancing and destroying a number of heavily stockaded villages under the control of Foday Sillah. However, running low on water they attempted to retreat to Madina Creek to be taken off by the boats. Low water left the force to be sniped and attacked from three sides. *Maggie's* Sub-Lieutenant F. Meister would be one of 7 from the ship to be killed in action. Badge and another 5 men were wounded in action (46 'Gambia 1894' clasps issued to the ship). Transferring to *Undaunted* in March 1897, Badge was advanced to Leading Seaman in October 1897. His good conduct did not last for he was committed to the cells for 14 days in February 1899 and disgraced to the rank of Able Seaman before service off China during the Boxer Rebellion.
- Discharged from the Royal Navy in January 1901, Badge would become a founder member of the Royal Canadian Navy in 1910, being assigned service number 122. He appears numerous times in local Devon newspapers during the 1920's often the result of alcohol, on one occasion refusing to appear at court by sending '...a letter pointing out that he had served in three Wars' (*Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* 19 July 1929, refers). Medals replaced on 9 April 1926; sold with copied service record and research.
- 633 **Three: Private D. Caird, Gordon Highlanders**
- India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3126 Pte. D. Caird 1st Bn. Gord: Highrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (3126 Pte. D. Caird, Gordon Highrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3126 Pte. D. Caird, Gordon Highrs:), *very fine* (3) £250-300
- x634 **Pair: Sepoy M. Singh, 35th Sikhs**
- Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (1063 Sep: Mihan Singh, 35: Sikh B.I.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp (1063 Sepoy Mihan Singh 35th Bl. Infy.), *official corrections to naming, very fine* £160-200
- x635 **Pair: Lance-Corporal J. Goode, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**
- Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3769 Pte. J. Goode. 1/R. War: R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3769 Lce. Corpl. J. Goode 1st Roy Warwick Regt.), *good very fine* (2) £180-220
- 636 **Three: Private P. Towler, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was wounded at Spion Kop**
- Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4120 Pte P. Towler 2/Lan. Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (4120 Pte. P. Towler, Lanc: Fus:); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4120. Pte. P. Towler. 2nd. L.F.), *very fine* (3) £400-500
- P. Towler** was wounded at Spion Kop on 24 January 1900 whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.
- The Battle was little short of a massacre for the men of the Lancashire Fusiliers. As the fog lifted and Boer shells began to reign down upon the plateau commanded by British troops, Commandant Henrik Prinsloo, responding to Botha's call for reinforcements, led his 88-man strong Carolina Commando onto Aloe Knoll, 400 yards east of the British position. From there, Prinsloo's marksmen unleashed a deadly fire on the unsuspecting men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who were on the extreme right flank. The 'Khakis' as the Boers called them, never knew what hit them - seventy were later found dead with bullet holes in the right sides of their heads.

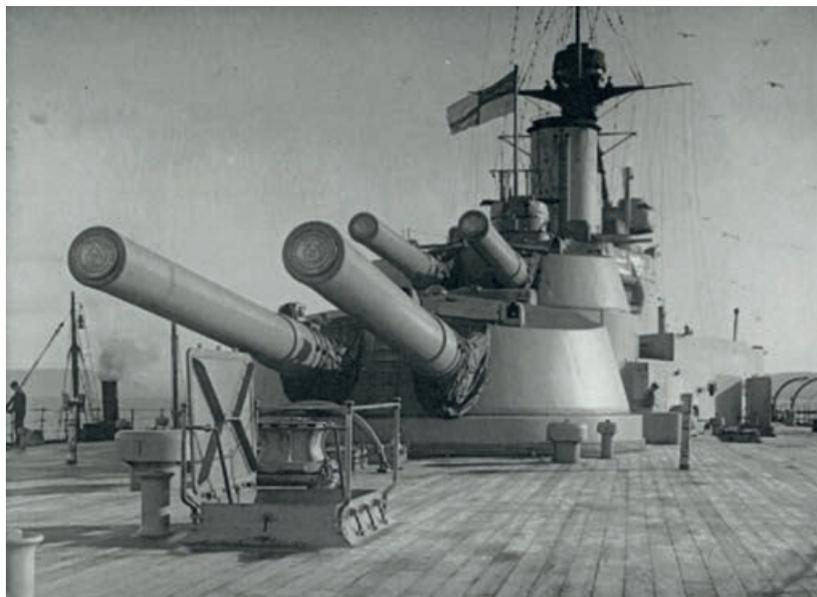
Grimly, the British held on to a 400-yard-wide battlefield. The men in the ranks squirmed into every square inch that they could find in the rocky topsoil, but it did little good - Boer artillery shells dismembered entire files of soldiers as they lay whilst the sharpshooters dealt with those who dared raise their heads off the ground.

According to The Spion Kop Despatches, the Principal Medical Officer reported at 7.30 p.m. on 24 January that 150 wounded had been brought in, that every available stretcher of 4th, 10th and 11th Brigades had been sent, and 24 ambulances as well. The wounded were brought down to the foot of Spion Kop and transferred to ambulances, which made their way to the field hospital at Wright's Farm; sold with copied research.

For further details see:

<https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/daily/military-history/an-acre-of-massacre-the-second-boer-wars-battle-of-spion-kop/>

- 637 Three: **Private H. Westall, Lancashire Fusiliers**
- Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4266. Pte. H. Westall. 2/Lanc Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (4266 Pte. H. Wastall, Lanc: Fus.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4266. Pte. H. Westall. 2nd. L.F.), *claw loose to first, note surname spelling, very fine* (3) £300-400
- x638 Pair: **Company Sergeant Major R. McKenzie, Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guard**
- Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte. R. McKenzie. P.A.V.G.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps (1407 C. S. Maj: R. McKenzie. Prince Alf: Vol. Gds:), *good very fine* (2) £200-240
- x639 Three: **Squadron Quarter Master Sergeant H. S. Tytherleigh, Border Scouts, late Kitchener's Horse and Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles**
- Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (Pte. H. S. Tytherleigh., D.E.O.V.R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (3213 Sergt: H. S. Tytherleigh. Kitchener's Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (571 S. Q. M. Sjt: H. S. Tytherleigh. Border Scouts), *one or two official corrections, very fine* (3) £280-320
- x640 Three: **Commissioned Boatswain W. T. Hicks, Royal Navy**
- Queen's South Africa Medal 1899-1902, no clasp (189088 W. T. Hicks. A.B., H.M.S. Redbreast); Naval L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (189088 W. T. Hicks, P.O. H.M.S. Caesar.); Naval Good Shooting Medal, E.VII.R. (189088 W. Hicks, P.O. 2.Cl., H.M.S. Empress of India. 1903. 13.5in. B.L.), *the third with officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (3) £280-320



Walter Terry Hicks was born on 21 November 1878 at Brixham, Devon, and was a stable boy upon enlistment on 21 November 1896. Hicks saw steady promotion to Petty Officer 2nd Class aboard *Lion* in 1903, and Petty Officer 1st Class aboard *Empress of India*, and it was with the latter that he was awarded the Naval Good Shooting Medal - he formed part of the winning gun team of one of her four breech-loading 13.5 inch guns. Hicks served during the entirety of the Great War as an Ordinary Seaman, later Bosun, aboard *Thunderer*, and was present at the Battle of Jutland. Promoted Commissioned Boatswain in March 1922, he retired a few months later on 22 June 1922 (entitled to 1914-15 Star Trio); sold with copied service record.

641 **Five: Colour Sergeant J. Neild, Manchester Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3200 Sgt. J. Neild, Manchester Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3200 Serjt: J. Neild. Manch: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (2931 Sgt. J. Neild. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2931 C.Sjt. J. Neild. Manch. R.), note surname spelling, *light contact marks and wear, nearly very fine* (5)

£180-220

John Neild served during the Boer War with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, later transferring to the 3rd Battalion. He landed in France on 16 July 1915 and was discharged Class 'Z'; sold with copied MIC's (2).

642 **Pair: Private J. Mallalieu, 14th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith (3191. Pte. J. Mallalieu. 14/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3190 Pte. J. Mallalieu. 14th. Hussars.), *good very fine* (2)

£120-160

643 **Three: Staff Sergeant Major W. G. Leigh, 14th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Belfast (3208, Corpl. W. Leigh, 14/Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3208 Serjt:-Tptr: W. Leigh. 14th. Hussars.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3208 Sjt:Tptr: W. G. Leigh. 14/Hrs.), note second initial, *light contact marks and polishing, nearly very fine* (3)

£140-180

William John Leigh was born in August 1878 at Caterbury, Kent, and attested for the 14th Hussars at Manchester on 3 October 1892, having previously served with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. He served in South Africa from 14 December 1899-4 May 1903, and was promoted Sergeant on 21 November 1900. From 4 September 1906-29 December 1911 he served in India, before returning home and transferring to the 20th Hussars. During the Great War he served with the 13th Reserve Regiment, Army Service Corps, later discharged on 10 December 1918 and awarded a Silver War Badge; sold with copied service record.

x644 **Pair: Lance-Corporal C. J. Robinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (5731 Pte. C. J. Robinson, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (5731 Pte. C. Robinson. K.R.R.C.), *the first with officially re-impressed naming, nearly very fine* (2)

£60-80

x645 **Three: Lance-Corporal T. Bailey, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (7524 Pte. T. Bailey, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902, erased naming; Victory Medal 1914-1919 (5099 Pte. T. Bailey, K.R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3)

£60-80

Thomas Bailey was born at Dawley, near Wellington, Shropshire in 1869. He served with the K.R.R.C. in South Africa and then saw further service in France from 29 June 1915; it is likely that his age resulted in his postings to a number of Reserve and Service Battalions, culminating in the 877th Area Employment Company and eventual discharge to Class 'Z' Reserve in March 1917.

646 **Six: Private J. Graham, Connaught Rangers, who died of wounds on 4 September 1916 during the Battle of Guillemont, an action which earned a Battalion comrade the V.C.**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (6482 Pte. J. Graham, 1st. Connaught Rang:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6482 Pte. J. Graham. Con: Rang:); 1914 Star (6482 Pte. J. Graham. 1/Conn: Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (6482 Pte. J. Graham. Conn. Rang.); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, *very fine and better* (6)

£320-380

John Graham served in South Africa during the Boer War and then France from 26 September 1914 with the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers. He transferred to the 6th Battalion, Connaught Rangers and fought in the opening stage of the Battle of Guillemont where British forces attempted to advance the right flank of the Fourth Army and eliminate the salient further north at Delville Wood.

On 3 September the attack succeeded in capturing Falfemont Farm, Leuze Wood and Guillemont, with a 4,500 yard advance across a 2000 yard front, but casualties were high and there was considerable criticism of Commanders for ignorance of the climate of the Somme region. Piecemeal attacks bogged down, whilst the ferocity of German counter-attacks led historian Wilfred Miles to note in the *History of the Great War* that the defence of Guillemont was judged by some observers to be the best performance by the German Army on the Western Front.

That same day, comrade Private Thomas Hughes, won the Victoria Cross for dashing out in front of his Company, capturing a hostile machine gun and bringing back three or four prisoners. Graham succumbed to his wounds the next day and is buried in the Corbie Communal Cemetery Extension on the Somme; sold with copied research and *MIC*.

x647 **Five: Private J. A. Hefferon, Essex Regiment, late Army Service Corps and King's Royal Rifle Corps, who served under an alias during the Great War**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (6211 Pte J. Andrews, 3-K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6211 Pte. J. Andrews, 3-K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (SS-6942 Pte. J. Hefferon. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (SS-6942 Pte. J. Hefferon, A.S.C.), mounted as worn, *polished, nearly very fine and somewhat unusual* (5)

£140-180

John Andrew Hefferon was born on 11 June 1872 at Finsbury, London, the son of Andrew and Eliza Hefferon. He served in South Africa with the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, as Rifleman John Andrews, later transferring to the 3rd and 4th Battalions and Section 'D' of the Army Reserve from 12 February 1903 - 11 February 1907. During the Great War he joined the Army Service Corps and served in France from 2 April 1915 as Private John Hefferon. At the end of hostilities he joined the 19th Garrison Battalion, Essex Regiment from 23 July 1919 - 20 January 1921 and continued to serve in France, with an attachment as Lance-Corporal in the Military Foot Police. Hefferon married Mary Garner at Islington in 1902 and died at the Royal Hospital Chelsea Infirmary, Leatherhead on 30 January 1951.

x648 **Pair: Corporal H. Thompson, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (7979 Pte. J. Thompson, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, this last with erased naming, *very fine* (2)

£60-80

Harry Thompson was born in 1875 at Stockton upon Tees, Durham, the son of Elizabeth and William Thompson. He served with the 3rd Battalion, K.R.R.C., from 28 March 1893 to 25 September 1902, before briefly transferring to the Rifle Depot and being discharged on 27 March 1905.

x649 **Seven: Sergeant W. Edwards, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was taken Prisoner of War at Blood River Poort on 17 September 1901 and severely wounded in the Great War**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (1942 Pte. W. Edwards, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1942 Corpl: W. Edwards. K.R.R.C.); 1914 Star, with clasp (1942 L. Cpl. W. Edwards, 2/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (1942 Sjt. W. Edwards, K.R. Rif. C.); Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (1942 L. Cpl. W. Edwards, K.R.R.C.), *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (7)

£250-300

William Edwards served in South Africa with the Mounted Infantry Section of the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He was captured following Major Hubert Gough's crossing of the Buffalo River, when, in attempting to surprise 300 Boers who had dismounted at a farm near Blood River Poort, his force was itself surprised, this time by 700 Boers under Louis Botha; the latter's mounted attack completely swamped Gough's outnumbered force, resulting in four officers and 19 other ranks killed and two officers and 19 men wounded. A further six officers and 235 men, including William, were captured and stripped of their weapons and most of their clothing.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, William saw brief service in France but was invalided home sick, where he stayed on home service at various depots until September 1918. He gradually regained his health and served once more in France from 27 September 1918 but received a severe wound to the right foot on 17 October which ended his war, being invalided home for a second time.

- x650 **Pair: Private W. Smith, 16th Lancers**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2509 Pte. W. Smith, 16th Lancers); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2509 Pte. W. Smith, 16th Lancers.), *extremely fine* (2) £140-180
- x651 **Four: Lance-Corporal J. Choat, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late 5th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3871 Pte. J. Choat. K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (R-5641 Pte. J. Choate, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-5641 Pte. J. Choate, K.R. Rif. C.), note differences to surname, *edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine* (4) £140-160
- John Choat** was born at Chiswick, London, the son of Mary and James Choat, on 12 September 1879. He married Edith Coxhill at Hendon in 1894 and served in France from 30 July 1915 with the 13th Battalion, K.R.R.C.; he died at Spalding, Lincolnshire, at the age of 91.
- x652 **Pair: Private F. Prickett, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded at the Battle of Bakenlaagte**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2593 Pte. F. Prickett. K.R.R.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04, this last with erased naming, *good very fine* (2) £120-140
- Frederick Prickett** served in South Africa with the 25th Mounted Infantry and 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He was one of 210 Commonwealth troops who set up a defensive position on 'Gun Hill' at Bakenlaagte and fought approximately 900 Boers in a close-quarter 20-minute gun fight that ended only when the column rear-guard was annihilated. Great bravery was demonstrated by the men on both sides with combined casualties numbering approximately 87 killed and 182 wounded. Colonel Benson died the next morning from wounds received on the battlefield. Frederick survived this encounter but died on 2 August 1903 at Aden as a result of an abscess on his liver.
- x653 **An interesting group of eight awarded to Gunner - formerly Sergeant - A. E. H. Carrick, who served during the Boer War with Brabant's Horse and the Scottish Horse, during the Natal rebellion in the Natal Field Artillery, and during the Great War with the 12th Citizen Battery, South African Forces in German South-West Africa**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Corpl: A. E. H. Carrick. Brabant's Horse); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (33486 Serjt: A. E. H. Carrick. Scottish Horse.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Dvr: A. E. H. Carrick, B. Battery N.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (Gnr. A. E. H. Carrick 12th Cit. Batt.); British War and Victory Medals Gnr. A. E. H. Carrick, 12th Cit. Batt.); War Medal 1939-45 (D470 A. E. H. Carrick); Africa Service Medal (D470 A. E. H. Carrick), *light contact marks, very fine and better* (8) £340-380
- Alfred Ernest Henry Carrick** was born in 1867 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, the son of Thomas James Carrick and his wife Selina Henrietta Carrick. He married Jennie Alicia Bray in Sydney on 5 January 1891, but the marriage failed with reports in the *Sydney Evening News* of Alfred being placed on remand and charged with having assaulted a 'Miss Ellen Simmons'; the pair were divorced in 1894 and Alfred travelled to South Africa to serve during the Boer War. He subsequently served in the Natal Field Artillery at the time of the Bambata Rebellion in 1906, in addition to active service with the 12th Citizen Battery in German South-West Africa in the Great War.
- x654 **Pair: Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, W. J. Humerston, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (4230 Sejt.-Inst: Msky: W. Humerston, K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (4230. Cr. Sgt. W. Humerston, K. R. Rif. C.), *the first with officially re-impressed naming, the fourth clasp loose as issued, cleaned, very fine* (2) £120-160
- William James Humerston** was born in 1855 at Widmore Street, Bromley, Kent, serving with the 60th Rifles as Sergeant Instructor of Musketry from 1875. He was discharged at Mallow, County Cork on 18 April 1902 and died in 1903.

- x655 **Six: Rifleman G. Morrison, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2260 Pte. G. Morrison. K.R.R.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (2260 Pte. G. Morrison, K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star, erased; British War and Victory Medals (2260 Pte. G. Morrison, K. R. Rif. C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2260 Pte. G. Morrison, K. R. Rif. C.), *the third an erased replacement medal, otherwise very fine* (6) £140-160
- George Morrison** served in South Africa with the 25th Mounted Infantry Company, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and in France from 26 January 1915.
- x656 *Family group:*
- Four: Private A. E. Piper, Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, late Northampton Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4972 Pte. A. Piper, 2nd. Northampton Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4972 Pte. E. Piper. Northampton Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (477728 Pte. A. E. Piper. R.C.R.), note initials, *light contact marks, very fine*
- 1939-45 Star; War and Defence Medals 1939-45, unnamed as issued, in O.H.M.S. box of issue addressed to 'D. A. H. Piper, 112, Risborough Lane, Folkestone, Kent, *good very fine* (7) £140-180
- Albert Edward Piper** was born on 6 March 1878 at Sudbury, Suffolk, the son of John and Mary Ann Piper. A labourer by trade, he served with the Northampton Regiment for 12 years, including service during the Boer War; sold with copied C.E.F. attestation papers.
- 657 **Pair: Driver W. Burrows, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (21445 Dvr: W. Burrows, 44th. Bty: R.F.A); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (24145 Dvr: W. Burrows. R.F.A.), note number, *very fine and better* (2) £80-120
- Walter Burrows** was born in 1879 at Tur Langton, Leicestershire. He worked as a gardener before attesting at Colchester for the 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery on 16 November 1897. He served in South Africa from 21 January 1900 - 27 August 1904, and was discharged on 15 November 1913; sold with copied service record.
- 658 **Pair: Trooper L. Thayers, Royal Horse Guards**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (471 Tpr: L. Thayers, R.H. Gds:); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (471 Tpr. L. Thayers. R.H.G.), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £120-150
- Leonard Thayers** was born in 1876 at Horsham, Sussex. He attested for the Royal Horse Guards on 14 November 1894 and served in South Africa from 11 December 1899 - 28 November 1902. Described as an 'honest, sober, trustworthy man', Thayers was discharged after 24 years and 76 days of service. He retired to 31 Goldington Buildings, Crowndale Road, St Pancras, on a pension of 13.5d a day for life, and died on 20 January 1948; sold with extensive copied service record.
- 659 **Pair: Private H. Goodings, 14th Hussars**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (196. Pte F. Goodings. 14/Hrs); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (196 Pte. H. Goodings. 14th. Hussars.), *the first largely officially corrected, the second with rank and name officially re-impressed* (2) £80-120
- x660 **Five: Sergeant C. H. Buckle, Highland Light Infantry, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, a Boer War veteran who was reported wounded in the "Roll of Honour" casualty list published by The Times on 1 January 1915**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9705 Corpl: C. Buckle. K.R.R.C.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6705 Sjt. C. Buckle, 1/K.R. Rif.C.); British War and Victory Medals (9705 Sjt. C. Buckle, K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (9705 Sjt. C. Buckle, K.R.R.C.), *very fine and better* (5) £180-220

Charles Henry Buckle was born in Paddington in 1876, the son of Maria and Henry Buckle and subsequently the husband of Flora Fotherby Colespy, of Richmond Upon Thames. He served in South Africa with the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C, and continued to serve with them in the opening months of the Great War. It is likely he saw action in the Battle of Mons and the subsequent retreat, the Battle of the Marne, the Battle of the Aisne, the actions of the Aisne heights and the First Battle of Ypres. It was on the first day of the latter that he was reported wounded on 24 November 1914.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 1 July 1915, Charles subsequently transferred to a series of Highland Light Infantry battalions and largely spent the remainder of the war in reserve and at home; he was discharged after 22 years' service with the Colours on 28 June 1919 and died at Herne Bay, Kent, on 19 November 1949.

Sold by the Estate of a Direct Descendant

661 Five: **Captain F. H. Barton, 2nd (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles, late Bedfordshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 2 November 1914**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2d. Lieut. F. H. Barton, Bedford. Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. F. H. Barton. Bedford. Rgt.); 1914 Star (Capt: F. H. Barton. 2/2 Gurkha Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. H. Barton.), in named card box of issue; Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Francis Hewson Barton), in card case of issue and envelope with Buckingham Palace enclosure, the first two mounted for wear, *the BWM with officially re-impressed namings, generally good very fine* (6)

£500-600



Francis Hewson Barton was born in June 1880 at Farndreg, Dundalk, Ireland and educated at Haileybury College. Having served with the Bedfordshire Regiment in South Africa and earned a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901, refers), he transferred to the Royal Irish Rifles in October 1901 and thence to the Indian Army in 1903. Promoted Lieutenant in January 1904 and Captain in February 1909, he was serving with the 2nd Battalion, 2nd (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles at the outbreak of the Great War. Barton was killed in action on 2 November 1914 at Rouge Croix and is buried in the Royal Irish Rifles Cemetery, Laventie, France. He is also commemorated upon a memorial, together with his brother, at the St. Nicholas Parish Church, Dundalk. His Medals were issued by the India Office to his mother in November 1921.

For the recipient's miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 1032. For the Medals to his brother, Captain G. R. Barton, Cheshire Regiment, please see Lot 661.

Sold by the Estate of a Direct Descendant

662 Five: Captain G. R. Barton, Cheshire Regiment, who was killed in action aged 44 in April 1918



(Part lot)

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Capt. G. R. Barton 4/Cheshire Regt.), mounted as worn by *Spink & Son*; 1914-15 Star (Capt. G. R. Barton. Ches. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. R. Barton), with named boxes of issue; Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (George Rawdon Barton), in card case of issue and Buckingham Palace enclosure, *the first with unofficial rivets upon top two clasps, otherwise extremely fine* (5)

£400-500

George Rawdon Barton was born in 1874 at Farn Greg, Dundalk, Ireland and educated at Monkton Combe School and Trinity College, Cambridge. It was in 1893 at Cambridge that he Coxed the Trinity boat to victory in the 'Clinker Fours'. Barton was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment, serving with the 4th Battalion at the rank of Captain in South Africa. During the Boer War he was Acting District Commissioner at Harrismith and Vrede in the Orange River, being transferred to the Reserve in 1908. Re-called for the Great War, he served initially with the 2nd Battalion in Flanders, being wounded Verlorenhoek during the Second Battle of Ypres. Recovered from his wounds and transferred to the 11th Battalion, Rawdon was killed in action on 10 April 1918. He is commemorated upon the Ploegsteert Memorial and together with his brother, at the St. Nicholas Parish Church, Dundalk; sold together with his Cambridge University 'Clinker Fours 1893' prize medal, 52mm, silver, the reverse glazed, in its fitted case of issue, the inner lid with engraved silver plaque detailing the crew including Barton and Cheshire Regiment cap Badge.

For the recipient's miniature dress Medal, please see Lot 1031. For the Medals to his brother, Captain F. H. Barton, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, please see Lot 661.

x663 A scarce Africa campaign service pair awarded to Corporal - late Bugler - W. E. Coe, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was twice wounded during the Boer War

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9840 Bugler W. E. Coe, K.R.R.C.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-04, Jidballi (9840 Corpl. W. E. Coe, K.R.R.C.), *very fine* (2) £300-350

William Ellis Coe served with the 25th Mounted Infantry and 4th Battalion, K.R.R.C. in South Africa. He was wounded at Sterkstroom on 18 June 1901 and again on 30 October 1901 at Bakenlaagte.

664 Six: Trooper C. Greetham, East African Mounted Rifles, late Lieutenant, Field Intelligence Department and Sergeant Major, Kimberley Light Horse



Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, hallmark 'd'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1901, 5 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Relief of Mafeking, Rhodesia, Transvaal (Sergt. Major C. Greetham Kimberley Lt. Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. C. Greetham Field Intelligence Dept.); 1914-15 Star (217 Tpr. C. Greetham. E. Afr. M. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (217 Tpr. C. Greetham. E. Afr. M. Rif.), mounted for display in this order, *the second and third officially engraved in 'B.S.A. Company Medal' style, local rivets to the second, otherwise good very fine and a rare combination* (6)

£800-1,000

Just 151 combinations known of the 'Defence of Ladysmith' and 'Paardeberg' clasps.

Charles George Greetham initially served with the Kimberley Light Horse during the Boer War, at the rank of Troop Sergeant Major and Pay Sergeant to the unit. He was mentioned in Lord Roberts' despatch (*London Gazette* 17 June 1902, refers), an account of which is given in *The Colonials in South Africa*:

'At Edenkop, Eastern Transvaal, 30th June, he twice went out under heavy fire to bring in his brother, who was stunned by [a] fall of his horse.'

Greetham was subsequently transferred and commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Field Intelligence Department for the remainder of the war.

At the onset of the Great War, he enlisted in the East African Mounted Rifles on 9 September 1914, and served in East Africa, his *MIC* noting 'Theatre 4A'. He was discharged medically unfit on 4 November 1914 and was issued with a Silver War Badge (*The Story of the East African Mounted Rifles, refers*).

665 Pair: Inspector W. E. Lyttle, Natal Police, who was wounded at Modder Spruit and then subsequently served during the Native Rebellion of 1906

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, two clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith (Sub:-Inspr: W. E. Lyttle. Natal Police.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Maj. W. E. Lyttle, Natal Police.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2)

£600-800



William E. Lyttle was born at Dublin in 1869, the son of the Reverend Thomas Lyttle, first Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Sandymount. In a City with a vast wealth divide, young Lyttle, like so many of his contemporaries, left Ireland and travelled to South Africa in search of work.

Appointed Trooper, Natal Mounted Police, in 1887, Lyttle was promoted Sub-Inspector in 1896 and Inspector some seven years later. He served in the South African War, being present at the Battles of Talana Hill, Dundee and Lombard's Kop. He was in General Yule's Column at Ladysmith and throughout the Siege, and was one of approximately 500 men who took part in the capture of the Guns at Gun Hill, including the Creusot 6-inch (Long Tom) gun, dubbed 'The Stinker' by the besieged. The focus of this daring sortie, the demolition of the artillery pieces on Gun Hill by a party of engineers, was completed in about ten minutes. According to Donald MacDonald, Australian war correspondent for the *Melbourne Argus*:

'It was a lesson in military expedition then to see Engineers going to work at gun destruction. Some of them whipped out the breech-block; others ran a charge of gun-cotton halfway down, plugged the muzzle and the breech, after first chipping away part of the screw, so that it could not be used again. Then they ran a necklace of gun-cotton around the outside of the barrel, and all was ready for Long Tom's funeral.'

Lyttle was himself wounded a few months later whilst with the advanced guard of the Natal Police at Modder Spruit. He was recovered to serve with the Natal Police during the Native Rebellion of 1906, during which he was 'again in the field the whole time'.

Renowned as a splendid sportsman and all round athlete, standing over 6 feet tall, he was at one time tennis champion of Natal and a distinguished hockey player. Lyttle died suddenly at Estcourt on 29 June 1910, aged just 41. His death 'was greatly deplored'. The *Nongqai* states:

'The heart of the Police beats through this mournful quarter with palpitating sadness.'

Married to the daughter of Mr. Gilson, a Natal Magistrate, he left a widow and three young children; sold with copied research.

- x666 **Four: Sapper E. F. E. Hawksbee, Royal Engineers, late Bugler, King's Royal Rifle Corps, a Chelsea Pensioner in retirement**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (312 Bglr: E. Hawksbee. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (312 Bglr: E. Hawksbee, K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (276823 Spr. E. F. E. Hawksbee. R.E.), *note spelling of surname, cleaned and polished, good fine* (4) £140-180
- Ernest Francis Egerton Hawksbee** was born in 1878 at Islington, London, serving with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps from 30 April 1898. Posted to the Army Reserve from 6 February 1906 - 27 May 1909, he served with the Royal Engineers Railway Operating Division in France from 23 May 1917. Posted to the 25th Light Railway Workshop and the 1st Light Railway Operating Company, Ernest was discharged Class 'Z' Army Reserve on 26 April 1919. He was admitted to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea as Pensioner No. 253 on 2 August 1949, and died on 18 June 1956; sold with an Order of the Buffaloes Earl of Athlone Lodge Commemorative Medal, engraved to reverse: 'Presented to Primo E. F. Hawksbee, "Chelsea Pensioner" by Primo Babcock of the Earl of Athlone Lodge to Commemorate his Visit to South Africa, March 2nd 1950'.
- x667 **A Boer War group of three awarded to Private S. Adams, London Regiment, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was taken Prisoner of War at Talana Hill on 20 October 1899**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Transvaal (1112 Pte. S. Adams, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1112 Pte. S. Adams, K.R.R.C.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., crowned bust (6745251 Rfmn. S. Adams, 21-Lond. R.), *polished, light contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £140-180
- Sidney Adams** served in South Africa with the 1st Cadet Battalion K.R.R.C.
- x668 **Pair: Rifleman V. Scott, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (7061 Pte. V. Scott, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7061 Pte. V. Scott, K.R.R.C.), *lightly polished, otherwise very fine* (2) £120-160
- Victor Scott** was born at Spennymoor, County Durham, in 1872. He served with the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the K.R.R.C. during the Boer War and became an Army Reservist in South Africa from 12 July 1902 until his discharge on 1 February 1904.
- x669 *Family group:*
- Five: Private A. Harvey, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (7913 Pte. A. Harvey, K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (7913 Pte. A. Harvey, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (7913 Pte. A. Harvey, K.R. Rif. C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7913 Pte. A. Harvey, K.R.R.C.), *contact marks to the first, otherwise very fine*
- Three: Private A. V. Harvey, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was taken Prisoner of War at Calais in May 1940**
- 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in O.H.M.S. box of issue, addressed to 'Mr A. V. Harvey, Iver Village Post Office, Iver, Bucks', *nearly extremely fine* (8) £220-260
- Alfred Harvey** was born in 1871 at Aston, Warwickshire, the son of Herbert and Eleanor Jane Harvey. He enlisted into the K.R.R.C. on 16 February 1893 and served in France from 20 December 1914. Discharged on 4 January 1917, he returned to his wife, Madge Maggie Youell, and resided with her and his two children, Evelyn Jane and Alfred Vivian in London; sold with his metalled identity disc and K.R.R.C. cap badge.
- Alfred Vivian Harvey** was born on 28 April 1915 and was captured serving with the 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C. at Calais. He was held as a Prisoner of War in Stalag VIIIb, at Lamsdorf, Silesia. Repatriated, he married Lilian May Palk at Wood Green in 1949, and died at the age of 78 at Taunton Dean, Somerset.

- x670 Pair: **Sergeant T. C. Worry, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (583 Sgt. T. C. Worry, K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (583 Sgt. T. C. Worry, K.R.R.C.), note different spelling of surname, *minor edge bruise to second, otherwise good very fine* (2) £120-140
- Thomas Charles Worry** served with the 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C., in South Africa.
- x671 Pair: **Private C. Buxton, Manchester Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (3830 Pte. C. Buxton, Manchester Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3830 Pte. C. Buxton, Manch: Regt.), *very fine* (2) £140-180
- Sold with copied roll confirmation.
- 672 Pair: **Sapper G. Thomson, Royal Engineers**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (26048. Sapr. G. Thomson. R.E.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (26048 Sapr: G. Thomson. R.E.), *very fine and better* (2) £120-160
- x673 Pair: **Private R. Baker, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (7837 Pte. R. Baker, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7837 Pte. R. Baker, K.R.R.C.), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2) £100-120
- Robert Baker** also served in the 3rd East Kent Regiment of Militia.
- 674 Pair: **Captain A. Robertson, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who formerly served with British Forces in the South African War as a civil surgeon and was the only civilian in French's march to Kimberley**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, South Africa 1901 (A. Robertson.); British War Medal 1914-20 (3/1358 Capt. A. Robertson N.Z.E.F.), the first a late issue with replacement non-swivel suspender, the second with officially re-impressed naming, bearing a partially erased '1' before the service number, *very fine* (2) £70-90
- Alexander Robertson** was born on 22 October 1870 at Glasgow, Scotland, the son of Dr. Alexander Robertson, senior physician at the Glasgow Infirmary and Professor of Medical Services at Glasgow University. His father had charge of one of the mental hospitals and had a wide reputation for the treatment of insanity; he was one of the first to introduce the classification of patients and their treatment as 'ailing people' rather than prisoners.
- Alexander was educated at Glasgow University, qualifying Doctor of Medicine, before taking a role with the British Civil Service in the Gilbert & Solomon Islands; it was here that he wrote a treatise on tropical disease. In November 1899, Robertson was appointed Civil Surgeon to S.A. Field Forces and was attached to No. 5 General Hospital, followed by the 2nd Mounted Infantry, and later, the Highland Brigade.
- Settling in Wellington after the war, he married Elizabeth Waters and raised a family. With the outbreak of the Great War, Robertson attested to the N.Z.E.F. at Wellington on 19 November 1915, and examined recruits for the medical board; he later served overseas aboard the hospital ship *Marama*, before being relieved of duty on 12 June 1916, his service record noting, 'urgently required in Auckland on account of family reasons'. He continued to serve at home and was posted to the N.Z. Army Service Corps from 9 November 1925, retiring on 9 August 1927.
- On 19 February 1930, Robertson applied for a replacement Q.S.A. Medal with 4 clasps, declaring 'all these medals and miniatures have been lost or stolen'. His request for the first was approved at a cost of 13 shillings and sixpence. He died on 4 June 1937.

- x675 **Pair: Private W. Jones, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (8446 Pte. W. Jones. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8446 Pte. W. Jones. K.R.R.C.), *good very fine* (2) £80-120
- William Jones** served in South Africa with the 1st Mounted Infantry, King's Royal Rifle Corps, in the pursuit of Boer General Christiaan Rudolf de Wet.
- x676 **Pair: Sergeant-Bugler W. C. Symons, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (5775 Serjt: W. Symons. K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (5775 Sjt: Bglr: W. C. Symons. K.R.R.C.), *light contact marks, very fine* (2) £80-120
- William Charles Symons** served in South Africa with the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 16 October 1911.
- x677 **Three: Lance-Corporal C. Clow, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (18 Pte. C. Clow. K.R.R.C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (18 Pte. C. Clow. K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (18 L.Cpl. C. Clow, K. R. Rif: C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £140-180
- Charles Clow** was born in 1880 at Notting Hill, London, the son of Louisa and Henry Clow. Educated at the Upton House Truant School, Hackney, Clow enlisted in the 7th (Royal 2nd Middlesex Militia) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on 3 February 1897, transferring to the 4th Battalion and seeing active service in South Africa and India. He died at Willesden, London in 1959.
- 678 **Pair: 2nd Corporal F. Burton, Army Service Corps, who lost his life during the Great War**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony (9687 2nd Cpl. F. Burton. A.S.C.), unofficial rivets between second and third clasps; Bronze Memorial Plaque (**Frederick Burton**), *disc detached from clasps on first, nearly very fine, the second extremely fine* £40-60
- x679 **A Boer War pair awarded to Rifleman W. Ball, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was taken Prisoner of War at Blood River Poort on 17 September 1901**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, Orange Free State (1635 Pte. W. Ball, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1635 Pte. W. Ball, K.R.R.C.), *nicely toned, good very fine* (2) £140-160
- Walter Ball** served in the 3rd K.R.R.C. Mounted Infantry, Gough's Mounted Infantry, the 1st (Rifle) Regiment M.I. and the 25th (Rifles) M.I. Battalion; sold with a St. John Ambulance gilt cross, clasp 1919, engraved to reverse '205795 William Ball', a K.R.R.C. cap badge, and medal riband bars (2).
- x680 **A Boer War pair awarded to Sergeant-Major F. G. A. Dearman, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who had his right eye excised after an accidental wound on 20 January 1913**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9347 Corpl: F. Dearman, K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (9347 Sjt. F. Dearman, K.R.R.C.), *edge bruising and edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* (2) £100-140
- Francis "Frank" George Arthur Dearman** was born at Nottingham on 18 December 1877. Over a long career he served with the 4th Sherwood Foresters Regiment of Militia, together with four Battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He married Charlotte Bent at Nottingham in 1912 and was injured a year later in Sierra Leone, while acting as a local Colour-Sergeant; he did not serve outside the United Kingdom during the Great War and died at Nottingham on 24 October 1948.
- x681 **Four: Regimental Sergeant-Major S. L. Anderson, London Regiment, late Rifle Brigade**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (3189 Corpl: S. Anderson. Rifle Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals (3280 A.W.O. Cl. I. S. Anderson. 9-Lond. R.), court mounted, *contact marks and polished, very fine* (4) £180-220

Samuel Lyne Anderson was born in December 1877 at Battersea, London. He served at the Rifle Depot for 3 months from March 1894, before spending three years with the 1st Battalion, The Rifle Brigade. Following a further spell at the Rifle Depot, he served with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions, Rifle Brigade and was discharged on 31 March 1912. During the Great War he served with the 9th Battalion, London Regiment as Colour-Sergeant, before being made Regimental Sergeant-Major at the Territorial Force Depot. He died at East Putney on 22 February 1922; sold together with four cap badges.

682 Four: **Captain F. C. Dettling, S.A. Military Constabulary Intelligence Staff, late Detective, Natal Police**

Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Det. C. Dettling. N.P.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. F. C. Dettling Intell Staff.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Capt. F. C. Dettling.), *very fine* (4)

£180-220

Francis Charles Dettling was born at Brunnen, Switzerland, and was the husband of Vera Gladys Dettling (formerly Darby), of 15 Orange Street, Cape Town. He died aged 37, on 27 October 1918, whilst serving with the Police Training Depot, South African Military Constabulary, and is buried at Windhoek Old Municipal Cemetery, Namibia.

683 Four: **Private T. Paton, Seaforth Highlanders**

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (9477 Pte. T. Paton 1st Bn. Sea. Highrs.); 1914 Star, with Bar (9477 Pte. T. Paton. Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals 1914-20 (9477 Pte. T. Paton. Sea. Highrs.), *the BWM almost erased, contact marks throughout, about very fine* (4)

£180-220

Thomas Paton enlisted in the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders on 28 August 1906. He saw active service on the North West Frontier in 1908, one of 782 men of the 1st Battalion earning the Medal & clasp. During the Great War, he served in the French theatre from 23 August 1914, being discharged on 11 March 1915 and awarded the Silver War Badge.

x684 Eight: **Paymaster Captain A. J. Carter, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian 1909-1914 (Asst. Pay. A. J. Carter, R.N. H.M.S. Swiftsure); 1914-15 Star (Act. Payr. A. J. Carter, R.N.); British War Medal, *erase*; Victory Medal, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Payr. Lt. Cdr. A. J. Carter. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1911 (A. J. Carter), contemporarily engraved naming; **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 4th Class breast Badge with rosette upon riband, by *Lattes*, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* (8)

£250-300

Order of the Nile *London Gazette* 29 October 1918.

Andrew Jerome Carter was born on 30 September 1884 at Lewisham and was appointed on 15 January 1902. During the Great War he was promoted Staff Paymaster in September 1915, earning a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 20 May 1918, refers) whilst Secretary to the Divisional Naval Transport Officer, Rouen, besides the Egyptian Order of the Nile. Advanced Paymaster Commander on 30 September 1923, he was retired with the rank of Paymaster Captain on 30 September 1934. Recalled for the Second World War, he served with H.M.S. *Badger* and died in Surrey in 1958.

x685 Three: **Corporal W. H. Naylor, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was captured during the opening exchanges of the First Battle of Ypres on 2 November 1914**

1914 Star, with clasp (9424 Cpl. W. H. Naylor, 1/K.R. Rif.C.); British War and Victory Medals (9424 Cpl. W. H. Naylor, K.R. Rif. C.), mounted as worn, together with the recipient's Silver War Badge, the reverse numbered 'B257277', Old Contemptible Association bronze badge, numbered '5277G', cap badge and shoulder titles (2), and a bronze shooting medallion inscribed to 'Rifleman W. Naylor, 1910', *very fine* (9)

£120-140

William H. Naylor was born in Sunderland on 28 August 1887. He landed at Rouen in France with the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C. on 13 August 1914, and likely served with the Battalion during the Battle of Mons and subsequent dash to the Channel.

Following his capture, William was held at the Lager Gustrow P.O.W. camp, approximately 200km north-east of Hamburg. It was here that the prisoners faced extremely harsh living conditions and it was not until 1915 that they were able to construct permanent wooden barracks capable of holding some 25,000 men. A memorial to those who perished at the camp from extreme weather, disease and a lack of food records 573 Russian, 150 French, 80 German, 64 Romanian, 42 Italian, 20

Belgian, and 5 Polish names. The remains of British and Commonwealth prisoners were transferred to the Ohlsdorf Cemetery. William was later interned in Holland in March 1918 and repatriated at the end of hostilities. For further details, see:

<https://palmerwlpowtrail.wordpress.com/2017/01/17/gustrow-pow-camp/>

- x686 **Three: Rifleman W. G. Dimpsey, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was captured on 2 November 1914 and, having survived four years as a Prisoner of War, died of influenza on his return journey to his wife in Aldershot**
- 1914 Star, with copy clasp (7673 Pte. W. Dimpsey, 1/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (7673 Pte. W. Dimpsey, K.R. Rif. C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-100
- William George Dimpsey** was the son of George and Eliza Dimpsey and husband of Emily F. Dimpsey of Pavilion Road, Aldershot. He served in France from 22 August 1914 with the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C., proceeding via Rouen as part of the first line of reinforcements. It is likely that he took part in the Battle of the Marne and Battle of the Aisne and was captured near Ypres as the Germans attempted to take control of the Belgian town in November 1914.
- It is unclear which P.O.W. camp(s) William was held at but his name is recorded on the H.R.H. Princess Mary's Fund Prisoner of War list. Following the end of hostilities, he commenced the journey home across the North Sea, but he died *en route* along with a further 18 soldiers and five sailors; they are collectively buried in a single plot at Copenhagen Western Cemetery, the grave marked by a stone memorial 'Erected by Danish friends of the British Empire.'
- x687 **Five: Staff Sergeant R. L. Trickett, Army Ordnance Corps, who was killed on 26 October 1940 during a German Air Raid on Birmingham**
- 1914 Star, with slide-on clasp (A-1107 Ar: S. Sgt. R. L. Trickett, A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals (A-1107 S. Sgt. R. L. Trickett, A.O.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7578620 S. Sgt. R. L. Trickett, R.A.O.C.); Delhi Durbar 1911, *very fine and better* (5) £70-90
- Reginald Louis Trickett** was born at Birmingham in 1885, the son of Charlotte and Louis William Trickett and husband of Mary Green Trickett. He attested for the A.O.C. at Woolwich in 1906 and saw service in Dublin, Haulbowline Island (Cork Harbour) and Karachi from 16 October 1908. During the Great War he was attached to the 2nd Rifle Brigade, serving as Staff Sergeant, R.A.O.C. until discharged in 1927; sold with brass cap badges and shoulder titles for A.O.C.
- x688 **An early Great War casualty's group of three awarded to Rifleman J. Williams, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on 19 September 1914 during the "Race to the Sea"**
- 1914 Star, with clasp (7246 Pte. J. Williams, 1/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (7246 Pte. J. Williams, K.R. Rif. C.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (John Williams), in card envelope of issue, *very fine* (4) £70-90
- John Williams** was stationed at Aldershot with 6th Brigade, 2nd Division, when war broke out in August 1914. He proceeded to France with the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C., and likely saw service with his battalion at the Battle of Mons on 23 August where the British Army attempted to hold the line of the Mons-Conde Canal against the advancing German 1st Army under General von Kluck. Outnumbered 3:1, it was here that the British managed to withstand the German onslaught for 48 hours, preventing the French Fifth Army from being outflanked. It was here too that the French's army came away from the battle with a clear sense that it had got the upper hand; according to Captain Walter Bloem, infantry officer and novelist, in *The Advance from Mons 1914: The Experiences of a German Infantry Officer*:
- 'The men all chilled to the bone, almost too exhausted to move and with the depressing consciousness of defeat weighing heavily upon them. A bad defeat, there can be no gainsaying it ... we had been badly beaten, and by the English - by the English we had so laughed at a few hours before'.
- The 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C., took part in the retreat from Mons, the First Battle of the Marne and the Battle of the Aisne, where counter-attacks by six French armies and the B.E.F. brought German forces to a halt. It was during the subsequent north-west movement towards the Channel and the consolidation of ground via trench construction, that John Williams was killed.
- His name is one of 3740 British officers and men commemorated on the La Ferté-sous-Jouarre Memorial to the Missing, who fell between late August and early October 1914, and have no known grave.

Sold for the Benefit of Charity

Family group:

689 Three: **Private G. H. Carr, Liverpool Regiment**

1914 Star (11639 Pte. W. Carr. 1/L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (11639 Pte. G. H. Carr. L'Pool R.), *note initials, very fine*

Pair: **Leading Aircraftman H. Carr, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**

Africa Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£50-70

George H. Carr served with the 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment in France from 12 August 1914. He subsequently transferred to the Royal Welch Fusiliers and later the Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment. Following the War, George ran a boarding house at Mablethorpe, Leicester and retired to Stilton

Harold Carr was born on 15 October 1922 and was the son of George H. Carr. Educated at Alderman Newton Grammar School, Leicester, he served overseas from 15 August 1941 - 15 July 1945. Upon release in 1946, the Commanding Officer stated:

He has been employed mostly on daily servicing of Fighter Aircraft. For 3 months at Lyneham he has worked on the maintenance of engines, fuel & water systems and has worked very well. He is returning to a job as a storekeeper but is studying to become a Civil Engineer. Is keen to go ahead.

Harold qualified as an Engineer in July 1949, working across the country. He died on 4 December 1987; sold together with identity tag, Service & Release Book, Engineers Certificate, City of Leicester Council silvered 1935 Jubilee medal and two original photographs.

x690 Four: **Lieutenant E. Sands, Meerut Signal Company, attached King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was mentioned in despatches for services with the Indian Expeditionary Force**

1914 Star, with copy clasp (7862 L. Sjt. E. Sands, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. Sands); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Lt. E. Sands, K.R.R.C.), *very fine* (4)

£140-180

Ernest Sands served in France with the Meerut Signal Company, attached to the 3rd Battalion, K.R.R.C., from 26 September 1914. The former unit was part of the 7th (Meerut) Division, I.E.F., which was sent to reinforce the British Expeditionary Force fighting in France. It landed at Marseilles between 12 and 14 October and was engaged in the early Battles of La Bassee, Messines, and Armentieres. It was in this capacity that Sands was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916, refers).

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 11 January 1918, Sands saw further promotion on 11 July 1919 during the Third Afghan War. However, at some stage he decided to leave the army and later joined the ranks of the R.A.F.

