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24-25 JULY 2019

LONDON



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Sale Details | Wednesday 24 July 2019 at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 1-262)
Wednesday 24 July 2019 at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 263-456)
Thursday 25 July 2019 at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 457-800)
Thursday 25 July 2019 at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 801-1022)

When sending commission bids or making enquiries,
this sale should be referred to as **WILDHORN - 19002**

Viewing of Lots | At Spink London
Monday 22 July 2019 at 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday 23 July 2019 at 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
| An exhibition 'Against All Odds' and drinks reception to be held on
Tuesday 23 July 2019 at 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
| Private viewing by appointment only

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*AGAINST ALL ODDS - FORTUNE FAVOURS THE BRAVE***

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For drinks and canapes

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Order of Sale

Wednesday 24th July 2019

Morning Session; Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

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Morning Session; Commencing at 10.00 a.m.

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Afternoon Session; Commencing at 2.00 p.m.

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WEDNESDAY 24 JULY 2019

Morning Session Commencing at 10.30 a.m. (Lots 1-262)

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.
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They are subject to revision.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

- 1 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (Philip Devine.), *minor edge bruise, very fine* £5,000-6,000



Provenance:
Sotheby's, July 1981.
Spink, July 1994.

Philip Devine was born in 1788 at Strabane, County Tyrone. Entering the Royal Navy, he served aboard *Salvador* and *Hope*, before removing to the *Spartiate*.

Spartiate was a large two-deck third rate ship (80-guns, later 74-guns) laid down at Toulon in 1797. Originally named *La Spartiate* whilst in the service of the French, she was captured at Aboukir Bay on 1 August 1798 and renamed *Spartiate*. During the Battle of Trafalgar she was under the command of Captain Sir Francis Laforey, whilst Philip Levine is confirmed as one of her Landsmen. Positioned in Nelson's Weather Division, the ship suffered 3 killed and 20 wounded and the main topmast was left tottering with the ships masts, yards and rigging left a good deal damaged. Most of her damage was caused by the Spanish 80-gun *Neptuno*, for the pair fought for over an hour, which then surrendered - with some 131 prisoners of war taken on board. Having towed the French prize *Tonnant* in tow to Gibraltar, Captain Laforey was awarded the Small Gold Medal for the action.

James Clepham, a comrade of Devine, was elevated from the ranks during the course of the action. Promoted First Lieutenant, he was so well-respected by the crew that he was presented with a Union Jack which was made by the crew and flown during the battle. The flag was retained by his family and surfaced at auction in 2009, when it realised a world record £384,000.

On leaving the Navy Devine returned to his native Ireland to be reunited with his wife, Mary. The family would subsequently move to Scotland and latterly Carlisle, living at Packhorse Lane. Devine took work as a labourer and died in 1852, with issue of two sons and three daughters; sold with copied Muster Roll extracts upon a memory stick.

- 2 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 1 Nov Boat Service 1809, 2 May Boat Service 1813 (James Young.), *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* £2,200-2,500
- Provenance:
Glendinging, July 1921.
Spink, October 1984.

110 '1 Nov Boat Service 1809' clasps, of which three were awarded to the officers of H.M.S. *Volontaire*.

48 '2 May Boat Service 1813' clasps, of which four were awarded to the officers of H.M.S. *Volontaire*.



James Young served in the commissioned rank of Armourer in H.M.S. *Volontaire*, when boats from Captain B. Hallowell's squadron, including from the *Volontaire*, under the orders of Lieutenant J. Tailour of the *Tigre*, captured or destroyed a French convoy which consisted of five warships and a number of merchant vessels in Rosas Bay, off the north-east coast of Spain on 1 November 1809.

Young served in the same capacity when on 2 May 1813 the Marines from the *Volontaire*, *Repulse* and *Undaunted* under Captain M. Ennis, R.M., landed and destroyed some newly erected works in the vicinity of Morgiou, near Toulon. The boats from the same ships, under the orders of Lieutenant I. Shaw of the *Volontaire*, covered by launches and the *Redwing* brought out six laden merchant vessels. There are six men of the same name listed on the Admiralty Claimants' List, however, the medal appears entirely as issued.

- 3 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (T. Holt, 14th Foot.), officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, very fine* £700-900

Thomas Holt was born at York in 1795 and enlisted in the Army on 4 May 1815. Transferred to the 14th Foot in November 1822, he was present during the Deccan campaign and at the storming of Bhurtpoor. Promoted Corporal on 16 December 1831, Holt was discharged in April 1834; sold with copied service record.

- 4 The Seringapatam Medal attributed to Lieutenant-Colonel P. Dallas

Honourable East India Company's Medal for Seringapatam 1799, gilt, fitted with swivel suspension and riband buckle, the disc in an old swivel mount and traces of previous lunettes, *very fine*, housed in an old frame

£500-700

Sold together with an old letter, stating:

‘This was awarded to Peter Dallas, fourth son of William Dallas of North Newton and Barbara Cockburn. Peter Dallas entered the service of the E. India Coy & became a Lt. Col. in the Army. Died unmarried 26th Jan 1806 (at Seringapatam). The medal evidently passed to his brother Charles (Governor of St. Helena) from whom I am descended.

The above was written by Dolores Alexander (my mother) who was born on 19 March 1897 and died in Natal, South Africa on 24th June 1994. PMP Harare 7 May 1995.’

An article entitled ‘An inherited ancestor’s Medal’ was published in *Journal of the Zimbabwe Medal Society*, No. 59, September 2007. All housed in a file of research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant



- 5 Waterloo 1815 (**William Benson, 7th Regiment Hussars.**), fitted with replacement clip and ring suspension, *light pitting and one or two heavy edge knocks, very fine*, housed in an old cloth-covered case with mother of pearl button-push

£1,200-1,500

William Benson served with the 7th Hussars and would likely have been present when the Regiment attended the Corn Riots of 1814 which broke out in Brighton. Returned to the continent, he would have been in the action at Genappe before seeing hot action at Waterloo, as recalled by Lieutenant O’Grady in the *Regimental History*:

‘At daybreak on the 18th we were ordered to the extreme right of the army. We were close to the road where the hardest fighting was and had the opportunity of seeing almost the whole of this tremendous battle. In every fight I had ever seen we had acted on the offensive, but here we were attacked by double our force; we maintained our position until five or near six in the evening, repulsing every effort to break our lines and covering the field with dead.

The 7th had an opportunity of showing what they could do if they got fair play, and we charged 12 or 14 times and once cut off a Squadron of Cuirassiers every man of whom we killed on the spot except the two officers, whom one Maréchal de Logis I sent to the rear...’

- 6 Crimea 1854-56, unnamed as issued, *heavy contact marks and edge bruising, worn overall, fair*

£30-50

x7 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lt. W. Henderson, Bengal Engrs.**), *toned, very fine* £300-400

William Henderson was born at 49 School Hill, Aberdeen on 13 April 1828, the son of a physician. He received his education at Marischal College, gaining high marks in Moral Philosophy. Nominated for the 1845 Season at Addiscombe by Henry Shank, one of the H.E.I.C.'s Directors, he passed his Public Examination at East India House, Leadenhall Street on 29 May 1845. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers on 11 June 1847, he departed Southampton aboard the steamer *Indus* on 20 January 1849 and arrived at Fort William, Calcutta on 7 March. His initial posting was to the Sappers & Pioneers at Loodianah

On 10 April 1851 Henderson was appointed to the 6th Division, Civil Engineers' Department, Punjab, his initial project being the Lahore to Peshawar Road (*East India Register*, refers). He oversaw construction of the Rawalpindi stretch, and was promoted to Lieutenant on 1 August 1854. He served with the Bengal Engineers during the Indian Mutiny (Medal). Rather than taking a year's furlough, as he was entitled, Henderson became Assistant Field Engineer with the Sitana Expedition of April/May 1858. He was mentioned in Sir Sidney Cotton's dispatch for his services, and advanced to 2nd Captain on 27 August. He died in Scotland on 30 August 1859, and did not live to claim his India General Service Medal with 'North West Frontier' clasp; sold with copied research and H.E.I.C. service papers.

x8 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Lt. S. New, 33rd Madras N.I.**), *contact marks, nearly very fine* £280-320

Selwyn New was baptised at Clifton, Gloucestershire on 23 April 1829, and brought up at Melville Court, Ryde, on the Isle of Wight. Educated at King's College School, Wimbledon, he was nominated as a Cadet for the Madras Infantry by H.E.I.C. Director Charles Mills, passing his Public Examination at East India House, Leadenhall Street on 22 November 1848. He was commissioned an Ensign with the 33rd Madras Native Infantry on 27 December that year, and advanced to Lieutenant on 6 December 1851. During the Indian Mutiny, the Regiment formed part of the Saugor Moveable Column and took part in the actions of Narriowlee and Kuttenge, on 18 and 27 September 1857 respectively. On 6 November, New was present at the defeat of the Beejaragoghur rebels at Noor Mahal, in the Punjab. He was promoted to Captain in February 1861, Major in December 1868, and Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1874, and was appointed Wing Officer of the 29th Native Infantry in April 1875; sold with copied H.E.I.C. records and service papers.

x9 **The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Surgeon R. W. Macauley, Probyn's Horse, late King's Royal Rifle Corps and Bengal Medical Service, whose promising medical career was cut short by his premature demise off the coast of China in 1860**



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Asst. Surgn. R W Macaulay. H.Ms. 1st. Bn. 60th. Rifles), *nearly extremely fine*

£400-600

Robert Welbank Macauley was born on 4 March 1823, the son of Dr. Alexander Macauley, an Edinburgh Physician. Educated at the University of Edinburgh he graduated on 20 March 1845, the Professor of Military Surgery offered the following reference:

‘He has acquitted himself most satisfactorily at the several examinations of the days; by the promptitude, accuracy and intelligence of his answers to the questions put to him relative to the Diseases of soldiers and seamen; and I have further reason to know that Mr. Macauley has cultivated the other branches of his professional studies with zeal, industry and success.’

Dr. James Syme, Professor of Clinical Surgery was equally complimentary, noting that he was ‘deserving of confidence’, whilst Dr. Handyside, Acting Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary noted:

‘He has thoroughly enjoyed of being under the superintendence and counsel of his father, Dr. Macauley. I have much confidence in recommending him as highly fit to undertake any profession and mil (*sic*) appointment that may be committed to him.’

At around this time his father published *A Dictionary of Medicine and Surgery and A Dictionary of Medicine, Designed for Popular Use: Containing an Account of Diseases and Their Treatment, Including those Most Frequent in Warm Climates*. Macauley was keen to add his own insights to the former, subsequent editions being revised and in great measure re-written by the son. One particular definition involved that of Eruptive Diseases:

‘The Spring and Summer, not in sympathy with the ripening fruit, but in consequence of the heat of the weather increasing the determination of the blood to the surface. Moles should not be meddled with.’

The updated edition received considerable praise:

‘The careful study of such a book as the present would be of great use to the Civil Service in India, especially as introductory to the perusal of works on medical jurisprudence. In a country like India, where unblushing perjury is the rule, and truth is the exception, it constantly happens that, in criminal cases, a magistrate is first misled, and his time wasted, by a mass of statements and lies, which a little knowledge of medicine and medical jurisprudence would have enabled him at once to set aside as irrelevant and frivolous.’

Appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Bengal Medical Service on 27 February 1845, Macauley departed Southampton for India on 8 March 1845 - a little under 2 weeks before his official graduation date - furnished with a fourth reference from Dr. Hills, Cupper to Guy’s Hospital, noting his proficiency in that particular branch of medicine.

He went on to serve with the 1/60th King’s Royal Rifle Corps and Probyn’s Horse - 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, utilising his invaluable medical knowledge during the Indian Mutiny and Capture of Delhi. Promoted Surgeon and later serving with the Honourable East India Company, Macauley served in China from 1859-60, but died of dysentery aboard the Military Hospital Ship *S.S. Mauritius* on 15 July 1860, off the China Coast at Ta-Lien-Wan Bay. Unmarried, his estate was administered by his father, then residing at 18 Alfred Place, West Brompton, London; sold with copied references, attestation documents and roll of the Indian Medical Service 1615-1930.



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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

x10

A notable Indian Mutiny Medal to Private W. Vince, 60th Rifles, who was present at Meerut, where the Indian Mutiny began on 10 May 1857; caught unarmed during Church Parade, the 60th quickly reformed and drove the rebel sepoys from the town

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (W. Vince, 1st Bn. 60th Rifles), *suspension post bent, edge wear, nearly very fine*, fitted with an ornate top riband buckle

£350-450

William Vince enlisted into the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles on 30 June 1856. The Regimental Muster of 31 July 1857 confirms him as being 'at Meerut', where the 60th had been stationed since February. The Indian Mutiny started there on Sunday 10 May, when the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry murdered their European officers and dashed towards the un-garrisoned city of Delhi, hoping to win the ailing Mughal Emperor's support. With the exception of a few men on guard duty, most soldiers of the 60th Rifles were at Church Parade at the time, and completely unarmed. The 60th flew out of St. John's Church and grabbed their rifles, largely escaping the massacre which had been planned for them. Others were less fortunate; rebel sepoys attacked officers' bungalows and butchered several families. Bitter street fighting ensued as the 60th counter-attacked, regaining the town. As the rebels streamed towards Delhi they cut telegraph wires, preventing the 60th from sending news of the Mutiny.

Led by their implacable Colonel Jones (nicknamed 'the Avenger'), the 60th Rifles set out in pursuit, reaching a ridge overlooking Delhi (clasp) on 7 June. There they joined the besieging British force under Sir Archdale Wilson, which gradually swelled to 9,000 men. On 14 September, the British assaulted Delhi in five infantry columns. Companies of the 60th Rifles advanced in front of each column as skirmishers, and so Vince was in the thick of the action. The British suffered 1,170 casualties during the assault. Vince was invalided to Calcutta in November 1858. In 1861 he was invalided to England aboard the *London*, reaching Chatham on 16 May (see *WO 12/6919*); sold with copied Muster Rolls.

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Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (Hospl. App. W. F. Brown, Attd. 32nd L.I.), *claw loose, otherwise good very fine*

£800-1,000



An original defender of Lucknow. It should be noted that *A Personal Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow from its commencement to its relief* by Sir Colin Campbell states:

'Brown, Apothecary's Apprentice, Her Majesty's 32nd (wounded).'

- x12 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**Asst. Surgeon Reginald Croft Lever, 7th Hussars.**), *nearly extremely fine* £260-300
- Reginald Croft Lever** was born at Hampstead on 13 September 1837. He became an Assistant Surgeon with the 7th Hussars, then stationed in India, on 2 December 1862. Three troops of the 7th Hussars served in Brevet Colonel A. F. Macdonell's expedition against Sultan Muhammed Khan, whose Mohmands and Bajauris had attacked the fort of Shabkadar (Medal & clasp). This campaign lasted from 5 December 1863 to 2 January 1864. The Regiment returned to England on 8 April 1870, Lever becoming its Medical Officer in 1874. On retiring from military service, he lived at 49 Bedford Row, London (*London Gazette*, 27 February 1873, refers). He died at Denton House, Iffley, Oxfordshire on 6 June 1922, and was buried with his wife Florence at St. Mary's Church, Iffley.
- x13 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**2327 J Rees 1st Bn. 22nd Regt.**), *contact marks, nearly very fine* £160-200
- John Rees** was born at Clannio, Abertempest, Cardiganshire circa 1822. He enlisted into the 1st Battalion, 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment of Foot on 31 October 1842, serving in Colonel S. J. Cotton's expedition against the Mohmand tribe in August 1854 (Medal & clasp). This campaign was launched in response to a Mohmand chief's refusal to pay annual tribute to the British. The chief had challenged the Deputy Commissioner, Captain H. R. James, saying: 'All you have got to do is to come and take it.' Mohmand territory straddled the Khyber Pass, and was still *terra incognita* to the British. The temperature there had risen to 110 degrees in the shade. Perhaps understandably, the chief felt confident that the British would never come, but against all expectations, Colonel Cotton received orders to: 'go and exact the tribute and, if necessary, punish the tribe.' Several native villages were destroyed, and the Mohmands promptly surrendered.
- Rees was promoted to Corporal on 1 March 1862, receiving the Long Service & Good Conduct Medal on 2 May 1863. He was discharged at Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight on 8 November 1864, transferring to the 1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers. He became an Out-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham; sold with copied service papers and research.
- x14 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, North West Frontier (**1733 Pte. J. Sargent. 3 Bn. Rif. Bde.**), *extremely fine* £180-220
- John Sargent** was born at Colchester, Essex in 1839. There he enlisted into The Rifle Brigade for ten years' service on 10 October 1857. He received Levy Money totalling £3.3s.6d., including a Bounty of £2, and he gave his occupation as 'Sweep'. After a short period with the Depot Battalion at Colchester, Sargent was part of a draft sent to reinforce the 3rd Battalion in India following the Indian Mutiny. He arrived there via the steamer *Indiana* on 24 May 1858. In December 1863 he took part in Brevet Colonel A. F. Macdonell's expedition, which defeated Sultan Muhammad Khan's force of Mohmands and Bajauris at Shabkadar on the North-West Frontier (Medal & clasp). Sargent returned to England in 1868, re-enlisting at Winchester on 13 March for a further ten years' service. He was discharged to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley on 19 August 1872, his papers noting: 'Chronic Mania. Rather suddenly developed early in 1870 and attributable to effects of service in a tropical climate aggravated by moral causes'; sold with copied discharge papers.
- x15 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (1085 S Turner H.Ms. 101st Regt.), *edge bruising, thus very fine* £200-240
- Stephen Turner** was born at Sheffield in 1839, gaining civilian employment as a cutler. He enlisted into the 101st Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers) at York on 15 March 1859, and saw service in India during General Chamberlain's 1863 Umbeyla Expedition (Medal & clasp). On 30 October that year, Chamberlain's column faced a 15,000-strong horde of Pashtuns at Crag Picquet. The 101st Foot saw particularly heavy fighting, and overall the British suffered 1,000 casualties. Returning to England, Turner was discharged at Netley Hospital on 1 June 1869, his medical examination noting: 'Unfit for Service - Heart's action easily excited.' Though he once entered the Regimental Defaulter's Book, his conduct was described as 'very good'; sold with copied discharge papers.

- 16 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (**6558 Pte. A. Watson 4th. Bn. Rifle Bde.**), *good very fine* £160-200
 With copied roll extract.
- x17 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (**3450 Pte. G. Mackey 4th Bn. K.R. Rif. Corps.**), *naming worn but legible, cleaned, good fine* £60-80
George Frederick William Mackey was born on 12 June 1861 at City Road, Holborn, London. Baptised at St. Thomas's, Islington on 7 July 1861, he served with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and died at Guestling, Sussex, on 18 November 1937.
- x18 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N.E. Frontier 1891 (**4223. Pte. D. Kirkby, 4./K.R.R. Corps.**), *renamed in an appealing engraved style, the clasp a tailor's replacement, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £30-50
David Kirkby (alias William Taylor) was born in 1868 at Swaby, Lincolnshire, attesting for the 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, on 10 November 1887. Transferring to the 1st and 4th Battalions, he ended his military service with the 5th Manchester Militia from 26 June 1903-25 June 1907.
- x19 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan (**595 Corpl. W. Craig, Bengal Sappers & Miners**), *light scratches overall, very fine and scarce* £260-300
William Craig was born at Thomastown, Dublin circa 1839. He attested for the Bengal Army in Dublin on 24 June 1859, giving his civilian trade as 'Cabinet Maker'. He landed in India on 29 October 1860 and was posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, seeing active service with this corps during the 1864-66 Bhootan campaign and on the North-West Frontier. His two-clasp India General Service Medal is scarce to a European 'other ranker'. He went on to serve with the 1st Battalion, 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment during the Second Afghan War of 1878-80, and was entitled to an Afghan War Medal (*WO 100/52*). He was discharged after 21 years and 99 days with the Colours; sold with copied research.

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 WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

x20 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan (**Lieut C Mercer 1st Goorkha Regt.**), *nearly extremely fine*

£400-500



Charles Mercer gained an Ensigncy in the 6th Bengal European Infantry on 16 August 1859, and was advanced to Lieutenant on 7 April 1860 (*East India Register*, refers). He was appointed Second Wing Subaltern of the 1st Goorkha Regiment on 14 October 1865. During the previous year the Honourable Ashley Eden, head of the British diplomatic mission to Bhootan, was badly treated by the Bhootanese government. This slight could not go unpunished, and so four British columns entered Bhootan under the command of Brigadier-General W. E. Mulcaster (clasp). Having offered resistance at Dhalimcote, Bhumsong and Charmoorchee, the Bhootanese surrendered in 1866. Mercer was promoted to Captain on 19 October 1868, becoming Quartermaster of the 1st Goorkhas on 10 November 1874. He died at Dharmsala on 22 May 1877.

x21 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, North West Frontier, Bhootan (**Asst. Surgn. R Brown, 6th Punjab Inftry.**), *good very fine*

£240-280

Robert Brown was born on 9 December 1833. Appointed a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1853, he entered the Honourable East India Company's service as an Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Presidency, on 23 July 1858. During the 1859-60 Kabul Khel Waziri Expedition he served with the 6th Punjab Infantry as Assistant Surgeon (Medal & clasp). His India General Service Medal with 'North West Frontier' clasp was awarded in 1869 by *General Order 812*, with the citation:

'[For] services against the Cabool Kheyl Wuzeeres, 10th December 1859, under Brigadier General N. Chamberlain, C.B., commanding Punjab Infantry Force, to avenge the murder of Capt. Mecham and to coerce the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees for their attacks on the Bahadur Kheyl Salt Mines and their raids into the Khuttuck Valley.'

Stationed at Mooltan with the 9th Irregular Cavalry in 1861, Brown transferred to the 43rd Foot (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) for service during the 1864-66 Bhootan expedition. The 43rd were prominent at the siege and capture of Dewangiri in early 1865, which led to Bhootan's final submission under the Treaty of Sinchula. In 1867 Brown was appointed Political Agent at Manipur, undertaking a geological survey of the Angami Naga County and authoring a statistical overview of the region. He was promoted to Surgeon on 23 July 1870, and Surgeon-Major on 1 July 1873. He died at Manipur on 18 August 1876; sold with a file of copied research, including extracts from the recipient's survey of the Naga Hills.

22 The New Zealand Medal awarded to General Sir C. M. Clarke, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Governor of Malta, late 57th Regiment, with whom he served with distinction in New Zealand and South Africa



New Zealand 1854-66, undated reverse, privately engraved '1861 to 1866' (Lieut. C. M. Clarke, 57th Regt.), *heavy edge knocks, nearly very fine*, housed in a silver mount, from which the Medal is easily removed, surmounted by the regimental number, upon painted wooden plinth, bearing silver plaque with the inscription 'Medal of Lieut. C. M. Clarke 57th Regt. Presented by the Committee of Chelsea Hospital.'

£800-1,000

Charles Mansfield Clarke was born on 13 December 1839, educated at Eton College and was commissioned Ensign in the 57th Regiment on 1 March 1856, being promoted Lieutenant 18 November 1859.

New Zealand

The services rendered by Clarke are best summarised by the *Daily Southern Cross*, October 1865:

'Lieutenant C. M. Clarke served in the war 1860-1 at the Waitara, and has been present in nearly every engagement and operation that has taken place in the province since the commencement of hostilities, under the late Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir D. A. Cameron, K.C.B.

At Katikara, on 4 June 1863, at Ahuahua, at Kaitake and at Mataitawa, as also in several minor affairs, Lieutenant Clarke particularly distinguished himself and secured the well-merited approval of the late Lieutenant-General commanding. Under all circumstances Lieutenant Clarke has evinced the ability as well as the zeal and attention which enable an officer successfully perform his duties.'

He served as Adjutant from 1 January 1862-28 February 1866 and is also noted in *The Story of the Middlesex Regiment*:

'An attack on the Pah at Kaitaki on 25 March 1864 deserves mention because the 57th were on this occasion first associated with the Taranaki Rifles. Parties of the 57th and the local militia attacked on each flank, with the Rifles, guided by Lieutenant Clarke, took them in the rear. The fight was of the usual character, a difficult approach through the bush, a stockade to be clambered over and a charge at the palisade.'

He would leave New Zealand with four 'mentions' (*London Gazette*s 21 August 1863, 3 January, 14 June & 23 August 1864, refers).



South Africa - command

Promoted Captain, 25 September 1857, Major, 26 July 1876 and Lieutenant-Colonel, 7 May 1878, his Regiment was in Ceylon when ordered to make haste for Natal, in support of the actions against the Zulus. Clarke would command the regiment at Ginginhlovo and then the Flying Column sent to relieve Etshowe. This would be followed by command of 'Clarke's Column', followed by appointment to lead the land forces in the Cape of Good Hope in May 1880-82. He was awarded the Medal & clasp, a C.B. (*London Gazette* 28 November 1879, refer) and a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazette* 7 May & 10 October 1879, refers).

Higher command - final furlong

Further promotions followed, which culminated in his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 1893-98, followed by appointment as Quartermaster-General to the Forces, 1899-1903 (K.C.B. *London Gazette* 20 May 1895, refers) and his final posting as Governor of Malta, 1903-07 (G.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 2 June 1903, refers). He had also served as commander of the Sixth Army Corps during the Second Boer War, being awarded a Military Division G.C.B. (*London Gazette* 19 April 1901, refers). Retired as a full General in 1907, Clarke had succeeded to become the 3rd Baronet of Clarke of Dunham Lodge in 1899 and died on 22 April 1932; sold with copied research.

23 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Lieut: H. P. Harris, R.N. H.M.S. "Euphrates"), *good very fine* £400-500



Henry Paulet Harris was born on 12 March 1849 at Winchester, Hampshire and entered the Royal Navy on 10 March 1865, being commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 18 June 1869. Joining *Agincourt* on 12 August 1869, Harris would be 'Recommended by [the] Captain for zeal at the grounding', a result of his ship running aground in 1871 on Pearl Rock, Gibraltar. Her Captain, Henry Hamilton Beamish (later Rear-Admiral) would face a Court Martial, with the matter being raised in Parliament. It was the fine work of men like Harris that prevented her total loss, by swiftly removing the guns and offloading most of her coal just in time before a large storm rolled in, which would have finished her.

Promoted Lieutenant on 23 September 1873, Harris served aboard *Euphrates* from 26 May 1874, including the operations off South Africa. Promoted Lieutenant-Commander upon retirement in September 1881, he died on 6 May 1915; sold with copied service record and research.

24 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Levy Leader H. C. Simpson, Capt.), *ex-brooch-mounted, traces of verdigris upon points of mount, nearly very fine* £300-400

Provenance:
Glendining's, March 1993.

25 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Tr. Steel. Isipingo Md. Rifles.), *nearly extremely fine* £350-400

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

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

- 26 An interesting South Africa Medal awarded to Blacksmith's Mate S. Smith, Royal Navy, late Farrier Sergeant, Royal Artillery, who having been one of just two men of his unit to receive the Medal, had a long career afloat which included the passage of the *Royalist* through the Solomon and Gilbert Islands, a tour which included a number of retributational Bluejacket actions ashore



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (4389 Fr. Sergt. S. Smith. O/2. Bde. R.A.), *very fine*

£500-700

Just 2 Medals issued to 'O' Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, this unique with clasp.

Selah Smith was born at Great Houghton, Northampton on 21 January and served with the Royal Artillery in South Africa in the rank of Farrier Sergeant, with this Medal being issued on 18 July 1881. Having been promoted Shoering Smith and living at Woolwich Barracks, Smith entered the Royal Navy on 29 July 1886, joining the Blacksmith's Crew. It was whilst in the *Royalist* on her journey to the South Pacific that Smith would have likely shared in the actions reported in the *New York Times*, 30 October 1891, under the title 'Cruise of the *Royalist* - Solomon Islands' Natives punished for their crimes':

'Letters received from the Solomon group of islands give particulars of the cruise of Her Majesty's ship *Royalist* among the islands, and the punishment inflicted by Captain Davis on the natives for outrages committed on British subjects. The vessel visited Rubiann and by a little stratagem Captain Davis secured the Chief, named Tooloo, from the villages. He is now a prisoner on board pending further inquiries.

Dobell was next visited. It was at this village that four boys belonging to the cutter *Freak* were massacred. Captain Davis sent a message to Chief Tono demanding that the murderers be handed over to him. Receiving no reply, he, much to the surprise of the natives, landed with a party of twenty-five men and went to their village five or six miles inland, where Chief Tono was shot down.

The Chief, with several of his tribe, was observed prowling around the landing party and it was evident that the natives would have done further mischief had their leaders not been shot. The village was burned and before returning to the ship the men went along the coast about three miles and destroyed two war canoes.



The massacre of two natives belonging to the Sydney schooner *Marshalls* was reported to Captain Davis at the islands. They had been enticed away from their vessel and then killed. A Chief named Parango, who turned Queen's evidence in the Howard case, was brought on board the *Royalist*, but one night he suddenly disappeared, having, it is supposed, jumped overboard.

The *Royalist* is now at Cairns, but she is expected to return to the Solomon Islands to complete her work.'

During the tours of the *Royalist*, Captain (later Admiral) Edward Davis raised the British flag on 13 islands in the region. Besides enforcing and gaining colonial control, he also secured a plethora of ethnographical objects for future study - of nearly 1,500 objects some 141 of these items are now housed in the collection of the British Museum. One of them is a feast bowl captured in the Rubiana Lagoon, Solomon Islands. It had previously been used to serve the flesh of the bodies of captives from surrounding villages after successful raids.

Smith left *Royalist* in December 1893 and was promoted Blacksmith by 1899. He was finally shore pensioned in December 1904 and died at Bedwelty, Monmouthshire in 1930; sold with copied service record and research.

27 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Pte. J. Graves, F.A.M. Police), *good very fine* £500-600

Sold with an interesting array of copied reports and gazettes reporting on the activities of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police.

Raised in 1855 as the Colonial counterpart to the Imperial Cape Mounted Riflemen, the F.A.M.P. participated in the Ninth War between 1877-78 and was further engaged in the Zulu War of the following year, not least at Moirosi's stronghold on 8 April 1879. The corps was amalgamated into the Imperial Cape Mounted Riflemen during this period and was issued with 156 Medals.

28 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut. Honble. P. M. Hely Hutchinson. R.N. HMS "Shah"), nearly extremely fine

£1,000-1,500



The Honourable Patrick Maurice Hely-Hutchison was born in Paris on 27 April 1855. He was the third son of the 4th Earl of Donoughmore of Knocklofty, and the brother of the Rt. Hon. Sir Watler Hely-Hutchison (Governor-General and Commander in Chief of Natal and Zululand, 1893-1901).

Hely-Hutchison joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet in May 1868, and advanced to Sub-Lieutenant in April 1874. He served in H.M.S. *Shah*, May 1876 - October 1879, during which time he was promoted Lieutenant. Throughout his career he was closely involved with torpedoes and would surely have been to the fore during the battle of Pacocha - often referred to as the 'Huascar incident' - on 29 May 1877. On this day *Shah* and *Amethyst* engaged the *Huascar* - a rebel ironclad ship of the Peruvian Navy in the South Eastern Pacific. *Shah* fired nearly 250 shots and suffered splinter damage to her mast and it was the first occasion on which the self-propelled torpedo was fired in anger - with Hely-Hutchinson likely involved.

He subsequently served during the Zulu War, and was present ashore as part of the Naval Brigade (18 May - 21 July 1879) and accompanied the Etshowe Relief Column. He was consequently present at the battle of Ginghilovo and afterwards joined Crealock's Division in the advance to Port Durnford (Mentioned in Despatches; promoted). Subsequent service included H.M.S. *Alexandra*, March 1880 - September 1882, during which he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria (Egypt and Sudan Medal & clasp; Khedive's Star).

After service in South Africa and Egypt, Hely-Hutchison served in Australia as Torpedo Officer to the Victorian Navy, 1883-88. In 1884 '...the Victorian fleet was enlarged by the arrival of the first class torpedo boat *Childers* armed with four torpedoes for release over the side, using special dropping gear and two Hotchkiss guns. Lieutenant Heley Hutchison [sic] was in command of her during that October, on passage from Williamstown towards Geelong, when she struck an 'uncharted' rock. *Childers* escaped serious damage, but to this day the mysterious rock remains uncharted.' (*Deeds Not Words, The Victorian Navy*, Wilson P. Evans, refers)

Appointed to the command of *Spider*, 22 July - 6 September 1890 and *Speedwell*, 17 November 1890- January 1893 at the rank of Commander, he was approved for a transfer to Gibraltar on falling seriously ill on 23 January 1890. He sadly died of heart disease with dropsy en route to Gibraltar on 27 January 1893, being buried in the Lower Cemetery, Gibraltar; sold with copied service record and research.

29 **The South Africa Medal awarded to Domestic 2nd Class W. Long, Royal Navy, a Bluejacket present in the Naval Brigade at the Battle of Ginginhlovo**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (W. Long. Dom: 2nd Cl: H.M.S. "Tenedos"), *nearly extremely fine* £400-500

57 of the 196 Medals issued to *Tenedos* were with clasp; this is the only one awarded with clasp to a Domestic.

William Long was born on 13 June 1858 at Stoke Climsland, Cornwall and was a saddler by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy in November 1876. Initially serving in *Royal Adelaide*, he was entered on the books of *Tenedos* on 3 April 1878. It was, however, after having been transferred to *Boadicea* on 2 March 1879 that he was landed as a Bluejacket. He was subsequently present at the battle of Ginginhlovo on 2 April 1879, when the officers and ratings of the Naval Brigade manned, two deep, the waist-high rampart behind the shelter trench in Lord Chelmsford's laager, with rocket and Gatling gun detachments posted in the corners. Low's *The Great Battles of the British Navy* takes up the story:

'In this engagement, which consisted of a gallant attempt by the Zulus to capture the laager in which our troops entrenched themselves on the previous night, a detachment of seaman and marines took a prominent part. The British force consisted of 2,500 Natives and 3,400 Europeans, including the 57th, 3rd Battalion 60th, 91st and some companies of the Buffs and 99th Regiment, and a Naval Brigade drawn from H.M.S. *Shah*, *Tenedos* and *Boadicea* - with 2 guns, 2 Gatlings and 2 rocket-tubes, the seamen being led by Commander Brackenbury, and the Marines by Captain Phillips, both of the *Shah*. The Naval Brigade, with the guns, defended the four angles of the laager, and though the Zulu army, about 12,000 strong, under Dabulamanzi, attacked with their accustomed intrepidity, the fire from the guns and Martini-Henrys was so deadly that they were beaten back and dispersed with a loss of 1,200 men, 470 dead Zulus being buried close to the laager. In this action the British loss was 1 officer and 3 men killed, and 5 officers, including Lieutenant Milne, R.N., and 25 men, including 6 of the Naval Brigade, wounded.'

Rejoining *Tenedos* on 10 May, Long was returned 'home own request'. This Medal was sent to him on 26 August 1881, before he was discharged ashore in November 1884. Long died in Burnley on 24 February 1923; sold with copied roll extract and research.

30 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**802 Pte. W. Hodgson. 2-21st. Foot.**), *clasp loose upon riband, good very fine*, with silver top brooch bar £300-400

Entitled to the Medal without clasp.

William Hodgson was born at Haddington, East Lothian in 1859 and was a vanman upon his enlistment in June 1877. Serving in the rank of Private in South Africa, he was promoted Drummer by the time of discharge in June 1889. Hodgson would re-enlist for further service from June 1889-June 1893 and March 1900-March 1901. Throughout his career he would enter the Defaulters Book on no less than six occasions, including breaking out of Fort George when on piquet duty; sold with full copied service record.



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- 31 The poignant and important South Africa Medal awarded to Lieutenant C. C. Williams, 58th Regiment, who was killed in action 'fighting gallantly at the head of his men' at the battle of Zlobane, 22 March 1879

Aged just 23, Williams had led a party of some 250 warriors of Wood's Irregulars in the previous weeks - including the soldiers of loyal Zulu Prince uHamu, brother of King Cetshwayo

His remains were discovered eight weeks later and comprised just his skull, boots and a few bones remaining for internment



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut. C. C. Williams. 58th Foot.), *small cut after name, very fine*

£7,000-9,000

A unique officer casualty to the 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment for the Zulu War 1877-79.

Cecil Charles Williams was born on 28 July 1855 at Fallowfield, Lancashire, the son of John Williams, of Didsbury, Manchester. Having been educated at Dr. Brackenbury's Military School, Wimbledon, he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 58th Regiment in August 1873. At this point the unit were based in India, thus he spent some time with the 23rd Regiment, before re-joining his unit when they landed at Portsmouth.

Having passed a course on musketry instruction and having seen the developments in South Africa, Williams found approval to proceed to the region in late 1878. Joining Colonel Wood's Column at Utrecht, he initially served as a Transport Officer.

On 17 January the Column advanced north-east and a laager was made on 20 January at Tinta's Kraal, some 10 miles from the mountain chain which included Zlobane. Following a number of skirmishes, an initial attack was made on 24 January, as the Zulus could be observed to have massed on the mountain. This attack was aborted upon the arrival of news of the disaster at Isandhlwana.

Having moved camp to Kambula, on 7 February, Williams was appointed Staff Officer to Major W. Knox Leet, Commandant of Wood's Irregulars. The Transvaal Rangers, five companies of the 80th Regiment and some German settlers joined the camp. Wood also used the opportunity to recruit local tribesmen - who did not fall under the complete control of King Cetshwayo - to bolster his numbers.



The Irregulars included warriors of Prince uHamu, under the command of a British officer. During early March, and with a Mounted Infantry arm added, they were found to be of excellent use in scouting and skirmishing raids. They came to the attention of Lord Chelmsford, who received the despatch from Colonel Buller on the operations in the Intombi Valley stating:

‘Wood’s Irregulars fought well, owing much, I think, to the admirable way in which they were led by Major Leet, Lieutenant Williams and Captain Hook.’

Chelmsford heard of the increased strength of the Column and an order for attack on Zlobane soon followed. Wood hoped that by driving cattle and warriors from the mountain, the Zulu army would follow with an attack Kambula, a fight he was sure he would win.

First Zlobane had to be attacked. It was an imposing natural structure of two plateaux, boulder strewn and with the lower steps known as the ‘Devils Pass.’

Mackinnon & Shadbolt take up the story:

‘Setting out with his corps on the morning of the 27th, Lieutenant Williams marched with it across the Zunguin Hill, where it was joined by a force under Colonel Buller destined to ascend the eastern acclivity of the mountain. With this force the 2nd Battalion of the corps advanced, but Lieutenant Williams, in consequence of his intimate knowledge of the country, was left with the 1st Battalion and Oham’s men to act as a guide to a second body, under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, of the 12th Lancers, shortly expected from Kambula.

This force advanced at daybreak on the 28th, and succeeded in occupying the lower of the two eminences which together form Zlobane Mountain. While Oham’s men, who were attached to the Irregulars, were proceeding with a large capture of cattle, in accordance with an order received, towards the Zunguin Neck, their flank was laid open to the attack of an immense body of the enemy.

In the desperate encounter which ensued, Lieutenant Williams, who had volunteered to accompany this party fell fighting gallantly at the head of his men. In an official despatch bearing the date March the 30th, Colonel Wood wrote:

“He evinced on this, as on other occasions, marked courage.”

Despite his loss, and the dreadful flank attack which cost the Column heavily, the Zulu impi indeed attacked Kambula the following day. Wood routed them in what was considered the turning battle of the entire war.

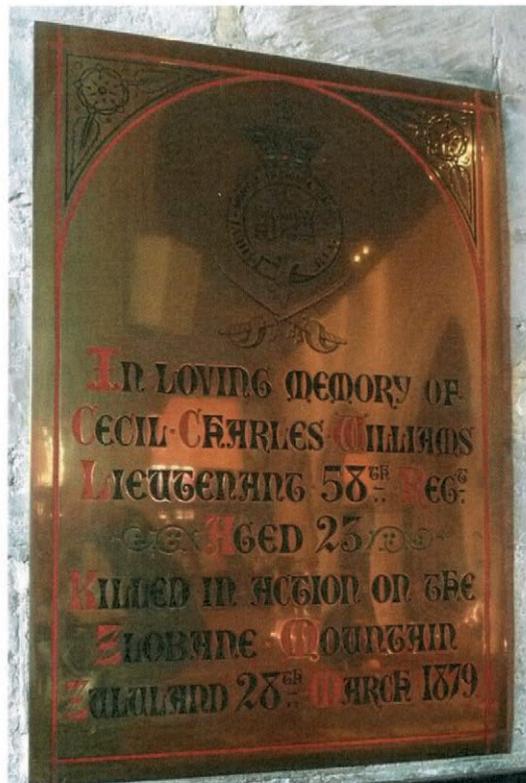
A report from Wolf's Hill Camp, on 21 May 1879, published in *Natal Mercury News*, takes up the story of the eventual discovery and burial of his remains:

'At one of the kraals, between the cattle kraal and the huts, a part of a skeleton consisting of the backbone and ribs, was seen lying and as we proceeded we saw a good many scattered bleached bones and portions of bones. The General [Wood] had brought with the Irregulars a Petty Chief of Oham's who was with Potter and the other officer [Williams] who was killed.

The search for the remains of Lieutenant Williams, of the 58th Regiment, was for some time ineffectual, until the General ordered all the troops and Irregulars to be extended in line to search, when the boots were discovered, with the name inside, and the skull, which was identified by Dr Jolly.

A collection of the bones was made and the remains of Lieutenant Williams and Captain Potter were interred in the same grave, the General reading the burial service very impressively, the troops forming round the grave. The General threw in the first handful of earth, the others following; then the grave was filled in by mounted infantry.'

15 officers and 110 men were killed at Zlobane on 28 March 1879. No less than 5 Victoria Crosses were awarded, including Colonel Redvers Henry Buller (later General, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.). Williams is commemorated by a large brass plaque at St. Mary Magdalene, Reigate, Surrey; sold with copied research.



- 32 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. Kalits. Dn. Md. Rifles.), *good very fine* £350-400
72 Medals issued, all with clasp.

Carl Kalits served with the Durban Mounted Rifles during the Zulu War. The unit, raised on 8 November 1873, was present with Colonel Pearson's Southern Force and was present at Inyezane on 18 February 1879.
- 33 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Qr. Mr. Sgt. W. Currie, Natal Horse), *suspension slack and claw tightened, nearly very fine* £350-400
32 Medals issued to the Natal Horse, 9 of which were returned to the Mint; 20 issued with clasp.