691 Three: **Corporal P. Barre, Royal Engineers**

1914 Star (29819 Sapr: P. Barre. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (29819 Cpl. P. Barre: R.E.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R (Philip Barre), *good very fine or better* (3)

£40-60

Phillip Barre served in the Postal Section of the Royal Engineers, arriving in France on 3 November 1914. In all likelihood he gained his Imperial Service Medal for postal services after the Great War; sold with copied *MIC*.

x692 Three: **Private A. W. S. Flavell, London Regiment**

1914 Star (141 Pte. A. W. S. Flavell. 5/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (141 Pte. A. W. S. Flavell. 5-Lond. R.), *very fine* (3)

£60-80

Arnold W. S. Flavell served with the 1/5th Battalion, London Regiment, in France from 4 November 1914; sold with two named London County Council punctual attendance medals and copied *MIC*.

- x693 **Four: Captain W. Dunkels, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem**
- 1914 Star, with copy clasp (W. Dunkels, B.R.C.S. & O.St.J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. Dunkels.); War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £60-80
- Following the outbreak of the Great War, the B.R.C.S. and Order of St. John formed the Joint War Committee, organising volunteers and professional staff into Voluntary Aid Detachments. They served at auxiliary hospitals, work depots and rest depots, in working parties, and assisted with vital fundraising tasks.
- x694 **Six: Lieutenant T. F. Milton, Gloucestershire Regiment, who initially served in the ranks of the 2nd Dragoon Guards before being commissioned into the County of London Yeomanry, Machine Gun Corps during the Great War**
- 1914 Star, clasp (6856 Cpl. T. F. Milton. 2/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. F. Milton); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for display, *cleaned and the Stars gilt, very fine* (6) £180-220
- Thomas Frederick Milton** served as a Corporal with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in France from 9 September 1914 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Hussars, before transferring to the 3rd County of London Yeomanry, Machine Gun Corps. He appears to have been commissioned Lieutenant (Quarter-Master) in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 10 December 1939, being promoted Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire Regiment on 11 April 1941.
- x695 **Three: Rifleman R. V. Munro, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (A-1898 Pte. R. V. Munro, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (A-1898 Pte. R. V. Munro, K. R. Rif. C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £40-60
- Robert V. Munro** served in France with the 9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 19 May 1915. He later transferred to the 7th and 9th Battalions and was discharged Class 'Z' reserve on 21 March 1919.
- x696 **Four: Warrant Officer Class II H. R. Thompson, Somerset Light Infantry, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (6032 Sgt. H. R. Thompson, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (6032 A. C. Sgt. H. Thompson, K. R. Rif. C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (6837100 W. O. Cl. II. H. R. Thompson. Som. L. I.), *very fine* (4) £100-140
- Herbert Roland Thompson** was born in 1881 at Brixton, London. He served in France from 2 February 1915 with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and likely participated in the Second Battle of Ypres in April of that year. In November the Battalion were ordered to Salonika, and between September and October 1916 they were engaged in the capture of Karajakois, followed swiftly by the capture of Yenikoi and then the Battle of Tumbitza Farm where the British fought Austro-Bulgarian troops.
- Following the Armistice, Herbert returned home and married Margaret Ellen Chambers in December 1923. He served at the Somerset Light Infantry Depot from 26 February 1923 until his discharge in 1925, and was later Publican of 'The Royal Oak', Porlock, Somerset.
- x697 *Family group:*
- An outstanding and extremely rare family group to the Day brothers, who both served with 'B' Company - Fijian Platoon - 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- One brother died of wounds when the Fijians were all but wiped out by German artillery, whilst the surviving brother was wounded in 1918 but would eventually make it back home**
- Three: 1914-15 Star (R-10184 Pte. J. C. Day, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-10184 Pte. J. C. Day. K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine*
- 1914-15 Star (R-10195 Pte. J. L. Day, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-10195 Pte. J. L. Day, K. R. Rif. C.), *traces of verdigris, otherwise very fine* (6) £200-300
- John Cochrane Day** was one of the first Fijians to serve during the Great War, designated Regimental No. 31, 1st Fijian Contingent, and assigned to 'B' Company, Fiji Platoon, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Following the declaration of war in August 1914, the colony of Fiji answered the call. Many of the young men living in the colony were from Australia, New Zealand and Britain, and over 400 returned to their homelands and enlisted, some leaving on the first available boat. The population of Fiji wished not only to assist the war effort, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies advised, but also to 'raise and equip a force of picked men for active service at the front.'

Thus, permission was eventually given for the raising of a contingent, and applications were called for from men between the ages of 18 and 38 and of pure European descent. A force of 57 was formed, including the Day brothers, which left for Britain on 1 January 1915. 43 of these men would serve with the Fiji Platoon, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Following training, the first contingent left England on 1 April 1915 and went into the trenches near Ypres on 6 April. In their sector, German artillery superiority meant that the Fijians very much had to endure rather than offer any significant resistance. In the early morning of 8 May, aided by a spotter aeroplane, the Germans unleashed a torrent of artillery upon the Allied trenches. According to Rifleman Ross, 1st Fijian Contingent, many troops left their trenches with the utmost haste. Not so the remains of the gallant Fijian Contingent:

'Standing out alone, in relief, on the top of a small hill, a dozen survivors of the Fijians gave the oncoming Germans a taste of lead; and, he was sure, said Mr Ross, that the behaviour of that dozen saved many lives. The Fijians, on their little hilltop, were in a fine shooting position, and their presence and splendid shooting delayed the whole German advance in that section. When finally they were so pressed that they had to move, they did not run, but retired step by step, blazing as they went, as gallant and touching a picture as ever the eyes of man wished to look upon.'

The attack was a disaster for the men from Fiji. In that month alone, 9 were killed and 31 were wounded. Originally composing a whole platoon, the survivors and walking wounded could not form a section. The impact upon the people of Fiji was devastating, and yet the islanders rallied and raised a second contingent that was sent to the battlefields of Europe in July 1915.

John saw out the day but succumbed to his wounds four days later; he is buried at the Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, France, over 10,000 miles from home. In total 179 Fijians were killed during the Great War.

James Lionel Day followed in identical footsteps as his brother and was designated Regimental No. 37, 1st Fijian Contingent. He served in France with the Fiji Platoon of the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 2 April 1915. The brothers likely travelled across the English Channel together and fought together in the trenches around Ypres.

Following the losses on 8 May, 'B' Company was all but destroyed. James appears to be one of the three men who escaped, but he was wounded on 4 November 1918 in the upper right arm while serving with 151 Trench Mortar Battery.

Reference sources:

<https://www.freewebs.com/fiji/>

<https://www.greatwarforum.org/topic/2007-fiji-islanders/>

<https://www.freewebs.com/fiji/thosewhodied.htm>

698 Three: **Private W. Adams, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on 30 June 1915**

1914-15 Star (1376 Pte. W. Adams. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1376 Pte. W. Adams. Lan. Fus.), *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (3)

£80-120

William Adams landed at Cape Helles with the 1/8th Lancashire Fusiliers on 5 May 1915. As part of 42nd Division, the Battalion initially served as much needed reinforcements during the Second Battle of Krithia when British and ANZAC forces attempted to advance up the Gallipoli peninsula towards the forts that controlled passage of the Dardanelles Straits - halted by strong Ottoman resistance, casualty rates had been approximately one third.

On 28 June, the Allies planned a similar attack along Gully Spur, Gully Ravine and neighbouring Fir Tree Spur - the 42nd would try to break out and end the trench stalemate, which resembled the Western Front. Lacking artillery support, the attack faced heavy machine gun fire and bayonet counter-attacks. Despite local gains - at one point the line was pushed forward more than a kilometre - there was no breakthrough. Between 28 and 30 June, it is estimated that up to 5,000 Allied troops became casualties, including Adams. He is buried at Skew Bridge Cemetery on the tip of the Peninsula; sold with copied research.

- x699 Four: **Rifleman C. W. Letts, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (4391 Pte. C. W. Letts, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (4391 Pte. C. W. Letts, K. R. Rif. C.); Delhi Durbar 1911 (Rfn Letts K.R.R.C. 4391), *good very fine* (4) £100-140
- Charles William Letts** was born on 6 June 1884 at Thornton Heath, Streatham, Surrey. He served with the 7th (Militia) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 10 March - 25 April 1902, before transferring to the 4th Battalion. He was discharged on account of wounds on 26 October 1916. Returning home, he married Louisa Mary Andrews at Kensington on 2 August 1919. Letts died in 1945 at St. Alfege's Hospital, Greenwich; sold together with his Silver War Badge, numbered '200792'.
- 700 Three: **Private T. Stuart, Yorkshire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (2927 Pte. T. Stuart, York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2927 Pte. T. Stuart, York: R.), replacement ring suspender to third, *fine to good fine* (3) £30-40
- Tom Stuart** served in France with the 5th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment from 1 November 1915; sold together with named identity tag and copied *MIC*.
- 701 *It is with deepest regret that I have to tell of bad news respecting Corporal, or rather, Sergeant, Marlowe. He was in the attack on September 1st and was hit while taking his gun into action. He refused to go back, although unable to keep up with his men. He followed them as best he could by himself. His men, of course, had to go on, and the next they knew was when some returned next morning, and found him dead, dear fellow.*
- It is heartrending, but it was a 'noble' ending to a splendid life. Few men would have carried on as he did, after being hit.*
- One hates to think of his passing alone, and yet I know he was not alone, as he had found and loved the Friend who never changes, whose love can never die, and who is with us always.*
- Please accept my heartfelt sympathy, and will you let his parents share this, as I have not got their address ... I mentioned the circumstances of his death to the Commanding Officer.'*
- A letter from the Rev. Arthur Buxton, Padre to the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade - addressed to Clarice Anderson, the fiancée of Sergeant Marlowe - refers.
- A poignant and well-documented Great War campaign group awarded to three awarded to Lance-Sergeant J. H. Marlowe, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on the Somme in September 1916**
- A much-loved valet and butler, his last employer - Gertrude Drabble of Brockhurst Hall - wrote to his mother: 'A better servant we never had - the children were so upset when they heard the news. He was so willing, nothing a trouble to him and we hoped he would return to us when the war ended ...'**
- 1914-15 Star (Z-1461 Pte. J. H. Marlowe, Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (Z-1461 Cpl. J. H. Marlowe, Rif. Brig.), in their card boxes of issue with related Record Office, Winchester forwarding letters, together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (John Harris Marlowe) and his Rifle Brigade cap badge, *extremely fine* (5) £180-220
- John Harris Marlowe** was born at Wooton St. Lawrence, Hampshire, about 1883, the son of Charles and Sarah Jane Marlowe (nee Izzard); his father, a railway worker, was killed in an accident near Basingstoke.
- Footman, valet and butler*
- Young John - or Harris as he preferred to be called - entered domestic service on departing school and was originally employed by Lady Florence Delamere (1878-1914) at Heyesmere, Cheshire; she was the daughter of Lowry Edward Cole, 4th Earl of Enniskillen and the first wife of Hugh Cholmondeley, 3rd Baron Delamere (1870-1931).
- He subsequently became first footman to William Henry Verdin at Darnhall Hall, Winsford.
- His employer - who was from a prominent Cheshire family - gifted the Verdin Baths to Winsford to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887, in addition to the Albert Infirmary, which was housed at the former family home Highfield House; he was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Cheshire and was appointed High Sheriff in 1897.

About 18 months before the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, Marlowe became valet and butler to Mrs. Gertrude Drabble at nearby Brockhurst, Northwich; he was engaged to Miss Clarice Anderson in the same period.



Soldier

Marlowe enlisted in the Rifle Brigade in early September 1914 and first went to France in February 1915; he was badly injured at the battle of Hill 60, when he fell into 'Jack Johnson' hole. Having been evacuated home, he returned to active service in September 1915.

A glimpse of the high esteem in which he was held may be found in the following letter written by the Rev. Arthur Buxton, a letter received by his fiancée in July 1916:

'I hope you will excuse a stranger writing to you, but it is by special request. I have heard of you and seen your photograph, which, needless to say, is very greatly valued by its owner. I have seen a good deal of Corporal Marlow and hope to see a lot more, because it does one good to know him. He is greatly respected in the Battalion both as a good soldier and all-round man. I am thankful he came safely through a very hot bombardment lately. We had a thanksgiving prayer together a few days later for God's gracious protection. God grant he may come safely through this terrible war and may the wedding bells soon be ringing. I congratulate you most heartily on winning the love of such a man, and I am sure I may also congratulate him.'

As stated, Marlowe was killed in action near Delville Wood on the Somme on 1 September 1916, just a few weeks after being promoted to Lance-Sergeant in the 3rd Battalion. He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial, in addition to the war memorial - and a plaque in the church - at Wootton St. Lawrence, Hampshire.

Sold with the following original documentation and photographs:

- (i)
Four postcards sent by the recipient to his mother in the period October 1914-January 1915, signed with his second given name, 'Harris'; and a silk 'Thinking of You' card sent 'from the trenches'.
- (ii)
Five Great War period photographs, including studio-quality portraits as butler and soldier, mounted on card; two smaller images, including full-length portrait, in uniform, and a picture of a staff car, with the recipient marked as a passenger.
- (iii)
Rifle Records notification of where the recipient fell in action, dated 24 January 1917.
- (iv)
The above quoted letter from the recipient's former employer, Gertrude Drabble, dated 20 September 1916, at her London residence, 75 Grosvenor Street, Mayfair; together with an old typescript of the above quoted letter from the Rev. Arthur Buxton, 6 September 1916.
- (v)
A printed 'In Memoriam' card and three wartime newspaper obituary notices.

- x702 **Three: Rifleman C. G. Walton, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was discharged due to frostbite in April 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (9404 Pte. C. G. Walton, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (9404 Pte. C. G. Walton, K.R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Charles G. Walton** was born at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada in 1878. He lived at 265 Charlotte Street, St. John, before embarking for Liverpool aboard the Empress of Ireland on 24 May 1907. He served in France with the 3rd Battalion, K.R.R.C., from 20 December 1914 and later transferred to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion
- By 1916 the use of the word 'frostbite' differed in critical ways to that quoted in the first winter of 1914-15. It occurred in conditions of sustained damp, irrespective of the temperature of the air, and was characterised by swelling, itchiness and blisters; 'frostbite' and 'trench feet' often co-occur in accounts from 1915 and 1916, and this may offer a better insight into the circumstances leading to Walton's discharge and award of the Silver War Badge. For further details, see:
<https://www.ordsinwartime.wordpress.com/2016/02/02/winter-and-the-war-1915-16-from-frostbite-to-trench-foot>
- x703 **A rare Great War casualty's group of three awarded to Bandsman C. O'Donnell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed by shellfire in Polygon Wood, near Ypres, Belgium, on 23 April 1915 - one of eight K.R.R.C. Bandmen to be killed in the Great War**
- 1914-15 Star (5604 Bndsmn: C. O'Donnell, K.R. Rif.C.); British War and Victory Medals (5604 Pte. C. O'Donnell, K.R. Rif. C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £100-140
- Charles Frederick O'Donnell** was born at Toxteth Park, Liverpool, the son of Mary Ellen and Edward Powell O'Donnell. He served in France from 20 December 1914 as a Bandsman in the K.R.R.C, and was killed in action on the second day of the Second Battle of Ypres; a day earlier, to the north-west of Polygon Wood, the German 4th Army released a cloud of chlorine gas which was blown on a gentle breeze towards French and Algerian troops sheltering in the north of the salient, creating panic. Charles and the men of the 3rd Battalion, K.R.R.C., were likely making preparation for further attacks, this time to the east of Ypres. They were not forthcoming as German manpower reserves were low and the unreliable method of deployment had gassed large numbers of their own troops as well.
- x704 **Three: Lance-Corporal H. Baldock, London Regiment, who was discharged 'Time Expired' on 29 February 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (913. L. Cpl. H. Baldock, 6-Lond.R.); British War and Victory Medals (913 Pte. H. Baldock, 6-Lond. R.), together with his Silver War Badge, the reverse numbered 'B220 852', *very fine* (4) 1
- Harry James Baldock** served in France with the 6th (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment, from 18 March 1915. The Battalion saw its first major action at the Battle of Loos from 25 September to 8 October 1915; despite the British utilising chlorine gas for the first time, the offensive proved a failure, the historian Richard Holmes noting a comment by General Rawlinson to the King's Advisor, Arthur Bigge, 1st Baron Stamfordham, in *The Little Field Marshal. A Life of Sir John French* (2005): 'From what I can ascertain, some of the divisions did actually reach the enemy's trenches, for their bodies can now be seen on the barbed wire - Rawlinson'.
- Baldock was discharged and likely returned to London where he was a trustee of Sir John Gaze Lodge, R.A.O.B., and member, later Chief Supervisor, of the British Legion.
- Sold with the following related items:
- (i)
 A small 9ct. gold shield, engraved with 'AC' monogram to obverse, and 'Presented by the Altogether Club to Bro. H. Baldock, for Services Rendered, year ending Dec. 1921', to reverse.
- (ii)
 An ornate R.A.O.B. silver-gilt with gold applique, neck badge and silk ribbon, engraved 'H.J.B.' to obverse and 'Presented to Bro. H. J. Baldock, for Services Rendered, 2nd June 1926', to reverse, together with two Roll of Honour clasps; a silver-gilt R.A.O.B. cross, with wearing pin engraved 'Sir John Gaze Lodge No. 2783,' with trustee pin; G.L.E. National Convalescent Fund, R.A.O.B. badge.
- (iii)
 British Legion Membership pin, No. 14469, by *J. R. Gaunt*; A shoulder title with 'Chief Supervisor' fabric badge and R.B.L. pin, *all items in good condition.*

705 *'At 7-30 a.m. on 11th July, 1918, our formation of 4 machines was attacked by about 14 E.A. Scouts. 2/Lieut. Austin (Observer) shot down one E.A. which crumpled up and went down hopelessly out of control. The E.A. withdrew for about a minute during which time 2/Lieut. Austin was badly wounded by A.A. fire. The E.A. again attacked and 2/Lieut. Austin shot down another E.A. which went down in flames. 2/Lieut. Austin was dead when I landed him just behind our lines owing to my engine having been badly shot about.'* Combat in the Air, Army form W. 3348, by Lieutenant F. C. Wilton refers.

A good group of three awarded to 2nd Lieutenant E. V. Austin, Royal Air Force, who served as an Observer in a D.H.9. of No. 98 Squadron, who having 'bagged' two kills, was mortally wounded on the same day, succumbing to his injuries before his pilot managed to land

1914-15 Star (M2-051646 Pte. E. V. Austin. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. V. Austin. R.A.F.), *with traces of glue to reverse of first and third, good very fine* (3)

£600-700

Edward Valentine Austin was born on 6 June 1895, the son of the late Albert Edward Austin. The family resided in Singapore, but following the deaths of both parents in 1896 and 1897, Edward returned to England and was raised by his uncle, Samuel Herbert Valentine, at Hawthornden, Ludlow. Valentine served as Mayor of Ludlow from 1913-1917 and was the owner of a large grocery store on the main thoroughfare, Broad Street, which continues to bear his name to this day. In 1912, having been educated at Ludlow Grammar School, his nephew left Shropshire and took up employment at Edwards & Armstrong as an electrical engineer, living in Colston Street, Bristol.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Edward enlisted into the Army Service Corps, serving as a Private with the M.T. workshop in France from 4 September 1915. Transferring to the Royal Flying Corps, his service papers note that he was deemed 'fit as Observer, unfit as Pilot,' on 29 November 1917. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 7 June 1918, he embarked for Boulogne on 27 June and joined No. 98 Squadron the next day.

On 11 July 1918, at 5.40 a.m., Austin and his pilot left their airfield at Drionville and proceeded on a bombing raid over the locality of Don Locks. It was to be his final flight. Having successfully 'downed' two enemy aeroplanes, he was mortally wounded:

'When over the lines the petrol tank, radiator and oil sump were shot through by enemy fire. This caused the engine to fail but the pilot managed to get the machine back to our lines, but it was immediately shelled by enemy guns.'

That same morning, Oberleutnant Adolf Gutknecht, a Great War 'ace' credited with eight aerial victories, lodged a combat claim for a D.H.9. west of La Bassée at 7.35 am, flying from Haubourdin aerodrome. It is more likely however, that Anti Aircraft fire cost Austin his life. He is buried in the Sandpits British Cemetery, Fouquereuil, and commemorated upon the Ludlow Grammar School and K. Kellett, Shipley, West Yorkshire, Memorials; sold with extensive copied research and R.A.F. service record.

Family group:

x706 Three: **Private R. Weeks, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Coldstream Guards**

1914-15 Star (4855 Pte. R. Weeks, A.O.C.); British War and Victory Medals (04855 Pte. R. Weeks. A.O.C.), the second officially re-impressed, *good very fine*

Three: **Private N. A. Weeks, Royal West Kent Regiment, late Kent Cyclist Battalion**

British War and Victory Medals (265242 Pte. N. A. Weeks. R. W. Kent R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (265242 Pte. N. A. Weeks, R. W. Kent R.), the third officially re-impressed, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£140-180

Reginald Weeks served in France from 2 June 1915, and was likely involved in the supply and repair of weapons, armoured vehicles and other military equipment as part of the R.A.O.C.

Norman A. Weeks initially served with the Royal West Kent Regiment during the Great War, before transferring to the Kent Cyclist Battalion which was used as mobile infantry and for work involving scouting and signalling. He then saw further service on the North West Frontier, where the 1st and 1/4th Battalions of the Royal West Kent Regiment were involved in putting down the Mahsud tribal rebellion; sold with copied *MIC's*, Medal box of issue to N. A. Weeks (2), and envelopes of transmission addressed to, 'Mrs Weeks, 32 Milton Avenue, Sutton, Surrey', and 'Mr N. A. Weeks, 14 Arklow Square, Ramsgate, Kent.'

- x707 Three: **Acting Corporal T. H. Beaty, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was thrice wounded during the Great War**
- 1914-15 Star (C-554 Pte. T. H. Beaty, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (C-554 A-Cpl. T. H. Beaty. K. R. Rif. C.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3) £60-80
- Thomas Henry Beaty** was born on 22 November 1894 at Hulme, Manchester, the son of Mary Ann and William Henry Beaty. Enlisting on 21 September 1914, he served in France with the 16th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Church Lads Brigade) from 16 November 1915. He was wounded on 25 August 1916, likely following the attack on Tea Trench, and received a gunshot wound to the upper extremities on 24 April 1917. Recovering from his first wound, Beaty received severe gunshot wounds to the right thigh and right ankle on 15 April 1918. These ended his war, and he was discharged on 11 September 1918. He died at Barton, Lancashire in 1968; sold with a number of Church Lads Brigade Medals including a 'Winning Squad' bronze cross, a service cross in gilt and bronze, with 5 clasps, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 & 1908, a silver Long Service Medal, hallmarked Birmingham 1913, and further silver Long Service Medal for 20 years.
- 708 Three: **Private C. E. Oakley, Norfolk Regiment, who died on active service in France in June 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (17688 Pte. C. E. Oakley, Norf. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17688 Pte. C. E. Oakley, Norf. R.), *good very fine* (3) £100-120
- Charles E. Oakley** was born in Denton, Norfolk and enlisted in Norwich. He arrived in France as a Private in the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment on 11 October 1915 and died there on 4 June 1916; he has no known grave and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.
- x709 Three: **Rifleman W. Gunton, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was taken prisoner at Kut al Amara and died of disease in hospital at Baghdad, Mesopotamia, on 31 July 1916**
- 1914-15 Star, naming erased; British War and Victory Medals (7883 Pte. W. Gunton, K.R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (3) £20-30
- William Gunton** served in Mesopotamia with the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 25 September 1915. He spent time with the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, K.R.R.C., and is recorded in No.3 Troop of the 41st Wireless Signal Squadron, I.E.F. "D"; he is buried at Baghdad (North Gate) War Cemetery, Iraq.
- The state of his grave today is not known but the cemetery has sustained considerable damage in recent years. In an interview with *The Sunday Telegraph*, conducted in April 2013, the Iraqi caretaker explained the challenges in maintaining the site:
- 'A big car bomb hit an embassy just outside the cemetery in 2009, which knocked many of the stones over or broke them in two. And since then, there has also been damage from random mortar fire and rockets - this area used to see quite a bit of fighting.'
- <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iraq/99755232/Peace-in-Iraq-offers-hope-for-Baghdads-British-war-graves.html>
- 710 Three: **Private F. B. Winterbottom, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry**
- 1914-15 Star (3698 Pte. F. B. Winterbottom, D. of Lanc. O. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (3698 Pte. F. B. Winterbottom. D. of Lanc. O. Y.), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- Frederick B. Winterbottom** served in Egypt from 12 September 1915; sold with his Royal Life Saving Society award, engraved 'F. B. Winterbottom. July. 1909', Duke of Lancaster's Own cap badge and Manchester Grammar School award, engraved 'FBW'.
- x711 Three: **Private A. England, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (6-1331 Pte. A. England, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (6-1331 Pte. A. England, K.R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- Alfred England** was born at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, on 29 August 1895. He served in France from 8 September 1915 with the 6th (Special Reserve) Battalion, K.R.R.C.; sold with Royal Antediluvian Order of the Buffaloes Grand Surrey Lodge (Swan Lodge) Commemorative Jewel, hallmarked Birmingham 1933, engraved to reverse 'Presented to Primo Alfd. England, by the Swan Lodge, for Merit, Jan 21, 1934'.

- x712 Three: **Sergeant J. Hall, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 1914-15 Star (R-3805 L.Cpl. J. Hall, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-3805 Sjt. J. Hall. K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (3) £40-60
James Hall served in France with the 11th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 21 July 1915. They were heavily engaged at the Battle of Mont Sorrel in June 1916, the Battle of Delville Wood in July, and the Battles of Guillemont and Flers-Couceleste in September.
- x713 Three: **Lieutenant R. Twelvetree, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 1914-15 Star (C-642 L.Cpl. R. Twelvetree, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. Twelvetree.), court mounted, *good very fine* (3) £80-120
Reginald Twelvetree served in France with 'C' Company, 16th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 16 November 1915. He was attached to 100th Trench Mortar Battery and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Warwickshire Regiment on 27 November 1917. He was accidentally wounded in the right shoulder at Locon in the Pas-de-Calais on 12 August 1918.
- Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant:*
- 714 *"We are on a mine cable Sir!" Immediately there is a loud explosion on the starboard side of the foredeck, a huge column of water goes up in the air, fragments of metal with it, some with bits falls on deck. My own mental attitude is one of thankfulness that we have not gone down to death. Then another explosion close to the cook's galley, the first 15ft away, this one 8ft. I then realised we were under shell fire.*
Up goes the balloon, 2000ft, & from the bridge deck the whistle sounds, all hands on the balloon - enemy aeroplane approaching and haul for all you are worth. The winch moves as fast as it is possible. Slowly, from far away, I watch the aviatik come for us. It is horrible. We are impotent. We can't strike back, we all know that one hit from a projectile will blow us up. The ship is a box of the very highest explosives. 150 tons of hydrogen, petrol mixtures. There is no shelter aboard H.M.S. Manica from bombs.' (The extensive diaries of W. W. Collins refer.)
An important and well-documented group of three to Chief Petty Officer W. W. Collins, Royal Naval Air Service, who served as an Observer with No. 1 Kite Balloon Section aboard the first kite balloon ship, H.M.S. Manica, during the Dardanelles Campaign of 1915, directing the fire of the supporting warships; despite being subject to attack by shore battery and enemy aircraft, Collins, a famous artist, produced an outstanding first-hand written and artistic account of events as they happened
 1914-15 Star (LAA. 1025, W. W. Collins, A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (L.A.A. 1025 W. W. Collins. C.P.O. R.N.V.R.), mounted in a period frame, together with his Silver War Badge, 'R.N. 7174', the last lacking wearing pin, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £1,000-1,400
William Wiehe Collins, was born on 4 August 1862 at Kensington, London, the son of Francis and Mauritius-born Olympe Amelie Collins (née Wiehe). He studied at Lambeth School of Art from 1884-85, followed by the Académie Julian in Paris, developing a talent for landscape and figurative painting, together with architectural and naval studies. On graduation, he exhibited at many of the most influential London galleries including the Royal Academy, developing a reputation for watercolours and pen & ink drawings. Collins was elected to membership of the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolour in 1898 and the Royal Society of British Artists in 1906.
 In 1900, Collins married Jane Blumford and the couple briefly settled at Fulham before moving to The Curatage, East Street, Corfe. He travelled widely across Europe producing a series of books based upon his watercolours, and subsequently sold the originals at the Walker Gallery, New Bond Street, his clients including The Earl of Eldon, the Duchess of Somerset and Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Brownrigg. A cutting from *The Times* in 1914 notes his considerable artistic flair:
 'Old London, actual London, East End and West End, City and suburb, are all portrayed with that fidelity and delicate interpretation of atmosphere which distinguished Mr. Collins' earlier studies of Italy and Spain. The artist's judicious inclusion of a number of London's quaintest corners and streets on the verge of disappearance makes this exhibition of much historic as well as artistic value.'

Interestingly, this last pre-war exhibition at the Walker Gallery was shared with a German artist, Paul Gutscher - who also shared a passion for watercolours.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, William decided to sign up with his friend and fellow artist Herbert William Hillier. Enlisting together into the London Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, they were given the service numbers A.A. 1024 and A.A. 1025, and then both served from 17 February 1915 as Able Seamen at the London shore establishment, H.M.S. *President*. Collins stated his date of birth as 4 August 1873, which would place him at 41 years of age. This was the 'cut-off' age for the Derby Scheme which was later introduced in the Autumn of 1915 by Herbert Kitchener's new Director-General of Recruiting, Edward Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby, designed to demonstrate whether British manpower needs could be met by volunteers - or whether conscription was necessary. In reality, Collins was over a decade older.

In the early days of the War, the army, with their commitments in Flanders, were hard pressed for men and guns, hence Collins and Hillier began their wartime service defending London from air attack as part of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Anti-Aircraft Corps.

On 15 March 1915 both were posted to the armoured cruiser H.M.S. *Bacchante*, which was stationed in the Mediterranean - they were subsequently informed of their transfer to the former cargo steamship, H.M.S. *Manica*. It is most likely that the pair were handpicked for their artistic skills and experience of technical drawings, especially architecture. A keen eye for detail placed them much in demand at a time when accurate maps of the Gallipoli Peninsula were in short supply.



H.M.S. Manica - Balloonatic

The 262ft *Manica* was launched on 25 September 1900 and served as a cargo and passenger ship for Ellerman Lines until requested by the Admiralty on 11 March 1915, and Commissioned H.M.S. *Manica* eleven days later. Hired as a Kite Balloon ship, she unloaded her somewhat varied cargo of copper bars, sheepskin bales, drums of crude glycerine and manure, and then proceeded from Sydney to Britain. Upon arrival, she was fitted with a long sloping deck, a dynamo to drive a hydrogen compressor, a winch and two Drachen-type Kite Balloons. On 28 March 1915, she sailed for the Eastern Mediterranean, arriving off Lemnos on 14 April - where she was joined by Collins who had spent the previous days sketching the local area and preparing his kit in incessant drizzle:

'I washed 3 shirts, 3 pairs of pants, socks, hands, but could dry none of them!'

Other diary entries make it clear that preparations for the Gallipoli landings were progressing at pace, despite incessant rain and cold. His superiors were also beginning to notice his artistic talent:

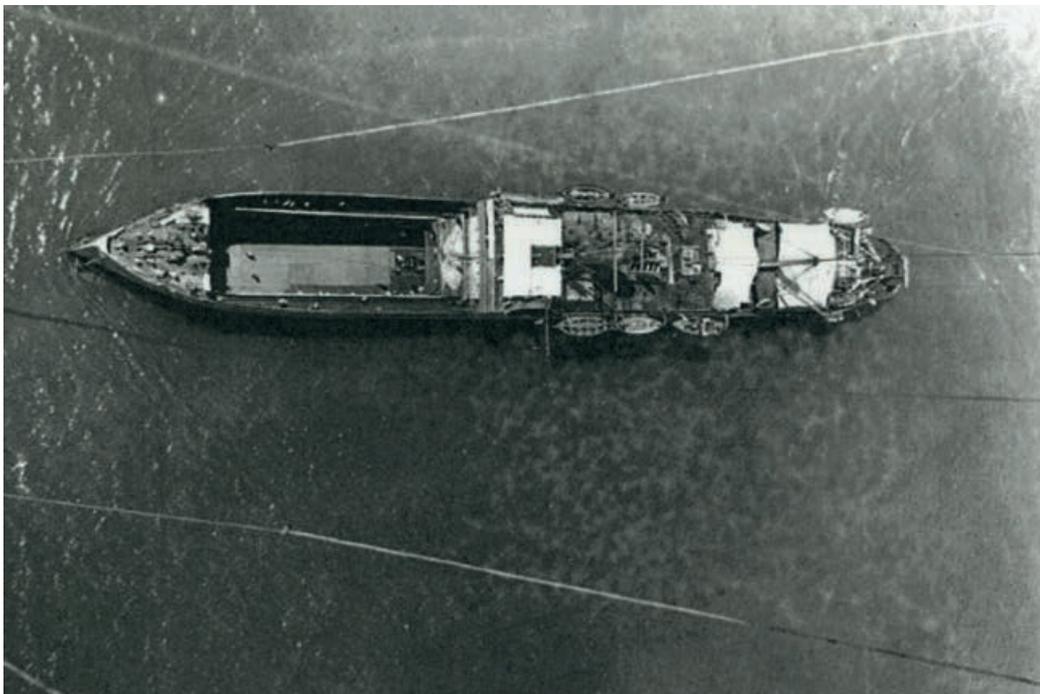
'CO came in & had a long talk, thought it splendid men of our stamp should come out on the show - was very pleased with my work & got me some colours.'

14 April offered a fine day. *Manica* sailed in the early morning and the balloon was released to 700ft in a 12-15 mile per hour breeze. Passing *Lord Nelson*, *Queen Elizabeth* and *Prince of Wales*, *Manica* negotiated her way through the minefields and Collins set about compiling maps of the Turkish coastline from aloft; diary entries note the need to raise the balloon from sunrise to sunset, day after day; a gruelling schedule for all involved.

25 April 1915 - the landings begin

As the waves of troops went ashore, Collins found himself spotting off 'Z' Beach, Anzac Cove, and the Pasha Dagh Plateau:

'April 25th, up at 4 am. Cocoa and bread, very acceptable. Had it served out yesterday. Balloon up at 5.10, stayed up till 3.20 pm. 23 Transports round us at dawn increased to 40 by 3 pm. Troops landing during the night, firing commenced at dawn. Did 3 more sections of panorama. Made sketch before breakfast. From what has eked out the result has been 700 Turkish prisoners, one or two trenches taken, 200 of our men killed, 500 wounded.'



The diary entry largely reflected the reality in terms of territory gained, but relied heavily upon hearsay in terms of casualty figures. By nightfall, the ANZAC's had formed a beachhead, albeit much smaller than intended - in places they were clinging to cliff faces with no organised defence system - the exact numbers of casualties remains unknown to this day, but of the two ANZAC divisions who landed at Gaba Tepe, over two thousand men had been killed or wounded.

The next day, Collins was up at 4 a.m. and continued to compile his diary:

'The Australians are almost along the ridge of the hill they went up. They took a field battery and a howitzer with them. The 2nd Brigade is on the beach, ready to advance. *Talbot* and *Bacchante* fire where the balloon tells them. Saw swarms of men on beach and going slowly up cliff sides. They have been successful so far but not a single Turk has been seen from the balloon. Hospital ship busy.'

On 27 April, *Manica* came under sustained shellfire from Turkish batteries - two shells fell close by and it was impossible to tell where they came from. Despite this close shave, the conditions faced by the men ashore seemed far worse:

'Our troops are evidently having a bad time on the hill, shrapnel is bursting all over them & the fire which was on the far side yesterday has returned this.'

Desperately tired, Collins spent the morning sketching in the balloon and continuing to compile his diary. That afternoon, his balloon sighted Turkish transport ships near Najara and directed the 15-inch guns of *Queen Elizabeth* upon their prey; the largest ship, the *Scutari*, was hit at a range of 11 kilometers and sank after three salvos. That evening Collins retired to a cabin and began to prepare a three-dimensional model of the coastline out of papier-mâché; this time, perhaps unsurprisingly given the losses ashore, his superiors seemed less than enthusiastic to receive his work. Sleep could not come soon enough for the men of the Kite Balloon team.

Three days later, the *Manica* was attacked by an enemy aircraft. According to Collins:

'Here we are, waiting death, waiting it in all sorts of ways. For my part I felt the suspense terrible. 5 minutes since she was first spotted and not a single shot fired at her in response to our calls for help.'

The aircraft missed its target, as did the Turkish shore batteries and the ever-present mines, but for Collins his role aboard *Manica* was coming to a natural conclusion.

Further adventures

On 1 July 1915, Collins and Hillier transferred to the cruiser *Europa*, and spent the next month operating off Mudros. Returning to *President*, Collins was promoted Chief Petty Officer on 1 October 1915, and discharged to shore ten days later.

According to family accounts, Collins later served with the Royal Engineers and went out to Egypt. During this period of time he again sketched and painted watercolours, especially the remaining parts of the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms including Thebes, Luxor and Karnak. These formed part of a large exhibition of his work at Walker's Gallery in October 1916. He later exhibited works on Thomas Hardy's Country and paintings of rural England in 1930; both the Royal Collection and the Victoria and Albert Museum hold his work.

Collins retired to Bridgwater, Somerset, where he died on 16 February 1951.





Sold with the following extensive archive, offering an invaluable source for the collector and historian alike:

(i)

Diary 1: An extremely thorough pocket diary, 13cm x 8cm, written in pencil with daily entries detailing his departure from Roehampton on 22 March 1915, and continuing until 7 June 1915; inscribed 'Private, W. W. Collins, R.N.A.S. No. 1 Kite Balloon Section, Dardanelles 1915' to inside cover - approx. 56 pages, in excess of 7500 words. A fascinating first-hand account of the Dardanelles Campaign and life aboard H.M.S. *Manica*.

Diary 2: A pocket diary detailing his experiences from 8 August 1915 to 17 September 1915; inclusive of jottings and sketches and 'scrap' annotations.

(ii)

Artists jotting pad: 19cm x 10.5cm, commencing with pencil architectural drawings of London (approx. 16 sketches), followed by some outstanding pencil drawings of ships in the Dardanelles - many with the ships named (approx. 18 sketches). The final scenes display the landings and the positioning of the warships - with two pages of writing describing the scene.

(iii)

Artists drawing pad: 25cm x 19cm, including pencil drawings likely drawn by Collins aboard the balloon at the time shells from the naval barrage were bursting upon the mainland. Many of these drawings are labelled and display a keen eye for three dimensional detail. Some are similar to what one would find upon a modern-day Ordnance Survey Map, with contours and significant features (approx. 18 sketches).

(iv)

Memorandum Book containing accounts and notes pertaining to fishing exploits and the 'Drills, Scores & Experiences etc, of the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.' - A detailed account of Collin's experiences in the early 1880's, inscribed 'W. W. Collins, Charterhouse, London' to inside cover.

(v)

A thorough collection of contemporary newspaper cuttings relating to Art Exhibitions and reviews by critics, inclusive of reports regarding sales and customers.

(vi)

An appealing contemporary octagonal frame containing R.N.A.S. badges, fabric shoulder titles and silver-bullion R.N.V.R. badge; together with Comrades of the Great War and National Reserve, Dorset, enamel badges.

(vii)

A four-page account, 'War Artist at Gallipoli' by Peter Wright - who, in the appendix, thanks the grandson of W. W. Collins for help with compiling the document.

(viii)

Two original watercolour paintings by W. W. Collins, both signed by the artist and titled 'Suvla Bay 1915', 26cm x 17.5cm, framed and glazed, showing the men going ashore - likely from the vantage point of the balloon aboard *Manica*.

(ix)

The recipient's very rare Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve - Anti-Aircraft Corps tunic and waistcoat, in blue cloth, the lapels with 'R.N.V.R. A.A.C.' cloth insignia and gilt Naval buttons, with a pin-back ribband bar upon the tunic.

(x)

A charming silk and mixed thread 'Victory for the Allies' display piece, bearing the flags of the victorious powers and a central photograph of W. W. Collins, framed and glazed, 57 x 55 cm.

(xi)

A very personal and charming small pocket notebook titled, 'Fish caught by myself from June 1883 to September 1941'. This little notebook contains a very thorough account of all the roach, eels, perch, trout, gudgeon and other species of fish, caught by W. W. Collins in various rivers and coastal locations across the U.K., commencing on 16 June 1883 with an afternoon spent on the banks of the River Thames at Staines. In October 1939, towards the end of the account, he notes, '1 minnow also caught on a fly'.



715 A fine pair of watercolours of the Gallipoli landings at Suvla Bay, 1915

each depicting the Allied landings at Gallipoli from the original sketches from the basket above H.M.S. *Manica*, 260mm x 175mm mounted and housed within matching gilt frames, watercolour on paper, each signed 'W. W. Collins. 1915. Suvla Bay', the first with vessels landing men ashore with shell-burst amongst them and upon the hills; the second depicting the troops massing ashore, *good very fine* (2)

£300-500



716 An interesting Great War group of four awarded to Major A. W. Reid, East African Railway Transport Service, a Uganda settler and railway official

Having attracted the wrath of the Railway Committee for being one of eight officials found to have treated their subordinates with 'extreme discourtesy and tyranny', he rose to greater things and was commended for his 'good service' during the ongoing construction of Uganda's railways in 1903

Subsequently employed as Treasurer of the East African Turf Club and Manager of The International Hotel at Nairobi, he lent valuable service as a Railway Officer during the Great War



1914-15 Star (Major A. W. Reid, E. Afr. Ry. T.D.); British War and Victory Medals (Major A. W. Reid); Royal Humane Society's Medal, bronze (Arthur William Read, 24 August 1885), complete with top buckle, *good very fine or better* (4)

£250-300

Arthur William Reid was awarded the RHS Bronze Medal (Case No. 22894) as a Solicitor's Clerk in Leicester before his arrival in Uganda in August 1897, when he took up appointment as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent (Stores). In May 1899, he departed Mombasa for the U.K. via Zanzibar, likely as a consequence of an impending Railway Committee report in which he was cited as having treated his subordinates with 'extreme discourtesy and tyranny'. The report was published in March 1900 and makes for interesting reading - copy included - a string of employees having been dismissed under false pretences and two of them for being 'Useless'.

On his return to Uganda, Reid was appointed an Acting Chief Storekeeper and, in April 1903, a Chief Storekeeper on the Permanent Staff of the opened railway line on a salary of £500 per annum. He was subsequently commended for 'good service' and otherwise occupied himself as Treasurer of the East African Turf Club and as Manager of The International Hotel at Nairobi.

With the outbreak of hostilities, his earlier experiences on the railways led to his appointment as a Major in the East African Railway Transport Department.

Reid retired to Leicester and died in 1957; sold with an original War Office letter advising him about the order of wear of his Royal Humane Society award, together with an extensive file of copied research, including a fine array of copied images of the Uganda railway.

- x717 Three: **Rifleman L. Curtis, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action at St. Eloi on 9 April 1915**
- 1914-15 Star (Y-1724 Pte. L. Curtis, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (Y-1724 Pte. L. Curtis, K.R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- Llewellyn Curtis** was the son of Mary Curtis and the late David Curtis, of Brynderi, Efail Fach, Port Talbot, Glamorgan. He served in France from 26 January 1915 with the 3rd Battalion, K.R.R.C., and died in heavy fighting at St. Eloi, to the south of Ypres, where the Germans had built an extensive series of defensive tunnels and were actively mining against the British trenches. On 14-15 March alone, the British infantry of the 27th Division suffered some 500 casualties. Aged just 22 at the time of his death, Curtis is commemorated on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.
- 718 Three: **Driver W. G. Wills, Royal Field Artillery, who died on active service in Salonika in October 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (L-6329 Dvr. W. G. Wills, R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (L6329 Dvr. W. G. Wills, R.A.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (William George Wills), *good very fine* (4) £120-150
- William George Wills** was living at Dulwich at the time of his enlistment in the Royal Field Artillery at Camberwell. A Driver in 101st Brigade, R.F.A., he died of disease in Salonika on 10 October 1916.
- Aged 34, he left a widow, Elizabeth, of 127 New Kent Road, Southwark, London, and is buried in Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery.
- x719 Three: **Temporary Corporal H. J. Ching, London Regiment, who was wounded in September 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (3731 Pte. H. J. Ching, 15-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3731 T. Cpl. H. J. Ching, 15-Lond. R.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £40-60
- Harold James Ching** served in France with the 15th Battalion, London Regiment, from 27 October 1915. He later transferred to the 3rd Battalion, London Regiment and 8th (Service) Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. He was wounded on 16 September 1916; sold with three bronze cap badges and a 'trench art' ring.
- 720 Three: **Private G. Smith, Royal Warwickshire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (3232 Pte. G. Smith. R. War. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3232 Pte. G. Smith. R. War. R.), *good very fine* (3) £30-50
- George Smith** served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in Egypt from 4 September 1915 and subsequently transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps.
- 721 Three: **Lance-Corporal, late Drummer, G. A. Ralph, Royal Sussex Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (L-9234 Dmr: G. A. Ralph. R. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-9234 Pte. G. A. Ralph. R. Suss. R.), *naming worn in places, contact marks and pitting to second good fine* (3) £30-50
- George A. Ralph** entered the Asiatic theatre of war on 17 August 1915; sold with copied *MIC*.
- x722 Three: **Rifleman F. Owen, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (8602 Pte. F. Owen, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (8602 Pte. F. Owen, K.R.R.C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £60-80
- Frederick William Owen** was born in 1890 at Homiley, Warwickshire. He enlisted into the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on 12 February 1908, and served in France from 19 December 1914. Owen was transferred to the 578th Home Service Employment Company, Labour Corps; sold with his Silver War Badge, numbered 'B 348689' and issue document, two cap badges and cloth good conduct and service stripes.
- 723 Three: **Sapper J. McMillan, 86th Field Company, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action in France in March 1918**
- 1914-15 Star (46249 Spr. J. McMillan, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (46249 Spr. J. McMillan, R.E.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (James MacMillan), *good very fine or better* (4) £120-150

James McMillan entered the Egypt theatre of operations on 19 July 1915 and may have seen action in Gallipoli and then Palestine. He was subsequently killed in action in France on 19 March 1918, while serving in 86th Field Company, R.E.

Aged 32, he was the son of James and Catherine McMillan of Kildalton, Port Ellen, Isle of Islay, and the husband of Jane McIntyre McMillan of 19 Hope Street, Glasgow. He is buried in the Saily-Labourse Communal Cemetery Extension.

724 Three: **2nd Lieutenant J. H. Edwards, 6th Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, attached 25th (Montgomeryshire & Welsh Horse) Battalion, who was killed in action in France in September 1917**

1914-15 Star (18839 Pte. J. H. Edwards, R.W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. J. H. Edwards), *the last with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (3)

£250-300

John Henry Edwards first saw action in France, where he landed as a Private in the 6th Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers on 2 December 1915. Subsequently commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, he was attached to the 25th (Montgomeryshire & Welsh Horse) Battalion and was killed in action in France on 21 September 1918.

Aged 25, he was the son of Henry Lewis and Agnes Edwards of 54 Park Avenue, Longsight, Manchester, and is buried in Cabaret-Rouge British War cemetery, Souchez.

x725 Three: **Private M. Thomas, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who spent over seven months in hospital suffering from shell shock and afterwards became a Prisoner of War following a German flame-thrower attack in the dunes at Nieuport in July 1917**

1914-15 Star (R-3887 Pte. M. Thomas, K.R. Rif.C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-3887 Pte. M. Thomas, K.R. Rif. C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£100-140

Mansel Thomas was born at Barry, Cardiff, in August 1893. He served in France from 30 July 1915 with the 13th (Service) Battalion, K.R.R.C., and was found suffering from shell shock on 27 June 1916. Admitted to the 16th General Hospital at Le Treport from 29.6.1916 to 27.7.1916, he returned to the U.K. and recuperated at the King George Hospital, London, and the 2nd Western General Hospital, Manchester. He returned to the front in February 1917 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C., in which he served with 'D' Company in the dunes at Nieuport les Bains.