34

A notable South Africa Medal awarded to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. McGann, Army Medal Department, who served at Rorke's Drift and Helpmakaar in January 1879, where he operated on an assegai wound suffered by Corporal J. H. Mayer, 3rd Native Regiment

McGann remained in the Cape for the First Boer War and received a brace of 'mentions', the second for his fine 'indefatigable' work under fire when sole Medical Officer in the action at Ingogo River



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Surgn. J. McGann. A. M. Dept.), *good very fine*

£1,500-2,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 March 1881 (Laing's Nek):

'Surgeons E. King and J. McGann, A.M.D., and Surgeon E. E. Mahon, R.N., distinguished themselves by their attention to the wounded under fire.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 March 1881 (Ingogo River):

'Surgeon McGann well maintained the distinguished reputation of the Medical Department for self-sacrificing exposure in attendance of the wounded. Until the arrival of the ambulances, with Surgeons Ring and Landon, he was the only Medical officer with the Force and laboured indefatigably with wounded.'

James McGann was born at Carron, County Clare on 28 July 1851 and was appointed Surgeon on 30 September 1874. Having landed in South Africa on 13 December 1878, McGann was swiftly employed in the field. His exact whereabouts at the time of the epic defence remain unknown, but he was certainly at the hospital between 23-31 January, for the entry 'Dr. McGann arrived from Rorke's Drift' is entered in the diary of Dr. L. W. Reynolds who was at Helpmakaar at that time (*The Diary of a Civil Surgeon serving with the British Army in South Africa during the Zulu War*, refers).

McGann would also be noted by Dr. B. Brown for his work assisting in an operation at Helpmakaar, having arrived back there at the end of January. *Surgical Notes on the Zulu War* takes up the story:

'Assegai wound of left hand. Private J. H. M., [Corporal Jessie H. Mayer] 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment Native Contingent, present on the 12th January at the attack on Sirayo's Kraal. Several prisoners taken, one of them being irritated by our friendly Kaffirs, tried to force his escape, and assegai in hand, stabbed left and right at everyone...the patient thus injured. A bandage was applied and he was conveyed to Rorke's Drift for treatment. On the 26th January he was sent to Helpmakaar...no further bleeding took place for two days, when it burst forth again.'

Assisted by Surgeon McGann and Civil Surgeon Beresford, the patient being under the influence of chloroform, I enlarged the wound to look for blood vessels...The wound healed rapidly, on the 15th February he left Helpmakaar for Ladysmith. He is now at his duty in a mounted corps at the front, none the worse for his wound.

This patient was one of those in the hospital at Rorke's Drift on the memorable 22nd of January and managed to hop out from the one building, under fire, to the other. He therefore had four marvellous escapes within a few days; the first that of the stab at Sirayo's Kraal; secondly the escape under fire from the hospital at Rorke's Drift; thirdly the frequent profuse haemorrhages; and fourthly the operation.'

McGann was busy in the period which followed, with wounded requiring constant treatment and movement. He left for Pretoria on 5 February, returning via Camp Mount Prospect, and took over the Medical Equipment at Helpmakaar on 15 February, before presiding as President over a board of Medical Officers to report on the sanitary conditions in the station.

Remaining in South Africa, he was also present for the Sekhunkhune, November 1879 and the First Boer War, 1880-81, displaying particular resolve at Ingogo River.

It was at Schuinshoogte, north of Newcastle on 9 February 1881 that the costly battle was fought. Under the command of Major-General Colley, the British forces engaged Smit's Republican forces at the crossing of the river. By the day's end, the allied forces suffered 69 killed and a further 77 wounded. The survivors of which were placed under McGann's care, having been carried from the field by approximately 9.30p.m.

McGann finished his time in South Africa with a brace of 'mentions' to go with his Medal & clasp. He left on 17 September 1881 and served at Fort Gomer, 1882-83, Malta, 1885-89, being advanced Surgeon Major in September 1886. Subsequently seeing service at Birr, 1891 and Dublin, 1892-95, and having been advanced Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1894, he retired in September 1895. Employed in Dublin whilst on the Retired List, 1904-07, he died on 20 February 1929; sold with copied research.

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| x35 | <p>Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (1999. Pte. W. Sands. 2/60th. Foot.), <i>very fine and better</i></p> <p>William Sands died of sickness on 27 March 1880 at Ob-i-Gum, likely during the march led by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart to Ghazni, a few weeks prior to the action at Ahmed Khel on 19 April 1880. Disease went on to claim the life of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph James Collins, Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, who died of dysentery at Sibi in September that same year; sold with muster roll details confirming his death and the high death toll amongst the ranks of 'G' Company.</p> | £100-140 |
| x36 | <p>Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (60/1281. Pte. P. Mc.Grath. 2/60th. Foot.), <i>very fine</i></p> | £100-140 |
| x37 | <p>Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (1477. Pte. W. Chapman. 2/60th. Foot.), <i>nearly very fine</i></p> <p>William Chapman served in Afghanistan with 'A' Company of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles; sold together with an unnamed Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880.</p> | £80-120 |
| x38 | <p>Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (250. Pte. H. Gilchrist. 3/K.R. Rif: C.), <i>upper bar of suspension converted for use as a menu holder, claw loose, nearly very fine and better</i></p> <p>Henry Gilchrist is further entitled to a South Africa 1877-79 Medal, 1 clasp, 1879.</p> | £60-80 |

39

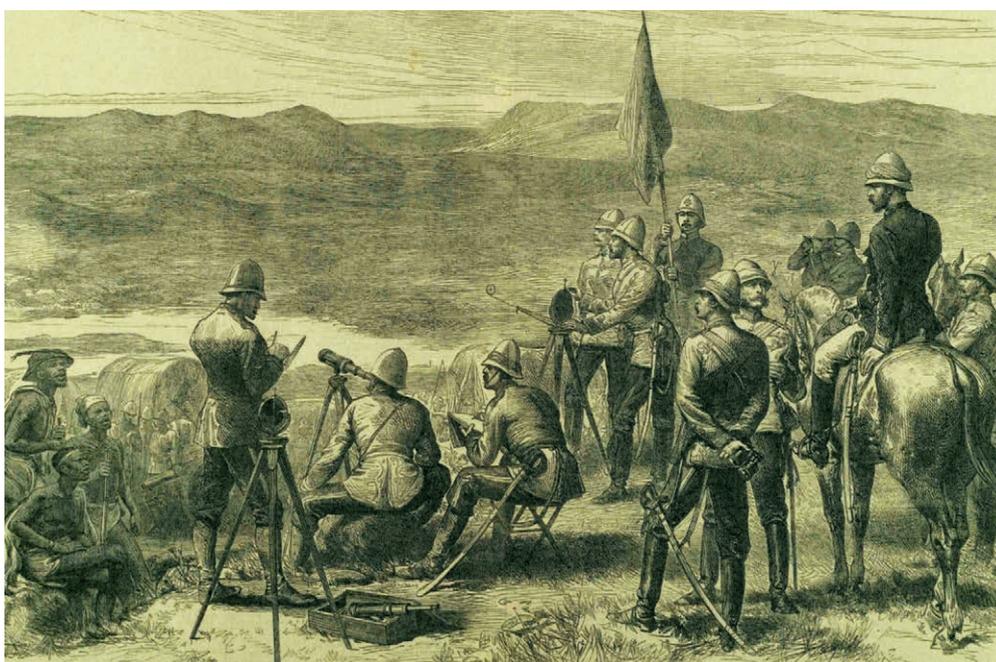
The Egypt and Sudan Medal awarded to Colonel H. G. MacGregor, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army and an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, late 17th and 29th Foot



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Maj: H. G. MacGregor.), *edge bruise and light pitting, very fine*

£400-500

Harry Grey MacGregor was born at Dublin Castle on 15 January 1838, the younger son of General Sir H. MacGregor. Educated privately in Berkshire and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was appointed Ensign in the 17th Foot in May 1858, and purchased a Lieutenancy in the 1st Battalion, who were in service at Quebec, in June 1860. Clearly demonstrating his flair for organisation and administration, MacGregor served well as Adjutant, September 1862-February 1863. Towards the end of 1863 he was selected to attend Staff College, passing out in December 1865 to rejoin his regiment. It would not be for long however, as he took a posting as Instructor of Military History at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst in November 1867. Purchasing his Captaincy in the 10th Foot in November 1869, he soon exchanged this to the 29th Foot, before taking up his first real Staff appointment, serving as A.D.C. to Major-General D. Russell, Commanding South Eastern District at Dover. Further postings followed before returning to the 29th Foot in June 1877, but as luck would have it, a Special Service appointment to the Cape of Good Hope in November 1878 would bring him his first true taste of action.





Having arrived in good time for the Zulu campaign, he joined Colonel Pearson's No. 1 Column on the Staff as Deputy-Acting-Quarter-Master-General. It was in this position that he crossed the Inyezane in January 1879 and was a prominent figure during the epic Siege of Etshowe, 22 January-3 April 1879. He was noted by Staff-Sergeant Bateson, 99th Regiment in his comments on their defences being '...perfect and impregnable, thanks to the work of Captain Wynne and Captain MacGregor.'

Meanwhile MacGregor was a member of the bible class which met four times a week and, unusually, took the lead from the Army Chaplains in taking non-sectarian services on Sunday evenings. Whilst the defences were secure in the siege, it was imperative for communications to be made with the troops on the Tugela. MacGregor again came to the fore, commanding the Signal and Intelligence Section, flying fire balloons and improvising 'fire flashing' signals. One of these included rigging up a long piece of iron tubing (located originally in the Church) with mirrors and papers at each end of the tubing - the heliograph produced good results and can be seen at work in the *Illustrated London News*, 26 April 1879. MacGregor was awarded a Brevet Majority and a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazette* 5 March & 16 May 1879, refer) to go with his Medal & clasp.

Having rendered further service in the First Boer War, MacGregor was retired on 22 February 1882, but he was recalled as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General for the Egypt Expedition from August-November 1882. He served on Lines of Communications and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, with a further 'mention' (*London Gazette* 2 November 1882, refers), and received the Medal without clasp, Khedive's Star and the 4th Class Order of Osmania. Returned to England for a post at Headquarters Northern District, York, his final stint of active service occurred in early 1885. MacGregor was Assistant-Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General to Lieutenant-General Sir G. Graham, V.C., for the Suakin Expeditionary Force, February-June 1885, which won him yet another 'mention' and the clasp to his Medal.

Promoted Colonel on 24 November 1886, he was also appointed an Aide de Camp to Queen Victoria. Made a C.B. on 25 May 1889, MacGregor retired on 15 January 1895, also with the Jubilee Medal 1887 with clasp. A keen member of The National Club, he died at 4 Brechin Place, South Kensington on 30 October 1925; sold with copied research.

40 An important East and West Africa Medal awarded to Assistant Colonial Surgeon J. S. Part, attached Gold Coast Constabulary

A prominent member of Lieutenant F. B. Henderson's force - he of defence of Dawkita fame - Dr. Part was himself present in the fighting around Wa in April 1897 and undoubtedly a witness to the Lieutenant's courageous decision to give himself up to the Sofas

In the interim, Part's replacement surgeon, Dr. Kennedy, died of bee stings and, during the subsequent - chaotic - retreat from Wa, in which he had charge of the wounded, another comrade, the surveyor Mr. George Ferguson, was abandoned by his carriers, captured, shot and beheaded: in fact such was the scale of the stampede enacted by the retreating column's carriers that Dr. Part was knocked down on three occasions



East and West Africa Medal 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (Asst: C. Surgeon J. S. Part, G.C. Constby:), *better than very fine*

£1,000-1,500

John Shepley Part was born in Derby on 27 October 1864, the son of J. C. Part, a local manufacturer, and attended Derby Grammar School. A keen footballer, he played for Hendon in 1883, but otherwise pursued his chosen career in medicine at Westminster Hospital Medical School. Qualifying as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1888, he continued his studies at Brussels and received the degree of M.D 'avec grande distinction' in 1894.

The Dawkita connection

Appointed an Assistant Colonial Surgeon on the Gold Coast in November 1895, Dr. Part was seconded to the Gold Coast Constabulary and became embroiled in one of the most famous chapters in the 'Scramble for Africa', namely the operations mounted against the rebel leader Samory's Sofas in 1897-98. A small force, under the command of Lieutenant F.B. Henderson, R.N. (Retd.), a Travelling Commissioner acting under the orders of the Governor of the Gold Coast, Sir W. E. Maxwell, set forth to claim new territory and check the slave trade.

On 7 March 1897, Henderson's force, with Part attached as its surgeon, reached Wa, where the Union Flag was raised. Reinforcements then having been requested, Henderson took a small force onwards to Dawkita, where another fort was constructed out of three native compounds. Dr. Part remained at Wa.

What followed has found a place in the annals of Empire, for Henderson and his men were surrounded and attacked by several thousand Sofas. Yet, with a force of just two Europeans and 43 men of the Gold Coast Constabulary, the little garrison held out for four days and nights, prior to effecting a successful retreat to Wa. Amazingly, the defenders suffered just two men killed and eight wounded, while the Sofas are believed to have lost at least 400 warriors.



Henderson and his men were assisted in their retreat by Captains Cramer and Haslewood, who had 50 men, two guns and some rocket launchers, the whole having sallied forth from Wa.

Action at Wa - hectic retreat

On 4 April 1897, a composite force of about 80 men, including Dr. Part, sallied forth from Wa and attacked a substantial force of Sofas, closing to 200 yards. The gallant Doctor, who had charge of a stretcher party, was kept busy, the resultant casualties including three Hausas killed; it was about this time too that Part's replacement, Dr. Kennedy, died from bee stings.

By now encircled, Henderson's position at Wa was hopeless and, in a desperate attempt to save his men, he put his life on the line by suggesting he parley with the enemy Prince, whom he knew to be both 'treacherous and cruel.' Henderson takes up the story:

'I then laid this proposition before the other Officers, who at first opposed the plan on the grounds of the risk I should incur, Ferguson especially saying that I should be uselessly courting death in some unpleasant form. In the end they concurred and a letter was written to the Prince stating that we had not come here to fight his people and could not understand why he had followed me here ...'

The next morning - 5 April 1897 - a Sofa Chief came to collect Henderson, who would endure a terrifying ordeal up until his release in early May.

Meanwhile, as agreed with Henderson, the garrison at Wa evacuated the fort, commencing a march towards Daboya that night. The column departed the fort at 10 p.m. in perfect silence, bringing with it all available guns, ammunition and rockets. After about three quarters of an hour, several shots were fired at the column, shots that caused panic amongst the 400-strong force of carriers, such panic in fact that Dr. Part was three times knocked down in the stampede. His comrade, the ailing Mr. Ferguson, was thrown down in his hammock and lost amidst the chaos that ensued. His fate was only discovered a day later, when his head was brought to the captive Lieutenant Henderson back at Wa.

At length, the military elements of the column rallied round Captain Cramer, and they reached the comparative safety of Daboya. But much blame for the chaotic retreat was apportioned the European officers at a Court of Enquiry held in June 1897, an Enquiry in which Dr. Part - who had care of Mr. Ferguson and the wounded - was among those called to give evidence. Captain Haslewood, who gave the order to abandon the artillery pieces, likewise. It seems the realities of fighting a night action in bush country escaped proper consideration by the Enquiry. Apart from anything else - by necessity - the retreating column extended over two miles.

More certain is the fact Dr. Part was suffering from ill-health. He was invalided home in July 1897 and his Colonial Office contract on the Gold Coast was terminated in the following year.

Subsequent career

In 1900, Part was appointed a District Surgeon and Health Officer in the Malay Straits, where he served until his resignation May 1906. His appointments took him to Selangor and Seremban, in which latter place he also served as a Protector of Labour.

On returning home Part became Honorary Radiographer of the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Westminster, London, and of Mount Vernon Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in Fitzroy Square, Northwood. He obtained a commission as a Captain in the R.A.M.C. in the Great War but remained employed on the home establishment.

Dr. Part died at 30, Bath Road, Bedford Park, London on 24 February 1924; sold with a comprehensive file of copied research.



41

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Witu August 1893 (Pte. Awadi Komli W.A.F.F.), officially engraved naming, *good very fine and very rare*

£400-500

- 42 An exceptional East and West Africa Medal awarded to Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Warren, a District and Special Commissioner, late Limerick City Artillery, and long-served officer of the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, who died of blackwater fever in Karene District in February 1919

As a Captain and Inspector in the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, he saw extensive action in the 1898-99 operations, not least in an expedition into Kwaia in April 1898, when he and his men inflicted heavy loss on the rebels; he is also credited with arresting the rebel leaders Pa Nembana and Bai Kompah and was among those who fought their way through to the besieged town of Panguma in June 1898



East and West Africa 187-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (Capt. H. G. Warren, S. Leone F.P.C.), *good very fine*

£800-1,000

Harold Galwey Montague Warren was born on 20 July 1874, the only son of John Augustus Warren, J.P. Appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Limerick City Artillery in March 1892, young Harold was advanced to Lieutenant in March 1894 and to Captain in September 1896.

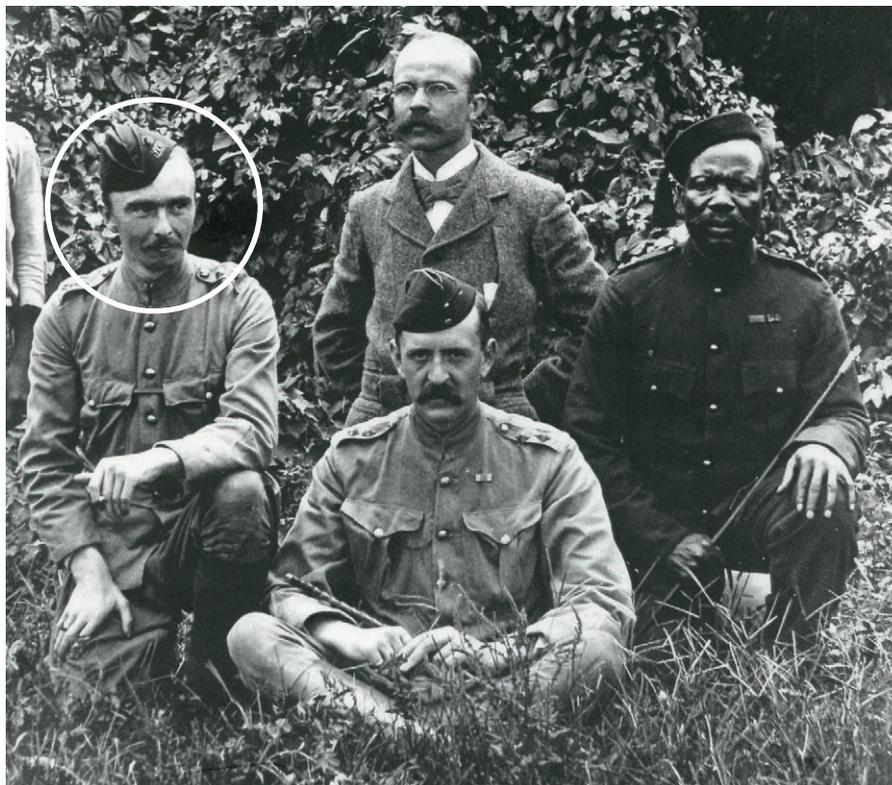
The Hut Tax War 1898-99

In August 1897, Warren was seconded to the Sierra Leone Frontier Police as an Inspector, to which duties he added those of Justice of the Peace on his arrival at Freetown. And with the advent of the hut tax rebellion in the following year, he assumed the local rank of Captain. He subsequently saw extensive action under Major E. d'H. Fairclough, he and his party of 50 Frontier Police inflicting heavy loss on rebel war-boys in an expedition into Kwaia in April 1898; official reports reveal at least 14 actions fought over a fortnight.

Warren was also responsible for apprehending the rebel leaders Pa Nembana and Bai Kompah, the latter - 'a big, old man' - putting up a determined struggle and necessitating a shove from Warren's knee.

Further sources credit Warren as having participated in the operations to relieve the town of Panguma in late June 1898. The defenders, under Captain J. E. C. Blakeney, had endured nearly two months of siege. Food and ammunition were running short and casualties were mounting, the latter cared for as best as possible by Dr. O. Horrocks.

One relief column having failed to get through in the first week of June, another, larger force departed from Kwalu on the 12th, Warren once again coming under the command of Major E. d'H. Fairclough. The force comprised 75 hand-picked Frontier Police and native gunners from the Sierra Leone Royal Artillery, with a 7-pounder, 15 armed court messengers and about 300 'Friendlies'.



When within three miles of Gagboro the enemy opened fire from an ambush. The relief column repelled them and, charging on, drove them out of three rows of stockades. Progress was slow, however, as the roads were frequently obstructed and the bush on either side swarming with rebel tribesmen, who continued to do all within their power to inflict casualties. At Dodo, the rebels launched a major attack but they were beaten back by Warren's disciplined ranks of Frontier Police and the 7-pounder. Finally, at 11 a.m. on 23 June, the relief column reached Panguma.

Five days later, after much preparation, the force evacuated the town and took a different route back to Kwalu. It was a heavily contested return journey, for the column frequently encountered strongly defended stockades which were held with great determination by the rebels. All were taken, however, and the column continued onward to Yomundu. Here, on 6 July, a major action was fought, an action that would turn the tide of war. Three storming parties advanced on the town's stockades, with valuable support from the 7-pounder, and a severe hand-to-hand fight ensued. Much to the fore, the Frontier Police ended up killing three rebel chiefs and 115 of their followers.

Warren's name subsequently appeared on a Colonial Office list of officers who had distinguished themselves during the disturbances.

Subsequent career

In the summer of 1900, Warren acted as District Commissioner of the Panguma District and, at the end of the same year, acted as Inspector-General of the Frontier Police Force. He was also appointed a Captain in the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force, of which unit he became Adjutant and then as Acting C.O. for a period from May 1902. In February 1903, he was appointed a District Commissioner in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, in addition to Presiding Judge.

Meanwhile, he remained seconded to the Militia in the U.K. and was promoted to Major in the Limerick City Artillery in February 1904. When the Militia in the United Kingdom ceased four years later, Warren was transferred to the Limerick City Royal Field Artillery (Special Reserve) and was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1909. Shortly afterwards, he transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

Back in West Africa, Warren was appointed First Class District Commissioner in January 1911 and, in February 1913, a Special Commissioner of the Special Commission Court. Sadly, however, he died of blackwater fever at Batkanu, Karene District, on 6 February 1919. He was aged 44; sold with an extensive file of copied research.

- 43 East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Sierra Leone 1898-99 (459 Pte. Tommy Blackie. W.A.R.), £140-180
 M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 May 1916 (Cameroons).

Tommy Blackie remained in the service of the West African Rifles, seeing active service in Ashanti (Medal) and during the Great War (1914-15 Star Trio), likely also in receipt of the L.S. & G.C. He was awarded of one of just eight 'mentions' to the Regiment during the Great War and was likely denied the Imperial Distinguished Conduct Medal - something the War Office was keen withholding from native troops. (The subject is discussed in *Journal of the West African Field Force*, Volume 2, No. 1)

- 44 A regimentally unique East and West Africa Medal awarded to Major E. F. C. Evanson, Royal Welch Fusiliers, a non-consular judicial officer in the 'District of the Oil Rivers' in the Niger Coast Protectorate



- East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Benin River 1894, Brass River 1895 (Major E. F. C. Evanson, 4 Bn. R.W. Fus.), *very fine* £600-800

Ernest Frederick Charles Evanson was born in Rangoon, Burma on 7 November 1868; by the time of the 1881 Census, he was living with his mother and two siblings in Paddington, London.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers in December 1887, he was advanced to Lieutenant in the following year and to Captain in February 1893.

About this time Evanson was seconded for duty as a non-consular judicial officer in the 'District of the Oil Rivers' in the Niger Coast Protectorate, a role in which he quickly attracted the approbation of Claude MacDonald, the local Commissioner and Consul-General; in reporting to Lord Rosebery, MacDonald credited the high calibre of the recently raised Oil Rivers Constabulary - afterwards incorporated in the Niger Coast Constabulary (N.C.C.) - to the good work of Evanson, the Adjutant.

It was in the same capacity that Evanson saw action in the Benin and Brass River operations of 1894-95, around 150 Hausas and Yorubas of the N.C.C. accompanying each expedition; the majority of those engaged were members of a Naval Brigade under Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford.

For his own part, Evanson was granted the local rank of Major and commanded his men in the expedition against Chief Nana of Brohemie in September 1894 and was second-in-command in the subsequent operations against Chief Koko in March 1895 (Medal & 2 clasps). In terms of rarity, beyond a regimental level, it appears Evanson was the only military officer to qualify for both the 'Benin River 1894' and 'Brass River 1895' clasps.

Appointed an Hon. Major in January 1904, Evanson resigned his commission in May 1905; sold with a file of copied research.

- x45 India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (7157 Pte. W. Chown 1st. Bn. K. R. Rifle Corps.), *nearly extremely fine* £120-150

William Chown survived the wreck of the *Warren Hastings* which ran aground on the coastline of Réunion in the Indian Ocean on 14 January 1897. He was later killed in action at Dundee on 20 October 1899 in the first Battle of the Boer War, when a force of 4000 British troops attempted to storm Talana Hill. The British marked the Battle as a victory, but it was only a temporary reprieve from the inexorable Boer invasion of northern Natal and the British retreat into Ladysmith. British infantry casualties amounted to 51 killed and 203 wounded; sold with an erased Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana.

- 46 The India General Service Medal awarded to Private J. Lever, East Kent Regiment, who was severely wounded and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in the famous night action at Bilot - an action for which three V.C.s were awarded



- India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (3186 Pte. J. Lever 1st. Bn. The Buffs), *very fine* £200-250

James Lever was born at Ashton-under-Lyme in 1869 and enlisted in The Buffs at Canterbury in September 1890, having previously served in the 4th Battalion, Manchester Regiment. He served in Corporal Smith's section of 'G' Company for the famous night action at Bilot and was severely wounded on that occasion. He was presented with his D.C.M. (*London Gazette* 21 April 1899, refers) by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

The following speech was made by Brigadier-General Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., D.S.O., at parade of the troops of the Nagpore District on the 5th July 1899, to present the Victoria Cross to Corporal James Smith (whose V.C. is in the collection of the National Army Museum *NAM. 2001-02-432-1*), and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Private C. Poile:

'Officers, N.C.O's and men of the Nagpore Command. You are paraded here today by order of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen to witness the presentation of the V.C. to Corporal Smith of The Buffs. It is the highest order for valour in the world, is open alike to officers and men, and is the ambition of every soldier. Four men of Corporal Smith's section were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal at the same time, a decoration second as regards valour only to the Victoria Cross. Privates Nelthorpe, Lever and Finn have already received their medals at the hand of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, at Windsor, and Private Poile is on parade today. The circumstances under which these brave men won these decorations were as follows:



'On the evening of the 16th September, 1897, The Buffs were returning to Camp fighting their way inch by inch in one of those rear guard actions we all know so well, against large forces of an invisible enemy. A call was made on the regiment for an escort for a wounded officer in a dhoolie. Major Moody who was in command of the rear guard, told off the left section of 'G' Company as it happened to be the nearest. This was Corporal Smith's section, consisting of 12 men, all told. They never found the wounded officer, but they came across No. 8 N.M. Battery, with some sappers, to whom they attached themselves. Being very heavily pressed it was decided to bivouac for the night in the village of Bilot. That part of the village not occupied by this little force was held by the enemy who set fire to the village to try to drive our people into the open. Lieutenants Watson, R.E., and Colvin, R.E., both decorated since with the V.C., with Corporal Smith's section and some sappers made two desperate attempts to drive the enemy out of the village. Corporal Smith, who was twice severely wounded, continued to command his section, and only lay down when he received a distinct order to do so, and even then continued to fire on the enemy. Privates Poile, Lever, Finn and Nelthorpe were also awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals for their conspicuous gallantry on this occasion; Privates Poile, Lever and Nelthorpe were all wounded. The little force was relieved from Camp in the early morning, but not until out of the 12, 2 were killed and four wounded. (Note: The official casualty roll reveals that 2 were killed and 9 wounded, only one man being unwounded)

Remember this; this was no selected section, it was no picked body of men, Major Moody took the first section that came to hand, and so I say we may take them as a fair sample of what the other sections throughout the regiment are. Corporal Smith, Privates Poile, Lever, Finn and Nelthorpe, are worthy successors to those pioneers in following Lieutenant Latham who, in spite of losing his arm, saved the King's Colour, and won the gold medal (which was the V.C. in those days) at Albuhera, that battle where The Buffs went into action 750 strong and 65 only answered their names at evening Roll Call.'

The action is also vividly covered in Chapter XII of *The Story of the Malakand Field Force: An Episode of Frontier War* by Winston S. Churchill. Lever returned for further active service in South Africa (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps) and was discharged on 1 September 1902; sold with copied service record.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| x47 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Mr. M. Dwyer.), <i>very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x48 | Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. J. Raymer.), <i>good very fine</i> | £40-60 |

- 49 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**4010. Sdlr: A. Webb. 19/Hrs:**), *toned, minor scratch to obverse, otherwise extremely fine* £80-120
- Arthur Webb** was born in 1874 at St. Luke's, Chelsea, and attested for the 19th Hussars on 20 January 1894. He served in India from 13 September 1894-7 October 1899, before transferring to South Africa and returning home on 15 June 1900, later joining the Army Reserve on 27 October 1902. Discharged in January 1906 on termination of his first period of engagement, he re-engaged to the 19th Hussars on 8 February 1910.
- On 22 November 1913 Webb was arrested and sent to Canterbury Prison. Placed before the Police Court on 3 January 1914, he was charged with larceny as bailee and deserting his children. Sitting at the Guildhall, Canterbury, he was found guilty of ‘..being a rogue and a vagabond’, having unlawfully run away and left in the care of the City of Canterbury his nine year old daughter, an eight year old son and fourteen-month old twins. He was also convicted of stealing goods to the value of one pound and eight shillings. In consequence, Webb received one month's imprisonment with hard labour for each offence and was discharged from the 19th Hussars. His wife Alice would deliver a fifth child, Maria Theresa on 29 November 1914. With the outbreak of the Great War, Webb served in France from 18 May 1915; sold with extensive copied service record noting entitlement to 1914-15 Star Trio.
- 50 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**320 Corpl: G. W. Carter. South Aus: I. B.**), *tightened claw and loose suspension, light contact marks, otherwise very fine* £200-300
- William George Carter** was born in 1875 at Durham, England, and served with the 5th Imperial Contingent during the Boer War. A farrier by trade, he gave his wife as his next of kin living at an address in Melbourne.
- The 5th Imperial Contingent left Australia on 9 February 1901, comprising 21 officers and 295 other ranks, with 320 horses. One officer and 20 other ranks were killed in action or died of other causes; sold with copied attestation papers.
- x51 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**392 Sply: Ofcr: W. H. Bowdler, St. John Amb: Bde:**), *suspension a little slack, good very fine* £120-160
- 52 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**299 Corpl: A. Eales. Durban L.I.**), *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* £60-80
- Alfred 'Alf' Eales**, a resident of 20 York Avenue, Bulwer, Durban, worked for the South African Railways and later, Robertson and Cubitt. An 'enthusiastic' part-time soldier with the Durban Infantry for 32 years - in which he rose to the rank of Regimental Sergeant-Major - he was present during the Relief of Ladysmith on the afternoon of 1 March 1900, when South African troops under the Earl of Dundonald, with Winston S. Churchill by his side, helped relieve the besieged town. Eales later served during the 1906 Bambata Rebellion (Medal & clasp) and the Great War (1914-15 Star trio); sold with copied research.



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- 53 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**13 L. Cpl: J. Harvey. Warren's M.I.**), *very fine* £60-80
- James Harvey** was born in 1866 and worked in the Cape Town Docks, living at 6 Dock Cottages; sold together with a double-sided locket, stamped 'Rolled Gold' and copied roll extract.
- For the Medals of his son, please see Lot 148.
- x54 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**Rev: E. Bronsgeest. C. to F.**), *nearly very fine* £140-180
- Edward Bronsgeest** was born in Germany about 1849 and educated at the English College. Ordained by his Lordship the Bishop of Bruges on 21 December 1872, Bronsgeest served as a Roman Catholic Priest at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Waltham Cross, and began his career by taking on small challenges relating to local people. He argued in the *Barnet Press* of 1 January 1881 that two children named Clarke should be allowed to enter divine services, whilst a girl named Butler should have her faith altered from Church of England to Roman Catholic upon the creed register 'having proof that the latter was the real religion' of the girl.
- By the late 1880s Bronsgeest's focus had shifted to a far grander scale. On 8 May 1887, at Ponder's End, he opened an entire school for Catholic children, 'and as there is no chapel in the locality, a weekly service will be held there, to the joy of some hundred Catholics living in the neighbourhood, to whom the nearest church or school is distant four miles' (*The Tablet*, 14 May 1887, refers). By September of that year it was clear that the flock had soon outgrown their home and Bronsgeest appealed to the generosity of the public, claiming 'School held in a miserable cottage, which, unless suitable premises are provided, must be closed. Mass upstairs.'
- Suitably accommodated, but with his aspirations undiminished, in 1889 Bronsgeest took out a further advert in *The Tablet* claiming 'Spiritual Distress at Ponder's End - School Chapel must be built; 184 children in temporary premises'. An appeal went out to raise £1100: 'Whoever has at heart the salvation of Christ's little ones, send a donation to the Rev. E. Bronsgeest, Waltham Cross, Herts.'
- Having in June 1897 decided to move to South Africa, Bronsgeest's advertised his home for rent:
- 'A most desirable Residence, with handsome reception rooms, billiard-room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, good stabling, ample supply of pure water from artesian well, and every modern convenience. Rent for four years £170, afterwards £200 per annum. Apply the Rev. E. Bronsgeest, Waltham Cross.'
- Bronsgeest subsequently served as a Chaplain to the Forces in the Boer War; his Medal was issued in November 1904.
- Back home by 1905, he continued to improve the lives of local people:
- 'A Priest strongly recommends a man, 37 years of age, of respectable appearance and address, married, at Stock-keeper, Kennel-man, Motor-man (mechanical repairs), or any position of trust. Address Rev. E. Bronsgeest, Waltham Cross, Herts (*The Tablet* 10 June 1905, refers).
- Sold with copied research, including 1881 census details and newspaper articles.
- x55 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (**14809, Dr. W. H. Pidgeon, A.S.C.**), *very fine* £100-140
- 56 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**76 Tpr: F. Hodgson. Bethune's M.I.**), *good very fine* £160-220
- Frederick Hodgson** served with 'D' Squadron, Bethune's Mounted Infantry, from 19 October 1899-19 November 1900. As one of the original members of the Corps under Major E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers, he would have been present at General Hildyard's action at Willow Grange on the night of 22 November 1899 and later at Colenso. In his despatch of 30 March 1900, General Buller was particularly impressed by the irregular horse, in particular their commanding officer who had 'acted with great skill and judgement when in command of a detached force'.
- Hodgson subsequently served with the Bushveldt Carbineers - of 'Breaker' Morant fame - from 8 March - 11 September 1901, before transferring to Steinaecker's Horse under Major F. Von Steinaecker, a former Lieutenant in the Prussian Army. His medals were later sent to his mother at 2 Benson Crescent, Kendal, Westmoreland.

57 Ashanti 1900, no clasp (S.A.C.O.P. P. Crockin. G.C.C.), *some contact marks, very fine* £200-240

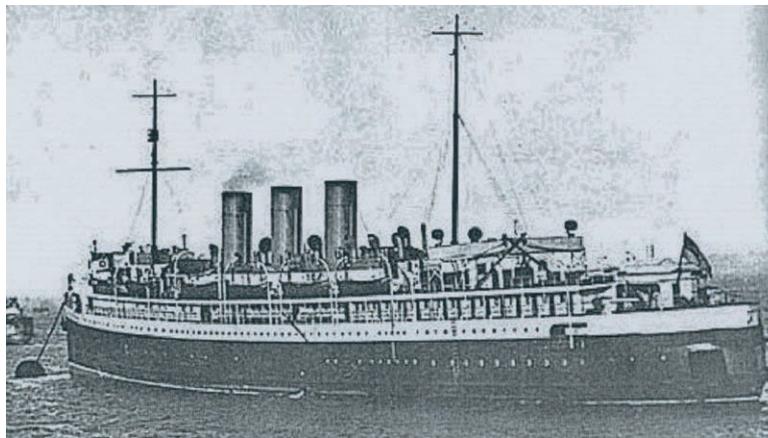


Philip Crockin was the youngest son of John Crockin of New Lodge Road, Belfast and served initially as a Sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary. Having passed his examination, he was appointed Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Gold Coast Constabulary. The *Weekly Irish Times* of 28 July 1900 gives further detail:

‘Acting-Sergeant Philip Crockin, of the County Westmeath Force, who been the Depot for the past six weeks undergoing instruction in riding, drill, sword exercise, store accounting, for the post Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Gold Coast Police, for which he was selected the Inspector-General from among thirty candidates, left the depot the evening of Monday, 23rd instant, en route for Liverpool from which he sailed on the 26th instant to take up the duties of his new appointment. Prior his leaving he was entertained at luncheon in the library and presented by his comrades with splendid six-chambered revolver (Colt’s) suitably inscribed, as a slight token the warm fellowship in the past, and of their good wishes for his welfare and success in the future. Mr. Crockin, who much affected by this magnificent and totally unexpected manifestation of their good wishes, thanked them most heartily for their kindness and generosity presenting him with such an exquisite and indispensable article and one which he would carefully and jealously preserve as a memento of his old comrades in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He was escorted to the North Wall by a large number of the Reserve men, with whom, during his short stay at the Depot, he had become extremely popular. The salary and allowances of his post amount to about £450 per annum. The conditions, leave and pension are also very favourable, but the climate is unhealthy and dangerous in the extreme.’

Having served in the operations (Medal), Crockin died at Cape Coast Castle as a result of malaria and fever on 8 March 1902.

58 The poignant Africa General Service Medal to Leading Stoker A. Willingham, who was killed in the explosion of H.M.S. *Princess Irene* in the Medway Estuary on 27 May 1915



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (K.1016 A. Willingham, Sto. 1Cl., H.M.S. *Hyacinth*), *edge bruising, good very fine*

£200-250

Albert Willingham was born at Sittingbourne, Kent on 4 January 1888. A General Labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in July 1908. He subsequently joined H.M.S. *Hyacinth* in March 1909 for service off the coast of Somaliland (Medal & clasp) and in the Persian Gulf (Medal & clasp), being advanced to Stoker 1st Class in October 1909. During the Great War he served on the old battleship *Mars*, July-November 1914, then the scout cruiser *Forward*, November 1914-April 1915. He was promoted to Acting Leading Stoker in April 1915.

Leading Stoker Willingham was killed on 27 May 1915, aged 27 years, when serving on the converted minelayer *Princess Irene*. The vessel was moored in Saltpan Reach in the Medway Estuary, between Port Victoria and Sheerness. She was laden with 400 mines in preparation for a North Sea minelaying mission. At 11.15 a.m. on 27 May 1915 she blew up with terrific force, sending a column of debris 1,200 feet into the air. Flying wreckage caused injuries in Sittingbourne, 20 miles away, while on the Isle of Grain severed heads were found. A total of 352 men were killed, including 273 officers and men and 76 dockyard workers. Only one seaman and a few dockyard workers escaped the inferno. Willingham's service record states: 'Lost in H.M.S. *Princess Irene*'. His name is commemorated in Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery, Kent; sold with copied service papers and research.

59 **A scarce Africa General Service Medal awarded to Volunteer G. E. Thompson, Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve**



Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (G. Thompson), *good very fine*

£250-300

Godfrey Eden Thompson enlisted as a civilian volunteer in the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve (N.V.R.) in December 1914 and was actively employed in the operations of January-February 1915 (Medal & clasp).

A member of the Mikalongwe Section, under the command of H. V. Petherbridge, he participated in patrol work and was witness to the capture of John Gray, a follower of the rebel leader John Nkologo Chilombwe; accompanying copied Colonial Office reports, refer.

Chilombwe's rebels - members of the Watch Tower Sect - launched their rebellion on 23 January 1915, an early European victim being Mr. W. J. Livingstone, who was beheaded in front of his wife. Reprisals were swift, many captured rebels being shot on capture. And of the 119 rebels brought to trial, 108 were convicted of high treason, murder, conspiracy to murder or unlawful assembly; they were either executed or flogged and jailed, with hard labour.

Formally enrolled in the ranks of the N.V.R. in March 1916, Thompson was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Nyasaland Field Force in November 1917 and advanced to Lieutenant in May 1918. He subsequently appears to have been mentioned in a despatch dated 2 August 1918, whilst serving at Fort Jameson in Northern Rhodesia.

Having relinquished his commission in September 1919 and settled in Blantyre, Thompson applied for a gun licence for game hunting in the same month; sold with an extensive file of copied reports and research.

- 60 1914-15 Star (**Capt. C. O. Springfield. R.E.**), *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- Charles Osborn Springfield** was born around 1865, the third son of Thomas Osborn Springfield of Catton, Norwich. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 26 June 1890, he initially served with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, later transferring to the Manchester Regiment and Royal Engineers in which he served with the Western Militia Division of the Submarine Miners. Promoted Lieutenant, later Temporary Captain on 1 October 1914, Springfield landed at Gallipoli with the 68th Field Company, R.E., on 14 November 1915, where his knowledge of mining would have been in considerable demand following the stalemate of trench warfare on the Peninsula.
- A drink to numb the pain*
- However, at Imbros on 29 December 1915, Springfield was tried by a General Court Martial on the charge of drunkenness when on active service in the town. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to dismissal from service, later commuted to a severe reprimand by the G.O.C., Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The commute of sentence may have been influenced by events on the Peninsula and need for experienced officers, but Springfield's medical notes indicate significant health issues, not least painful dental complaints.
- On 10 January 1916, Springfield was admitted to hospital in Mudros suffering from influenza. Transferred to Malta a few days later, he was assessed by a Medical Board and reported unfit for service for 6 months suffering from pyorrhoea. Invalided to England aboard the H.S. *Oxfordshire*, he was assessed in February at St. Andrew's Hospital, the Lieutenant Dental Surgeon noting:
- 'I am afraid the pyorrhoea has gone too far for treatment. I have tried thorough sealing and mouthwashes but I am certain that the only possible treatment is a complete extraction. I am afraid it appears I am recommending too many for this, but the state of the officer's teeth is really appalling.'
- Post-War, Springfield lived at 'Journey's End', West Mersea, Essex. He relinquished his commission in May 1919, but was not permitted to retain the rank of Captain, 'in view of the fact that it cannot be considered that your services were wholly satisfactory'; sold with copied service record and research.
- 61 British War Medal 1914-18 (**Rev. R. J. Drummond.**), *edge nick, good very fine* £60-80
- Robert James Drummond** was born at Leith, Edinburgh on 1 June 1858, scion of an ancient Manse family. A prominent theologian, he became Minister of Lothian Road Church and Chaplain to the King. He served during the Great War as a Reverend with the Young Men's Christian Association, arriving in France in May 1916. After the Armistice he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Free Church. He married Rhoda Constance Whitehorn and lived at 3 East Castle Road, Edinburgh. He died on 20 July 1951, aged 93, and was buried at Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh. The British War Medal is his only entitlement.
- For the Medals awarded to his son, please see Lot 375.
- 62 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (**1165 G. Formosa, Maltese L.C.**), *slight edge bruising, very fine* £80-100
- 63 Great War Memorial Plaque 1914-18 (**Sidney James Stevens**), *very fine* £40-60
- Two individuals of this name lost their lives during the Great War:
- Sidney James Stevens**, a Private in the 1/5th Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, and a member of the famous 'Vanished Battalion', landed on 'A' Beach at Suvla on 10 August 1915: 48 hours later, the Battalion 'disappeared' without trace during the attack on the Kuchak Anafarta Ova. He is commemorated upon the Helles Memorial.
- Sidney James Stevens**, a native of Borough High Street, London, was killed in action whilst serving as a Private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Stevens was aboard H.M.S. *Stephen Furness* when she was lost on 13 December 1917 and is commemorated upon the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.
- 64 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**6341304 Pte. R. Taylor. R.W.K.**), *polished, suspension loose, good fine* £20-30
- 65 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**4538045. Pte. C. Shipston. W. York. R.**), *official correction to number, very fine* £40-50
- x66 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**6843745 Rfmn. C. Mallett. K.R.R.C.**), *good very fine*

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

66A *Family group:*

The General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant E. G. Clothier, Royal Army Service Corps, who earned a 'mention' for his part in the aftermath of the King David Hotel Bombing



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48, G.V.I.R., with M.I.D. oak leaf (S/14170059 Sjt. E. G. Clothier. R.A.S.C.), *good very fine*

Pair: **Gunner P. E. Clothier, Royal Field Artillery**

British War and Victory Medals (218658 Gnr. P. E. Clothier. R.A.), *the second with patches of verdigris, very fine* (3)

£160-200

E. G. Clothier was a native of Albert Road, Mitcham, S.W.7., London, who earned a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 7 January 1949, refers) in the aftermath of the King David Hotel Bombing. On 22 July 1946 the hotel was struck by a huge bomb detonated by the Irgun. Irgun were a militant right-wing Zionist underground organisation acting in response to 'Operation Agatha' - a series of widespread raids - conducted by British authorities. Some 91 people died and a further 46 were wounded; sold together with original box of issue and envelope of transmittal, three contemporary letters regarding the forwarding of the M.I.D. insignia from the War Office and a most unusual bronze key fob for Room 304 of the King David Hotel, Jerusalem.

Percy E. Clothier was a resident of Station Road, Merton Abbey, Merton, S.W. London; sold together with envelope of transmittal and lid of box of issue, and a National Fire Service cap Badge and copied *MIC*.

x67 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14458994 Rfn. R. A. G. Cracknell. K.R.R.C.), *minor edge knock, good very fine*

£30-50

- x68 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**6902 Sep. Amar Singh, 3-17 Dogra R.**), *very fine* £50-70

Amar Singh served in Malaya during World War II with the 3rd Battalion, 17th Dogra Regiment, part of the 8th Indian Infantry Brigade. The Japanese invasion of Malaya began just after midnight (local time) on 8 December 1941, before the attack on Pearl Harbour, which took place about 50 minutes later. Singh's Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Preston, defended the Kota Bharu beaches as the Japanese landed. The 17th Dogras managed to sink a Japanese ship, inflicting some 800 casualties on the enemy before finally withdrawing. Many became prisoners of war. Singh is remembered on Column 275 of the Singapore Memorial, but has no known grave. He probably died as a prisoner of war.



- 69 Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, unnamed as issued, *good very fine*, mounted for wear upon original pin as issued £240-280

- 70 **The Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service awarded to C. F. Landry**
Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service 1939-45, *good very fine and scarce* £200-250

Cyril William Landry was awarded the Medal on 30 January 1950; sold together with the very rare original named issuance enclosure, named 'C. W. Landry.', issuance envelope, *torn in half with '...dry Esq.'* visible and a copy of *The Southern Rhodesia Service Medal Roll to the Defence Forces of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia*.

- 71 *Family group:*

The Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service awarded to C. F. Fuller

Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine and scarce*

Rhodesia General Service Medal (**63400 Rfn. R. Rixon-Fuller.**), *good very fine*, with the related miniature award (2) £300-350

Cecil Frank Fuller was awarded the Medal on 18 January 1950; sold together with the very rare original named issuance enclosure, named 'C. F. Fuller.' and the acknowledgement receipt, named 'C. F. Fuller. X8385.'

This was used in the publication *The Southern Rhodesia Service Medal Roll*, by Peter B. Munday & Carl S. Keith.

- 72 Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine and scarce* £180-220
 Giles Penman authored a fascinating article for *Journal of the Orders & Medals Research Society*, December 2016, related to this award.
- 73 Southern Rhodesia Medal for War Service 1939-45, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £200-240
 Sold together with a copy of *The Southern Rhodesia Service Medal Roll to the Defence Forces of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia*.
- 74 **The unique South African Second War Memorial Plaque issued in remembrance of Senior Matron G. I. Sadler, South African Military Nursing Service, tragically lost during the famous disappearance of Lancaster 'PA278' over the Mediterranean - it remains to date the worst loss of female British and Commonwealth life**



South African Memorial Plaque 1939-45 (254580V S/Matron G. I. Sadler S.A.M.N.S.), *good very fine*

£400-500

The only Senior Matron to lose her life during the Second World War.

Gertrude Irene Sadler was born on 13 August 1904 at Tynemouth. Serving at the rank of Senior Matron, she had been visiting her parents at 2 Esslemont Avenue, before boarding her transport back to Salonika Hospital. It was to be her final flight, for Sadler was unfortunate enough to have been aboard the Lancaster 'PA278' "F" for Freddie of No. 103 Squadron on 4 October 1945. Operating the return leg of the 'Dodge' missions, they took off from R.A.F. Glatton at 0030 hours under Flight Lieutenant G. Taylor, scheduled for arrival at Naples. Their passengers, including Sadler, sat on canvas folding seats in the fuselage, but due to a lack of heating or parachutes, "F" for Freddie was forced to fly at just 2,000 feet. Headed on course over the Mediterranean, she developed engine troubles and radioed that they would turn and attempt to land at Marseilles, but little more was heard. A partner Lancaster simply spotted a flash of flames at 0440 hours. It is considered the plane crashed near Corsica, Sadler amongst 6 crew and 19 female passengers. She was 41 years of age and is commemorated upon the Monte Cassino and Royal London Hospital Memorials; sold with copied research.

- 75 Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Yangtze 1949, Malaya (0.886 Cheung Kow. Std. R.N.),
unofficial rivets, minor edge bruise, good very fine, housed in a wooden box £600-800



Cheung Kow served as a Steward in the C-class destroyer H.M.S. *Consort* during the 'Yangtze incident'. In an attempt to tow the stricken *Amethyst*, *Consort* was fired upon by Chinese forces on 20 April 1949, taking 56 direct hits which resulted in 10 dead and 23 wounded.

Formerly in the collection of Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. L. Pepys, Essex Regiment (see Lot 164); sold together with an original letter from the Chinese Drafting Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, dated 20 January 1956, confirming service and Pepys's ownership 'as a collector'.

- x76 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malaya (22473177 Rfn. E. A. English. KRRC.), *nearly extremely fine* £30-50

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

x77 Three: Surgeon-Major A. P. Cahill, who was present with the 32nd Foot at the Siege of Mooltan



Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Asst. Surgn. A. P. Cahill, M.D. 32nd Foot.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (Asst. Surgn. A.P Cahill, H,M 32nd. Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Staff Surgn. A, P. Cahill.), *the first with heavy contact marks, thus nearly very fine, the remainder good very fine* (3)

£600-800

Provenance:
Christie's, July 1985.

Alexander Peile Cahill was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1822. In 1844 he graduated from Edinburgh University as a Doctor of Medicine, his thesis entitled: 'Different Views of the Anatomy of the Urethra'. In the same year he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

He served during the Punjab Campaign as an Assistant Surgeon with the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot, which marched from Ferozepore on 29 August 1848 to join Lieutenant-General Whish's column for the Siege of Mooltan. He was present at Al Suraj Khund on 23 September, when the 32nd outflanked the Sikh army under Diwan Mulraj Chopra. This little-known action put paid to Sikh attempts to rout Whish's force, enabling siege operations to be resumed on 7 November. He would have been in the field hospital before Mooltan, which was noted for its unprecedented efficiency (see Swinson and Scott 1968, below). He was present at Goojerat, the decisive British victory, on 21 February 1849.

Cahill then served with the 32nd during the 1852 Peshawar campaign, under Sir Colin Campbell. During the Indian Mutiny he fought in the Oudh theatre as Staff Surgeon with the 80th Foot. He was advanced to Surgeon-Major in 1866, and was posted to the 6th Foot at Gosport.

Recommended reading:

Swinson, A. and Scott, D., eds., *The Memoirs of Private Waterfield* (London, Cassell, 1968).

x78 Three: Garrison Sergeant-Major P. Molloy, General Staff

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (Garrison Sergt. Major P Molloy Genl. Staff); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, pierced with dual ring suspension, *the third polished, nearly very fine* (3)

£200-300

x79

The outstanding ‘Relief of Lucknow’ group of three awarded to Major A. M. Fawcett, 2nd Dragoon Guards, late 9th Lancers and 50th Foot, who commanded a squadron of the 9th Lancers during their famous exploits in the Indian Mutiny

During the assault on Delhi on 14 September 1857, the 9th Lancers advanced into the enemy’s killing zone to draw rebel fire while the infantry attacked the breaches; such cold courage earned them the nickname ‘The Delhi Spearmen’

Fawcett commanded the 9th Lancers at Allyghur and Meraigunge, having several horses shot from under him; his stamina and energy throughout the campaign is revealed in Brevet Major Anson’s Letters, a first-hand account of the Mutiny



Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. A. Fawcett. 50th Regt.), naming officially engraved by *Hunt & Roskell* in large serif capitals; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (Capt. A. M. Fawcett, 9th Lancers); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, ‘Capt. A. Fawcett. 9th Lancers’ engraved around rim, *heavy contact marks and edge wear, nearly very fine, a scarce combination* (3)

£2,800-3,200

Anthony Molloy Fawcett was born in Dublin in 1832. He was gazetted an Ensign in the 50th (Queen’s Own) Regiment of Foot on 16 April 1852, purchasing his Lieutenantcy on 28 January 1853. He embarked with the 50th to the Crimea and was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkermann, and the Siege of Sebastopol. He was promoted to Captain on 12 January 1855. Part of Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell’s Brigade of Sir Richard England’s 3rd Division, the 50th took part in the first assault on the Redan on 18 June 1855.

Transferring to the 9th (Queen’s Royal) Lancers, Fawcett accompanied the Regiment to India and served with it during the Indian Mutiny, first seeing action at the Battle of Bundleserai on 8 June 1857. During this action, the small British column under Sir Henry Barnard defeated a rebel force of 9,000 men and 30 guns (David, 2002), clearing the path to Delhi. Throughout the ensuing Siege, the 9th Lancers were repeatedly required to work the batteries due to the shortage of gunners. Tasked with overseeing the camp’s piquets, Fawcett had little respite and was exposed to the sun for hours on end. He had his horse shot from under him while repelling a rebel sortie on 19 June.

Fawcett receives several mentions in Brevet Major O. H. S. G. Anson's celebrated *Letters from an Officer of the "Delhi Spearmen" on campaign in India*, an important eyewitness account of the Siege of Delhi. He comes across as a humorous character: on 5 August, having been out peacock shooting, he distributed bottles of *eau-de-cologne* among brother officers to 'drive away the stench at the picquet' (Anson, p. 66). During the main assault on Delhi on 14 September, the 9th Lancers bravely took up position in the enemy's killing zone, in front of the city walls, to draw the enemy's fire while the infantry attacked the breaches. Anson recorded that some forty men of the Regiment were killed in this way.

After the Siege, Fawcett again had horses shot from under him during the actions of Bolunshir and Allyghur. He was the senior officer of the Regiment when the enemy attacked at Allyghur, and he commanded it during the early part of the engagement and in the action at Meraigunge. Throughout these battles the 9th Lancers proved a deadly fighting force, earning the nickname 'The Delhi Spearmen'.

Fawcett was present at the Relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde on 14-15 November, the Battle of Cawnpore on 6 December, and the actions of Seraighat and Khudagunge. He commanded a squadron at the Siege of Lucknow from 2-19 March 1858, and throughout the summer campaign in Oudh and Rohilkhund. He was present at the actions of Rhodomow and Allygunge, the capture of Bareilly, the action at Shahjehanpooor and the pursuit to Mahomdee. The 9th Lancers won twelve Victoria Crosses during the Indian Mutiny, and have been described as: 'The *beau ideal* of all that British Cavalry ought to be in Oriental countries' (Tsouras, 2015).

Fawcett was gazetted a Major, by purchase, in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on 1 May 1866. On 3 September 1880 he was placed in the Reserve of Officers. He died in 1901.

Recommended reading:

Anson, H. S., *With H.M. 9th Lancers during the Indian Mutiny, the Letters of Brevet-Major O.H.S.G. Anson* (Naval & Military Press, 2004).

x80

Three: Deputy Surgeon-General E. W. Young, 60th Rifles, late 13th (1st Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot, 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment of Foot, 11th (North Devonshire) Regiment of Foot and 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot





Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Staff Surgn. 2nd. Class E. W. Young.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, pierced with replacement ring suspension, *good very fine* (3)

£500-600

Edward William Young was born on 22 January 1822 at Chelsea, London, qualifying M.D. at Edinburgh in 1846. Appointed as Assistant Staff-Surgeon on 7 August 1846, he served 4 years in Corfu before being posted to Sunderland with the 33rd Foot. Transferred as Assistant Surgeon to the 11th Foot on 14 October 1851, he was promoted Staff-Surgeon 2nd Class and transferred to the Eastern Campaign where he witnessed the Battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann, together with the fall of Sebastopol and the Expedition to Kertch.

Returning to Fermoy, County Cork, from 1856-57, Young was transferred to the 1/60th Rifles and promoted to Surgeon, with whom he served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, including the actions of Dumorriagunj and the action at Toolespore on 23 December 1858. He went on to act as Medical Officer of the regiment until September 1873. This included a brief spell in Malta in 1866, promotion to Surgeon-Major with the 1/60th Rifles on 7 August 1866 and subsequent participation in the Red River Expedition of 1870 where he was the Primary Medical Officer. He wrote the *Medical History of the Red River Expedition*, May to October 1870, before retiring on 16 July 1873 and being placed on half pay on 24 January 1874. Appointed Honorary Deputy Surgeon-General, equivalent to Colonel, on 8 February 1875, Young died at his home, Salisbury House, Southsea, Hampshire on 1 February 1893 and is buried in the Highland Road Cemetery, Portsmouth. He left effects totalling £6760.0s.1d. to his son, Lieutenant-General George S. Young; sold together with copied research including his portrait photograph, by Camille Silvy (National Portrait Gallery Collection).

- x81 An unusual and rare 'double issue' Indian Mutiny pair awarded to Brevet Major J. M. Biddle, 21st Hussars, late 100th Regiment of Foot, 8th Hussars, and Assistant Surgeon to the 60th Royal Rifles, 43rd Foot and 94th Foot



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Central India (Lieut. I. Biddle, 8th. Hussars.), note initial, *the second clasp loose and a tailor's copy*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Delhi, Central India (Asst. Surg. J. M. Biddle, 1st. Bn. 60th. Rifles), *the second clasp a tailor's copy with unofficial rivets, good very fine* (2)

£600-800

A unique medal with clasp 'Delhi' to the 8th Hussars.

John Matthew Biddle was born on 1 April 1832 at Bristol, and is recorded in 1850 as a medical student at the Middlesex Hospital, then located at Mortimer Street, London. Appointed Assistant Surgeon on 3 June 1853 and posted to the 94th Foot on 26 July 1853, 43rd Foot on 5 August 1853, 60th Foot on 6 April 1855, and reserve on 25 September 1857, he was re-commissioned Cornet (without purchase), 8th Hussars that same day, Lieutenant (without purchase) on 5 February 1858 and Captain (without purchase) on 26 July 1861.

Mutiny - four V.C.s at Gwalior

The 8th Hussars were called up in England in late 1857 and were ready for war in February 1858, Biddle amongst their ranks. Three months later at Gwalior, a squadron of the 8th under Captain Heneage fought a large Indian force under Rani Lakshmbai, the Queen of the Princely State of Jhansi in northern India and one of the leading rebellion leaders. Charging into the enemy, the Hussars killed swathes of Indian soldiers and took two artillery pieces before continuing the momentum right through to the Phul Bagh encampment at Gwalior Fort. The Queen - dressed as a cavalry leader - was unhorsed and badly wounded when attacked by one of the Hussars, probably by his sabre.

'Shortly afterwards, as she sat bleeding by the roadside, she recognised the soldier and fired at him with a pistol, whereupon he "dispatched the young lady with his carbine"' (*The Indian Mutiny: 1857 and Brigadier M. W. Smith June 25th 1858 to General Hugh Rose*, refer)

According to tradition, the Queen told a local hermit to burn her body lest it fall into British hands, and a few local people cremated her body. A little later, Field Marshal Henry Hugh Rose, 1st Baron Strathnairn and Commander of the Central Indian Field Force gave 'the most dangerous of all Indian Leaders' a respectful burial, 'with great ceremony under a tamarind tree under the rock of Gwalior, where I saw her bones and ashes' (*Ibid*). Today her tomb is in the Phool Bagh area of Gwalior.



Rani of Jhansi - bones and ash

In consequence of the action at Gwalior, the Hussars were awarded four V.C.s under Clause 13 of the Warrant; Captain C. W. Heneage, Sergeant J. Ward, Farrier G. Hollis and Private J. Pearson were chosen to be recipients. The remaining year was spent pursuing the rebel forces, the Hussars inflicting further heavy losses at Beejapore on 5 September 1858 - of 850 enemy troops, no less than 450 bodies were counted dead on the field. In its time in India, the 8th Hussars shifted camp over 300 times and it is believed that the men marched over 3000 miles. Reaching Meerut in February 1861, Biddle's previous medical knowledge and expertise was likely in high demand, not just dealing with extreme heat and foot complaints, but also an epidemic of cholera in which the regiment lost two officers and 31 men.

Biddle shortly afterwards married Charlotte Elizabeth Osborn at Meerut on 2 November 1861, giving his rank as Captain in H.M.'s 8th Hussars. Exchanged to the 100th Foot on 5 July 1864 and the 21st Hussars on 20 June 1865, Biddle was promoted Brevet-Major on 2 October 1874. He died at Feltham on 15 December 1878 after a short illness; sold with copied roll entry and private research confirming service during the Indian Campaign, including the siege and capture of Delhi and extensive copied research noting that his younger brother, Thomas James Biddle, also served during the Indian Mutiny as Assistant Surgeon to the 8th (The King's) Regiment of Foot.

x82 Pair: **Private H. Yates, 60th Rifles**

China 1857-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (—ates. 2nd. Bn. 60th. Rl. Rifles); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (98. Pte. H. Yates 2-60th Foot), *heavy wear to first, thus fine* (2)

£160-200

Henry Yates was born in 1839 at St Mary's, Dublin, and attested for the 60th Rifle Regiment at Southampton on 15 February 1858. In possession of four good conduct badges, he served approximately 2 years in China and over 12 years in India, eventually being discharged at Netley having been found unfit for further service on 29 April 1878. His medical records note:

'Is weakly, sallow, anaemic and looks worn out. Real age 39. Looks m[uch] older. He suffers from palpitation and pain in the heart. The liver is somewhat enlarged. Disability is permanent. He may earn something at very light work.'

According to the 1901 census, Yates was later a Commissionaire in the Corps of Royal Commissionaires and was admitted to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea on 1 October 1911; sold with copied service record.

x83 Pair: **Garrison Sergeant-Major J. W. Burke, Staff of Army, late 60th Foot**

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (3077. Cr. Sgt. J. W. Burke. 3/60th. Foot.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Gar: -Serjt:-Maj: J. W. Burke. Staff of Army), *very fine and better* (2)

£500-700

x84 Three: Corporal T. Lovett, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded at both the Ingoro River during the First Boer War and Kassasin in Egypt



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (3011. Sgt. T. Lovett. 3/60th. Foot.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (3011. Corpl. T. Lovett, 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *contact marks throughout, nearly very fine* (3)

£1,000-1,500

Thomas Lovett was born in 1849 at Loughborough and attested for the 60th Regiment of Foot at Winchester on 13 May 1867. Serving in Canada from 23 March 1868-4 July 1869, he saw further service in India and South Africa with steady promotion to Corporal by 1 May 1876. He served during the Zulu War and latterly during the First Boer War - being wounded in both legs at the Ingoro River, 8 February 1881.

Recovered from his wounds and transferred to Egypt from 19 August 1882-1 November 1882, being slightly wounded at Kassasin. Returned to the field in Egypt again from 17 January 1883-31 August 1884, he had been advanced Sergeant on 1 April 1883. Posted to Cyprus from 1 September 1884, Lovett was discharged in 1886; sold with copied service record.

x85 Pair: Colour-Sergeant W. Walsh, Home Service (Garrison) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, late King's Royal Rifle Corps

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (No.1906. Sergt. W. Walsh. 2nd. Bn. K.R.R. Corps.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (1906 Cr. Sergt. W. Walsh. K.R.Rif.C.), *contact marks to first, nearly very fine* (2)

£140-180

William Walsh was born in 1852 at Marylebone, London, and attested for the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, at Westminster on 10 August 1870, giving his trade as carpenter. Walsh travelled to India aboard the troopship H.M.S. *Crocodile*, arriving on Christmas Day 1870, being stationed at Peshawar from 19 February 1871 and Nowshera in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province from 18 January 1872. Promoted Sergeant on 19 July 1876, he returned home to Winchester in 1880 but was placed before the Invaliding Board suffering from health complaints resulting in stricture of the urethra; he left the regiment shortly thereafter, his conduct noted as 'good'.

During the Great War Walsh re-enlisted in the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 29 September 1914, aged 62 years, and was transferred on 4 August 1916 to the 2nd Garrison Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, but was later discharged on 20 February 1917, no longer physically fit for war service on account of 'old age'. Walsh returned home to his wife Ellen, living at 232 Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen, London; sold together with two brass cap badges for the Northamptonshire Regiment and Royal Defence Corps.

86 Pair: Colonel A. D. Parsons, 2nd Madras Lancers, late South Devon Militia



Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Cap: A. D. Parsons. 1st M. Lt. C.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Colonel. A. D. Parsons 2nd. Madras Lcrs.), *good very fine* (2)

£600-700

Arthur Dewar Parsons was born in September 1834, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Parsons, 10th Hussars, British Resident at Zante. An obituary notice was placed in *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette* on 1 November 1918 stating:

‘Colonel Parsons served with the South Devon militia when it was embodied during the Crimean War and received, through Lord Grey, one of the first Queen’s cadetships to India, joining the 1st Madras Light Cavalry in 1856.’

Parsons served in Afghanistan, being invalided from Jacobabad in July 1880 and in Burma, before retiring in 1899. He died at Middle Chinnock, Somerset on 24 October 1919; sold with copied research.

x87 Pair: **Sergeant-Major J. Hounsell, King’s Royal Rifle Corps**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Ahmed Khel, Kandahar (1830. Corpl. J. Hounsell. 2/60th. Foot.); Kabul to Kandahar Star, unnamed, *very fine* (2)

£180-220

Job Hounsell was born in 1849 at Buckland Ripers, Weymouth, Dorset, and attested for the 60th Rifles at Southampton on 7 April 1868, giving his trade as groom. Promoted Corporal on 27 June 1879, Sergeant, 29 August 1882, and Sergeant-Major, 19 September 1885, Hounsell saw extensive service overseas in India and Afghanistan from 19 November 1869-24 January 1881, being stationed at Peshawar, Meerut and Kandahar - where his health was affected by the climate. Transferred to South Africa from 25 January 1881-11 January 1882, he was later discharged at Gibraltar on 18 June 1893, his habits described as ‘temperate’ and his conduct ‘exemplary.’; sold with copied service record confirming his participation in the campaigns in Afghanistan, South Africa and against the Marri Tribes.

x88 Four: Piper W. Scott, 1st Battalion, 72nd (Seaforth) Highlanders



Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (1427 Piper W. Scott. 72nd Highrs.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (1427 Piper W. Scott. 72nd Highlanders) letter 'E' in 'Piper' overstruck; Egypt & Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (1427 Piper W. Scott 1/Sea. Highrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, reverse inscribed, '1427 Piper W. Scott, 1/Sea. Hrs.', *edge bruising, some naming faint in places, contact marks, thus good fine* (4)

£1,600-1,800

Wilson Scott was born during 1850 at Bougedward, Roxburghshire, Scotland. He is confirmed in *Pipers of the Highland Regiments 1854-1902* as having served with 'E' Company, 72nd Highlanders in India and Afghanistan. Stationed for a period in Sialkot in 1878, Scott was present for all the principal engagements in Afghanistan 1878-80. Indeed he endured the 310 mile march under Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts to Kandahar during August of that year, and took part in the battle of Kandahar on 1 September, which resulted in the relief of the besieged garrison.

Having seen further Piping service in Egypt and Sudan, Scott was stationed at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight during 1883-84, and promoted to Lance-Corporal on 4 September 1884. He was last recorded as serving with the regiment at Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin, Ireland, in 1889.

He appears to have moved with his family to Lyne Street, Edinburgh (South Leith), Midlothian, where he held the occupation of 'Brewer's Cellar-Man'; sold with Medal and clasp roll verification.

x89

A rare Egypt and Sudan pair awarded to Private S. Howes, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action on 5 August 1882 during the Battle of Kafr Ed-Dauar

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (1588. Pte. J. Howes. 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, note first initial, *very fine* (2)

£600-800

One of 4 men killed, in addition to 27 wounded (Report of the British Naval and Military Operations in Egypt, 1882, refers).

Solomon Howes served with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, as part of the 1,000-strong left hand column under Lieutenant-Colonel Thackwell. Fighting alongside half Battalions of the South Staffordshire Regiment and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, together with two 9-pounder naval guns and detachments of mounted infantry, the Riflemen advanced along the banks of the Mahmoudiyah Canal. The right hand column, under the personal direction of Alison, of similar strength and composed of men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, together with an armoured train and two 9-pounder naval guns, advanced along the Cairo railway line, roughly parallel to the first column. Their objective was clear; to launch a probing attack towards 'Urabi's trenches, ascertain the strength of the position and test local rumours that the Egyptians were retreating.

As the left column advanced down both banks of the Canal, leading units of Mounted Infantry on the eastern bank rode ahead to reconnoitre. Chancing upon a large body of Egyptians who immediately opened fire, Lieutenant Vyse was shot from his mount and fell to the ground. Private Frederick Corbett - a fellow Rifleman - stepped forward and attempted to staunch the bleeding of the officer's wounds whilst under a constant fire. This killed another man and wounded 2 others - but to no avail - Vyse had been shot through the femoral artery and bled to death in ten minutes. Corbett was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions.

On the west bank of the canal, likely including Solomon, troops faced a large number of Egyptian troops occupying a ditch running across their front, behind which was a thick covering of bush. Advancing in skirmish order using fire and movement tactics to draw closer to the enemy, the men made steady progress - ably assisted by the 9-pounder which kept pace with them along the canal towpath, firing the occasional shrapnel shell in support. *The War in Egypt and the Soudan* takes up the story:

'When the Rifles got to within 100 yards of the ditch, Egyptians could already be seen creeping off in twos and threes into the bush behind their position. When the order was given for the Rifles to fix bayonets and charge, the remaining defenders took flight, many throwing away their arms in the process.'

At this point, the British left wing was ordered to halt by Thackwell. Believing his men to have reached their objective - a white house on the canal bank which marked the closest point of the canal to the railway line - his men stopped the advance and waited for further instructions. They were oblivious to the presence of another white house, the 'true' objective, a mile further ahead. The mistake would have serious consequences for the other British column.

The right wing came into position by rail with the armoured train and its 40-pounder leading the assault, the Marines riding in a second train behind. Just beyond Mahalla Junction the railway line was broken forcing the troops to disembark under the cover of the railway embankment. Having initially trained their artillery on the broken part of track, the Egyptian artillery shifted its focus to the armoured train - with limited success - as the British retaliated and quickly silenced the enemy batteries.

At this point, as the Marines drew ahead of the halted left hand column, they began to take fire on their left flank from Egyptian soldiers posted along the banks of the canal. Recognising their predicament, in particular the absence of cover from rifle fire and lack of support, the Marines charged across the intervening ground, firing a volley into the Egyptian front line before closing with fixed bayonets. The Egyptians 'fled in all directions, many being shot down or drowning in the canal as they attempted to reach safety.' (*Ibid*)

Now deployed in a diagonal line across both the canal and the railway, the British maintained a fierce fight with the enemy, Alison taking the opportunity to survey the Egyptian fortifications for later attacks. At about 6.45 p.m., with the light failing and Egyptian reinforcements appearing on the horizon, a general withdrawal was ordered. This was carried out with ‘great coolness and precision’ (*Recent British Battles on Land and Sea*, refers). By 8 p.m. all were out of action.

The engagement resulted in British casualties of one officer and three men killed and 27 wounded, 24 of whom being from the right hand column. Egyptian casualties vary, but are estimated at 200 by William Wright in *A Tidy Little War: The British Invasion of Egypt*. In London, *The Times* reported that ‘the result is felt by all concerned to be satisfactory’. U.S. Military observer Caspar Goodrich, in a position to take a less partisan view, noted:

‘Beyond the moral effect on the attacking force of a successful brush with the enemy, the reconnaissance in force was barren of results. The strength of the Egyptians was neither developed nor ascertained, nor was the position held from which they were driven. The balance of advantages seems to be negative (for the British); valuable lives were sacrificed, and the enemy regained the ground he had lost without suffering severely enough to be seriously affected.’

x90 Pair: Lance-Corporal R. C. B. Winchcombe, King’s Royal Rifle Corps

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (4769 -e. R. C. B. Winchcombe. —Corps.); Khedive’s Star 1882 (R. C. B. W. 4769), wear to first, pitting from Star, good fine (2)

£80-120



Richard Charles Buckle Winchcombe was born on 17 January 1858 at Swyncombe, Oxfordshire, attesting at Winchester for the King’s Royal Rifle Corps on 31 May 1881. He served in Egypt with the 3rd Battalion, from 2 August 1882-17 November 1882, reputedly acting as servant and valet to Colonel Redvers Henry Buller and later, Colonel Francis Wallace Grenfell. Returning home, he served as Head Mess Waiter in the Rifle Depot Officers’ Mess, purchasing his discharge for £11 on 29 October 1887.

x91

Pair: Brigade-Surgeon T. C. Tolmie, Army Medical Department, late King's Royal Rifle Corps and 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment, who was fortunate to survive the explosion of an ammunition train at Cairo railway station in September 1882; one soldier died whilst five, including Tolmie, were wounded



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Surgn. Maj: T. C. Tolmie. A.M. Dept.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2)

£400-500

Thomas Campbell Tolmie was born on 9 July 1839 at Dalnamine, Scotland, and educated at Glasgow University. Qualifying as a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861, he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh in 1866.

Appointed Staff Assistant Surgeon on 1 April 1867, Tolmie was transferred to the 92nd Regiment on 12 October 1867, being promoted Surgeon on 1 March 1873 and served briefly on the Staff, Bengal. Later witnessing home service at Manchester from June 1874, Birmingham 1875-76, and Sunderland 1877, he arrived in Malta from Scarborough on 18 December 1877. Promoted Surgeon-Major, Tolmie travelled on leave back and forth between England and Malta until selected to proceed on active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force on 7 July 1882.

The Explosion at Cairo Station: Surprised by a 'new' Enemy

The events of 4.00 p.m. that afternoon are best described by a telegraph from the *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo who witnessed the chaos unfold on 28 September 1882:

'Rushing out (of the hotel) I saw a dense volume of smoke filling the air, proceeding from the direction of the railway station. The 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles had just arrived for the review, had passed the ammunition train on the left, a few yards outside the station, and had scarcely drawn up on the platform when several wagons of the train blew up.'

The initial explosion was followed by others as shells and gunpowder increased the violence and enveloped the woodwork of the carriages in flames. Arrangements were at once made to place a cordon of troops around the burning station and to pull down such portions of the building as, when cleared away, would break the course of the fire, but whilst military discipline remained resolute, the same could not be said of the local population:

'When the crowds realised the danger of the event they streamed away in a style resembled what one has seen in pictures of cattle and horses stampeding before prairies on fire. The whole atmosphere, even in the Esbekieh quarter, is black as pitch, and at the bridge near the station it is almost impossible to breathe. I have passed numbers of the inhabitants rushing out with children in their arms, and their money and other portables, under the impression that Cairo has been surprised by a new enemy' (*The Northampton Mercury*, refers.)

According to *The Campaign of 1882 in Egypt*, the explosion was entirely accidental. It was occasioned by the shunting of wagons in which there was Egyptian ammunition and a considerable number of percussion shells, one of which must have exploded from the shock of the movement. The initial explosion was further facilitated by a day of exceptional and extreme heat under the influence of the Khamseen wind, and exacerbated by the poor quality of the water-engines.

The show must go on!

Despite the disaster, which contemporary sources note also killed a number of local men, the Grand Parade took place before the Khedive on 30 September 1882 with considerable success; no mere question of show or holiday spectacle, it is hardly possible to imagine a sight more calculated to impress an Eastern population than the display of the various arms of the little force, especially the march past of the Indian troops, representative of the many and various Eastern races who contributed to the might of Her Majesty's Empire.

For Tolmie and the men of the 60th Rifles, the reality was very different. Likely suffering from burns and smoke inhalation, Tolmie's campaign was over almost as soon as it had begun, together with that of Staff Sergeants W. H. Bate, E. Sainsbury and T. White, and Privates P. Brogan and G. Pope (*Egypt 1882, Dispatches, Casualties, Awards*, refers). Having survived the fire, the unit also began to suffer from a considerable amount of fever, dysentery and some ophthalmia, no doubt caused by the filthy condition of the Cairo barracks and subsequent forced encampment on the Island of Bulak - a dusty plain, presenting many discomforts - and the desert near Abbassiyeh.

Having recovered, Tolmie later served in the Sudan as secretary to the Principal Medical Officer to the Frontier Field Force from 1885-86 and was present in the action at Giniss. In August 1886, he moved from Egypt to Woolwich and was granted retired pay with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surgeon on 3 August 1887. He died at 46 Ashurst Road, North Finchley, on 12 May 1919; sold with extensive copied research and obituary from the *British Medical Journal*.

x92

Pair: **Rifleman H. Felton, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (3396. Pte. H. Felton . 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *official correction to initial, contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

£100-140

Henry Felton was severely wounded at Kassassin on 28 August 1882 whilst serving with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, (Mounted Infantry). Not entitled to clasp, thus sold as viewed; sold with an erased South Africa Medal 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879.

x93

The Egypt and Sudan group of three awarded to Sergeant-Major C. Duffin, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded at the Battle of Tamaai on 13 March 1884

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (4220. Corpl. C. Duffin. 3/K.R. —); British War Medal 1914-20 (R-5733 W.O. Cl.I. C. Duffin. K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (4220. Mil:S:Maj: C. Duffin. K.R.R.C.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *heavy wear and contact marks to first partially obscuring naming, good fine, the remainder nearly very fine* (4)

£400-500

C. Duffin served as one of the thirty men of the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps who fought in the Mounted Infantry Company under the Command of Lieutenant Percival Scrope Marling. As the British advanced in two squares to attack Mahdist skirmishers hidden in a ravine, Marling's men were sent forward to reconnoitre and were joined by the Royal Sussex Mounted Infantry under Lieutenant F. G. Todd Thornton. A sudden onslaught of enemy troops created significant difficulties, Private Morley of the Royal Sussex M.I. being shot in the stomach and placed on Marling's horse. For risking his life to save that of the Private, Marling was awarded the Victoria Cross, his citation reading:

'For his conspicuous bravery at the battle of Tamaai, on 13th March last, in risking his life to save that of Private Morley, Royal Sussex Regiment, who, having been shot, was lifted and placed in front of Lieutenant Marling on his horse. He fell off almost immediately, when Lieutenant Marling dismounted, and gave up his horse for the purpose of carrying off Private Morley, the enemy pressing close on to them until they succeeded in carrying him about 80 yards to a place of comparative safety.' (*London Gazette* 21 May 1884, refers)

The Black Watch then soon found themselves under intense attack from the Soudanese. The square was flooded with a rush of tribesmen and a brutal hand-to-hand fight resulted, the Black Watch eventually winning the contest and driving the Soudanese out (*The War in Egypt and the Sudan. An episode in the history of the British Empire*, refers). The Mounted Infantry joined in and fired on the enemy who had made entry into the square, forcing them to retire towards the hills beyond Tamaai. Duffin was wounded in the action, one of 214 British casualties that day. Recovered from his wounds, he was recommended for the L.S. & G.C. Medal on 1 April 1897 and served at home during the Great War; sold with copied research and *MIC*.

x94 Pair: Rifleman D. McMahon, King's Royal Rifle Corps

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (3698. Pte. D. Mc.Mahon. 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks from Star, otherwise very fine* (2)

£180-220

Daniel McMahon was born in 1857 at Kilrea, Derry, Northern Ireland, and attested for the 60th Rifles at Winchester on 30 May 1879. Posted to the 1st Battalion on 15 October 1879, he was briefly stationed at Aldershot and the training ship *Balmoral*, before serving in Malta and Egypt from 18 July 1882. In Cairo from 30 November 1882, he served 4 days in confinement from 29 March 1883 and was tried by Regimental Court Martial, being later discharged from the 1st Class Army Reserve on 1 July 1895, his conduct noted as 'good'; sold with copied service and medical record.

x95 A scarce 'Abu Klea' Egypt and Sudan pair awarded to Private J. Saffin, King's Royal Rifle Corps



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 5 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (3524. Pte. J. Saffin. 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, *minor contact marks from Star, otherwise good very fine* (2)

£600-800

John Saffin was born in 1855 at Cheriton Bishop, Devonshire, the son of James and Jane Saffin. He served in Egypt and Sudan with the 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and was one of two officers and 29 other ranks from the 3rd Battalion who fought in the Camel Corps at the wells of Abu Klea on 17 January 1885. He died at Cheriton Bishop in 1938; sold with copied rolls confirming clasp entitlement.

x96 Pair: **Rifleman J. McCauley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Essex Regiment**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb (513, Pte. J. Mc.Cauley, 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *contact marks and wear to naming, nearly very fine* (2)

£160-200

John McCauley was born in 1863 at Stratford, Essex, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 20 December 1882, following service with the 4th Battalion, Essex Regiment. Posted to Egypt, Cyprus and later Gibraltar, he was transferred home to Depot on 31 October 1890 awaiting trial on charge of indecent assault. Found guilty, he was imprisoned 2 calendar months with hard labour, later returning to service with the regiment for a further four years before discharge on 21 December 1894; sold with copied service and detailed medical records noting a number of stays in hospital (which make for uncomfortable reading), together with copied roll confirming clasp entitlement.

x97 Pair: **Sergeant H. J. Chown, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (1149, Pte. H. J. Chown, 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks and wear to naming from Star, very fine* (2)

£140-180

x98 Pair: **Lance-Corporal W. Berrage, British South Africa Police, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, El-Teb_Tamaai (1061, Pte. W. Berrage, 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *heavy wear, good fine* (2)

£60-80

Walter Berrage was born in 1865 at Halifax, Yorkshire, the son of Harry and Maria Berrage. He served with the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, later transferring to the British South Africa Police, being discharged on 18 August 1902.

x99 Three: **Corporal G. Simpson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, late 2/17th Foot and Herefordshire Militia**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Tamaai (4647, Corpl. G. Simpson, 3/K.R. Rif. C.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (2618. Corpl. G. Simpson. K.R. Rif. C.); Khedive's Star 1884, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks and wear to naming of first, nearly very fine* (3)

£180-220

George Simpson was born in 1856 within the Parish of Lyons Hall, Herefordshire, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 13 June 1874, having seen previous service with the Hereford Militia. He saw extensive service in India from 5 October 1876-28 November 1880, returning home and marrying Mary Ann Platt at St. Mary's Church, Dublin, on 10 September 1883. Simpson served in Egypt from 28 November 1883-29 May 1886, before serving a year in Gibraltar and a further 7 years at home. Suffering from febricula - for which he was prescribed quinine - he was discharged at his own request on 13 November 1894; sold with copied service record.