The Belgian Army manned this sector throughout the war, except for a brief period in the spring and summer of 1917. Following their flooding of the area by the opening of the Nieuport sea locks and sluices, they had maintained a bridgehead on the northern riverbank, about a mile in depth, which potentially offered a foothold from which to push up the coast towards the U-Boat pens at Bruges. As a result, it held considerable strategic value, but it was very vulnerable and lacked any sort of protection for the troops as there were no trees and the sandy soils meant underground dugouts continually collapsed.

Operations "Hush" and "Strandfest"

By early 1917 the Allies launched Operation "Hush", a plan to make amphibious landings on the Belgian coast, supported by attacks from Nieuport and the Yser bridgehead. On 10 July 1917, in anticipation of such an attack - and at the point of handover from Belgian to British troops - the Germans launched Operation "Strandfest", a spoiling attack led by the Marinekorps-Flandern. Large numbers of German infantry, supported by 30 flammenwerfers and a mass of heavy artillery, including mustard gas shells, overwhelmed the British troops who were trapped in a pocket and prevented from retreat by inadequate and poorly maintained bridges. These were strafed by German aircraft and faced continual shelling, whilst the width of the river and strength of current meant that there was no possibility of swimming across or making rudimentary arrangements. Such was the speed and intensity of the attack that British resistance crumbled. According to The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps: Volume 5, 'When the German infantry arrived, they found what was left of them half-choked and blinded by sand ...' The 1917 K.R.R.C. Chronicle notes that 17 officers out of 20 and 481 other ranks out of 520 became casualties on 10 July.

P.O.W.

Mansel survived the ordeal but would spend the rest of the war surrounded by Irish soldiers, as a prisoner at the notorious Limburg an der Lahn camp. It was at this camp that the Irish nationalist and Easter Rising leader, Roger Casement, had previously attempted to convince 2,200 Irish soldiers to join his Brigade and fight against the British once the war was over; only 55 rallied to his cause. According to Private William Dooley of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment:

‘The men were very restless during the (recruitment) speech, but they restrained themselves to the end. Then, as Casement passed away, they let themselves go, hushing, hissing, and calling him all sorts of names.’

Once it was clear that few would rally to Casement’s cause, the German’s were less accommodating to the prisoners needs, although remarkably prisoners could leave to buy rations in the town; following one such foray, Private James Kelly was court-martialled and found guilty of buying cigarettes and alcohol instead of soaps and food items, although he escaped the consequences as a result of an administrative error. Repatriated at the end of hostilities, Mansel was discharged on 11 March 1919; he died at Swansea Hospital on 3 October 1955.

Reference source:

<https://www.independent.ie/life/world-war-1/stories-from-limburg-prisoner-of-war-camp-30270513.html>

- x726 **Four: Rifleman D. Bruce, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on 15 May 1915 during the Second Battle of Ypres**
- 1914-15 Star (R-7682 Pte. D. Bruce, K. R. Rif. C.), British War and Victory Medals (R-7682 Pte. D. Bruce, K. R. Rif. C.), together with the Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque to ‘Donald Bruce’, *very fine* (4) £140-180
- Donald Bruce** was born in Ealing, London, the son of Ellen Mary and Francis Robert Bruce. He served in France from 21 December 1914 and died whilst serving with the 3rd Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps. Bruce is buried at Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery in the Pas de Calais, France, his headstone bearing the inscription ‘Never Forgotten’.
- x727 **Three: Rifleman J. J. Hallum, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on 28 February 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (R-602 Pte. J. Hallum, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-602 Pte. J. Hallum, K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (3) £70-90
- John Joseph Hallum** was a native of Hackney, London, serving in France from 31 August 1915. He died of wounds suffered during the German retreat towards the Hindenburg Line during ‘Operation Alberich’, and is buried at Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte.
- 728 **Three: Private W. McClung, Royal Irish Rifles, later Irish Guards**
- 1914-15 Star (18226 Pte. W. McClung. R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (18226 Pte. W. McClung. R. Ir. Rif.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- William McClung** lived at 31 Cumberland Street, Belfast and served in France from 2 October 1915. He subsequently served with the Irish Guards and claimed these Medals in October 1928.
- 729 **Three: Lieutenant R. J. MacLaughlan, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve**
- 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. R. MacLaughlan. R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. R. MacLaughlan. R.N.V.R.), *extremely fine* (3) £70-90
- Richard John MacLaughlan** was commissioned Temporary Sub Lieutenant on Christmas Day, 25 December 1915, whilst Permanent Agent at Castro, Lemnos ‘...to facilitate dealing with the Military Authorities.’ A good linguist, he could speak greek, french, italian and turkish and was promoted Temporary Lieutenant on Christmas Day, 25 December 1916. From 23 July 1917, MacLaughlan would be seconded to Lieutenant Colonel Huntingford at Corfu as a Liason & Intelligence Officer and was demobilised in June 1919. He appears to have lived at Lancaster House, Millon, Cumberland; sold with copied service record.
- x730 **Three: Private F. Barron, King’s Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (Y-1201 Pte. F. Barron, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (Y-1201 Pte. F. Barron, K.R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
- Frederick Barron** served in France from 19 January 1915. His *MIC* notes that he died, but there is no record of him in the CWGC records.

- 731 Three: **Gunner H. Barnard, Royal Garrison Artillery**
- 1914-15 Star (54887 Gnr. H. Barnard. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (54887 Gnr. H. Barnard. R.A.), *very fine* (3) £20-40
- Harry Barnard**, a native of Eastbourne, enlisted into the Royal Artillery on 24 November 1914, arriving in France on 6 June 1915. He was discharged with Bronchitis on 12 December 1918, his character described as 'Very Good'; sold with copied service papers and *MIC*.
- x732 Three: **2nd Lieutenant E. V. Davies, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Rhodesia Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star, erased naming; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. V. Davies), *very fine* (3) £30-50
- Edwin Victor Davies** served in France with the 1st Battalion, Rhodesia Regiment, from 27 October 1915. He transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Rhodesian Platoon, of the K.R.R.C, and was wounded on 24 September 1918.
- Family group:*
- x733 Three: **Rifleman J. W. Fitter, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action in March 1915**
- 1914-15 Star (60653 Pte. J. W. Fitter, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (6-653 Pte. J. W. Fitter. K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine*
- Pair: **Private E. C. Fitter, Labour Corps, late The King's (Liverpool) Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (82873 Pte. E. C. Fitter. L'Pool R.), *nearly extremely fine* (5) £180-220
- John William Fitter** was born at Hackney, London in 1892, the son of Charlotte and Thomas Fitter. He served in France from 24 November 1914 with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and was posted missing, presumed dead while serving with 'A' Company on 10 March 1915. He is commemorated on the Le Touret Memorial.
- Edward Charles Fitter** was born on 22 November 1889 at Hackney, London. He married Alice Bridge at Hackney in the final quarter of 1915, before joining the 25th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment. After he had transferred to the Labour Corps, his wife died in childbirth in September 1917. He died in 1977 at South Ockendon, Essex, while his daughter Alice died at Watford in 2002.
- x734 Three: **Rifleman B. H. Bradley, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (C-637 Pte. B. H. Bradley, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (C-637 Pte. B. H. Bradley. K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
- Bertie H. Bradley** served in France with the 16th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps from 16 November 1915, and was discharged Class 'Z' after the Armistice.
- x735 Three: **Rifleman J. R. Brown, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, thrice wounded on the Western Front**
- 1914-15 Star (3317 Pte. J. R. Brown, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (3317 Pte. J. R. Brown. K.R.R.C.), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- John Robert Brown** was born in 1892 at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. He served in France from 23 July 1915 with the 12th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and was wounded in action near Laventie on 12 October 1915, receiving a slight gunshot wound to the right arm. Recovering in time for the Battle of the Somme, he was again wounded on 7 October 1916 during an attack on Rainbow Trench; he had received a gunshot wound to the face resulting in a compound fracture of the upper jaw. Transferring to the 16th (Service) Battalion, he was wounded for a third time on 20 May 1917 during the attack on the Hindenburg Line at Croisilles - a gunshot wound to the back and right hand ended his active service. His war ended serving with the 884 Area Employment Company.
- x736 Three: **Rifleman D. Vandome, Royal Engineers, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (5-3146 Pte. D. Vandome, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (3146 Pte. D. Vandome, K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
- David Vandome** was born in 1883 at Bethnal Green, London. He served in France from 17 December 1915 with the 5th (Reserve) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and later the 32nd Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers.

- x737 Three: **Rifleman A. C. Salmon, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (A-1422 Pte. A. C. Salmon, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (A-1422 Pte. A. C. Salmon, K. R. Rif. C.), *toned, good very fine* (3) £40-60
- Alfred C. Salmon** served in France with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 8 June 1915. He transferred to the 4th and 6th Battalions, before being discharged on 26 February 1919, having been wounded on several occasions. He is also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- x738 Three: **Rifleman W. Murphy, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (R-4960 Pte. W. Murphy, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-4960 Pte. W. Murphy, K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
- William Murphy** served in France from 30 July 1915, and was discharged Class 'Z' after the Armistice.
- x739 Three: **Lance-Corporal H. G. Jalland, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on 15 September 1916, the first day of the Battle of Flers-Courcelette, when British tanks first went into action**
- 1914-15 Star (Y-1585 L. Cpl. H. G. Jalland, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (Y-1585 Pte. H. G. Jalland, K.R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (3) £80-100
- Henry "Harry" Gardner Jalland** was born at Radford, Nottingham in 1895, the son of Ann and Albert Joseph Jalland. He served with the 9th Battalion, K.R.R.C., and was killed in the attempt to break through the main German defences along a 3.5 mile front on the Somme. *A Brief History of The King's Royal Rifle Corps* describes the events of that day thus:
- 'The 7th, 8th and 9th Battalions were all engaged in 11 Corps attack, in which British tanks were used for the first time. Of forty tanks engaged, only twenty-four passed our front line. Their morale effect was great and they were invaluable in destroying machine-gun nests. The loss of surprise by their use on such a small scale was unfortunate. Enfilade machine-gun fire caused many casualties to our 9th Battalion. The first and second objectives were successfully captured and held. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Benson, M.C., 9th Battalion, was killed. Losses of the three Battalion - officers: killed 7, wounded 27; other ranks: 782.'
- High numbers of casualties, exhaustion and disorganisation amongst the infantry, meant that early gains could not be exploited. The tanks had largely broken down, bogged down, got lost or knocked out, and in some places, their non-appearance had led to the infantry being shot down by German machine-gunners in the un-protected tank lanes; Henry is commemorated at Thiepval Memorial.
- x740 Three: **Rifleman A. Hempseed, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was severely wounded in the left knee and thigh in the attack on Guillemont on the Somme on 3 September 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (R-4878 Pte. A. Hempseed, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-4878 Pte. A. Hempseed, K.R. Rif. C.), *nearly very fine and better* (3) £80-100
- Adam Hempseed** was born at Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorkshire, on 11 September 1894. He served in France with the 5th and 11th Battalions of the K.R.R.C. from 21 July 1915 and was slightly wounded in the cheek and chin at Fauquissart on 16 November 1915. Following further wounds collected on the Somme, he was discharged on 12 September 1917, 'No longer physically fit for War Service'. Returning home, Adam married Maud Pople in the Stockton District in 1920. He died at Middlesbrough in 1930; entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- x741 Three: **Private G. H. Nash, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was twice wounded in the Great War**
- 1914-15 Star (2337 Pte. G. H. Nash, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (2337 Pte. G. H. Nash, K.R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- George Harold Nash** served in France from 19 May 1915. He was twice wounded in action and was discharged Class 'Z' on 20 March 1919.
- x742 Three: **Rifleman F. Watton, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (410 Pte. F. Watton, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (410 Pte. F. Watton, K.R. Rif. C.), *light verdigris to first, otherwise very fine* (3) £30-50

Frank Watton was born at King's Norton, Birmingham, in 1888, and married Violet Pegler at Selly Oak in 1911. He served in France with the 13th (Service) Battalion, K.R.R.C., from 31 July 1915, later transferring to the 14th Battalion and Labour Corps; discharged on 2 January 1918 'unfit for War Service', he was entitled to a Silver War Badge.

x743 Three: **Private C. A. Ingham, London Regiment**

1914-15 Star, erased naming; British War and Victory Medals (2749 Pte. C. A. Ingham, 16-Lond. R.), *very fine* (3)

£20-30

Charles A. Ingham served in France with the 16th Battalion, London Regiment from 4 July 1915; his *MIC* refers.

x744 Three: **Sergeant G. L. Owen, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

1914-15 Star (6763 L. Sgt. G. L. Owen, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (6763 Sgt. G. L. Owen, K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (3)

£30-50

George Lewis Owen was born at Toxteth Park, Liverpool, in 1889. He served in France with the 4th Battalion, K.R.R.C., from 20 December 1914, later transferring to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th (Reserve) Battalions.

745 Three: **Private G. W. Wood, Vryheid (Wakkerstroom) Commando, South African Forces, who saw varied service in German South West Africa, and later as 'Company Barber' in England**

1914-15 Star (Pte. G. W. Wood. Vryheid Cdo.); British War Medal (Pte. G. W. Wood. 4th S.A.I.); bi-lingual Victory Medal (Pte. G. W. Wood. Vryheid. Cdo.), *very fine and scarce* (3)

£100-140

One of 220 men who served with the Vryheid Commando during the Great War.

George William Wood was born on 12 February 1879 at West Stanley, Durham, the son of John Wood, a coal miner. He followed his father down the pits and in 1909 emigrated to South Africa where he continued to work as a miner.

Wood attested for the Vryheid Commando on 15 January 1915 and served with 3 Brigade. Following the surrender of German forces at Windhuk, Wood was discharged on 7 August 1915, but re-attested at Potchefstroom in December 1915 with the 4th South African Infantry.

On 24 March 1916, Wood embarked for England and was taken on strength approximately 3 weeks later. A period of furlough followed, from which he failed to return, mainly due to ill discipline. Wood was later admitted to the Connaught Hospital, Aldershot, suffering from venereal disease, and again a month later with osteo myclitis. Appointed Company Barber on 10 October 1916, he served in this role for the remainder of the war, being discharged at Bordon on 15 January 1918. Wood returned home to Natal giving his destination address as the Glencoe Collieries, Hattingspruit, his military character being somewhat remarkably given as 'very good'; sold with copied service papers.

<http://gmic.co.uk/topic/45805-ww1-south-african-medals/>

746 Three: **Private J. E. W. Klemt, 5th Mounted Brigade, South African Forces, who took part in the German South West Africa Campaign and likely witnessed the surrender at Windhuk on 9 July 1915**

1914-15 Star (Pte. J. E. W. Klemt, 5th M. Bge.); British War and bilingual Victory Medals (Pte. J. E. W. Klemt, 5th M. Bge.), *very fine* (3)

£70-90

J. E. W. Klemt served as part of the 5th Mounted Brigade of Orange Free Staters under Brigadier-General H. W. N. 'Manie' Botha. On 1 July 1915, the South Africans, including the 5th Mounted Brigade finally caught up with the enemy at Otavi before the enemy could properly deploy their 3,400 men, 36 artillery guns, and 22 machine-guns against 3,200 South Africans and 8 artillery guns; after a brief confrontation and lacking water and supplies, the Germans were forced to abandon their positions. They formally surrendered a few days later.

South African casualties during the campaign were 266 dead and a further 263 wounded. German casualties were 103 killed, 890 taken prisoner, 37 field guns and 22 machine-guns captured. South Africa celebrated wildly and British Imperial Forces in France cheered the victory.

- 747 Three: **Private M. D. Greeff, Brand's Free State Rifles, South African Forces**
- 1914-15 Star (Pte. M. D. Greeff Brands F.S. Rfls.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medal (Pte. M. D. Greeff. Brands F. S. Rfls.), *very fine and scarce* (3) £100-140
- Brand's Free State Rifles were formed in South Africa in January 1915 as part of 5th Mounted Brigade. They took the name of Sir Johannes Henricus Brand, G.C.M.G., fourth state President of the Orange Free State from 1864 to 1888, whose saying 'alles zal recht komen als elkeen zijn plicht doet' (all will be well if everyone does his duty) is still well known to this day.
- 748 Four: **Sergeant F. G. Grant, 14th King's Hussars**
- 1914-15 Star (683. Sjt. F. G. Grant. 14th. Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (683 Sjt. F. G. Grant. 14-Hrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (683 Cpl.-A.L.Sjt.-F. G. Grou. 14/Hrs.), note surname to last, *very fine and better* (4) £70-100
- Frederick G. Grant** served in the Asiatic theatre from 14 November 1915.
- x749 Four: **Colour-Sergeant F. G. B. Smith, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (8385 Sjt. F. G. B. Smith, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (8385 A-C-Sjt. F. G. B. Smith, K. R. Rif. C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (6837195 Sjt. F. G. B. Smith, K.R.R.C.), *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4) £120-160
- Frederick George B. Smith** was born at Woolwich, Kent in 1889. He served in France from 20 December 1914 with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, landing at Le Havre as part of the 80th Brigade in the 27th Division. The Battalion saw action at the Second Battle of Ypres in April 1915. He married Kathleen M. Hipwood at Winchester in 1926, but died in 1929 at Eastleigh, Hampshire.
- x750 Four: **Colour-Sergeant Master Cook A. J. Dart, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, Leinster Regiment and East Lancashire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (A. 3774 C. Sjt. A. J. Dart, K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (3774 C. Sjt. A. J. Dart, K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2125 C. Sjt. A. J. Dart, Leinster: Regt.), *very fine* (4) £140-180
- Albert John Dart** was born on 27 July 1868 at Edenderry, Portadown, Armagh, Ireland. He first served with the East Lancashire Regiment at the rank of Boy, before transferring to the Leinster Regiment. During the Great War, Albert served as Colour-Sergeant Master Cook with the 9th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, landing at Boulogne-sur-Mer on 21 May 1915. His Battalion saw action in the Second Battle of Ypres, the Battle of Delville Wood and the Battle of Flers-Courcelette in September 1916. Transferring to the Labour Corps, he was appointed Company Quarter-Master Sergeant with the Royal East Kent Regiment at No. 1 Rest Camp, Canterbury. He died at Aldershot in 1933.
- x751 Four: **Private M. E. Charles, London Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (1132 Pte. M. E. Charles, 15-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1132 Pte. M. E. Charles, 15-Lond. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal (530008 Pte. M. E. Charles, 15/Lond. R.), *extremely fine* (4) £70-90
- Montagu Emlyn Charles** served in France with the 15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, from 17 March 1915. The Battalion saw considerable action at Vimy Ridge and subsequent battles on the Western Front, although it was temporarily re-designated as a Territorial Battalion of the K.R.R.C.; hostilities over, Charles was disembodied and awarded the T.F.E.M. in February 1919.
- Family group:*
- x752 Four: **Quarter-Master Sergeant C. O. Stratton, London Regiment, who was wounded at High Wood on the Somme in September 1916**
- 1914-15 Star (1134 Pte. C. O. Stratton, 15-Lond.R.); British War and Victory Medals (1134 A.C. Sjt. C. O. Stratton, 15-Lond. R.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (530009 Sjt. C. O. Stratton 15/Lond.R.), *very fine*
- Three: **Pilot Officer J. O. Stratton, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (7) £120-140

Charles Owen Stratton was born at Tottenham, Middlesex, the son of Alice Jane and Charles Owen Stratton, in 1889. Appointed as a Temporary Boy Clerk with the Post Office on 29 March 1905, he was promoted to Assistant Clerk (Abstractor) with the Customs and Excise Department on 16 June 1909.

He served in France from 17 March 1915 with the 15th (Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles) Battalion, London Regiment, and saw action at High Wood on 15 September 1916 where stiff opposition meant that just 150 men of the 1/15th reached their objective; Charles suffered a gunshot wound to the left shoulder.

After prolonged determination and sacrifice the wood was eventually captured by 1 p.m., but author Terry Norman later wrote in *The Hell They Called High Wood: The Somme 1916*, 'Ironically, the successful divisional commander (Major-General Charles Barter) was rewarded with dismissal for "wanton waste of men". The loss of experienced men was most evident during the failed attack on the Butte de Warlencourt and Warlencourt Line on 7 October where Battalion records note that more than half of the attacking force had 'never been under fire and had joined a few days before' (Ray Westlake: *British Battalions on the Somme*, refers). An indication as to the savagery experienced here can be seen at the London Cemetery and Extension; of 3,872 Great War burials, only 759 - less than 20% - are identified.

Returning to England to recuperate, Charles married Ethel Mary Bennett at Hammersmith on 20 January 1917. He survived the war and was disembodied on 13 February 1919, dying at Blackpool, Lancashire in 1946; sold with a pair of T/15/London shoulder titles with back plates, and a cap badge.

John Owen Stratton was born in Winchester, Hampshire, in 1917. He initially served as a Leading Aircraftsman in the Royal Air Force and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 8 February 1943 (*London Gazette* 18 June 1943, refers); in 1944 he married Mary L. Donnelly in Toronto, Canada.

x753 **Four: Regimental Sergeant-Major A. H. Wicks, The London Regiment, late Leinster Regiment**

1914-15 Star (1315 Pte. A. H. Wicks, Leins:R.); British War and Victory Medals (1315 Pte. A. H. Wicks, Leins. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. crowned bust (6607218 Sgt. A. H. Wicks, 9-Lond. R.), *good fine, the last extremely fine* (4)

£80-100

Albert H. Wicks served in France with the Leinster Regiment from 18 May 1915. He later served with the 1st and 2nd Cadet Battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and was awarded his T.E.M. in February 1932.

x754 **Six: Corporal J. G. Greenaway, Royal Artillery**

1914-15 Star (69771 Gnr. J. G. Greenaway. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (69771 Gnr. J. G. Greenaway. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (69771 Cpl. J. Greenaway Div. Sig.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R., in *Royal Mint* case of issue (James George Greenaway), the fourth and last officially re-impressed, *very fine* (6)

£120-180

James George Greenaway lived at 106 Cowley Road, Oxford, and served in South West Africa from 29 August 1915. He was later awarded the I.S.M. whilst Technician (Class 1) of the Oxford telephone area (*London Gazette* 24 April 1951, refers); sold with copied *MIC* and newspaper clipping.

x755 **Four: Lieutenant F. K. Hillier, Royal Army Service Corps**

1914-15 Star (M2-102603. Pte. F. K. Hillier, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. K. Hillier.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£80-120

Frederick Kenneth Hillier was born on 13 November 1886 at Wallington, Surrey, the son of Henry Ford Hillier of 96 Hayes Road, Bromley, Kent. Educated at Dulwich College, he gave his trade as a motor mechanic with 12 years' experience on enlistment. Having attested on 3 June 1915, he served in France a week later as a fitter, crossing the Channel aboard the S.S. *Munich*.

On 2 December 1915, Hillier was admitted to hospital with a fractured fibula. Transferred to England, in recovery he applied for a Commission in the Royal Army Service Corps which was granted on 18 June 1916. The Headmaster of Dulwich College Preparatory School acted as his referee. From 13 October 1916, he served in France with the Motorised Transport attached to 180th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, and later served with IX Corps Siege Park.

Demobilised in 1919, petrol and the love of speed continued to flow through his veins, for he was clocked speeding at 48 miles per hour and fined £6 for his trouble (*Surrey Mirror*, 4 December 1925, refers); sold with named card box of issue for the Medals and copied research.

Family group:

x756 'There is no doubt that when an accident of this kind does occur, and a man loses his life, then he does just as much for his country as a man in the front line in Libya or elsewhere.'

An interesting group of four to Captain J. W. Hilliar, 4th Somerset (Frome) Battalion, Home Guard, late Machine Gun Corps and Royal Irish Regiment, who was killed by a rifle grenade at Emborough, near Wells, in August 1942

1914-15 Star (778 Cpl. J. W. Hilliar. R. Ir. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. W. Hilliar.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine*

Pair: **Mrs Elsie L. Hilliar, British Red Cross**

Defence Medal 1939-45, unnamed as issued; British Red Cross Society Medal for 3 Years of Service (33030), *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£140-180

John 'Jack' William Hilliar was born in 1893 and was a 'splendid footballer' who turned out for Welton Rovers. He served at Gallipoli with the Royal Irish Regiment from 22 August 1915, and was Commissioned in January 1918 as 2nd Lieutenant, Machine Gun Corps. In 1921 he married Elsie Louisa Emery and lived at Oakhill Cottage, Oakham, where he worked as a commercial traveller for the Welton and Oakhill Brewery companies. He also took particular interest in the local community, serving as Chairman of the Bath branch of the Commercial Traveller's Association and a member of the Somerset Football Association.

Somerset v Hitler: Secret Operations in the Mendips, 1939-45, takes up the story:

'Jack Hillier commanded Oakhill Home Guard. Down in Gurney Slade quarry they were demonstrating firing a grenade from a rifle. You pulled the pin out and dropped the grenade into a cup screwed on the end of the rifle. The cup was the same size as the grenade and the pressure kept the lever in. You fired a blank cartridge and that threw the bomb. The landlord of the Horse and Jockey, Sergeant Crater, was holding the rifle. Jack Hillier was doing the demonstration and he put the bomb in upside down so that there was no pressure and the bomb just dropped out. Jack went to dive on it and throw it away but it exploded and killed him.'

Hilliar was admitted to the Royal United Hospital, Bath, but died shortly thereafter of shock and multiple injuries. His inquest gave the cause of death as 'misadventure'. Aged 48, he is buried at Ashwick (St. James) Churchyard Extension, Somerset. His wife Elsie died in 1992 and is buried in Ashwick Churchyard, Somerset; sold with copied *MIC*, CWGC entry, and copied articles from the *Western Daily Press* and *Wells Journal*, together with a bronze medallion, engraved to obverse, '34th. Div. Germany 1919', and reverse, 'Relay Race 34th. Bn. M.G.C.', in damaged case of issue.

Family medals:

x757 Five: **Private L. R. Lawrence, East Kent Regiment**

1914-15 Star (G-871 Pte. L. R. Lawrence. E. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-871 Pte. L. R. Lawrence. E. Kent. R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine*

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (S/6851828 S/Sjt. L. R. Lawrence. R.A.S.C.), *very fine* (6)

£100-140

L.R. Lawrence served in France from February 1915, and was discharged in 1919; sold with copied *MIC*.

x758 Four: **Rifleman J. Beech, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme and for a second time on 3 May 1917, when he became a Prisoner of War**

1914-15 Star (R-1118 Pte. J. Beech, K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (R-1118 Pte. J. Beech, K.R. Rif. C.); Imperial Service Medal, E.I.R. (James Beech), *light contact marks to the first three, very fine, the last extremely fine* (4)

£100-120

James Beech served in France with the 12th (Service) Battalion, K.R.R.C, from 13 August 1915. Having been wounded on the Somme, he transferred to the 8th Battalion and received a severe bullet wound to the right arm on 3 May 1917 during the Battle of Arras. He was captured on the same occasion and was repatriated from Germany on 5 May 1918, whereupon he was admitted to the King George Hospital, Stamford Street, London. In later life, Beech was awarded the Imperial Service Medal for services as a Telephone Mechanic in Birmingham (*London Gazette* 27 September 1960, refers); sold with his Silver War Badge, the reverse numbered '439070'.

Family group:

x759 Four: **B. Ardley, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem**

1914-15 Star (B. Ardley, B.R.C. & St. J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (B. Ardley, B.R.C. & St. J.J.); France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre, 1914-1917, with bronze star on riband, *good very fine*

Pair: **Private H. J. Ardley, Army Service Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (M-340505 Pte. H. J. Ardley, A.S.C.), *good very fine* (6)

£70-90

760 Pair: **Lieutenant E. W. A. G. Middlecote, Royal Air Force, late King's Royal Rifle Corps and Cameron Highlanders, who was the subject of a Court of Enquiry having been wounded in the trenches in 1915 - he was later lost in action whilst on a reconnaissance flight**

1914-15 Star (3282. Pte. E. Middlecote, Cam'n Highrs.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. E. W. A. G. Middlecote. R.A.F.), *reverse of first with traces of glue to reverse, good very fine* (2)

£150-200

Edwin William Alfred George Middlecote was born on 26 October 1896 at Bristol, the son of Edwin Middleton, domestic coachman and later proprietor of the Derby Hotel, Burton-on-Trent. Educated at the Board & Grammar School, Burton-on-Trent, he enlisted in the 3/4th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders at Inverness on 3 May 1915, initially serving as Clerk to the Company Quartermaster Sergeant.

Departing Inverness on 7 September 1915, Middlecote arrived in France four days later to join the 1/4th Cameron Highlanders near Loos. On 6 October 1915, he received a bullet wound which resulted in a compound fracture at the base of the second finger on his left hand - there being doubt as to the nature of the origin of the wound, a Court of Enquiry was held at Le Preol on 8 October. Giving the fourth statement of evidence, Middlecote explained how he was ordered to fetch water by the Corporal in charge of No. 3 machine gun, and the circumstances as they unfolded:

'In going down the communications trench I thought I would take a short cut across the open, but I had scarcely got out of the trench when I was hit. I fell back into the trench and heard the bullet penetrate the can. I jumped back into the communication trench and ran down it.'

Having heard the evidence, including that of Lieutenant W. S. Baird, Royal Army Medical Corps, who testified that the size of the wound corresponded with a shot from long range, the Medical Board and Court concurred that Middlecote was wounded by an enemy bullet - he was sent to the Military Hospital at Carrington, Nottingham to recuperate for two months.

Declared fit, Middleton was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, serving with the 5th and 16th Battalions and commanding 'B' Company from 22 April 1918.

On 8 November 1917, the *Burton Observer* announced the award of the Military Cross to Middlecote, stating in a later edition how he won it capturing a German pillbox. It also announced his being mentioned in a despatch in August 1917 - both remain unconfirmed, despite the placing of 'M.C.' after his name on the memorial plaque in Burton Town Hall.



In June 1918, Middlecote transferred to the Royal Air Force and following 8 weeks of training was posted as an Observer to No. 25 Squadron in France. On 3 October 1918, his D.H.4., piloted by Sergeant Frederick P. Clarke, went missing on a reconnaissance mission over Maubeuge, having taken off at 3.15 pm. Both were never seen again - reported as 'missing' over the following weeks and months, they were officially declared dead in January 1919, as being killed or having died of wounds on 3 October 1918. Both airmen are now buried in adjoining graves in the Rumilly-en-Cambresis Communal Cemetery Extension near Cambrai; sold with extensive copied research including *MIC*, Court of Enquiry, war diary entries and cap badges for the Cameron Highlanders, K.R.R.C. and R.A.F.

- x761 **Pair: Lance-Corporal A. Burr, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds received on the Steenbeek during the Battle of Passchendaele**
- 1914-15 Star (R-4491 Pte. A. Burr, K. R. Rif. C.); Victory Medal (R-4491 Pte. A. Burr, K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £40-60

Alfred Burr was the son of Elizabeth and Edward Charles Burr of 149 Thornhill Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey. He served in France with the 12th and 13th Battalions, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 30 July 1915, suffering a slight wound whilst on duty on 10 July 1916, followed by a gunshot wound to the left hand on 12 April 1917. He was mortally wounded on 16 August 1917 and died the following day at 61st Casualty Clearing Station. Burr is buried at Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium; sold together with an erased British War Medal.

- 762 **A poignant British War Medal and Memorial Plaque pair awarded to Lieutenant D. J. Honer, Royal Flying Corps, late Royal Field Artillery, who was shot down and killed by the famous 30 victory 'Ace' Karl Emil Schäfer, holder of the Pour le Mérite**
- British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. D. J. Honer.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Douglas James Honer), *the Plaque with traces of glue to reverse, good very fine* (2) £300-400



Douglas James Honer was born on 10 September 1893, at 18 Wyndham Square, Plymouth, the son of William Honer. Educated at St. Boniface's College, Plymouth, Douglas served as a Private in the 12th Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment from 19 September 1914, before being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 2/1st West Riding Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, on 8 April 1915.

In November 1915, having seen home service since the outbreak of war, Honer was admitted to the 3rd Northern General Hospital in Sheffield, suffering from nervous exhaustion, possibly the result of being 'thrown' in riding school - he was given 3 weeks of leave. Declared fit in April 1916, Honer was attached to the Royal Flying Corps and trained as a Pilot. Rather than being thrown from a horse, on 2 March 1917 he came a cropper in charge of a motorcycle:

'I was proceeding from the aerodrome to the mess and riding a motor bicycle at the time. The handle bar locked and I crashed into a hedge. I was jammed in between the handlebars and the saddle and hurt my leg.'

On 4 June 1917, whilst piloting a D.H.4. of No. 55 Squadron detailed on a bombing raid to Ingelmunster, his machine was attacked by hostile aircraft and was seen to go down in a spin. Honer's aircraft had been 'jumped' and downed near Moorslede at 2.10 p.m. by Leutnant Karl Emil Schäfer, an experienced pilot of both the Western and Eastern Fronts and newly appointed commander of Jasta 28.

For the German, it would be his last victory - the next day he too was killed in action in a combat with No. 20 Squadron. His aeroplane broke apart in mid-air, the result of damage caused under the guns of Lieutenant Harold Satchell and Lieutenant Thomas Lewis.

Honer is commemorated upon the Arras Flying Services Memorial and the University of Sheffield Roll of Honour; sold with copied research and two R.F.A. and R.F.C. cap badges.

- 763 1914 Star (1155 Pte. G. Don. 1/6 Gord: Highrs.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (1155 Cpl. G. Don. Gordons.), together with the memorial plaque to ‘George Don’, *very fine and better* (3)
- 1914-15 Star (32463 Spr: G. A. E. Richardson. R.E.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (32463 Spr. G. A. E. Richardson. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *minor verdigris to star, very fine* (5) £140-180
- George Don** served as a Private with the Gordon Highlanders in France from 10 November 1914. Promoted Corporal, he was killed in action on 9 April 1917 during the 1/6th Seaforth attack near Roclincourt on the first day of the Battle of Arras, 9 April 1917.
- ‘All went well on the left and in the centre with ‘B’ and ‘A’ Companies reaching the first German line with few casualties, and they immediately began to consolidate the newly won positions. However, on the right in ‘C’ Company’s sector a number of Germans had got out from their trench, sought cover in shell holes to the rear, and started sniping at the Highlanders working on reversing the trench and at those still advancing in the latter waves. A number of casualties were sustained before the snipers were hunted down and killed. It was also reported that a German officer initially put up his hand to surrender but then killed two men - he was shown no mercy and was quickly despatched.’
- Aged 20 and the son of Mrs M. Ligertwood (formerly Don), of Forbestown, Strathdon, Aberdeen, and the late George Don, George is buried at Highland Cemetery, Roclincourt, in the Pas de Calis, France.
- George Anthony Ellershaw Richardson** was born in 1887 and was married to Mary Don, the sister of George Don. He served with the Royal Engineers during the Great War and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in the Peace Gazette for service in France. He died in 1969 at Berwick-upon-Tweed; sold with copied research including *MIC* and C.W.G.C. details to Don and M.S.M. award notice to Richardson.
- 764 Pair: **Corporal E. E. S. Miller, Royal Army Service Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (S-361861 Cpl. E. E. S. Miller A.S.C.), *extremely fine* (2) £20-30
- x765 Pair: **Able Seaman J. Timberlake, Royal Navy**
- British War and Victory Medals (J.65166 J. Timberlake. A.B. R.N.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
- John Timberlake** was born at Loudwater High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire in August 1889. He saw service afloat with H.M.S. *Birkenhead* during the Great War, who had previously served with her sister-ship *Chester* at Jutland.
- x766 Pair: **Lance-Corporal C. W. Burton, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on 3 May 1917, the opening day of the Third Battle of the Scarpe, an ‘unmitigated disaster’ for the British Army which suffered nearly 6000 men killed for little material gain**
- British War and Victory Medals (R-20063 Pte. C. W. Burton, K.R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £60-80
- Charles Whisler Burton** was born at Green Hammerton, Yorkshire, in 1897, the son of Charles Bouchier Burton of Copmanthorpe, York. He served with the 8th Battalion, K.R.R.C, and died during an attack to capture the Blue Line running in front of Triangle Wood and through to Hill Side Wood. The decision to launch the attack in darkness at 3.45 a.m. was contentious, especially with the men expected to advance behind a ‘creeping barrage’ of artillery shells. In the Official History, *Military Operations France and Belgium 1917*, author Cyril Falls describes the failures of the attack in stark detail:
- ‘The confusion caused by the darkness; the speed with which the German artillery opened fire; the manner in which it concentrated upon the British Infantry, almost neglecting the artillery; the intensity of its fire, the heaviest that many an experienced soldier had ever witnessed, seemingly unchecked by British counter-battery fire and lasting almost without slackening for fifteen hours; the readiness with which the German infantry yielded to the first assault and the energy of its counter-attack; and, it must be added, the bewilderment of the British infantry on finding itself in the open and its inability to withstand any resolute counter-attack.’
- For further details, see:
- <https://www.jeremybanning.co.uk/tag/third-battle-of-the-scarpe> Aged just 20 years old, Burton’s name is commemorated on the Arras Memorial.

- x767 **Pair: Rifleman W. H. Smith, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds on 20 October 1918**
- British War and Victory Medals (R-32339 Pte. W. H. Smith, K.R. Rif. C.), in card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £40-60
- William Herbert Smith** was the son of William and Christina Smith, of 40 Finborough Road, South Kensington, London. He served with the 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C., and was likely brought to the 5th, 47th or 61st Casualty Clearing Station at Bihecourt; he is buried nearby in the Vadencourt British Cemetery at Maissemy.
- x768 **Pair: Corporal E. A. H. Chapman, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of a gunshot wound to the head at the 17th Casualty Clearing Station, St Eloi, on 26 January 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (C-6527 Cpl. E. H. A. Chapman, K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2) £40-60
- Ernest Arthur Henry Chapman** was the grandson of Elizabeth L. Leeson of 36 Aldenham Street, St. Pancras, London. He served in France from 25 May 1916 with the 18th (Arts and Crafts) Service Battalion, K.R.R.C., initially in the trenches near Ploegsteert Wood and later, near the village of Lijssenhoek, which was home to a number of Casualty Clearing Stations owing to its location on the main communication line between Allied military bases in the rear and the Ypres battlefields; aged just 19, he is buried at the Lijssenhoek Military Cemetery.
- x769 **Pair: Rifleman C. R. Newell, New Zealand Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on 31 August 1918, a few days after the retaking of Favreuil by the New Zealand Division**
- British War and Victory Medals (48558 Rflm. C. R. Newell, N.Z.E.F.), *very fine* (2) £50-70
- Charles Reginald Newell** was the son of James and Gertrude Isabel Newell, of Auckland, New Zealand. He served with the 3rd Battalion, 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade, during the opening stages of the Hundred Days Offensive, and is buried at Vaulx Hill Cemetery in the Pas-de-Calais, France.
- x770 **Pair: Rifleman A. Chappell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died on 26 June 1917, likely during actions on the Hindenburg Line**
- British War and Victory Medals (R-19790 Pte. A. Chappell, K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £40-60
- Arthur Chappell** was the son of Harry and Mary Chappell, of Marsh, Huddersfield, and the husband of Annis Horton (formerly Chappell), of 13 Moorside, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield. He died serving with the 16th (Church Lads Brigade) Battalion, K.R.R.C., and is buried at Croisilles British Cemetery in the Pas de Calais, France.
- x771 **Pair: Lieutenant A. W. Greaves, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. W. Greaves.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £40-60
- Arthur William Greaves** served in France as a Sergeant in the K.R.R.C. from 3 May 1916, just prior to the Battle of the Somme. He was commissioned in March 1917 and was likely involved in the significant Battles of 1917 and 1918, including Passchendaele and the Hundred Days Offensive; sold with a bronze K.R.R.C. cap badge, K.R.R. shoulder title, and a British Legion badge and tie pin.
- 772 *'Nacelle completely smashed. All longerons smashed, undercarriage smashed, tail booms smashed, all planes smashed'*. Report on Casualties to Personnel and Machines refers.
- Pair: 2nd Lieutenant N. Hargreaves, Royal Flying Corps, late East Lancashire Regiment, who was killed on escort duty when the De Havilland Scout which he was piloting developed engine trouble - In endeavouring to turn, his aeroplane nose-dived into the ground**
- British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. N. Hargreaves.), *the second with traces of glue residue to reverse, otherwise extremely fine* (2) £300-400
- Norman Hargreaves** was the son of William Rae Hargreaves and lived at Mayfield, Preston New Road, Blackburn, Lancaster. He attended Loretto School, where he served as a Lance Corporal in the Officer Training Corps. After leaving Loretto in the summer of 1912 and having studied for the Army Certificate 'A', he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment on 14 October 1914, and served at Gallipoli from July 1915. The 1/4th Battalion War Diary entry for 11 August 1915 gives details of his exploits:

'2/Lt. Hargreaves and Machine Gun Section did good work with 29th Division and practically held a frontage of 100 yards with the only gun, all through the day of the tenth. In the Vineyard we were more or less under a good fire all day, but held on and improved fire parapet. Bodies thrown over parapet and buried.'

According to the Regimental historian, whilst at the Vineyard the men "suffered severely" as it was impossible to get to them either food or water; Hargreaves developed enteric fever and was evacuated.

In June 1916, Hargreaves transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and commenced Pilot training. Posted to No. 29 Squadron in France, he piloted one of 6 machines which engaged 3 hostile aircraft on the morning of 23 November 1916. That afternoon, having taken off at 2.05 pm., tragedy struck, and Hargreaves was killed just outside the aerodrome, damage of the impact exemplified by the casualty report. He was buried at Habarcq Communal Cemetery Extension and is commemorated upon the St John's Church Memorial, Blackburn; sold with extensive research including War Diary entries and reports from the Squadron Record Book.

773 Pair: **Air Mechanic 2nd Class A. L. Meacham, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (59557. 2.A.M. A. L. Meacham. R.A.F.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£60-80



Arthur Langley Meacham was born on 3 February 1898 in Suffolk, the sixth child of Charles Meacham, a confectioner. Enlisting into the Royal Flying Corps on 13 February 1917, he was posted to 2nd Balloon Wing, 8th Balloon Company two months later. On 1 April 1918, he transferred to the Royal Air Force as Air Mechanic 3rd Class, but his service was hampered by health problems. In May 1919, he was transferred to Dover and admitted to the King George Hospital, Stamford Street, London, suffering from a knee dislocation. Meacham died as a result of chronic bronchitis in 1966 at Mayday Hospital, Croydon; sold with extensive copied research and original photograph of recipient in uniform, pencilled '1916 Arthur Meacham R.A.F.' to reverse.

x774 Pair: **Lieutenant R. G. Anderson, 2nd Dragoons, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. R. G. Anderson.), *very fine* (2)

£40-60

Robert Gilchrist Anderson was born at Denny, Stirlingshire in 1886. He served in France as a Private from 6 March 1916, before being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the K.R.R.C. on 26 September 1917. He later transferred from the 5th to the 8th Battalions, before relinquishing his commission as a Lieutenant in the London Gazette of 27 April 1920; Anderson died at Denny, Stirlingshire, aged 83 on 22 June 1969 and is interred at Kilsyth Cemetery.

x775 Pair: **2nd Lieutenant S. H. F. Pulley, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. S. H. F. Pulley), *good very fine* (2)

£40-60

Sidney Herbert Frederick Pulley served in France from 9 October 1917, with the 17th Battalion (British Empire League), K.R.R.C.; entitled to a pair only.

- x776 **A rare Great War casualty's pair to Rifleman H. J. Head, Rhodesian Platoon, attached King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme: only 10 men of his 90-strong Platoon remained fit to fight the next day**
- British War and Victory Medals (R-17495 Pte. H. J. Head, K.R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £200-300
- Herbert James Head** was the son of the late John Head, Inspector of the Metropolitan Police, and husband of Mary Head of 'Erne Vale', Dundee, Natal, South Africa.
- During the First World War, an affiliation was formed between the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rhodesia Regiment, the result of a chance meeting between two passengers on board a ship sailing from Cape Town to Southampton in late 1914. One of them was Captain John Brady of the Rhodesia Regiment, heading to Europe with a small party of his regiment hoping to join the fight against Germany. The other was Henry Paulet, 16th Marquess of Winchester, who persuaded Brady that the best chance of keeping his men together through the enlistment process would be by joining a British Regiment; he recommended the Winchester based K.R.R.C., with whom he had close connections, and within a short period of time, the first 'Rhodesian Platoon', attached 3rd K.R.R.C., was formed. A second platoon was mustered in 1915, attached to the 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C.
- At the Battle of Loos, both platoons would suffer devastating casualties after 'going over the top' in an attack on the Triangle near Fosse 8. In another attack on Wood Lane, 17 members of the platoon were lost. In a further attack at the same time, the platoon's strength stood at 17 or 18 and 13 were lost, including two killed, leaving just four or five men. The Platoon was rebuilt from the wounded and a fresh draft of 25 Rhodesians, and stood at 90 strong on 30 June, the eve of the Battle of the Somme.
- On 1 July 1916, South Africa's 3rd South Infantry Regiment, including the 90 Rhodesians, attacked Delville Wood with the intention of later capturing Longueval. According to The Rhodesia Regiment, From Boer War to Bush War 1899-1980, by the next morning, 'only 10 of the Rhodesians had survived'. On 2 July the South African Brigade attacked and seized a front 1300 metres wide, which they held until relieved on 18 July, but casualties continued to be excessive; 3793 of the 4200 Rhodesian and South African troops deployed on the Somme had become casualties.
- Herbert is buried in a shared grave in the Maroc British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France, which was a front-line cemetery used by fighting units and field ambulances; entitled to a pair only and sold with copied *MIC*.
- Reference sources:
- www.moth.org.za/wp-content/.../Supplement-Rhodesians-on-the-Western-Front.doc
- <https://www.nam.ac.uk/sites/default/files/attachments/western-front-teachers-notes.pdf>
http://www.galago.co.za/CAT1_032_b.htm
- x777 **Pair: Rifleman R. H. Fretwell, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died in the 'quagmire of stinking mud that swallowed up men, horses and tanks' at Passchendaele on 16 October 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (A-201577 Pte. R. H. Fretwell, K.R.Rif.C.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (Robert Harold Fretwell), *good very fine* (3) £100-120
- Robert Harold Fretwell** was the son of Robert John and Agnes Ann Fretwell of Waxholme Road, Withernsea, Yorkshire, and the husband of Mary Lilian Fretwell of 370 Essex Road, Islington. He served with the 20th (British Empire League Pioneers) Battalion, K.R.R.C., which were raised in London on 20 August 1915 and proceeded to France in late March 1916 in preparation for the Battle of the Somme. From late September to early October 1917, the Battalion participated in the Battle of Polygon Wood, where our casualties amounted to 15,375 men, before continuing the fight in the waterlogged trenches and shell-holes around Ypres. It was at this time that Robert died, aged 34. He is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium. For further details, see:
- <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/0/happened-battle-passchendaele/>
- x778 **Pair: Private H. Sellen, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late 2/6th London Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (321770 Pte. H. Sellen, 6-Lond. R.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
- Henry Sellen's** full entitlement; his *MIC* refers.