- x100 **The Egypt and Sudan pair awarded to Sergeant A. Leagett, King's Royal Rifle Corps, mortally wounded at the Battle of Abu Klea**
- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (1162. Sergt. A. Leagett. 2/K.R. Rif: C.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *minor edge nicks to first, otherwise good very fine* (2) £700-900
- Arthur Leagett** was born in 1863 at Shoreditch, Middlesex, attesting for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 7 July 1883. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was appointed Lance-Corporal 1 February 1884, Corporal 15 March 1884, and Sergeant with the Mounted Infantry on 21 September 1884. Leagett was wounded at the Battle of Abu Klea serving as senior N.C.O. to 'C' Company, Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment of the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, possibly suffering a spear wound and fractured skull. He died of these wounds on 21 January 1885; sold with copied roll entry confirming clasp entitlement, together with casualty roll.
-
- x101 **Pair: Bugler and Rifleman M. Costello, King' Royal Rifle Corps, late Derbyshire Militia**
- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (650. Pte. M. Costello. 1/K.R. Rif: C.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *the first good very fine, the second worn, good fine* (2) £500-700
- Michael Costello** was born in 1861 at Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Enlisting at Derby on 13 June 1879, Costello joined the Rifle Depot and was posted to the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on 24 December 1879. He was appointed and served as a Bugler from 18 February 1881-24 January 1884, but reverted to Rifleman due to misconduct on 24 January 1884. Serving in Egypt from 27 August 1884-31 July 1885, he fought at Abu Klea with 'C' Company of the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps under Lieutenant W. P. Campbell - which was one of 4 Companies which made up the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment, totalling approximately 360 men. Posted to Army Reserve from 19 September 1885-31 December 1885, Costello is recorded illegally absent on 1 January 1886.
-
- 102 **Three: Able Seaman F. Clines, Royal Navy**
- India General Service 1854-95, 1 copy clasp, Burma 1885-7 (F. Clines, A.B. H.M.S. *Sphinx.*); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (F. Clines, A.B. H.M.S. *Sphinx.*); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued, *the first sometime brooch-mounted and crudely re-affixed, the third with replacement ring, thus good fine* (3) £100-140
- Frank Clines** was born on 25 August 1854 at Birmingham, Warwickshire. He volunteered for 10 years' service on 26 August 1872, and was appointed Boy 2nd Class aboard *Impregnable*. He saw extensive service with the Royal Navy, promoted Able Seaman and later, Petty Officer 2nd Class aboard *Invincible* in 1889. Following five months aboard *Crocodile* and a short spell aboard *Victory* at Portsmouth, Clines was shore pensioned on 5 April 1894; sold together with copied service record.

103 *'His greatest achievement lay in his creation of a small native army, which, under English officers and Sikh non-commissioned officers, has proved such a potent arm for the defence of the new protectorate against Arab and Zulu aggressors. In this force slaves and former slaves were enrolled and have since fought with unwavering courage and loyalty in the cause of the establishment of law and order in South Central Africa.*

Africans, however, do not usually shed their blood for a cause, but rather as the followers of a leader in whom they believe, whether that leader be a slave-raiding Arab or a servant of the Queen. Edwards had a remarkable personal attraction - almost magnetic - for these grown-up children, and his influence over them was quite exceptional, and can ill be spared at the present juncture, even though he leaves an able successor of nearly the same length of service as himself, Captain W. H. Manning.'

So states *The Times* obituary notice of May 1897 for Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Edwards, Indian Army.

The important Burma and Central Africa campaign pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Edwards, Indian Army, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Such was the scale of his achievements in anti-slavery operations in 1893-97 - at the head of his beloved Sikhs and ultimately as Commandant of Armed Forces in British Central Africa - that Edwards gained advancement from Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel in just six months

Repeatedly the recipient of direct commendations from Her Majesty's Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, he was recommended for a C.B. in the period leading up to his untimely demise from fever at Tomba in May 1897, aged just 33

It has been said that Edwards's gallant command of a string of successful campaigns put pay to slave-raiding and slave-trading - even the very status of slavery - in a vast expanse of territory extending from the Lower Shire to Lake Tanganyika: certainly his name ranks high on the list of those who gave their lives in the 'Scramble for Africa', for but a handful of such men achieved such spectacular success in such a short space of time



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Lieutt. C. A. Edwards, 1st Bn. R.W. Fus.); Central Africa 1891-98, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894-98 (Major C. A. Edwards, 35th Bl. Infy.), *the last with official corrections, otherwise good very fine* (2)

£3,000-3,500



Charles Augustus Edwards was born in London on 25 February 1864 and ‘came from a family of Welsh extraction, which had contributed several of its members to the Army and Indian Civil Service’; his *Times* obituary notice, refers.

First commissioned as a Lieutenant in the King’s Own Scottish Borderers in May 1885, he transferred in the following month to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and proceeded to India, where he served in the campaign in Burma 1886-87 (Medal & clasp).

Having then been appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps in October 1887, Edwards was posted as a Wing Officer to the 35th Sikhs in September of the following year. According to *The Times*, he then came to the attention of the C.-in-C. India and was selected as second-in-command of the Sikh Contingent for service in British Central Africa in 1892.

British Central Africa 1893-97

Much has been written about Edwards’s significant part in expanding British interests in the region, the whole conducted under the watchful eye of Sir Henry ‘Harry’ Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the famous explorer and administrator. Sir Harry was acting as Commissioner at the time of Edwards’s exploits and, in July 1896, put the latter’s name forward for advancement to Lieutenant-Colonel and a Companionship of the Order of the Bath (C.B.), Military.

In putting his recommendation before the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir Harry stated:

‘Major C. A. Edwards was specially selected by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for service in British Central Africa at the beginning of 1893 with the new Sikh contingent then proceeding to the Protectorate.

When Captain (now Major) C. E. Johnson was wounded in July 1893, Major Edwards carried out alone a successful campaign against the Yao Chief, Nyaserera, who had attacked Major Johnson, capturing his strongholds and compelling him to come in and sue for peace, for which services he received your Lordship’s predecessor in office.

In October 1893, Major Edwards took a prominent part in the campaign against Mkanda, in the Mlanje district, which was also brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

In the late autumn of the same year Major Edwards fought with distinction at Chiwaura’s (west coast of Lake Nyasa) and at Makanjira’s (east coast of Lake Nyasa). He built Fort Maguire on the site of Makanjira’s town and in January 1894 repelled an attack on the fort by over 2,000 well-armed Yaos under Makanjira, with a loss to the enemy of forty-five killed, many wounded, and a number of prisoners.

In the autumn of 1894, Major Edwards was sent by Acting Commissioner Sharpe to intervene in the affairs of the Angoni-Talus, on the west aide of Nyasa, who were harassing the country with their internecine wars. His negotiations were so successful that ever since there has been peace amongst the Angoni. They have ceased to raid the British Protectorate and have sent large numbers of labourers to the Shire Highlands coffee plantations.

Early in 1895, Major Edwards joined me in India and assisted me to raise the last Sikh contingent, now serving in British Central Africa. He was permitted by the Commander-in-Chief to engage for another period of service in Africa and returned with me as Commandant of the Armed Forces of the British Central Africa Protectorate, a position he has occupied since April 1894. Upon returning to Africa in May 1895, Major Edwards proceeded to organize a native contingent largely composed of the troublesome restless Yaos who had been fighting us for four years. These men he placed under Sikh drill instructors, and the steady, courageous way in which they have fought during the autumn campaign that followed amply justified his confidence in their rapid conversion from foe to friend.

In the autumn of 1895, Major Edwards took a leading part in the wars with Matipwiri, Zarafi, Mponda, Makanjira and the North Nyasa Arabs. These actions have already been sufficiently described to your Lordship, who has directed me on more than one occasion to express to Major Edwards your Lordship’s special approval of his actions.

I might further add that, owing to Major Edwards’s influence among the natives of Nyasaland, and his organization of the native contingent, we have been able to dispense entirely with the Makua soldiers hitherto brought from Mozambique. Major Edwards returns shortly to British Central Africa for a third time.’

The above operations - and those fought in the autumn of 1895 - are described at length in R. C. F. Manghan’s *Africa As I Have Known It*. But for the purposes of a more immediate summary, the following extract is quoted from W. D. Gale’s *Zambezi Sunrise*:

‘The original contingent of Indian soldiers who had given valiant service returned to their homeland at the end of their three-year period and were replaced during 1893 by two hundred Sikhs. At the same time the Zanzibaris who had formed part of the police force were disbanded and replaced by Atonga from West Nyasa and Makua tribesmen from Portuguese East Africa. As time went on Johnston recruited more and more natives from the recognized fighting tribes as these became pacified to assist him preserve law and order.

The main trouble spot during 1893 was Kota Kota, on the western shore of Lake Nyasa, which was a sultanate originally established by the Sultan of Zanzibar and ruled by an independent potentate called the Jumbe. Puffed up by his victory over Captain Maguire, which because of his preoccupation with more urgent matters in other parts of the Protectorate Johnston had had to leave unavenged, the troublesome Makanjira attacked the Jumbe, who was friendly to the British, and by the middle of 1893 had captured most of his territory until the Jumbe was penned in Kota Kota itself. He was having difficulty holding out, and since the gunboats were now ready Johnston decided that the time had come to settle accounts.

The first step was to relieve the Jumbe, who was now being besieged by one of his Yao headmen who had gone over to the enemy. The Yao's fortified town, five miles from the lake shore, was bombarded and taken by storm and the headman himself was killed. The expedition then crossed the Lake and meted out similar treatment to Makanjira's town and a number of smaller towns and villages, including the village where Maguire, Boyce and MacEwan had met their deaths. Fort Maguire was erected on the Lake shore and garrisoned by Sikhs. Early in 1894 Makanjira attacked the fort but was defeated with heavy loss. His power at last was broken and he sought refuge in Portuguese territory.

The year 1895 saw success crown Johnston's grim, tenacious efforts to teach the slavers the error of their ways and win them over to the Administration. Matipwiri was an Arabised Yao who held the pleasant, well-watered country to the east of Mlanje and the Ruo river commanding the route from Lake Nyasa to Quilimane. He had grown rich by taking toll of the ivory exported to the coast and of the goods brought into Nyasaland, an African robber baron. When he heard that Matipwiri was planning to attack Fort Lister on Mlanje and the scattered European settlement in the vicinity of the mountain, Johnston took action against him in September, and Matipwiri surrendered unconditionally.

Another chief who had to be brought to book was Zarafi who dominated the territory to the east of the Upper Shirè and had long been an active slaver. Johnston set out with a force consisting of 65 Sikhs and 230 native soldiers commanded by Major C. A. Edwards. Their objective was Zarafi's capital on Mangoche Mountain, entailing a march of 78 miles from Zomba of which 50 were through enemy country. Porters were provided by friendly chiefs of the Mlanje district. Their conduct was admirable. Although repeatedly under fire they never once abandoned their loads or attempted to run away.

Mangoche Mountain was a great ridge about twelve miles long and a mile broad and rose to 5,500 feet at its highest point. It was difficult country, ideal for ambush, but two guides provided by a rival chief, Kawinga, led the force by a little known route to within fifteen miles of Zarafi's town. The first attack came when they entered a wooded gorge leading up to the south-eastern base of the mountain, and the fire was directed chiefly against the porters. The fire was wild and none of the porters was hit but an Atonga soldier was wounded. A charge by the Atongas, led by Major Bradshaw and Captain Cavendish, scattered the enemy before they could reload.

Shortly afterwards the force reached a natural castle of rocks crowning a hill which dominated the route. Zarafi had expected them to come from another direction, and the castle was unoccupied. As soon as he discovered his error he sent a large body of men to defend the hill. Not knowing that the police had already arrived they advanced openly and suffered many casualties. The porters rested at this spot while Major Edwards and the majority of his force pushed on for three miles along the ridge. The terrain was all in the enemy's favour - steep hillsides and enormous boulders from behind which Zarafi's men poured a galling fire on the soldiers toiling up the narrow path. Casualties, however, were few because most of the natives aimed too high and the damage was done by a few good marksmen armed with Snider rifles. The officers with the force who were armed with Lee-Metford rifles did great execution and killed about thirty-five of the enemy, whose total losses before the day's fighting ended was more than a hundred men. As a result of this encounter the police seized another favourable position for the final assault on Zarafi's stronghold, but the enemy gave them no rest. Snipers got busy and both Johnston and Major Edwards had narrow escapes, but the 7-pounder was brought into action and cleared the hillsides.

Before dawn the next morning (October 28, 1895) the police climbed Mangoche Mountain without losing a single man. The enemy was completely routed and Zarafi's town was captured without difficulty. Zarafi had already fled, having taken the precaution of sending his ivory, cattle, most of his women and his reserve gunpowder to a Yao chief in Portuguese territory for safe keeping. Only a few slaves were found in the town, and Johnston was disappointed to learn that a large number of slaves had been sold to caravans bound for the coast a few days before. There was very little loot, but one item which pleased Johnston greatly was a 7-pounder gun which Zarafi had captured from a small force sent against him three years previously, one of the few defeats suffered by his police in six years of almost incessant campaigning. The gun was a welcome addition to his armament.

Johnston was impressed by the beauty of the country occupied by Zarafi. "It is marvellously well watered by countless streams and is very fertile in between the mighty boulders with which it is strewn," he wrote. "Zarafi's town enjoys about the most remarkable situation of any place in the Protectorate, being sited on a flat ridge about a quarter of a mile broad at an altitude of 4,250 feet. It is the most practicable gateway into Nyasaland from the East Coast. From the town you can see on the one hand right down the valley of the lower Lujenda for a tremendous distance towards the East Coast; you can see along the marshy lake of Chiuta; from another point you can see the Zomba and Chikala Mountains, the whole course of the Upper Shirè from near Mpimbi to Lake Malombe,

then the whole length of the Malombe to the extreme Upper Shirê and the south-eastern gulf of Lake Nyasa up to Cape Maclear, besides gazing westwards to the great tablelands of the Angoni." A truly remarkable view. The bulk of Zarafi's people were of Anyanja stock who had been dominated by the Yaos. Now that most of the Yaos had fled with Zarafi to their original homeland beyond the Portuguese border, the local people returned and settled down quietly in their old homes. The power of another Yao tyrant had been broken.

The north end of Lake Nyasa, which had been the scene of so much bitter fighting between the African Lakes Corporation on the one side and the Arab half-caste, Mlozi, and his Awemba allies on the other, had been reasonably tranquil following Johnston's arrival in 1889 when Mlozi had signed a treaty promising to keep the peace and at Johnston's request had destroyed an Arab fort, known as Mselemu's stockade, which had commanded the Stevenson road to Lake Tanganyika. But towards the end of 1894 the trouble flared up again. Two large villages which provided porters for the African Lakes Corporation's traffic on the Tanganyika road were attacked by the Arab slave traders and the Awemba, and the occupants were almost entirely exterminated. They also blocked the road with tree trunks and began rebuilding Mselemu's stockade in open defiance of the 1889 treaty.

The unrest in the area affected the adjacent German territory of Tanganyika and the German commandant placed a steamer at Johnston's disposal to help him deal with the insurgents. The missionaries and the agents of the African Lakes Corporation, fearing attacks on their stations, urged the Commissioner to take immediate action to end the trouble, and the trusty little *Domira* was again employed as a troopship.

The North Nyasa Arabs had overreached themselves. They were up against an entirely different adversary now. Six years before they had had to contend with gallant amateurs assisted by unreliable native allies, all of them inadequately armed. Now they found themselves attacked by disciplined troops, capably led by professional officers and armed with modern weapons. The attack on the Arab forces was launched on December 1, 1894, and after two and a half days' fighting was completely successful. All the stockades were taken and destroyed. The principal culprit, Mlozi, was captured, tried for his crimes, found guilty and executed. During the fighting in and around Mlozi's stockade, the Arabs lost more than two hundred men, against Johnston's losses of one European officer severely wounded, one Indian and three native soldiers killed and six Indian and four native soldiers wounded. They released 569 slaves. The Arabs had intended to make a big stand at Mlozi's and had turned the town into a powder magazine. Early in the fighting the house in which the gunpowder was stored was hit by a shell, with satisfactory results.

Johnston has given an interesting description of Mlozi's town as typifying the stockade erected by the leading slavers. It covered an area of just over twenty acres and was surrounded by walls in which there were five gateways. The outer wall, eight feet high, was made of logs planted firmly in the ground and almost touching, wattled with strong twigs and plastered inside and out with mud until the total thickness of the wall was about two feet. Parallel with the outer wall and about twelve feet away from it was another similar wall seven feet high. The space between them formed a gallery which was roofed over and divided into partitions by wattle and mud walls every twelve feet. The roof was made of two layers of logs on which grass was spread and then two feet of mud well beaten down. The total circumference of the walls was 1,160 yards.

Both the inner and outer walls were loopholed in two rows, one at four feet and the other at eighteen inches from the ground. In the partition walls which divided the gallery between the two walls into rooms were small doorways and every third or fourth room had an additional doorway leading into the town. In each room were two trenches about three feet deep close to each wall and the earth taken from them was piled up in the centre of the room. There were about 260 of these rooms and Mlozi's fighting men lived in them. Such a defence work was impregnable to attack by ordinary native weapons and the smaller European arms. Solid shells were not very effective, either. It took incendiaries and high explosives to reduce Mlozi's stronghold to ashes.

One last wrong remained to be righted - the treacherous murder of Boyce and MacEwan during Captain Maguire's ill-fated attack on Makanjira's dhows. Makanjira himself had been driven out of Nyasaland, but there remained the man primarily responsible for the treachery that had led to their deaths, Makanjira's lieutenant, Saidi Mwazungu. After the final overthrow of Makanjira he had sought refuge with the notorious Angoni slaver, Mwasi Kazungu, in the Marimba district. Many of Makanjira's fighting men had joined Saidi and he had built a strong stockade in Kazungu's country. With a loyalty typical of the Arab slave trader, Saidi was conspiring with Angoni chiefs to the north and south and with the Mohammedans at Kota Kota to take control of his benefactor's territory, after which he proposed to attack Kota Kota, where the *Jumbe* was friendly to the British, and drive the garrison into the Lake.

Johnston soon spoilt this little plan. He sent a strong force in December, 1895, and after some severe fighting the conspirator's forces were routed. Saidi Mwazungu was captured and the foul crime committed five years before was avenged.

In a letter to Lord Salisbury dated January 24, 1896, Commissioner Harry Johnston was able to report that as a result of his actions 'there does not exist a single independent avowedly slave trading chief within the British Central African Protectorate, nor anyone who is known to be inimical to British rule. Those enemies whom we have conquered, like all with whom we have fought since our assumption of the Protectorate, were not natives of the country fighting for their independence but aliens of Arab, Yao or Zulu race who were contesting with us for the supremacy over the natives of Nyasaland.'

The traffic in human flesh and blood was ended.

Thanks largely to Edwards and his beloved Sikhs. Job done.

x104

Three: Police Constable F. W. Jones, late Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps and Royal Warwickshire Regiment



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (5855 Pte. F. Jones 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif. Corps.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5855 Pte. F. W. Jones. 1st. Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps.); Cape of Good Hope Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Medal for Gallantry, silver (F. W. Jones P.C. 1903), *light contact marks, good very fine and a rare combination* (3)

£160-200

Frederick William Jones was born in 1871 at Birmingham, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps on 18 August 1890 having seen previous service with the 4th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He served in India from 18 September 1891-25 December 1896, being part of the Chin Hills Campaign of 1892 and the Chitral Relief Force of 1895, later transferring to South Africa from 26 December 1896 to 17 August 1897. Posted to Army Reserve, Jones was discharged time expired on 14 August 1902 and appears to have forged a career in South Africa with the Police Force, in whose service he was awarded a rare Cape of Good Hope Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals silver medal; sold with copied service record.

x105 Three: **Private W. J. Watson, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (6017 Pte. W. Watson 4th. Bn. K.R. Rif. Corps); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (6017 Pte. W. J. Watson 1st. Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901 (6017 Pte. W. J. Watson, K.R.R.C.), dated clasp loose, *very fine* (3)

£240-280

William James Watson was born in 1871 at Staines, Middlesex and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 31 October 1890, having seen previous service with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. A waterman by profession he saw extensive overseas service in Burma, India and Mauritius, returning home briefly from 18 July 1898-3 November 1899, before serving in South Africa until 24 October 1901. Discharged on 20 April 1902, he worked as an engine cleaner before re-enlisting on 2 February 1915 and serving with 149 Protection Company, later 115 Company, Royal Defence Corps. Following the cessation of hostilities, Watson volunteered for further service and was transferred to the East Surrey Regiment, posted to Depot and attached to the Military Hospital at Warlingham, being demobilised at Kingston on 3 March 1920; sold with copied service record.

x106 Three: **Sergeant W. R. Summerton, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who 'played the oboe for twenty years' in the regimental band**

India General Service Medal 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (1180 Pte. - R. Summerton 1st. Bn. K. R. Rifle Corps); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (1180 Serjt: W. R. Summerton. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1180 Serjt: W. R. Summerton. K.R.R.C.), *initial of first heavily worn, polished, nearly very fine* (3)

£180-220

William Robert Summerton was born on 22 April 1868 at Fort William, Calcutta, India, the son of Lance-Corporal William James Summerton, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles. Attesting for the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, at Winchester on 13 August 1883, Summerton saw extensive service in India and Mauritius before serving in South Africa from 22 March 1899-21 September 1902. Later posted to Malta and Egypt, he was discharged at Cairo on 4 April 1906, the 1911 census noting him as a worker for the Corps of Commissionaires and living at 72 The Grove, Wandsworth, London. Summerton died in Southwark on 7 April 1949 as a result of myocardial degeneration; sold with copied service record.

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x107 Pair: Corporal W. Wayman, King's Royal Rifle Corps, a survivor of the loss of the Warren Hastings, who was killed in action with the Mounted Infantry at Gun Hill, Brakenlaage on 30 October 1901



India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5981 Pte. W. Wayman 1st. Bn. K. R. Rifle Corps); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (5981 Corpl: W. Wayman. K.R.R.C.), dated clasp loose upon riband, *extremely fine* (2)

£500-700

William Wayman was born in 1873 and lived with his parents, Charles and Kezia Wayman, at New Road, Offord Cluny, Huntingdon. He enlisted at Winchester in September 1890 and served with the 1st Battalion in India from February 1891. Arriving at Durband on 6 April 1891, Wayman marched for Kohat the next day with the Second Miranzai Expedition, attempting to stave off conflict on the border. The Battalion marched from Kushalgarh to Gumbat and onwards to Kohat, whereupon they halted and rested until the 15 April - establishing a Depot to store kit and leave the riflemen too young for active service, the sick and the weak. Since Wayman was not yet 19 years old, he would have remained in Depot.

On 17 April the first resistance was met at the village of Tsalai. Under cover from No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, two companies of the Rifles rushed the village with the bayonet, losing Colonel Cramer and Major C. C. Egerton severely wounded, plus a Colour-Sergeant and four riflemen wounded. Over the next three days, the Rifles moved forward carefully, brushing aside minor opposition and placing picquets on the covering hills. The enemy accepted terms before the month was out.

On 16 March 1895, the 1st Battalion were prepared for active service with the Chitral Relief Force. Wayman, now of age, together with 18 officers and 800 N.C.O.'s and men left Peshawar for Hoti Mardan as part of the 1st Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General A. A. Kinloch. Attempting a feint towards the Shalkot Pass, 1st Brigade fooled nobody in attempting to distract the enemy's attention for the true point of attack - the Malakand Pass - despite copious efforts to stir up dust and distract attention away from 2nd and 3rd Brigades. The enemy waited in force, unmoved.

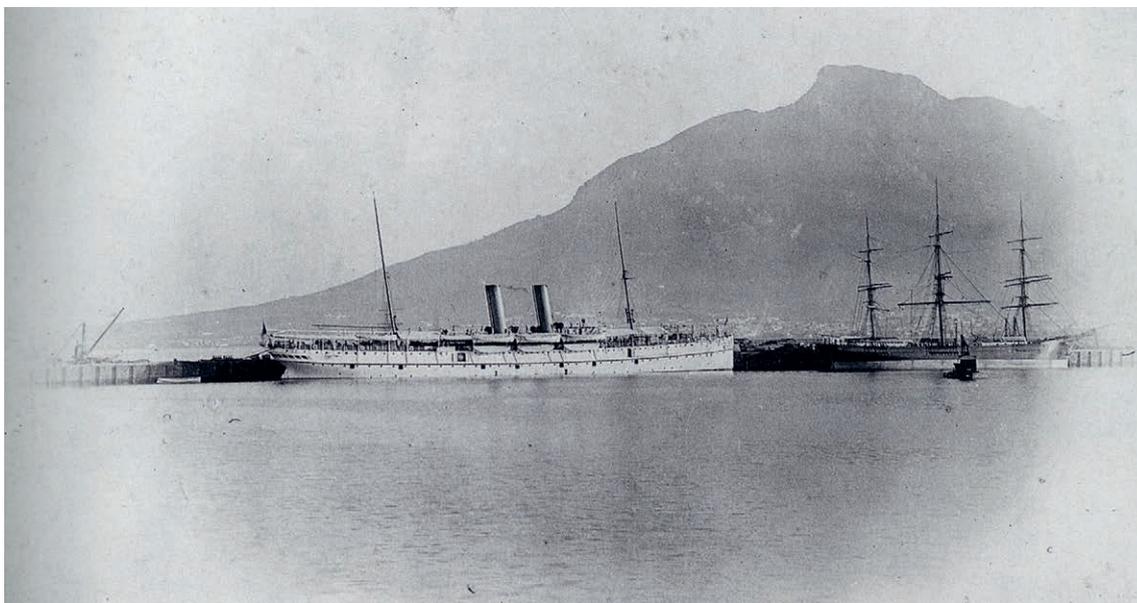
Malakand - into action

The enemy's position extended along the crest of the pass, holding the heights on either flank, whilst a series of breastworks built of stone, each commanding the one below, were pushed down the main spurs. On the morning of 3 April 1895, 2nd Brigade supported by 1st Brigade attempted to make a frontal attack, supported on the extreme right by the Guides and 4th Sikhs who began scaling the heights. Such was the steepness of the terrain that it took the Guides five hours to gain the crest,

supported by cover from three Mountain Batteries which had pounded the defences for three hours. With the whole of 2nd Brigade engaged, the 1st Battalion, moved forward in support, enabling the 1/60th Rifles and King's Own Scottish Borderers to catch their breath before fixing bayonets and rushing forward in a final assault. It fell to the 37th Dogra Regiment and Bedfordshire Regiment to pursue the fleeing enemy into the far valley, only halting when they reached Shar on the Swat River. Casualty figures vary, but contemporary sources state that the tribesmen lost around 500 men of the 12,000 engaged. The British lost 11 killed and 51 wounded, Wayman's Battalion accounting for 4 killed and 4 wounded. That night 1st Brigade held the crest of the pass and tended to the wounded.

Relief of Chitral Fort

On 20 April 1895, the British force at Chitral Fort was finally relieved by Colonel Kelly's troops, ending the 47 day siege. The 1st Battalion guarded communications through the Swat Valley occupying the line between Chitral and India for three weeks in extreme heat. Moved to the mountain range of Loram Kotal where they were to be employed in road construction, the men were redirected to Camp Birau within days suffering from sickness, most likely on account of the extreme heat. In September 1895 the Battalion started its return march to India, arriving at Jullundur on 5 October 1895 (Medal & clasp).



Warren Hastings survivor

After a quiet year at Jullundur, the 1st Battalion received orders for South Africa and Mauritius. Departing on 30 November 1896, the Battalion arrived at Deolali on 5 December and boarded the steel turnscrew troopship *Warren Hastings*, rigged as a two-masted schooner, on 12 December. After coaling in the Seychelles, the ship docked at Cape Town on 28 December, disembarking 'B', 'D', 'E' and 'F' Companies for garrison duty at Wynburg. Remaining aboard for Mauritius were the Headquarters, 'A', 'C', 'G' and 'H' Companies, including Wayman and 10 ladies, women and children of the Regiment, in total 1246 passengers and crew including four fresh Companies from the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

The passage was tranquil until the morning of 13 January; the barometer fell and the wind shifted to the south. Observations were difficult and it began to rain, but still her Captain - Commander Holland - expected to make Mauritius. At 02.20am the next day, steaming at 12 knots on a filthy night, the *Warren Hastings* ran aground off the Island of Reunion, all aboard being awakened by the sudden impact.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forestier-Walker, Officer in Command of Troops, hurried to the bridge and reported to Commander Holland, who ordered that all men should fall in below on the main and troop decks, leaving only the sentries above decks. Given the heavy bumping, grating and flooding which clearly indicated the ship was aground and in danger of sinking, the discipline of the men was remarkable as the ship gradually began to list to starboard. By 04.20am it was evident that the evacuation of the women, children and the sick could not be delayed until daylight. They were passed forward, the men at the bow standing quietly aside as they were carried or lowered onto the wet, slick rocks below.

As the list worsened the seas started to break over the upper deck. With water up to their knees, the men on the starboard side were forced to cling to the rails for support, later ordered to discard boots and rifles and move if possible to the port rail. At 4.35am the electric lights failed and the evacuation continued by feel, with the men climbing down on lines and rope ladders amidst numerous acts of heroism and bravery. An hour later, all men had made it off the ship which had finally settled securely upon rocks and an attempt at salvage was begun. Amid rising seas only the very top items in the holds could be reached -all else was lost. At roll call in St. Phillippe all troops were accounted as present, only two natives being reported as missing and likely drowned. Thankful for deliverance, the survivors marched for a number of days to Pointe des Galets where they embarked upon the S.S. *Lalpoora* for their original destination, Port Lewis, Mauritius.

Such was the scale of loss of weaponry, clothing and foodstuffs that the Rifle's Adjutant, Captain R. M. Stuart-Wortley later wrote:

'I doubt if a more ragamuffin looking set ever marched as part of the British forces. Many had no coats, all sorts of hats were to be seen, and one or two had even no trousers.'



South Africa - Journey's end

On 5 March 1899, Headquarter's Wing, including Wayman, embarked at Port Louis aboard the R.I.M.S. Clive for Natal. Arriving at Durban on 21 March they entrained for Pietermaritzburg with 5 officers and 41 N.C.O's and men. Selected for the Mounted Infantry, he moved to camp in Dundee on 11 October and served during the Battle of Talana where he likely formed part of two sections of the Mounted Infantry which acted as escort to two artillery batteries shelling the Boers on Talana Hill. The remaining 22 men of the Mounted Infantry section acted as escort to a Maxim-gun team and men of the 18th Hussars and were later captured.

Having survived a raft of pitched battles and vicious skirmishes against an enemy increasingly using guerrilla tactics, Wayman's luck deserted him on the morning of 30 October 1901. Amidst heavy rains, thick mist and flooded spruets, the Boers attacked the rear-guard of a British column which had started off from Cypherfontein Camp at 4.30am. The column was struggling to progress at any great pace through the clammy, rain sodden mud.

At around 11.00am, Sergeant Ashfield's section from No. 1 Company, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Mounted Infantry) - which included Wayman - was detached as an escort to two guns of the 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, with orders to cover any potential withdrawal from high ground south-east of the Camp, later known as 'Gun Hill'. From here the two 15-pounders, deployed 20 yards apart, were to cover the convoy's laager 2500yds away at Brakenlaagte, whilst defended by 20 N.C.O.'s and men, including Wayman. Minutes later, they were joined by a further 160 men of the Scottish Horse and Yorkshire Mounted Infantry forming a scanty line around the position.

For General Botha, the sight of such thinly spread British forces was too tempting to ignore. Having concealed at least 900 Boer horseman behind a further ridge, he ordered a charge, the weight of the attack being firmly upon Gun Hill. Galloping in one wide line, Botha's mounted troops overran isolated pockets of rearguard troops. These included a Company of The Buffs, slashing right through them, killing and wounding 19 men - mostly before they had time to fire. Reaching the dead ground before Gun Hill, the Boers dismounted and attacked on foot. Despite the efforts of the artillery, the flood of Boers rolled on, the small party of Mounted Infantry forced to settle into three small depressions at 12.30pm, determined to hold their position at all costs.

On Gun Hill some of the fiercest fighting of the war ensued with a confused fire-fight at close range and the British hopelessly outnumbered. The artillery serving the 15-pounders lost heavily, firing only three rounds - the last two of case shot - before they were shot down.

In Sergeant Ashfield's detachment of twenty, 17 were casualties, including Wayman, who was killed in the action. The three unwounded were horse holders. Of the 40 Yorkshire Light Infantry positioned upon the hill, 27 became casualties, the Boers successfully capturing the guns and taking the summit within 25 minutes.

Originally buried in the field at Nooitgedacht, his body was later exhumed and reburied in the Primrose Garden Cemetery, Germiston, South Africa. His name also commemorated on the Huntingdonshire Memorial; sold with copied service papers and extensive private research.

108 Pair: Postal Master A. C. F. Browne, Postal Department



India General Service 1895-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Malakand 1897, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Sub Postmaster A. C. F. Browne Postal Deptt); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (Postal Mr. A. C. F. Brown Postal Dept.), officially engraved naming, *first with privately adjusted clasp carriages, the second with initials and surname officially re-engraved, very fine* (2)

£300-400

x109

The impressive and well-documented 'Jameson Raider's' group of five to Driver L. C. Kennedy, Royal Australian Artillery, late Kitchener's Horse and Matabele Mounted Police, who rode in Jameson's notorious raid through Transvaal and is mentioned in the diary of Major White, Jameson's Chief of Staff

Serving as a Maxim Gunner during the 1896 Matabele Rebellion, he fought at the decisive action in the Umlugulu Valley. During the Second Boer War he served with Kitchener's Horse, before emigrating to Australia. He re-enlisted into the First Australian Imperial Force, and was posted to the Gallipoli theatre during the Great War



British South Africa Company's Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Tpr. L. C. Kennedy. M. R. F.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, South Africa 1901 (3324 Tpr L. C. Kennedy. Kitchener's H.); 1914-15 Star (573 Dvr. L. C. Kennedy. 1/F.A. Bde. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (573 Dvr. L. C. Kennedy 1/F.A. Bde. A.I.F.), *the first with light contact marks, overall very fine, mounted as worn* (5)

The British South Africa Company's Medal is an official replacement, confirmed as having been awarded to Kennedy in 1908. He lost his original Medal in 1905, while taking part in The Duke of Connaught's Review.

£1,600-1,800

Leslie Coleridge Kennedy was born at 26 Walton Road, Kirkdale, Lancashire on 8 January 1876, the son of a physician. He enlisted into the Matabele Mounted Police at Cape Town in October 1895, and was encamped at Pitsani on the Bechuanaland/Transvaal border one month later, when Dr. Leander Starr Jameson began recruiting for a raid into Transvaal. The discovery of gold at Johannesburg in 1884 had caused an influx of British settlers into the Boer territory of Transvaal. The Boers responded by protecting their gold mines with trade restrictions, and limiting the voting rights of non-Boers. The British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and the President of Cape Colony, Cecil Rhodes, drew up plans for a martial show of force to deter Paul Kruger's government from further discriminating against 'Uitlanders' (outsiders). Some 600 men, including The Matabele Mounted Police, were placed under the command of Dr. Jameson, whose orders were to support an anticipated Uitlander uprising in Johannesburg. When the uprising never transpired, Rhodes sent an urgent telegram to Jameson, ordering him to stand down. It was too late.

During the early hours of 29 December, the Jameson Raid began. The nominal roll of the Jameson Raiders (*TNA, CO 179/193*) confirms Kennedy as having entered the Transvaal as a member of 'C' Troop, Matabele Mounted Police. Jameson hoped for a 3-day dash to Johannesburg, before the Boer commandos could mobilise. To cover his tracks, he ordered all telegraph wires to be cut. Unfortunately, the telegraph wires to the Boer capital of Pretoria remained intact, enabling the Boers to track Jameson's movements from the moment he crossed the border. The Raiders were fired upon by a Boer outpost at 6 a.m. on 1 January. Six hours later, having advanced twenty miles, they fought a sharp skirmish with Boer marksmen in entrenched positions at Krugersdorp. They withdrew south-east in an attempt to outflank the Boers, but were confronted by a far larger force waiting for them at Doornkop. After an initial firefight in which thirty Raiders were killed, Jameson saw the hopelessness of his situation and surrendered. His entire column was imprisoned by the Boers at Pretoria, with international repercussions. The German Kaiser, sympathetic to the Boer cause, sent a telegram to Paul Kruger congratulating him on his success.

Kennedy was briefly imprisoned by the Boers, before being deported to England. His name appears on a list of deported Raiders compiled at the time (*TNA, CO 179/193*). He sailed aboard S.S. *Harlech Castle* on 24 January 1896, along with many other 'Mounted Policemen', and is mentioned on the ship's passenger list, which incorrectly gives his age as 22 (*TNA BT 26 Piece No 89*). He reached Plymouth on 26 February 1896.

The Raid's ringleaders were less fortunate. Despite being lionised in the British press, Dr. Jameson and Major White, his Chief of Staff, were put on trial in London in 1896. Joseph Chamberlain publicly condemned the Jameson Raid, and Cecil Rhodes was forced to resign as Prime Minister of Cape Colony. Major White's pocket diary, captured by the Boers and sent to London for the trial, was used as evidence to incriminate him. One of the excerpts read out in court was a roll call of men recruited by White at Pitsani in November 1895. Kennedy's name appears on this list. The diary, which includes hand-drawn maps of the actions at Krugersdorp and Doornkop, is held at The Bodleian Library (*MSS. Afr. S. 220, p132*).

Bulawayo to the Dardanelles

He may have been spared the trial, but Kennedy was still under contract to the British South Africa Company. He sailed back to Cape Town with nineteen other Mounted Policemen aboard S.S. *Norman* on 28 March 1896, disembarking in mid-April. In March 1896, while the British were distracted, the Matabele people of Rhodesia saw a chance to gain their independence. Hundreds of white farmers were massacred by the tribesmen, the survivors making their final stand at Bulawayo. Colonel Plumer was given command of the Matabeleland Relief Force, in which Kennedy served as a trooper. Several years later, Kennedy wrote a letter to Major Gordon, the Military Secretary at Cape Town, claiming to have served: 'all through the Matabele Campaign as a Gunner in Maxim Detachment M.R.F.' The Maxim Detachment played a vital role in suppressing the Matabele. An armed clash in the Umlugulu Valley on 5 August was reported by *The Times* in the following terms:

'The natives fought steadily and well up to the moment of the arrival of the British reinforcements, but then they broke and ran for their lives, the Maxims doing great execution among them as they fled.'

The Matabele Relief Column was then disbanded, having achieved its mission, and Kennedy resided at 2 Adams Street, Cape Town. He enlisted into Kitchener's Horse on 2 February 1900, serving during the Second Boer War, but avoided the fate of approximately 100 men of that unit who were overwhelmed by General Christiaan de Wet's forces at Paardeberg and forced to surrender. He transferred to the South African Light Horse at Maitland, Cape Town on 3 January 1901, becoming Sergeant Major of the Regiment. He was discharged as 'time expired' on 5 September 1901, receiving £8 5s 8d in back pay. He retired to Arklow Villas, Upper Buitenkant Street, Cape Town.

Re-entering military service, Kennedy joined the Cape Field Artillery as a driver on 5 July 1905. While taking part in the Military Review held by His Royal Highness the Duke Connaught in September 1905, Kennedy lost his original British South Africa Company Medal. He paid 8 shillings for an official replacement, which was sent out to him by the Military Secretary on 29 September 1908. Kennedy's application for a replacement Medal is held at the Cape Archive Repository (*KAB GH 35/250*).

Kennedy emigrated to Australia in 1908, working as a painter in Sydney. He married a widow, Harriet Armstrong, fathering two children. The family lived at 15 Trafalgar Street, Enmore. At the outbreak of war in August 1914, he immediately enlisted as a Driver in the 1st Field Artillery Brigade Ammunition Column (BAC), First Australian Imperial Force. He sailed with the first A.I.F. convoy, leaving Sydney on 18 October 1914. After a wait at Albany in Western Australia, he boarded S.S. *Argyllshire*, bound for Egypt, reaching Alexandria on 5 December. Billeted at Mena Camp, he joined the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on 4 April. His unit boarded S.S. *Indian* and sailed for Lemnos in preparation for the Gallipoli landings. He appears to have been wounded at Gallipoli, for he embarked T.S. *Ballarat* at Alexandria on 5 July, 'for transport to Australia for the purpose of discharge', and was described as 'medically unfit'. He was discharged on 5 December. He died on 2 June 1945, his occupation given as 'book keeper'.

Sold with a copy of Nigel Robson's definitive article, 'Leslie Coleridge Kennedy: a Raider Revealed', *OMRS Journal*, December 2011, Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 207-214.

x110 **Pair: Lance-Corporal H. Swift, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

Ashanti Star 1896; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (6111 Pte. H. Swift, K.R.R.C.), *officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* (2)

£160-200

Harry Swift was born in 1872 at Wellington, Shropshire, and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 29 December 1890, noting previous experience with the 3rd (Shropshire Militia) Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Promoted Lance-Corporal on 16 December 1891 and posted to Gibraltar, he reverted to Private two weeks later on account of misconduct. Swift saw subsequent service in West Africa from 7 December 1895-22 February 1896 (Star) and later served with the 3rd Battalion, in South Africa from 4 November 1899-25 August 1902 (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps), being discharged on 26 December 1902; sold with copied service papers confirming medal entitlement, together with an erased King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, representative of his service.

111 **Three: Staff Quarter-Master-Sergeant J. Griffin, Army Ordnance Corps, late Ordnance Store Corps and Royal Irish Regiment**

Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1902, bronze; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2517 S.Q.M.Sergt: J. Griffin. A.O.C.), *light contact marks to third, nearly very fine and better* (3)

£300-350

James Griffin was born around 1863 in Kerry, Ireland, and attested for the Royal Irish Regiment at Clonmel on 25 January 1886, giving his occupation as labourer. Transferred as Private to the Ordnance Store Corps on 17 October 1888, he was promoted Corporal on 28 October 1894 and witnessed 112 days of service in West Africa, being present during the Ashanti Expedition. Returning home on 7 March 1896, Griffin was promoted Sergeant 19 April 1896, Staff Sergeant 4 June 1898 and S.Q.M.S. on 22 February 1899. Serving in Ceylon from 30 November 1898-3 May 1902, he returned home to County Kerry on leave to marry Bridget Foley on 15 October 1898, the couple becoming parents to Joseph James Griffin on 6 May 1900. After a little over four years of service at home with the 14th Company, Army Ordnance Corps, and the termination of his 2nd period of engagement, Griffin was discharged on 24 December 1907 and awarded a pension of 30p per diem for life, his conduct and character recorded as 'exemplary'; sold with copied service record.

x112 **Pair: Private J. Covell, 5th Fusiliers**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4226. Pte. J. Covell. 5th. Fusrs.), regimentally engraved naming; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (4226. Pte. J. Covell. 5th. Fusrs.), engraved naming, *very fine* (2)

£200-240

113 **Three: Inspector C. Dowson, Metropolitan Police**

Jubilee 1897, Metropolitan Police, bronze issue (P.C. C. Dowson.); Coronation 1902, Metropolitan Police, bronze issue (P.S., C. Dowson. K. Div.); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police (Insp. C. Dowson.), *very fine* (3)

£80-120

Charles Dowson, a native of London, served with K (Stepney) Division, Metropolitan Police; sold together with a 1914 Christmas tin containing his waist belt, whistle and two South African badges and three copied photographs.