- x779 **Pair: Rifleman A. W. Hutt, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died of wounds suffered in the attack on 'Shrewsbury Forest' on 20 September 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (R-38609 Pte. A. W. Hutt, K.R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £40-60
- Alfred William Hutt** was the husband of Maud Violet Emily Hutt, of 101 Waterloo Street, Camberwell, London. He served in France with the 21st (Yeoman Rifles) Battalion, K.R.R.C., and was killed in action during the failed British assault on 'Shrewsbury Forest' which was hoped would clear the way for the capture of the nearby village of Gheluvelt; he is commemorated on the Tyne Cot Memorial.
- 780 **Pair: Air Mechanic 3rd Class W. Shaw, Royal Air Force**
- British War and Victory Medals (141006. 3.A.M. W. Shaw. R.A.F.), *very fine* (2) £30-40
- Wilfred Shaw** was transferred from the British Military Mission to Russia to No. 82 General Hospital, Constantinople on account of bronchitis on 23 January 1920; sold with copied service record.
- 781 **Pair: Private R. Alexander, Royal Scots**
- British War and Victory Medals (8371 Pte. R. Alexander. R. Scots.), *good very fine*, in original card box of issue (2) £20-40
- 782 **Pair: Private A. Harley, South Wales Borderers**
- British War and Victory Medals (17419 Pte. A. Harley. S. Wales Bord.), *very fine* (2) £20-40
- Albert Harley** enlisted into the 6th Battalion, South Wales Borderers on 3 September 1914. Converted to a Pioneer Battalion, it landed at Le Havre on 25 September 1915 and was involved in operations around Leipzig Salient during the 1916 Somme Offensive. Wounded on the Somme, he was discharged on 2 August 1916; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 783 **The Great War campaign pair awarded to Lieutenant C. S. Boucher, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who won a 'mention' for M.L. 413's destruction of the UB-71 in April 1918**
- British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. C. S. Boucher, R.N.V.R.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £120-160
- Clive Stuart Boucher**, a Canadian, was commissioned Sub. Lieutenant in the "Wavy Navy" in August 1916. Having then been appointed to Motor Launch M.L. 413 at the end of the same year, he gained advancement to the temporary rank of Lieutenant in August 1917. As per an official endorsement on his service record, he was subsequently mentioned in despatches for M.L. 413's destruction of an enemy submarine - the *UB-71* - on 21 April 1918:
- 'For services in the destruction of an enemy submarine on 21 April 1918. Had not prompt and correct action been taken by this officer, the chances of the destruction of the enemy would have been reduced considerably; the Motor Launch escaped sinking by collision. Their Lordships appreciation was expressed for the prompt and able manner in which the attack was carried out.'
- Boucher's 'mention' appeared in the *London Gazette* of 21 June 1918. He was demobilised in January 1919 and appears to have returned to Canada, where his mother was living in Ontario; sold with copied service record.



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784 Pair: Driver J. E. Dingley, Royal Army Service Corps, a participant for Great Britain during the 1920 Antwerp Olympics

British War and Victory Medals (2052 Dvr. J. Dingley. A.S.C.), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£70-90



James E. Dingley served with the Royal Army Service Corps during the Great War and was subsequently selected to represent Great Britain for the Men's All Round Gymnastics Team for the 1920 Antwerp Olympics. An original letter which accompanies the Lot dated 28 June 1921 from a B. Franklin, A.G.A. (Amateur Gymnastics Association) Executive Council of Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London states:

'Mr J. E. Dingley has been for some eight years associated with me as a gymnast, during this period, he has shown great progress and ability.

The rapid progress by him to enable his entry into the British Olympic Team for the Olympic Games 1920 were a surprise to the selection committee.

He is a man of good character and is liked by all, and should prove worthy as an instructor.'

Together with named box of issue for the medals.

785 '*Captain Gerald Wyatt Greenwood, R.F.A., the son of Mr. R. Greenwood, J.P., and Mrs. Greenwood, The Gables, Preston Newroad, died in hospital at Leicester on Sunday. Captain Greenwood was recovering from wounds when he contracted influenza, this being followed by pneumonia ... He went to Egypt in 1915, and from thence to Gallipoli. At the time he held the rank of Lieutenant. On the evacuation of the peninsula, he was sent back to Egypt. He was drafted to France in 1917 and took part in many engagements. Five months ago, he was slightly wounded, and the day previous to the fall of Cambrai, he was severely wounded. After treatment at a dressing station he was removed to base, and afterwards transferred to hospital in Leicester ...*'

The Blackburn Times, 23 November 1918, refers.

Pair: **Captain G. W. Greenwood, 'B' Battery, 210th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds - complicated by pneumonia - in November 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. A. Greenwood), together with his Memorial Plaque (Gerald Wyatt Greenwood), *the second harshly cleaned and with edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (3)

£140-180

Gerald Wyatt Greenwood was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in September 1914.

The Blackburn Times, continues:

'In civil life he was in business as a cotton manufacturer, being a member of the firm of Greenwood Bros. Ltd., The flags on the mills and on St. Silas's Conservative Club were placed at half-mast out of respect. His name is on the Roll of Honour at St. Silas's Church. He leaves a widow, who, before her marriage, was Miss Florence Birtwhistle, the daughter of Mr. William Birtwhistle, J.P.'

Greenwood was buried in Southport (Duke Street), Cemetery; the whereabouts of his 1914-15 Star remains unknown.

- 786 Three: **Private F. Cowell, Machine Gun Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (35610 Pte. F. Cowell. K.R.R.C.); Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R. (Frank Cowell), first two mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £40-50
Frank Cowell served initially with the King's Royal Rifle Corps before transferring to the Machine Gun Corps, serving with 'C' Company, No. 4 Section. He was awarded the I.S.M. whilst employed as a Sorter with the London Postal Region, Royal Mail (*London Gazette* 30 December 1955, refers); sold together with London County Council School Attendance medal 1905, bronze Machine Gun Corps prize medal, engraved "'C" Coy Section Rifle Competition Pte. Cowell No. 4 Section Germany Aug. 1919' and silver Mount Pleasant Sports and Social Club Prize medal, engraved 'Chess Championship R-Up 1951 F. Cowell.'
- 787 Pair: **Air Mechanic 3rd Class H. E. Coffey, Royal Air Force**
 British War and Victory Medals (250534 3.A.M. H. E. Coffey. R.A.F.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
- 788 Pair: **Gunner W. Horsfall, Royal Field Artillery**
 British War and Victory Medals (114590 Gnr. W. Horsfall. R.A.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £30-50
William Horsfall was born on 2 September 1895 and a native of Rochdale, Lancashire. He was taken prisoner at Le Quesnoy on 21 March 1918; sold with copied *MIC* and I.C.R.C. details.
- 789 Pair: **Gunner H. A. Harris, Royal Field Artillery**
 British War and Victory Medals (240211 Gnr. H. A. Harris. R.A.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £20-30
Harold A. Harris is entitled to a Pair only; sold with Army Form B. 5112. giving his address as 47 High Street, Newport Pagnall, Buckinghamshire, together with paper packets, original box of issue and two riband bars.
- x790 Pair: **Driver F. G. Wodehouse, 1st Divisional Ammunition Column, Australian Imperial Force**
 British War and Victory Medals (27138 Dvr. F. G. Wodehouse 1 D.A.C. A.I.F.), *nearly very fine* (2) £70-100
Frederick Guy Wodehouse was born at Hertford, England, and educated at Malvern College. He travelled to Australia and worked as a stockman before enlisting at Maryborough, Queensland, on 20 March 1916. He embarked from Sydney aboard H.M.A.T. *Aeneas* on 30 September 1916, and served with the 9th Field Artillery Brigade, 4th Reinforcement, on the Western Front. Woodhouse saw the end of the war from a hospital bed, suffering from sickness, but embarked home for Australia on 20 June 1919; sold with copied service record and a bronze Australian Commonwealth Military Forces cap badge.
Family group:
- x791 Pair: **Private W. Alger, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on 31 July 1917**
 British War and Victory Medals (203407 Pte. W. Alger. Manch. R.), *nearly extremely fine*
 Pair: **Private A. N. Alger, Manchester Regiment, who was killed in action on 31 August 1916**
 British War and Victory Medals (33418 Pte. A. N. Alger. Manch. R.), *extremely fine*
 Pair: **Private S. Alger, King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (35136 Pte. S. Alger. R. Lanc. R.), *very fine* £180-220
William Alger was the second eldest son of Alfred and Mary Alger, of 358 Burnley Lane, Chaderton, Oldham. He worked as a carter for W. Bedden & Sons, and died aged 29 serving with the 18th Battalion, Manchester Regiment; he is commemorated at Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.
Alfred Noah Alger was the third eldest son of Alfred Alger, and worked as a minder at the Kent Mill. He died whilst serving with the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, which took over the line in the Cambrin Sector on the left of La Bassée Canal on 5 August 1916; he is buried in the Calais Southern Cemetery.
Samuel Alger was the fourth son of Alfred Alger, and worked as a little piecer in a cotton mill. He is further entitled to a Silver War Badge; sold with copied *MIC*'s and CWGC details, 1911 census and local news articles.

Family group:

- x792 Pair: **Private W. Patterson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late Army Service Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (S4-064826 Pte. W. Patterson. A.S.C.), *very fine*
- Seven: **Corporal N. Patterson, Army Air Corps**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (6982741 Cpl. N. Patterson. A.A.C.), *minor contact marks to last, nearly very fine*, with an unofficial H.M. Prison Service of Victoria medal for 10 years of service, engraved 'PO N.V. Patterson 1975' to reverse (10) £80-120

Family group:

- x793 Volunteer Force Long Service, E.VII.R. (**2066 Clr.Sjt. R. Barnett. 2/V.B. Durham L.I.**), *edge nicks, otherwise very fine*
- Pair: **Private A. E. Barnett, Royal Army Medical Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (119429 Pte. A. E. Barnett. R.A.M.C.), the first officially re-impressed, *good very fine*
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, together with box of issue addressed to 'E. L. Barnett Esq., 124 Cockton Hill Road, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.', medal entitlement slip, second slip to '1143257 Cpl', and original packets of issue, *very fine* (8) £70-90
- Albert E. Barnett** served with the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War and is entitled to a silver war badge; sold with copied *MIC*.

Family group:

- x794 Pair: **Engine Room Artificer 2nd Class S. A. Border, Royal Navy**
- British War and Victory Medals (M. 4802 S. A. Border. E.R.A.4. R.N.), *nearly very fine*
- Five: **Gunner J. H. Border, 9th Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery, who was killed in action at the Fall of Singapore**
- 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (1419668 Gnr. J. H. Border. R.A.), with box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs A. F. C. Street, 5, Stowe Gardens, Stonicknowle Gardens, Stonicknowle, Plymouth, Devon.', *nearly extremely fine*
- Five: **Bombardier E. C. Border, Royal Artillery**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (1422496 Bmbr. E. C. Border. R.A.), with box of issue for L.S. & G.C., *the last nearly extremely fine, the rest very fine* (12) £200-300
- Sydney Alfred Border** was born at Devonport, on 8 July 1896. He joined the Royal Navy straight from school, serving first as Boy Artificer at Indus and later transferring to the battlecruiser H.M.S. *Lion* on 25 August 1916. He was sent to the R.N. Hospital at Plymouth on 6 May 1924, and was later invalided on 3 September 1924, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.
- John Henry Border** was killed in action whilst serving with the 9th Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery, on 14 February 1942. Two days previously, the men of the Singapore fixed Coastal Defences destroyed their heavy guns and marched to the Indian recreation ground where they were formed into an infantry Battalion in support of the gallant defence. Aged 35, he was the son of Alfred John and Harriett Hannah Border and is commemorated on the Singapore Memorial.

- x795 Pair: **Rifleman J. A. Knights, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (R-37104 Pte. J. A. Knights. K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Joseph Alfred Knights** was born on 26 July 1898 at Camden, London, the son of Martha Leslie and Alfred William Knights. He died at Lewes, Sussex, in 1965.

x796 Pair: **Corporal A. J. Boyes, London Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (533680 Cpl. A. j. Boyes. 15-Lond. R.), *good very fine* (2)

£20-30

Arthur J. Boyes served with the 11th, 15th and 22nd Battalions, London Regiment and is entitled to a Pair only.

797 Pair: **Rifleman W. Tew, Royal Irish Rifles, who was killed in action on the Somme on 1 July 1916**



British War and Victory Medals (3-982 Pte. W. Tew, R. Ir. Rif.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (William Tew), *extremely fine* (3)

£300-400

William Tew was born in Shoreditch, Middlesex and was living in Islington at the time of his enlistment in the Royal Irish Rifles. He first saw action in France with the 15th Battalion (North Belfast) and was killed in action on the 'First Day of the Somme'.

He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial.

x798 Pair: **Private F. Heeler, The London Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (535126 Pte. F. Heeler, 15-Lond.R.), *light verdigris to second, nearly very fine* (2)

£20-30

Frank Heeler is entitled to a Pair only; sold together with a small silver-gilt medallion engraved to reverse, 'YMCASC 1909 Special Medal ¼ Mile F. Heeler'.

x799 Pair: **Private D. Innes, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Labour Corps and King's Own Scottish Borderers**

British War and Victory Medals (27292 Pte. D. Innes, K. O. Sco. Bord.), *nearly very fine* (2)

£20-30

x800 Pair: **Rifleman G. J. Cleaver, Kings Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action at Morval on 18 September 1916**

British War and Victory Medals (7792 Pte. G. J. Cleaver, K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2)

£60-80

Gregory Joseph Cleaver was born in 1890 at Bilton, near Rugby. Having seen service in India, Crete and Malta prior to the Great War, he served in France from 2 February 1915 with the 3rd and 12th Battalions, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Having returned home to marry his sweetheart at Ipswich, he was killed in action before the year's end just south of the Ginchy-Lesboeuufs Road. Cleaver is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

x801 Pair: **Rifleman C. Rash, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (R-38195 Pte. C. Rash. K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2)

£20-30

Claud Rash was born in 1886 at Chelmsford, Essex. He enlisted on 29 December 1916 and served with the 9th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, as it prepared for the assault on Delville Wood. It was on the final day of this engagement that Rash was discharged as a result of trench fever, his *MIC* noting 'sick'. Rash returned home to Essex and married Rosa Stacey in late 1918, fathering three children, Mary, Jack and John. Rash died on 7 August 1926.

- x802 Pair: **Private J. L. Dalton, Durham Light Infantry**
 British War and Victory Medals (4360 Pte. J. L. Dalton, Durh. L. I.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
Joseph L. Dalton is entitled to a Pair only. His medals were returned and reissued having been incorrectly named.
- x803 Pair: **Rifleman C. Rainer, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (R-40696 Pte. C. Rainer, K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- x804 Pair: **Rifleman J. L. Potter, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (R-17458 Pte. J. L. Potter, K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
John Luther Potter is also entitled to a Silver War Badge.
- x805 Pair: **Transport Sergeant H. B. Calcutt, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Rifle Brigade**
 British War and Victory Medals (46898 T. Sjt. H. B. Calcutt. Rif. Brig.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Harry B. Calcutt served with the 25th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade; sold together with two bronze medallions, the first engraved, 'Prize Medal, Crystal Palace Fete 1912' and the second a Royal Navy and Army Boxing Association medal, engraved '1st Army Inf. School, B.E.F. N.C.O.'s Middle W. L/Cpl B. H. Calcutt, 2nd, 19.9.18.'
- x806 Pair: **Private A. G. Terry, Royal Engineers, late Royal Sussex Regiment, London Regiment and King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (47734 Pte. A. E. Terry, K.R.R.C.), *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Albert George Terry was born on 11 October 1896 at Belvedere, Kent. He married Lucy Rebina Watson at Erith, Kent, in 1927 and died at Dartford in 1970.
- x807 Pair: **Rifleman G. J. Choppin, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (A-201615 Pte. G. J. Choppin. K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
George James Choppin served with the 20th (British Empire League Pioneers) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- x808 Pair: **Private H. D. Smith, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (R-34174 Pte. H. D. Smith. K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- x809 Pair: **Private F. Mann, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (841245 Pte. F. Mann. K.R.R.C.), *lacquered, nearly extremely fine* (2) £20-30
- x810 Pair: **Private R. J. Popkin, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
 British War and Victory Medals (R-22582 Pte. R. J. Popkin. K.R.R.C.), *toned, very fine* (2) £20-30
Robert James Popkin served initially with the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached to the King's African Rifles and later transferred to the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

- x811 Pair: **Rifleman H. Nelson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, killed in action on 14 September 1914**
British War and Victory Medals (5287 Pte. H. Nelson, K. R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2) £50-70
Herbert Nelson was a native of Rochdale, serving with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps under the aliases John Ewen and Herbert Nelson. Nelson landed in France on 13 August 1914 with the 1st Battalion and was killed in action near Verneuil. He is commemorated upon La Ferte Sous-Jouarre Memorial, Seine-et-Marne, France.
- x812 Pair: **Lieutenant A. Leslie, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. A. Leslie.), *very fine* (2) £40-60
Albert Leslie served in France; his *MIC* confirms the above entitlement.
- x813 Pair: **Private W. Crawford, Royal Highlanders, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (201804 Pte. W. Crawford, K.R.R.C.), *edge bruise to the second, otherwise very fine* (2) £20-30
William Crawford's full entitlement; his *MIC* refers.
- x814 Pair: **Private L. F. Pitt, London Regiment**
British War and Victory Medals (553087 Pte. L. F. Pitt, 16-Lond. R.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
Leonard F. Pitt served with the 16th Battalion, the London Regiment. His service papers note that he was wounded in action, sustaining an injury to the humerus of his left arm; his *MIC* confirms the above entitlement.
- x815 Pair: **Rifleman W. C. Bone, Royal Fusiliers, late London Regiment and King's Royal Rifle Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (R-24803 Pte. W. Bone, K.R.R.C.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
William Croft Bone was born at Kilburn, Westminster, in 1882. According to the 1891 Census for England, it seems that William C. Bone was adopted - Croft was his birth surname. He married Rose Maud Ellingham at Westminster in 1907, she once having lived at 139 Vauxhall Bridge Road and he at 109 Mount Street West, Westminster. William enlisted on 2 December 1915 and served with a number of regiments, concluding with the 5th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. He died in the Coventry District, Warwickshire, in 1964; his *MIC* confirms the above entitlement.
- x816 Pair: **Rifleman G. H. Murray, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died on 20 September 1917, the opening day of the Battle of the Menin Road**
British War and Victory Medals (R-34272 Pte. G. Murray, K.R. Rif. C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
George Henry Murray served with the 11th Battalion, K.R.R.C., and is commemorated upon the Tyne Cot Memorial. He died during the third general attack of the Battle of Passchendaele, where British, Australian and New Zealand troops proved the value of 'bite and hold' tactics. The consolidation of small victories blunted the German counter-attacks, enabling the British to hold the ground they had taken. Such small gains were not without criticism; the 1980s television sitcom 'Blackadder' would mock Field Marshal Haig for 'Yet another gargantuan effort to move his drinks cabinet 6 inches closer to Berlin'.
- x817 Pair: **Rifleman G. D. F. Nettleship, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (15482 Pte. G. D. F. Nettleship, K.R.R.C.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
George Donald Farrington Nettleship was born at Chesterfield, Eckington, Derbyshire, in 1898; his *MIC* confirms the above entitlement.
- x818 Pair: **Private W. F. Finch, London Regiment, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (R-22065 Pte. W. F. Finch, K.R.R.C.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
William F. Finch transferred to the 34th Battalion, London Regiment; his *MIC* confirms the above entitlement.

- x819 **Pair: Private H. R. Nott, London Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (534526 Pte. H. R. Nott, 15-Lond. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Harry R. Nott** served with the 15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment; his *MIC* confirms the above entitlement.
- x820 **Pair: Private E. C. Tye, Labour Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (540667 Pte. E. C. Tye, K.R. Rif. C.), *nearly very fine* (2) £20-30
- Ernest Charles Tye's** full entitlement; his *MIC* refers.
- x821 **Pair: Rifleman E. W. D. Foote, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded in August 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (A-201477 Pte. E. W. D. Foote, K.R.R.C.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Ernest Walter Douglas Foote** was born on 24 April 1899 at Hackney, the son of Charles Edward and Emily Sarah Foote. He served with 'C' Company of the 9th (Service) Battalion, K.R.R.C., from 15 June 1917, and was wounded on 18 August and subsequently invalided to England a couple of months later suffering from trench foot; discharged on 31 March 1920.
- x822 **Pair: Rifleman J. J. Young, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (44535 Pte. J. J. Young, K.R. Rif. C.), in card boxes of issue and with mailing envelope addressed to 'Mr. J. J. Young, 21 Colebrook Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent', *nearly extremely fine* (2) £20-30
- John J. Young** served with the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C. and was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; his *MIC* refers.
- x823 *Family group:*
- Pair: Private G. Hayden, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (R-23350 Pte. G. Hayden, K.R. Rif. C.), in original card boxes of issue, *extremely fine*
- Pair: Leading Aircraftman R. G. Hayden, Royal Air Force**
- Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (4) £20-30
- George Hayden** later served in the Army Pay Corps.
- Ronald George Hayden** served in the Royal Air Force as No. 1217570.
- x824 **Pair: Private A. Watkinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (A-204914 Pte. A. Watkinson, K. R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
- Alfred Watkinson** served with the 11th and 16th Battalions, K.R.R.C., and was entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; sold with two card identity discs.
- x825 **Pair: Private L. G. Kimble, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- British War and Victory Medals (A-205351 Pte. L. G. Kimble, K.R. Rif. C.), *good very fine* (2) £20-30
- Leonard G. Kimble's** full entitlement; his *MIC* refers.
- x826 **An unusual Great War pair awarded to 2nd Lieutenant H. Mortenson, New Zealand Field Artillery, who was seriously concussed during a Divisional football match on the Western Front in November 1917 and spent the remainder of the war in a series of hospitals, until being struck off strength on 26 December 1918**
- British War and Victory Medals (17252 2/Lt. H. Mortenson, N.Z.E.F.), together with original base metal identity disc, 'N.Z. 17252 2. Lieut. H. Mortenson, M.', *nearly extremely fine* (2) £60-80
- Herbert Mortenson** was born on 25 October 1887 and lived at 1 Fore Street, Wellington, New

Zealand. He worked as a dairy farmer prior to joining the N.Z.F.A., in which latter capacity he was originally employed at home as a Gunner in 'D' Battery. In April 1917, he joined the Overseas Expeditionary Force and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. He finally disembarked at Etaples on 8 July 1917 and was posted six days later to 'B' Echelon of the New Zealand Divisional Ammunition Column.

On 30 November 1917 Herbert took part in a football match at Boschepe, France. Whilst attempting to regain possession of the ball, he collided with a player of the opposing team and took a considerable blow to the left side of the neck which left him unconscious for an hour afterwards. He was immediately sent to No. 10 C.C.S. and thence to No. 14 General Hospital at Wimereux, but his condition was such as to require evacuation back to the 2nd London General Hospital at Chelsea on 9 December 1917. His medical notes report persistent headaches and confusion, including neurotic behaviour and depression, 'lacking objective'.

His notes make it very clear that his circumstances were purely caused by an accident 'in the performance of military duty' and 'during recreational training' but, interestingly, two witnesses were required to confirm the incident. Herbert returned home aboard the S.S. *Paparoa* on 8 October 1918 and was placed on the Retired List on 27 April 1921.

827 Pair: **Cadet J. W. Wiggill, Royal Air Force, late Trooper, South African Horse**

British War Medal (184281. Cadet. J. Wiggill. R.A.F.); Victory Medal, South African bi-lingual issue (Pte. J. W. Wiggill. 9th S.A.H.), *unusual combination, good very fine* (2)

£40-50

Joseph William Wiggill was born in April 1898 at Cathcart, South Africa. During the Great War he served initially in East Africa with the 9th South African Horse, in this period contracting malaria fever and being invalided home. Travelling to Britain during 1918, Wiggill enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 13 October 1918 as a Cadet. Despite the Armistice, he was passed fit as a Pilot or Observer and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 14 February 1919, returning to South Africa on 11 April 1919. His British War Medal was sent in December 1923, while Wiggill died at Valencia Farm, East London, South Africa on 24 March 1950; sold with copied research and service records.

x828 *Family group:*

Pair: **Private Sidney John Sampson, 11th South African Infantry**

British War and Bilingual Victory Medal (Pte. S. J. Sampson, 11th S.A.I.), *nearly very fine*

Six: **Private Ronald Sampson**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal (279627 R. Sampson), the first five officially named, '279627 R. Sampson', *nearly very fine* (8)

£60-80

x829 Pair: **V. G. Revington, Merchant Navy**

British War Medal (Victor G. Revington); Mercantile Marine War Medal (Victor G. Revington), *good very fine* (2)

£40-60

Victor George Revington was born at Mereworth, Maidstone, Kent in 1901. He was issued his ribands at Victoria Docks, London, 5 March 1920, and the medals were delivered to Rotherham, Yorkshire.

x830 Pair: **Master W. F. Inskip, Mercantile Marine**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (William F. Inskip), *good very fine* (2)

£40-60

William Frederick Inskip was born at Plymouth in 1871 and was still living in the city at the time of claiming his awards.

x831 Pair: **Master R. Mortensen, Merchant Navy**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Rasmus Mortensen), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£40-60

Rasmus Mortensen was born on the Danish island of Stryno in 1859. He was issued with his Mercantile Marine War Medal whilst living at 58 James Mather Terrace, South Shields.

Family group:

x832 Three: **Sergeant W. G. Madden, London Regiment, late Essex Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (1693 Sjt. W. G. Madden, 6-Lond. R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18 (1693 Pte. W. G. Madden, 6-Lond. R.), together with the recipient's miniature dress medals, *very fine*

Six: **Corporal G. E. R. Madden, Royal West Kent Regiment**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (6346151 Pte. G. E. R. Madden, R.W.K.), *good very fine* (9)

£160-180

William George Madden was born in 1897 at Beckenham, Kent, the son of Alice Mary and William George Madden. He served with the 1/6th (City of London) Battalion and returned from the war to marry Doris Blanche Harber at Bromley in the summer of 1921; he died at Horsham, Sussex, in 1965.

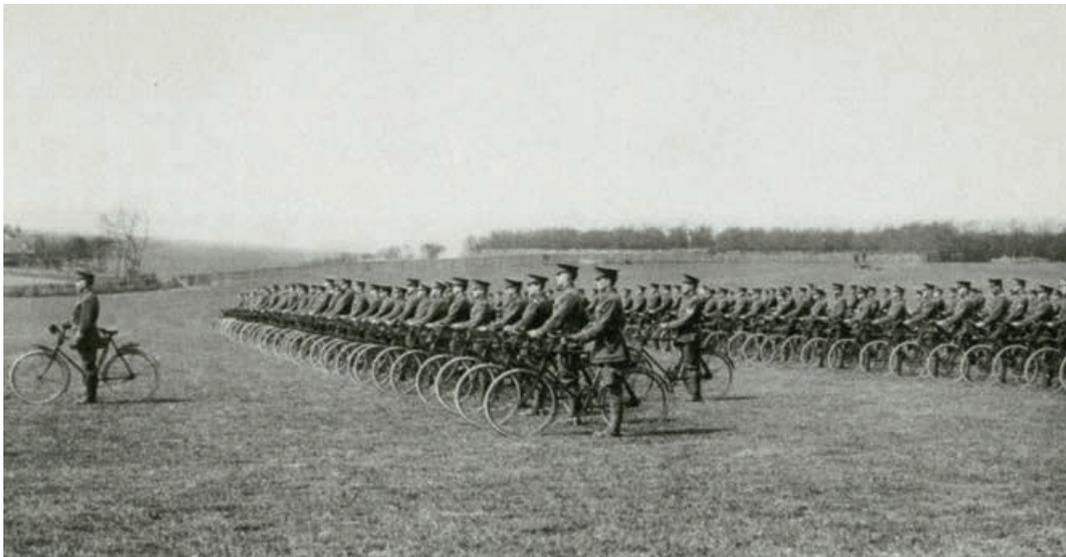
George Edwin Roy Madden was born on 14 June 1922, the eldest son of four children. He was called up for military service on 28 August 1939 and served with the 78th (Battleaxe) Division, 36th Infantry Brigade. This Division was formed specifically for Operation "Torch" from regular British Army units. It landed at Algiers in 1942 and gained a formidable reputation in the Tunisian campaign and thence in the invasion of Sicily and Battle of Monte Cassino. After the war, George returned to the 50th Primary Training Care and Depot at Maidstone, until discharged on 21 April 1947; he married twice and died aged 78 at Thanet.

833 Four: **Acting Sergeant A. H. V. Ingram, Kent Cyclist Battalion, late Royal West Kent Regiment**



British War and Victory Medals (687 A. Sjt. A. H. V. Ingram. Kent Cyc. Bn.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (687 Pte. A. H. V. Ingram. Kent Cyc. Bn); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (265123 Sjt. A. H. V. Ingram. Kent Cyc. Bn.), mounted as worn, *surname and unit corrected on the last, otherwise nearly extremely fine and a rare combination* (4)

£280-320



Arthur Herman Victor Ingram was born in July 1893 at Whitechapel, London before his family relocated to Tonbridge, Kent. By the outbreak of War, he was already a member of the 1st Battalion, Kent Cyclists, who had been raised in Tonbridge on 1 April 1908. This unusual unit utilised the Hudson Military bicycle, and recruited using the call to arms:

‘Are you fond of Cycling?’

If so, Why not cycle for the King?’

Cycles provided, bad teeth no bar.’

The Kent cyclists initially served at home as a Territorial unit, before transferring to India, earning battle honours for ‘N. W. Frontier, 1917’ and ‘Baluchistan, 1918.’

Ingram married twice and remained in Tonbridge. He died whilst living at 7 Brook Street on 29 January 1962; sold with copied *MIC* and research.

834 Three: **Gunner A. Fenwick, Royal Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (210841 Gnr. A. Fenwick. R.A.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R., 1st type (Arthur F. Fenwick), *nearly extremely fine*

£40-60

Arthur Fenwick was born at Weybridge, Suffolk in 1899. He enlisted into 4a Reserve Brigade, Royal Artillery on 27 March 1917. Discharged on 1 August 1919 due to ‘sickness’, he was entitled to a Silver War Badge (*B271147*); sold with copied *MIC*.

x835 Four: **Sergeant Ronald Foxtton, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, late Border Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (4173 Pte. R. Foxtton. Bord. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4381704 Sjt. R. Foxtton. K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (4381704 Sjt. R. Foxtton. K.R.R.C.), *the Great War awards polished, the others very fine* (4)

£80-120

x836 Eight: **Temporary Acting Warrant Engineer W. P. Downes, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (M. 7023 W. P. Downes. E.R.A.4. R.N.); Naval General Service Medal 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (M. 7023 W. P. Downes. C.E.R.A.2. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7023 W. P. Downes. E.R.A.1. H.M.S. Danae.), the Great War Pair and L.S. & G.C. mounted as worn, *nearly very fine* (8)

£200-300

William Percival Downes was born at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, on 7 September 1898. He enlisted into the Royal Navy as Boy Artificer on 2 January 1914, and initially served at the shore establishments *Fisgard* and *Vivid II*. He later served aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Hercules*, and was likely present at Rosyth when the German fleet surrendered on 21 November 1918, and later on 3 December, when *Hercules* was detached to take the Allied Naval Armistice Commission to Kiel. He continued to serve the Royal Navy, receiving his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 29 November 1931 and was shore pensioned on 6 September 1938.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Downes returned to the Rosyth shore base *Cochrane*, where he served as C.E.R.A. 1st Class from 25 September 1939 - 17 February 1941. He then transferred to H.M.S. *Furious*, at a time when the aircraft carrier was busy transferring Hurricane aircraft to Gibraltar for later passage to Malta. In October 1941, *Furious* was assigned to Jamaica to deliver aircraft which would provide anti-submarine service in the Caribbean; Downes transferred to H.M.S. *Illustrious* on 19 October 1941 and likely saw action in the twilight of his career off the coast of Madagascar against the Vichy French. He received his final promotion on 29 August 1942; sold with box of issue and medal entitlement slip for Second World War medals, addressed to 'Mr. W. P. Downes, 35 Harley Street, Rosyth, Dunfermline, Fife', and copied service record.

x837 **Ten: Sub-Conductor A. Jolliffe, Indian Army Service Corps, late Corps of Military Staff Clerks and King's Royal Rifle Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (R-14781 Pte. A. Jolliffe. K. R. Rif. C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21, erased; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45 with M.I.D. oak leaf; India Service Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. crowned head bust, India (S-Cond. A. Jolliffe, I.A.S.C.), *note surname spelling of the last, generally very fine* (10)

£100-140

Alfred Jolliffe was born on 31 July 1896 at Wandsworth, London. He served in France with the 17th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 15 June 1916, and later transferred to the 16th and 19th Battalions. After the Great War Alfred saw active duty in Waziristan as a Staff Clerk from 14 October 1920 - 16 November 1920 before serving with the British Wing of the Indian Corps of Clerks and the Indian Army Service Corps from 14 September 1924 - 15 August 1947, receiving a mention in despatches during the course of the Second World War (*London Gazette* 26 December 1941, refers). He retired on 2 April 1948.

838 **Three: Private S. Gregory, Manchester Regiment, late South Wales Borderers, who was killed on 24 July 1920 in a 'V.C. Action' during the Iraq Revolt**

British War and Victory Medals (38563 Pte. S. Gregory. S. Wales. Bord.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (61947 Pte. S. Gregory. Manch. R.), the first officially re-impressed, *good very fine* (3)

£180-220

Samuel Gregory served with 'A' Company of the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment in Iraq. He was killed in action near Hillah, the story of which is best described in the citation for the posthumous Victoria Cross to Captain George Stewart Henderson, V.C., D.S.O. and Bar, M.C.:

'On the evening of the 24th July, 1920, when about fifteen miles from Hillah (Mesopotamia), the Company under his command was ordered to retire. After proceeding about 500 yards a large party of Arabs suddenly opened fire from the flank, causing the Company to split up and waver. Regardless of all danger, Capt. Henderson at once reorganised the Company, led them gallantly to the attack and drove off the enemy. On two further occasions this officer led his men to charge the Arabs with the bayonet and forced them to retire. At one time, when the situation was extremely critical and the troops and transport were getting out of hand, Capt. Henderson, by sheer pluck and coolness, steadied his command, prevented the Company from being cut up and saved the situation. During the second charge he fell wounded, but refused to leave his command, and just as the Company reached the trench they were making for, he was again wounded. Realising that he could do no more, he asked one of his N.C.O.'s to hold him up on the embankment, saying, "I'm, done now, don't let them beat you." He died fighting.'

Aged just 22 and the son of John and Mary E. Gregory, of 42 Oakfield Road, Altricham, Cheshire, Gregory is commemorated upon the Basra Memorial, Iraq; sold with copied research.

x839 **Three: 2nd Lieutenant T. Seatter, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Rifle Brigade, who was twice wounded in action**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. T. Seatter.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Thomas Seatter), *very fine* (3)

£80-100

Thomas Seatter lived at 7 Fontaine Road, Sunderland and served in France as a Corporal in the 2nd Battalion, the Rifle Brigade from 13 August 1916. He arrived too late to participate in the attack on Ovillers on 1 July but was likely involved in the attack on Zenith Trench on 23 October, when the Battalion suffered 238 casualties. He continued to serve with a number of different units including three Battalions of the K.R.R.C. and was wounded in action twice; a gunshot wound to the right thigh on 24 April 1917 and a gunshot wound to the left shoulder on 17 October 1918; he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in 1918.

- x840 Four: **Gunner G. F. Hawkins, Royal Artillery, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (47312 Pte. G. F. Hawkins, K. R. Rif. C.); Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army (1421160 Gnr. G. F. Hawkins. R.A.), *very fine* (4) £70-90
George Frederick Hawkins served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 31 October 1937.
- x841 Four: **Lieutenant H. M. Debley, 54th Surrey (Wimbledon) Battalion, Home Guard, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**
British War and Victory Medals (R-23759 Pte. H. M. Debley, K.R. Rif. C.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., crowned bust (6838521 Sgt. H. Debley, K.R.R.C.); Defence Medal 1939-45 (Lieut. H. Debley), *the Great War awards polished and worn, the remainder nearly extremely fine* (4) £40-60
Horace M. Debley served with the 16th Service Battalion (Church Lads Brigade), K.R.R.C., from 11 December 1915. Promoted Sergeant on 13 November 1921 and Colour-Sergeant on 10 February 1936, he was discharged in the late 1930s.
With the outbreak of the Second World War, Horace joined the Wimbledon Home Guard and was commissioned Lieutenant on 5 May 1942. The Wimbledon men were based in the Drill Hall in St. George's Road and were heavily involved as Fire Guards and maintaining communications; sold with corresponding miniature dress medals, mounted as worn, and O.H.M.S. box for the Defence Medal addressed to 'Mr. H. Debley, 59 Ridgway Place, Wimbledon, S.W.19.'
- x842 Three: **Rifleman J. W. Moore, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Rifle Brigade**
British War and Victory Medals (45858 Pte. J. W. Moore. Rif. Brig.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *nearly very fine* (3) £20-30
- x843 Three: **Rifleman F. Hooper, Rifle Brigade**
British War and Victory Medals (476 Pte. F. Hooper, Rif. Brig.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *nearly very fine* (3) £40-60
Frank Hooper was born on 12 April 1886 at Cullompton, Kentisbeare, Devon, attesting at Barnstaple, North Devon, on 14 November 1914. He initially served at home with the 22nd (Wessex and Welsh) Battalion, Rifle Brigade. He served in Egypt from February 1916, followed by two months in Cyprus and a further period of time at Mudros from May to November 1916. He was discharged on 25 May 1919, and died Tiverton in 1967.
- x844 Three: **Rifleman G. A. Nadig, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who likely served in the Home Guard or as an A.R.P. warden during the Second World War, and lost his mother during the London Blitz on 17 April 1941**
British War and Victory Medals (R-13085 Pte. G. Nadig, K.R. Rif. C.); Defence Medal 1939-45, together with O.H.M.S. box of transmission to G. A. Nadig, 107 Queen's Road, Croydon, Surrey, *good very fine* (3) £20-30
George Anton Nadig was born at Kensington, London, on 2 March 1896, the son of Constance Elizabeth Nadig. He served as a lavatory boy at the Wellington Club, Grosvenor Place, before joining the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, with whom he served throughout the remainder of the war. Returning home, George married Ethel May Lester in Croydon in 1922. Sadly, his mother, Constance, died during one of the worst air raids to affect Holborn during the war, being one of 426 civilians killed by enemy action in this part of London.
- 845 Three: **Private A. V. Wood, Army Service Corps, a veteran of the 1908 London Olympics, who in the same year was awarded the Chief Constable of Manchester's Gold Medal for Bravery for apprehending a burglar**
British War and Victory Medals (M2-046265 Pte. A. V. Wood. A.S.C.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (3) £40-60

Albert Victor Wood, a native of Middleton, was educated at Sale Grammar School. A talented sportsman, notably in cricket, hockey and swimming, he represented his country in middle-distance running in the 1908 Olympic Games. According to a newspaper clipping from 1990:

‘That event, held in London, was marred by an incident on the track when he was jostled by another runner and lost a lot of ground’.

Having served in the Royal Army Service Corps during the Great War, Albert worked for Greengate-based A. V. Roe (now British Aerospace) and ran a haulage firm. In 1991 Albert celebrated his 100th birthday, the *Middleton & North Manchester Guardian* reporting:

‘Albert’s secret of a long life is an unusual one. He’s only just given up smoking and he likes a tot of whisky as well - and then a night cap of sherry in the bar every night too.’

Sold with O.H.M.S. box of transmission for Defence Medal, original Great War portrait photograph, family photographs, copied newspaper articles and *MIC*.

846 Three: **Lance-Corporal W. G. Hughes, 29th Canadian Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (78069 L. Cpl. W. G. Hughes. 29 - Can. Inf.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine*, together with related mounted group of three miniature dress medals and cloth rank insignia (6)

£20-30

Family group:

x847 Volunteer Force L.S. & G.C., V.R. (7. Private E. Lukey. 2nd. London R.V. 14.2.95.), *good very fine*

Three: **Private A. E. P. Lukey, Machine Gun Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (118362 Pte. A. E. P. Lukey, M.G.C.); Defence Medal 1939-45, court mounted, *good very fine*

Three: **Rifleman A. E. Lukey, The Rifle Brigade, who died on 26 January 1942 as a Prisoner of War aboard an Italian transport sunk in the Mediterranean**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, court mounted, *good very fine* (7)

£180-220

Edward Stephen Lukey was born in 1846 at St. James’s, Westminster, London. He served with the 2nd (City of London Rifles) Volunteer Rifle Corps, attached 10th Volunteer Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps.

Alfred Edward Philip Lukey was born on 23 October 1883 at Marylebone, London, the son of E. S. Lukey. He served with ‘B’ Company, 273rd Battalion, Machine Gun Corps, and is entitled to a Pair only for his Great War service; sold with the box of issue and medal issue slip for Defence Medal, addressed to, ‘A. E. P. Lukey, 79 College Place, Camden Town’, together with a M.G.C. brass cap badge and an octagonal silver ‘Babylonia’ medal, engraved to reverse, ‘Pte. A. Lukey, 1st Tug of War’.

Albert Edward Lukey was born on 25 January 1916 at Marylebone, London, the son of A. E. P. Lukey. He was lost at sea, most likely aboard the Italian steamship *Dalmatia* which was torpedoed by the British submarine *Ultimatum* (P-34) on 25 January 1942 some 30 miles south of Messina, Sicily; sold together with a Rifle Brigade cap badge.

x848 Four: **Rifleman W. J. Humphries, King’s Royal Rifle Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (C-9694 Pte. W. Humphries, K.R. Rif. C.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Walter J. Humphries), *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£40-60

Walter Jesse Humphries served with the 20th (British Empire League Pioneers) Battalion, K.R.R.C. during the Great War.

x849 *'An hour later, machine turned upside down. Kingham and I clung to floats till 18.30 on the 24th when we were picked up by H.M.S. Asia (Lt. Wilson) 20 miles south-west of Cape Orlok. I had given up hope and was in a pretty rotten state. Asia very decent, gave us hot drinks, hot bath, grub and bed. Arrived Petrovsk 1700, 24th May, reported to Commodore.'* An extract from Sadler's log book published in *Gone to Russia to Fight: The R.A.F. in South Russia 1918-20*, refers.

A fine 'North Russia' group of four to Captain J. A. Sadler, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, who piloted the seventh seaplane raid in 24 hours on Alexandrovsk on 22 May 1919; both he and his Observer, 2nd Lieutenant F. L. Kingham, survived the Bolshevik flak, but were forced to land on the Caspian Sea in deteriorating weather, their tailplane, elevator and rudder being 'wrenched off'. It would be 20 miserable hours clinging to the wreckage before they were both saved

British War and Victory Medals with small M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. A. Sadler. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4)

£600-800



John Archer Sadler was born on 4 January 1893, the son of Geoffrey E. Sadler of Woodville, Watford, Hertfordshire. He worked at the Bank of England, before enlisting into the Royal Naval Air Service on 11 July 1915, as Temporary Flight Sub-Lieutenant at Whale Island. Transferred to Hendon, Eastbourne and Calshot, he was promoted Flight Lieutenant in December 1916, before serving aboard the seaplane carrier H.M.S. *Vindex* from 8 April 1916-23 January 1918. He would have witnessed the departure of the second raid on the Zeppelin base at Tondern by eleven Sopwith Baby floatplanes, although his participation remains unconfirmed.

Transferred to the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918 after a brief spell at East Fortune, Sadler joined No. 266 Squadron on 10 March 1919, which had departed Mudros the month before and transferred to the Caucasus aboard H.M.S. *Engadine*. It was here, operating from the air base of Petrovsk and H.M.S. *Aladar Yousanoff* as part of the British Caspian Flotilla, that Sadler found himself in the thick of the action once more as part of the allied intervention in the Russian Civil War.

It was on 12 May 1919 that Captain J. A. Sadler with Observer 2nd Lieutenant F. Kingham flew 266 Squadron's first operational mission, a 3.5 hour bombing and reconnaissance flight. No suitable targets were found, but their account was opened. On 20 May, fellow pilot 2nd Lieutenant Howard Thompson flew on the first bombing mission over Alexandrovsk in *N9080*, and experienced heavy anti-aircraft fire over the harbour - he returned, but pilot 2nd Lieutenant Robert Morrison in *N9079* fared less well that afternoon. The engine failed whilst in a climbing turn at 200ft and the aircraft crashed into the sea. Both aviators were rescued, but the *Aladar Yousanoff* was down to a single aircraft.

That afternoon, Sadler and Kingham attempted a bombing raid but returned due to condensation in the petrol tank which caused the engine to splutter intermittently. The next day they had more success, taking off a little after 1500 hrs and successfully bombed and strafed the harbour from 3000ft.

Unlucky seventh

The morning of 22 May 1919 was bright with clear skies. At 0530 hrs 2nd Lieutenant Robert Morrison and his Observer, 2nd Lieutenant Henry Pratt flew the first of five raids on Alexandrovsk harbour that day in the same aircraft with alternating crews. Having bombed and strafed without result, they returned to the *Aladar Yousanoff* to refuel and rearm. The second mission under Lieutenant Howard Thompson and Observer Frank Bicknell scored a direct hit on the Finn-Class destroyer *Muskvityanise*. On their return, Thompson and Kingham took off for the third raid, dropping a 230 lb bomb between a destroyer and the *Kaspy*. According to *Churchill's Secret War with Lenin*: 'Coming down to 2,500ft, Sadler dropped his four 16 lb bombs on the fighting fleet whilst Kingham blazed away with the observer's machine gun.'

On their return, Morrison and Pratt flew their second mission of the day, hotly followed by Thompson and Bicknell on the fifth raid at 1630 hrs. At 1800 hrs, Sadler and Kingham made an attempt to fly a sixth mission, until deteriorating visibility forced their return to the seaplane carrier shortly after takeoff.

After a night of heavy fog, two Bolshevik destroyers began to open accurate fire upon H.M.S. *Kruger* and H.M.S. *Venture* from 16,000 yards, well out of range of the British guns. Sadler and Kingham took off to harass the enemy ships but the mist held them back and they raided Alexandrovsk harbour instead, bombing a large 'Volga' barge armed with a 6 inch gun. On return, unable to locate the *Aladar Yousanoff* in low visibility, they landed on the edge of the fog bank on the Caspian and taxied eastwards for an hour and a half hoping to sight land. That evening a heavy swell developed and the aircraft began to come apart - Sadler and his Observer desperately clung on to the wreckage before being spotted and picked up by H.M.S. *Asia* the following day. It had been a lucky escape after some 20 hours. Sadler was awarded a well-deserved mention (*London Gazette* 9 October 1919, refers), the despatch of Rear Admiral Commanding, Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, noting:

'I have the honour to call particular attention to the services rendered by the following officers of the Royal Air Force who between them carried out five raids in one seaplane on the same day, with excellent results, and attempted a sixth, and also the services of Lieutenant Chilton, R.N.R., Commanding "A. Yousanoff," for his able handling of the ship and organisation which allowed this to be done. Pilots - Second Lieutenant Howard Grant Thompson, Captain John Archer Sadler, Second Lieutenant Robert George Kear Morrison.'

Return to the fray - another close call

By mid-July 1919, *Aladar Yousanoff's* engines had deteriorated to the point where she could no longer be used for seaplane operations, and her two Short 184's and guns were moved to H.M.S. *Orlionoch*. On the morning of 24 July, Sadler, with Observer Lieutenant Tarton-Jones in Short 182 *N9078* accompanied by Lieutenants McCughey and Wake in *N9081*, made an attack on a Bolshevik armed tugboat near the mouth of the Volga from an altitude of 800ft. The tug returned fire with a machine gun, one round cutting the main oil line of Sadler's aircraft causing the engine to belch thick black smoke before completely seizing 20 minutes later. Sadler managed to put the aircraft down as McCughey flew back to *Orlionoch* and organised a rescue by CMB's *51* and *60* which towed the stricken aircraft back to safety. Sadler added another mention (*London Gazette* 22 December 1919, refers):

'In recognition of distinguished services rendered during the War and since the close of hostilities.'