For the Medals of his son, C. J. Dowson, please see Lot 134.

- 114 Pair: **Sowar S. Singh, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Lancers, who likely charged in their celebrated action at Shabkadr on the Punjab Frontier in 1897**
- India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (1304 Sowar. Sundar Singh 13th Bl. Lcrs.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (1304 Sowar Sundar Singh. 13th. D. C. Lancers.), *test marks to edge, nearly very fine* (2) £180-220
- Sowar Singh** likely charged in the famous action at Shabkadr on 9 August 1897, when 151 men of the regiment rode over nearly two miles of enemy terrain, sending their opponents to flight. For the action the unit was granted the battle honour 'Punjab Frontier'.
- 115 Pair: **Sowar G. Singh, 9th Hodson's Horse**
- India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (2096 Sowar Gurcharn Singh 9th. Bl. Lcrs.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (2096 Sowar Gurcharan Singh 9th Hodson's Horse), *clasps joined by neat wire rings and re-affixed to the first, very fine* (2) £180-220
- x116 Eight: **Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Dawes, Indian Medical Service, who served with the 39th Garhwal Rifles**



India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Lieut C. D. Dawes. I.M.S.); China 1900, no clasp (Capt: C. D. Dawes. I.M.S.), *officially re-engraved naming*; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (Major C. D. Dawes I.M.S.); 1914 Star (Maj. C. D. Dawes, I.M.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. C. D. Dawes.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, N. W. Persia (Lt. Col. C. D. Dawes.); Delhi Durbar 1911 (Major. C. D. Dawes. I.M.S.), *very fine and a rare combination of awards* (8)

£1,000-1,200

Christopher Dering Dawes was born on 22 March 1872 at St. Helier, Jersey and qualified at St. George's in 1895, whilst living on Somerset Road, Ealing Dean, London. Appointed Surgeon Lieutenant on 29 January 1896, he served in India - including Plague and Famine duty in 1897 (Medal & 2 clasps), being advanced Captain on 29 January 1899. Further service in China (Medal) followed, before being appointed to the 39th Garhwal Rifles from 2 November 1902. Promoted Major on 29 January 1908, Dawes was one of just 8 officers of the 39th Garhwal Rifles at the Delhi Durbar 1911 (Medal). He subsequently served in the Abor operations of 1911-12 (Medal & clasp) under Major-General Bower and was elected to Membership of the Royal Aero Club in 1912.

During the Great War Dawes served in France and Belgium from 15 November 1914-21 August 1915, commanding the Base Hospital and at Gallipoli from 8 September - 9 December 1915. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 29 January 1916, he was afloat in the Hospital ship *Glenart Castle*, before going ashore in Mesopotamia with the 1st Battalion, Garhwal Rifles from 1 May 1916-21 January 1918. Having earned a 'mention' during his appointment (*London Gazette* 5 June 1919, refers), he concluded the war afloat in the Hospital Ship *Varsova* and in command of the Indian Station Hospital, Bangalore. Retired on 26 October 1921 Dawes died on 21 February 1948 at Marlpytt Hill, Edenbridge, Kent; sold with copied research.

x117 Five: **Lieutenant-Conductor A. A. Inward, Military Works Services**

India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (22694. Sergt. A. A. Inward. R.E.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Sub-Cond. A. A. Inward, M.W.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (S-C. A. A. Inward. M.W.S.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Sergt. A. A. Inward M.W. Services), *lacquered, good very fine* (5)

£280-320

Albert Arthur Inward was born in November 1871 at Birmingham, the son of Corporal Thomas Inward, Royal Engineers. He served with the 2nd Division Staff during the Tirah Expedition, attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, subsequently transferring to the Military Works Service and advanced Sub-Conductor. On the outbreak of the Great War, Inward served in France from 12 October 1914, landing in Marseilles as part of the Headquarters Staff, 7th (Meerut Division), Indian Corps. He was 'mentioned' serving with 1A-Military Works Service (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916, refers), and was later appointed Assistant Commissary, Indian Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Conductor on 29 August 1922. Returning to England in June 1924, Inward died at home in Ilford, Essex, on 7 November 1952.

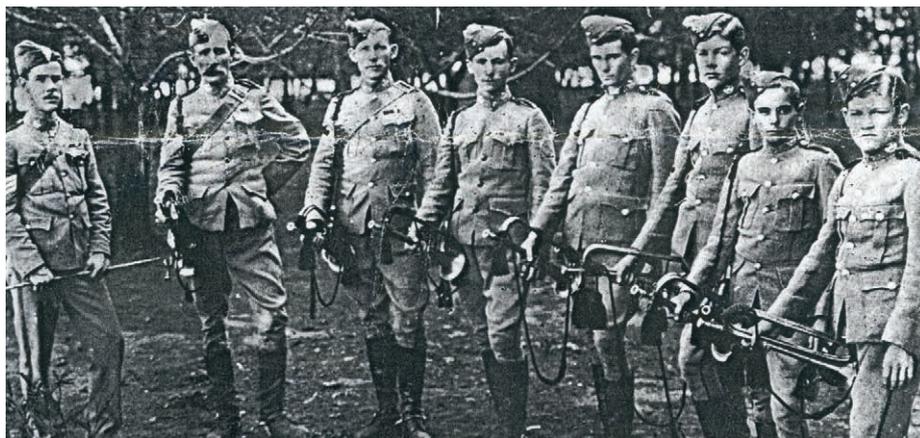
118 Six: **Sergeant R. G. Fletcher, Royal Air Force, late Middlesex Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1168 Cpl. R. G. Fletcher. Middlesex Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1168 Corpl: R. G. Fletcher. Middlesex Regt.); 1914-15 Star (2965 Sgt. R. G. Fletcher. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (405229. Sgt. R. G. Fletcher. R.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (6)

£180-220

Robert George Fletcher was born in 1880 at Isleworth, Middlesex, and worked as a horse keeper prior to attesting for the 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, on 30 December 1899. Promoted Corporal on 20 March 1901, he was discharged by purchase on 23 June 1902. Re-enlisting with his old Regiment he joined the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 1915 before ending the war with the Royal Air Force; sold with copied service record, worn boxes of issue (2) and paper packets for Great War awards, together with O.H.M.S. box for last addressed to 'Mr R. G. Fletcher, 130 Gorringe Av., Mitcham, Surrey'.

119 Pair: **Trumpeter H. J. Tosen, Natal Mounted Rifles**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (447 Tptr: H. J. Tosen. Natal M.R.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Trmptr: H. J. Tosen, Natal Mtd. Rifles), *very fine and better* (2)

£400-500

H. J. Tosen served in Lieutenant A. G. H. Blamey's Ixopo Troop during the Natal Rebellion and was present for the action fought by the Natal Mounted Rifles at Nkomo, 6 May 1906. The unit history takes up the story:

'As soon as the Impi charged, Lt. Blamey realised that his Troop had first to check them by concentrated fire, then withdraw to the main body who would deal adequately with them. Bringing his troop into line facing the Zulus as they pounded down, he gave the order to dismount and fire. In a flash his men dismounted, the No. 3's took charge of the horses, and the remainder opened a deadly and accurate fire. Bugler Tosen, however, remained mounted and held Lt. Blamey's charger (a splendid horse called *Scott*) while the detached section, only about 50 yards in their rear also dismounted and added their fire.'

Sold with copied roll extract and research.

- 120 Four: **Private C. Baldwin, South Wales Borderers, late Hampshire Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (3057 Pte. C. Baldwin, 2nd. Hampshire Regt.); 1914-15 Star (13960 Pte. C. Baldwin. S. Wales Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (13960 Pte. C. Baldwin. S. Wales Bord.), *nearly extremely fine* (4) £140-180
- Charles Baldwin** was born in 1871 at Winchfield, Odiham, Winchester, and attested for the Hampshire Regiment on 15 April 1890. Following service in South Africa he was discharged at Winchester on 16 September 1902, giving his intended place of residence as 102 Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea; sold with original Parchment Certificate of Discharge.
- x121 Four: **Corporal A. R. Baldwin, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was captured during the First Battle of Ypres on 2 November 1914 - he was fortunate to remain uninjured when a German machine-gun crew infiltrated between the his unit and the Berkshires and 'opened up' at less than 100 metres**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2859 Corpl: A. R. Baldwyn. K.R.R.C.); 1914 Star, clasp (2859 Pte. A. R. Baldwin. 1/K.R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals (2859 Pte. A. R. Baldwin. K.R. Rif. C.), *nearly very fine* (4) £160-200
- Arthur R. Baldwin** was born in 1881 at Gloucester, and served with the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, during the Boer War. He remained with the Battalion during the Great War and served in France from 13 August 1914.
- The morning of 2 November 1914 was not a successful one for the Allies. A planned French attack at 10.00 a.m. to recapture Messines by General d'Urbal had failed dismally when the Germans under von Fabeck made a strong assault at 8.30 a.m. near Wijtschate, forcing what remained of the Belgian village to be relinquished.
- In the area of Gheluveldt, ten French battalions under General Vidal were to advance between Polygon Wood and the Menin Road, but this meant passing through the British 1st Division, including men of the 1st Berkshire Regiment, three companies of the King's Royal Rifle Corps including Baldwin, and the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards. Although the British had a barricade across the Menin Road, this was soon blown apart by the German artillery and a house was taken over by the Germans and used as a machine-gun post. At about 11 a.m., just as the British ceased their own bombardment in preparation for the French assault, the Germans launched their own sudden attack; within minutes the Rifles were overwhelmed and a gap was created in the British front line. Fortunately for the Allies, Vidal's force arrived just in time to attack the advancing Germans in the flank, stemming any further inroads, however for Baldwin it was too late and he became a prisoner of war, spending the remainder of the war at Lager GYstrow camp in northern Germany; sold with copied roll confirming clasps to the first, private research, copied *MIC* and P.O.W. details.
- Source:*
- <http://www.webmatters.net/txtpat/index.php?id=1003>
- 122 Six: **Corporal G. E. Foster, Royal Engineers**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (1429. Bglr. G. E. Foster. R.E.); 1914-15 Star (1429 Cpl. (A. Sjt.) G. E. Foster. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (1429 Sjt. G. E. Foster. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (1429 Cpl. G. E. Foster. R.E.); France, Third Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-1918, with bronze star, unofficial rivets between state and date clasps to first, *very fine* (6) £140-180
- George E. Foster** saw service in South Africa and during the Great War in France from 16 October 1915, being later promoted Sergeant. Croix de Guerre remains unconfirmed; sold with copied *MIC*.
- 123 Pair: **Private A. Smith, Leicestershire Regiment**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (4053 Pte. A. Smith, 1: Leic: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4053 Pte. A. Smith. Leicester: Regt.), *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- Alfred Smith** was born in 1874 at Loughton, Leicestershire, and attested for the Leicestershire Regiment having initially served in the Militia, on 2 May 1894. A groom by trade, he was posted to South Africa from 2 January 1896-11 October 1900, later returning home and serving in the Reserve before discharge on 1 May 1910; sold with copied service record.

124 Five: **Private E. Horner, Coldstream Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Transvaal (613 Pte. E. Horner, Cldstm: Gds.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (613 Pte. E. Horner. Coldstream Guards.); 1914 Star (613 Pte. E. Horner. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (613 Pte. E. Horner. C. Gds.), *very fine* (5)

£180-220

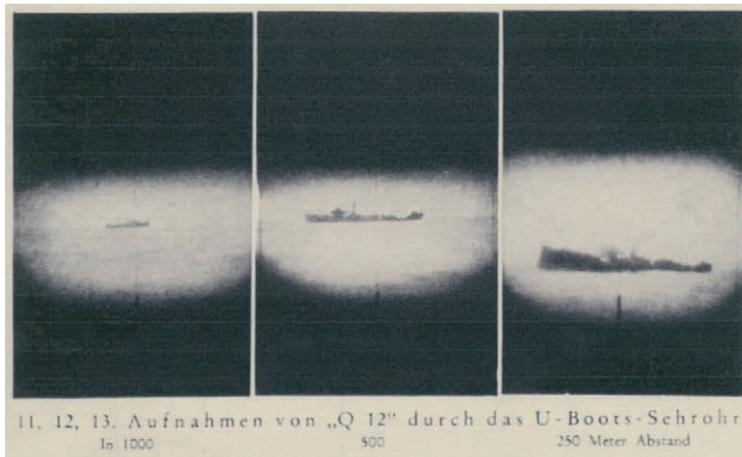
Edward Horner saw extensive service in South Africa before re-enlisting with his former regiment on 27 August 1914. He served in France from 1 November 1914 and was discharged on 4 May 1917 suffering from rheumatic fever (Silver War Badge); sold together with copied research confirming clasps to first.

125 Four: **Leading Seaman J. C. Rowland, Royal Navy, a veteran of the Dardanelles who went on to serve in Q-Ships and was present at the loss of the Tulip (a.k.a. Q-12) to the U. 61 in April 1917**

Naval General Service 1909-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (J. 342. J. C. Rowlands, A.B. H.M.S. *Swiftsure.*), note surname spelling; 1914-15 Star (J. 342, J. C. Rowland, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 342 J. C. Rowland. L.S. R.N.), *contact marks, thus nearly very fine* (4)

£300-400

Joseph Charles Rowland was born at Camberwell, London in January 1892. He entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1908, becoming a Bugler aboard H.M.S. *Ganges* six months later. He joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Swiftsure* as an Able Seaman in March 1913, seeing active service in the Persian Gulf and, following the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he served ashore in the Suez and Dardanelles operations of 1915-16. Coming ashore to *Pembroke* in May 1916, Rowland next transferred to the clandestine world of Q-Ships. He served aboard *Q-12* ('*Tulip*'), an Aubretia-class sloop, from August 1916 until her sinking in the Atlantic on 30 April 1917, when she was torpedoed by the *U. 62*. Photographs exist of *Q-12* viewed through the German U-Boat's periscope, moments before the torpedo struck (illustrated). Carson Ritchie's study entitled *Q-Ships* takes up the story:



‘On 30 April 1917, *Tulip* was steaming 200 miles west of Ireland when a periscope was sighted. The commander, Norman Lewis, turned towards the submarine, intending to ram, but before the ship could answer the helm a torpedo hit her amidships, killing many of the engine room staff and wrecking the largest lifeboat. Lewis gave the order to abandon ship and threw overboard the iron box containing the confidential books. His steward, a butler in civilian life, apologised for leaving the captain’s cabin in such a terrible state as the survivors got away in the three remaining boats. The U-boat, *U. 62*, commanded by Korvetten-Kapitan Hashagen, closed the life boats, and a young officer asked for the captain. Lewis raised his hand and was ordered aboard. He was taken to Hashagen who said: “Good afternoon, captain. Do you have any papers or weapons on you?” Lewis said that he did not. “Very well,” said Hashagen, “sit down and have a drink.” Lewis was expecting a rather different reception, but as he said later: “Being of a tactful nature, I had one.” He continued to be treated well in the U-boat and spent the rest of the war as a prisoner at Freiburg. His men were left to a 200-mile row home: fortunately they were picked up the following day.’

Rowland saw out the War with appointments in the cruisers *Euryalus* in July-October 1917 and *Sapphire* from the latter month until the end of hostilities. He was finally pensioned ashore as a Leading Seaman in September 1922; sold with copied service record.

- 126 **A rare 1914 Star and clasp group of three awarded to Air Mechanic 1st Class H. C. Strickland, Royal Flying Corps**
- 1914 Star, with clasp (476 1/A.M. H. C. Strickland. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medal (476. Sgt. H. Strickland. R.F.C.), *very fine and better* (3) £400-500
- Herbert C. Strickland** enlisted into the Royal Flying Corps on 11 November 1912, having previously served in the Air Battalion, Royal Engineers. Posted to No. 4 Squadron, R.A.F., he served in France from 9 September 1914, was promoted Temporary Sergeant-Major on 1 July 1916 and is noted as Temporary Chief Motor Mechanic in the 1918 R.A.F. Muster Roll. According to *Hansard*, 29 April 1914:
- ‘Major Archer-Shee asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that First Air Mechanic P. C. (sic) Strickland, Royal Flying Corps, was discharged medically unfit on 8th July, 1913; that this man has since been admitted into Hanwell Asylum suffering from acute neurasthenia; and that he was the principal support of his mother, a widow; and whether, in view of the fact that the neurasthenia is stated by doctors to be due to shock whilst received on duty from the sight of a fatal accident, a small pension may be granted under Article 11G6, Royal Warrant?’
- Mr. Harold Tennant replied in Parliament:
- ‘Inquiry is being made. I will communicate with the Hon. and gallant Member as soon as a decision has been arrived at.’
- Sold with copied *MIC* and research.
- Source:*
- api/parliament.uk/historic-hansard/written-answers/1914/apr/29/royal-flying-corps
-
- 127 **Four: Lieutenant-Commander W. H. H. Dobson, Royal Navy, who was fortunate to survive the ‘17 and a half minute’ mauling of H.M.S. *Warrior* at the Battle of Jutland**
- 1914-15 Star (210005. W. H. H. Dobson. P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medal (Gnr. W. H. H. Dobson. R.N.); Naval General Service Medal 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Cd. Gnr. W. H. H. Dobson. R.N.), *good very fine* (4) £200-250
- William Henry Hamilton Dobson** was born on 25 December 1884 at Plymouth, Devon, and enlisted into the Royal Navy for 12 years’ service on his 18th birthday. Posted to *Impregnable* as Boy 2nd Class, he saw steady promotion and served aboard the armoured cruiser *Warrior* at the Battle of Jutland. *Warrior* was hit by at least fifteen 11-inch and six 5.9 inch shells, but was saved the fate of *Defence* when the S.M.S. *Derfflinger* and four enemy battleships switched their attention to the battleship *Warspite*, whose steering had jammed. 71 crew members aboard *Warrior* lost their lives, whilst the surviving 743 were transferred to H.M.S. *Engadine*. Following attempts to tow her home, the stricken ship sank in the North Sea.
- The day after her sinking, the Captain of *Warrior*, Vincent Barkly Molteno, wrote to his surviving sailors to commend them on their bravery, noting they had ‘behaved magnificently’. He also asked for 10 days’ leave so that they could go ashore, see friends and family and be ‘cock-a-chest’.
- Commissioned Gunner on 14 December 1916, Dobson served aboard the destroyer depot ship *Leander* at Devonport, transferring to *Bullfinch* in June 1917. Post-War he enjoyed a long and varied career, including periods aboard *Revenge* and *Rodney*. An ‘extremely hardworking and able officer, respected by everyone on the ship’, Dobson was promoted Lieutenant-Commander and placed on the Retired List on 1 April 1937.

128 Three: Chief Constructor W. H. Wallond, Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, who oversaw shipbuilding at Chatham Dockyards throughout the Second World War

1914-15 Star (Asst. Constr. W. H. Wallond, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Asst. Constr. W. H. Wallond R.C.N.C.), *extremely fine and rare to unit* (3)

£60-80

W. H. Wallond became an Assistant Constructor, 2nd Class aboard H.M.S. *King George V* on 3 March 1914, with the rank of Engineering Lieutenant (*Navy List*, September 1914). Advanced to 1st Class in 1917, he had served aboard H.M.S. *Haslar* and *London* by the War's end. Stationed at Devonport from 1921, he became a Constructor in the dockyards at Hong Kong in 1930. In September 1939 he was posted to Chatham Dockyards as Chief Constructor, a role he performed throughout the Second World War; sold with copied extracts from D. K. Brown's *A Century of Naval Construction: The History of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors 1883-1983* (Conway Maritime Press), and a Royal Corps of Naval Constructors' cap badge, the reverse officially numbered '104' and additionally named 'W. H. Wallond.'

x129 An 'Allied Intervention 1919' group of four to Leading Stoker W. W. Curtis, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Caradoc* in support of White Russian forces in the Crimea and saw action during the Yalta and Odessa offensives



1914-15 Star (K. 7184. W. W. Curtis, Act. L. Sto. , R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 7184 W. W. Curtis. L. Sto. R.N.); **Russia**, Imperial, St. George Cross, 4th Class, 35mm, silver, officially numbered '870355' to reverse, *contact marks, nearly very fine*

£400-500

Walter Wilfred Curtis was born at Bishop Wilton, Yorkshire on 22 May 1892, gaining civilian employment as an invoice clerk. He joined the shore establishment H.M.S. *Victory II* as Stoker 2nd Class on 8 June 1910. Transferred to *Exmouth* on 7 February 1911, he was a Leading Stoker aboard *Albemarle* throughout the Great War.

He joined the C-Class light cruiser *Caradoc* as a Leading Stoker at Rosyth on 26 February 1919. By 19 April, *Caradoc* was patrolling the Crimean coast in support of the anti-Bolshevik Volunteer Army. Together with the Greek battleship *Lemnos*, she bombarded Red Army positions at Vladislovovka and Parpach. On 2 May, she fired on a Bolshevik attack. Three months later, she was hit by three 3-inch shells as she engaged Bolshevik coastal artillery at Ochakov. In recognition of his services, the White Russians awarded Curtis the Cross of St. George, 4th Class on 30 August (his Certificate of Service confirms). Next month, *Caradoc* supported amphibious landings by the Volunteer Army at Odessa and Yalta. She was withdrawn in mid-1920 to observe the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-22.

Curtis returned to *Victory II* on 4 March 1922, and was shore-pensioned on 7 June that year, his conduct described as 'very good'; sold with his original Certificate of Service and Stoker Qualification Certificate.

- 130 Three: **Lieutenant K. G. Hay, Royal Naval Reserve**
- 1914-15 Star (Lieut. K. G. Hay, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. K. G. Hay, R.N.R.), *the second re-affixed and a little loose, very fine* (3) £70-90
- Keith Gordon Hay** was born in 1880 at 'The Hollies', Elmers End, Bromley, London, the son of Thomas Hay of Milford, County Donegal, Ireland. He father served as a Master Mariner and Keith followed in his footsteps, earning his Certificate of Competency as First Mate of a foreign-going ship in the Merchant Service on 23 April 1907.
- Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the R.N.R. in September 1915, Hay served at the Royal Navy gunnery school H.M.S. *Excellent* at Whale Island, Portsmouth, from 22 September 1915-23 October 1915. Posted to the Apollo-class cruiser *Sappho* - which had been converted to a minelayer - he then spent a little over a year on minelaying and patrol duties in British waters. Returning to *Excellent* on 11 December 1916, Hay subsequently joined the protected cruiser *Juno* on 10 February 1917, followed by a two week spell aboard *Pyramus* from 26 July 1917. He returned to *Excellent* on 9 August 1917 and saw out the rest of the war at shore establishments, being demobilised on 6 June 1919; sold with copied service record and Certificate of Competency.
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- 131 Three: **Corporal W. H. Brooker, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, who died of septicaemia and malaria whilst on active service**
- 1914-15 Star (F. 6860. W. H. Brooker. A.M.I. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (206860. Cpl. W. H. Brooker. R.A.F.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £80-120
- William Henry Brooker** was born on 8 June 1888 in Croydon, Surrey, one of six children to Henry and Jane Brooker of 28 Wyche Grove, South Croydon. He attested for the R.N.A.S. on 26 July 1915, giving his occupation as Fitter, later transferring to the R.A.F. on 1 April 1918. Initially involved in anti-submarine warfare in the Aegean, the Squadron was sent to Russia in December 1918 to support White forces against the Bolsheviks.
- Brooker was taken ill on 5 August 1919 and was diagnosed with malaria on 24 August. Transferred to hospital in Constantinople, his condition deteriorated on 25 October when he became dangerously ill with septicaemia. Moved to Harfleur and then to No. 6 General Hospital in Rouen, he died on 6 November 1919. Aged 31, William is buried at the St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, his headstone bearing the inscription, 'Sleep on Dear Son and take thy rest'; sold with copied research and C.W.G.C. details.
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- 132 Three: **Bombardier W. T. Stewart, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was killed in action on 10 July 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (627 Dvr. W. T. Stewart. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (317228 Bmbr. W. T. Stewart. R.A.), *very fine* (3) £60-80
- William Thomas Stewart** served with the 1st/1st Home Counties (Kent) Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. The son of David and Mary Ann Stewart, of Hawe Farm Cottage, Sturry, Canterbury, Kent, he is buried in the Vlamertingne New Military Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium; sold together with copied research.

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'The Battery was exceptionally fortunate in starting the War with such Officers as the late Captain R. T. Benn, Lieut. (now Captain) J. H. Eddison, Lieut. V. Whitaker, and Lieut. (now Captain) F. B. Holmes. They were all men of vastly different outlook on life, yet all alike possessed the sterling qualities of courage both moral and physical. With happy spontaneity an "esprit-de-corps" was thus established, with the result that the Unit ran like a piece of well-oiled machinery'

A Record of D 245 Battery 1914-19, by Sergeant A. E. Gee, M.M., refers

A Great War pair awarded to Lieutenant V. Whitaker M.C., Royal Field Artillery

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. V. Whitaker. R.F.A.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. V. Whitaker); Victory Medal 1914-19, *last erased, good very fine* (3)

£80-120

[M.C.] London Gazette 14 January 1916.

Victor Whitaker was born on 26 November 1887, the fourth and youngest son of Jeremiah Whitaker of Esscroft, Burley-in Wharfedale, West Yorkshire. Educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge, he travelled in Africa and South America before attesting for the 4th West Riding Brigade, Royal Field Artillery in the autumn of 1914. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and posted to 'D' Battery, 245th (West Riding) Brigade, Whitaker served in France from 16 April 1915. It was whilst with this Battery that he and Lieutenant J. H. Eddison were awarded the M.C. for 'distinguished services at Richebourg and Ypres,' Bombardier J. R. Rhodes and Gunners A. Driver and N. Tennant being at that time also decorated with 'well-deserved' D.C.M.'s (*ibid*). Whitaker was also 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 7 January 1916, refers).

On 10 April 1917, he was severely wounded at Carency, Vimy Ridge, when the Canadian Corps made a decisive attack and successfully captured 4,000 prisoners and 50 guns. The Third Army took a further 3,000 prisoners and 30 guns. Amid this success, Whitaker was extremely unlucky:

'The same day a German 4.2" Battery fired many rounds on our position, but only one caused any damage. However, this wounded both Lieut. V. Whitaker and Lieut. S R. Butler, who had rushed from the Mess to see the effect of a previous shell which had hit the gun pit. They were caught full in the blast of the shell, and blown down. Both were "Blighty" cases, Lieut. Whitaker being seriously wounded in the leg. He was carried to the Canadian dressing station some way in front of the guns. We felt intensely sorry to lose him, and he had been with us as Section Commander since Doncaster. Although suffering badly from shock and loss of blood, he gave his final orders in the dressing station in his usual cool and calm way, and bade us a reluctant goodbye.'

According to the *Ilkley Gazette*, which described the event under the headline 'Ilkley Howitzer Officer Wounded' on 20 April 1917:

'Sec. Lieut. Victor Whitaker, M.C., R.F.A., has been wounded by a shell, portions of which injured him in the calf of the right leg, the buttock, the back and a piece passed through the side of the right thigh.'

Discharged due to his wounds and awarded the Silver War Badge 'B13673', Whitaker joined the Ministry of Munitions, and continued to remain in their service when he claimed his Medals on 24 September 1921; sold with copied research including extracts from *A Record of D 245 Battery 1914-19* and *MIC*.

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Family group:

Three: Greaser C. J. Dowson, Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary, late Private, 1st Rhodesian Regiment, who kept a fine photographic record of the service of that regiment in German South-West Africa

1914-15 Star (Pte. C. J. Dowson 1st Rhodn. Rgt); British War and Victory Medals (C. Dowson. Gsr. M.F.A.), *second with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine*

War Medal 1939-45 (A/Sgt **O. C. Dowson W.A.I.S.**), *good very fine* (4)

£180-220

Charles John Dowson was born in 1892 in London, England, the son of Inspector C. Dowson, Metropolitan Police. Enlisting in the 1st Rhodesian Regiment at Bulawayo on 20 October 1914, he was assigned regimental number 226 and served in 'D' Company during the German South-West Africa campaign. Their service in that theatre comprised over over 20 actions between 22 December

1914-26 July 1915, in which Dowson appears to have been present for the entirety. Subsequently transferred to the Mercantile Fleet Auxilliary, Dowson would served aboard H.M.S. *Safa-el-Babr* off Malta and was present when she rescued the crew of the S.S. *Zebge*. He returned to work as a locomotive engineer back home in Rhodesia and assisted in Service Staffing during the Second World War; sold together with a fascinating photograph album of some 60 images, including the German South-West Africa campaign, later service afloat and some family images, *fragile and spine split in places but in generally good condition and a remarkable resource* and a tin containing Rhodesian cap Badges, buttons and a pair of 'Kynock 470' shell casings, each tipped with ivory.

C. J. Dowson was the son of Inspector C. Dowson, for his awards please see Lot 113. For the awards of his son-in-law, please see Lot 400.

Olive Constance Dowson the wife of C. J. Dowson, served in the Women's Auxiliary Internment Service in Rhodesia as an Acting Sergeant from 1 September 1941; sold together with large portrait photograph, an assortment of uniform insignia and copied service record.

135 Three: **Sergeant E. W. Dunning, Royal Field Artillery, who died 30 April 1919**

1914-15 Star (95698. Cpl. W. Dunning. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (95698 Sgt. W. Dunning. R.A.), *very fine* (3)

£40-60

Edward William Dunning was born in 1890, the son of Alfred William of 14 Prospect Place, Mortlake. He served in France from 22 July 1915 and was a member of 49th Battery, 40th Brigade at the time of his death. Dunning is buried in the Old Mortlake Cemetery, Richmond-upon-Thames; sold with copied *MIC* and research.

136 Four: **Lance-Corporal R. J. Cooper, Coldstream Guards**

1914-15 Star (13575 Pte. R. J. Cooper. C.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (13575 Pte. R. J. Cooper. C.Gds.); France, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-18', bronze, traces of lacquer, *very fine* (4)

£100-140

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.

Robert Joseph Cooper served in France from 15 August 1915, the notification of his Croix de Guerre appearing in the *Lincolnshire Echo* on 20 December 1917 - which stated he was a resident of Bourne, Lincolnshire. Cooper later went on to rear dairy and beef cattle at Heath Farm, Londonthorpe, near Grantham; sold with copied *MIC* and research.

137 Three: **Acting Warrant Officer 2nd Class W. Evans, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry**

1914-15 Star (3533 Pte. W. Evans. D. of Lanc. O.Y.); British War and Victory Medals (3533 A.W.O. Cl. 2. W. Evans. D. of Lanc. O.Y.), *contacts marks and light wear, very fine* (3)

£60-80

Walter Evans initially served with the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry in France from 22 May 1915. He likely served with 'D' Squadron, which trained at Aldershot in the spring of 1915 and landed at Le Havre on 23 May 1915, later forming part of III Corps Cavalry Regiment. Evans is noted as also having served with the Manchester Regiment; sold with copied *MIC* and research.

138 *Family group:*

Three: **Private L. Seward, Gloucestershire Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front**

1914-15 Star (20269 Pte. L. Seward. Glouc. R.); British War and Victory Medals (20269 Pte. L. Seward. Glouc. R.), *very fine*

Pair: **Private W. Seward, South Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action in Mesopotamia**

1914-15 Star (19061 Pte. W. Seward. S. Lan: R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (19061 Pte. W. Seward. S. Lan. R.), Victory Medal 1914-19, an erased example, *good very fine* (6)

£150-200

Lewis Seward was born in 1891 at Buckworth, Cambridgeshire, the son of Charles and Jane Seward. Following a period of service as a domestic groom, he enlisted at Nuneaton and served in Gallipoli with the 7th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment from 28 August 1915. It is likely that he was one of the replacements following the disastrous attack on Chunuk Bair three weeks previously, where the Battalion suffered 361 casualties. Transferring to the 1st and later 1/5th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, he was killed in action in the front line trenches northwest of Le Sars, Somme Sector, on 4 November 1916. He is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial; sold with copied *MIC*.

Walter Seward was born in 1894 at Nuneaton, Warwickshire, the 1911 census recording him as an errand boy for a boot shop. Enlisting at Nuneaton, he served with the 6th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment in Gallipoli from 24 November 1915. He transferred to Mesopotamia and was killed in action on 25 February 1917. He is commemorated on the Basra Memorial; sold with copied *MIC*.

139 **A rare Great War trio awarded to Private J. Garnett, North Staffordshire (Prince of Wales's) Regiment, who was killed in action at the heroic defence of Baku in August 1918**

1914-15 Star (8507 Pte. J. Garnett, W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (8507 Pte. J. Garnett. W. York. R.), *nearly extremely fine*

£240-280

John Garnett, a native of Kendall, enlisted into the West Yorkshire Regiment at Leeds. He served in the Balkans theatre from 4 December 1915, before transferring to the 7th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment in Mesopotamia. On 29 July 1918, a 14,000-strong Ottoman army laid siege to the Russian port of Baku on the Caspian Sea. Its Bolshevik garrison fled in panic. The British were desperate to prevent vital war matériel falling into Turkish hands, and so a scratch force under General Lionel Dunsterville was sent to defend the port. Though vastly outnumbered, the British managed to repel four enemy attacks before finally giving way. Garnett was killed in action on 26 August, and is commemorated on the Tehran Memorial; sold with copied research.

140 *Family group:*

*'Peaceful be thy rest, dear brother,
Tis sweet to breathe thy name;
In life, I loved you very dear,
In death, I do the same.'*

Private Peter Logan's elegy to his older brother, who died of wounds on 9 April 1918. Peter himself died just three months later.



Pair: **Lance-Corporal J. Logan, 18th Battalion, Australian Infantry, who was mortally wounded during the German Spring Offensive**

British War and Victory Medals (4180 L.Cpl. J. Logan. 18-Bn. A.I.F.), *very fine*

Three: **Private P. Logan, Gordon Highlanders, mortally wounded at Loos in July 1918**

1914-15 Star (S-5134. Pte. P. Logan, Gord. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (S-5134 Pte. P. Logan. Gord. Highrs.), *good very fine*, with brown envelope of issue

£250-300

John Logan was born at Briary Cottage, Ormiston, East Lothian in 1889. Educated at Ormiston Public School, he gained civilian employment as a miner before moving to Sydney, New South Wales aged 22. He enlisted into the 18th Battalion, Australian Infantry on 4 December 1915, quickly advancing to Lance-Corporal. He died of wounds received at Gentelles, in the Somme Valley, on 19 April 1918 and is buried in the Hangard Communal Cemetery Extension; sold with Commonwealth War Graves Commission certificate and service papers.

Peter Logan was born at Briary Cottage, Ormiston, East Lothian in 1898, the younger brother of John Logan. He played football for Arniston Rangers. He enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, arriving in France on 9 July 1915. After his older brother died of wounds on 9 April 1918, he wrote a moving funeral elogy (see above) which was printed in the *Haddingtonshire Courier* on 14 June 1918. He died of wounds received at Loos on 15 July 1918, and was buried in grave III. B. 6, Sandpits British Cemetery, Pas de Calais. His name appears with his brother's on the Ormiston war memorial and his medals were sent to his mother Elizabeth Logan, at Briary Cottage; sold with copied research and *MIC*.

x141 Five: **Sergeant H. W. Pinnock, Rifle Brigade, late King's Royal Rifle Corps**

1914-15 Star (8655 Pte. H. W. Pinnock. K. R. Rif. C.); British War Medal 1914-20 (8655 Sjt. H. W. Pinnock. Rif. Brig.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (8655 Sjt. H. W. Pinnock. K. R. Rif. C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (6462 Sgt. H. W. Pinnock. Rif. Brig.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (6905243 Sjt. H. W. Pinnock. Rif. Brig.), *the third officially re-impressed, nearly very fine and better* (5)

£140-180

Horace William Pinnock was born in 1889 at Luton, Bedfordshire. He attested for the 7th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, on 27 September 1907 and served in France with the 3rd Battalion from 20 December 1914. Transferred to the 12th (Service Battalion), and later the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, he survived the war and saw further service during the Iraq Rebellion. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1926, Pinnock later lived at 50 Oak Road, Luton; sold with copied *MIC* and service record.

142 Three: **Private P. Tudor, Rifle Brigade, a member of the Noble Order of Jemima, a charming Old Comrade's Association which met to celebrate their feline mascot from the trenches**



1914-15 Star (S-1033 Pte. P. Tudor. Rif. Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-1033 Pte. H. P. Tudor. Rif. Brig.), *good very fine* (3)

£180-220



P. Tudor, a native of South Wales, served in France with the 11th Battalion, Rifle Brigade from 22 July 1915. Having been discharged from the service and being a keen member of the O.C.A. he became eligible for admission to the 'Order of Jemima'. Debra Williams, grand-daughter of a comrade writes:

'While on the Western Front, my grandfather's Brigade cared for a cherished pet that became the symbol of their comradeship. My grandfather Billy Williams was in the 11th Rifle Brigade in the Great War, aged only 15. Out on the battlefields of the Somme, he and his comrades found a small bedraggled kitten.

They adopted the poor creature, and took it with them on their travels through the trenches - they said it helped keep down the vermin that ran through the dugouts. They named the cat Jemima.

My grandfather took a bullet in the stomach at the age of 18, and was sent home to England to recuperate. His fellow soldiers looked after the cat until the end of the War.

Right up until he died aged 84, Granddad went to an annual meeting of his old battalion at a pub in Fleet Street. He always took with him a large plaster medallion with the face of a cat on the front. He called this his 'Jemima', and all the soldiers had one.'

The chorus of the song Tudor would have well known was:

'Jemima, Jemima Jemima's the name of my cat (pussy pussy cat)
 Jemima, Jemima Jemima she sleeps all day long on the mat (woolley woolley mat)
 She bids me goodbye in the evening and you soon hear her feet pitter pat (pitter pitter pat)
 As she walks out for miles with the toms on the tiles, for Jemima's a sociable cat (pussy pussy cat).'

Tudor died in early 1981; sold together with his Jemima Medal, plaster painted gold, named 'D. Tudor' to the edge, 110mm, fitted with original woven black and green chord for wear, Jemima certificate of issue in the name 'M. Tudor', letter for the 37th Annual Reunion Dinner 1964, to be held at Ye Old Cock Tavern, Fleet Street, letter after his death, and two Rifle Brigade Badges.

- 143 Three: **Lance-Corporal J. Budge, Royal Army Medical Corps**
- 1914-15 Star (3821. L-Cpl. J. Budge, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (3821 Pte. J. Budge. R.A.M.C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3) £30-40
- James Budge** arrived in France on 22 December 1914, serving as a Lance-Corporal in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Demoted to Private by the War's end, he was discharged on 11 May 1919; sold with Royal Medico-Psychological Association Medal for Proficiency in Mental Nursing, bronze, the reverse engraved 'James A. Budge', and copied *MIC* and roll confirmation.
- 144 Three: **Major S. Lambert, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and City of London Yeomanry, who was wounded in the opening days of the Gallipoli landings, resulting in him being crippled for many months thereafter**
- 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. S. Lambert. R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medal (Major S. Lambert. R.A.F.), *very fine* (3) £140-180
- Stanley Lambert** was born on 29 April 1870 and resided at 'Culross', Torquay, Devon, where he worked as a chartered accountant. Following service with the City of London Yeomanry he was appointed Temporary Lieutenant, Armoured Cars, R.N.V.R., on 4 March 1914, gazetted 11 November 1914, and was later made Temporary Lieutenant-Commander, R.N.V.R., on 1 January 1915. Posted to the Dardanelles as 'G' Officer, he was wounded in early May 1915 and evacuated to England, being admitted to Chatham Hospital on 14 June 1915 for 6 weeks. His service records note, 'shrapnel wound left leg & compound fracture of tibia.'
- Sent to Plymouth Hospital on 3 August 1915, his wound appeared to be healing, albeit he could still not walk far. Lambert was subsequently recommended for 3 months of Home Service and was attached for armament duties with the R.N.A.S. at Eastchurch from 11 October 1915. On 12 June 1916, he was transferred to Headquarters Staff at Dover Air Station, serving as Armament Officer. On 8 October 1917, he was transferred once again, this time to Manston. Posted to the Royal Air Force and appointed Major in May 1918, Lambert served brief spells in Paris and Berlin with Headquarters Staff, finally relinquishing his Temporary Commission on 6 September 1921, giving his address as the 'Junior Naval & Military Club, 96 Piccadilly W'; sold with copied service papers and further entitled to Territorial Decoration.
- x145 Five: **Lieutenant E. E. Lockwood, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late Royal Air Force, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Machine Gun Corps and Royal Berkshire Regiment**
- 1914-15 Star (10694 Sjt. E. E. Lockwood. R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. E. E. Lockwood. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (5) £140-180
- Ernest Edward Lockwood** was born in 1896 and lived at 128 Emmanuel Road, Balham, London. He served in France from 30 May 1915 with the Royal Berkshire Regiment and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 20th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps on 27 September 1916. Transferring to the Royal Air Force, Lockwood served as an Observer with No. 101 Squadron from 8 April 1917 and earned a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 20 May 1918, refers). A month later, he attempted his Pilot examinations at Hampstead, but was transferred to the unemployed list on 29 August 1919. Lockwood was recalled to the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 1 February 1941 for service with Air Traffic Control; sold with copied service record.
- 146 Three: **Major L. E. Beckles, Army Printing and Stationery Service**
- 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. L. E. Beckles. A.P.S.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major L. E. Beckles.), *extremely fine and rare to unit* (3) £80-120
- Leslie Edward Beckles** was born at Watford, London on 15 February 1886. The 1911 census shows him working as 'a clerk in a Discount House'. He served in France as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Printing and Stationery Service from 4 February 1915, and was advanced to Lieutenant on 8 April 1916. The main task of the A.P. & S.S. was the printing and distribution of manuals, regulations, orders, and training and intelligence pamphlets. Commanded by Colonel S. G. Partridge, the unit expanded to 900 personnel operating from three printing presses at Boulogne, Abbeville and Le Havre. In February 1915, the press at Le Havre churned out 250,000 copies of a pamphlet called: *CDS 312 - Prevention of frost bite or chilled feet*. Secret documents were printed at night, under the personal supervision of the officer in charge. Deadlines were often very tight. For example, 15,000 copies of the manual *SS 406: Precautions necessary when firing rifle grenades* were printed by the Boulogne section during the night of 15 April 1916, and distributed among front line troops the following morning. For such services, Beckles was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, 15 June 1916, refers). His medals were sent to 66 Whitcomb Street, London and he died in 1975; sold with copied research and *MIC*.

147 Three: **Warrant Officer 1st Class J. Owens, Royal East Kent Yeomanry, late 19th Hussars**

1914-15 Star (3435 S. Mjr. J. Owens. R. E. Kent Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaf (3435 W.O.Cl.1. J. Owens. R. E. Kent Yeo.), *good very fine* (3)

£60-80

John Owens was born in 1871 in Middlesex and enlisted in the 19th Hussars on 18 May 1889 at Hounslow. Promoted Corporal on 9 May 1896, Sergeant, 27 September 1900 and Staff Sergeant-Major on 1 May 1909, he was granted permission to continue in the service a further two years on 15 April 1910 - having witnessed 8 years in the East Indies and 4 further years in South Africa (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps; L.S. & G.C.).

With the outbreak of the Great War, Owens re-attested for his former regiment, serving with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 8 October 1915 and earning a 'mention' in Allenby's despatch (*London Gazette* 22 January 1919, refers); sold with copied service record.

148 Three: **Lance-Corporal J. H. Harvey, South African Medical Corps**



1914-15 Star (L/Cpl. J. H. Harvey. S.A.M.C.), *unofficially engraved naming*, British War and bilingual Victory Medals (L/Cpl J. H. Harvey. S.A.M.C.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3)

£50-70

John Herbert Harvey was born in Cape Town in 1893 and served in the South African Medical Corps from 26 August 1915. His portrait photograph and the following listing was included in *The Great War 1914-18, Children's Service Mission, Cape Town*:

'Went overseas October 1915. Served in France from 1916 to 1918 then at Richmond Hospital until demobilised in July 1919.'

Harvey was admitted to hospital with 'acute appendicitis' on 17 March 1918 and released from service 'unfit for War Service' on 29 July 1919'; sold together with an original copy of *The Great War 1914-18, Children's Service Mission, Cape Town*, related miniature awards, unit badges and copied service record.

For the Medal of his father, please see Lot 53.

149 Three: Lance-Corporal H. Marshall, 4th South African Infantry, late Kaffarian Rifles

1914-15 Star (Pte. H. Marshall 5th Infantry); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (L/Cpl. H. Marshall. 4th S.A.I.), *good very fine* (3)

£50-70

Herbert Marshall was born on 5 May 1893 at Maseru, Basutoland and was a Clerk at the Chamber of Miners upon his enlistment in the Kaffarian Rifles. He served in German South-West Africa from 25 August 1914-5 June 1915 and latterly served in East Africa with the 6th South African Infantry from 29 November 1915-4 February 1917. During the course of this service he suffered from diarrhoea, malaria and dysentery.

Demobilised, he re-enlisted on 1 April 1917 at Potchefstroom and landed in France on 18 October 1917, serving as a Lance-Corporal in 'D' Company. Marshall suffered a severe gunshot wound on 27 March 1918 - to the thigh and scrotum and was sent to England for treatment at the Richmond Military Hospital, 4 April-25 May. He was subsequently discharged '50% disability - permanently unfit for general service'; sold together with his Silver War Badge, officially numbered 'SA 8969', 3rd South African cap Badge by *Gaunt*, London and copied service record.

150 Five: Mrs. M. S. Dams, British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem



1914-15 Star (M. Dams, B.R.C.S. & O.S.J.J.); British War and Victory Medals (M. S. Dams. B.R.C. & ST.J.J.); Belgium, Kingdom, Queen Elisabeth Medal; British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service 1914-1918, *very fine*, mounted as worn (5)

£140-180

Muriel Selma Dams volunteered for service in Egypt in October 1915, where she worked as a V.A.D. at the Red Cross hospital in Giza, which expanded to 650 beds by the War's end. In addition to medical care, the V.A.D.s supplied each patient with a gift bag containing post cards, envelopes, a pencil, cigarettes and matches, a face flannel, sweets and soap. Many of these gift bags were sent from Alexandria to hospitals at Mudros and Macedonia. Muriel's husband, Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Charles Dams, commanded the 2/8th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment in Egypt; sold with original letter from the British Red Cross, dated 22 June 1920, confirming authority to wear the 1914-15 Star, copied research and *MIC*.

- 151 Two unusual 'double issue' Great War Pairs awarded to Lieutenant G. A. Doswell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, late Essex Yeomanry



British War and Victory Medal (Lieut. G. A. Doswell. R.N.V.R.), *good very fine*
 British War and Victory Medal (458 Sjt. G. A. Doswell. Essex Yeo.), *good very fine* (4)

£80-120

George Algonson Doswell served in France with the Essex Yeomanry from 30 November 1914, later transferring to the R.N.V.R. as Temporary Sub-Lieutenant from 3 July 1916. Posted to *Hermione* for a course of instruction, he was promoted Temporary Lieutenant on 6 July 1917 and demobilised on 21 December 1918; sold with copied *MIC*.

- 152 Pair: Lieutenant L. Fairclough, Kent Cyclist Battalion

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. L. Fairclough), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2)

£60-80

Lawrence Fairclough was born in Lewisham on 6 December 1891. Educated at Lancing College, he joined the Inns of Court O.T.C. at 10 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn on 30 September 1915. The following January he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 3/1st Kent Cyclist Battalion, based at Tonbridge (*London Gazette*, 1 February 1916, refers). Hospitalised with appendicitis on 30 October 1916, he was given three months' recuperative leave in England. Transferring to the Machine Gun Corps on 5 March 1917, he was posted to the Machine Gun Training Centre at Grantham; sold with copied service papers.

- 153 Three: Private H. A. Brown, Kent Cyclist Battalion

British War and Victory Medals (1794 Pte. H. A. Brown. Kent Cyc. Bn.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (265930 Pte. H. A. Brown. R. W. Kent R.), *good very fine* (3)

£80-100



Harry Brown enlisted in the 2/1st Kent Cyclist Battalion at Canterbury on 15 February 1915, aged 19. On 27 November that year he was posted to Bangalore with the 1/1st Battalion, serving on India's North-West Frontier during the Third Afghan War (Medal & clasp). Prior to this campaign the Battalion was stripped of its bicycles and amalgamated with the Royal West Kent Regiment. In the Afghanistan theatre, it was referred to as simply 'The Kent Battalion'. In May 1919, Brown and his comrades fought their way through the Khyber Pass, before advancing on Kabul. With his capital threatened, the Amir of Afghanistan sued for peace and an Armistice was signed at Peshawar on 8 August. 'The Kents' provided a Guard of Honour for Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, when he arrived at the Peace Talks. The Battalion's effective strength was then just 15 officers and 274 other ranks. Brown was twice hospitalised with dysentery at Bangalore. He returned to England in October 1919 and was discharged on 7 January 1920. In retirement he lived at 43 Butler Road, Harrow; sold with copied service papers, *MIC*, a folder of research, an 'Army Cyclist Corps' tunic button, and Kent Cyclist Battalion Old Comrades Association enamel lapel badge.



- 154 Pair: **Private R. L. Tracy, Worcestershire Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (57771 Pte. R. L. Tracy, Worc. R.), *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with copied *MIC*, confirming above entitlement.
-
- x155 Pair: **Private J. F. Dix, Royal Fusiliers, late King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was killed in action at Maricourt on 29 August 1918, in the face of 'stubborn' enemy resistance**
- British War and Victory Medals (34908 Pte. J. F. Dix. K.R.R.C.), *extremely fine* (2) £50-70
- James Francis Dix** was born in 1881 in Middlesex, the son of James and Frances Dix. He married Ida Louise Love at St. Jude's, Gray's Inn Road, on Christmas Day 1907, and the couple had a daughter, Ida Francis - who sadly died in early infancy.
- Dix enlisted on 8 December 1916 and initially served with the 8th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Decimated in the German Spring Offensive of March 1918, Operation Michael reduced the Battalion to cadre strength by 27 April 1918 - it was disbanded on 1 August 1918. Posted to the 2/4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Dix fought across the old Somme battlefields and through 'Happy Valley'. On 29 August 1918 his Battalion carried the line forward against an ever increasing opposition east of Maurepas, and it was at this time that Dix was posted missing in action, later confirmed as killed. He is commemorated on the Vis-En-Artois Memorial; sold with copied research and an attractive Ancient Order of Foresters Merit Medal, silver, suspended on an ornate silk neck ribbon, reverse engraved 'Court "Earl of Warwick" No. 2465 Presented to Bro. J. F. Dix. P.C.R. for services as C.R. A Second Time. 1909.'
-
- 156 Pair: **Driver J. Lenthall, Signal Squadron, Australian Imperial Force, late 9th Light Horse**
- British War and Victory Medals (3058 T-Dvr J. Lenthall. 1 Sig. Sqdn. A.I.F.), *officially re-impressed naming, sometime cleaned and lacquered, nearly very fine* (2) £60-80
- Jack Lenthall** was born in 1895, the son of Mrs. Adeline Lenthall of Church Terrace, Walkerville, South Australia. A 'colt breaker' by trade, he enlisted on 18 September 1916 into the 9th Light Horse Regiment, 23rd Reinforcement and embarked from Adelaide to Egypt aboard H.M.A.T. *Bulla* on 16 January 1917. Initially serving as Trumpeter, he transferred to the Royal Engineers Signal Base Depot at Alexandria before being attached to ANZAC No. 12 Division as Temporary Driver. Involved in the Capture of Beersheba in late October 1917, his service was thereafter hampered by appendicitis and a post-war period of absence without leave. Following 4 days' field punishment, he returned home aboard *Kantara* on 14 June 1919.
- Lenthall died on 13 February 1931 as a result of an accident, and is buried in the A.I.F. Cemetery, Adelaide, South Australia; sold with contemporary Cloretta Lever wristwatch, currently non-functioning, crudely named to reverse 'Lenthall, Buccleuch, 21.3.18 S.A.'; Australia Returned Sailors & Soldiers Imperial League badge, impressed 'A7225' to reverse, and Australia Returned from Active Service badge, impressed '254863' to reverse, by *Stokes & Sons, Melbourne*; portrait photograph of recipient, and approximately 20 contemporary photographs associated with his Great War service.
-
- 157 British War and Victory Medals 1914-19 (170311 Gnr. J. J. Douglas. R.A.), *nearly extremely fine* £20-40
-
- 158 Pair: **Pioneer F. Workman, 'K' Special Company, Royal Engineers**
- British War and Victory Medals (221995 Pnr. F. Workman. R.E.), *very fine* (2) £40-60
- Frank Workman** was born at Cheadle, Cheshire in 1882. The 1891 census records him living in Didsbury, Manchester. During the Great War he served in France as a Pioneer with 'K' Special Company, Royal Engineers, equipped with forty-eight 4-inch Stokes Mortars for firing gas shells. He died of wounds on 20 May 1918, and is commemorated at Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe; sold with a Great War Royal Engineers cap badge, a pair of 'R.E.' brass shoulder badges, and copied *MIC*.

- 159 Pair: **Private 2nd Class J. Rowntree, 12th Kite Balloon Section, Royal Air Force**
- British War and Victory Medals (124347. Pte. 2. J. Rowntree. R.A.F.), *extremely fine* (2) £30-50
- J. Rowntree** served in France as a Private with the 12th Kite Balloon Section, R.A.F. and died on 25 November 1918, likely of Spanish Influenza. He is buried at Etaples Military Cemetery; sold with Commonwealth War Graves Commission certificate.
- 160 Three: **2nd Lieutenant R. W. Rawley, Royal Air Force, who was killed in action on 13 August 1918 when his DH4 was ‘downed’ having engaged 15 enemy aircraft - Rawley had only been commissioned a fortnight earlier**
- British War and Victory Medals (2/Lieut. R. W. Rawley. R.A.F.), together with the recipient’s Memorial Plaque (Robert William Rawley), *good very fine* (3) £500-600
- Robert William Rowley**, a native of West Ham Lane, Stratford, was born on 4 February 1900 and worked as a Clerk at the Albion Brewery, Whitechapel from 1916-17. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant as an Observer in No. 18 Squadron on 30 July 1918, he was flying with Lieutenant C. F. Drabble in DH4 ‘A7907’ on 13 August when intercepted and shot down. *The Sky Their Battlefield* states:
- ‘This DH4 was lost during a dogfight in which machines of 18 and 22 Squadrons were attacked by many enemy fighters. 22 Squadron were escorting 18 Squadron on a bombing raid to Somain when they spotted and chased a two-seater near the lines. The enemy machine appeared to fire a light at which German fighters came up from near Douai and made an attack. The enemy two-seater is likely to have been performing a form of sentry duty. 22 Squadron claimed five enemy shot down on the 13th, shared between ten crews. The most intense fighting took place over Auberchicourt around 11.20am.’
- Having been posted missing, Rawley’s whereabouts were sought in a letter from the R.A.F. to the German Air Force on 20 August 1918. He was subsequently buried alongside his pilot in the Flesquieres Hill British Cemetery.
- 161 Pair: **Captain M. Saphir, 4th Regiment, South African Infantry, who was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Passchendaele but killed in action during the German Spring Offensive**
- British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (2/Lieut. M. Saphir.), *good very fine* £200-250
- [M.C.] *London Gazette* 23 November 1917:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On reaching his objective he found a strong point consisting of several “pillboxes” on his left, and clear of his objective. He promptly attacked and captured the position with his platoon, silencing the machine guns, which were inflicting considerable casualties. In order to attack the position his platoon had to cross a difficult and swampy piece of ground in the face of the enemy fire. His initiative and skilful leading saved many lives.’
- Max Saphir** was born at Odessa, Russia in 1883, to a South African mother. He moved to 2 St. Andrew Street, Durban, Natal, and worked for the South African Railways Company as a clerk. On 16 August 1915 he enlisted into the 4th Regiment, South African Infantry, arriving in England on 26 September. On 29 December that year he embarked S.S. *Orinna* at Devonport, arriving in Alexandria on 13 January 1916. He then served on the Western Front, arriving at Marseilles on 16 November. Shortly afterwards he earned a Commission in ‘A’ Company, 4th Regiment, South African Infantry. His Military Cross, likely earned at the Battle of Passchendaele, was gazetted on 23 November 1917, his citation appearing six months later.
- On 22 March 1918, Saphir was killed in action amid desperate fighting in Gauche Wood, at the eastern extremity of the British line. The German ‘Spring Offensive’ had begun. In just sixteen days, from 21 March, the Germans pushed the British back 42 kilometres, back over the old Somme battlefields of July 1916. In Gauche Wood, the South African Brigade attempted to delay the German advance and was reduced to a strength of just 500 men. Saphir is commemorated on Panel 95 of the Pozières Memorial; sold with Commonwealth War Graves Commission certificate and service papers.

162 Three: **Private K. Brisley, Royal West Kent Regiment**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6340962. Pte. K. Brisley. R.W. Kent. R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *very fine* (3)

£80-120

K. Brisley departed Southampton aboard the Cunard White Star S.S. *Laurentic* on 14 September 1936 as part of the British force attempting to suppress the Palestinian Arab Nationalist uprising. Serving with the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, he formed part of a large force composing the 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, and 53 officers and 1,100 men of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Irish Rifles and Royal Engineers, tasked to proceed at pace to Haifa. Nine days later, the men of this new Palestine Emergency Force arrived in Jerusalem.

Sold with an original telegram, dated 14 September 1936, 'Best Wishes Good Luck = Goater'; an impressive photo album containing approximately 90 photographs, including some impressive religious images including the Wailing Wall, the Holy Sepulchre and The Room of the Last Supper. The album also shows a derailed train and The Buffs deployed in preparation for an ambush; together with 4 silver Regimental sporting medallions, 1 named to Brisley, 3 recording Team athletic races, a further 2 Eastern Command white metal Cross Country Championship medallions, 1 named to '1935 Winning Team, 2nd Bn. The Q.O.R.W.K. Regt. Pte. K. Brisley', an Aldershot Command Bronze medallion to '1931-32 Winners, 2nd Bn. The Q.O.R.W. Kent Regt. Pte. K. Brisley', a Garrison Inter-Unit Cross Country 1936 Winners Medallion, and 6 further small bronze and base-metal medallions.

x163 Three: **Rifleman P. A. Owen, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was captured at Calais in 1940**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (6845104 Rfmn. P. A. Owen. K.R.R.C.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (3)

£80-120

P. A. Owen served with the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps and went 'in the bag' on 26 May 1940. He spent the the remainder of the war at Stalag VIII-B near the small town of Lamsdorf in Silesia; sold with copied records confirming originally reported 'Missing in Action', later confirmed as a Prisoner of War.

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- 164 An interesting campaign group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. L. Pepys, Essex Regiment, seconded Royal Air Force, who was pilot of a Blenheim bomber shot down during the Battle of France

Constantly causing consternation amongst his German captors dressed in his Army uniform, he was present at Stalag Luft III during the 'Great Escape' and survived the famous forced march in the final months of the war



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Lieut. S. G. L. Pepys. Essex.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45 with M.I.D. oakleaf; U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, mounted half-court style as worn, *very fine and an unusual combination* (6)

£700-900

Samuel Guy Leslie Pepys was born on 13 December 1915 at Banbury, Oxfordshire, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. L. Pepys of Coombe Priory, Shaftesbury, Dorset. Educated at Wellington College, Pepys was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment on 29 August 1935. Having then witnessed service in Palestine, he was promoted Lieutenant 29 August 1938, before being transferred to Special Employment on 31 October 1938, whereupon he qualified as a pilot on secondment to the Royal Air Force.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Pepys served as a Flying Officer with No. 53 Squadron. In May 1940, the Squadron - equipped with Bristol Blenheim light bombers - was heavily engaged resisting the German onslaught in France, and it was on one such mission flying Blenheim R3691 that Pepys and his crew were shot down near Hesdin in the Pas-de-Calais. His General Questionnaire for British and American Ex-Prisoners of War adds more detail:

'Shot down 5 a.m. on 23/May/40 with Sgt (Obs) Haygreen & A.C. H. Spear (A/G), endeavoured to make south of the Somme. Surrendered to enemy at 0800 hrs near La Broye - having very little food.'

Pepys immediately found himself in a rather precarious position, as recalled by the son of Spear:

'At that time, the Germans couldn't figure out why he was in his Army uniform flying an R.A.F. bomber.'

Initially reported missing, he was confirmed as a Prisoner of War in *The Daily Mirror*, 22 June 1940, and by *Flight Magazine* on 27 June 1940. Sent to Oflag IXA at Spangenberg from 10 June 1940-10 July 1940, followed by Stalag Luft I at Barth from 10 July 1940-25 March 1942, Pepys found himself interned in the infamous Stalag Luft III at Sagan, scene of 'The Great Escape,' from 26 March 1942-25 January 1945. Whilst there, he had an interesting discussion with a fellow prisoner, Squadron Leader Rupert Parkhouse:



‘About two years later I was in the prison camp talking to Captain Samuel Pepys of the Essex Regiment - he was a direct descendant of the great diarist and he said that during his training at Little Rissington, two Cranwell Cadets had landed downwind and the second one had bounced over him when he was taking off. He said he would certainly like to meet that bastard and tell him what he thought of him, so I told him he could do so now as I was that chap, and I must have been as shaken as he was!’

This is but one event recalled in a 30-minute tape recording with Parkhouse, which was produced on 2 June 1995 and is held by the Imperial War Museum and available online. Parkhouse was subsequently forced to report to the C.F.I. and was severely reprimanded by Squadron-Leader Dermot Boyle:

‘He tore me off a most imperial rocket and made me stay overnight, where I was an object of considerable derision to the short service officers who were under instruction there.’

The Great Escape

According to family repute, Pepys, whilst not an escaper, had previous experience as the Quartermaster at Stalag Luft I. He is understood to have assisted in ensuring supplies for the captives from the German authorities and would surely have been a well-known character to the big players in the break. In the obituary of Wing Commander Ken Rees, the last surviving member of the digging team that constructed the tunnel used in March 1944 - and an ex-bomber pilot himself - it is stated that ‘...the tunnelling in Harry became an occupational therapy to alleviate the boredom and hunger through one of the coldest winters of the past century’.

Interestingly, in his General Questionnaire - completed on 3 May 1945 - Pepys answers ‘No’ to the vast majority of questions, including references to sabotage. However he did earn a ‘mention’ for his services whilst a Prisoner of War (*London Gazette* 28 December 1945, refers).

In late January 1945, Pepys and his fellow prisoners of war were given one hour’s notice to collect their meagre belongings and leave the camp as the Soviet Army advanced from the East. They suffered severe privations and terrible winter weather as they were marched westwards by their guards on what became known as ‘The Long March’. Pepys spent his final months at a camp at Darmstedt in south-west Germany, being liberated around 2 May 1945.



Returning home, Pepys married Lettuce Gayford Partridge in the Queen's Chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the Precinct of the Savoy, London, on 8 December 1945. Having seen further service during the Korean War and in Hong Kong, where he took up medal collecting, the Lieutenant-Colonel died on 16 June 1970.

Sold together with an original archive comprising:

- (i) Mention in Despatches certificate named to 'Flight Lieutenant S. G. L. Pepys, Royal Air Force' and dated 28 December 1945.
- (ii) The recipient's presentation copy of *Tunnel to Freedom* by Flight Lieutenant Paul Brickhill, R.A.A.F., signed in ink 'S. Pepys.' to front cover - offering an outstanding contemporary account detailing the astonishing ingenuity and audacity of the 'Great Escape', together with some outstanding photographs of the escapers and tunnels.
- (iii) Coronation 1953 Medal certificate named to 'Major S. G. L. Pepys'.
- (iv) Framed portrait photograph of recipient, 4 portrait photographs of Pepys including 2 with his wife - in full R.A.F. uniform - together with copied research and communication with Mr. Phil Spear.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 423. For his father's awards, please see Lot 378.

165 Four: Flying Officer G. A. Plastow, Royal Air Force, a Catalina pilot who escorted a surrendering German U-Boat at the war's end



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (4)

£200-300

Gordon A. Plastow enlisted in the Royal Air Force in August 1941 and was embarked for Canada for pilot training in early 1942; he also attended a course at Pensacola Naval Air Station in Florida.

Returning to the U.K. in the summer of 1943, he attended No. 131 O.T.U. and converted - as 2nd pilot - to Catalinas, and in was in this capacity that he would see active service in No. 240 Squadron over the Indian Ocean in the following year; family sources state that on his outward journey his aircraft was pursued by enemy fighters off Malta and had to undertake a forced-landing in Tobruk harbour.

Embarked for the U.K. in September 1944, Plastow flew operationally on convoy escorts with No. 202 Squadron in the period leading up to V.E. Day and, as cited above, escorted a surrendering U-Boat to Belfast at the war's end. He appears to have been released from the R.A.F. in May 1946.

Sold with the recipient's original Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book, covering the period April 1942 to May 1945, together with photocopied biographical entry, with photographs, taken from a family source.



166 The poignant group of four to Stoker 1st Class W. Oliphant, Royal Navy, who was killed in action during the St. Nazaire Raid on 28 March 1942 - the 'Greatest Raid of All'



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine*, each Medal contained in its original brown paper wrapper, in card box of issue addressed to 'John Oliphant, 19, Kemp Place, Glenogle, Edinburgh 4', with copy Admiralty condolence slip (4)

£350-400

William Oliphant was born at Edinburgh in 1918, the son of John and Agnes Oliphant. He trained at the shore establishment H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*, in Class 39. Posted to the motor launch H.M.M.L. 267, he took part in the St. Nazaire Raid on 28 March 1942. Codenamed 'Operation Chariot', this raid aimed to destroy the old Normandie dry dock, thus denying it to German warships such as the *Tirpitz* and *Bismarck*. Part of the 20th Motor Launch flotilla, Oliphant's vessel transported a party of Commandos to the docks. Most of the Motor Launches were sunk by German gunfire, and Oliphant was killed in action. Of the 611 men who undertook the raid, 228 returned to Britain, 169 were killed and 215 became prisoners of war. Five Victoria Crosses were awarded on this famous occasion. Oliphant is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Panel 68, Column 3; sold with Commonwealth War Graves certificate and an annotated photograph of Oliphant among fellow ratings of Class 39, H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*.



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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

167

The impressive campaign group of eight awarded to Sergeant F. Sullivan, Royal Marines, one of 'The Chosin Few' who served with 41 (Independent) Commando during the Korean War, a hard-fought unit which gave valuable service in the 'Hellfire Valley' at the Battle of Chosin River and had the rare distinction of earning both the United States and South Korean Presidential Unit Citation, besides seeing varied service across a further four conflicts



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (Ply/X.3644 F. Sullivan Cpl. R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Ply/X.3644 F. Sullivan. Cpl. R.M.); Naval L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Ply/X.3644 F. Sullivan. Sgt. R.M.), mounted court-style as worn, *portion of surname, rank and unit officially corrected upon this last, otherwise very fine and better* (8)

£700-900

Francis Sullivan served with the Royal Marines during the Second World War and would have been an experienced 'operator' by the outbreak of the Korean War.

'Half commando'

In August 1950, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Admiral C. T. Joy, Commander United Nations Naval Forces, suggested the British provide a small, specialist and highly skilled force capable of raiding the coasts. A few days later - on 18 August - No. 41 Commando was reformed under Major D. B. Drysdale, but it would total just 300 men - 'half a commando'. Sullivan was among the intake and joined the Commando at Camp McGill, Yokosuka, where the men were issued with American arms and underwent intense familiarisation and training before entering the fray.

Opening shots - raiders

The unit went operational on 12-13 September when it assisted in the Inchon landings, offering beach reconnaissance from H.M.S. *Whitesand Bay*. Under the command of Lieutenant D. G. Pound, the men of 'Pound Force' were attached to the United States Army Special Operations Company.

They were subsequently employed for three daring raids to cut railways along the north-eastern coast, 67 troops being landed at Chongjin on 2 October from the American submarine *Perch*. With the torpedo tubes removed, *Perch* took the troops close in to coast before they boarded 10 inflatable boats to lay anti-tank mines to blow sections of vital coastal railway. They suffered the first casualty of the War, with Marine P. E. Jones losing his life, but the cause was a success overall.

Subsequent - similarly daring - raids in the following days saw the Commandos being landed from the U.S.S. *Wantuck*, again to blow tunnels, bridges and lines. Returning to Japan at the end of the month, the men gained valuable time to re-group and undertook training on the slopes of Mount Fuiyama.

Hellfire Valley

Having re-joined the United States X Corps, consisting 1 Marine Corps and 7th Cavalry, the Americans landed on the north-east coast. They pushed toward the Chosin Reservoir in late November 1950, crossing the 38th Parallel which in turn resulted in the Chinese Army entering the War. By 25 November, two American Regiments had reached the east side of the reservoir and intended to push north to the Chinese border. 1 Marine Corps were posted on the main supply route, from Hagaru and Koto-ri. Little did they know that a full-scale Chinese offensive was about to break. That very night Chinese attacks came along the entire 30 mile stretch they held and the further 70 miles to the coast. By the morning they held three isolated perimeters, at Yudam-ni, Hagaru and Koto-ri. The 235 men of 41 Commando, Royal Marines arrived at Koto-ri, the furthest south, on 28 November, initially in a reconnaissance role. This was soon out of the question, since mere survival was the only option.

On the morning of 29 November, 'Task Force Drysdale' was mustered. Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drysdale, it numbered 922 men and 141 vehicles, having been bolstered by U.S. Marines and Infantry. The mission was simple: reach Hagaru and reinforce. There was no time to feed the men before they marched off and they soon met resistance, just 4 miles north of Koto-ri. What was to follow was remarkable, the Task Force coming under constant and destructive attack for the following 17 hours. They were ambushed as soon as they reached 'Hellfire Valley' above the Changjin River. A phosphorous bomb obliterated the ammunition vehicle, splitting the rear of the convoy and dropping a number of American Infantry who thought better than to continue. In bitter temperatures, the casualty rate was over a third that night. Commandos and U.S. Marines fought side by side along the road, with the commander being wounded on the way. A number were forced to surrender but 556 made it through. Sullivan was one of the lucky ones.

'The Chosin Few'

Having reached the surrounded Hagaru, the plan was for the reinforcements to rest up and then assist in the withdrawal through enemy country. It was not to be, for 32 of 'B' Company were sent to take a hill on the entrance to Hagaru that very same day. They did eventually set out on 6 December, with some 15,000 men on the road back to Koto-ri, once again in dreadful weather. It was summed up well by the Divisional Commander:

'Gentlemen, we are not retreating. We are merely advancing in another direction.'

Having marched for 38 hours to reach Koto-ri, 41 Commando were sent into a snowstorm to patrol around the surrounding high ground on 8 December, only to be called in to march with the 5th U.S. Marine Column to the Hungnam Bridgehead. They finally reached the port on 10 December and were embarked with 22,000 U.S. Marines to Pusan.

During those few short weeks, the men of 41 Commando had played a vital role in the retreat. They had suffered losses of 13 killed and 39 wounded, with another 27 posted as missing - almost a third of the force. Sullivan and his fellow Marines are to this day are referred to as 'The Chosin Few'.

Drysdale and his men would return to Korea before war's end, but only from its base in Japan on raids. The crowning glory would have to be the Sonjin Raid on 7 April 1951, on which occasion the entire unit streamed ashore at 8 a.m. to demolish coastal railways. With fire cover from U.S.S. *Saint Paul*, no casualties were taken and the raid was expertly executed.

The unit was awarded the United States Presidential Unit Citation in 1953, but regulations precluded foreign units receiving the award. This was changed in 1957 and Prince Philip duly accepted the distinction as Captain-General. It was the first time since the Defence of Legations that British and American Marines had fought side by side. The South Korean Presidential Unit Citation was also subsequently issued.

Following the Korea operations, Sullivan served in Malaya and reputedly with the Special Boat Service, although further confirmation is required. He was awarded the L.S. & G.C. in November 1954; sold together with roll extract and a copy of *One of the Chosin Few* by Dave Brady.

- x168 Four: **A. Tabb, Royal Navy**
- 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly very fine* (4) £20-30
- Sold with O.H.M.S. box of transmittal addressed to 'Mr A. Tabb, Beechwood, Higher Contour Road, Kingswear, South Devon', minor damage over service number reading 'MX — 82', with medal slip and two paper packets.
- 169 Three: **Private J. W. Downs, Royal Army Medical Corps, who went 'in the bag' on Christmas Day 1941 at the Fall of Hong Kong, later spending almost four years as a Prisoner of War; he died just 10 days after liberation having endured nearly four years of brutal treatment in Japanese internment camps**
- 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45 with M.I.D. oak leaf, unnamed as issued, with original Mentioned in Despatches Certificate in the name of 'Private J. W. Downs, Royal Army Medical Corps', dated 23 January 1947, *good very fine* (3) £100-140
- James Westby Downs** was born on 28 October 1913, the son of John and Margaret Downs, of 78 Grafton Road, Keighley, Yorkshire. Taken prisoner at the Fall of Hong Kong, he died on 20 August 1945 and is buried at Yokohama War Cemetery, later being posthumously 'mentioned' for his services whilst in enemy hands (*London Gazette* 23 January 1947, refers); sold together with copied C.W.G.C. casualty details and Japanese P.O.W. records.
- Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant*
- 170 Three: **2nd Lieutenant R. A. Reed, Royal Tank Regiment, who was killed in action on New Year's Eve 1941**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, all in their original waxed envelopes, with named Army Council enclosure, in card box of issue, addressed to 'Mrs C. M. Reed, Statford Hall, Tamworth, Staffs.', *extremely fine* (3) £60-80
- Roland Anthony Reed** was born in 1920 and served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 8th Royal Tank Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps during the Second World War. He was killed in action on 31 December 1941 and is buried in the Halfaya Sollum War Cemetery, Egypt.
- x171 Five: **Lieutenant & Quartermaster H. W. Wentworth, Pioneer Corps, late Army Physical Training Corps and King's Royal Rifle Corps**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Regular Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (6842763 W.O. Cl.1. H. W. Wentworth. A.P.T.C.), *very fine* (5) £60-80
- Herbert William Wentworth** was born on 5 July 1907 at Deptford, London. He served at the King's Royal Rifles Corps Depot from 26 August 1924, transferring to the 2nd Battalion on 11 July 1929. Appointed to the Army Physical Training Staff from 6 January 1931, he served with Middle East Forces (Egypt and Palestine) from 18 October 1940, followed by a 6-month station on Cyprus in 1943. Promoted Warrant Officer 1st Class in March 1943, and Lieutenant & Quartermaster in the Pioneer Corps on 21 November 1944, Wentworth was posted to Headquarters and released from service on 4 January 1946. He died at Winchester in 1952.



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Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

172 *Family group:*

The rare and historically important group of five awarded to Sapper L. S. Foweraker, Royal Engineers, one of the elite six-man 'Popski's Private Navy'

In April 1945, as the Allies advanced on Venice, this clandestine unit transported Popski's Private Army (No. 1 Demolition Squadron) behind enemy lines to the Po Delta; engaging in various covert and adventure-filled escapades, including landing Popski's troops in St. Mark's Square - Foweraker earned a 'mention' for his part in this remarkable episode - and recorded these events in a unique photographic archive



1939-45 Star; Africa Star, *copy* clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, in original card box of issue addressed to 'L. S. Foweraker, 36 Woodstock Court, Lee, SE12', *good very fine*, with related riband bar

Four: Able Seaman S. E. Foreacre, Royal Navy

1915-15 Star (216860. S. E. Fareacre. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (216860 S. E. Fareacre A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (216860. S. E. Foreacre, A.B. R.N.), note surname spelling, *extremely fine*, with related riband bar and original boxes of issue (9)

£3,000-4,000



Lewis Sydney Foweraker was born on 26 September 1919, to a Methodist family living on Burnt Ash Hill, Eltham. After civilian employment as a clerk, he enlisted for National Service 'For the Duration of Emergency' at Curzon Street, Mayfair on 5 November 1939. His medical examination was held at Yorkshire Grey Dance Hall, Eltham Hill on 30 November 1939, and he was posted as a Sapper to No. 945 Inland Water Transport Company, Royal Engineers. This specialist unit undertook amphibious training in Scotland during 1940-42, Foweraker qualifying as a Lighterman Class III on 16 January 1942. His aptitude for piloting landing craft was to prove invaluable later in the war.

Foweraker's unit disembarked at Algiers on 13 November 1942, joining Lieutenant-General Armstrong's 1st Army as part of 'Operation Torch'. Following the German surrender at Tunis in May 1943, he served in Italy and was present at the liberation of Florence on 4 August 1944. In April 1945, as the Allies approached Venice, he was assigned to a six-man unit at Ravenna, led by Captain Brian 'Tommy' Thomas of the Royal Engineers.

Popski's Private Navy

Thomas had orders to commandeer five ramped cargo lighters, load them with Jeeps, and take them along the Adriatic coast from Ravenna to the Po Delta, behind German lines. The vessels were to link up with No. 1 Demolition Squadron, better known as 'Popski's Private Army'. Led by Major Vladimir Peniakoff, this legendary Special Forces unit was charged with liberating Venice via the Lagoon, thus avoiding (and outflanking) German positions along the River Po. Thomas' six-man team of Lightermen, responsible for safely conveying the P.P.A. to Venice, became 'Popski's Private Navy'. In his memoirs, Thomas recalled:

'Popski came up to me and said: "Brian, are you ready for the next move?" and I said: "Any time you like." And he said: "I have been in touch with the Canadian troops. They're going tomorrow morning at the north of Venice and we'll go in south by water."

The next morning we went off just after half past 6, just when it was daylight. We found that navigable canals were all marked by sticks, so instead of having to plod straight across unknown water, we did follow the staked out canals, right up between the Island of St. Giorgio and Venice itself across the grand canal to a point immediately at St. Mark's Square.

The thrill of this moment can never be told properly, because we were going to experience something that no other men had ever done and that is drive a vehicle around in St. Mark's Square. Popski went off first. Jean Caneri with me on board his jeep went off second and the whole Italian population of Venice seemed to be out in St. Mark's Square cheering us as we went round. It was a marvellous moment. I think probably the most marvellous moment of any of our Allies. Anyway we did that triumphant trip round, Popski went up one of the side alleys as far as he could in his jeep and met a Canadian officer coming down at the other way and exchanged greetings. There were a few snipers to pick up which they did and that was the end of it. I think Venice was very lucky to be saved without any real fighting going on.'

This remarkable scene is depicted in Foweraker's photograph album, sold as part of this Lot. There are images of cheering Venetian crowds, thronging around Popski's Jeeps (illustrated). There are several photographs of Foweraker (wearing glasses and a beret) in Venice with other members of Popski's Private Navy. Captain Brian Thomas died in July 2014, and his obituary in *The Telegraph* sheds further light on Venice's liberation. Popski's force returned to the vessels. Disembarking on the Lido, the P.P.A. continued to weaken German resolve with their raiding and sabotage operations.

Meanwhile, over the next 18 months, Popski's Private Navy was given responsibility over all shipping in the Venetian Lagoon, using the Island of St. Georgio as its Headquarters. Foweraker was 'mentioned' for his 'Gallant and Distinguished services in the Mediterranean theatre' (*London Gazette* 23 May 1946, refers). In July 1946 he was called to the Assembly Centre at Milan for his return to England, with these Medals sent to 36 Woodstock Court, Lee.

Sold together with an original archive comprising:

- (i) His unique photograph album, providing never-before-seen images of the Second World War, from his training in Scotland through to the liberation of Venice with Popski's Private Navy.
- (ii) Soldier's Service & Pay Book, Army Book 64, confirming entitlement, *some wear due to age*.
- (iii) Notice of his 'mention', issued by the Colonel in charge of Royal Engineer Records Office, Ditchling Road, Brighton, dated 16 July 1946.
- (iv) National Service (Armed Forces) Act 1939 summons for Medical Examination, dated 27 November 1939.
- (v) 1963 Centenary Year Thames Sailing Barge Match gilt Medal.

Sidney Edwin Foreacre, the father of the above, was born at Lewisham, Kent on 13 December 1883. He joined H.M.S. *Northampton* as a Boy 2nd Class on 15 August 1901, transferring to *Calliope* on 26 October. He served aboard *Swiftsure* as an Able Seaman from 7 July 1906, and was aboard *Mars* at the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914. Having then served at various shore establishments and briefly aboard *General Wolfe*, he joined *Erebus* on 12 August 1916. Foreacre was aboard her on 28 October 1917, when she was damaged by a remote controlled German FL-boat suffering the loss of 50ft of anti-torpedo bulge. Leaving *Erebus* on 23 February 1919, he was discharged in June 1921. Returning to civilian life as a Postman, he was knocked off his bicycle and killed returning home from work in 1937; sold with a newspaper cutting and copied photograph of the recipient.

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Six: Company Quarter-Master-Sergeant D. Daykin, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who died in Tunisia on 7 November 1943

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Regular Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (4606406 D. Daykin. D.W.R.), *very fine and better* (6)

£60-80

David Daykin was born in 1902 and served with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment. The son of Edward Jackson Daykin, and husband of Maria Daykin of Hayes, Middlesex, he died on 7 November 1943, aged 41 and is buried in the Medjez-al-Bab War Cemetery, Tunisia. His loss was heavily mourned, as per the inscription on his headstone:

'Loved and Longed for always by his wife and children Margaret, David, Sylvia, Baby Peter and Ma.'

- 174 Six: **Acting Major A. J. Brinton, South African Intelligence Corps, who was wounded in Normandy on 13 June 1944, whilst attached to the York & Lancaster Regiment**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star, these all officially impressed '240263 A. J. Brinton'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *very fine* (6) £60-80
- Arnold John Brinton** was born on 12 November 1911 at Kimberley. Having joined the Basutoland Mounted Police and risen to Assistant Superintendent of Police, he resigned and volunteered for the war effort on 23 August 1940. Having then served a number of tours in Italian and British Somaliland with the South African Intelligence Corps, he was attached to the York & Lancaster Regiment for the D-Day landings in June 1944. It was during this campaign that he was wounded by a gun shot wound to the left calf on 13 June, being treated at Meanwood, Leeds.
- Recovered from his wounds Brinton returned to farming in his native Rhodesia and was issued his Medals in November 1951; sold together with mixed riband bars, copied service record and research.
- 175 Five: **Subadar P. Ram, Dogra Regiment**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; India Service Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (I.O. 17937 Subdr. Paras Ram. 4 Bn. Dogra R.), *contact marks, very fine* (5) £160-200
- Paras Ram** entered the Indian Army in May 1926 and served with the 4th Battalion, Dogra Regiment during the Second World War. Having been promoted Subadar in December 1941, he earned a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 19 September 1946, refers) for the Burma operations and saw further active service in the post-War operations in South East Asia.
- x176 Nine: **Captain G. A. Smith, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, who was wounded at Monte Cassino and mentioned in dispatches while serving in North-West Europe**
- 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star, Canadian issue with raised obverse centre; Defence Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue, in silver; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal with 'Overseas' clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue, silver, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (ZU 569 G. A. Smith); U.N. Korea (ZU 569 Capt. G. A. Smith); Canadian Forces Decoration, G.V.I.R. (Capt. G. A. Smith), *good very fine*, mounted as worn (9) £300-400



George Anson Smith was born at Millgrove, Ontario on 12 November 1915, but moved to 32 Steel Road, Northfield, Birmingham in search of better work. In 1933 he gained employment as an assembly line worker in an aircraft factory, rising to become its foreman in 1939. He was already qualified as a Driver Mechanic when he enlisted into the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps in London on 14 October 1940. Rapidly promoted to Acting Sergeant, he became an Officer Cadet at Brockville Training Centre in September 1942. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 7 November 1942, rising to Lieutenant on 30 January 1943. He served in Italy with the 5th Armoured Division from 24 October 1943, taking part in the Battle of Monte Cassino. He was reported 'slightly injured in action' in a telegram sent to his mother on 16 May 1944. He then served in France from 25 February 1945, earning a mention in despatches (*Canadian Gazette*, 3 November 1945, refers).

Smith returned to Canada in July 1945 and was posted to the R.C.A.S.C. School, Camp Borden. He was advanced to Captain on 22 April 1949, and served in Korea with 56 Transport Company, R.C.A.S.C. from March 1953. He was awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration two months later. He retired on 21 December 1962, living with his wife at 195 Dufferin Avenue, Brantford, Ontario, and died on 9 October 1981; sold with copied service records and medal confirmation.