For his services in Russia, it seems remarkable that Sadler carded a 'brace' of mentions. Fellow aircrew flying from the *Aladar Yousanoff* were decorated, including Lieutenant Chilton who received a second Bar to his D.S.C., Lieutenant Bicknell who was awarded the D.F.C., and 2nd Lieutenant Thompson, who also received the D.F.C.

Following the disbandment of No. 266 Squadron on 1 September 1919, Sadler continued to see extensive service with the Royal Air Force, promoted Squadron Leader on 10 October 1928 and Wing Commander on 1 July 1935. He retired as a Group Captain on 1 January 1942. He became engaged to Rebecca Manners of Penzance, Cornwall, in September 1929 and the couple married the next year. In retirement, Sadler resided at Greengates, Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire; sold with extensive copied research.

The J. A. Sadler photographic archive was donated by his wife to the Royal Air Force Museum. For details see:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/royalairforcemuseum/albums/72157632658095064/page1>



Family group:

x850 Four: **Lieutenant J. S. Machin, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. S. Machin. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with corresponding miniature medals, *good very fine*

Four: **Lieutenant H. S. Machin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, late Lincolnshire Regiment and Leicestershire Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. S. Machin.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935, with miniature Pair for the Great War, *good very fine* (14)

£140-180

John Stanley Machin was born on 31 August 1896, and lived at Oatlands Chase, Weybridge, Surrey. Educated at Lancing College until 1915, he joined the family confectionary business Batcher & Company. Volunteering from 28 March 1917, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps on 23 May 1917, but having been classed as unfit, joined the 44th Kite Balloon Section as an Observer. On 4 September 1918, having ascended to 2400ft, his balloon was attacked by enemy aircraft - he took to his parachute and survived the descent unhurt. Placed on the unemployed list on 24 January 1919, Machin returned to working for the family business. In August 1940 he was re-commissioned as Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve and was later appointed Flight Lieutenant serving in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch, before joining the Air Transport Auxiliary. He died on 12 January 1966 in Balham; sold with research relating to his father, Sir Stanley Machin, and copied service papers.

Harold S. Machin was born at Willesden, Middlesex, on 3 November 1891. Educated at Lancing College, where he represented the cricket XI, he went on to serve in the Officer Training Corps. In July 1910 he left Lancing to work for the family firm as an analytical chemist. On 29 September 1914, Machin attested as a Private in the Royal Sussex Regiment, before attending the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps. He was later commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th (Service) Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment. Transferred to the 1st Lincolnshire Battalion in September 1915, he was later posted to India as part of the Presidency Brigade, 8th (Indian) Division. Serving as a Certified Instructor in Army Signalling, he was promoted Captain on 14 December 1918 and later mentioned in despatches whilst with 1A-Signal Service in Mesopotamia (London Gazette 5 June 1919, refers.). Machin died in Surrey in 1979; sold with Duke of Connaught's bicentennial masonic medal 1717-1917.

Family group:

x851 Four: **Private A. E. Williams, Labour Corps, late Welsh Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (47349 Pte. A. E. Williams. Welsh R.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly very fine* (4)

Five: **2nd Lieutenant D. W. P. Williams, Royal Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2Lt D W P Williams RE), together with four R.E. service dress buttons, *very fine* (5)

£80-120

x852 Eight: **Able Seaman W. S. Morris, Royal Navy, late Rifleman, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (47367 Pte. W. S. Morris, K. R. Rif. C.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Naval L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (J. 112259 W. S. Morris, A.B. H.M.S. Renown.), *the Great War awards polished with a loose claw to the first, the remainder very fine* (8)

£180-220

William Stephen Morris was born on 16 April 1899 at Margate, Kent, the son of Annie and William Morris. He served during the Great War with the 12th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and following 2 years and 193 days Army service, joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, appointed Ordinary Seaman on 8 June 1921 and Able Seaman on 12 December 1922.

On 10 September 1924 Morris transferred to the Royal Navy, first serving aboard the V-Class destroyer *Viscount*. This ship had gained a reputation during the Great War for its speed, having successfully steamed over a U-Boat and destroyed it by depth charges. In the 1920s he served aboard the protected cruiser *Blenheim* and *Ark Royal*. He transferred to H.M.S. Vidette on 17 June 1939; she was a highly successful convoy escort and U-Boat killer, credited with the destruction of five U-Boats during the Battle of the Atlantic.

Shore Pensioned on 26 November 1940, he served at Chatham, ranked Able Pensioner Seaman from 27 November 1940 - 15 September 1945. He died at Margate on 2 October 1976.

x853 Six: **Lieutenant W. E. Pristo, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, late King's Royal Rifle Corps and Army Cyclist Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. E. Pristo.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (6)

£80-100

William Edwin Pristo was born in 1897 at Cowes, on the Isle of Wight. He served initially as a Sergeant in the 60th Divisional Cyclist Company, Army Cyclist Corps with the low Regimental Number of '10', before being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 10th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps on 28 August 1917. During the Second World War he was commissioned Lieutenant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Special Branch), serving aboard *Beaver*, *Northney IV*, and *Baldur* in Iceland.

x854 Five: **Sergeant T. Simpson, Durham Light Infantry, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (C-9119 Sgt. T. Simpson. K. R. Rif. C.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *very fine* (5)

£40-60

Thomas Simpson served in France with the 20th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 30 March 1916. He later served during the Second World War with the Durham Light Infantry; sold with a pair of Great War identity discs.

855 Pair: **Private G. H. Waterfield, Yorkshire Regiment**

British War Medal 1914-20 (44579 Pte. G. H. Waterfield. York. R.); Indian General Service Medal 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (44579 Pte. G. H. Waterfield. 1-York. R.), *extremely fine* (2)

£40-60

Sole entitlement for the Great War confirmed, *MIC* refers.

856 Three: **Naik Chiragh Shah, 1st Garrison Company, late The 124th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry**

British War Medal 1914-20 (1191 Sepoy Chiragh Shah, 124 Bal. Infy.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (1191 L-Nk. Charagh Shah, 1-124 Infy.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (G.C. Nk. Chiragh Shah, 1 Garr. Coy.), note spelling variations, *good very fine* (3)

£80-120



The regiment 124th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry was embarked for Persia in 1916, where it raised a 2nd Battalion. The 2nd Battalion served in Mesopotamia, where it saw action at Khudaira Bend, Jebel Hamrin and Tikrit. In 1918, it proceeded to Palestine and took part in the Battle of Megiddo, which led to the defeat of the Turkish Army in Palestine. In the meantime, a 3rd Battalion was raised in 1917, which served in South Persia and later, in the Third Afghan War of 1919 and during the Arab uprising in Iraq in 1920. The 1st Battalion also served in the Third Afghan War. During the First World War, the three Battalions suffered a total of 1179 casualties including 459 killed or died of disease.

- x857 **Three: Seaman H. Rowlands, Merchant Navy**
- British War Medal 1914-20 (Harris Rowlands); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* £30-40
- Harris Rowlands** was born at Holyhead and served with the Merchant Navy during the Great War; sold with five ROSPA safe driving medals by Fattorini and J. R. Gaunt, two named to the recipient on the reverse.
- x858 **Five: Marine W. Hopkins, Royal Marines, wounded at the Defence of Calais on 24 May 1940**
- British War Medal (CH. 20307 Pte. W. Hopkins. R.M.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (CH. 20307 W. Hopkins. Mne. R.M.), *edge bruises, very fine* (5) £80-120
- Wilfrid Hopkins** was born on 13 March 1898 at Lightcliffe, Brighouse and was a fitter upon his enlistment on 8 November 1915. Issued with his British War Medal on 26 May 1922 (sole entitlement confirmed) and his L.S. & G.C. on 3 May 1931, he was serving with Captain G. W. A. Courtice's 'Scratch' Company by the outbreak of the Second World War. Hopkins was in this small number of gallant Marine's raised on 23 May, who gave a fine account of themselves at Calais. According to *The Flames of Calais*:
- 'Captain Courtice and thirty-five Royal Marines with a Vickers machine-gun had landed from H.M.S. *Verity* on the previous evening. Many were still in service dress having been hurriedly recalled from cinemas and dance halls to embark for Calais. They were digging in across the railway lines and their discipline was inspiring.'
- So impressive were their actions that the 10th Panzer Division War Diary suggests that they '...seem to have received reinforcements.' Hopkins was himself wounded during the action and was lucky to be evacuated, while Courtice was awarded a well-deserved 'mention'; sold with copied service record and research.
- x859 **Six: Rifleman H. Truepenny, King's Royal Rifle Corps, taken Prisoner of War at Calais on 26 May 1940**
- General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6841086 Rfmn. H. Truepenny. K.R.R.C.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army (6841086 Rfmn. H. Truepenny. K.R.R.C.), *light contact marks, very fine and better* (6) £140-180
- H. Truepenny** was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 9 June 1938. Captured at Calais, he was held prisoner at Stalag 343 (Lambsdorf) and repatriated home in the latter stages of the war.
- x860 **A most unusual 'double-issue' campaign pair awarded to Captain R. W. Odlin, Royal New Zealand Army, late Guardsman, Scots Guards, Flight Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, and Captain, General List**
- General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2695154 Gdsmn. R. Odlin. S. Gds.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Captain R. W. Odlin Gen List.), *very fine* (2) £180-220
- Richard Walker Odlin** was born on 11 September 1916 at Liverpool, enlisting in the Scots Guards in April 1935. Having served with the Guards in Palestine, Odlin was transferred to the Royal Military Police in January 1940, before joining the Royal Air Force as a Flight Sergeant in June 1941. Commissioned Pilot Officer (General Duties Branch) on 9 April 1944, he was advanced Flying Officer, 9 October 1944 and Flight Lieutenant, 1 November 1947. Having resigned his commission in the Royal Air Force, he was commissioned Lieutenant, General List on 20 February 1949, seeing further active service in Malaya. Having been made a New Zealand citizen in 1952, it would appear likely he was seconded to the United Nations Observer Group in Kashmir, for the the ceasefire between Pakistan and India. Odlin recorded his last residence as Pakistan during June 1953 whilst returning from Wellington to London and retired in 1962. Appointed Captain in the 7th Battalion, Zambia Rifles, Odlin died in an accident on 31 January 1967 at Lusaka; sold with copied research.
- 861 **A rare Palestine and Second World War group of five awarded to Schoolmaster V. W. Phillips, Royal Navy**
- Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Schlmr. V. W. Phillips, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *generally good very fine* (5) £180-220

V. W. Phillips was appointed a Naval Schoolmaster in August 1925. His subsequent wartime appointments included the shore establishments *Drake* (1941), *Medway* (1942), and *Assegai* (1944), and he was awarded his Africa Star in respect of his appointment at H.M.S. *Saunders*, the secret landing craft establishment located south of Cairo in 1941-42.

862 Five: **Petty Officer M. C. Evetts, Royal Navy**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (C/SSX. 18351 M. C. Evetts, Ord. Smn., R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (JX. 767483 M. C. Evetts, P.O., H.M.S. Tamar), *number officially corrected on the last, minor contact marks, generally very fine* (5)

£140-180

H.M.S. *Tamar*, the Hong Kong naval base.

863 Four: **Private W. Ditchburn, Green Howards, who was accidentally killed in 1944 in the Middle East**

India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (4386451 Pte. W. Ditchburn Green Howards); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *minor official correction to number, second clasp separate, nearly extremely fine* (4)

£120-160

Wilfred Ditchburn was born in 1913 at Bury, Lancashire, the fifth and youngest son of Alfred William Ditchburn. He died from burns on 26 September 1944 whilst serving with the 1st Battalion, Green Howards, and is buried at Khayat Beach War Cemetery, 5 kilometres from Haifa on the Tel Aviv Highway. His gravestone bears the poignant words:

‘Loved with a love beyond words, lost with a grief beyond tears. Wife Vera.’

864 Five: **Private S. Hoskins, Green Howards**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (4388527 Pte. S. Hoskins. Green. Howards.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the first with officially re-impressed naming, *nearly very fine* (5)

£60-80

865 Five: **Private J. G. McCormick, Green Howards**

India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (4387555 Pte. J. G. Mc Cormick. Green Howards.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (5)

£120-160

x866 *‘He was a gentle and sensitive young man who knew the ideals he was fighting for. He is no longer missing.’*

Wing Commander Montgomery, C.O. of R.A.F. Manston, in his closing address at the funeral of Flight Sergeant Ernest Scott - 50 years after his death in action.

An outstanding Battle of Britain ace’s campaign group of three awarded to Sergeant E. Scott, Royal Air Force, who gained five confirmed victories and three ‘probables’ in Spitfires of No. 222 Squadron in September 1940, prior to being shot down and killed at the end of the same month - reputedly a victim of Werner ‘Vati’ Molders: almost 50 years to the day, in 1990, the wreckage of his Spitfire was recovered from farmland in Kent - so, too, his remains, still in the cockpit

1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, in their original Air Ministry card forwarding box, addressed to ‘Mrs. E. Kent, 165 Chesterfield Road, Sth., Mansfield, Notts.’, *good very fine*, together with the recipient’s original Royal Air Force Certificate of Service, three wartime photographs, the reverse of one inscribed, ‘Atta Boy! Winnie. Come on Adolf, what’s keeping you’, and three metal identity plates removed from a downed German aircraft (Lot)

£2,500-3,000

Ernest Scott was born in Mansfield, Yorkshire, in December 1917, and was educated at St. Peter's School, Mansfield, and St. John's College, York. Having then been employed as a fitter at an engineering works, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force in October 1935.

Advanced to A.C. 1 (Flight Mechanic) in August 1937, he was selected for pilot training and qualified for his 'Wings' at Lossiemouth in the following year. Quickly converting to Spitfires, he was posted as a Flight Sergeant to No. 222 Squadron at Duxford in March 1940, and, two months later, would have participated in operations covering the withdrawal from Dunkirk. But 222 did not see front line action in the Battle of Britain until moving to Hornchurch at the end of August.

Battle of Britain - Spitfire Ace

Scott's subsequent tally of five confirmed victories and three 'probables' within four weeks was a remarkable achievement - three of the former and three of the latter actually fell victim to his marksmanship in a single week - and, but for his death in action on 27 September, would surely have resulted in the award of an immediate D.F.M.

He opened his account in spectacular style on the 3rd, downing a Do. 17 near Manston, and a Me. 109 off Folkestone, the latter after closing to just 10 yards range. His combat report for the former engagement states:

'I was flying at a height of about 15,000 feet when I spotted a Do. 17 flying below at approximately 8,000 feet. I immediately dived and made a stern attack, giving the enemy aircraft a good long burst. The enemy aircraft immediately dived to sea level with both engines on fire. I then closed in again and delivered another astern attack, giving two short bursts. The enemy aircraft dived steeply into the sea north of Manston. I saw a motor boat start away from the shore and go towards the wreckage so I then made for home base.'

Later that day, he claimed an Me. 109 while ferrying a faulty or damaged Spitfire from Rochford to Hornchurch. Scott takes up the story:

'I was ordered to take a u/s machine to home base for repair. On taking off, I noticed that my Squadron was about to take off also. I climbed above the clouds and waited for my Squadron. I sighted them in the distance, so I went full out and eventually caught them up. I was just in time to see one Me. 109 about to make an attack on one of our aircraft, the height of which was approximately 8,000 feet. I immediately made a steep turn and got on his tail, giving chase. He climbed to about 15,000 feet. I climbed with engine full out and kept 500 feet below him, but could not get any nearer than 600 yards. I decided to try a long shot. This appeared to have effect, because the machine dived very steeply towards sea level. I followed him down and was able to close in from 600 yards to 10 yards and expend all my ammunition. I found I had gathered too much speed and overshot him, so I did a steep turn to port and was able to see the Me. 109 hit the water with a big splash. I did not stay to make any further investigation because I saw two or three black dots coming towards me which I imagined to be enemy aircraft, so I went full out and hedge-hopped to Maidstone, where I tried to get refuelled.'

Just 48 hours later, on the 5th, Scott claimed a brace of 'probables' in combats over Thames Haven and Billericay:

'I was leading my section at 30,000 feet above Thames Haven when I spotted six bombers which I believe were Me. 110s. I dived down and did a beam to astern attack. I gave a good long burst of fire which had effect, because I saw bits fall away from the machine. I observed no fire from the rear gunner and I feel certain he was hit. I had gathered too much speed and overshot him but I was able to avoid the bombs which were dropping from the aircraft. I did not see the enemy aircraft crash but when 'Pancake' was given I searched the spot where I expected he had gone down and there was definitely signs of blazing wreckage. After engaging the bombers I was chased by an Me. 109 which fired a few shots into my tail but did little damage. I did a steep turn and was able to fire a burst at him as he overshot me and clouds of black smoke issued from the machine which commenced to dive steeply. I broke off the attack to engage other aircraft so I was not able to see the final result. I did see later a blazing wreckage near Billericay which may have been this particular Me. 109. The engagement took place North of Rochford.'

Another 48 hours having elapsed, Scott claimed a Me. 110 destroyed after a combat over S.E. of London on the 7th:

CHARACTER AND TRADE PROFICIENCY.							
Rank.	*Character.	Trade Classification.	† Proficiency.			Date.	Signature and Rank of Commanding Officer.
			A.	B.	C.		
AC2	V.G.	ACH/malt	—	—	V/P	31/12/35	<i>Richardson</i>
AC2.	V.G.	Flight Mechanic	Sgt	—	—	31 Dec 36	<i>W. J. ...</i>
AC1.	V.G.	Flight mechanic	Supt	—	—	31 DEC 37	<i>Richardson</i>
LAC.	V.G.	Flight Mechanic	Supt	—	—	31 Dec 38	<i>Thomson</i>
Sgt	V.3	Pilot / F.Mechanic	Sgt	—	—	31 Dec 39	<i>Blackhead</i>

MRS. E. KENT,
165 CHESTERFIELD ROAD, SEH,
MANSFIELD,
NOTTS.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.

Certified discharged 24th day of September 1940
Killed in Action

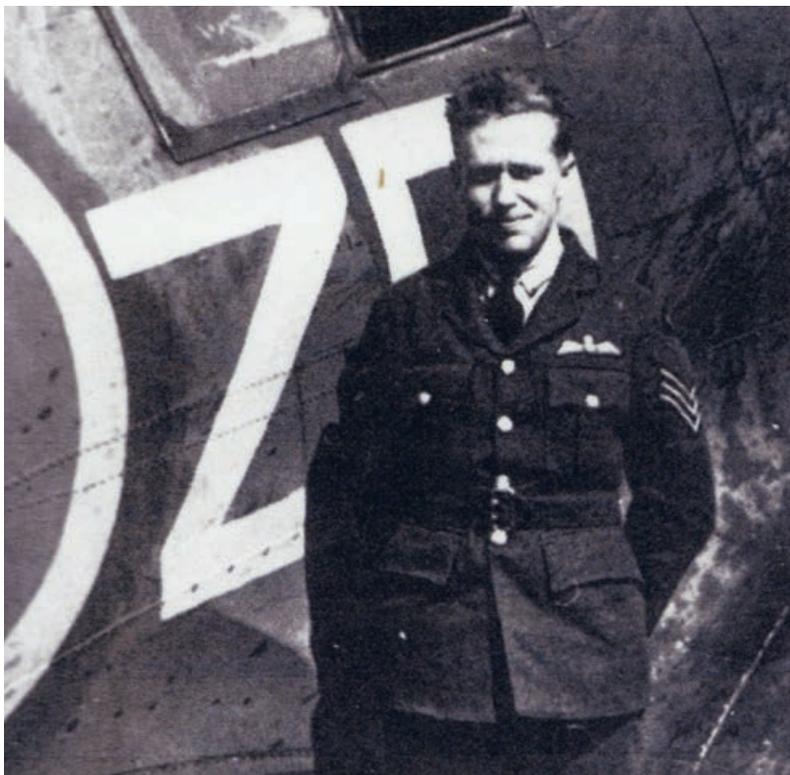
Motorbelfung

Heizung

Verdunkler

Blackhead
Signature and Rank of Officer authorising the discharge.
For Air Commodore, Air Officer in Charge, R.A.F.

* "V.G." is the highest character which can be awarded in the Royal Air Force.
 † The Trade Proficiency Insidings "A," "B," & "C" signify —
 A. 1. The Trade (applicable to airmen up to the rank of Sergeant) as observed by the Observer (Full Time) or Air Observer (if so marked).
 B. Ability as technical Warrant, or non-commissioned officer, as foreman, manager, foreman, or supervisor in his trade.
 C. Ability as a Warrant, or non-commissioned officer in administration, drill, discipline, etc.



'I was flying behind the Squadron Leader in line astern, when we dived to attack a formation of 30 bombers. I picked a bomber which looked like an Me. 110 and commenced a beam to astern attack. I opened fire at 300 yards and closed until I had difficulty in avoiding the bomber's tail. My ammunition was completely exhausted and before breaking away I saw the machine dive with port engine in flames. I did not see the machine crash but on returning to base to refuel and rearm a group of airmen said they had watched the bomber dive towards the ground until it had disappeared from their view in the district where I had attacked it. This engagement took place South-East of London. I observed no fire from the Me. 110 and I believe the rear gunners had been put out of action.'

Another 48 hours having elapsed, Scott claimed a 'probable' Me. 109 in a combat S.W. of Kenley on the 9th:

'I was flying line astern with my section which dived on a formation of 15 bombers, the type of which I am unable to state for certain. On the tail of the bombers were 2 Me. 109s, one slightly to port and one slightly to starboard. I commenced a beam to astern attack, opening fire at 300 yards approximately. He went into a steep dive and I followed him down, still firing at him. I saw my fire entering the fuselage of the Me. 109. The enemy aircraft appeared to quiver for a second or two, then rolled on its back and disappeared through the clouds. I followed him, but lost him because my windscreen frosted up and for at least a couple of minutes I was unable to see ahead or behind. On finding my position, I estimate this engagement to have taken place S.W. of Kenley.'

Another 48 hours having elapsed, Scott destroyed a He. 111 in a combat west of Tunbridge Wells on the 11th, but not before his cockpit canopy was shattered by enemy fire:

'I was flying in line astern when I saw what appeared to be a broken formation of 12-15 He. 111s going south. I dived on one and commenced a beam to astern attack opening fire at 300 yards and closing into about 10 yards. The e/a began to dive steeply but I was unable to follow it down because my hood was hit by either a piece of metal from the bomber or by fire from another e/a which I assume was an Me. 109. The hood was completely smashed and I was blinded for a few seconds by what appeared to be a flash. I commenced a steep dive with evasive action to rid myself of any following e/a. On reaching 500 feet I began to check my a/c to see if the damage was any greater than the hood. My a/c seemed to be in perfect condition so I began to climb when I noticed a burning enemy wreckage. I circled it to try and confirm it as the He. 111 that I had attacked but the wreckage was spread over such a wide area I could not be certain as to what type it was. I had circled the wreckage for a minute or so when I saw two parachutists descending. They were immediately pounced upon by farmers or the L.D.V.'

His victim on this occasion was a He. III of 3/KG 26, which crashed at Dormansland, near Lingfield. Three of the crew were killed, but two survived - no doubt attached to the parachutes seen descending by Scott.

Missing in action

Scott's final victim was a Me. 109 claimed over the Maidstone area on 27th, but owing to him being posted missing later in the day, 222's Intelligence Officer, Squadron Leader 'Spy' Raymond, was only able to submit a short account of the combat based on a hasty meeting with Scott between sorties - 'This pilot, Sergeant Scott, was [posted] missing on the patrol following this engagement, without having time to write a report ...'

Scott is believed to have been the 23rd victim of Luftwaffe ace Werner 'Vati' Molders. Absolutely certain is the fact his Spitfire - P3964 - crashed on farmland off Greenway Court Road, Hollingbourne. A Maintenance Unit inspector called to the scene recovered a piece of metal bearing the serial number P3964, but owing to the failure of the Air Ministry to link such compelling evidence with the disappearance of Scott, his parents were told his Spitfire had been lost in a combat over the Channel. His name was therefore inscribed on the Runnymede Memorial.

'He is no longer missing'

Remarkably, in 1990, at the time of 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain, earlier detective work undertaken by a group of aviation archaeologists resulted in the recovery of the wreckage of P3964, the permission of Scott's surviving brother and sister having been sought - and willingly granted - in the interim. Nonetheless, they had to appeal to the Prince of Wales to ensure the excavation went ahead.

It was duly carried out by the R.A.F.'s Airfield Salvage and Transportation Flight in December 1990, who uncovered the wreckage of P3964, so, too, the remains of Scott in the cockpit, his identity being confirmed by a diary and other recovered documentation, including a copy of his final combat report - for between his hasty meeting with 222's Intelligence Officer and being shot down on 27 September, he had managed to fill in the required form. The Me. 109 had crashed on the outskirts of Maidstone.

Scott was buried with full military honours in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission section at St. John's Cemetery, Margate, on 1 February 1991; see *Go Straight Ahead - The Battle Diaries of 222 (Natal) Squadron*, by Ernie Burton, for further details, together with accompanying research, including a photocopy of Scott's brother's moving account of the long journey to recover the gallant fighter ace's remains.

N.B.

As confirmed by a copied marriage certificate, Scott's mother married Lewis Kent in April 1943, following the death of her first husband, and it was in her new married name that her son's awards were sent to her after the War.

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x867

A fine Battle of Britain and Night Interception Operator's 1939-45 War campaign group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. C. O. Medworth, Royal Air Force, who, having shared in the destruction of an He. 115 in July 1940, while serving as an Air Gunner in Blenheims of No. 24 Squadron, transferred to the elite No. 85 Squadron under John 'Cat's Eyes' Cunningham and, as a Navigator (Radar) in the unit's Mosquitos, damaged a Fw. 190 and accounted for the first Me. 410 'Hornet' to be downed over British soil - the latter in partnership with Squadron Leader G. L. 'Geoff' Howitt, D.F.C.

1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Plt. Off. J. C. O. Medworth, R.A.F.V.R.), *good very fine* (5)

£4,000-5,000

John Charles Oswald Medworth was born in October 1918 at Tooting, London and enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve as an Aircraftman Class 2 in October 1938. Mobilised on the renewal of hostilities, and trained as an Air Gunner, he commenced his wartime career in No. 600 (City of London) Squadron, a Blenheim unit then based at Hornchurch, flying a number of convoy patrols in the New Year and going into action in an attack on Zeebrugge-Flushing on 10 May 1940

Transferred to No. 25 Squadron, another Blenheim unit based at North Weald, in June 1940, Medworth flew three X-Raid sorties in the following month, including, on the 4th, with Flight Sergeant Lingard as his pilot, a successful interception of an He. 115 seaplane, 'the first bag by No. 25 Squadron' (his Flying Log Book refers). Remaining similarly employed until the end of the Battle of Britain, Medworth completed further X-Raid and convoy sorties, including an encounter with three bandits on 10 September - 'shot at one long range' (his Flying Log Book refers).

Having then completed several night sorties in the Squadron's newly arrived Beaufighters, Medworth transferred to No. 29 Squadron in May 1941, in which capacity he continued to fly night sorties out of West Malling until transferring to instructional duties at an O.T.U. in September, his 'A' Flight C.O. at this time being Guy Gibson.

Advanced to Warrant Officer in March 1942 and re-mustered as a Navigator (Radar) that July, he returned to an operational footing in September, when he joined No. 85 Squadron under Wing Commander Raphael, D.S.O., D.F.C., and quickly increased his earlier tally of night sorties - initially in Havocs but from October in Mosquitos. In the New Year, Wing Commander John 'Cat's Eyes' Cunningham assumed command of No. 85, and the unit's night fighting agenda gathered momentum, Medworth and Flying Officer Sutcliffe damaging a Fw. 190 in June.

It was, however, as Navigator (Radar) to Squadron Leader G. L. 'Geoff' Howitt, D.F.C. (see previous Lot), that he contributed to the destruction of the first Me. 410 to be downed over British soil - the Hornisse (Hornet) was a twin-engined heavy fighter and Schnellbomber, and oft proved an elusive target, even to the very best of our Night Interception aircrew. *The Men Who Flew the Mosquito*, by Martin Bowman, takes up the story:

'On 22-23 August, Geoff Howitt of 85 Squadron, now Squadron Leader, D.F.C., and Pilot Officer J. C. O. Medworth, took off from West Malling at 23.30 hours in their NFXII and went on patrol. Off Harwich they zeroed in on Feldwebel Walter Hartmann and Obergefreiter Michael Meurer's Me. 410 A-1 of 15/K.G. 2. Howitt got a visual on the Messerschmitt's bright yellow exhaust emissions and closed in for the kill. It was difficult to get a sight of the silhouette and at first Howitt thought his prey was a 210. Almost at once a stray searchlight illuminated the aircraft and he could quite easily see that it was a 410. With the German crosses easily visible, Howitt gave the Messerschmitt a short burst, and it immediately burst into flames with a brilliant flash. Showers of burning pieces flew past the Mosquito in all directions. The Me. 410 A-1 fell away, its entire starboard wing on fire, and crashed at Chemondiston. Meurer baled out and came down at Stratton Hall, while Hartmann's body was later found in a field, his parachute unopened.'

Having by now been commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the R.A.F.V.R., Medworth was posted to No. 9 Group in October 1943, and thence to further operational duties at the Fighter Interception Unit at Ford, Sussex, where he served until March 1944. He ended the War with an appointment as a Flight Lieutenant at H.Q., No. 84 Group, including service in the North-West Europe operations. His Air Efficiency Award having been approved in December 1945 (AMO No. 1355 refers), shortly thereafter he was demobilised.

However, in August 1947, Medworth re-enlisted in the Royal Air Force as an A.C. 2, was commissioned as a Flying Officer in the Fighter Control Branch in December 1949, and finally retired as a Flight Lieutenant in August 1964.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, covering the period June 1939 to January 1964, and including the signatures of some notable 1939-45 War R.A.F. personalities, among them David Atcherley, Guy Gibson and John 'Cat's Eyes' Cunningham, together with copied service record and other details.



- 19	0130	ZKQ	1/pt. Hingard	X-Raid	intercepted and shot down HE.111's Scaplane -	1.05
- 28	10.15	ZK	1/sgt Hingard	Air-Mining	first bag by 25 Squadron.	0.45
					100 rounds all fired South target.	

1/pt Hingard
 Wing Commander O/C No 29 Squadron.



- 22	23.30	VYV	S/Ldr. Horvitt	O.C.I. Sandwich Is.	Me. 410 Destroyed at 21000'. Crashed at Causton.	2.55
- 23	19.45	VYK	1/20 Sutcliffe	N.F.T.		.55

INTRODUCTION



At 19.10 hours on 26 May 1941, Striking Force Leader Commander 'Tim' Coode opened up the throttle of his Swordfish 5A and sped off the rolling decks of *Ark Royal*. The carrier had been pitching up to fifty feet in stormy seas, and with cloud level as low as 600 feet, the task ahead seemed suicidal. But if this gallant officer and his fellow airmen doubted the effects which their ensuing attack might have on the enemy, Kapitan Lindemann of the *Bismarck* had reason to believe otherwise: the previous day he had witnessed the bravery of 'Mad-dog Englishmen' in a similar attack launched by *Victorious* and he was all too aware that he might yet be 'kippered' by the Fleet Air Arm.

Behind Coode's climbing stringbag - on the windswept decks of *Ark Royal* - anxious crew saw another 14 Swordfish depart and disappear into the bleak and stormy sky, each sent on its way by a wave from the green flag of Commander Traill, up on the bridge. Circling over Tovey's flagship, H.M.S. *Renown*, Coode was gratified by the safe arrival of all elements of his fragile task force. Picking up a course to H.M.S. *Sheffield*, his second rendezvous point, he waved on the Swordfish. Unbeknown to them, they were embarking on what is now recognised as one of the most celebrated missions ever flown by the Fleet Air Arm.

Just hours earlier, another force from *Ark Royal* had erroneously dropped 11 torpedoes against H.M.S. *Sheffield* - such were the weather conditions and communications on that fateful day in 1941. 'Sorry for the kipper' had been the remorseful message sent by one pilot to Captain Larcom, who stood shaken on the bridge of his fast manoeuvring cruiser. Admiral Somerville, no less disturbed, indulged in a tirade of four-letter expletives which would have shocked the ears of the roughest stoker.

The awesome responsibility of restoring confidence in the Fleet Air Arm and 'kippering' the *Bismarck* now rested on the shoulders of Coode and his fellow aviators, among them Petty Officer (T.A.G.) Vivian Graham. In fact, the hopes of all their fellow countrymen relied on the outcome of this bravest of encounters, for no-one else was going to stop the *Bismarck* reaching Brest.

868 An exceptional and emotive Fleet Air Arm group of six awarded to Chief Petty Officer (A.) V. R. Graham, Royal Navy

Honing his skills as a T.A.G. in Fairey Swordfish during the Norwegian campaign in 1940 - and having suffered the indignity of being shot down by the Vichy French in Operation "Menace" - he returned to the fray in the famous strike against the *Bismarck* on 26 May 1941

On that memorable occasion, he flew as T.A.G. of Swordfish 2B of 810 Squadron, piloted by Lieutenant D. F. Godfrey-Faussett, D.S.C., the latter reporting:

'Attacked from the starboard beam with two aircraft under intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire. Long range anti-aircraft fire on approach and on return. Aircraft 2A and 2B attacked together coming out of the cloud one mile away. First engaged by close range (red tracer). Fire was also opened with heavier stuff evidently time fused. Some of this went into the sea and some burst beyond and above. Aircraft was hit in tail plane and port lower main plane. The heavy fire continued with accuracy up to four miles and appeared to be predicted all the time as bursts followed the aircraft, going off just above ...'

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. and G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (F55072 V. R. Graham, P.O.A., H.M.S. Kestrel), minor official correction to 'Kestrel' on last, very fine or better (6)

£2,400-2,800

Vivian Read Graham was born in Gateshead, Durham on 20 August 1909 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in December 1924. Rated Ordinary Telegrapher in August 1927, he transferred to the Fleet Air Arm as a Telegraphist Air Gunner - T.A.G. - in January 1935 and enjoyed a spate of carrier seagoing appointments in *Courageous*, *Eagle*, *Furious* and *Glorious* in the period leading up to the renewal of hostilities in September 1939.

Off to war - Norway and Dakar

Joining *Daedalus* in August 1939 and the carrier *Ark Royal* in February 1940, Graham was advanced to Acting Petty Officer Airman in May 1940. Flying from *Ark Royal*, he took part in the following sorties during the Norway campaign of 1940:

25 April 1940 - Anti-submarine patrol; 28 April 1940 - Bombing Vaernes aerodrome; 16 May 1940 - Bombing Hennes; 4 June 1940 - Fighter Patrol (Reported on weather at Narvik); 6 June 1940 - Air Defended Area (ADA) Patrol and Patrol for enemy shipping; 8 June 1940 - ADA patrol Risoy; 9 June 1940 - Reconnaissance for convoy; 10 June 1940 - Reconnaissance and search for enemy battleships; 13 June 1940 - Reconnaissance of evacuation vessels (T.N.A. ADM199/15, 479 & 480, refer).

Graham subsequently participated in Operation "Menace", the unsuccessful attempt to capture Dakar Harbour from Vichy French Forces in September 1940. Acting as T.A.G. in Swordfish L2644 of 820 Squadron, piloted by Lieutenant (A.) Richard Sydney Hankey, R.N., with Temporary Sub. Lieutenant (A.) Anthony Wilfred Noel Dayrell, R.N., his aircraft was one of six assigned to attack Vichy destroyers in the harbour. It was hit by A.A. fire at 1530 hours and Hankey was forced to ditch in the sea. He was slightly injured but all three were picked up by H.M.S. *Echo* (T.N.A. ADM358 and ADM199/907, refer).

'Sink the Bismarck!'

As a Telegraphist Air Gunner of Swordfish 2B of 810 Squadron, piloted by Lieutenant D. F. Godfrey-Faussett, D.S.C., Graham subsequently took part in the famous attack on the *Bismarck*, an attack that ultimately led to the enemy pocket battleship's destruction on 27 May 1941.

On 24 May 1941, *Bismarck* sank the Royal Navy's flagship *Hood* and severely damaged the *Prince of Wales*. The aircraft carrier *Ark Royal* received a direct order from Churchill, as part of Force H, to hunt down the *Bismarck* and sink her. On 26 May *Bismarck* was running for the safety of the French port of Brest and a last-ditch attempt to slow her down with an airborne torpedo attack from *Ark Royal's* aircraft was ordered that night.

As cited above, the attacking force was led off *Ark Royal's* pitching decks by Lieutenant-Commander 'Tim' Coode at 1910 hours. Assigned to the second wave of the attack was Lieutenant (A.) D. F. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., piloting Swordfish 2B of 810 Squadron, with Graham as his T.A.G. and Sub. Lieutenant (A.) L. A. Royall, R.N., as Observer. Of their subsequent experiences, Godfrey-Faussett modestly reported:

'Aircraft was in No. 2 Sub. Flight part of the striking force of second wave of attack on *Bismarck*. Attacked from the starboard beam with two aircraft under intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire. Long range anti-aircraft fire on approach and on return. Aircraft 2A and 2B attacked together coming out of the cloud one mile away. First engaged by close range (red tracer). Fire was also opened with heavier stuff evidently time fused. Some of this went into the sea and some burst beyond and above. Aircraft was hit in tail plane and port lower main plane. The heavy fire continued with accuracy up to four miles and appeared to be predicted all the time as bursts followed the aircraft, going off just above. Armament was sub-divided, each aircraft being engaged by a separate control.'

In truth, amidst a torrent of anti-aircraft fire, Coode's force of Swordfish had undertaken one of the most celebrated actions of the war, second only perhaps to Eugene Esmonde's 'Channel Dash' attack of February 1942. Two torpedoes struck home, one amidships on *Bismarck*'s port side resulting in slow flooding, and the second in the steering area. Her rudders were consequently jammed in a turning position, and although she was still underway at good speed, she was directionless in the water. Attempts to steer by varying the speed of the three propellers failed.

With *Bismarck*'s steering control jammed the Royal Navy's Force H and Home Fleet were able to catch up and subject her to extensive shelling and torpedoing, after which she turned over and sank the following morning; the wreck of the *Bismarck* was discovered in 1989.

At the time of the attack no definitive statement of whose torpedo had hit the *Bismarck* was released. However, following observation of the wreck, historian Mike Rossiter credited Jock Moffat as by far the most likely, through analysis of the flight paths. However, the son of another Swordfish pilot that attacked the *Bismarck* - Kenneth Pattison - believes that it was his father that damaged the ship.

Graham - whose Swordfish was one of four F.A.A. aircraft hit by fire from *Bismarck* - remained in 810 Squadron until September 1941.

His subsequent wartime postings were to *Buzzard* in September 1941, *Illustrious* in December 1941, back to 810 Squadron in January 1942, the R.N. Air Stations at *Daedalus* and *Kestrel* between January and October 1942, *Goshawk* in November 1942, where he was advanced to Chief Petty Officer Airman in May 1943, *Daedalus* in May 1945, *Sanderling* in July 1945 and *Nighthawk* in August 1945.

Postscript

Graham's post-war postings included an appointment in 782 Squadron, flying Merlin helicopters, in 1949. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal back in July 1942, he was finally discharged to a pension in August 1949 and died at Leckhampton, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire in April 1986; sold together with the recipient's riband block from uniform and cloth and bullion Fleet Air Arm badge.

869 Six: **Flight Lieutenant D. H. Tugwell, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R. (Fg. Off. D. H. Tugwell. R.A.F.V.R.), the first five privately engraved 'F/O. D. H. Tugwell 102753 R.A.F.', mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£140-180

Douglas Henry Tugwell was born on 16 December 1907 at Epsom, Surrey. Commissioned Acting Pilot Officer on 29 August 1941, he was promoted Flying Officer on 10 May 1949 and Flight Lieutenant on 5 August 1952 before retirement on 17 February 1959. Tugwell died in Surrey in 1989.

870 Five: **Sergeant H. J. Carver, Royal Air Force, Air Sea Rescue**

1939-45; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the stars engraved '1532779 Sgt. Henry J. Carver R.A.F. Air Sea Rescue Service', mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£60-80

Sold together with 21 original photos, including a number of scenes from Burma, including Motor Torpedo Boats.

Family group:

- 871 **Six: J. Duffy, Merchant Navy**
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star, clasp, Burma; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine*
Five: J. Duffy, Merchant Navy
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine*
Five: R. Duffy, Merchant Navy
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (16) £140-180
- Jack Duffy** served in the Merchant Navy during the Second World War; sold with box of issue addressed to 'Mr J. Duffy, 62 Engleheart Road, Catford, London SE6 2HW', paper packets of issue for Medals, letter from the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, dated 31 July 1985, confirming entitlement and service number 'K134857', and three family photographs.
- James Duffy** served as an Assistant Steward with Furness, Withy & Co. during the Second World War. On 26 January 1943, he successfully completed a Merchant Navy A/A Gunner Course specialising in the firing, cleaning and oiling of machine guns and A/A devices. He later continued to serve at sea and was aboard the *Klipfontein* when the ship ran onto a submerged obstacle whilst on a voyage from Cape Town to Mozambique on 8 January 1953. 234 passengers and crew took to lifeboats and were rescued soon thereafter by the British liner *Bloemfontein Castle*; sold with box of issue addressed to 'Mr J. Duffy, 62 Engleheart Road, Catford, London SE6 2HW', Furness, Withy & Co. identity card with photograph of recipient, National Service Certificate of Registration, typed document regarding the loss of the *Klipfontein*, compiled 'By a survivor', newspaper cutting regarding the last moments of the ship, and letter from the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, dated 12 August 1985, confirming entitlement and service number 'K134880'.
- Robert Duffy** served as a Mariner with the Cunard Line during the Second World War; sold with box of issue addressed to 'Mr. R. Duffy, 62 Engleheart Road, Catford, London SE6 2HW', Cunard Line identity card with photograph of recipient, paper packets of issue for Medals and letter from the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, dated 12 August 1985, confirming entitlement and service number 'K134881'.
- 872 **A Second World War campaign group of six awarded to Chief Electrician W. H. Atkin, Royal Navy, who won a 'mention' for his gallant services at Dunkirk and afterwards served in submarines during the Cold War**
1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (MX. 745932 W. H. Atkin, Ch. Elect., H.M.S. Thorough), mounted as worn, *number officially corrected on the last, generally good very fine* (6) £180-220
- William Henry Atkin** was mentioned in despatches for his services as an Acting Petty Officer aboard the Belgian ferry *Yser* during the evacuation of Dunkirk (*London Gazette* 16 August 1940, refers); *Yser* departed Ramsgate for Dunkirk at 1 p.m. on 30 May, with 19 launches.
- Atkin subsequently transferred to the submarine branch and was serving as a Chief Electrician in H.M.S. *Thorough* at the time of being awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal.
- x873 **Six: Sergeant C. J. S. Dixon, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., 1st issue (6688119 Sjt. C. J. S. Dixon. K.R.R.C.), court mounted, *very fine and better* (6) £70-90
- Cuthbert John Stuart Dixon** was born at Fulham, London in 1910. He served during the Second World War with the 11th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and was awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal in 1947. Twice married, he died at Bushey, Hertfordshire on 28 August 1961; sold with a Greek Commemorative 1941-45 Star (Land Operations).
- x874 **Five: Sergeant A. J. V. Beaumont, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., 1st issue (7595911 Sjt. A. J. V. Beaumont. R.E.M.E.), *good very fine* (5) £40-60
- Sold with O.H.M.S. box of transmission addressed to 'Mr A. Beaumont, 97 Plough Road, Battersea, SW11'.

875 *'[Captain G. A.] Singer pointed out the tanks some distance ahead. Our second shot went home and the crew jumped from the burning tank into a slit trench. As we got level, Singer jumped off [the tank] and collected the crew. Among them was von Thoma, who was slightly wounded in the leg.'*

A prized trophy goes 'in the bag', Gloucestershire Echo, 23 December 1942, refers

An important 'Second Battle of El Alamein' group of seven awarded to Major S. B. Ferguson, Royal Tank Regiment, who had the rare distinction of the confirmed 'kill' upon the tank of General der Panzertruppe (General of the Armoured Corps) W. J. R. von Thoma, Rommel's Second-in-Command - it was Thoma's bugged conversation as a P.O.W. that would reveal the rocket sites at Peenemünde

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Capt. S. B. Ferguson. R. Tks.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (7)

£800-1,000



Stephen Baddleigh Ferguson was born on 5 July 1918 at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire and educated at Cheltenham Junior and Dean Close School. Serving in the ranks of the Royal Tank Regiment for 4 years and 345 days, Ferguson would go to Sandhurst in 1939 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 11 May 1940. Serving in North Africa as a Troop Commander from February 1941, he was advanced Lieutenant on 11 November 1941 and was posted wounded in action on 15 July 1942.

Recovered, it would be his smart action initially in support of the 10th Hussars on 4 November 1942 that led to the 'bagging' of General von Thoma. A piece entitled 'Helped to capture von Thoma' which appeared in the *Gloucestershire Echo* of 23 December 1942 gives further detail:

'A Cheltenham officer's part in the capture of Gen. Ritter von Thoma, the Commander of the Africa Corps, is now revealed and it is disclosed that the officer was Lieut. S. B. Ferguson, the younger son of Mr. V. B. Ferguson, the Chief Warden for Cheltenham, and Mrs Ferguson, of Abbotsdene, Charlton Kings.

Captain Grant Allen Singer, the millionaire M.F.H. who actually made the capture, only to lose his life the next day, was ahead of the tanks in his scout car. When the armour of his car was pierced by a shell, he was picked up by the tank of which Lieut. Ferguson was the commander.



von Thoma salutes Monty

To tell the story in Lieut. Ferguson's own words,

"Singer pointed out the tanks some distance ahead. Our second shot went home, and the crew jumped from the burning tank into a slit trench. As we got level, Singer jumped off [the tank] and collected the crew. Among them was von Thoma, who was slightly wounded in the leg. After the capture the General presented Singer with his field-glasses."

Lieut. Ferguson had previously written home about his adventures, but it was not possible to reveal his name in connection with the capture before.

After leaving Dean Close he joined the Tank Corps, in the ranks. Later, on leaving Sandhurst, he became attached to the Northamptonshire Yeomanry, and after service with several units, was posted to the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars when he arrived in the Middle East.'

The capture of von Thoma is a fine story indeed. With the battle of El Alamein raging, the 10th Hussars found themselves advancing with the 2nd Armoured Division on the morning of 4 November. They saw the opportunity to strike and quickly advanced some 4,000 yards, destroying an 88mm gun and a number of supply vehicles before they found themselves engaged in a classic 'tank vs tank' battle. Ferguson, in the rear with the Royal Tanks clearly soon found themselves called into the heat of the action. Six tanks would be destroyed, before a seventh was spotted moving to the flank. Some dispute between the 10th Hussars and the Royal Tanks clearly exists in who made the 'kill', but the contemporary reports quoted above would suggest the honour to have been that of Ferguson. Having silenced the tank, they advanced and found the commander [von Thoma]. What such a high-ranking officer was doing in such an engagement remains a mystery. Perhaps he wanted a first-hand knowledge of the extent of the Allied break-out to relay to Rommel, perhaps he was searching for an opportunity to be taken prisoner in such a dire situation. Before the battle, Rommel had been preparing for the potential move of a retreat into Libya. Hitler had however decreed:

'As to your troops, you can show them no other way than to victory or death.'

von Thoma was considered by Rommel to have been attempting to seek the second option. Nonetheless, he went 'in the bag' and was swiftly taken to offer his formal surrender to Field Marshal Montgomery at his Headquarters. Churchill himself held the captive in high regard. He is quoted as having said:

'I sympathize with General von Thoma; defeated, in captivity and [forced to have] dinner with Montgomery.' (https://www.krh.org.uk/uploads/4/5/0/9/45090939/20110914-10-hussars-von-thoma_1_pdf.pdf refers).