177 Four: **Guardsman W. Boothby, Signal Platoon, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine*, mounted as worn (4)

£100-140

William Boothby enlisted into the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards at Windsor on 21 November 1940. He qualified as an Operator Lineman in the 1st Battalion's Signal Platoon, and served in North-West Europe from 19 June 1944. He was present at the capture of the Nijmegen Road Bridge by the Guards Armoured Division on 20 September 1944. In Boothby's certificate of service, his commanding officer said of him:

'His behaviour in action when called to go out on line parties in exposed and unhealthy parts of the front was calm and unruffled. He is a hard and conscientious worker and thoroughly honest and trustworthy. He was one of the great characters of the Signal Platoon.'

Boothby took part in the British Victory Parade through Berlin on 21 July 1945, his Battalion leading the procession. He retired from the Army on 20 September 1946, but continued to take an active part in the Grenadier Guards Association. He married Phyllis Coulson at St. Mary's Church, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire on 5 September 1959.

Sold with a fascinating archive, including:

(i) An original programme for the British Victory Parade in Berlin, 21 July 1945, *in good condition*

(ii) An original copy of *Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945* (1946), *scuffed but otherwise in good condition*

(iii) A *Daily Express* War Map of Europe (1940), *in good condition*

(iv) Several items captured by Boothby from a German household, including two Nazi armbands, a silvered metal bust of Adolf Hitler, several banknotes, and much Nazi-related propaganda, *in good condition*

(v) Two Grenadier Guards Association hand-held mirrors, by *Stratton of London*, each 80mm, in gilt cases with Regimental cipher on the lid, in card boxes of issue, *in good condition*

178 Four: **M. Strzelczyk, 1st Grenadier Division, Polish Army who later served with the British Army and was decorated by the French Ministry of War**

1939-45 Star; France & Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; France, Republic, War Medal 1939-1945, 2nd Class, bronze, by *Arthur Bertrand*, in fitted case of issue, *good very fine* (4)

£70-90



Miescyslaw Strzelczyk was a miner living at 48 The Colliery, Blackwell, Derbyshire who served with the Allied Forces during the Second World War. He was awarded the French War Medal 2nd Class on 21 January 1946; sold together with the card box of issue for the British awards, sent from The War Office Records Centre (Polish), Hayes, Middlesex, Army Council slip confirming 3 awards, his Army Book No. 64, with ink number '951' upon the front cover, named card slip authorising his wear of 1st Grenadier Division Badges, dated 1943 and French War Medal certificate.

x179 **Nine: Warrant Officer II H. F. Scarr, Royal Canadian Artillery**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue, silver; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal, with 'Overseas' clasp; 1939-45 War Medal, Canadian issue, silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SB 9025 H. F. Scarr); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SB 9025 H. F. Scarr); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., 1st type, Canadian issue, with Second Award Bar; Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R (BSM (WO2) H. F. Scarr), *very fine or better*, mounted as worn (9)

£180-220

Harold Frederick Scarr attested for the 53rd Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery as a Gunner at Toronto on 1 September 1939. He was posted to Ewshott, Scotland and advanced to Sergeant on 26 October 1940. His Efficiency Medal and Second Award Bar were both awarded on 9 October 1942. He served with the 4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Army in North-West Europe from 7 July 1944. During the 1950-53 Korean War he served as a W.O. II with the 81st Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery. He later served with the 2nd Canadian Horse Artillery. His Canadian Forces Decoration was gazetted on 17 April 1961; sold with copied service records.

x180 **Eight: Captain G. R. Dowswell, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star, Canadian issue with raised obverse centre; Defence Medal 1939-45, Canadian Issue, silver; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal, with 'Overseas' clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue, silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (ZA 2032 G. R. Dowswell); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (ZA 2032 G. R. Dowswell); Canadian Forces Decoration, E.II.R (Capt G. R. Dowswell), *nearly very fine or better*, mounted court-style as worn (8)

£140-180

George Robert Dowswell was born at Regina, Saskatchewan on 23 July 1913. His Canadian Forces Decoration was gazetted on 31 May 1954. He moved to the United States on 8 December 1959, becoming an American citizen on 12 January 1962. He died at San Bernardino, California on 17 December 1962.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

181 **A notable Second World War campaign group of three awarded to Flight Lieutenant A. G. H. Lindsell, Royal Air Force, a gallant pilot who flew with No. 1 Squadron during the Battle of France**

His Hurricane having been badly shot-up in a major combat on 5 June 1940, he carried out a forced-landing at Deauville, where, upon being freed from his cockpit, he was found to have a broken back

The story of No. 1 Squadron in France in 1940 has since attracted wide acclaim and interest: from Paul Richey's wartime memoir *Fighter Pilot* to it influencing the TV series *A Piece of Cake* in the 1980s, it's a story that continues to attract attention to this day

Operating under the redoubtable leadership of Squadron Leader 'Bull' Halahan, Lindsell would also have flown alongside such squadron stalwarts as 'Prosser' Hanks and 'Billy' Drake - in fact a colourful and gallant cast of characters that would quickly emerge as an R.A.F. version of *Who's Who*

For his own part, Lindsell was tragically killed in a flying accident in 1942 - still wearing a specially adapted flying jacket to support his injured back

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (3)

£200-300

Alan Gordon Howard Lindsell was born on 4 April 1920 at Kano, Nigeria, eldest son of Howard Lindsell, the British Resident. Educated at King's Leigh, Tankerton and The King's School, Canterbury, he was permitted by his parents to keep - and drive - a blue Bugatti, which was often to be seen parked outside his Housemaster's study. Departing King's Canterbury in 1937 - and with his parents having separated - he toured the south of France with his mother and brother, David, in the period leading up to hostilities.

Enlisting as soon as possible, Lindsell was commissioned Pilot Officer on 2 September 1939 and was posted to No. 1 Squadron in France in March 1940. Joining the Squadron at its grass airfield at Berry-au-Bac, north-west of Paris, he soon found himself in the thick of the action.

As a member of 'B' Flight at dawn on 5 June 1940, Lindsell and his comrades took off on an operational sortie, a sortie that found them mixing-in with 60 He. 111s and their Me. 110 escort.



'B' Flight, led by 'Fritz' Warcup, tore into the enemy bombers and Lindsell's Hurricane was severely damaged by return fire - he made a forced landing at Deauville, where his injuries were found to include a broken back. He was evacuated to Rouen and thence home.

Treated for his spinal injuries at the Wingfield Morris, Oxford, he was promoted Flying Officer in May 1941 and returned to active duty in No. 609 Squadron at Duxford in August of the same year - his C.O. was none other than Paul Richey, his old friend from France.

Subsequently posted to No. 181 Squadron as a Flight Commander on 19 September 1942, Lindsell converted to Typhoons. A little over a week later - at 6.40 p.m. on the 27th - he took off in Typhoon R 7676, wearing a specially manufactured flying jacket. Just ten minutes later, in the process of executing a steep turn, he lost control of the aircraft and crashed into the airfield from 500 feet.

Aged just 22, Lindsell was buried on 1 October at Wittlesford, Cambridgeshire; he is also commemorated upon the Portsmouth War Memorial.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and a silver fork engraved with the recipient's initials 'A. G. H. L.', the former comprising a pair of poignant letters of condolence to his mother, written by his brother and Marshal of the Royal Air Force 'Boom' Trenchard; three portrait photographs, one with ink label stating, 'To live in the hearts of those we love & leave behind, is not to die but to live eternally', and a letter to his mother:

'Why don't you come down to Torquay? We could have such a good party together. I am getting you a puppy for Xmas so please do not obtain one in the meantime. Your loving son, Alan.'

For the awards of his brother, please see Lot 390.

182 Four: **Vehicle Mechanic C. W. Compton, Royal Artillery**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Dunkirk 1940 Commemorative Medal, *contact marks, very fine* (4)

£30-50

Clifford William Compton was born on 4 July 1909, gaining civilian employment as a miner. He attested for the Royal Artillery at Pontypridd on 4 July 1928, signing up for three years' regular service and nine years in the Reserve. He saw action at Dunkirk as a Vehicle Mechanic, 120 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery and was discharged on 23 September 1945, his conduct described as 'Exemplary'; sold with the recipient's original Soldier's Release Book, Pay Book and Diary.

183 Three: **Signaller R. R. Darby, Australian Infantry Battalion**

Pacific Star (NX 124929 R. R. Darby); Australia Service Medal 1939-45 (NX 124929 R. R. Darby); War Medal 1939-45 (NX 124929 R. R. Darby), in boxes of issue, one addressed to 'Mr R. R. Darby, 27 Leonard St., Victoria Park, West Australia', with Returned from Active Service Badge, '298020' to reverse, *extremely fine* (3)

£70-90

Richard Ronald Darby was born on 4 July 1916 at Campbelltown, New South Wales, Australia, and enlisted for service during the Second World War at Chidlow, Western Australia. A former grocer, he served 3 years and 9 months as part of 2/32 Australian Infantry Battalion specialising as a Signaller, before being discharged on 30 September 1945; sold with original Record of Service Book and Demobilization Procedure Book, the former containing 2 passport-sized photographs of recipient.

x184 Seven: **Captain P. Plastow, 25th Public Relations Unit, late Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada**



France and Germany Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue, silver; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal, with 'Overseas' clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue, silver; Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (ZH 3142 P. Plastow); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (ZH 3142 P. Plastow); Canadian Forces Decoration, G.VI.R. (Capt. P. Plastow), *nearly very fine*, mounted as worn (7)

£200-250

Philip Plastow served in World War II with the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, which embarked for England on 12 December 1940. The Battalion played an important role in the Dieppe Raid on 19 August 1942, its Lieutenant-Colonel earning the Victoria Cross. It returned to France on 7 July 1944 as part of the 6th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Infantry Division, and continued to fight in North-West Europe until the end of the war. Plastow transferred to the Adjutant General's Branch on 22 July 1948, taking command of the 25th Public Relations Unit. His Canadian Forces Decoration was gazetted on 15 December 1952. He was discharged at Calgary, Alberta on 29 October 1958, with the rank of Captain, but continued to perform 'Special Duty' at Calgary; sold with copied discharge papers, service records and confirmation of medal entitlement.

- x185 Three: **F. L. Stokes, formerly Royal Marine Artillery Cadet Corps**
- Defence and War Medals 1939-45; R.M.A. Cadet Corps bronze Medal, engraved to reverse ‘F. Stokes’, *very fine* (3) £20-30
- Sold with O.H.M.S. box of transmittal addressed to ‘Mr F. L. Stokes, 143 Eastney Rd, Southsea, Portsmouth, Hants’, and two card dog tags impressed ‘Stokes F. 785440’.
-
- x186 Pair: **L. V. Stevenson, Rifle Brigade**
- Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (2) £20-30
- Sold with O.H.M.S. box of transmittal addressed to ‘Mr L. V. Stevenson, 257 Icknfield (sic) Port Road, Ladywood, Birmingham’, together with a white medal identity disc engraved ‘Leslie Stevenson. No. 5255868. Rifle Brigade. (11th Batt.) E Coy. C of E.’
-
- 187 Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine*, in Air Ministry card box of issue addressed to ‘R. F. Ward Esq., 20, Bonsall Avenue, Derby.’, with original compliments slip enclosed, and the recipient’s related miniature awards (2) £20-40
-
- x188 Three: **Rifleman D. R. Geen, King’s Royal Rifle Corps**
- Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (14464581 Rfn. D. R. Geen. K.R.R.C.), *good very fine* (3) £100-140
- Daniel Richard Geen** was born on 26 October 1927 at Edmonton, London. He married Blanche Edna James at Edmonton in 1948 before appearing to serve as an ‘odd man’ for the unit were not in Malaya as a unit. Emigrating to Brisbane, Australia, in 1963, Geen died there on 7 March 2010.
-
- x189 Four: **Sergeant J. Barwick, The Royal Green Jackets, late Rifle Brigade and King’s Royal Rifle Corps**
- Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22204576 Sgt. J. Barwick. 2 Green Jackets.); Regular Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (22204576 Sgt. J. Barwick. KRRC.), *the last partially officially corrected, nearly extremely fine* (4) £140-180

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 WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

190

Three: Major P. S. Stickley, Royal Marines, a crack shot and skilled long range desert operator who saw active service across two theatres with 40 and 42 Commando, and who latterly appears to have operated with Special Boat Service



Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus (Lieut. P. S. Stickley. R.M.), unofficial rivets, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£600-800

Peter Stanley Stickley was born on 8 March 1925 at Paris. Educated at Bournemouth School, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines on 1 September 1943 having served at *Collingwood* as an Ordinary Seaman from 1 April 1942. Promoted Lieutenant on 20 March 1945, he underwent specialist training at RM TGRP Wales, before going to Newfoundland in September. Returned to Plymouth in 1949, he served with 42 Commando in Malaya (Medal & clasp), being promoted Captain in September 1953.

He was next sent for further training at the Amphibious School - a centre renowned for educating Commandos in the 'dark arts' of their field - in 1955. Indeed, his next posting in 1956 was to *Royal Prince*, the B.O.A.R. site at Krefeld. The site was open until 1958 and was responsible for the passage of all waterborne traffic along the River Rhine between the Dutch border and the French Zone south of Bonn. Equipped with fast patrol boats and a number of Landing Craft, it was initially known as the Royal Marines Demolition Unit, subsequently Special Boat Service the unit's task was the contingency planning for the close protection - and demolition if necessary - of the key strategic bridges over the River Rhine in the event of any attack by Soviet Forces based in East Germany.

Stickley was posted for further active service in Cyprus (clasp) in 1958 with 40 Commando. In 1959 he commanded Exercise 'Runaground', which took place in Libya, designed '...purely to practise long range desert penetration and desert navigation.' Quarter-Master-Sergeant I. West takes up the story:

'The first night we camped about 55 miles from Giarabub after completing 103 miles. The same night Sgt. Stevenson, one of our troop shottists, killed a desert fox at a range of 60 yards, aiming at the eyes. The RAF (Desert Rescue Team) were most impressed! We made an early start and arrived at Giarabub at 1130hrs...The next day we proceeded south towards the Sand Sea on the way passing through a petrified forest. It consisted of a vast plain covered in pieces of petrified wood ranging in size from an inch to half trees and massive roots.

On leaving the forest we ran into 'fesh fesh' which is a layer of balsitic shale overlaying limestone dust. This proved too much for our heavily laden three ton vehicles and we were forced to leave them and push on the last few miles to the Sand Sea in Landrovers. The Sand Sea is best described as a Hollywood desert, great massive sand dunes, some about 300 feet high, stretching as far as the eye can see.





Our journey back was uneventful except for our remarkable habit of finding ourselves in the middle of minefields, and the time our doctor jumped into a pit at El Gubi and found it occupied by a viper.’

The same year Stickley Captained the 40 Commando team to the Duke of Edinburgh’s trophy, one of a number of victories for a crack shot. Transferred to 45 Commando in 1962, Stickley retired in 1962. He retired to Torpoint, Cornwall and died at Darriford Hospital, Plymouth on 8 August 1989; sold together with the original enclosure for the N.G.S., copied research and service records and ten rifle and shooting medals, National Rifle Association (3), silver, engraved ‘The Royal Sussex Cup, 1974’; silver, engraved ‘Inter-Services Long Range 1962’; bronze, 2 clasps, Daily Telegraph, Century; Royal Marines Rifle Association (6), Rifle XX, 1961; Jewels Tyro 1961; Winter Small Bore, Coach 1962; L.R.M., 1962; Pistol VIII, 1962; Tyro Pistol Capt. D. S. Stickley. R.M.; 40 Cdo. R.M. CO’s Trophy, Rifle ‘C’ Winner; J.R.A. 1861-1961.

191 Three: **Private J. O. Vaillancourt, Coronation Contingent, Royal 22ieme Regiment**

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, in silver (SE 6756 J. O. Vaillancourt); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (SE-6756 J. O. Vaillancourt); Coronation 1953, unnamed as issued, *good very fine, scarce*, mounted court-style as worn (3)

£60-80

Jean Olivier Vaillancourt enlisted into the Royal 22ieme Regiment on 8 March 1951, and was in the contingent which took part in Queen Elizabeth II’s Coronation in London in 1953. On 18 June that year, the Regiment left Southampton aboard R.M.S. *Samaria*, bound for the Korean theatre. Vaillancourt was discharged on 18 April 1955. He died on 10 August 1986; sold with copied service records.

x192 Pair: Private J. S. Piche, Royal 22ieme Regiment, who was killed in action near the Imjin River during the Korean War

Korea 1950-53, Canadian issue, silver (SD-802422 J. S. Piche); U.N. Korea 1950-54, French-Canadian issue (SD-802422 J. S. Piche), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£200-250

Joseph Sergeant Piche was born at Hawkesbury, Ontario on 23 January 1929. Gaining civilian employment as a cook, he enlisted into the 2nd Battalion, Royal 22ieme Regiment at Montreal on 12 December 1950. The 2nd Battalion was part of ‘Special Force’, the first contingent to arrive in Korea (from 4 May 1951). Piche was killed in action in Korea on 26 September 1952, while fighting near the village of Paksong on the Imjin River. Only part of his body was found, the cause of death stated as: ‘complete mutilation, entire body’. He was buried in Grave 4/1184 at the United Nations Military Cemetery, Tanggok, Korea; sold with copied service records, report of internment, and a copied condolence letter addressed to Piche’s father at 6440, Rue des Erables, Montreal.

x193 Pair: Rifleman L. J. Barbary, King’s Royal Rifle Corps

Korea 1950-53 (22266700 Rfn. L. J. Barbary. K.R.R.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued, *the first officially re-impressed, nearly extremely fine* (2)

£50-70

Leonard J. Barbary was born in 1928 at Plymouth, Devon.

194 Pair: Station Officer D. C. Harmer, Rhodesian Fire Brigade, late Cape Town Fire Brigade



Rhodesia, Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C. (Stat Off D. C. B. Harmer (Dup)); Cape Town Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., dated ‘29.8.48’ to the edge, *very fine and the second ornate and attractive* (2)

£80-100

Dennis Carrington Harmer was born on 22 January 1917 and joined the Cape Town Fire Brigade on 29 August 1938. Having resigned from the service in South Africa on 1 February 1951, he subsequently emigrated to Rhodesia and joined the Salisbury Fire Brigade. He was awarded the Rhodesia Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C. on 2 March 1973 and died on 15 March 1980. Upon his death the Chief Fire Officer of the Salisbury Fire Brigade posted his sympathy in the *Rhodesia Herald* stating ‘...he served the Brigade with distinction’; sold with copied research and correspondence and a Rhodesia Fire Brigade Badge.

195 Pair: **Lieutenant J. E. K. Lane, Royal Marines, who served in Borneo with 42 Commando during the clandestine offensive known as 'Operation Claret'**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (2nd Lt., R.M.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Lieut., R.M.) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£450-500



J. E. K. Lane was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marines on 9 May 1961 and appointed Acting Lieutenant on 24 September 1963). He was promoted Lieutenant on 2 October 1964 and served with 'K' Company, 42 Commando in Brunei and Borneo. The unit served in Borneo as part of Operation "Claret", a highly classified campaign intended to roll back President Sukarno of Indonesia's guerrilla forces. With Soviet arms and advisers, Sukarno aimed to create a unified Borneo by bringing Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah (formerly British North Borneo) under his control. He resented Britain's continued hold over the region and watched with envy as Brunei's oil fields brought the sultanate untold prosperity, serving to highlight his own poor economic performance (he rejected capitalism). Sukarno's guerrillas made frequent incursions into Sarawak, crossing the Kalimantan border. It was in January 1966 that 42 Commando operated across the border with a company of 2/10th Gurkhas in response to a large party of enemy raiders who had infiltrated almost to Serian. Indeed, despite the operations remaining classified, it is known over the weeks that having been found, they were 'gradually eliminated.' It was not until 1974 that Operation "Claret" was publicly disclosed by Britain.

Lane was placed on the Retired List at his own request on 14 January 1969; sold with a copied portrait, group photograph and copied research.

x196 Pair: **Rifleman W. D. Challender, Royal Green Jackets**

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24472126 Rfn W D Challender RGJ); United Nations Medal for Cyprus, unnamed as issued, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£50-70

x197 'Sgt. Steve Brooks, and his missile crew were one of the first to land on the bridgehead at Port San Carlos.

Within minutes, his Rapier was operational and pointing to the skies to provide air protection to our Task Force ships.

Already Sergeant Brooks has claimed a kill on a Mirage as it swung low over the Fleet. He launched his green rocket and saw it trailing red flames as it streaked towards the Argentine jet and struck home.

"If the enemy keep coming I expect to claim more. We can't let anyone walk over Britain."

The Express reporting from the Falklands.

A fine Falklands War pair awarded to Sergeant S. R. 'Steve' Brooks, 'T' Battery, 12th Regiment, Royal Artillery, a skilled Rapier missile operator who scored two 'kills' on Argentine jets with his weapon, and was awarded a Commander-in-Chief's Fleet Commendation - he carries the memory of the war with a large tattoo of his Battery spread across his shoulders



General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24188802 Gnr S R Brooks RA), an official replacement marked 'R'; South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (24188802 Sgt S R Brooks RA), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£800-1,000

Stephen R. Brooks - or Steve to his friends - served initially with the Royal Artillery as a Gunner with 7th Regiment, Royal Artillery in Northern Ireland. Having been promoted and specialised as a Rapier Missile operator, he was swiftly despatched with 'T' Battery (Rapier Troop), 12th Regiment, Royal Artillery to the South Atlantic upon the commencement of hostilities. Landed in support of the Fleet in San Carlos water, he scored his first 'kill' on a Mirage jet, before adding a second, a Skyhawk, some days later. They would also be called into provide cover, despite faults to their systems, to the *Sir Galahad*. Brooks continues (in 2007):

'We soon developed problems to with our Rapier and radioed HQ, amazingly we were tasked to sail as Air Defence Cover on the *Sir Galahad*. I was tracking the lead Skyhawk as it lined up for its bombing run and pressed the fire button, I received 'systems fault' in my helmet and the missile did not fire.

I sat in horror watching the carnage in front of me. I took the guilt of the Welsh Guards deaths with me home and into civvie street where my life has been blighted with PTSD for the last 25 years of terrible nightmares.'



Having returned home, he was awarded a Commander-in-Chief's Fleet Commendation, a photograph of the ceremony of which was published in *Gunner*, May 1983.

Having left the Army, Brooks reflected on his troubles:

'More Falklands veterans have taken their own lives than were killed in action. My friend Mickey who served on my Rapier in the Falklands died last year, he was suffering from PTSD and the combat stress hospital he had treatment in was shut, like all the other Military Hospitals that Labour are shutting.

After saying all that I firmly believe that we did the right thing in taking back those Islands from a Fascist Junta. The Falkland Islanders pay their taxes like anyone else and they deserved our protection.'

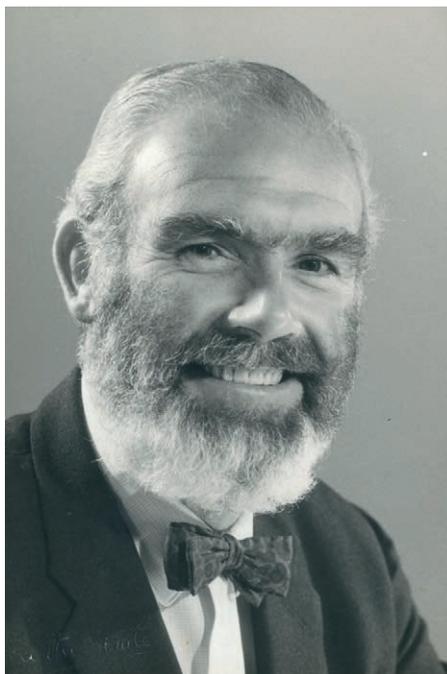
He also reviewed the book *The Falklands War 1982*:

'I was saddened when I read this quote about our equipment that the Rapier system succeeded in shooting down only three enemy aircraft. For many years I was disappointed to read ridiculous claims at the amount of enemy aircraft we ('T' Battery) shot down. The Battery as a whole was eventually credited for 14 kills with a further 6 possible. Last year I was given by the Regiment our Official War Diaries, these include all the confirmed kills.'

Sold together with original Personal Documentation Book and copied research.



- 198 Five: **Sergeant J. A. Steels, Royal Air Force**
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Cpl J A Steels (A8222993) RAF); Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (Cpl J A Steels (A8222993) RAF); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Jubilee 2002; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Cpl J A Steels (A8222993) RAF), mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £180-220
- x199 Three: **Rifleman K. Thompson, Royal Green Jackets**
 General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24888962 Rfn K. Thompson RGJ); N.A.T.O. Service Medal, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia, unnamed as issued; Jubilee 2002, *good very fine* (3) £60-80
- x200 Three: **Lance-Corporal P. L. Savage, Royal Green Jackets**
 General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25105036 Rfn P L Savage RGJ); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Sierra Leone (25105036 LCpl P L Savage RGJ); Jubilee 2002, *extremely fine* (3) £300-400
 Sold with original named boxes of issue (3), two fabric shoulder titles, R.G.J. cap badge and corresponding miniature medals, mounted as worn.
- 201 Five: **Superintendent P. Bosley, British South Africa Police, late Lieutenant, Middlesex Home Guard, a recipient of the Rotary Club Paul Harris Fellowship**
 Zimbabwe Independence Medal 1980, officially numbered '53836'; Rhodesia, Police Meritorious Service Medal (Supt. P. Bosley); Rhodesia, General Service Medal (Supt P. Bosley); Rhodesia, Police L.S. & G.C. (Supt. P. Bosley); Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, *good very fine* (5) £100-150
M.S.M. Rhodesia Notice 12 July 1971.



Peter Bosley was born on 21 December 1920 at Heston, Middlesex, the son of a butcher. Educated in Brentford, Essex, he excelled on the athletics field and was apprenticed to the Sperry Gyroscope Company in 1934. By the time of the Second World War, his occupation was confirmed as 'reserved' due to the precise naval and aeronautical equipment that his company was producing. Bosley nonetheless served in the 6th Battalion, Middlesex Home Guard, being promoted Lieutenant in August 1943.

He emigrated to Southern Rhodesia in January 1947 and swiftly enlisted in the British South Africa Police, and married Margaret Tysoe - daughter of Major W. Tysoe D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (see Lot 373) - in 1950 at Salisbury Cathedral. He spent 20 happy and active years in the Police, being promoted Superintendent and rising to be Officer in Charge of the Traffic Section in Salisbury before his retirement in 1967. A keen member of the local Rotary Club, he was awarded the Paul Harris Fellowship in June 1985 ‘...in appreciation of tangible and significant assistance for the furtherance of better understanding and friendly relations between peoples of the world.’

An active and popular amateur baritone singer and actor, Bosley died on 3 September 2007; sold together with a large original archive including eight athletics medals, seven of these named to the recipient, Paul Harris Fellowship Medal, in case of issue, with bestowal certificate in folder, the related miniature medals mounted as worn, and a file of original paperwork and certificates, related to the Military and Civil career.

An article on the recipient, with the title ‘An Instrument Engineer, a Police Officer, a Singer, an Entertainer and above all, a Gentleman’ was published in *Journal of the Zimbabwe Medal Society*, No. 61, March 2008.

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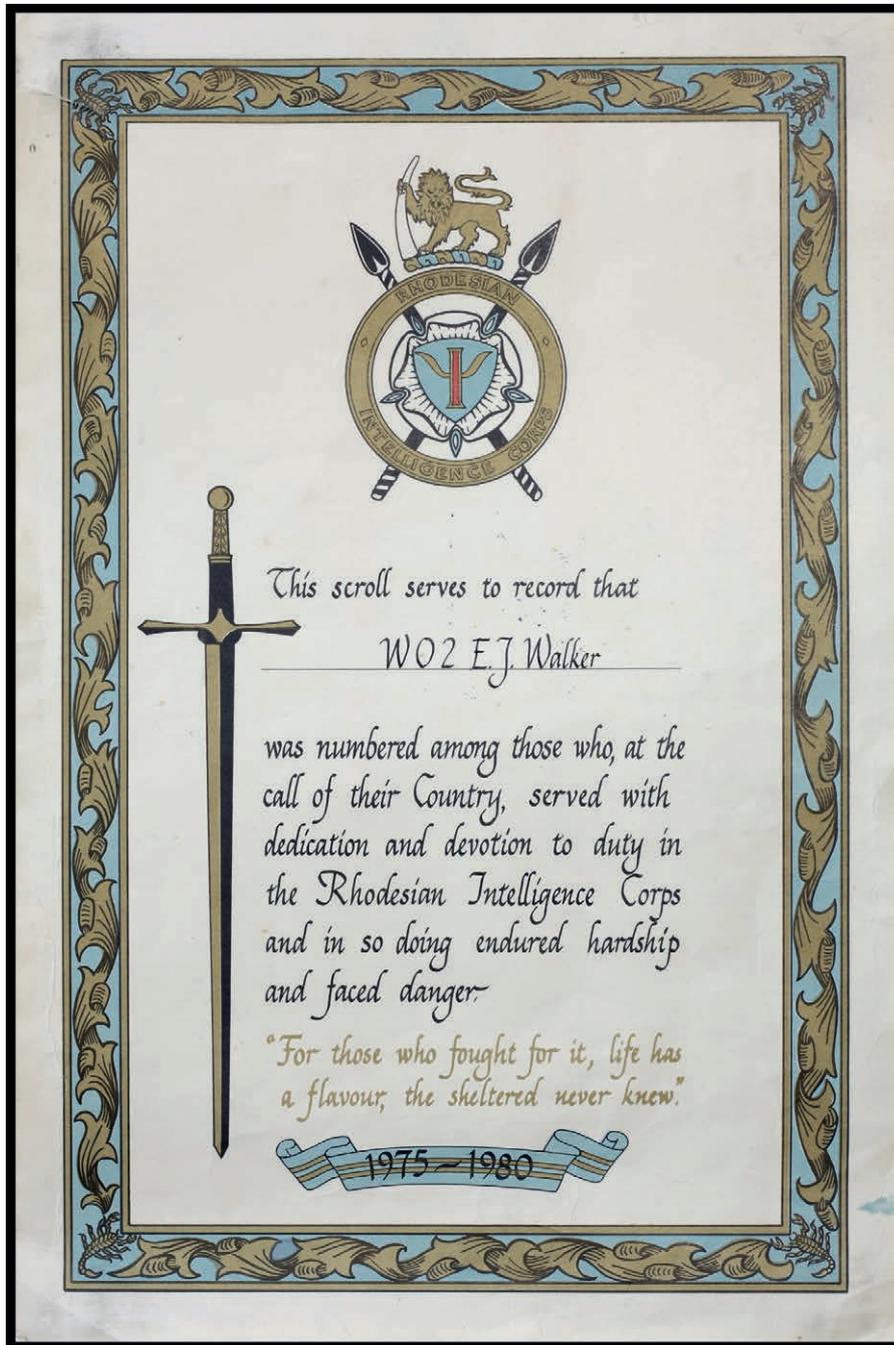
Three: **Warrant Officer Class II E. J. Walker, Rhodesian Intelligence Corps, late Royal Rhodesian Regiment**

Zimbabwe Independence Medal 1980, officially numbered ‘27051’; Rhodesia General Service Medal (PR30113 L/Cpl E. J. Walker); Rhodesia Territorial Reserve Medal (30113 Sgt E. J. Walker), *good very fine* (3)

£100-150



Edgar John Walker was born on 14 November 1940 and educated at the Churchill Boys High School before joining the Central African Building Society (CABS). Having a keen interest in the wildlife and mountains of Africa, he soon became a master mountaineer and conservationist - latterly being appointed Chairman of the Wildlife Society of Zimbabwe. He undertook his National Service during the late 1950s and retired from the Reserve in 1980, serving in the Intelligence Corps during the ‘Bush Wars’. Retiring from CABS in November 2000, Walker died on 22 March 2004; sold together with the original Rhodesian Intelligence Corps certificate of service, named ‘WO2 E. J. Walker’, a pair of identity tags, belt clasp, buttons, unit wrist Badge, a number of copied photographs and the related miniature awards.



An article entitled ‘Soldier, Sailor, Mountaineer, Wildlife Conservationist, Dedicated Citizen and Life-Long Friend’, by Peter B. Munday, was published in *Journal of the Zimbabwe Medal Society*, Issue 89, September 2016.

203 Four: Senior Aircraftman J. Skivington, Royal Air Force

N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Kosovo; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Air Operations Iraq (SAC J Skivington (F8432736) RAF); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (SAC J Skivington (F8432736) RAF), 1st issue clasp with plain ground, ; Iraq 2003, no clasp (SAC J Skivington (F8432736) RAF), mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£280-320

**A FINE COLLECTION OF AWARDS TO THE SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY
FORMED BY THE LATE JIM PAUL (1935-2019) – AN APPRECIATION**

I first met Jim in 1980, being introduced by a fellow member of the O.M.R.S., John Jacobs. At that time both Jim and John were avid collectors of medals to the Somerset Light Infantry and of course competition for items was fierce, though generally friendly!

Knowing that I had a modest budget, Jim quickly found me some “surplus” items to start me off and I still cherish these items today. Occasional sneak previews and a “staff discount” whilst helping Jim at Mark Carter’s Fairs also gave me the opportunity to add to my collection. Without his help I might never have fostered my own passion for collecting and researching medals. Having retired from his automotive diesel business, Jim took over a shop in Taunton, Somerset where many a cup of coffee was endured. Fortunately his eye for this subject was far superior to his abilities as a barista.

He had an active life and a long connection to the military, joining the 1st (Cadet) Battalion, Hertfordshire Regiment, aged 12 in 1947 and participating in events at the 1953 Coronation. He saw National Service with the 8th (Training) Battalion, Royal Mechanical and Electrical Engineers. After this he was with the Territorial Army for ten happy years, being awarded the Lord Lieutenant's Certificate for Meritorious Service. Jim subsequently gave service to the Somerset Army Cadet Force, for the most part as Sergeant-Major-Instructor in Wellington, establishing a reputation for small-bore and full-bore shooting.

Jim was aware that his illness might account for him and with that in mind he sold his shop and some of his collection. It was an honour to spend a couple of days with Jim in January cataloguing his collection which he had built over the past six decades. There are some extremely rare items being offered and some with a poignant story. These for me sum up Jim and the many fond memories we have shared over the years.

Nick Millard

CATALOGUER'S NOTE

Having steamed down the A303 to visit Nick some months ago, I was thrilled to be greeted with a good cup of tea and a carefully assembled collection which is now fully researched and illustrated for all to enjoy. I shan't spoil any surprises but I will say that this offering spans almost two centuries of campaigns for the Regiment. While it indeed holds outstanding and unique awards for Gallant Conduct, it also touches the heart with some purer, human tales that got us all – and keeps us – hooked on this enduring subject.

Working together, also in collaboration with Phillipa, this collection offers a fantastic insight – I would suggest a blueprint – for any Regimental collector today. On a personal note, I trust Nick will concur in the instant affinity we shared in our personal approach having been charged to catalogue this collection.

We hope we might find many worthy new custodians for the gems of Jim's collection and that it has been a total privilege from start to finish. I trust we will have done his passion for this subject proud; may this collection continue to inspire and enthuse the next generation.

Marcus Budgen

- 204 The Military General Service Medal to Private H. Gillett, 13th Foot, wounded alongside his brother in the legendary defence of Lacolle Mills, when a dogged British force - outnumbered at least 8 to 1 - gallantly threw off American attacks in this heated engagement of the War of 1812



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (H. Gillett, 13th Foot), *edge bruising, very fine*

£600-800

Provenance:
Glendining's, December 1911 and 1969.

Confirmed as having been wounded during the action as per *The 13th Regiment at Lacolle Mill*, compiled for the Regiment by D. C. L. Gosling in 1969.

Henry Gillett was born in 1791 at Ilchester, Somerset and was a labourer upon his enlistment in April 1809. Swiftly despatched overseas, he was present at the capture of Guadeloupe and was subsequently posted to Canada. Serving in Captain Holgate's Light Company, he was stationed at Ile Aux Noix and was with the detachment of the 13th Foot posted to the blockhouse of Lacolle Mills, on the Lacolle River close to the American border.

A most gallant defence

Having been defeated at Chryster's Farm in November 1813, American Major-General J. Wilkinson had taken his Army to winter over at French Mills, just inside the border. With his grip on command slipping, he needed a victory to galvanise his men and the campaign overall. It was towards the end of March 1814 his sights turned on Lacolle Mills. Marching with a force of 4,000 men against the Mills, he arrived on the afternoon of 30 March and opened fire with one of the 11 artillery pieces at disposal. The defenders were vastly outnumbered, but were able to call upon a section of Royal Marine Artillery to reply with Congreve Rockets.

It was now the Light and Grenadier Companies launched a bayonet charge against the American artillery emplacements, but they were far outnumbered and were repulsed. It was during these bayonet charges by the Light Company that Gillett was wounded in the right thigh.

Stationed within earshot were some Canadian Voltigeurs and the Grenadier Company, Canadian Fencibles. They marched to reinforce the defenders. Wading through icy water and through the American lines and opened fire on American Artillery, its Commander, his replacement and many of the gun crews.



The Americans also came under fire from gunboats of Commander Daniel Pring, Royal Navy, who had brought his vessels up the Richelieu River from Ile aux Noix to the mouth of the Lacolle River.

By evening, the Americans had made little impression on the British defences, who had held firm throughout the onslaught. Of the 400 who participated, 11 were killed, 44 (including Gillett) were wounded whilst a further 4 were missing.

Gillett survived his wounds and was discharged at Camp O'Delltown in August 1814 and was described as '...a most excellent attentive good soldier' by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams before being admitted to Chelsea Hospital on 22 December 1814; sold with copied service record and research.

For the Medal to his brother, also a defender, please see the following Lot.



- 205 **The Military General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant T. Gillett, 13th Foot, wounded alongside his brother in the legendary defence of Lacolle Mills, when a British force outnumbered 8 to 1 gallantly threw off American attacks in this heated engagement of the War of 1812**

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Guadeloupe (T. Gillett, 13th Foot), *retaining rod replaced, pawnbroker's mark to obverse field under 'a' of 'Regina', edge bruising, very fine*

£500-600

Provenance:
Spink, 1888.
Glendining's, March 1919.

Confirmed as having been wounded during the action as per *The 13th Regiment at Lacolle Mill*, compiled for the Regiment by D. C. L. Gosling in 1969.

Roll states '...at one time with false clasps'.

Thomas Gillett had served as a Corporal in the 1st Somerset Militia before volunteering for the 13th Foot. Joining the Regiment in Martinique in October 1809, he was present at the capture of Guadeloupe and was subsequently posted to Canada, being promoted Sergeant on 12 February 1811. Serving in Captain Holgate's Light Company, he was stationed at Ile Aux Noix and was with the detachment of the 13th Foot posted to the blockhouse of Lacolle Mills, on the Lacolle River close to the American border.

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Having been defeated at Chrystler's Farm in November 1813, American Major-General J. Wilkinson had taken his Army to winter over at French Mills, just inside the border. With his grip on command slipping, he needed a victory to galvanise his men and the campaign overall. It was towards the end of March 1814 his sights turned on Lacolle Mills. Marching with a force of 4,000 men against the Mills, he arrived on the afternoon of 30 March and opened fire with one of the 11 artillery pieces at disposal. The defenders were vastly outnumbered, but were able to call upon a section of Royal Marine Artillery to reply with Congreve Rockets.

It was now the Light and Grenadier Companies launched a bayonet charge against the American artillery emplacements, but they were far outnumbered and were repulsed. It was during these bayonet charges by the Light Company that Gillett surely sustained his wounds.

Stationed within earshot were some Canadian Voltigeurs and the Grenadier Company, Canadian Fencibles. They marched to reinforce the defenders. Wading through icy water and through the American lines and opened fire on American Artillery, its Commander, his replacement and many of the gun crews.

The Americans also came under fire from gunboats of Commander Daniel Pring, Royal Navy, who had brought his vessels up the Richelieu River from Ile aux Noix to the mouth of the Lacolle River.

By evening, the Americans had made little impression on the British defences, who had held firm throughout the onslaught. Of the 400 who participated, 11 were killed, 44 (including Gillett) were wounded whilst a further 4 were missing.

Gillett left Canada in June 1815 and was discharged at Jersey on 3 April 1816; sold with copied service record and research.

For the Medal to his brother, also a defender, please see the preceding Lot.

- 206 **Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Martinique (Joseph Cornick, 13th Foot.), note surname spelling, light contact marks and edge knocks, good very fine**
12 Medals issued with this single clasp to the 13th Foot.

£600-700

Joseph Cornick was born at Durley, Gloucestershire in 1790 and was a labourer upon his enlistment in London in April 1805, aged 15. Embarked in February 1808, he was present for the action at Martinique and remained on the island until 1813, when the Regiment sailed for Canada. Cornick served in St. John's and the Isle de Noix before returning home in June 1815, having spent some 7 years away - with a good deal of his service having been with the Regimental Band. Discharged in October 1820 on account of a 'broken constitution', Cornick settled in Canada, with his Medal being claimed from the Colonial List (Claim No. 30), the recipient living at Niagara; sold with copied research and roll extracts.

- 207 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadaloupe (**James Bradley, 13th Foot.**), *light contact marks and edge knocks, very fine* £600-800
- Provenance:
Sotheby's, May 1982.

Approximately 88 M.G.S.s issued to the 13th Foot.

James Bradley was born in 1787 at Batleigh, Moneymore, County Derry and enlisted in the 13th Foot at Coleraine in March 1806. Having served with the Regiment overseas (Medal & 2 clasps) Bradley was promoted Corporal in 1816 and was discharged on account of 'defective vision' at Guernsey in October 1818; sold with copied service record.



- 208 West Somerset Yeomanry, Colonel C. K. K. Tynte's Silver Prize Medal, 34mm, silver with clip and split-ring suspension, the reverse engraved '**Private Jas. Churchill Bridgewater Troop Sword Exercise 1841**', *very fine* £250-300



209 13th Foot, Medal of Merit, for 20 Years Good Conduct, 44mm, gold, of hollow construction, *good very fine and rare*

£800-1,000

One of three known to exist in gold.

The 13th Foot Medal of Merit falls in line with many similar regimental awards authorised for issue by the officers for their men before the institution of the Army L.S. & G.C. in 1830. This particular award appears to have been authorised by Lieutenant-Colonel M. McCreagh around 1825, but most likely was not produced before the end of 1826, when the regiment was permitted the battle honour for 'Ava'.

Awards for 7, 10 (none known to exist), 14 and 20 Years Good Conduct were issued and follow a similar design, albeit of differing manufacture - accepted as having been made locally while on service in India. Approximately 18 have been observed to date and one can assume the issuance of the Medal of Merit will have ceased in the early 1830s.