Having seen hot action in Africa, Ferguson would later find himself in action once again in Italy during 1944, being wounded for a second time on 19 October 1944, by this time having been advanced Captain. The *Gloucestershire Echo* of 31 October 1944 again offers a first-hand account of his wounding:

'Captain S. B. Ferguson, has been slightly wounded on the face and head and is in hospital in Italy. In a letter to his parents he says:

"I was sitting on the turret of my tank when I heard a noise like an express train coming towards me. There was a terrific blast and I woke up on the floor of the turret not feeling any too well. I got one cut, the biggest of 5 just over my left eyebrow. It was not a shell, but a mortar bomb fired from a thing called a Keibelwerfer, that has six barrels."

Returned home soon after war's end, Ferguson was married at Selsdon, Surrey on 16 July 1945 and must have served at some point with the 10th Hussars during the preceding years, for his unit is given as such. Having seen further active service in Korea, Ferguson was promoted Major upon retirement on 17 August 1954. He died in Cheltenham in January 1982; sold with two copied portrait photos, newspaper extracts and research.

Footage of the surrender to Montgomery is available via <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4FIVO2DwXw> during which the narrator states 'General Ritter von Thoma, who fell into the bag with alot of other desert wildfowl.

- x876 **Five: Corporal A. T. Hare, 2/7th Battalion, 6th Division, Australian Army**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, all officially impressed 'VX 16304 A. T. Hare', *very fine* (5) £60-80
- Arthur Thomas Hare** was born at London, England, on 13 December 1908. He enlisted at Ringwood, Victoria, Australia, and was discharged on 28 August 1945.
- 877 **Six: Sergeant G. Clovis, Royal Artillery**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st type (912287 Sgt. G. Clovis. R.A.), *very fine, sold with a photograph of the recipient and three regimental buttons* (6) £60-80
- x878 **Six: Attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Holding, Assistant Director of Ordnance Services at Bari, late Commanding Officer of the 5th Indian Division and Tank Replacement Unit (Middle East)**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Territorial Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., dated 1950, Territorial, with G.VI.R. riband bar, dated 1950, *very fine, mounted as worn* (6) £80-100
- Eric Vernon Holding** was born on 24 February 1907 at Sherwood, Nottinghamshire. Having served with 'B' Company, 1st Cadet Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, from 12 April 1921 - 22 December 1922, he joined the University of Nottingham O.T.C. and was commissioned Lieutenant in the 46th (North Midland) Divisional Ordnance Company, Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 25 January 1927.
- He saw early service during the Second World War as an instructor at Wembley, subsequently serving with 'Lustre Force' in Greece and Crete until 2 March 1941. He then saw extensive service in North Africa and acted as technical advisor to Middle East publications such as *Parade, Gen*, and the *World Press Review*. Released from active service on 8 October 1945, he died at Norwich Outer, Norfolk in January 1986; sold with two card identity discs, both impressed 'P 36776 C.E. Major. Holding', and two R.A.O.C. sweetheart brooches.

- x879 Six: **Sergeant W. E. Bonser, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Sherwood Foresters and Green Howards**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence Medals and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (4977197 Cpl. W. E. Bonser, K.R.R.C.), *light contact marks, otherwise good very fine* (6) £40-60
- William Ernest Bonser** served in the Sherwood Foresters from 16 June 1939 to 26 August 1942. He briefly transferred to the Green Howards, before returning to the Foresters from 28 October 1942 to 8 November 1944. He later joined the K.R.R.C., with whom he served until December 1951; placed on the Army Reserve until 19 December 1958.
- 880 Five: **Flight Lieutenant J. H. Hall, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Cadet Forces Long Service., E.II.R. (Flt Lt J H Hall RAFVR (T)), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £80-120
- 881 Four: **Rifleman T. F. Dagworthy, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died on active service in Italy on 26 October 1944**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with O.H.M.S. box of issue addressed to 'Mrs C. Dagworthy, 19. Leafield Road, Sutton, Surrey', and Army Council condolence slip in the name of 'Rfn. T. Dagworthy', *nearly extremely fine* (4) £20-40
- Thomas Frederick Dagworthy** was the son of Thomas and Lucy May Dagworthy and husband to Caroline M. Dagworthy, of Sutton, Surrey. He is buried in Cesena War Cemetery, together with other men from the 1st Battalion, K.R.R.C. who died on the same day during the advance from Rimini to Forli.
- x882 Seven: **Brigadier J. S. Bradley, Royal Artillery**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Capt. J. S. Badley. R.A.); Korea 1950-53 (Capt. J. S. Badley. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *very fine* (7) £250-300
- John Stanhope Bradley** was born on 21 August 1923 and had served in the ranks for 299 days before being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 24 April 1943. Promoted Lieutenant on 21 February 1946, he was advanced Captain, 21 August 1950 and Major, 21 August 1957. Bradley was an A.D.C. to H.M. The Queen upon his retirement with the rank of Brigadier in August 1976 and died on 21 May 2007 at Warminster.
- x883 Four: **Captain G. H. Borrow, M.C., King's Liverpool Regiment, late Royal Sussex Regiment, A.D.C. to Major-General Orde Wingate and killed with him when their B-25 Mitchell bomber crashed in Burma in March 1944**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence & War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf, together with named Army Council condolence slip (Captain G. H. Borrow, M.C.) *extremely fine* (4) £300-400
- [M.C.] *London Gazette* 16 December 1943. The original recommendation states:
- 'Throughout the operations in Burma from mid-February to mid-May 1943, Lieutenant Borrow acted as Intelligence Officer to H.Q. No. 2 Group. He insisted on accompanying the expedition [Wingate's first Chindit operation] despite the fact he was suffering from jaundice. The continued privations and hardships of the campaign prevented him from ever recovering his health in the course of it, and in the latter stages he suffered intensely from internal disorders, general weakness and a malady which attacked his legs and made marching extremely difficult and painful. Despite the effects of these serious inroads upon a state of health already poor, he showed throughout the campaign a superb example of doggedness and courage which aroused the admiration of every officer and man who saw him, and inspired them all to emulate his magnificent endurance. His work as Intelligence Officer not only did not suffer from his bad state of health, but would have been remarkable for its thoroughness and efficiency in ordinary circumstances; while his behaviour under fire was exemplary. His high spirit helped immeasurably to carry the party with which he was travelling through the most arduous trials until the British lines were reached, when, after an example of steadfastness and endurance which cannot often have been surpassed, he finally collapsed.'



George Henry Borrow was born at Brome, Norfolk, on 25 September 1921, son of Major Edward Borrow, D.S.O., and his wife Alys. Educated at Greshams, Holt, and Selwyn College, Cambridge, he joined the Army in 1941 and was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Sussex Regiment in March 1942. In May 1942, having volunteered for service overseas, he joined the 13th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment, in India, a unit of 77 Indian Brigade, under the command of the celebrated Chindit leader, Brigadier Orde Wingate.

Although suffering from jaundice, Borrow subsequently participated in the first Chindit operation in February-June 1943, serving in No. 8 Column, and witnessed '5 or 6 scraps' with the enemy. He was awarded the M.C.

In November 1943, he became Wingate's A.D.C. and Staff Captain to Special Force H.Q., the force which Wingate was preparing for the second Chindit expedition, which was finally launched on 5 March 1944. The next 19 days were ones of constant movement for Wingate and Borrow, flying in and visiting forward troops.

On 24 March they flew in to Broadway where Wingate congratulated Calvert's Brigade, flew on to 'White City', a second stronghold established by Calvert, then on to 'Aberdeen', a stronghold established by Fergusson. From there Wingate returned to 'Broadway' and thence back to Imphal to confer with the Air Officer Commanding, Air Marshal Baldwin. He was flying in a B-25 Mitchell bomber of the U.S. Army Air Force, piloted by Lieutenant Brian Hodges, with a crew of four. From Imphal Wingate decided to return to Lalaghat to see Colonel Cochrane, U.S.A.A.F., commander of the Air Commando, and left at 5 p.m. - with him in the plane, in addition to the crew and Captain Borrow, were two British war correspondents who had asked for a lift to Lalaghat, namely Stuart Emery of the *News Chronicle* and Stanley Wills of the *Daily Herald*.

Tragically, however, the aircraft crashed while flying over the Bishenpur hills and all aboard were killed. A search party on 29 March found the wreckage, dug 18 feet into the hillside, and identified it by, amongst other things, the remains of Wingate's famous sun helmet. In July 1944, a second party visited the scene, led by the senior chaplain of Special Force, Stewart Perowne. The remains were collected and buried, a service held and a cross erected, inscribed with the nine names.

Borrow was posthumously mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 26 April 1945, refers).

In 1947, at the request of the U.S. government, the remains were exhumed and re-interred in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, U.S.A., where individual crosses stand in the names of Major-General O. C. Wingate, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, Captain G. H. Borrow, M.C., Royal Sussex Regiment, the two British correspondents, and the five American crew members; sold with copied research, including extracts from the recipient's letters to his family at the time of the Chindit operations.

- x884 **Six: Acting Captain J. E. Stanley, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, late 2nd Queen's Westminster Rifles**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Lt. J. E. Stanley. Indian Army.), swing mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £80-100
- John Ernest Stanley** was born on 3 September 1917 at Calcutta, India. Educated in England at the Stationers' Company's School, Hornsey Vale, he served with the 2nd Queen's Westminster Rifles from 20 April 1939 - 23 July 1941. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army Service Corps on 29 October 1941, serving in Burma and Italy. He married Amy Edna Trapp at Hornsby on 12 June 1945 and was released from service on 16 February 1946.
- x885 **Five: Sergeant R. A. J. Clarke, King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1939 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., 1st issue (6897089. Sjt. R. A. J. Clarke. K.R.R.C.), *nearly extremely fine* (5) £80-100
- Roy Alfred John Clarke** served with the 12th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps and was mentioned in despatches on 10 May 1945; sold with a bronze School Athletic Medal in box of issue, engraved '1935 Mile 2nd R.A.J. Clarke', together with O.H.M.S. box of transmittal addressed to 'Mr R. A. Clarke, 14 Robin Hood Chase, Nottingham, 20-10-49'.
- 886 **Three: Sergeant (Wireless Operator) M. Holker, Royal Air Force, killed in action when his Wellington crashed returning from an operation over Venice in December 1940**
- 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, together with the Air Council enclosure named 'Sergeant M. Holker' and named entitlement slip, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £200-300
- Maurice Holker** was born in 1921 at Bolton, Lancashire. He was killed in action when Wellington L7799 of No. 9 Squadron operating from RAF Honington crashed into a hill on Mill Lane, Lullington, Hailsham at 0727hrs on 22 December 1940 whilst returning from an operation on Venice. All six crew members lost their lives and Holker is buried in the Dean St. Mary Churchyard, Bolton.
- 887 **Five: Temporary Sub-Lieutenant W. S. Bowser, Fleet Air Arm**
- 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (5) £60-100
- Provenance:
Spink, 30 November 1983.
- William Smith Bowser** was born on 3 January 1910 at Ipswich, and worked as a news editor for the *Daily Express* prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. He initially served as Air Mechanic 2nd Class at H.M.S. *Gosling*, the Fleet Air Arm training establishment at Risley, from 11 January 1943, before transferring to the Pay Office and working as a Writer. Serving variously at *Victory*, *Landrail*, *Attacker*, *St. Angelo*, *Ajax* and *Pembroke*, he was promoted to Temporary Sub-Lieutenant on 22 November 1944.
- Bowser died in London in 1960, having enjoyed a post-war career as a news executive in charge of the readers' letters department; sold with original Certificate of Service and Writer history sheet, a photograph of the recipient, 22 press photographs - many displaying the result of kamikaze attacks on British ships in the Pacific and the surrender of Japanese forces, and private research on the Bowser family who originated from Yorkshire.
- x888 **Three: Warrant Officer 2nd Class R. J. Balchin, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was taken Prisoner of War at Calais in May 1940**
- 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (6844894 W.O. Cl. 2. R. J. Balchin, K.R.R.C.), *good very fine and better* (3) £60-80
- R. J. "Claude" Balchin** served with the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the K.R.R.C., in addition to a training appointment in the Queen's Royal Rifles, Territorial Army.

- x889 Five: **Lance-Bombardier G. A. Irvine, South African Artillery, late Rhodesia Regiment and King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- Rhodesian Badge of Honour (Mr. G. A. Irvine); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal (SR. 598768 G. A. Irvine), mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £70-90
- Gilbert Arthur Irvine** was born on 14 December 1913 at Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Irvine served with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from 30 April 1940, and was twice wounded in action during the Second World War. He served with the South African Artillery from 28 May 1943 to 30 September 1943, before returning home and working with the Rhodesian Ministry of Law and Order. He was awarded the Badge of Honour on 20 April 1979, one of 598 awarded.
- x890 Four: **Sergeant G. G. Curry, "Z" Special Unit, late "M" Special Unit, Australian Army**
- Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Australia Service Medal, the last three officially impressed 'VX79121 G. G. Curry', *very fine and better* (4) £140-180
- Godfrey Grievesson Curry** was born on 15 April 1905 at Newcastle, England, and worked as a shipping clerk. He later emigrated to Australia, where he lived with his wife Norma at Park Street, Moonie Ponds, Victoria.
- He enlisted on 13 April 1942 at Caulfield, and was taken on strength with the Australian Imperial Forces. Promoted Temporary Corporal on 12 October 1942, he transferred to Melbourne where he served with 'Z' Special Unit at home from 23 November 1942. This unit was a joint Allied Special Forces unit designed to operate behind Japanese lines in South East Asia. Predominantly Australian, it specialised in reconnaissance and sabotage, and operated in Borneo and the islands of the former Dutch East Indies. Inserted by parachute or submarine, the unit carried out a total of 81 covert operations.
- Promoted Acting Sergeant on 8 May 1943, Curry transferred to 'M' Special Unit five days later and arrived in the Operational Area north of Katherine on 19 May 1944. This unit continued to gather intelligence and paid particular attention to Japanese shipping and troop movements. Posted to Timor for 2 days, his foreign service was curtailed by a ruptured duodenal ulcer, resulting in transfer to the Heidelberg Military Hospital on 28 December 1944. He was discharged on 13 December 1945; sold with copied service record.
- 891 Four: **Rifleman G. J. Palmer, Royal Ulster Rifles, late Worcestershire Regiment, who was captured at La Bassée on 27 May 1940, and spent 3 days on the run in 1942, having escaped from a P.O.W. working party**



1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (4915635 Rfn. G. J. Palmer. R.U.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *loose suspender and light edge bruising to third, nearly very fine* (4) £180-220

George J. Palmer was born on 30 August 1919 and resided at 36 Beilby Road, Birmingham, England. He briefly worked as a labourer before enlisting in the Worcestershire Regiment on 16 January 1939 and serving in France as part of the British Expeditionary Force.

Taken prisoner at La Bassée, he was allocated the P.O.W. number '622' and then transferred to Fort VIII in Poland where he was put to sand clearing work for a year. In June 1941, he was moved to Metzdorf in Germany, where he worked on the aerodrome.

In September the following year, he decided to make a break for it, his M.I.9. confidential report noting:

'Escaped from E.180 Airodrome working party September 1942 with 2 comrades, names I have forgotten. Two fellow prisoners, Pte. L. Lindsay (2418) and Pte. E. G. White (2417) cut the barbed and talked to guard while we got through. Recaptured 3 days later by police and we were sent back to Stalag 8B.'

Clearly unimpressed, the Germans transferred him to Marzdorf camp in October 1942 where he was put to river work - where Palmer continued to be a minor thorn in their side:

'Breaking tools or throwing same in river at E491 River Job.'

Palmer spent his final two years in captivity working in a coalmine in Germany, before being liberated on 30 April 1945 and then interviewed at Stalag VIII.B on 11 May 1945; sold with copied research including General Questionnaire for British/American Ex-Prisoners of War.

892 **A good Second World War and Korean War campaign group of six awarded to Pay Sergeant D. J. Bowen, Royal Army Pay Corps, late The Welch Regiment and South Wales Borderers**

Lucky indeed to escape Crete in May 1941, when 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment was overwhelmed by swathes of enemy paratroopers at Chania, he was less fortunate at Benghazi, where he became P.O.W.: having then served in troubled Eritrea with the South Wales Borderers in the late 1940s, he saw further action with his old regiment in Korea in the period June-November 1952

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (3959873 Sgt. D. J. Bowen, Welch); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *generally very fine* (6)

£200-240

David John Bowen was born at Clydark Vale, Rhondda, Glamorgan on 3 July 1919; a small colliery village, Clydark had a sad record of catastrophic mining and flooding tragedies. Young David grew up with Tommy Farr, the British and Commonwealth heavy weight boxer, and although his father was a miner, he decided against 'Going Down The Pit', instead enlisting The Welch Regiment at Pontypridd in December 1938.

Posted to the 1st Battalion in June 1939, he was embarked for Haifa, Palestine and briefly participated in operations of the Arab Revolt (Medal & clasp). The Battalion having then been embarked for Egypt in November 1939, it immediately saw action in the Western Desert operations of 1940, taking part in the initial battles of Sidi Barrani, Bardia and Tobruk against the Italian 10th Army.

Crete and Benghazi

In February 1941, the Battalion was ordered to Crete, where it was overwhelmed by German Paratroopers in bitter fighting near Chania. Bowen was initially reported 'Missing' but avoided capture and managed to get aboard a Royal Navy ship and reported back for duty on the 13 June 1941: he was one of only seven officers and 161 men of the Battalion to have escaped Crete.

Reinforced by a draft of some 700 officers and men, and as part of 5th Indian Infantry Brigade, 4th Indian Division, the battalion next participated in the offensive at Benghazi. Once again it was overrun and suffered severe casualties and this time Bowen was not so lucky: he was taken prisoner.

Confirmed as a P.O.W. by 'Radio Vatican City' in March 1943, he was incarcerated in three camps in Italy - Capua, Bari and Monterrano. Remaining in captivity at the time of Italy's capitulation in September 1943, he was transported by the Germans to Stalag IVB. Subsequently transferred to Stalag IVC, he worked in the oil processing plant at Wistriz, Teplitz: the plant was bombed several times between July 1944 and April 1945 and in the second raid on 21 July 1944 six British P.O.W.'s were killed and 21 were injured. The camp was finally liberated by the Russians in May 1945, Bowen being released on 17 June 1945, repatriated to England, and placed on the Army Reserve.

Eritrea and Korea

He rejoined the Colours in November 1947, when he enlisted in the 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers. In March 1949, the Battalion was deployed to Sudan to become part of the occupation force in Eritrea, a former Italian colony that was ruled by a British military administration. The Battalion's role was to ensure the liberation of the Eritreans and the departure of the Italians. Having earlier gained his Corporal's stripes in July 1948, Bowen was reduced to the rank of Private by District Court Martial in Asmara for 'Insubordination' in September 1950.

On returning to the U.K. in early 1951, he was required to change his cap badge back to The Welch Regiment. Following attendance of the Battle Training Group in Japan in the summer of 1952, he joined his old regiment in the field and remained actively employed until the year's end. A tour of duty in Hong Kong followed and he returned to the U.K. in late 1953.

Postscript

In February 1954, Bowen was posted to Fulford Barracks, H.Q. N.W. District, Preston in an Extra Regimental Appointment and in February 1956 he transferred to Royal Army Pay Corps in the acting rank of Sergeant. Following periods of attachment to the Royal Artillery and Lancashire Fusiliers in B.A.O.R. - as Pay Sergeant - he took his discharge in July 1962, when his conduct was described as 'Exemplary'. He died at Whiston in January 1975; sold with copied research.

x893 Pair: **Miss V. Hancock, Auxiliary Territorial Service**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* £20-30

Sold with O.H.M.S. box of transmittal addressed to 'Miss V. Hancock, 49 Barrack Rd, Hounslow, Middlesex', two card identity discs to 'Hancock V M. C E W225352', two brass A.T.S. shoulder badges, a cap badge and two cloth badges.

x894 Pair: **Private L. Stevenson, Rifle Brigade**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine (2)* £15-20

Sold with O.H.M.S. box of transmittal addressed to 'Mr. L. V. Stevenson, 257 Icknfield (sic) Port Road, Ladywood, Birmingham, 28-11.49', and silver identity disc engraved 'Leslie Stevenson, No. 5255868. Rifle Brigade. (11th Batt.) E Coy, C of E.'

x895 Three: **Corporal E. V. Murkin, Royal Army Pay Corps, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., 1st issue (6897869 Cpl. E. V. Murkin, R.A.P.C.), *good very fine (3)* £50-70

Ernest Victor Murkin was born on 22 November 1919 at Stoke Newington, London, the son of Beatrice and Frederick Murkin. He served with the 19th Battalion (The Rangers), King's Royal Rifle Corps during the Second World War, transferring to the Royal Army Pay Corps. He married Elsie Joyce Jefferys in 1949 and died in Lambeth in 1980.

x896 Four: **Captain (Quartermaster) H. J. Newman, 1st Federation Reconnaissance Regiment of Malaya, late Queen Victoria's Rifles, King's Royal Rifle Corps and Royal Sussex Regiment**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (6403692 W.O. Cl. 2. H. J. Newman, K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., clasp Regular Army (6403692 W.O. Cl. 1. H. J. Newman, K.R.R.C.), *good very fine (4)* £100-140

Henry John Newman served with the Royal Sussex Regiment and Staff of the G.O.C. Southern Command as a Sergeant during the Second World War. He was promoted Orderly Room Quartermaster-Sergeant in 1946, serving with the 27th Green Jackets Holding Battalion. He then transferred to the King's Royal Rifle Corps, serving in the same role until 1956. From 1957 to 1959, he acted as Regimental Sergeant-Major, Queen Victoria's Rifles. Commissioned Lieutenant (Quartermaster) in the 1st Federation Reconnaissance Regiment of Malaya, he was promoted Captain (Quartermaster) on 25 November 1962 and retired some five days later; sold with three identification discs to recipient.

- x897 **Three: Mrs. C. H. Williams, London Ambulance Service**
 Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1977, the first two mounted as worn, the third on a Lady's bow and in the original box of issue, *very fine and better* (3) £120-140
Constance Williams lived at Muswell Hill during the Second World War. She served with the London Ambulance Service and was also involved in Civil Defence; sold with a half-length portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, two fabric badges for the Ambulance Service and Mobile V.A.D., and original Buckingham Palace award certificate for the 1977 Silver Jubilee Medal.
- x898 **Three: Driver J. T. Coe, Regular Army Special Reserve, Australian Forces**
 War Medal 1939-45 (V250319 J. T. Coe); Australia Service Medal 1939-45 (V250319 J. T. Coe); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Australia (3/46056. Dvr. J. T. Coe. R.A.S.R.), engraved naming, *very fine and better* (3) £100-140
- 899 **Pair: J. B. Meyer, African Forces**
 War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '586489 J. B. Meyer', *very fine*
Pair: J. T. O'Mullane, African Forces
 War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, both officially impressed '104722 J. T. O'Mullane', *very fine* (4) £30-50
- 900 **Pair: Private D. Ford, Welch Regiment**
 Korea 1950-53 (22447659 Pte. D. Ford. Welch.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *edge bruise to first, nearly very fine* (2) £70-90
 The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Welch Regiment amalgamated in June 1948 and moved to Sobraon Barracks at Colchester in October 1950; the men were then deployed in November 1951 to Korea as part of the 29th British Infantry Brigade in the 1st Commonwealth Division.
- 901 **Pair: Rifleman F. W. Newell, Royal Ulster Rifles**
 Korea 1950-53 (22511823 Rfn. F. W. Newell, R.U.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *slack suspension, edge bruising and acid cleaned, thus fine* (2) £80-120

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902 **An exceptionally poignant Korean War casualties pair awarded to Fusilier H. W. Sellen, Royal Fusiliers, late Private, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22318657. Fus. H. W. Sellens. R.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *official corrections to number and rank, good very fine* (2)

£500-600

29 Royal Fusiliers lost their lives during the Korean War.



Harold William Sellens was born on 16 July 1931 at Hastings, Sussex and was called for National Service with the Middlesex Regiment in November 1950. Upon posting for active service in Korea, Sellens found himself attached to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and was amongst the first of that distinguished regiment to be wounded in action at the Imjin River, as a result of shrapnel wounds to his face on 9 June 1951 (*The Times*, 9 June 1951, refers).

Returned home on account of his wounds, it was clear this young man was suffering from 'mental strain', at this point in time not recognised as what today would have likely been diagnosed as P.T.S.D.. Sellens was summoned before Hastings Magistrate Court in May 1952 for 'peeping in windows' locally. He would be fined 5 guineas and apologised, stating '...I am very sorry and it will not happen again' (*Hastings and St Leonards Observer*, 31 May 1952, refers).

Recovered from his physical wounds, Sellens rejoined the Army and found himself serving with the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers and headed back to Korea in August 1952. Back in the thick of the action, he would be killed in a fierce engagement on 16 April 1953, losing his life as a result of a missile wound to the left side of neck and his upper back.

Sellens was just 21 years of age, he rests in Plot 39, Row 6 of the Pusan Commonwealth Cemetery and is commemorated upon the Royal Fusiliers War Memorial, Holborn Viaduct, London; sold with copied research, portrait photograph and Restricted casualty report.

x903 **Pair: Private R. J. A. Lafleur, Canadian Army**

Korea 1950-53, Candian issue (SC 850699 J. R. A. Lafleur); U.N. Korea 1950-54, French issue (SC 850699 J. R. A. Lafleur), mounted as worn, *the U.N. medal detached from suspension, very fine* (2)

£70-90

Roger Joseph Adrien Lafleur enlisted in the Canadian Army on 20 August 1943 at Ottawa and initially served in the 2nd Battalion, Governor-General's Foot Guards until 22 February 1944. Transferred to the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, he was discharged on 18 March 1949 but re-enlisted on 29 August 1950, seeing active service in Korea from 18 June 1951-28 June 1952. Awarded the Canadian Parachute Badge on 1 December 1952, he was discharged at Toronto on 20 December 1970; sold with copied service record.

- x904 Pair: **Captain W. D. Quirke, Royal Canadian Medical Corps, late Royal Canadian Air Force**
Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue (ZC-9765 W. D. Quirke); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (ZC-9765 W. D. Quirke), *good very fine* (2) £80-120
- William Dennison Quirke** served with the Royal Canadian Air Force as a Flight Lieutenant (Medical Officer) from 10 October 1950-3 May 1951. He transferred to the Royal Canadian Medical Corps on 4 May 1951, in order to see active service in Korea, for the Air Force had no medical units in the conflict. Having served attached to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, he was discharged on 21 November 1952, with these Medals issued on 7 September 1956; sold with copied service record.
- x905 Pair: **Private W. K. Hamm, Canadian Forces, who was wounded in action in Korea**
Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue (SF-37526 W. K. Hamm.); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SF-37526 W. K. Hamm.), *very fine* (2) £120-150
- William Karl Hamm** joined the Canadian Army at Halifax in August 1944 and served in Korea from 24 July 1952, being wounded in action on 26 September 1952 (*Casualty List* No. 138, 30 September 1952, refers). He was discharged at Vancouver on 29 April 1953; sold with copied service record.
- 906 Pair: **Sergeant D. H. Rudge, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
U.N. Korea 1950-54; General Service 1918-62, E.I.I.R., 1 clasp, Malaya (19183954 Sgt. D. H. Rudge, R.E.M.E.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £40-60
- 907 Pair: **Marine M. A. Borney, Royal Marines**
Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (RM. 16388 M. A. Borney. Mne. R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM. 16388 M. A. Borney. Mne. R.M.), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (2) £240-280
- 908 Pair: **Corporal B. G. Francis, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (22576898 Cpl. B. G. Francis, R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £50-70
The recipient served in Korea between July 1953 and July 1954, hence his single U.N. Medal entitlement.
- 909 Pair: **Leading Seaman W. G. Thomas, Royal Navy**
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (M.968453 W. G. Thomas. Ldg. Sea. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (M.968453 W. G. Thomas. OEMNI H.M.S. Minerva), mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine* £80-120
- x910 Pair: **Sergeant Nyambo, Rhodesia Police**
Rhodesia General Service Medal (15736 Const. Nyambo); Police L.S. & G.C. (15736 Sgt. (T) Nyambo), mounted as worn, *first with officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (2) £40-60
- x911 Pair: **Sergeant J. H. Salter, Royal Green Jackets**
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24121428 Rfn. J. H. Salter RGJ.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., Regular Army (24121428 Sgt J H Salter RGJ), *edge bruise to first, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-140
John Hilton Salter was born on 15 May 1951 at Newport on the Isle of Wight. He enlisted in the spring of 1967.

- x912 **Three: Staff Sergeant S. J. Roberts, Royal Engineers**
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24047010 Sgt. S. J. Roberts. RE.); Jubilee 1977; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (24047010 SSgt S J Roberts RE), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £160-200
- 913 **Pair: Warrant Officer Class II S. Adlington, Royal Logistics Corps**
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24527053 WO2 S Adlington RLC); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (24527053 Sgt S Adlington RLC), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £70-90
- 914 **Pair: Fusilier A. J. Nugent, Royal Highland Fusiliers**
Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24815506 Fus A J Nugent RHF); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24815506 Fus A J Nugent RHF), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (2) £100-140
- 915 **Five: Corporal J.E. Corish, Royal Logistics Corps**
Iraq 2003, no clasp (24628882 Cpl J E Corish RLC); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (24628882 Cpl J E Corish RLC); Jubilee 2002; Jubilee 2012; Efficiency Medal, E.II.R., with Second Award Bar (24628882 Cpl J E Corish RLC (R)), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* £250-300
J.E Corish was awarded the Bar to his Efficiency Medal in the *London Gazette* of 11 February 2003.
- 916 **Pair: Flight Lieutenant D. M. Gunn, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**
Jubilee 2012; Cadet Forces Long Service, E.II.R. (Flt. Lt. D. M. Gunn RAFVR (T)), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (2) £60-80

END OF MORNING SESSION



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Afternoon Session Commencing at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 917-1262)**LONG SERVICE, CORONATION AND JUBILEE AWARDS**

- x917 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., replacement narrow suspension (**Ei. Gardner. Pte. 32nd. Co. R.M. 21 Yrs.**), *traces of brooch mounting, nearly very fine* £180-220
Eli Gardner was awarded this Medal as a Wide-suspension L.S. & G.C. in January 1870 together with a gratuity of £5. He served 21 years and 63 days in the Royal Navy, 15 years and 203 days of those at sea.
- x918 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (**183286 William Durrant, P.O. 1Cl. H.M.S. Kildonan Castle.**), *extremely fine* £40-60
William Durrant was born in May 1878 at Seaford, Sussex and enlisted in the Royal Navy in May 1896. Having been 'Recovered from desertion & send to D. of Wellington' in July 1900, he served during the Great War, with this Medal issued on 1 October 1917.
- x919 Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., Admiral's bust issue (**SS. 112692 (CH. B. 13407) H. W. Dunkley. Sto. 1. R.F.R.**), *good very fine* £20-30
Harold William Dunkley was born in July 1894 at Croydon, Surrey. He enlisted in the Royal Navy on 19 August 1912 and served during the Great War, before being transferred to the Royal Fleet Reserve on 22 March 1919.
- x920 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**W. Eldridge. Color Serjt. 3d. Bat. Grenr. Gds. 4 July. 1849.**), fitted with a silver swivelling suspender, *very fine* £70-90
William Eldridge was born in 1808 at Battle, Sussex. He joined the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards and later served as a Yeoman Warder at the Tower of London between August 1851 and October 1873. He was present at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington on 18 November 1852 as a Yeoman Warder.
- 921 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**3341. Corpl. David. Hearne. 36th. Regt.**), *nearly very fine* £60-80
- x922 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**2918. Pte. F. Hickson, 3-60th. Foot**), *very fine* £60-80
Frederick Hickson was born in 1839 at Leamington Prior, Warwickshire, serving a total of 21 years and 2 days with the Colours.
- x923 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**136 Color-Serjt. A. White 3rd. Bn. 60th. Rifles**), *very fine* £60-80
Amos White was born on 9 June 1836 at East Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. He served for 21 years and 12 days, and was recommended for the L.S. & G.C. on 25 June 1872.
- x924 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**617, Sgt. Instr. S. Deway, K. R. Rif. C.**), *very fine and better* £60-80
Stephen Deway was born in 1848 at Shrewton, Wiltshire. He served with the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards from 27 April 1865 - 29 June 1877, before transferring to the Royal Wiltshire Militia at Devizes. He ended his career with the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, having served a total of 26 years and 107 days.
- x925 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**19194. Q.M. Sgt. 1. in G. R. Doyle, S of Guny. R.A.**), *edge knocks, very fine* £60-80
Robert Doyle was born in 1838 at St. Johns, Cork.
- x926 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**5988. Gunr. H. Westbrook. 1st. Dn. C.B.R.A.**), *toned, very fine* £50-70
Henry Westbrook was born in 1848 at Shoreditch, London.
- x927 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., large letter reverse (**R. Acres, Color Serj. 2nd B. 60th Regiment Foot 1847**), steel clip and straight suspender slightly loose and reattached, the first initial and date indistinct as a consequence of localised damage during process, *nearly very fine* £60-80

- 928 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (**Willm. Hale Prte. 13th Lt. Drs.**), original curved bar suspension, *edge bruising, very fine* £80-120
- William Hale** was born near Chelmsford, Essex in 1806. A farmer by trade, he enlisted into the 13th Light Dragoons at Maidstone on 12 June 1828, serving with the Regiment at Bangalore in India. Four times awarded Good Conduct Pay, he was discharged with a £5 gratuity at Chatham on 23 July 1850. His medical report noted: 'Body much emaciated, completely worn out from long service'; sold with copied discharge papers.
- x929 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**349. Armr. Sergt. W. Jacobs, 2-14th Foot**), *toned, very fine* £60-80
- x930 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (**14734 Sapper J. Bigood. R.E.**), *good very fine* £60-80
- Joseph Bigood** was a native of Exeter and a carpenter by trade upon his enlistment at Devonport in December 1877. Having been awarded this Medal in July 1896, he was discharged in December 1898, settling in Woolwich, London.
- 931 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (**4490 Pte. Sakarnak Sajannak, 3d Bo. Infy.**), engraved naming, *good very fine* £100-140
- x932 Army L.S. & G.C., E. VII.R. (**2001 C. Sjt: I of M. C. Howard. Rifle Bde.**), *very fine* £60-80
- Charles Howard** was born in 1872 at Hartley-Witney, Hampshire. He saw extensive service with the Rifle Brigade from 11 January 1892 and was a popular soldier. Page 237 of the 1912 Rifle Brigade Chronicle gives more detail:
- 'This year the Battalion suffers a great loss in Colour-Sergeant Instructor in Musketry C. Howard, who has gone to Cambridge University Officers' Training Corps as Sergeant Major. An excellent shot both individually and in teams, and an ideal Instructor, we shall greatly miss him.'
- Howard was promoted to Company Sergeant-Major with No. 2 Officer Cadet Battalion, Pembroke College, Cambridge on 25 May 1915. He was discharged after 27 years and 301 days of service and would serve a further 21 years as a clerk for English China Clays Ltd, St. Austell, Cornwall, where he died in 1957; sold together with a large and appealing Cambridge University cap badge.
- x933 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**No. 1738 Band Sergt T. J. Coles 2nd. Bn. Suffolk Regiment**), officially re-engraved in running script, *very fine* £30-50
- x934 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**4436 C. Sjt: J. Gray. Scottish Rif.**), mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £50-70
- x935 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**671 Ar. Q. M. Sjt: H. Fieldhouse. A.O.C.**), *toned, good very fine* £60-80
- Henry Fieldhouse** was born in 1866 at Aston, Birmingham. He served with the Corps of Armourers from 1 April 1889, which included brief spells attached to the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment and the 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment. With the latter, he saw approximately 8 years' overseas service in Nova Scotia, the West Indies and Gibraltar. Promoted Armourer Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 April 1905, he served in Mauritius with the 2nd Battalion, the Leinster Regiment, before returning home and serving at the Army Ordnance Corps Depot until his discharge on 31 March 1911.
- x936 Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**Schlmsr. A. W. Warren. C. of A.S.**), *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- Alfred William Warren** served at a large number of Garrison Schools, including Chelsea, the Queen Victoria Hospital at Netley, Brighton, Plymouth and in Pietermaritzburg, Natal. He was also a Master at the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Devon.
- x937 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**Sgt. H. Watson, Band of H.E. Govnr. of Bengal.**), *light contact marks, very fine* £40-60
- x938 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, Regular Army (**7015 Rfmm. A. Bellows. Cameronians.**), *light edge wear, very fine* £30-40
- x939 Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., crowned bust, suspender Regular Army (**6838563 C. Sjt. C. A. Start, K.R.R.C.**), *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- Charles Alfred Start** was born in 1898 at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. He served with the 15th (County of London) Battalion, Civil Service Rifles and the 1st and 2nd Battalions, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He married Florence Alice Harvey in 1920 at Epping, Essex, and died at Wokingham on 12 August 1959; sold together with a King's Royal Rifle Corps bronze cap badge.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| x940 | Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (5767281. Pte. F. Leigh. R. Norf. R.), <i>official correction to number, nearly extremely fine</i> | £30-40 |
| x941 | Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (22539519 Sgt. K. Atkinson. SASC.), <i>very fine and scarce</i>
Small Arms School Corps. | £60-80 |
| <i>Sold by the Estate of a Direct Descendant</i> | | |
| 942 | <i>Family group:</i>

The Indian Volunteer Force Officers' Decoration worn by Captain E. G. Barton, Bihar Light Horse

Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt (hallmarks for Birmingham 1904), reverse inscribed 'Lieut E. G. Barton. Behar Light Horse', with top suspension brooch, <i>good very fine</i>

The Delhi Durbar Medal worn by Mrs Barton

Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i> , mounted as worn upon Ladies bow riband (2) | £200-240 |
| <p>E. G. Barton represented the Bihar Light Horse, together with Veterinary Lieutenant Quinlan at the Delhi Durbar 1911. Barton died on parade on 26 January 1913 and is commemorated with a brass tablet in Christ Church, Muzaffarpur; together with the recipient's miniature Decoration.</p> | | |
| x943 | Volunteer Officers' Decoration, V.R. cypher, silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1893, with integral top riband bar, <i>good very fine</i> | £70-90 |
| x944 | Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R. (252. Color-Sergt. R. Newlyn. 12th. Mx. (Civil Service) V.R.), engraved naming, <i>good very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x945 | Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R. (247 Colr. Sergt. B. Criddle 13th. Mx. Q.W. Vols.), <i>good very fine</i>

Benjamin Criddle was born in 1842 at Castle Carey, Somerset. | £40-60 |
| x946 | Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R. (3445 Sgt. G. Pierpoint. 1st V.B. Liverpool Regt.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x947 | Volunteer Force Long Service, E.VII.R. (Voltr. A. Johnson. N: W: Ry: Voltr. Rifles.), <i>surname officially re-engraved, nearly extremely fine</i> | £30-40 |
| 948 | Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (731004 Gnr. D. Main-Murdoch. R.A.), <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| x949 | Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (554 Pte. W. Harris. 6/Durham L.I.), <i>good very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x950 | Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., 1st issue (6897102 Cpl. W. L. Phillips, K.R.R.C.), <i>extremely fine</i> | £40-60 |



THINKING OF SELLING?

SPINK is now accepting consignments for our next Orders, Decorations and Medals sale held in July 2019

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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



- 951 West African Frontier Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue with fixed suspension (**436 Pte. Bai Kamara. W.A.R.**), *good very fine and scarce* £200-240
 Ex-John Tamplin Collection.
 The West Africa Regiment was an Imperial unit (British Officers & senior NCO's) formed in 1898 to strengthen British interests during the Hut Tax War. In 1928 the West African Field Force and the West African Regiment were amalgamated - thus the recipient (a native soldier in an Imperial Regiment) was denied Imperial L.S. & G.C., instead being issued the Colonial equivalent via the Colonial Office.
- x952 King's African Rifles L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (**5920 Pte. Mwavuli. K. A. Rif.**), *edge cuts and heavy wear, good fine* £70-90
- x953 Colonial Auxiliary Force Long Service, G.V.R. (**No.37309 Sgt. H. J. Hendry 1st M. R. (Natal Carbs.)**), *traces of verdigris, very fine* £50-70
- x954 Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**No. 7430 Native Sgt. Chitswatu, British South Africa Police.**), *nearly very fine* £50-70
- x955 Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**Police Constable 1372 Chan Pang Hong Kong**), mounted upon pin as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
- x956 Colonial Prison Service L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (**4814 C/W M. Nthali Rhodesia**), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* £70-90
- x957 Pair: **Sergeant M. Din, Federation of Malaya Police**
 Colonial Police Medal, for Meritorious Service, E.II.R., 1st issue (Sgt. Mohamed Din S/O Sheik Ahmad, Fed. Malaya Police); Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (3793. Cpl. Mohamed Din S/O Sheik Ahmad, Fed. Malaya Police), *contact marks and some edge wear, nearly very fine* (2) £140-180
 M.S.M. *London Gazette* 31 May 1956.
- 958 Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Fg. Off. T. L. Sutherland-Earl R.A.F.**), mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* £30-50
 Together with the recipient's miniature dress medal.
- x959 Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (**Leading Observer H. A. Dunch**), *good very fine* £80-100
- 960 Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Herbert Greaves**), in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *extremely fine* £20-30
 I.S.M. *London Gazette* 26 November 1971.

Herbert Greaves was awarded the I.S.M. for service as a Postal and Telegraph Officer in Bolton; sold together with a National Service Medal 1939-1960.

- 961 Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Const Stephen M Ford**), *extremely fine* £10-15
- x962 Police Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (**Const. Patrick O'Brien**), mounted as worn, *good very fine*
- India Service 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine* (2) £10-15
- x963 Pair: **Corporal E. G. Ardley, St. John Ambulance Brigade**
- The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast badge, silver and enamel; St. John Service Medal, with Five Additional Award Bars (24638. Cpl. E. G. Ardley. No. 10 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1941.), *minor edge bruise to second, otherwise very fine and better* (2) £120-150
- Sold with an exceptional St. John Ambulance Association Re-Examination Cross, bronze (299797 Edward G Ardley), with 36 clasps dated 1928-1962, the first 15 clasps numbered '299797'; together with uniform riband with insignia, and an S.J.A.B. sweetheart brooch.
- 964 St. John Ambulance Brigade of Ireland Service Medal, by *William Law, Dublin*, 38mm, silver (hallmarks for Dublin 1958) and maker's marks to reverse, *very fine*, mounted as originally worn upon *Fenwick* brooch pin £80-120
- William Law was established in 1766 at 20 Cole Alley Castle Street, Dublin and moved to 1 & 2 Sackville Street, Dublin in 1798.
- 965 Rocket Apparatus Volunteer Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. 2nd issue (**Herbert Stacey**), *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted *Royal Mint* case of issue £60-80
- x966 Royal Military Asylum Good Conduct Medal (**A. W. Fenwick**), silver, with silver buckle to ribbon, *good very fine* £120-160
- The Royal Military Asylum was founded in 1801 by Frederick, Duke of York. It was founded in the midst of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars to house the orphan or destitute children of fallen soldiers. Modelled on the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Asylum at Chelsea received its Royal Charter in 1801 and took in the first children in 1803. Initially admitting boys and girls, it was ahead of its time in providing an education for working class children. By the 1850's, it had instigated a program of training preparing students for service as Sergeant Schoolmasters in the Army. In 1892 the Royal Military Asylum was renamed the Duke of York's Royal Military School and in 1909 the school moved to new premises on the Downs of Dover.
- 967 Coronation 1902, silver, unnamed is issued, in *Elkington, London* fitted leather case of issue, *good very fine* £60-80
- x968 Coronation 1902, Hong Kong issue, bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £60-80
- x969 Coronation 1911 (**Major T. O'Shea.**), *good very fine* £60-80
- [D.S.O.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.
- M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 22 June 1915 and 15 June 1916.
- Timothy O'Shea** was born in Ireland in 1856. He joined the army aged 18, serving overseas in Burma and South Africa. He particularly distinguished himself during the Great War, serving as Major and Quartermaster of the 1/9th (County of London) Battalion (Queen Victoria's Rifles), the London Regiment. He was awarded the D.S.O. and received a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazettes* 22 June 1915 and 15 June 1916).
- Sadly however, the Great War had devastating consequences for the O'Shea family. Two of Timothy's three sons would lose their lives; Dermot, the eldest, was killed in August 1918 while serving as a Lieutenant in the Tank Corps, while Alec, the youngest, died of wounds received in the same campaign in March 1921. It was said that his was a 'long, lingering death'. The surviving son, Maurice, devoted his life to the priesthood and brought life-saving supplies to the Tuscan hilltop village of Civitella following the massacre and destruction of 29 June 1944 by the 1st Fallschirm 'Herman Goering' Panzer Division. Timothy O'Shea died in 1922, 'war weary and full of grief'.
- Reference source:*
- The Road to Civitella 1944: The Captain, the Chaplain and the Massacre*, Dee La Vardera.
- 970 Coronation 1911, silver; Jubilee 1935, silver, on Lady's bow, *good very fine* (2) £30-50



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|------|---|--------------|
| 971 | Delhi Durbar 1911, gold, unnamed, <i>nearly extremely fine and rare</i> | £1,600-2,000 |
| x972 | Visit to Ireland 1911, unnamed as issued, <i>good very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| x973 | Jubilee 1977, Canadian issue, <i>very fine</i> | £40-60 |

MISCELLANEOUS

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| x974 | A fine and large painted snuff box by <i>Stohwasser</i> depicting King William IV | |
| | Snuff box, 140mm, the lid with a well-painted portrait of King William IV, the lid with legend 'William IV, King of Great Britain' and numbered '164', the base with legend 'Stohwasser'se Fabrik in Braunschweig' and numbered '164', together with a small Cross of Merit, 23mm, silver, <i>good very fine</i> | £600-800 |
| x975 | Queen Anne Commemorative medallion, 48mm, silver, a fine quality striking, <i>very fine or better</i> | £20-30 |
| 976 | Of Heavy Brigade interest | |

A pair of deed boxes, the property of General Sir Henry Dalrymple White K.C.B. (1820-86), Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade, Balaklava, 25 October 1854.

Both of black-painted steel, 11 inches x 15¾ inches x 11½ inches (28 x 40 x 29cm), bearing the brass labels of *Chubb & Son, 128 Queen Victoria St., St Pauls, London*, and with two carrying handles labelled 'COL. H.D. WHITE. C.B.' in yellow paint dateable to 1855-68 and the other 'Genl Sir H.D. White. K.C.B 3.' in white paint, dateable to 1879-86, *generally very fine, the paint a little worn with age overall and the locks either absent or non-functional (2)*

£40-60

Henry Dalrymple White was the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White. Following education at Harrow School and the Royal Military College Sandhurst, he was commissioned Cornet by purchase in 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons on 11 May 1838. He was promoted Lieutenant by purchase on 8 February 1839 and Captain, 17 May 1844, purchasing the Majority on 22nd December 1848 and being promoted to command his regiment in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 June 1854. His conduct at Balaklava brought him the brevet rank of colonel on 28 November 1854 and he remained with, and in command of, his regiment until the end of the war in the Crimea. Appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath (C.B.) on 5th July 1855, he received the Crimean War Medal with three clasps and the Turkish Crimean War Medal, as well as being appointed a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour and to the 4th class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh. Retiring from regimental command to half-pay in February 1858, he was appointed to the Staff as Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry in 1863, being given command of the Cavalry brigade in Ireland in 1866. In 1868, he was promoted major general and appointed both to command the Aldershot Cavalry brigade and fill the post of Inspector-General of Cavalry, finally retiring in 1870. Appointed colonel of 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) in 1873, he transferred to the colonelcy of 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons the following year, retaining the appointment until his death. Promoted lieutenant-general and appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (K.C.B.) in 1877, he was promoted general in 1879. He died in Bournemouth in 1886.

Offered with the undress ribbon and buckle of a C.B. (discovered inside one of the boxes upon their acquisition by the current owner) and extracts from the Regimental history mentioning General White's service.

NB: an 1822 pattern heavy cavalry officer's sword once owned by General White is in the collections of the National Army Museum (*Acc. No. 2002-11-747-1*).



977 A trio of continental clasps for the Crimea

comprising clasps with legend 'Traktir', 'Kinnburn' and 'Mer d'Azoff', silver, *generally very fine* (3) £30-40



x978 Canadian Indian Peace Treaty Medal, V.R., an unissued bronze example, 76mm, by J.S. & A.B. Wyon, *extremely fine and rare*, in fitted leather case of issue £500-600

979 The Sepoy Mutinies Medal, Defenders of the Indian Empire, white metal, 1857, by Pinches, standing winged figure of Justice, her foot on a dead tiger, an Indian captive kneels behind, reverse legend within and around wreath, 'Dedicated to the brave defenders of our Indian Empire - During the Sepoy Mutinees', 63mm., in *damaged* case of issue, minor edge nicks, good very fine £40-60

980 Northumberland & Newcastle Yeomanry Medal, 38mm, silver, the reverse stating 'Presented by Lt. Col. Brandling to **Capt. Dixon Brown** in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the organization of the Regiment Jan - March 1820.', engraved recipient's name, *extremely fine* £80-100
Ex-J. N. Spencer Collection.

981 Tyne Garrison Memorial 1914-18, 41mm, silver (hallmarks for Birmingham 1918), *one minor bruise otherwise extremely fine* £50-70

982 A rare Great War recruitment poster for the South African Red Cross, 1918

the central image depicting wounded soldiers on stretchers at the edge of a wood; another wounded man is brought to them by a soldier wearing a Red Cross armband. Two Red Cross Ambulances are parked in the background. Above, a large Red Cross flag flies from a tree. The title separate, positioned across the top, in red, with the text separate and positioned in the lower quarter, in red and black. Title: OUR DAY. Text: THE SYMBOL OF SUFFERING IN THE LAND OF DESOLATION 1918 / The need is greater to-day than ever. All set against a white background. Printed by *Argus & Co. Ltd., Cape Town* for the South African Red Cross. Lithograph. 990mm x 663mm. £500-600

An identical poster is held by the Imperial War Museum (Art.IWM PST 12336).

In September 1918, a campaign was started to raise funds throughout South Africa for soldiers who had been wounded in the Great War and for the dependence of those who had made the ultimate sacrifice. Aimed at raising £100,000, the campaign was known as 'The S.A. Red Cross Our Day'; sold with copied research.

OUR DAY



THE SYMBOL OF SUFFERING IN THE LAND OF DESOLATION

+ 1918 **+**

The need is greater to-day than ever

Litho'd by Argus Co. Ltd. Cape Town.

x983 A charming award of 'Scots Greys' interest



Silver-gilt medal bestowed by the Royal Scots Greys to the Edinburgh Ladies Work Party in gratitude for their services in supplying comforts to the Regiment during the First World War, 50mm including Eagle suspension, silver-gilt and enamel, featuring the Regimental device above a heart-shaped motif of a parcel being handed to a grateful soldier, mounted upon a riband bearing Regimental colours and fitted with a silver-gilt top riband bar, manufactured by *Wilson & Sharp, Edinburgh*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1922, *extremely fine*

£30-50

984 An interesting souvenir from the Iraq Rebellion, formerly the property of Private A. J. Smith, Royal Army Medical Corps

a silver Iraqi coin, the re-fashioned obverse with attractively engraved mosque and palm trees representative of 'Baghdad, 1921', and surround inscription, '206649 Pte. Smith, A.J., 119 C.C.F.A., R.A.M.C.', with integral loops for wearing to edge, *in good overall condition and interesting.*

£30-50

985 A Rotary Club President's Badge of Office of East Yorkshire note



Rotary Club Bridlington President's Badge of Office, by *Toye & Co., London*, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1933, the reverse engraved 'Robert Limon, President. 1933-34', *very fine and of interest to the East Riding enthusiast*, with full neck riband as worn

£40-60

Robert Limon was born at Bridlington, a charming village on the coast in the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1875. A devout Bridlingtonian, he died on 7 December 1953 and is buried in the Bridlington Cemetery.

- x986 **A pair of Boxing Medals awarded to Lieutenant R. W. Diggins, Royal Engineers**
 Army Championship Boxing 1935 Officers Heavy Weight, 'Lieut. R. W. Diggins R.E., March 8th', Runner Up; Army Championship Boxing 1937 Officers Heavy Weight, Runner Up, 5cm, bronzed metal, *good very fine* (2) £30-40
- R. W. Diggins** served with the 56th (1st London) Divisional Engineers. He was promoted Lieutenant on 29 June 1935, Captain on 5 October 1938 and Major on 26 August 1939. A talented boxer, he twice made it to the final of the Heavyweight Territorial Army Boxing Championship staged at the Albert Hall, London, and twice lost to A. R. V. Luke of the 68th Anti-Aircraft Brigade, Royal Artillery. Luke won by a points decision on both occasions; sold with copied research.
- x987 **A selection of military Badges**
 comprising metal Badges (36), including cap, shoulder and collar Badges for the Brecknockshire Regiment, Sherbrooke Hussars and Royal Dublin Fusiliers amongst others, *generally very fine*, sold as viewed, together with a *copy* Jubilee 1977 Medal (Lot) £40-60
- 988 **An Officer's Waist Belt Clasp, The Essex Regiment**
-
- a gilt-metal and white-metal, two-part clasp with gilt oakleaf and acorn loops, the central disc in polished gilt-metal mounted in polished and matte white-metal and enamel with a crowned circlet bearing the title *THE ESSEX REGIMENT* within a wreath of oakleaves and acorns, at the base of the wreath the castle and key of Gibraltar, mounted within the circlet the Sphinx superscribed *EGYPT* above a shield charged with the Arms of the County of Essex, the field of the shield in red enamel; both parts struck with the numeral 44; generally good condition but some slight damage to the enamel; 50mm x 90mm. £80-120
- Ryan pp. 43-44, fig. 211; the pattern worn 1881-1902.
- 989 **A selection of rifle shooting awards**
 comprising medals and medallions in relation to the Scottish and British Rifle Shooting Associations, *cleaned, very fine* (18) £50-70
- x990 **A selection of cloth Badges**
 a good range including unit and rank insignia Badges (28), *generally very fine* £30-50
- 991 **A collection of Scottish Rifle badges**
 an array of Rifle Club cloth and bullion badges of Scottish interest, *some rather worn, very fine* (Lot) £40-60

992	An African Chief's Badge of Office Brass gorget, 147mm x 110mm, with the applied coat of arms, pierced and with chain for neck wear, <i>very fine</i>	£80-120
993	A Rhodesian Chief's Badge of Office Brass gorget, 152mm x 110mm, with the applied coat of arms, pierced and with chain for neck wear, <i>very fine</i>	£70-90
994	An African Chief's Messenger Badge of Office Brass plate with enamelled lettering 'CHIEF'S MESSENGER', 115mm x 77mm, <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
995	An Rhodesian Chief's Aide Badge of Office Brass with enamelled ground, the Arms of Rhodesia and legend 'CHIEF'S AIDE', lugs to reverse for wear, 72mm x 52mm, <i>some enamel chipping, very fine</i>	£40-60
996	A Rhodesian Chief's Messenger Badge of Office Brass plate with lettering 'CHIEF'S MESSENGER' surrounding the Arms, upon a black and green enamel ground, 77mm x 57mm, lugs detached from reverse, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
997	A Rhodesian Headman's Messenger Badge of Office Brass plate with lettering 'HEADMAN'S MESSENGER' surrounding the Arms, upon a black and red enamel ground, 77mm x 57mm, lugs detached from reverse, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
998	A Rhodesian Headman's Badge of Office Brass plate with lettering 'HEADMAN' above the Arms in red enamel, 76mm x 72mm, lugs detached from reverse, <i>very fine</i>	£30-40
999	A Rhodesian Chief's Badge of Office Brass plate with lettering 'RHODESIA CHIEF' surrounding the Arms in green enamel, 76mm x 72mm, lugs detached from reverse, <i>very fine</i>	£30-40
1000	A Rhodesian Chief's Badge of Office Brass plate with lettering 'RHODESIA CHIEF' surrounding the Arms in green enamel, 76mm x 72mm, lugs detached from reverse, <i>very fine</i>	£30-40
1001	A Rhodesian Kraal Head Badge of Office Brass plate with lettering 'KRAAL HEAD' below the Arms in black enamel, 61mm x 40mm, lugs detached from reverse, <i>very fine</i>	£20-30
1002	A Zimbabwean Chief's Badge of Office Brass plate stamped with lettering 'ZIMBABWE CHIEF' surrounding the Arms, 76mm x 74mm, lugs replaced with pin-back, <i>very fine</i>	£30-40
1003	A Zimbabwean Headman's Badge of Office Brass plate stamped with lettering 'ZIMBABWE HEADMAN' surrounding the Arms, 76mm x 74mm, lugs replaced with pin-back, <i>very fine</i>	£30-40



992



993

1004 A Rhodesian Chief's Collar Chain



Rhodesia, Collar Chain of a Native Chief, comprising 23 alternating medallions of a coat of arms and plain shaped medallion, around a central star-shaped medallion with applied 'M' upon a green enamel ground, approximately 1140mm, gilt and enamel, with Badge Appendant, 70mm x 52mm, gilt and enamel, *some enamel cracking, very fine and scarce*

£240-280



x1005 A fine Victorian Royal Household Levée Dress coat, 3rd Class, dark blue with scarlet collar and cuffs, gilt buttons mounted with the Royal Arms, the collar, cuffs, back and pocket-flaps richly ornamented with saw-edged gold embroidery, named to the Rt. Hon. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell; a companion pair of dark blue trousers with 2 inch gold oakleaf lace stripes, by *Milbourne & Son, Sackville Street* (Lot). See illustration.

£300-400

John Hamilton, 1st Baron Hamilton of Dalzell (1829-1900) joined the 2nd Life Guards in 1847, becoming Liberal MP for Falkirk Burghs in 1857. He entered the Royal Household as Lord-in-Waiting to Gladstone's government in 1892.



- x1006 A Civil Levée Dress coatee, 4th Class, dark blue with black velvet collar and cuffs, gilt buttons mounted with the Royal Arms, the collar, cuffs, back and pocket-flaps richly ornamented with saw-edged gold embroidery, *one button missing from front of coatee*; a companion pair of dark blue trousers with 2.4 inch gold oakleaf lace stripes (Lot). See illustration. £150-200
- 1007 **A good assortment of items belonging to Brigadier-General W. H. Sitwell, C. B., D.S.O., Northumberland Fusiliers**
 Comprising a coloured portrait miniature in hallmarked silver case, 85mm x 67mm, the recipient wearing his Afghanistan and Ashanti Medals and with paper attribution to the reverse; circular portrait photograph, with riband and wreath suspension to facilitate wear; hallmarked silver hip-flask casing, the upper section bearing a coat of arms and the lower with the inscription 'W. H. Sitwell. From Jacob Wilson, 20th Novr. 1881.', the glass inner lacking, *very fine*, together with 3 white metal commemorative medals £40-60
- x1008 The Last Will and Testament of Band Sergeant James Murphy, 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot, dated 1 November 1856, black ink on vellum, *good condition* £10-20
- 1009 Carter, Thomas, *Medals of the British Army, and How They Were Won*, Vol. I - Crimea; Vol. II - Egypt, Peninsula, Waterloo, and South Africa (London, Groombridge & Sons, 1861), both volumes bound in red morocco leather with gilt-edged leaves, *good condition* (2) £30-50

ANTIQUÉ MILITARY PRINTS

- 1010 **View from Mont St. Jean of The Battle of Waterloo, at the commencement of the grand Charge made on the French about 7 o'Clock in the Evening of the 18th June 1815.**

Published by *R. Bowyer, Pall Mall*, 1816.

Coloured aquatint. 532mm x 758mm including frame.

View from behind the British lines, with Wellington and his Staff in the foreground, the French army retreating in the background.

£50-70

- 1011 **The Battle of the Alma, as seen from the Sea**

Published by *Colnaghi & Co., 13 & 14 Pall Mall*, 1 November 1854. Lithograph by William Simpson (1823-99) at *Day & Son*, Lithographers to the Queen. Based on a sketch of the battle by Captain Gordon, Royal Engineers.

Hand-coloured lithograph with colour washes. 530mm x 665mm including frame.

View of the Allied attack at about 2 p.m. on 20 September 1854, as seen by British ships off the coast. Key features are annotated, such as 'Village of Burliuk in Flames', 'Village of Almatamak', 'French frigates' and 'H.M.S. *Spitfire*'.

£60-80

- 1012 **Charge of the 16th (Queen's Own) Lancers at the Battle of Aliwal, January 28th 1846.**



Published by *R. Ackermann, 191 Regent Street*, 12 July 1847, with a dedication to Colonel C. R. Cureton C.B. and other officers of the 16th Lancers. Engraved by John Harris, and hand-coloured by Henry Martens (1790-1868).

Hand-coloured engraving. 670mm x 810mm including frame. The verso with a label for *The Parker Gallery, 2 Albemarle Street, London*.

An iconic image, often reproduced, of the 16th Lancers attacking massed Sikh infantry at the Battle of Aliwal, 28 January 1846. Major J. R. Smith is depicted leading the Regiment, sword in hand.

£80-120

1013 **Sketch in the Interior of the Mamelon Vert, looking South.**

Published by *Colnaghi & Co., 13 & 14 Pall Mall*, 17 September 1855. Lithograph by William Simpson (1823-99) at *Day & Son*, Lithographers to the Queen.

Hand-coloured lithograph with colour washes. 470mm x 658mm including frame. The verso with a label for *A. E. Dutton & Son Fine Art, 55 Frodsham St., Chester*.

A party of French Zouaves are depicted amongst captured Russian guns and earthworks on the Mamelon redoubt during the siege of Sebastopol. A Russian shell bursts overhead.

£40-60

1014 **Pair: Lord Howe engaging the French Fleet under Adm. Villaret on the 29th May.; Sir J. B. Warren's Action off Ireland with a Squadron of French Frigates. (2)**

Published by *Bunney & Gold, 103 Shoe Lane, London*, 31 May 1800. After engravings by Nicholas Pocock (1740-1821).

Hand-coloured engravings. Each 258mm x 359mm including frame. The versos with labels stating: 'This is an R.A.N. Original. It is guaranteed to be over 100 years old.'

£60-80

1015 **Charge of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade.**

Published by *Colnaghi & Co., 13 & 14 Pall Mall*, 18 January 1855.

Hand-coloured lithograph. 406mm x 560mm including frame.

A dramatic portrayal of the Heavy Brigade's charge at Balaklava on 25 November 1854, depicting the advance of the Scots Greys and, to their rear, Major Burton leading the 5th Dragoon Guards.

£40-60

1016 **Defeat of Tippoo Saib before Seringapatam, by the Marquis Cornwallis.**



Engraved by John Barlow (1760-1810), hand-coloured by Joshua Christall (1767-1847).

Hand-coloured engraving. 267mm x 318mm including frame.

£30-50

1017 **Battle of the Nile, Augt. 1st 1798.**



Published at 48 Strand, London for J. Jenkins's *The Naval Achievements of Great Britain* (1816). Engraved by Thomas Sutherland (1785-1838), hand-coloured by Thomas Whitcombe (1763-1824).

Hand-coloured engraving. 352mm x 433mm including frame.

£20-40

1018 **Storming of Monte Video - Feby. 3rd 1807.**

Engraved by Thomas Sutherland (1785-1838), hand-coloured by William Heath (1794-1840).

Hand-coloured engraving. 286mm x 357mm including frame.

£20-40

1019 **Pair: Capture of Chin-Keang-Foo. (21st July 1842.); Submission of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, to Sir Henry Hardinge, at Kanha Cushwa, Feby. 19. 1846. (2)**

Both published by *J. & F. Tallis, London & New York*. The first engraved by John Rogers (1808-1888) and hand-coloured by Henry Warren (1794-1879), the second engraved by Halbot Knight Browne (1815-1882) and hand-coloured by R. Young.

Hand-coloured engravings. Each 287mm x 338mm, including frame.

£30-50

BRITISH MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

- 1020 The mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals worn by Captain G. B. Villiers, Royal Navy



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, mounted upon post-1937 type riband; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal, with 4 'Spink Royal Navy' clasps, North Sea 1914, Narrow Seas 1915, North Sea 1916, North Sea 1917; Victory Medal; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals; France, Legion of Honour, silver and enamel; Italy, Order of the Crown of Italy, with rosette upon riband, mounted as worn, *the O.B.E. and French badge affixed via old cotton, otherwise good very fine*, housed within original *Spink & Son, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, London* (11)

£240-280

For the recipient's 1914-15 Star and a full biographical entry, please see Lot 259.

Sold by the Estate of a Direct Descendant

- 1021 The mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals worn by Brigadier-General G. R. Cassels, Indian Army



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's Sudan 1896-98; India General Service 1895-1902, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1901-2, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1935; Jubilee 1937; Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Badge, with rosette upon riband; France, Croix de Guerre, with Palme upon riband, dated '1914-1918'; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (12)

£280-320

For the recipient's full-size awards and a full biographical note, please see Lot 543.

- x1022 **The mounted group of thirteen miniature dress medals worn by Major-General Sir P. C. B. Skinner, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Northamptonshire Regiment**



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Badge, gold and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R.; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves; **France**, Legion of Honour, with rosette upon riband; **Belgium**, Order of the Crown, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband; Croix de Guerre, with Palme upon riband, mounted court-style as worn and housed with a *slightly damaged Spink & Son, Piccadilly case, generally good very fine* (13)

£300-350

Percy Cyriac Burrell Skinner was born in February 1871 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Regiment in April 1891. He had seen prior service in Africa before the outbreak of the Boer War, during which he earned the QSA and 4 clasps and the KSA and 2 clasps. During the Great War he was awarded the D.S.O. (*London Gazette* 1 January 1917, refers), C.M.G. (*London Gazette* 1 January 1918, refers) and the C.B. (*London Gazette* 12 December 1919, refers) and served as Chief of Intelligence in the Union Defence Force. Created K.B.E. in 1922, he retired in 1928 and died in 1951; sold together with a note stating:

‘Property of the late Major General Sir Cyriac Skinner, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., etc. (Northamptonshire Regiment), bequeathed to Major Vernon Matthews (5th Dragoon Guards)’

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 1022A **A mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Major-General H. H. Blake, Royal Army Medical Corps, who having served on the Western Front went on to work closely with Dr Ludwig Guttmann at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, their surgeries revolutionised the treatment of spinal injuries and ultimately led to the foundation of the Paralympic Games**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, on post-1937 riband; 1914 Star [sic]; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31; Delhi Durbar 1911; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *toned, good very fine* (7)

£70-90

For the recipient's full-size awards and a full biographical note, please see Lot 546.

- 1023 **The mounted group of five miniature dress medals attributed to Mrs V. V. Boulnois, Voluntary Aid Detachment**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type (Civil) Member's Badge; British War and Victory Medals; Defence Medal 1939-45; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£40-60

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 June 1974:

‘For Services to the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship.’

Violet Vansittart Boulnois was born in April 1896 and joined No. 6 Detachment (Worcestershire) Voluntary Aid Detachment on 19 October 1917. She served overseas from December 1917-August 1918 and after the war married Percy Kenneth Long. She died on 5 November 1985; sold with note stating attribution.

- x1024 **The mounted group of miniature dress medals worn by Major T. Cokayne, Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regiment, late Rifle Brigade, who served as Musketry Staff Officer, Northern Command during the Great War**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast badge, silver-gilt; British War Medal 1914-20; Defence Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£20-30

Sold with full-size riband bar with wearing pin, a School of Musketry other ranks cap badge, a Nottinghamshire & Derbyshire Regimental bi-metal cap badge, two green gorget tabs and a card identity disc, inscribed, 'Cokayne I, C.E. W.R.A.F. 17784', this likely belonging to his eldest daughter, Ivy Cokayne.

Please see Lot 548 for the recipient's full-size awards.

- 1025 **The M.C. and Two Bars mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Major C. H. Atkinson, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Royal Field Artillery**



Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, reverse of B.W.M. stamped 'STERLING'; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Medal, G.VI.R., mounted as worn, *good very fine and rare* (11)

£150-200

Just 170 M.C.'s with Second and Third Award Bars issued in the Great War.

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 August 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when under heavy shell fire with his Battery in rescuing a wounded men, who had been buried and later in extinguishing a burning ammunition dump. By his promptitude and great coolness a serious explosion was averted.'

M.C. Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 14 February 1919:

'On August 24, 1918, at Moriancourt he brought his battery into action and kept them there for thirty-six hours under heavy shell fire. On August 27/28 during the attack on Trones Wood, he went forward himself with the attack and sent back valuable information. Throughout the operations since August 8 he commanded his battery with great skill and courage.'

M.C. Third Award Bar *London Gazette* 1 April 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Le Cateau on 23 October 1918. Two guns were put out of action at the commencement of the barrage by hostile fire, and the remaining detachments were short handed owing to casualties. He went up to the battery's position through the barrage and assisted in one of the detachments until more gunners came up to replace casualties. He was all the time under heavy fire.'

Cecil Hewitt Atkinson was born in June 1894 and educated at Haileybury and Guy's Hospital where he qualified in Medicine. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery he served in France from 24 July 1915, was promoted Lieutenant on 1 November 1915 and served as Major from 22 March 1918. He was presented with his M.C. and Two Bars at an investiture at Buckingham Palace on 29 March 1919.

Returned to Guy's after his demobilisation on 7 January 1919, Atkinson was serving as Chief Clinical Medical Assistant of Medical Out-Patients before the Second World War. He had previously served - like many of his medic comrades at Guy's - as a Special Constable during the General Strike (Medal). At the outbreak of the Second World War, he was commissioned Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps and was posted as Registrar of the General Hospital, France and later at home until October 1941. A fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, he lived 53 Green Street, Mayfair and Thames Cottage, Bourne End. Atkinson died on 31 August 1954; sold with copied research.

x1026

The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals named to and worn by Station & Rescue Officer W. 'Bill' Mosedale, Birmingham Fire Brigade, who was awarded the George Cross for gallantry on 12 December 1940



George Cross, silver, the reverse contemporarily attractively engraved 'William Mosedale. Fire Brigade, Birmingham. 28th March 1941.'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1953; Birmingham Fire Brigade Long Service Medal, 2 clasps, 20 Years, 5 Years, Association of Professional Fire Brigade Officers Long Service Medal, mounted as worn, *pin present back detached, good very fine (7)*

£400-500

Provenance:
Sotheby's, 29 September 1996, Lot 726.
Mark Cline Collection, DNW, 2014.
Ex-Brian Kieran Collection.

The full-size medals are in the possession of the City of Birmingham Art Gallery.

G.C. *London Gazette* 28 March 1941:

'An Auxiliary Fire Station was completely demolished by a very large high explosive bomb. A number of Auxiliary Firemen were trapped in the station and civilians were buried in an adjoining house which had also been demolished. Station Officer Mosedale immediately began tunnelling and propping operations.

Hundreds of tons of debris covered the site and Mosedale fully realised that at any moment he might be buried by a further collapse. When the first tunnel was completed and the Control Room reached, he found that there were still men whom he could not extricate. He carried out another tunnelling operation from a different direction and again entered the Control Room. Five men were found, one dead, the others injured.

The Station Officer crawled through and administered oxygen to the injured men and they were then taken out through the tunnel. The entrance to the cellar of the private house was full of debris.



Station Officer Mosedale directed operations for removing this, only to find that the cellar itself had collapsed. He nevertheless persevered and, after a time, reached seven people who were trapped. Three had been killed outright when the roof collapsed. He gave oxygen to the remaining four and succeeded in extricating them. To reach other victims it was again necessary to tunnel, and Mosedale immediately commenced this work.

The dangers to be faced were similar to those which he had found in reaching the Control Room. He nevertheless completed the tunnel and entered the cellar under the Fire Station. Four men who were alive were given oxygen and, despite their injuries, were safely removed. Tunnelling through such difficult material had necessarily been extremely, hazardous, and the cellar collapsed completely, shortly after the removal of the last victim.

These operations, which lasted more than twelve hours, were carried out under a most intense bombardment. Twelve lives were saved by Station Officer Mosedale who showed outstanding gallantry and resource. In effecting the rescues he repeatedly risked his own life.'

Sold together with the recipient's Royal Society of St. George Membership Badge, silver-gilt and enamel and Badge.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

1027 The mounted group of thirteen miniature dress medals worn by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir D. F. Spotswood, Royal Air Force



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division Badge, silver-gilt, and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, N. Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. Oak Leaf; Jubilee 1953; Jubilee 1977; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast Badge, mounted court-style as worn by *Spink & Son, St. James's, nearly extremely fine* (13)

£300-350

For the recipient's full-size awards and a full biographical entry, please see Lot 588.

x1028 **The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals worn by Air Commodore W. P. Sutcliffe, C.B., D.F.C., Royal Air Force**

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Military Division; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's badge, gilt and enamel, *generally very fine and better* (10)

£160-200

Please see Lot 583 for the recipient's full-size awards and related biographical footnote.

1029 *Family group:*

An important mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Garrison Sergeant-Major H. E. Gallagher, 24th Foot (South Wales Borderers), who commanded the South Barricade at Rorke's Drift and was the second-most senior N.C.O. present on that famous occasion



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1887-9; Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., mounted upon their original wearing pin, *good very fine*, together with an old length of silk riband for the South Africa 1877-79 Medal

The mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by Transport Warrant Officer Class I J. N. Lane, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R.; France, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-1918', mounted upon their original wearing pin, *good very fine*

The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Major E. H. Lane, Royal Engineers

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd type M.B.E. Badge; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (15)

£600-800

Provenance:

Acquired from the granddaughter of Major E. H. Lane, Royal Engineers, himself the grandson of Garrison Sergeant-Major H. Gallagher, 24th Foot. Sold with a print of Rorke's Drift (signed and numbered 25/1000) by Mark Churms, annotated 'To the Lane Family, descendants of Sgt. Gallagher, MC 96' and a letter stating:

'These are the minitures [sic] of Sgt Henry Gallagher of the 2nd/24th Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, who was a defender of Rorke's Drift. They were in the collection of Roger Lane, Henrys great grandson. Roger was my father and Henry was my great, great, grandfather.'



Henry Edward Gallagher was born in March 1855 at Killinane, Thurles, Count Tipperary and enlisted in the 24th Foot at Brecon, South Wales in March 1874, being assigned to 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion. He had been advanced to Sergeant by October 1877 and the time of the embarkment to South Africa.

Subsequently among those members of 'B' Company assigned to guard duties at Rorke's Drift, he was one of five N.C.Os, under Colour-Sergeant Frank Bourne, his immediate senior, who made their way up to the hills behind the mission station in the afternoon of 22 January 1879, from which vantage point they heard the pounding of artillery coming from Isandhlwana and saw clouds of smoke, which facts they reported on their return. Later that the same afternoon, their fears were confirmed by the arrival of a panic-stricken Trooper, fresh from scenes of a massacre.

In the legendary action that followed Gallagher himself was in charge of the south wall, the barricade for which included two wagons, the whole manned by several sharpshooters. Major E. H. Lane (also included in Lot), later recalled:

'My grandfather gave graphic pictures of the defence of Rorke's Drift and the way in which 'B' Company withstood the attacks so fearlessly. He remembered the initial horror felt at the sight of the first wave of the attack as so many Zulus in battle array came down on them. But as the fighting progressed all fear left him because he was so busy shooting. He was in charge of the south wall of bags and wagons, and was later stationed in the mealie-bag redoubt. All the defenders were in a state of collapse when the fighting was done. He carried the scars of the defence with a permanent blue mark on the right side of his nose, which was a powder burn caused by the backflash each time he fired his rifle.'

Subsequently employed in the Burma operations of 1887-88, he was hospitalised for a month at Aden in 1893, with 'severe wear of the foot', but on returning to England that November, he was permitted to extend his service beyond 21 years. He was finally discharged back at Gosport in May 1897, after 23 years and found employment as Barrack Warden at Portsmouth. He was also awarded the Meritorious Service Medal in *Army Orders* of 1910, with an annuity of £10. Major Lane continues:

'I remember him from about 1919-20 until his death. During that period I regularly spent two or three weeks annually at his home in Augustine Road ['Wisteria' at Drayton, Hampshire]. He was very fond of his grandchildren, and we loved him. He had a great sense of humour and a real Irish sense of fun. When I first got to know him he would tell me stories of his soldiering, especially South Africa and Rorke's Drift in particular. He was proud of his regiment, the Twenty-Fourth, and maintained his soldierly smartness and appearance all his life. He was a great story-teller on any subject true or fictitious. He was very fond of walking, especially on the Portsdown Hill. We would walk many miles on what he called 'campaigning', me asking him questions, and he giving the answers - which I fully believed. But sometimes his deliberate exaggerations gave the clue that it was all his 'Irish blarney' coming out. He loved his small garden, where he grew most of his vegetables and kept chickens. He died very suddenly in 1931, when strangely, I was stationed with the Royal Engineers in Ireland, quite close to Thurles, and from where I kept up a correspondence with him.'

Gallagher died on 17 December 1931 and was buried with full military honours at Christ Church, Portsdown Hill, Cosham, Hampshire.

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919 (North Russia).

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 9 October 1919.

Josiah Nathaniel Lane was born on 17 June 1883 and married the daughter of Garrison Sergeant-Major H. E. Gallagher in 1906.

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

Edward Horace Lane was born in 1912, the son of Transport Warrant Officer Class I J. N. Lane. He served with the Royal Engineers during the Second World War and latterly in the Borneo operations and died in 2003.

- 1030 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen; King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps; Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R.; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., *good very fine*, mounted court-style for wear (4) £80-100
- Provenance:
Ex-Irvin Mortenson Collection.
- George Weaver** was born at Yalding, near Maidstone in Kent in 1873. He attested for the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards at Chatham on 15 May 1891, rising to Lance Corporal on 26 October 1892 and Sergeant on 20 July 1898. On 15 March 1898 he extended his service to 12 years with the Colours, receiving a bounty of £2. He married Jessie McLellan of 107 Queen's Gate, South Kensington on 5 March 1900 at the Registry Office in Hanover Square, London. Promoted to Colour-Sergeant two days later, he sailed with the Battalion to South Africa aboard the *Britannic*, arriving at Cape Town on 6 April 1900. Part of the 16th Infantry Brigade, the Scots Guards marched to Senekal on 25 May and were present at the action near Biddulphsberg four days later, where the Boers commanded the high ground and inflicted severe casualties. Weaver qualified for the 'Wittebergen' clasp, since the Battalion spent six weeks guarding the passes west of Brandwater Basin from late June. He was recommended for the Long Service & Good Conduct Medal on 1 July 1909 (*WO 102/7*). The 1911 census shows him living at 6 Mandalay Road, Clapham. His full-size awards are held by the Scots Guards Museum; sold with copied research.
- 1031 **The mounted miniature dress Medal worn by Captain G. R. Barton, Cheshire Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, extremely fine* £20-30
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry, please see Lot 662.
- 1032 **The mounted pair of miniature dress medals worn by Captain F. H. Barton, 2nd (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles, late Bedfordshire Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £20-30
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry, please see Lot 661.
- 1033 **The mounted group of three miniature dress medals named to 2nd Lieutenant T. H. Ruther, South Wales Borderers**
- 1914-15 Star (M2-150185 Pte. T. H. Ruther A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. T. H. Ruther.), mounted as worn, the retaining pin removed, *good very fine and scarce in this detail* (3) £20-30
- Tom H. Ruther** served on the Western Front from 18 December 1915 as a Private in the Royal Army Service Corps before being commissioned into the South Wales Borderers; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 1034 **An interesting mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by French Agent G. H. Bué (Bar), French Resistance**
- British War Medal; **France**, Legion of Honour; **Poland**, Order of Polonia Restituta; **France**, Order of Academic Palms, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, good very fine and a most unusual combination* (4) £80-120



George Henri Bué (Bar) was born in 1843, the son of Jules Bué. A prolific schoolmaster he was Professor of French and German at St. Andrew's, Bradfield, 1864-75, Senior French Master at Merchant Taylor's, 1875-90 and later Christ's Hospital, Horsham, being appointed in 1890. Besides his teaching, it was Bué who made the first translation of *Alice in Wonderland*. Becoming a naturalised British Citizen in 1894 he appears to have returned to his native France during the Great War appearing under 'Agents 103a, Page 17' of the *MIC* under the surname Bar, operating in Solesmes. He died in Sussex in 1928; sold with copied research.

1035 **The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Captain G. P. Woodbine, Royal Army Service Corps**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£30-40

W. S. Woodbine lived in Guernsey and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 4 May 1940 and promoted Lieutenant on 4 November 1941; sold with attribution note related to the sale of the recipient's full-size awards in 2009, when these were acquired.

1036 **The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Major J. McCabe, Royal Marines**

General Service 1962, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland; Gulf 1990-91, no clasp; South Africa, Unitas Medal 1994, bronze, mounted as worn, *good very fine and a rare combination* (3)

£50-70

J. McCabe was appointed 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Marines on 1 September 1974 (Queen's University Belfast), was promoted Lieutenant, September 1978, Captain, March 1985 and Major, December 1993. The Unitas Medal was awarded to South African Forces and a small number of the British Military Advisory Training Team involved in overseeing South Africa's first non-racial elections which saw the election of Nelson Mandela as President and the integration of the South African National, Homeland and Guerilla Forces. Approximately 150 medals were awarded to British Service men and women; sold with copied research and invoice confirming attribution.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

1037 *Family group:*

Three: **Colour-Sergeant E. W. Baker, Simla Volunteer Rifles**

Imperial Service Medal, E.VII.R., 1st type, star-shaped, unnamed as issued; Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Colour Sergt E W Baker Simla Voltr Rfls), mounted in ordinary style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

Four: **Attributed to Harold Bolton M.B.E.**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Civil Division, 1st type, Member's breast Badge; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; **Belgium**, Kingdom, King Albert Medal 1914-1918, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*, mounted as worn in ordinary style, (4)

£50-70

For the recipients' full-size awards and biographies, see Lot 564.

- x1038 **An unattributed mounted group of eight miniature dress medals**
 Knight Bachelor's Badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., with Second Award Bar; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Territorial Efficiency Decoration G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars, both E.II.R., mounted court-style as worn by *Spink & Son, St. James's, very fine* (8) £60-80
- 1039 **An unattributed Great War O.B.E., M.C. group of six mounted miniature dress medals**
 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type (Military) Officer's Badge; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; **Italy**, Kingdom, War Cross, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, good very fine* (6) £70-90
 Sold with copied research providing 3 possible recipients of this combination. The most likely recipient appears to be Major B. H. Potter, Royal Artillery.
- 1040 **An unattributed Great War O.B.E. group of five mounted miniature dress medals**
 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type Officer's Badge; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves; **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (5) £40-60
- 1041 **An unattributed Great War M.C., K.P.M. for Gallantry group of eleven mounted miniature dress medals**
 Military Cross, G.V.R.; King's Police Medal for Gallantry, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, G.V.R.; **Belgium**, Kingdom, Order of Leopold II, mounted as worn, *good very fine and an interesting combination* (11) £80-120
- 1042 **An unattributed Great War M.C. and Second Award Bar group of four mounted miniature dress medals**
 Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, ribands a little frayed, good very fine* (4) £40-60
- 1043 **An unattributed Great War M.C. group of five mounted miniature dress medals**
 Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, clasp; British War & Victory Medals; **Belgium**, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Military Division, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £30-50
- 1044 **An unattributed Great War M.C. group of five mounted miniature dress medals**
 Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N. W. Frontier 1919, mounted court-style as worn by *Hunt & Roskell, 25 Old Bond Street, good very fine and good quality* (5) £50-70
- 1045 **An unattributed Second War M.C. group of four mounted miniature dress medals**
 Military Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., with Bar, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £30-50
- 1046 **An unattributed bronze R.V.M. group of four mounted miniature dress medals**
 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Royal Victorian Medal, bronze issue, G.V.R., mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £30-40
- 1047 **An unattributed Great War D.C.M., M.M. group of five mounted miniature dress medals**
 Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; Military Medal, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £50-70
- 1048 **An unattributed Great War D.C.M. group of seven mounted miniature dress medals**
 Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R., mounted as worn by *Baldwin's, very fine* (7) £60-80
 Perhaps the awards of a Thames River Captain.

- 1049 **An unattributed M.S.M. mounted group of six miniature dress medals**
 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R.; Defence Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Medal, G.VI.R., mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £30-50
- 1050 **An unattributed group of five mounted miniature dress medals**
 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Malabar 1921-22, mounted court-style as worn, *polished, nearly very fine* (5) £20-30
- 1051 **An unattributed pair of mounted miniature dress medals**
 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 mounted together with an interesting Badge, comprising a shield, with cross of St. George surmounted by a crown, by *W. J. Carrow, London*, gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £20-30
- 1052 **An unattributed group of four mounted miniature dress medals**
 1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *of recent manufacture, good very fine*
- An unattributed group of five mounted miniature dress medals**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, Air Crew Europe; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, mounted as worn, *very fine*, with RAF sweetheart brooch (9) £30-50
- 1053 **An unattributed pair of mounted miniature dress medals**
 War Medal 1939-45, fashioned from a 1943 sixpence; Territorial Efficiency Decoration, with 'Nigeria 1918' clasp, mounted as worn, *very fine* £15-20
- 1054 **An unattributed group of seven mounted miniature dress medals**
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland; South Atlantic 1982, with rosette; U.N. Medal for Cyprus; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991; Accumulated Campaign Service 1994; Kuwait, Emirate, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991; Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (7) £30-40



- 1055 **Sutlej 1845-46, 2 finely engraved clasps, Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, sewn as originally worn upon a silver buckle *Hunt & Roskell* claw, *good very fine and a charming Victorian miniature*** £40-60

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| 1056 | Baltic 1854-55, mounted upon buckle claw as worn, <i>good very fine</i> | £30-40 |
| 1057 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow, mounted upon pin as worn, <i>good very fine</i>
Sold with an old note with ink annotation giving attribution to Ensign William James Kerr, 79th Foot. | £20-30 |
| 1058 | India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12, mounted as worn, <i>good very fine</i> | £10-15 |



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| 1059 | Delhi Durbar 1911, 18mm, gold, <i>nearly extremely fine and very rare as a miniature</i> | £140-180 |
| 1060 | A collection of miniature dress medals

George Cross, G.VI.R., silver; Military Cross, G.V.R., silver; George Medal, G.VI.R.; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R.; Distinguished Flying Cross, E.II.R.; Distinguished Flying Medal, E.II.R.; Air Force Medal, E.II.R.; Distinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., silver; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, silver, <i>nearly extremely fine (9)</i> | £20-30 |
| x1061 | A selection of miniature dress medals

A selection of miniature dress Orders, Decorations and Medals (26), including Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R.; Military Medal, E.II.R.; and Order of the British Empire, a C.B.E. miniature, <i>generally very fine (26)</i> | £40-60 |

FOREIGN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

1062	Austria , Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, 30mm x 8mm fleece, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£180-220
1063	Austria , Empire, Merit Cross, 17mm, gold and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i>	£50-70
1064	Austria , Empire, Red Cross award with War Decoration, 23mm x 18mm, silver and enamel, silver mark to ring, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
1065	A continentally-mounted group of three miniature dress medals Austria , Kingdom, Order of the Golden Fleece, 30mm x 16mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel; Sweden , Kingdom, Order of the Sword, Military Division Badge, 25mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel; Tunisia , Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikar, 1st Type Badge, 12mm, silver-gilt and silver, mounted continental-style as worn upon a double braided gold chain with pins at either end, <i>good very fine</i> , housed within an old <i>Boulangier</i> case (3)	£300-350
1066	A mounted group of six continental miniature dress medals Austria , Empire, Silver Military Merit Medal, with crossed swords upon riband, 15mm; Bronze Military Merit Medal, with crossed swords upon riband, 15mm; Cross of Merit, gilt and enamel; 'Truppenkreuz' Bronze Cross; Hungary , 1914-18 War Medal, 18mm; Germany , Legion of Honour Medal with combatant's sword and wreath upon riband, mounted as worn, <i>very fine</i> (6)	£50-70
1067	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2), silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 26 diamonds, <i>extremely fine</i>	£70-90
1068	Belgium , Kingdom, Elizabeth Medal, 16mm, enhanced with 4 chip diamonds, gold and silver-gilt, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£30-40
1069	Belgium , Kingdom, Civil Decoration, 1 clasp, 1914-1918, 14mm, enhanced with 5 diamonds, gold and silver-gilt, <i>extremely fine</i>	£30-40
1070	Belgium , Kingdom, Independence Medal 1830-1930, 17mm, enhanced with 8 chip diamonds, silver-gilt, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-40
1071	A mounted group of five Belgian miniature dress medals Belgium , Kingdom, Croix de Guerre; Civil Decoration, with 1914-1918 clasp; Frontline Fire Service Medal; Voluntary Service Medal; Second War Service 1940-43, mounted for wear upon straight-bar suspension, <i>good very fine</i> (5)	£30-40
1072	A mounted group of seven Belgian miniature dress medals Belgium , Order of Leopold, with rosette upon riband; Order of the Crown, with rosette upon riband; Order of Leopold II, with rosette upon riband; Order of Leopold, enhanced with 1 diamond set into crown; Order of the Crown; Order of Leopold II, with crossed sword device upon riband; Civil Decoration, 1 clasp, 1914-1918, mounted for wear upon straight-bar suspension, <i>good very fine</i> (7)	£60-80
1073	Belgium , Kingdom, a selection of Orders and Decorations (8), including Order of Leopold (4); Order of Leopold II; Civil Decoration, <i>generally very fine and better, the Civil Decoration of the finest quality</i> (8)	£40-60
x1074	Brazil , Empire, Order of the Rose, Badge, 37mm including crown suspension x 22mm, gold and enamel, <i>enamel chipping to roses, nearly very fine</i>	£60-80
1075	Brazil , Empire, Order of the Rose, 16mm including crown suspension x 8mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to loop, <i>some enamel chipping to the roses, very fine</i>	£30-40
1076	Bulgaria , Kingdom, Order of National Merit, 23mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold, enamel and enhanced with 33 diamonds and 4 emeralds, <i>good very fine and of the finest quality</i>	£200-250
1077	Bulgaria , Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, 14mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£20-30



1063



1076



1062



1064



1074



1067



1065

- 1078 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.IX.R. (1863-1906), 32mm including crown suspension x 15mm, gold and enamel, *good very fine* £50-70
- 1079 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.X.R. (1912-47), 23mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine* £30-50
- 1080 **A mounted group of nine continental miniature dress medals**
Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.X.R. (1912-47), gold and enamel; Red Cross Decoration, silver and enamel; **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of the Vasa, silver-gilt and enamel; **Netherlands**, Kingdom, Order of Orange-Nassau, Civil Division, with rosette upon riband, silver-gilt and enamel; **France**, Order of Academic Palms, with rosette upon riband, silver-gilt and enamel; **Finland**, Order of the White Rose, silver-gilt and enamel; **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, silver-gilt and enamel; **Germany**, Prussia, Red Cross Medal 2nd Class, silver and enamel; Red Cross Medal 3rd Class, bronzed, mounted as worn upon triangular ribands with fittings to reverse at either end for wear, *good very fine* (9) £70-90
- 1081 **A striking Legion of Honour 'slide' clasp**
France, Legion of Honour, a tooled gold and enamel clasp, 40mm, with circular centre section, 16mm x 13mm, with a Badge of the Order, 2nd Restoration (1815-30), applied to the centre, this 10mm including crown x 7mm, gold, silver and enamel, *minor enamel cracking nonetheless striking, very fine* £80-120
- 1082 **A continentally-mounted and jewel-set pair of French miniature dress medals**
France, Legion of Honour, 33mm including wreath and large ring suspension x 18mm, gold, silver and enamel, the Badge enhanced with 29 diamonds, gold marks to loop; Order of Academic Palms, 26mm including large ring suspension x 14mm, gold, the Badge enhanced with 8 diamonds and 5 rubies, gold marks to loop, mounted continental-style as worn upon double-braded chain with pins at either end, *good very fine* (2) £80-120
- 1083 **A continental pair of French miniature dress medals**
France, Legion of Honour, 18mm including crown suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel; Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, 17mm including bow suspension x 11mm, gold and enamel, Badges affixed to gold straight-bar suspension, 30mm, worn upon conjoined riband with large rosettes, *very fine* (2) £80-120
- 1084 **A continentally-mounted pair of French miniature dress medals**
France, Order of Academic Palms; Order of Agricultural Merit, silver-gilt, mounted continental-style upon double-braided chain with pins for wear at either end, silver marks throughout, *good very fine* (2) £20-30
- 1085 **A striking 'slide' clasp representing a trio of French Orders and Decorations**
France, a tooled gold and enamel clasp, 40mm, with three oval sections, 14mm in height, each housing a Badge of the Order of St Louis, the Order of the Lys and the Legion of Honour, gold, silver and enamel, *minor enamel cracking nonetheless striking, very fine* £150-200
- 1086 **A most attractive group of three mounted continental miniature dress medals**
France, Royal & Military Order of St Louis, 14mm; Legion of Honour, 20mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold, silver and enamel; **Spain**, Kingdom, Royal & Military Order of St. Ferdinand, 9mm, gold and enamel, mounted upon a finely-tooled gold bar and backed with a period conjoined riband, *very fine and rare in this state* (3) £140-180
- 1087 **An ornately-displayed mounted group of three continental miniature dress medals**
France, Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, 16mm including bow suspension x 10mm, gold and enamel; Legion of Honour, 21mm including crown suspension x 11mm, silver, gold and enamel; **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of St. Ferdinand, 16mm including wreath suspension x 10mm, gold and enamel, each Badge affixed to a gold floral crescent and worn upon conjoined ribands of the Orders, this 30mm, *some enamel chipping, very fine, rare* (3) £80-120



1085



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1080

- 1088 **A 'button-mounted' trio of miniature dress medals**
France, Legion of Honour, 12mm; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 12mm, *centre lacking*; **France**, Order of Academic Palms, 10mm, mounted for wear with short riband lengths upon button, *very fine* (3) £20-30
- 1089 **A continental-mounted group of four miniature dress medals**
France, Order of Agricultural Merit, 25mm including large ring suspension x 15mm, gold, silver and enamel, enhanced with 11 diamonds; Medal of Honour for Social Providence 1922, 12mm, silver-gilt; **Belgium**, Kingdom, Medal of the Order of the Crown, 22mm including crown suspension x 11mm, silver-gilt; **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Military Division, 12mm, gold and enamel, mounted continental-style as worn upon conjoined six-braided gold chain with pins at either end, *good very fine* (4) £140-180
- 1090 **A mounted group of four French miniature dress medals**
France, Legion of Honour, 2nd Empire Badge, 18mm including crown suspension x 12mm, gold, silver and enamel; **Sardinia**, Al Valore Militare, 12mm, silver; **France**, Italy Campaign Medal 1859, silver; Crimea, 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, each in reduced continental size and sewn as worn, *minor enamel damage to first, otherwise good very fine* (4) £70-90
- 1091 **Two mounted groups of four French miniature dress medals**
 comprising two groups of miniature dress medals, *very fine and better* (8) £20-30
- 1092 **A continentally-mounted group of six French miniature dress medals**
France, Legion of Honour; Combattants Cross; Victory Medal; Commemorative War Medal 1914-18; Military Volunteers Cross; **Tunisia**, Order of Nichan Iftikar, mounted continental-style as worn on double braided chain with pins at either end, *good very fine* (6) £40-60
- 1093 **France**, Second Empire, St. Helena Medal, bronze, *good very fine*, together with 3 examples of the miniature (4) £30-40
- 1094 **France**, Tonkin Medal 1885, 11mm, silver and enhanced with 3 chip diamonds to the suspension, *good very fine* £20-30
- 1095 **France**, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-1918', enhanced with 3 chip diamonds to the suspension, *very fine* £20-30
- 1096 **An interesting selection of diamond-set Legion of Honours**
France, Legion of Honour (4), enhanced with a total of 27 chip and cut diamonds across the Badges, *good very fine and a good collection for the enthusiast* (4) £60-80
- 1097 **France**, Order of Agricultural Merit, 16mm including diamond suspension x 12mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, enhanced with 11 chip diamonds, *good very fine* £30-50
- 1098 **France**, Order of Agricultural Merit (3), 15mm, 12mm & 10mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, the largest with gold loops to ring, *generally very fine and better* (3) £40-60
- 1099 **France**, Order of Academic Palms (6), each enhanced with an array of chip and cut diamonds, *good very fine* (6) £70-90
- 1100 **An interesting selection of Orders of Academic Palms**
France, Order of Academic Palms (5), in varying sizes and wearing configurations, *very fine and better* (5) £40-60
- 1101 **France**, Republic, National Order of Merit, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband, 24mm including wreath suspension x 15mm, silver and enamel, the wreath surmounted by a single diamond, *nearly extremely fine* £30-50



1106



1089



1090

- 1102 **France**, Order of Academic Palms (8); Order of Arts and Letters (3); Order of Commercial Merit (2), *generally very fine* (13) £30-50
- 1103 **A varied selection of French miniature dress medals**
- France**, a collection of Orders, Decorations and Campaign Medals, *generally very fine* (24) £60-80
- 1104 **Germany**, Brunswick, Order of Henry the Lion, 24mm including crown suspension x 15mm, silver and enamel, *very fine* £30-40
- 1105 **A mounted group of three Prussian miniature dress medals**
- Germany**, Prussia, Decoration of Honour, bronze; War Commemorative Medal 1870-71, combatants issue; Centenary Medal 1897, mounted continental-style as originally worn, *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- 1106 **A mounted group of three continental miniature dress medals - likely worn by a Prussian Officer**
- Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Crown, 15mm, gilt and enamel; **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, a rare double-faced Badge, 22mm including star and crescent suspension x 16mm, gold, silver and enamel; **Luxembourg**, Grand Duchy, Order of the Oak Crown, 14mm, gold and enamel, mounted as worn upon ribband and straight-bar suspension, *good very fine* (3) £120-150
- 1107 **A mounted group of five Prussian miniature dress medals**
- Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Crown, gilt and enamel; Officer's Long Service Cross, for 25 years, gilt; War Commemorative Medal 1870-71, combatants issue; Commemorative Cross 1866, Main Army; Centenary Medal 1897, mounted as originally with bow ribbands worn from a buttonhole fitting, *good very fine* (5) £60-80

1108	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, 16mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
1109	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, 11mm, gold and enamel, <i>light enamel cracking, very fine</i>	£20-30
1110	Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross (13), <i>generally very fine or better</i> (13)	£140-180
1111	Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross (13), <i>generally very fine</i> (13)	£140-180
1112	Germany , Saxony, Military Order of St. Henry, 25mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
1113	Italy , Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice & St. Lazarus, 8mm; Order of the Crown, 9mm, gold and enamel, both with loops for chain wear, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£20-30
1114	Italy , Savoy, Military Order of Savoy, set of Insignia, Badge and Star (2), 30mm including trophy of arms suspension x 17mm and 22mm, stamped '800' to reverse; 17mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, both mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> , together with another Star, 17mm (5)	£60-80
1115	Italy , Kingdom, Order of the Crown of Italy (6), gold, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>generally very fine or better</i> (6)	£60-80
1116	Jordan , Hashemite Kingdom, Order of Independence, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 27mm x 18mm and 22mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
1117	The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 27mm including crown suspension x 18mm, enhanced with a total of 12 'diamonds', marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
1118	Latvia , Republic, Order of the Three Stars, 16mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>scarce in miniature, good very fine</i>	£20-30
1119	Luxembourg , Grand Duchy, Order of the Oak Crown (2), one with wreaths between rays, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£20-30
1120	Malaysia , Johore, The Most Illustrious Order of the Crown of Johore, 36mm including crown suspension x 24mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine and of the finest quality</i>	£140-180
1121	Malta , Order of Malta, an early Badge, 25mm x 16mm, gold and hand-chased, <i>very fine and interesting</i>	£40-40
1122	Malta , Order of Malta, 20mm including crown suspension x 11mm, fitted with large floral ring suspension, this 10mm x 8mm, gold and enamel, <i>minor enamel chipping, very fine</i>	£60-80
1123	Malta , Order of Malta, 14mm including crown suspension, this set with a chip diamond x 8mm, gold, silver and enamel, <i>very fine and in good detail at such miniscule dimensions</i>	£20-30
1124	Malta , Order of Malta, an interesting assortment of Badges (6), <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£40-60
1125	Montenegro , Principality, Order of Danilo I, 1st type, 15mm, silver and enamel, marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
1126	Nepal , Kingdom, Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, set of Insignia, Badge and Star, 20mm and 20mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the Star with white enamel background, mounted together for display, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
1127	Netherlands , Kingdom, War Cross, 19mm, silver, 1 clasp 'Atjeh 1873-1896', <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
1128	A superb group of three continental miniature dress medals with enamel 'ribands' Portugal , Kingdom, Order of the Tower and the Sword, 11mm, gold and enamel; Greece , Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, 10mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel; Tunisia , Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikar, 12mm, silver and enamel, each Badge affixed to a quadruple-linked chain with pins at either end for wear with a gold clasp with finely-enamelled riband facing, <i>good very fine and of the finest quality</i> , housed in an old <i>Wilson & Gill, Regent Street</i> case (3)	£200-300



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| 1129 | Portugal , Kingdom, Military Order of Christ, 12mm x 7mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> | £20-30 |
| 1130 | Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 12mm, gold and enamel, marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i> | £30-40 |
| 1131 | A rare and impressive continentally-mounted group of seven Russian miniature dress medals
Russia , Imperial, Order of St. George, 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of St. Vladimir, 17mm, silver-gilt and black enamel; Order of St. Anne, 18mm, gold, silver-gilt and black enamel, <i>reverse centre lacking</i> ; Order of St. Stanislaus, 17mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel; Crimea Medal, 16mm, gilt; Officer's 40 year Long Service Decoration, 17mm x 15mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Medal for Zeal, 15mm, silver, mounted continental-style as worn upon double-braded silver-gilt chain with pins at either end, <i>good very fine and very rare in combination (7)</i> | £500-600 |
| | Provenance:
Foerster Collection, Sotheby's, May 1999. | |
| 1132 | Russia , Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, miniature pin-back Badge, 20mm, gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £100-140 |
| 1133 | Serbia , Kingdom, Order of St. Sava (2), 12mm & 7mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine (2)</i> | £30-40 |
| 1134 | Spain , Kingdom, Military Order of San Fernando, 12mm including wreath suspension x 8mm, gold and enamel, on original riband, <i>good very fine</i> | £20-30 |
| 1135 | Spain , Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 19mm including wreath suspension x 12mm, gold and enamel, <i>an attractive Badge, nearly extremely fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 1136 | Spain , Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, 26mm including wreath suspension x 13mm, gold, enamel and enhanced with 21 diamonds and 4 well-carved rubies to the rays, <i>good very fine, a striking example</i> | £200-250 |

- 1137 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Charles III, 20mm including wreath suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, with rosette upon riband, *good very fine* £20-30
- 1138 **Spain**, Kingdom, set of Insignia (3), Order of Naval Merit (2); Order of Maria Cristina, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, each set mounted together for display, *good very fine* (6) £60-80
- 1139 **A mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by an Officer of the Swedish Air Force**
Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Sword, Military Division Badge, 26mm including crown suspension x 16mm, silver-gilt, gold and enamel; Order of the Vasa, 26mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel; Gold Medal of the Royal Swedish Aero Club, 16mm, silver-gilt; **Finland**, Republic, Order of the White Rose, with rosette upon riband, 14mm, silver-gilt and enamel; **Persia**, Order of the Lion and the Sun, with rosette upon riband, 16mm, silver and enamel, mounted as worn with large pin to reverse for wear, *good very fine and unusual* (5) £80-120
- 1140 **A mounted group of six continental miniature dress medals**
Sweden, Kingdom, Medal of the Order of the Vasa, gilt; **Denmark**, Liberation Medal, silver; **Yugoslavia**, Order of the Yugoslav Crown, silver and enamel; **Tunisia**, Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikar, silver and enamel; Quatour Coronati Correspondence Circle (Masonic) Medal, gilt; **Poland**, Republic, Independence Cross), gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *the fifth scarce, very fine* (6) £80-120
- 1141 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of Vasa, 23mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, each ray enhanced with a well-set diamond, *nearly extremely fine* £140-180
- 1142 **Tunisia**, Kingdom, Order of Nichan Iftikah, 30mm including suspension x 15mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, with rosette and gold flashes upon riband, enhanced with a multitude of paste stones, *nearly extremely fine* £80-120
- 1143 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 26mm including star and crescent suspension x 18mm, gold, silver and enamel, gold marks to loop, *good very fine and of good quality* £40-60
- 1144 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 13mm, gold, silver and enamel, *very fine* £20-30
- 1145 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire (3), Order of Medjidie, 14mm, gold, silver and enamel; Order of Osmania, 13mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel; Bravery Medal, 12mm, silver engraved disc in remarkable detail, *very fine* (3) £30-50
- 1146 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, 20mm including wreath suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel, *very fine* £20-30
- 1147 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory (2), with trophy of arms suspension; with wreath suspension, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, together with a button-hole Badge (3) £40-60
- 1148 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Sylvester, 12mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to loops, *good very fine* £40-60
- 1149 **A selection of World Orders and Decorations**
 Comprising 25 Badges including examples from Japan, Hungary, Germany, Austria, Haiti and Netherlands, *generally very fine* (25) £80-120
- 1150 **A selection of World Orders**
 Including Order of Dragon of Annam (3), gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine and better* (8) £60-80



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**THE HONOURS AND AWARDS OF
MAJOR-GENERAL F. CAMICIA, ITALIAN ARTILLERY**

1151 The fourteen Italian Orders and Medals worn by Major-General Francesco Camicia, 45th Regiment, Italian Artillery



Order of the Crown, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, by *A. Tavogliere, Milan*, neck Badge, 54mm, gold and enamel; Star, 72mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse; Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, breast Badge, by *Cravanzola*, gold and enamel, in fitted case of issue, together with another Badge; Military Order of Savoy, breast Badge, by *Cravanzola*, gold and enamel in fitted case of issue; Order of the Crown, breast Badge with rosette upon riband; Order of the Crown, breast Badge; Al Valore Militare, bronze issue, the reverse engraved '**Francesco Camicia. Magge. D'Artiglieria. 11 Maggio 1911**'; War Merit Cross 1914-18; Africa Campaign Medal, 1 clasp, Campagna 1895-96; Italian-Austrian War Medal 1918, 4 clasps, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918; Italian-Austrian War Medal 1918, with four Star emblems upon riband; Italian-Austrian War Medal 1918; Victory Medal 1914-18; Unification Medal 1848-1918; Long Service Cross for 25 Years, silver-gilt, in fitted case of issue, *enamel a little worn in places, generally very fine and an exceptional combination* (15)

£400-500

1152 A large custom presentation medallion awarded to Major-General F. Camicia, Italian Artillery



45 Italian Artillery gold prize medal, 24mm x 20mm, gold, marked '750', commemorating their campaigns of 1916, inset into a large custom-made bronze and gilt medallion by *Johnson, Milan*, 146mm x 105mm, *good very fine and a striking award*, in *slightly damaged* fitted case of issue

£180-220

1153 A selection of prize medals awarded to Major-General F. Camicia, Italian Artillery

comprising seven gold and silver-gilt Artillery-related awards, four silver awards, two bronze table medallions and three bronze awards, *very fine and better*, together with two unusual cone-shaped purses, silk and with applied V.E. initials (16)

£80-120

1154 **Benin**, French Colonial, Order of the Black Star, Commander's neck Badge, by *Arthus Bertrand Berangert & Magdelaine, Rue de Rennes, Paris*, silver-gilt and enamel, marks to loop, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue with label in ink on base

£70-90

1155 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of National Merit, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, by *J. Schwerdtner, Vienna*, 96mm including crown suspension x 65mm, gilt and enamel, *extremely fine*, with full neck riband and in fitted case of issue

£200-240

With an old note stating in ink:

'Ordine de 3 Classe S. Alessandro Liberatore di Bulgaria [sic]. 3.2.1912.'



- 1156 **China**, Empire, Order of the Double Dragon, 2nd Type, neck Badge, 79mm, silver and enamel, sapphire at centre and coral on top, *extremely fine*, with full neck riband and in case of issue £1,400-1,800
- 1157 **France**, Republic, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, with rosette upon riband, by *Arthur Bertrand Berangert & Magdelaine, Rue de Rennes, Paris*, gold and enamel, mark to lower tassel, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue with note in ink to base £50-70
- 1158 **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck Badge, 52mm, gold and enamel, marked 'W' to base, *nearly extremely fine*, in original case of issue £400-500
 With an old note in ink:
 'Corona Prussia. Milano 1912.'
- 1159 **Monaco**, Principality, Order of St. Charles, Commander's neck Badge, by *Bronfort, Monaco*, 83mm including crown suspension x 55mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *some light enamel chipping, very fine*, with full neck riband and in fitted case of issue £500-600
 Bottom of case with label stating in ink:
 'Com. de. Principe Di Monaco.'

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| 1160 | Montenegro , Kingdom, Order of Danilo, Commander's neck Badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>some white enamel chipping, good very fine</i> , with full neck riband as worn and in fitted case of issue | £300-400 |
| 1161 | Persia , Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>Saniolmamalek, Teberan</i> , 75mm including suspension x 68mm, silver and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , in fitted case of issue | £240-280 |



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| 1162 | Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Anne, 2nd Class neck Badge, 44mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name to reverse and marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i> , with neck riband with fittings as worn, full length of riband and in fitted case of issue, <i>lid detached</i> | £700-900 |
| 1163 | Serbia , Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, Commander's neck Badge, 83mm including crown suspension x 51mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop in red robes, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , with full original neck riband and in fitted case of issue with label and ink note to base | £240-280 |
| 1164 | Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, Commander's neck Badge, 80mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 62mm, silver and enamel with gold applique centre, local marks to reverse, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband with fittings as worn, original length of riband and in gold-blocked, velvet-covered fitted case of issue | £200-240 |

FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

x1165	Argentina , Republic, Order of San Martin, Star, 88mm, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
x1166	Austria , Empire, Order of the Golden Fleece, a fine copy neck Badge of some age, 94mm x 67mm, silver-gilt and enamel with small red crystal, with riband toggle, <i>of good quality manufacture, very fine</i> , with full neck rband and housed in an old leather case Perhaps a 'wearing' copy for a member of the Order.	£300-400
x1167	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Civil Division, breast Badge with rosette upon riband, 71mm including crown suspension x 40mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor green enamel repair under crown, hairline cracks to white enamel, very fine</i>	£60-80
x1168	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck Badge, 73mm including unusual 'double' wreath suspension x 54mm, gilt and enamel, <i>some areas of enamel repair, very fine and an interesting suspension</i> , with length of neck riband	£40-60
x1169	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Star, by <i>de Vigne Hart, Brussels</i> , 76mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, <i>re-enamelled, centre sometime re-fitted, nearly very fine</i>	£40-60
x1170	Brazil , Empire, Order of the Rose, Commander's Star, 75mm including crown x 60mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, the caul of the crown enamelled in green, <i>good very fine</i>	£600-800
x1171	Bulgaria , Kingdom, Order of the Red Cross, Second Class Badge, 45mm, silver and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , scarce, on Lady's bow	£280-320
x1172	Cambodia , French Colonial, Order of Cambodia, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>Lacthuyvien Hue, Annam</i> , 100mm including crown suspension x 65mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, <i>minor red enamel chip, very fine</i> , with short length of neck riband	£140-180
x1173	Chile , Republic, Order of Bernado O'Higgins, Star, 68mm, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£50-70



x1174 A rare Chinese 1st Class Order of the Brilliant Star

China, Republic, Order of the Brilliant Star, 1st Class set of Insignia, sash Badge, 73mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse with Chinese cartouche and officially numbered '192'; Star, 88mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse with Chinese cartouche and officially numbered '192', *the Star with red enamel chip at 3 o'clock, otherwise nearly extremely fine*, with full sash riband and in case of issue (2)

£2,400-2,800

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| x1175 | Cuba , Republic, Order of Manuel Cespedes, sash Badge, 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full sash riband | £80-120 |
| x1176 | Cuba , Republic, Order of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Knight Grand Cross Star, 90mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to retaining pin, <i>centre rotated 90 degrees, nearly very fine</i> | £80-120 |
| x1177 | Dominica , Republic, Order of Merit of Duarte, Sánchez and Mella, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, sash Badge, 88mm including wreath suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Star, 78mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , in original case of issue with full sash riband (2) | £160-200 |
| x1178 | Ecuador , Republic, National Order of Merit, Commander's neck Badge, 85mm including wreath suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband with fittings | £60-80 |



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| 1179 | Egypt , Kingdom, Order of Ismail, breast Badge with rosette upon riband, by <i>Lattes</i> , 75mm including crown suspension x 56mm, gold, silver and enamel, maker's name and hallmarks with date letter 'K' to reverse, <i>good very fine</i> | £300-400 |
| x1180 | Egypt , Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>Lattes, Cairo</i> , sash Badge, 91mm including crown suspension x 62mm, silver, gold silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name, silver marks and dated 'D' on reverse; Star, 93mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel, maker's name on reverse, silver marks and dated 'D' on reverse, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , with full sash riband and in case of issue (2) | £600-800 |



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| 1181 | Egypt , Republic, Order of the Republic, First Class sash Badge, 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's mark and hallmarks on reverse, <i>good very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| x1182 | Estonia , Republic, Order of the White Star, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 65mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, with full neck riband; Star, 85mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> | £400-500 |
| x1183 | Finland , Republic, Order of the White Rose, Commander's neck Badge, 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, '813H' silver purity mark and hallmarks for Helsinki 1925 on suspension ring, <i>good very fine</i> | £120-160 |
| x1184 | Finland , Republic, Order of the Cross of Liberty, Military Division, Commader's neck Badge, dated '1941' to reverse, 80mm including suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, both Badge suspension and wreath suspension with silver marks, <i>good very fine</i> , with original length of riband | £300-400 |
| x1185 | France , Second Restoration, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, gold and enamel, hallmark on obverse tassel, <i>good very fine</i> | £200-240 |
| 1186 | France , Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Fifth Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, <i>white enamel chipped, otherwise very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x1187 | France , Third Republic, Legion of Honour, neck Badge, 87mm including wreath suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, <i>white enamel chipped in places, one ball of upper arm missing and others a little damaged, very fine</i> , with full original neck riband | £240-280 |
| x1188 | France , Republic, Order of Agricultural Merit, neck Badge, 90mm including wreath suspension x 51mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to loop, <i>light enamel chipping, very fine</i> , with full neck riband for wear | £60-80 |
| x1189 | France , Republic, Order of Arts and Letters, Commander's neck Badge, 80mm including suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> , with length of neck riband | £60-80 |
| x1190 | France , Republic, Order of Arts and Letters, Badge, with rosette upon riband, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Badge, silver, silvered and enamel, <i>good very fine (2)</i> | £40-50 |
| x1191 | France , Third Republic, China Medal 1900-01, 1 clasp, Chine 1900-1901, marked 'Argent' to base, <i>very fine</i> | £60-80 |



- x1192 **An interesting French royalist award for the Bourbon Restoration of 1814**

A 5-pointed star surmounted by a fleur de lis, the obverse centre bearing the profile of King Louis XVIII, 'Dévouement - Fidélité' around, the reverse centre bearing a fleur de lis in silver, '12 Avril et 31 Mai 1814 - 19 Mars et 8 Juillet 1815' around, silver, gold centre and enamel, *some loss of blue enamel, nearly very fine*, fitted with original riband and pin as worn

£40-60

x1193	Germany , Bavaria, Order of Military Merit, 4th Class breast Badge, 'Merit Cross' type, with Swords, 45mm x 40mm, silver, gold and enamel, <i>some chipping to edges of blue enamel, very fine</i>	£30-50
x1194	Germany , Bavaria, Order of Military Merit, 4th Class breast Badge, with Swords, by <i>Jacob Leser, Munich</i> , 48mm x 40mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's initials 'J.L.' and silver marks on suspension, <i>enamel rather restored and centres sometime re-fitted, nearly very fine</i>	£30-50
1195	A mounted group of five Bavarian medals Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast Badge, silver and iron centre; Bavaria, Order of St. Michael, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of Military Merit, breast Badge, bronzed; Hindenburg Cross 1914-18; Austria, Empire, Bravery Medal, silver mounted continental-style as worn, <i>good very fine</i> (5)	£250-300
1196	A continental-mounted group of Great War awards Germany (3), Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, Second Class breast Badge, silver and iron centre; Hindenburg Cross 1914-1918, bronze; Prussia, Long Service Award for 9 years, silver; Austria, Republic, War Medal 1914-1918, by <i>Greinauer</i> , with crossed swords on riband; Hungary, War Medal 1914-18, silver, mounted continental-style as worn, <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
x1197	Germany , Kingdom, China 1900-1901, bronze issue, 1 clasp, Peking, <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
1198	Germany , Prussia, War Cross 1866 (3), 'Königgrätz' (2); 'Der Main-Armee', bronze, <i>generally good very fine</i> (3)	£30-40
x1199	Germany , Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a case of issue for a breast Star, red cloth covered, gilt upon lid with green velvet inner, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
x1200	Germany , Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a case of issue, red cloth covered, gilt upon lid with green velvet inner, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
x1201	Germany , Württemberg, Order of Friedrich, a case of issue for the Commander's neck Badge, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
x1202	Germany , an octagonal case of issue for a breast Star by <i>Joseph Leibold</i> , brown tooled leather with paper maker's label applied to the inner lid, <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
x1203	Greece , Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, Commander's neck Badge, 70mm including crown suspension x 45mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , with full neck riband for wear	£200-250
1204	Greece , Kingdom, Royal Order of George I, Military Division, Grand Officer's Star, 75mm, gilt, silvered and enamel, '11' officially stamped on reverse, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£80-100
x1205	Greece , Kingdom, Order of George I, Commander's neck Badge, 85mm including crown suspension x 57mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>lacking pin adjoining Badge and crown suspension, good very fine</i> , in local maker's fitted case of issue with full neck riband as worn	£70-90
1206	Greece , Kingdom, Independence Cross, silver Officer's issue, 32mm, with original loop and linked chain as worn, <i>rare in this state, very fine</i>	£600-800
x1207	Hedjaz , Order of Al Nahda, a rare original case of issue for a set of Grand Cross insignia, the case of local manufacture in cloth covered wood, 200mm x 130mm x 70mm, lid bearing the flag, <i>cloth strips to base re-affixed, some wear overall, very fine, nonetheless a rare survivor</i>	£60-80
1208	Italy , Modena, Medal of Fidelity 1863, 33mm, bronze, <i>good very fine and scarce</i> Purchased Seaby, April 1964; sold with original listing and collector's token.	£500-700
x1209	Italy , Savoy, Military Order, breast Badge, 36mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>centres a little loose, hairline crack to white enamel on obverse, very fine</i>	£40-60
x1210	Italy , Sacred Military Constantinian Order of St. George, breast Badge, 55mm including crown suspension x 35mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor loss of red enamel, very fine</i>	£160-200

- 1211 **Japan**, Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, 8th Class breast Badge, silver, *extremely fine*, in fitted lacquer case with boutonniere £10-15



- 1212 **Japan**, Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Ladies 3rd Class Badge, 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *extremely fine*, with original bow for wear £250-300
- 1213 **Japan**, Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Ladies 5th Class Badge, 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *extremely fine*, with original bow for wear £150-200
- 1214 **Japan**, Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, Ladies 7th Class Badge, 37mm, silver-gilt, *extremely fine*, with original bow for wear and in fitted case of issue £100-150



- 1215 **Japan**, Empire, Order of the Sacred Crown, 6th Class Badge, 60mm including suspension x 40mm, silver and enamel, collector's inventory numbers to reverse, *nearly extremely fine and a rare Badge*, with original bow and clip for wear £1,500-2,000

Ex-Rockwood Collection.

The Order of the Sacred Crown is awarded exclusively to female recipients and it is the scarcest of the multi class Japanese orders. While the number awarded prior to the end of WWII is not known, figures from the Japanese Government show that approximately 60-80 were awarded per year since Japan recommenced awarding decorations in 1964.

- 1216 **Japan**, Empire, Patriotic Women's Association Naval Distinguished Service Badge, 34mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *extremely fine*, with elaborate bow and tassels as originally issued, in fitted lacquer case £150-200

The Patriotic Women's Association (Aikoku Fujinkai) was a Home Front organisation founded in 1901. It operated under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health & Welfare and was used widely as a means of providing support to families whose menfolk were serving in the military, as well as a means of applying peer pressure on those who might be wavering in their willingness to make sacrifices for the patriotic cause. It had quite a pervasive influence within Japanese society at the time and by 1940 it had 6.5 million members. The Distinguished Service Badge was the highest award and was sparingly bestowed.



- x1217 **Japan**, Manchukuo, Order of the Pillars of State, Commander's neck Badge, 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, set with 12 pearls, four Japanese characters to reverse, *extremely fine*, with full neck riband £500-600
- x1218 **Latvia**, Republic, Order of the Three Stars, Officer's breast Badge, with rosette upon riband, by *W. F. Muller*, 58mm including wreath suspension x 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver and maker's mark to suspension, *nearly extremely fine*, in case of issue £60-80
- 1219 **Malaysia**, 'Kerana Perkhidmatan Am', silvered medal, *staining to suspension and reverse, otherwise nearly very fine* £20-30
- x1220 **Morocco**, Republic, Order of Ouissam Alaouit Sharifian, Commander's neck Badge, 80mm including wreath suspension x 58mm, gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*, with full neck riband £60-80



x1221 Norway, Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, 2nd type, Civil Division, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *J. Tostrup, Oslo*, sash Badge, 95mm including crown suspension x 63mm, gold and enamel, gold and maker's mark on suspension ring; Star, 78mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *one or two enamel 'jewels' lost upon crown, nonetheless good very fine*, with full sash riband (2)

£800-1,000

x1222 Norway, Kingdom, Order of St. Olav, Knight's breast Badge, 3rd type, 60mm including crown suspension x 40mm, gold and enamel, *extremely fine*, in *J. Tostrup, Oslo* case of issue

£300-400



x1223 Poland, Republic, Order of the White Eagle, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 78mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 76mm, silver, silvered, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, screw-back reverse, *some enamel cracking, very fine*, with full sash riband as worn (2)

£180-220

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| x1224 | Portugal , Kingdom, Order of Villa Vicosa, Star with crown on top, by <i>de Costa, Lisbon</i> , 76mm, silver-gilt silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, <i>cartouche a little loose and test marks to reverse, very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| x1225 | Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Star, Star, by <i>Resch, Bucharest</i> , 87mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and silver mark to retaining pin, <i>good very fine</i> | £300-400 |
| x1226 | Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Star, Military Division, Commander's neck Badge, 95mm including crown suspension x 65mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>centres a little loose and rotated, otherwise good very fine</i> , with full neck riband as worn | £300-400 |
| x1227 | Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Star, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>Resch</i> , 96mm including crown suspension x 66mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name to to bottom arm, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband as worn | £240-280 |
| x1228 | Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Star, by <i>Resch, Bucharest</i> , 82mm, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and silver mark to retaining pin, <i>good very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| x1229 | Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Type IIb, Civil Division, Star, by <i>Joseph Resch, Bucharest</i> , 65mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with silver mark on obverse and to retaining pin, maker's cartouche on reverse, <i>hairline cracks to white enamel, good very fine</i> | £200-250 |



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| x1230 | Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, neck Badge, Civil Division, by <i>Keibel, St. Petersburg</i> , 45mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, Imperial Eagle and maker's mark 'IK' on reverse, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband for wear | £600-800 |
| x1231 | Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, breast Badge, Civil Division, by <i>Keibel, St. Petersburg</i> , 40mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, Imperial Eagle and maker's mark 'IK' on reverse, <i>very fine</i> | £240-280 |

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| x1232 | Russia , Imperial, Cross of the Order of St. George, the reverse officially numbered '716655', <i>very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| x1233 | Russia , Imperial, Lifesaving Medal, 29mm, silver, with silver mark to loop, signed 'K', <i>traces of lacquer, very fine</i> | £180-220 |
| x1234 | Russia , Imperial, Medal for Zeal, 30mm, silver, <i>light surface scratches, very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| x1235 | Serbia , Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Military Division, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 90mm including crown and crossed sword suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 82mm, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, <i>some blue enamel loss to banner and minor white enamel chipping, good very fine</i> , with neck riband (2) | £1,500-2,000 |



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| x1236 | Serbia , Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Civil Division, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver, silvered, gilt and enamel; Star, 82mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse gilt, unmarked, <i>blue overpainting and loss to banner and minor white enamel chipping, Badge a little bent at suspension, nearly very fine</i> , with length of neck riband (2) | £1,000-1,500 |
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1237	Spain , Kingdom, Africa Campaign Medal 1860, silver and enamel 'jewels' to crown, <i>good very fine</i> Purchased Seaby, 1966.	£40-60
1238	Spain , Kingdom, Africa Campaign Medal 1860, silvered, <i>some die flaws to reverse, very fine</i> Purchased Spink, 1988.	£40-60
1239	Spain , Kingdom, Callao Medal 1866, bronze, by <i>G. Sellan, good very fine</i> Purchased Spink, 1983.	£50-70
1240	Spain , Kingdom, Cuba Medal 1871, 59mm including crown suspension x 39mm, silver, <i>good very fine</i> Purchased Seaby, 1964, £3-10-0.	£180-220
1241	Spain , Kingdom, Civil War Medal 1873-74, 30mm, silver, <i>good very fine</i> Purchased Spink, 1984.	£30-40
1242	Spain , Kingdom, Battle of Vizcaya Medal 1874, 44mm, bronze, <i>good very fine and rare</i> Purchased Seaby, 1975.	£80-120
1243	Spain , Kingdom, Jolo Campaign Medal 1876, 32mm, bronze, <i>extremely fine</i> , with gilt top riband bar as worn Purchased Seaby, 1975.	£40-60
1244	Spain , Kingdom, Combattants Medal of Madrid 1876, bronze, <i>extremely fine</i> , with gilt top riband bar Purchased Seaby, 1975.	£40-60
1245	Spain , Kingdom, Cuba Campaign Medal 1895-98, bronze and gilt crown, with 3 'slide' clasps, <i>good very fine</i> , with gilt top riband bar Purchased Seaby, 1975.	£40-60
1246	Spain , Kingdom, Philippines Campaign Medal 1896-98, gilt and bronze, <i>good very fine</i> , with gilt top riband bar Purchased Spink, 1984.	£60-80
1247	Spain , Kingdom, Maria Christina Medal 1902, 30mm, silver, <i>nearly extremely fine and rare</i> Purchased Seaby, February 1974.	£300-400
1248	Spain , Kingdom, Alfonso XIII Medal 1902 (2), silver; bronze, <i>good very fine</i> , both with gilt top riband bar (2) Purchased Spink, 1981 & 1990.	£50-70
1249	Spain , Kingdom, Melilla Medal 1910, 2 clasps, Larache, Penon-Alhucemas, bronze, <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
1250	Spain , Kingdom, Africa Medal 1912, bronze, <i>good very fine</i> , with gilt top riband bar Purchased Spink, 1970.	£20-30
1251	Spain , Kingdom, Morocco Medal, 1 'slide' clasp, Ceuta; Tribute Medal 1925, bronze, <i>good very fine</i> , both with gilt top riband bar (2) Purchased Seaby, 1966 (£2-15-0) & 1970 (£1-5-0).	£30-50



x1252 **Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the North Star, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by Carlman, Stockholm, sash Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 82mm, silver, hallmarks for Stockholm 1975, silver marks to base of retaining pin, nearly extremely fine, with full sash riband and in case of issue (2)**

£400-500

- 1253 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, *good very fine* £80-120
- 1254 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Gallipoli Star 1915, silver, silvered and enamel, reverse stamped 'B.B. & Co.', *very fine* £50-70
- x1255 **United States of America**, Legion of Merit, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 57mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 75mm, gilt and enamel, *very fine*, with full neck riband (2) £80-120



- x1256 **A gold American life-saving Medal awarded to A. E. Leighton, S.S. Ivydene**, for the rescue of the *Gleneida* in 1899
the obverse bearing the profile of Liberty, facing left, the legend 'Presented by the President of the United States' around, the reverse inscribed: 'To A. E. Leighton, Second Officer of the British S.S. "Ivydene" in recognition of his heroic services in effecting the rescue of the Captain and Crew of the American bark "Gleneida" abandoned at sea November 29, 1899.', 36mm, gold, 40.15 grams, fitted with a silver-gilt straight bar suspension embossed with the motto 'E Pluribus Unum', *extremely fine* £500-600
- x1257 **Uruguay**, Republic, Order of Military Merit, by *N. S. Meyer, New York*, First Class set of Insignia, sash Badge, 90mm including wreath suspension x 57mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 93mm, gilt, silvered and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*, with full sash riband, miniature award, riband bar, in original case of issue and with outer manufacturer's card container (2) £140-180
- x1258 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, a Star of German manufacture, 82mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the retaining pin marked 'SILBER', *slight overpainting to red enamel, very fine* £60-80
- x1259 **Vatican**, Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, Commander's neck Badge, 75mm including wreath suspension x 50mm, gold and enamel, *very fine*, with length of neck riband £80-120
- x1260 **Venezuela**, Republic, Order of Simon Bolivar, Star, by *Boulangier, Paris*, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *good very fine* £70-90
- x1261 **Yugoslavia**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Grand Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 75mm including wreath suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 75mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel cracking to Badge reverse, otherwise very fine*, with length of neck riband (2) £180-220



x1262 **Yugoslavia**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 75mm including wreath suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 88mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel cracking to Badge reverse and one arm of Star, otherwise very fine*, with sash riband with fittings for evening wear (2)

Purchased Spink, 1981.

£240-280

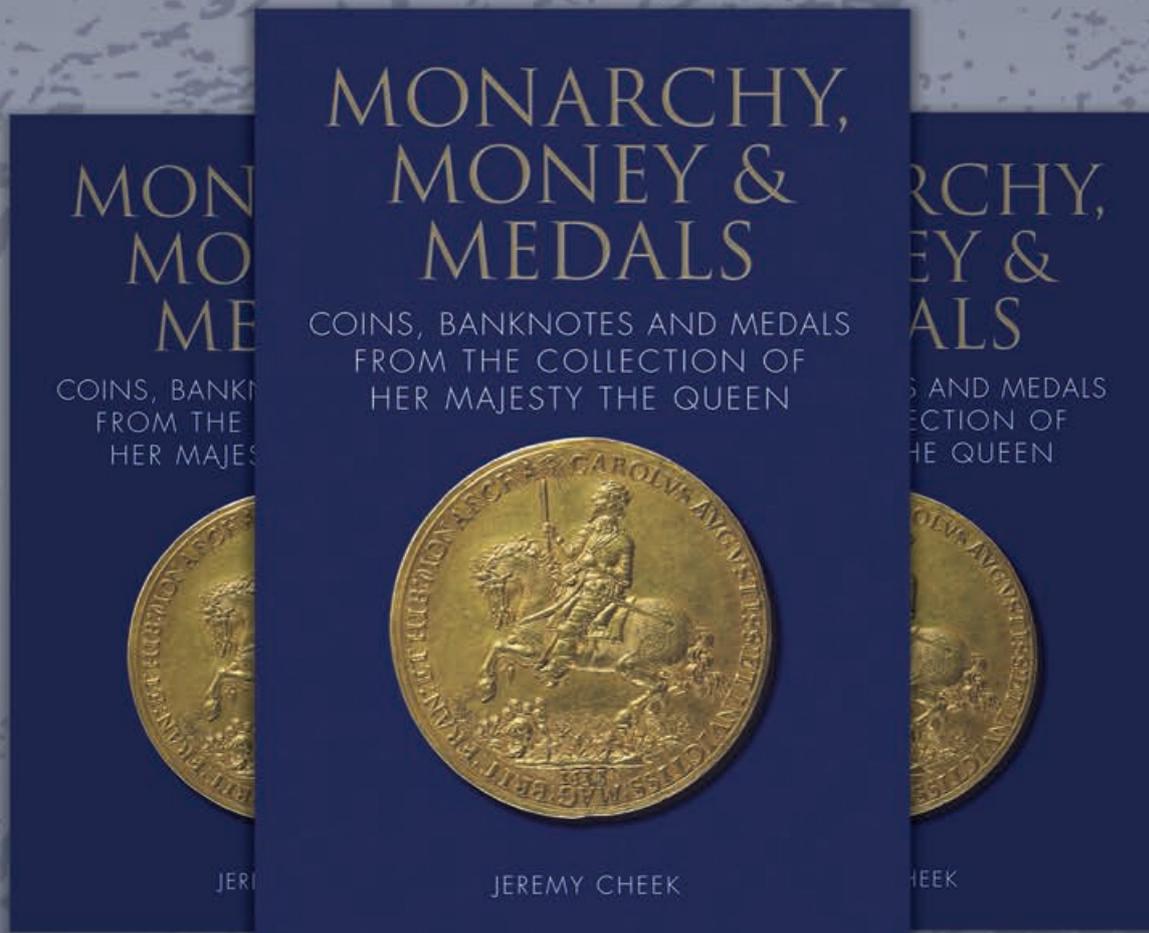
THE END OF THE SALE

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fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4037

email: auctionteam@spink.com



NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

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. PLEASE DOWNLOAD SPINK LIVE APP FROM THE APP STORE OR VISIT WWW.SPINK.COM, REGISTER AND LOG INTO THE SALE.

SALE TITLE	DATE	CODE NAME	SALE No.
Orders, Decorations and Medals	Wednesday 10 April 2019 at 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. Thursday 11 April 2019 at 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.	DEHRADUN	19001

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 postage charge and a fee for paying by card and 4.95% fee for bidding on the-saleroom.com only. 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

HOW TO BID IN e-AUCTIONS

LOTS OFFERED ARE AVAILABLE FOR SALE ONLINE ONLY

on www.spink.com or on the Spink Live App, which can be downloaded from App Store or Google Play

START

To be able to participate in our e-Auctions you need to be registered on **WWW.SPINK.COM** or via the **SPINK LIVE APP**.



Log on to www.spink.com by entering your Client Number and Password. Click on the **SPINK LIVE** button on the homepage and select the internet auction you would like to participate in. Use the same credentials to log into the App via the menu. Select the sale and click on **VIEW LOTS**.



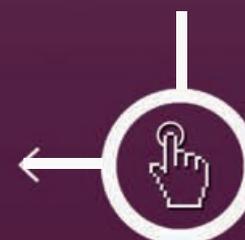
Select the lot you would like to bid on and place a bid. You can also place your max bid and the software will bid on your behalf increasing the price in increments to keep you in the lead up to your max bid.



If you are outbid you will receive an email notification giving you the option to increase your bid before the closing time.



The first lot will close on the date and time stated in the auction calendar. Each subsequent lot will close at 30 second intervals. The closing time of each lot will be displayed in the description. If a bid is placed within 30 seconds of the closing time it will be extended by a further 30 seconds, and so on. These lot/s will be automatically placed in order of the new closing time



The highest bid at the closing time will be the successful bid and the price will be the hammer price. All lots sold in the e-Auction are subject to charges per section 5 and all clauses of the T & C for Buyers (e-Auctions).



Invoices will be emailed after the last lot has closed. Invoice total will consist of hammer price, buyer's premium of 20% on hammer price, VAT (where applicable) and postage. Payment will be due within seven (7) days for all clients.

For more information about how to bid in e-Auctions, please contact the Auction Team:
Email: spinklive@spink.com

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

All bidders must be registered either by completing a registration form or creating an account online. Please be aware that we usually require buyers to present identification before making a bid at auction, undergo a credit check or provide a trade reference.

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.
- 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.
- 4.10.3 Lots with this symbol (Ⓢ) indicate that a party has provided Spink with an irrevocable bid on the lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, will be compensated based on his bid in the event he or she is not the successful bidder or may receive a fixed fee in the event he or she is the successful bidder. If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, the fixed fee for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the lot. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale announcement will be made indicating that there is an irrevocable bid on the lot.
- If you are interested in placing an irrevocable bid in an auction, please contact us at chairmanoffice@spink.com. Typically, only some of the lots with an estimate, which must exceed £100,000 or equivalent in other currencies are open to irrevocable bids.
- 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, Legacy Currency Grading).
- 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, postage charge and a fee for paying by card and a fee of 4.95% on the hammer price total for using the-saleroom.com.
- 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.

- (iii) 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. Daggged Lots

Lots which are Daggged (†) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 20% on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium.

iv. Imported and Omega Lots

Lots which are marked (x) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 5% on the Hammer price plus 20% on the Buyer's premium. Lots which bear the Omega symbol (Ω) are subject to VAT at 20% on the Hammer Price and on the Buyer's Premium. This VAT is payable on items imported from outside the EU. In these cases we have used a temporary importation procedure, which in effect means that the point of importation is deferred until the Lot has been sold. At this point the Buyer is treated as the importer and is liable to pay the import VAT due. We will collect the VAT from you and pay it to HM Customs and Excise on your behalf.

v. Investment Gold Lots

Lots marked (g) in the catalogue are exempt from VAT on the Hammer Price and are subject to VAT at 20% on the Buyer's Premium. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer outside of the EU.

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SALE CALENDAR 2019

STAMPS

24 April	The Arthur Gray Collection of Australia Queen Elizabeth II Decimal Issues	London	19013
24/25/26 April	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	19015
26 April	The 'Bacchus' Collection of Great Britain	London	19028
1-16 May	Stamps and Covers of France and French Colonies e-Auction	London	19027
22/23 May	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	New York	169
20/21 June	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS40
21 June	The Treaty Ports of the Shanghai Postal System - Part II	Hong Kong	19034
8 July	Historical Documents, Postal History and Autographs	London	19022
10/11 July	The Philatelic Collectors' Series Sale	London	19029
2 August	The Tan Ah Ee Collection of India Used in the Straits Settlements	Singapore	19032
2 August	Stamps and Covers of South East Asia	Singapore	19033

COINS

26 March	The Dr. Erik Miller Collection Part I - Crowns	London	19021
26/27/28 March	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS39
27/28 March	Coins and Commemorative Medals: Spring Auction	London	19004
7-17 May	US & World Coins e-Auction	New York	346
10-23 May	The 'Esseight' Collection of World Coins e-Auction	London	19020
26 June	English Hammered Gold Coins - The Property of a Gentleman	London	19051
26/27 June	Coins and Commemorative Medals: Summer Auction	London	19005
26/27 June	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	347

BANKNOTES

26/27/28 March	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS39
4-15 April	World Banknotes e-Auction	London	19037
17 April	The Ibrahim Salem Collection of British Commonwealth - Part One	London	19030
17/18 April	World Banknotes	London	19023
9 May	The Lou Manzi and A. J. Simms Collections of British Banknotes & Other Properties	London	19031
26/27 June	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	347

MEDALS

26/27/28 March	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS39
10/11 April	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	19001
26/27 June	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	347
28 June - 8 July	Orders, Decorations, Campaign Medals and Militaria e-Auction	New York	348
24/25 July	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	19002

BONDS & SHARES

26/27/28 March	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS39
12-30 April	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World e-Auction	London	19017
26/27 June	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale	New York	347
12-30 July	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World e-Auction	London	19018

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

8 July	Historical Documents, Postal History and Autographs	London	19022
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WINE & SPIRITS

May	An Evening of Great Whiskies and Rums	Hong Kong	SFW31
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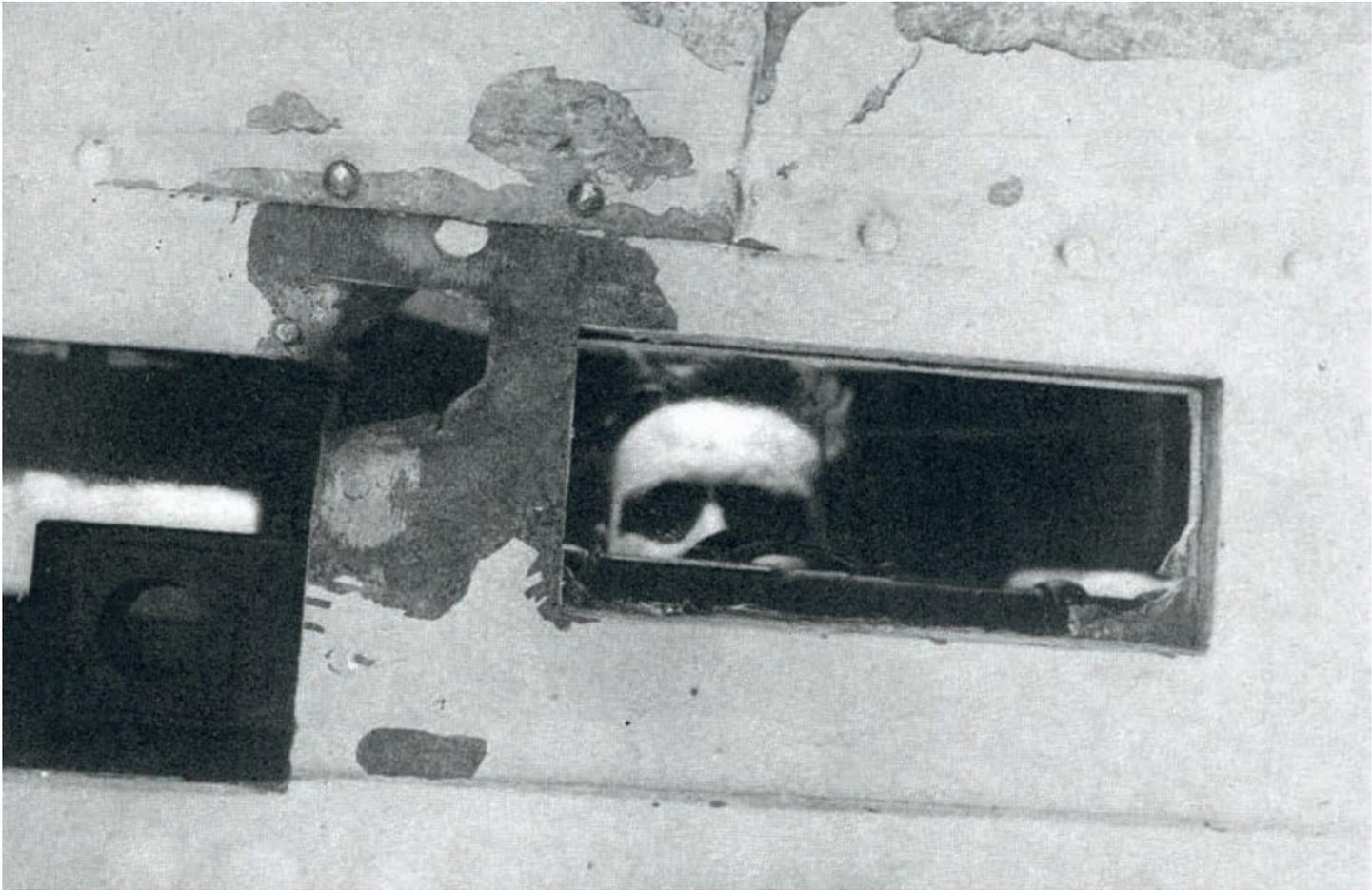
HANDBAGS

October	Handbags and Accessories	Hong Kong	SHA03
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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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