Reference sources:

The Regimental Merit Medal of the Thirteenth Light Infantry, D. C. L. Gosling, published in *Army Historical Research*.

Regimental and Volunteer Medals - Regular Army, Vol. I, [R214], by J. L. Balmer.



210 13th Foot, Medal of Merit, for 14 Years Good Conduct, 47mm, silver, *good very fine and rare*
Illustrated in *Balmer*.

£280-320



211 13th Foot, Medal of Merit, for 7 Years Good Conduct, 40mm, silver, *good very fine and rare* £200-250
Illustrated in *Balmer*.

212 Three: **Private B. Humphries, 13th Regiment**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (B. Humphries. 13th Regt.), officially impressed naming;
Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (B. Humphries. 1st. Bn. 13th Lt. Infy.); Turkish Crimea 1855,
Sardinian die (3163 * B. Humphries * 1/13th P. A. L. I. *), contemporarily engraved naming, *very fine* (3) £350-400

213 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (36/1527. Pte. W. Brimmer. 1/13." Foot.), *toned, light contact marks, very fine* £400-500

214 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (36/1586. Pte. S. Shaughnessy. 1/13" Foot.), *note initial, very fine* £300-400

James Shaughnessy was born in 1860 and enlisted in the 36th Brigade at Newport in September 1878, seeing active service in South Africa with the 1st Battalion, 13th Foot from June - August 1879. Transferred to the East Surrey Regiment he served with the 1st and 2nd Battalions in South Africa and the Mediterranean, before transferring to the Army Reserve in 1886; sold with copied service record.

215 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (36/1457. Pte. J. Bennett. 1/13." Foot.), *very fine* £500-600
Approximately 37 '1878' clasps to the 13th Foot.

James Bennett was born at on 3 May 1861 at Wellington, Somerset and was a Mason's labourer upon enlistment in August 1877. Initially joining the 2nd Battalion, 13th Foot, he transferred to the 1st Battalion in January 1878 and served with them during the Sekukini campaign during the course of that year. Admitted to hospital on account of 'general debility' at Utretcht, December 1878 - February 1879 and was re-admitted at Balte Spruit Transvaal in July 1879. Bennett was returned home with the Regiment in September 1879 and discharged at Taunton on 29 August 1889, living at Rockwell Green, Wellington; sold with copied service record and research.



- 216 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (489. Pte. N. Marley. 1/13." Foot.), *edge nicks, very fine* £600-700
Approximately 37 '1878' clasps to unit.



- 217 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (1362. Pte. J. Wiltshire. 1/13". Foot.), *edge nick, good very fine* £600-700

218 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (36/1397. Pte. G. Randell. 1/13". Foot), *one or two heavy edge knocks, very fine* £500-600

George Randell was born in 1859 at West Coker, Yeovil and had served in the Somerset Militia upon his enlistment in the 2nd Battalion, 13th Foot at Pitminster on June 1877. Having transferred to the 1st Battalion, he served in South Africa from June 1878 (Medal & clasp) before being discharged at Taunton in June 1889. Randell died at Hardinton Mandeville in February 1899; sold with copied service record.



219 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1448. Pte. G. White. 1/13". Foot.), *one or two heavy edge bruises, very fine* £600-700

A collage of various historical and collectible items. On the left, several medals are displayed on ribbons. In the center, there is a handwritten letter with cursive script. To the right, a gold medal is shown. Below the letter, a green railway ticket from the Black-Sea-Kuban Railway Company is visible. In the bottom center, a one-pound postage stamp featuring a portrait of a man is shown, along with a two-pence stamp. On the bottom right, a bottle of Macallan 40 Year Old Highland Malt Scotch Whisky is partially visible.

For additional lot images please visit
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220 The regimentally unique I.G.S. awarded to Private J. Dunn, 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry attached Telegraph Department



India General Service 1954-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (3372 Pte. J. Dunn Tel: Dept.), *good very fine*

£280-320

John Dunn was born in 1873 at St. John's, Bridgwater and was a baker upon enlistment in the 3rd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in August 1891. Transferred to the 2nd Battalion and posted to India, Dunn undertook a telegraphy course in early 1894 (*Light Bob Gazette* 25 February 1894, refers), being attached to the Telegraph Department for the Waziristan operations - his Medal & clasp were authorised in 1896 (*Light Bob Gazette* October 1896, refers). Dunn would sadly not live to see his well-earned award, for he died of enteric fever at Fort Lahore on 8 May 1897. This Medal was delivered to Mrs. Dunn on 14 September 1897; sold together with copied *Light Bob Gazette* entries and service record.

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221 A Boer War D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant, late Colour-Sergeant S. Hannam, Somerset Light Infantry, who served in the rank of Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry to the 2nd Battalion in South Africa



Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (685 Serjt. S. Hannam. 2nd Somerset: L. I.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-87 (685 Pte. S. Hannam 2nd. Bn. Som: L. I.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (685 Pte. S. Hannam. 1st Bn. Som Lt Infy.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (985 [sic] Sejt. S. Hannam, Somerset: Lt. Inf.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (685 Serjt. S. Hannam. Somerset: L. I.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VI.R. (685 C. Sjt. S. Hannam. Somerset L. I.), *second with claw sometime neatly re-affixed, fourth with official correction to surname, contact marks overall, very fine* (6)

£1,800-2,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

Samuel Hannam was born in July 1866 at Gillingham, Dorset and was an agricultural worker upon his enlistment at Taunton in July 1884. Having previously served in the 4th Battalion, Somerset Militia, he was posted to India from September 1885 - February 1898, seeing active service during the Third Burmese War (Medal & clasp) and during the Mohmand expedition of 1897 (Medal & clasp).

Having returned home, Hannam would see active service in South Africa from 4 November 1899 - 30 April 1903, being noted as 'Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry to Battalion'. Landed at the Cape before being transferred to Durban, the Regiment joined General Warren's 5th Division, and went with him to Springfield and Venter's Spruit. It was here the unit were engaged from 20-24 January 1900 at Venter's Spruit and Spion Kop in particular. On 21 February, during the final relief of Ladysmith, the Somersets had their heaviest actions in the rugged terrain in the hills north of Colenso. On one occasion they were forced to fight from a position which left them under fire from three sides. In the 14 days casualties amounted to 3 officers and 11 other ranks killed, with one further officer and 80 other ranks wounded. By war's end, Hannam would be granted the D.C.M. for a '...special instance of gallant conduct', besides being 'mentioned' in Lord Robert's despatch '...having rendered special and meritorious service during the campaign' (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps and King's Medal & 2 clasps).

Remaining with the Regiment until December 1908, Hannam was discharged at Malta after some 24 years 152 days in service. He had a good conduct gratuity of £5 and to go with an '...accidental slight wound to bridge of nose', no doubt a badge of honour from his time as an Instructor. His character was described by his Colonel as:

'Exemplary. A good, reliable + plucky N.C.O. in whom I have the perfect confidence.'

Sold with copied service record.

- 222 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal (670 Pte. R. Brown, Somerset: Lt. Infy.), *very fine and the Natal clasp scarce to unit* £70-90
- 223 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (6786 Corl. T. Baker, Somerset: Lt. Inft.), *traces of lacquer, edge nick, good very fine* £80-120
Served with the Volunteer Company and died of disease at Kimberley on 20 November 1900.
- 224 Five: Sergeant W. Paul, Northumberland Fusiliers



Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (4898 Corpl. W. Paul. North'd Fus.); 1914-15 Star (3-4898 Sjt. W. Paul. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3-4989 Sjt. W. Paul. North'd Fus.); Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4898 Sjt. W. Paul 3/North'd Fus.), *very fine* (5)

£500-600

William Paul was born in June 1878 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and enlisted in the Northumberland Fusiliers in May 1898. Having served with the 5th Battalion in the Mediterranean, he latterly transferred to the 3rd Battalion and was awarded his Special Reserve L.S. & G.C. in the AO7 of January 1914. Paul served during the Great War in France from 6 March 1915 and died at St. Anthony's, Newcastle on 3 December 1965; sold with copied MIC, service record and roll confirmation.

225

'Nobody who served in the 1914-18 War with the 7th Battalion of the Regiment could possibly remember it without possibly remembering Colonel Troyte-Bullock. From its formation in 1914 until he was severely wounded in 1918 he led and inspired it almost continuously.

His unfailing devotion to duty could not but leave a deep impression on all who saw it and those who knew him well realized that his courage and serenity sprang from his strong religious convictions.

More by his own example than by precept he demanded of his officers a high standard of behaviour in everything.

Night after night in the trenches one would meet him, long stick in hand, visiting every post in the front line - however deep the mud or heavy the shelling; during a battle he would reach the captured position almost before the attacking companies had begun to consolidate it and pass along the line with a calm and almost casual word of encouragement for everyone.'

His obituary in *The Light Bob Gazette*, April 1958, refers.

An outstanding Great War Battalion C.O.'s 'Battle of Guillemont 1916' D.S.O. group of four awarded to Colonel C. J. Troyte-Bullock, 7th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry

An inspiring and courageous leader he led his men through some of the worst conditions endured during the Great War



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. C. J. Troyte-Bullock. Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. C. J. Troyte-Bullock.), mounted as worn, *first with top riband bar adapted for mounting and some slight green enamel chipping to wreath, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£1,600-2,000

Exhibited:

Five Star Ranks - A Celebration of the Officers, Spink, April 2019.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led his battalion, which was in reserve, with great skill, and by his prompt reinforcement of the attacking line materially helped to beat off a counter-attack. Though wounded in the leg, he remained in command till the position was secured.'



Cecil John Troyte-Bullock was born at Shaftesbury, Dorset on 17 May 1869 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in March 1889. Having transferred to the 1st Battalion in October 1891, he was Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Jersey Light Infantry, July 1900-November 1905. Returning to the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, he served in North China during 1912 and was on leave from India pending retirement in April 1914. At the outbreak of the Great War, in the rank of Major, Troyte-Bullock took command of the 7th Battalion. Marched from Aldershot to Woking on 21 September at strength of 1,200, it joined Major-General H. R. Davies's 61st Infantry Brigade.

Opening shots - 1915

In February 1915, the Battalion marched from Woking to Witley Camp, Godalming and then onto Salisbury Plain in March. Inspected by the King on 24 June, it was clear it would soon be off to war. Landing at Boulogne at 11 p.m. on 24 July, the Battalion proceeded by train to Wizernes the next day, marching to Hazebrouck, Noote Boom and finally Le Rossignol by 29 July. Resting, Troyte-Bullock had the men '...carrying on our training and listening to the guns in the distance and wondering when our turn would come to make their close acquaintance.'

They would not have to wait long, for they were ordered to the trenches at Armentieres on 10 August, and welcomed by the enemy, who called out 'Hullo! You Somerset cuckoos.' They suffered their first casualty, Private C. Stephens, 'A' Company, who was shot by a sniper on sentry duty during their first week. More were to follow on 12 September, having relieved the 12th Battalion, King's (Liverpool) Regiment, east of Cordonnerie Farm. At 5.20 a.m., the earth under them shook as a large mine was detonated by the enemy, followed by shells raining down and machine-gun fire. Seven were killed outright, with a further 17 wounded. On 24 September, further casualties were suffered in an attack which lacked artillery support.

The remainder of 1915 ground on in typical attritional style for the 7th Battalion, suffering on average one casualty a day. Billeted in Fleurbaix, the Battalion's Christmas celebrations were interrupted by shelling on the village, which required 'C' Company to take to the field for an hour or so '...until the Germans ceased their unfriendly attentions.' Nonetheless it was noted that '...our Xmas dinner was a great success.'

Out of the frying pan, into the fire - 1916

Transferred to the Ypres salient in early 1916, Troyte-Bullock and his men would serve in trenches full of water, the men up to their knees whilst resting. On 11 April the enemy made a large and determined attack, forcing the Battalion back over the Canal Bank they controlled.

Rested and rotated, they marched back to the Ypres-Zonnebeke road to replace the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards on 19 May, being attacked with losses at 12.45 a.m. on 21 May when three German parties advanced on the positions, with hand-to-hand fighting required to end the engagement. It cost two officers wounded, one other rank killed and 22 wounded, whilst ‘...three dead Germans hung on the wire in front of the trenches.’

The Battalion would be afforded little rest into June 1916, for it was constantly called to ‘stand to’ on account of the unrelenting German attacks upon the Canadian Corps to the north.

Troyte-Bullock would earn a well-deserved ‘mention’ for the above operations (*London Gazette* 15 June 1916, refers).



Guillemont - D.S.O. and first wound

His finest hour would come on 3 September 1916, when the Battalion was charged with taking the village of Guillemont. The *Regimental History* states:

‘Some 1,500 yards south-east of the “Devil’s Wood” there lay a ruined shell-blasted village, which again and again had been captured and lost; this was Guillemont. The enemy’s positions in and about the village were of a very powerful nature. On the surface his trenches were deep and well made, whilst below ground the place was literally honeycombed with deep dug-outs, huge cellars, and subterranean passages in which whole battalions could be accommodated.’

Some days prior, Troyte-Bullock and his men had advanced to Serre, the point at which the 1st Battalion made their fateful attack on 1 July and the corpses of their comrades littered the trenches which the 7th Battalion were to occupy before Guillemont. Having reconnoitred the attack with Major Lyon and his four Company Commanders on 29 August, the whole Battalion breakfasted in the Carnoy Craters at 7.30 a.m. on 3 September in preparation for the attack with the 59th Division. Zero hour was 10.30 a.m. and the Somersets made their advance at noon. Moving in four lines of Companies in artillery formation, they suffered a hostile 5.9 barrage after the Montauban-Guillemont road, but the men did not let down their gallant C.O., instead they ‘...went through it as if they were on Salisbury Plain.’ Having made contact with the 6th Battalion, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry they halted. At this moment German artillery focussed on the positions and poured in shrapnel which was ‘...with marvellous precision bursting over the West Countrymen.’ Moving down the hill and out of range and the second objective having been captured by the 10th Battalion, Rifle Brigade and 11th Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps, the 7th Battalion was ordered onto the third objective, the Sunken Road moving towards Guillemont Cemetery.

Having called in a Divisional barrage, the Somersets made their attack, capturing one officer and 46 other ranks in quick succession. With the 5th Division being held up behind, thus leaving Troyte-Bullock and his men with an exposed flank, they were instructed at 7.45 p.m. to attack Leuze Wood. The C.O. commented:

'The Companies were now all well dug in and full of beans.'

Troyte-Bullock was himself in the process of visiting and inspiring his Company Commanders at which point he was struck in the leg by a machine-gun bullet, he nonetheless 'carried on' in fine style. Final acclaim must go to the men of 'B' Company who dug in around the Cemetery. In the words of Troyte-Bullock himself:

'If 'B' Company had not done their job in the way they did the left flank of the 20th Division would have been turned and most of the ground gained would have been lost.'

Having stuck to his command, Troyte-Bullock was finally admitted to hospital once the operations were complete. It had cost them one officer killed and nine wounded, with a further 140 other ranks killed or wounded.

Awarded the D.S.O. a little over a month later, Troyte-Bullock re-joined his unit on 5 November. A light interlude occurred on 12 December, when Sergeant Dawson found himself swallowed to the armpits in the sinking mud of No Man's Land. Having been found by a party of five Germans, he had assumed his war was over. Instead the Germans proceeded to help him from the mud, make themselves his prisoners and lead him back to British lines, for he was lost. The officers were '...somewhat surprised when the sentry shouted down to say that there were five Huns coming down the stairs!' Troyte-Bullock added a second 'mention' to his accolades (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917, refers).

Further campaigning

Appointed Acting Brigadier from January - March and during June 1917, Troyte-Bullock had welcomed Lord Cavan to inspect his troops. Cavan brought unwelcome news of a return to the Saily-Saillisel sector - full of mud and filth. Their tour from 8 February around Morval was considered '...quite the worst tour in the line, abominable conditions in this part of the line it is perhaps sufficient to say that the communication trenches were only useable *when the ice bore.*'

The 1st March would see 2nd Lieutenant Brown win the M.C. and Sergeant Towler the D.C.M., while the remaining months would witness further attacks in the area. By August the Battalion had been withdrawn to 'fatten up for the next battle', but were unfortunate to lose 27 men when a shell landed amongst 'B' Company on 14 August, wiping out almost an entire Platoon. By now the unit numbered just 470 'effectives'.

Au Bon Gite - Langemarck

It was on 16 August that Troyte-Bullock and his men were detailed to attack the fearsome Au Bon Gite pill-box, which had held up successive attacks in the previous months. They were to be in the first line of attack with the 7th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry to their left. The attack would be with other units of the 61st Brigade, together with a triple-layer artillery barrage, a 48 machine-gun barrage and low-flying aeroplanes to strafe the Germans and keep them in their shell holes. With Zero set for 4.45 a.m., the first wave crossed a flooded stream, thick with mud and covered by an enemy machine-gun nest. Before this, the Germans had built their defences around Steenbeek, setting up lights, machine-gun posts and a barrage. When the British barrage came down, the advance began. Casualties started to mount quickly, but Au Bon Gite fell to 'B' Company. The day was not won however, as a continuation of the attack was required and they pushed onto the pill-boxes around Reitres Farm.



Eventually, however, some individual brilliance led to these falling too, with Troye-Bullock in the shell-holes some 500 yards from Langemarck Church. Shortly before 6 a.m., the enemy shells began to fall around the Headquarters, so Troye-Bullock made an advance himself. Firstly he advanced to a concrete building about 200 yards from the positions, but found this on poor ground, thus moving on to another building on the north west side of the Langemarck-Pilkem road, about 450 yards east of the bridges over the Steenbeek. He then personally went forward to join the men of 'D' Company. He found them '...consolidating their position amongst ruined houses and battered tree trunks. He then went to the southern-most cross-roads of the village, where stood a large concreted building, apparently the old cemetery chapel. From the top of this building he could get a good view as far as the crest of the ridge beyond the second objective.'

Reinforcements in the form of a battalion of the Welch Regiment arrived later that day, bringing up ammunition and much-needed water for the troops. Further counter-attacks followed the next day, but the 7th Battalion consolidated its position. Lord Cavan returned to congratulate Troye-Bullock and his men.

The attack cost four officers and 37 other ranks killed, with nine officers and 139 other ranks wounded. By the end of the Ypres operations they had suffered five officers and 102 other ranks killed, with 14 officers and 335 other ranks wounded.

The remainder of the summer proved a quiet enough affair, with exceptionally good game on offer for the crack shot - indeed '...partridges abounded, many were shot and sent back to Battalion Headquarters for the C.O.'s dinner.'

Troye-Bullock received his third 'mention' (*London Gazette* 18 December 1917, refers).

St. Quentin - severe wound

By the time of the offensives into Picardy in early 1918, the 7th Battalion found itself entrenching on the corner of the Crozat Canal and the Somme, near St. Simon. Working under thick fog on 22 March, two Companies were on the Canal bank, whilst the other two were with Battalion H.Q., behind some wooded marshland. Having been promised they would be supported by troops on the right flank towards Jussy, Troye-Bullock later commented:

'As a matter of fact the only troops we ever did get in touch with in that direction were the Huns on the morning of the 23rd.'

German cavalry patrols spotted the position at dawn and with the sun rising through thick fog, the Battalion blew the bridges at St. Simon. Ordered to move Battalion H.Q., with his two Companies, Troye-Bullock started for Annois along the railway. Bad news came from Jussy, however, as the bridges failed to fall there, allowing a German advance headlong at Troye-Bullock and his men, straight along the railway lines. The *Regimental History* continues:

'The end came quickly. Rifle and machine-gun fire had suddenly become intense and casualties were heavy. The Acting Adjutant (Lieut. S. G. Barry) fell dead, Lieutenant-Colonel Troye-Bullock was severely wounded.'

The remaining men made a spirited withdrawal under galling fire. Troye-Bullock was returned to England on 27 March 1918. He saw no further action in France and was retired on 16 February 1924. But Troye-Bullock returned to the fold and '...aged about 70, was one of the first to volunteer for the Corscombe Home Guard, but midway through the war he was retired because of his age.' He died on 7 February 1958 and is buried in the East Coker Churchyard, Somerset. A fitting extract from his *Light Bob Gazette* obituary (April 1958) states:

'A practical proof of his leadership and influence was seen in an annual dinner which must now be almost unique. 38 years after the Battalion was disbanded and in spite of distance, ill-health and deaths, a dozen or more of his old officers could still be found to greet him at Taunton last July. And this was no formal gathering but could truly be described as a meeting of "we few, we happy few, we band of brothers."''

226 *'In thinking back I am deeply moved when I recall those who, giving all, earned the right to rest in Flanders. There is Edgar Paul, whose friendship was worth untold gold, and, perhaps, the bravest man who ever faced an enemy.'*

Major P. E. E. Chappell, M.B.E., D.C.M. writes of his comrades in preparation for the 1936 Remembrance Parade in the *Bath Chronicle*, 5 September 1936.

The remarkable and regimentally unique Great War 'Regimental Sergeant-Major's' M.C. and Bar, 'First Day of the Battle of the Somme' D.C.M. group of nine awarded to Captain & Adjutant E. T. Paul, 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry

Having enlisted in his county unit aged 17, Paul saw service in South Africa and was amongst the first to land in France in 1914 - commissioned from the ranks he displayed truly outstanding gallantry in the subsequent years

He won a brace of M.C.s, a D.C.M., a Croix de Guerre and two 'mentions'- but would tragically be mortally wounded in the process of winning the Bar to his M.C. just 8 weeks before the war's end - leaving his widow with an infant daughter he never had the chance to meet: tragically, she had received a letter from his C.O. with the expectation that her gallant husband should recover from his wounds



Military Cross, G.V.R. with Second Award Bar, the reverse contemporarily engraved '4812 R.S.M. E. Paul 1st Bn. Somerset L. I.', *neat traces of brooching to suspension and Bar reverse, as lovingly worn at one time by his widow and children*; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4812 R. S. Mjr: E. Paul. 1/Som: L. I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (4812 Corl. E. Paul, Somerset: Lt. Inf.), *rivets replaced with neat wire rings between third and fourth clasps*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4812 Serjt: E. Paul. Somerset: L. I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (4812 Q. M. Sjt. E. Paul. 1/Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. E. Paul.); France, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914-16, with palm, together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Edgar Tripp Paul), *early campaign Medals very fine, the remainder good very fine* (9)

£6,000-8,000

Of the recipient's of the M.C. and Bar from the Somerset Light Infantry during the Great War 1914-19, none other than Paul also received the D.C.M.

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 August 1915 (Regimental Sergeant-Major). Citation as published in *War Diary*:

'For conspicuous ability and gallantry throughout the period of the campaign. Has rendered very valuable service at all times in the firing line, especially at Pilkem on 6 July 1915, when he organised carrying and working parties under heavy shell fire.'

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Etaing, on September 2nd 1918. When the left of the attack was held, he led a small party up a trench to tackle the machine guns which were causing the trouble. When he got near them, he left the trench in an endeavour to rush them but was severely wounded. He then got a Lewis gun up, which dispersed the enemy. His determination and endurance set a fine example to his men.'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He took charge of a party of fifty men, who were carrying R.E. stores to the captured enemy line. When hung up by heavy machine-gun fire he skilfully got his party through by a circuitous route. He then returned with most valuable information as to the state of affairs. Throughout the rest of the day he did fine work.'

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 1 May 1917; Paul was personally invested by General Nivelle at 4th Army Headquarters on 17 February 1917.

Edgar Tripp Paul, a native of Wells, Somerset, was born in 1882. Educated at The Blue School, Wells from 1891-94, he enlisted in the Somerset Light Infantry, serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War. Following the Boer War, he rose to become Senior Partner in the painting and decorating firm W. H. Paul & Son.

Great War - into the fire - first M.C.

Transferred to the 1st Battalion, Paul landed in France on 21 August 1914 as Regimental Quarter-Master-Sergeant. Following the actions of the first part of 1915, he was awarded a rare Military Cross in the rank of Sergeant-Major, which noted his part in the action at Pilkem. On 6 July the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade and 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry attacked a section of German trenches east of the Yser Canal near Pilkem. The attack was successful but both units suffered heavy losses from German shelling and counter-attacks.

First Day of the Battle of the Somme - D.C.M.

Having received his first 'mention' for the latter part of 1915 operations (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916, refers), Paul would be promoted Regimental Sergeant-Major in charge of the Brigade Carriers with 2nd Lieutenant Collins on 30 June 1916. The First Day of the Battle of the Somme would be costly for the 1st Battalion, with losses of 463 men killed, wounded or missing. Lance-Corporal A. H. Cook, a comrade of Paul, gives a first-hand account of the carnage:





'It is a lovely morning and the birds are singing...The bombardment is now terrific the German lines are one cloud of smoke, that it seems to be impossible for anyone to live in such a hell...

We were able to stand on the parapet to get a better view, there is not a sign of life in front and no response from the German Artillery...Our men were timed to advance 10 minutes after the Rifle Brigade, but so eager were they to get on, that they left soon after...and consequently were caught in the open by these guns...

I led the platoon in to the German first line, and after a breather went in to the German second line, here I lost control owing to the men rushing from one shell hole to another in their advance. The ground is littered with our dead...The clearing parties are not doing their work properly in clearing the trenches of all Germans, as here and there parties of Jerrys are popping up and throwing grenades at us from all angles...

It is impossible to get any further...the shell holes are full of wounded and no hopes of getting them back...The Germans were now trying to force us out of their trenches, we got together what was left of us now and by collecting bombs from the dead and what Jerry left behind we managed to hold on...then the supply of bombs gave out and no more could be got, the Germans then gradually drove us back inch by inch through their superior supply of bombs...

We are a very small number here now and men are being killed and wounded in all directions...I have a terrible thirst caused by the fumes from the shells, the wounded are also crying out for water, but none is available...Our troops are gradually retiring leaving a very small garrison to hold the trench...This is getting pretty hot here now but our orders are to hang on to what we have until midnight, when we are being relieved...The enemy artillery has now started and are dropping shells thick and fast all around us...

We held on until relieved about 11 pm, an officer then said we may go back, we didn't need telling again, we had had our belly full.'



Paul is also noted further in the *War Diary* of the events of the afternoon of 1 July:

‘Only two Officers (Captain Harrington and Lieut. Greatham) now remained with the Somerset men, who with other troops were holding a part of the Quadrilateral. But about 1.30pm both these officers, having been wounded, went back to have their wounds dressed and the command of men of the Battalion devolved upon C.S.M. Chappell.

On the first day of the Somme Battles 1916 the casualties amongst officers were truly terrible, and all up and down the line platoons, companies, platoons and even Battalions (as with the Somerset L. I.) were temporarily commanded by N.C.O.s. And how well these splendid fellows “carried on!”

Under a galling fire R.S.M. Paul crossed No Man’s Land leading the Brigade carriers.

Major Majendie arrived about 4.30pm with reinforcement of officers and took command of the Battalion which had been collected together in assembly trenches by R.S.M. Paul.’

For his gallant part on that famous day, Paul was awarded the D.C.M., which was presented by the G.O.C. 4th Division on 29 August. He was granted a permanent commission and appointed acting Adjutant the following day, being confirmed Adjutant on 6 October. In the following year he won further laurels, gaining the French Croix de Guerre on 13 February (invested by General Nivelles, 17 February), being promoted Captain on 28 August and adding a further ‘mention’ (*London Gazette* 14 December 1917, refers) before the year was out.

Journey’s end - Bar to M.C.

Having come through the previous four years of war, almost entirely from the front line - Paul would be detailed to the attack on Etaing on 2 September 1918, during the Battle of the Drocourt-Quéant Line. During the final advance to victory, the extensive and heavily-defended Drocourt-Quéant Line had been built in 1917 and ran from Drocourt in the north, along the Scarpe River to the east of Monchy toward Bullecourt, at which point it joined the Hindenburg Line. Having been moved up the line with the 4th Division on 31 August, Colonel Majendie had been briefed at noon for what was planned for his men. In combination with the 4th (Canadian) Division, the 4th (British) Division would attack on the left from the Arras-Cambrai road to the village of Etaing and attempt to advance to, and beyond, the Canal du Nord. The attack was fixed for Zero + 30 from 5a.m., September 1918. Preparations the night before the attack were far from ideal, for arriving at the assembly point on 11.45p.m., 1 September on a ridge near Eterpigny, they found no cover. Before it was possible to dig in, shells began raining down. Two officers and 20 other ranks were killed or wounded. *The Somerset Light Infantry 1914-19* takes up the story:

‘At 5.30am, half an hour after Zero, the Battalion, in artillery formation, advanced. The first German trench was reached where (in accordance with orders) a half for about an hour was made. The advance was then continued to the second German trench where another halt was called. In this position a certain amount of hostile shell fire was encountered. About 7.20a.m. the advance to the Red Line was continued...but as the Somerset men advanced violent machine-gun fire was opened on them from the left flank from the fire direction of Prospect Farm. It soon became apparent that the 12th Brigade had kept too far to the south and had neither cleared the Farm, nor the ground to the east of it. However, by moving to the right and taking such cover as the ground afforded, and by advancing in section rushes, Light and B Companies broke into the Line directly east of Eterpigny. The time was now about 8a.m.

The German trenches at this point were clear of the enemy, but from the left flank machine-gun fire was very persistent. In conjunction with the Hampshires, the 1st Somersets then advanced with the idea of enveloping the enemy in and east of Prospect Farm. But now the enemy’s machine-gun fire increased in volume, and from the right front, and left, a withering fire swept the area over which the troops were advancing. It was thus evident that the Red Line has not been captured, and it was impossible to get beyond the Drocourt-Quéant Line, the left flank of the Somersets being about 700 yards south of Prospect Farm.



The position of the Somersets and Hampshires was now precarious. The left flank was in the air and there was considerable movement of hostile troops behind the hedges and banks of Prospect Farm, foreshadowing an enemy counter-attack. It was then decided to send a mixed party of Somersets and Hampshires up to the trench to the north to secure the left flank, while two platoons of the Seaforth Highlanders moved across the open ground in order to clear the area of enemy. But still the murderous machine-gun fire held up the attacking troops and finally a block was made in a trench running northwards at a point about 500 yards south of the Farm. During the attempt to clear the left flank, the 1st Somerset's lost their Adjutant, Captain E. Paul, who was mortally wounded. He was a very gallant officer and had done splendid work with the Battalion.'

In a letter received by Mrs. Paul at Lorne House, Priory Road, Wells, published in the *Somerset and West of England Advertiser*, Colonel Majendie wrote:

'Dear Mrs Paul,

You will now have heard by this time that your husband was wounded on September 2nd. I regret to say that it was a severe wound, but he is getting on very well. I went over this afternoon to see him in a neighbouring casualty clearing station. He is, of course, weak, but not so much as might be expected. If he maintains his strength he will be moved to the base in a few days, and when I trust that the worst will be behind him. He was hit in the back by a bullet when doing, as usual, a very gallant deed.

He will be a very great loss to me, and I owe him more than I can say for the loyal way which he has helped me, and for the very great work he has done for the Battalion.

He is a very gallant officer and gentleman, and you have every reason to be proud of him. I sympathise deeply with you in the anxiety you must be feeling now, but I hope that you will soon receive re-assuring news of him, and that he will soon be on the highway to a complete recovery.'

Paul would die of his wounds at 10.30a.m. on 10 September, being buried in the Aubigny Communal Cemetery Extension at 3p.m. on 11 September, with full honours and a Battalion Firing Party. He is also commemorated upon the Wells Memorial; sold together with the original Mention in Despatches certificate, dated 7 November 1917, in the name of '2nd Lt. (Actg. Capt.) E. Paul, M.C., 1st Bn, Somerset Light Infantry' and copied research and newspaper extracts.

227 *During the clearing of Preseau, Captain P. G. K. Harris, M.C., was the chief performer in an incident which gave rise to some merriment. He was standing at the top of some cellar steps collecting prisoners, when a German came up from below "kamerading" with such enthusiasm that he collided with Captain Harris and knocked him down.*

Captain Harris sat down violently on top of a dead German, and in his efforts to rise put his hand on the dead man's face. This was too much for Light Company's Commander; he leapt at the offender and, mindful of his Oxford days, caught him such a left under the jaw that the unhappy German did not recover consciousness for a long time.

In the two days' fighting the Brigade, with the two attached battalions, captured 43 officers, 1,655 other ranks, 5 field guns, and 2 Tanks, besides machine-guns and trench mortars too numerous to count.'

A History of the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, July 1st 1916 to the end of the War, refers.

A fine M.C. and Bar group of four awarded to Captain P. G. K. 'Pogo' Harris, Somerset Light Infantry, who was a schoolmaster to a young C. S. Lewis - latterly the world-famous author - indeed it was 'Pogo' Harris who would be his Company Commander in the trenches on Lewis's arrival at the Front, on which date his young charge celebrated his 19th birthday



Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. P. G. K. Harris. Som. L. I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. P. G. K. Harris.), *toned, nearly extremely fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry near Vercharn on 24th October, 1918. At the river bank, in the darkness, considerable confusion and difficulty were experienced in throwing the bridges, owing to the heavy machine-gun fire. It was entirely due to his example, and efforts that the bridges were thrown and that the men were able to cross. He subsequently led his company to a further objective, and carried out a personal reconnaissance across the open under heavy machine-gun fire, obtaining very valuable information.'

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 2 April 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership on 1st and 2nd November, 1918, near Preseau. When his company was held up by a strong party of enemy in an isolated house, he led forward a small party of men, captured the position and succeeded in killing or capturing some 30 of the enemy. Later, when the objective was gained and consolidated, his company was counter-attacked. He immediately rallied his men, and leading a charge routed the enemy. The following day he ably commanded his own company and another.'

Percy Gerald Kelsall Harris - or 'Pogo' to his friends - was born on 31 August 1882, the son of Reverend Dr. P. C. Harris, Headmaster of the United Services College. Educated there from 1895-99 and at Oxford University, he followed his father into education. Indeed, one of his students would be a young C. S. Lewis - Lewis would be struck by 'Pogo' and describes him as '...a snazzy dresser, a real wit and very much the man about town' in his 1955 work *Surprised by Joy*. Lewis continues:

'What attracted me through 'Pogo' was not the flesh (I had my own) but the world: the desire for glitter, swagger, distinction, the desire to be in the know. I began to labour very hard to make myself into a fop, a cad, and a snob.'

Harris enlisted in September 1914 and was commissioned in February 1915, serving overseas with the 8th Battalion before the year was out. Admitted to 11th Field Ambulance with ulcers in August 1917, he was sufficiently recovered to be appointed Acting Captain whilst in command of a the Light 'D' Company of the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in October 1917. As fate would have it, their paths would cross again in the candlelit dugouts of the trenches on the 19th birthday of young Lewis, who had been posted to his former Master's Company on 29 October. Harris and Lewis would serve alongside one another until January 1918, with Lewis being invalided out with trench fever.

During the final advances to victory in late 1918, Harris would earn his brace of Military Crosses, together with a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 27 December 1918, refers), the action noted in the *Regimental History*:

'At 4 p.m. the enemy carried out another counter-attack in force, this time on the left. The 49th Division gave ground, and the posts of Light Company were driven back 200 yards. Captain P. G. K. Harris, M.C., assisted by Company Sergeant-Major R. Johnson, then rallied the men, and ordered them to charge. The whole line sprang forward with a cheer, flung the Germans back, and re-occupied the original position. A few prisoners and a machine-gun were captured, and a considerable number of Germans killed. Our barrage which fell in response to the S.O.S. accounted for a good number more.'

Returned home on 20 March 1919 and released with the rank of Captain on 1 September 1921, Harris lived at Kelsall Lodge, Staplegrave, Taunton; sold with copied research.



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228 A notable Great War M.C. group of five awarded to Major D. S. Spark, Somerset Light Infantry, later Military Pioneer Corps, a regimental character who penned a forthright account of the Battle of Cambrai, for the Scrap Book of the 7th Battalion

Spark latterly founded Ravenswood Prep School, returned to the fold during the Second World War and was a master scale-model maker



Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved ‘Awarded 2nd Lieut. D. S. Spark. Somerset Light Infantry. June 1st 1916.’; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. D. S. Spark. Som. L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. D. S. Spark.), Defence Medal 1939-45, *BWM with officially re-impressed naming, otherwise good very fine* (5)

£800-1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 June 1916.

Durbin Sanderson Spark was born 18 January 1893 at Ilkley, Yorkshire and educated at Repton and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 16 August 1914, Spark served overseas with the 7th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry from 24 July 1915. Serving on the Western Front, he would see the horrors of war first hand. Indeed, such were his experiences that his memoirs of February 1919 were revised in December 1931 to give an account of the Battle of Cambrai for *Scrap Book of the 7th Battalion*. That account is produced on pages 91-111, with Spark commenting on the days before battle:

‘Having made all final preparations, we again went up to the front line on November 18th, armed with aeroplane photos, plans and maps and a strong conviction that now, at last, we were going to see a “real good show”.

I had never been in a really big attack and from what I had seen and heard, had no wish to be. Many men looked forward to a “Push” as an escape from the stagnation of trench warfare, but I admit that I dreaded “going over the top”. To me the idea of hand-to-hand fighting was worse than any amount of shelling. In addition, the possibility of being wounded and helpless in No Man’s Land was a nightmare. In trench warfare one was tolerably certain of medical attention within a few hours, but I had seen (or rather heard) men taking days to die in No Man’s Land and I still feel this was the worst fate a man could have.

But even *I* began to feel excited at the prospect of taking part in what we hoped would be the most sensational and bloodless battle in the whole war.’

Having moved to the front line in the early hours of 20 November, the 7th Battalion would be supported by a section of Tanks. He continues:

‘At last, at five minutes before “Zero Hour” (6.50a.m.) we moved off behind the Tanks...Then we were out on the damp misty grass of No Man’s Land. Suddenly with a deafening crash our guns opened the barrage. For a moment the enemy made no sign; then enquiring lights went climbing into the sky; they seemed to be trying to discover the meaning of this extraordinary affair! Behind these lights was an inferno of bursting shrapnel, brilliant high explosives and heavy clouds of smoke.

Now it was getting light, and Tanks, followed by small parties of infantry, could be seen on either side. Soon German shells began to scream and moan overhead, and looking back we saw them bursting on our own front-line which we had crossed only a moment before. Then I heard the rattle of machine-guns and the sinister noise of bullets whipping past. From this point everything seemed unreal to me. I felt no fear but only a vague curiosity. It all seemed impersonal and as if I were merely a spectator. I had no conscious thought, but little scenes impressed themselves upon my mind.

The next thing I remember was finding the Colonel [Troyte-Bullock] at my side; he shouted in my ear and I could just hear “Why don’t the damned things go faster!” I think this is the only time I have heard him use a “big, big D”. As he had a broad grin on and was obviously in high spirits, may it be forgiven him...

At last we were close to the German wire and the Tanks started to crash through it. It was at this moment that a company runner yelled at that Peard was wounded and I was to take command. I had been so fascinated by the scene around me and by the Tank’s solemn and dignified progress that I had almost forgotten the men behind me...In the act of shouting to them to get their bayonets ready, I felt a strand of barbed wire catch me in the small of the back and slowly but steadily pull me forward. On turning, I was unable to get free and immediately saw that I should be pulled over the top of the Tank, which was pulling the wire over one of its treads. My orderly quickly borrowed some wire-cutters and cut the wire just before this happened!’

In the following days, Spark would have a number of exacting patrols in Masnieres, clearing houses of snipers and exploring and taking the underground passages and cellars which ran throughout the area. A large counter-attack forced the Somersets to their reserve trench some days later and they found themselves being raked with machine-gun fire and taking aim at low-flying enemy aircraft. Forming with the Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry, ‘C’ Company came under attack from another machine-gun at close range:

‘During this time three Germans with a light machine-gun came forward, planted the gun in the open about 400 yards from our trench and solemnly swept our parapet with fire. This went on for a few minutes and as no one seemed to be firing back at them, I and the D.C.L.I. officer began sniping at them between the bursts of fire.

After three shots he hit the gunner and knocked him over backwards; after two more shots, I hit the second man who had continued to fire the gun; the third man then picked up the gun and calmly walked back over the sky-line and out of sight. Those three were very brave men.

It is rather interesting to note that although I was in the trenches for about two years, the German I hit is the only German I am sure that I killed the whole time. I am sure that he *was* killed because we watched both the bodies later with field-glasses and neither moved at all.’

Having been in the line for two weeks under constant pressure, Spark was finally withdrawn:

‘I was too tired to talk, and after a meal, only remember saying something about going to see about the men’s food. We lay down and fell asleep immediately, unwashed, with beards and in our clothes. I just remember Chappell say; “Come on Berry, let’s go and see that those poor devils get plenty of rum.”’



His account closes:

‘Though I hated the war intensely, I hope I have indicated my respect and admiration for my brother officer, my pride in my own Company and my very real attachment to the Somerset Light Infantry.’

Released from service, he founded the Ravenswood Preparatory School at Tiverton with his wife, which grew into a great success. Started as a ‘Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Navy’, it remains to this day. Spark was recalled with the Military Pioneer Corps during the Second World War. Besides his teaching, he was a keen scale-model maker of some note, for Sir John Hunt and the Royal Geographical Society were amongst those who commissioned models of mountains.

Upon his death at Exmouth, Devon on 30 December 1964 *The Light Bob Gazette* stated:

‘Spark was a moving spirit, very loyal and never failed to be present at the annual dinner, academically minded and loquacious, he approached all orders with caution wanting to know the whys and wherefores.

In tight corners one would have been happy if either had been alongside and even now, after fifty years one can see Spark at Lillebeke with a petrol can half full of hot tea, struggling through squelching mud to take some warm comfort to his forward platoons.’

Sold with an original copy of *Scrap Book of the 7th Battalion*, with the foreword by Lieutenant-Colonel Troyte-Bullock. For his awards, please see Lot 225.

229

An outstanding Great War D.C.M. and Russian Medal of the Order of St. George group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal P. Gunner, Somerset Light Infantry, who having earned his Russian award and a ‘mention’ for gallantry at Ypres, was killed in action before he could receive his well-deserved D.C.M.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9199 L. Cpl. P. Gunner. 8/Som: L. I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (9199 Pte. P. Gunner. 1/Som: L. I.), *gilt*; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (9199 Pte. P. Gunner. Som. L. I.); **Russia**, Imperial, Medal of the Order of St. George, 4th Class, officially numbered ‘165069’ and impressed upon the rim ‘9199 Pte. P. Gunner. 1/Somt. L. I.’, together with the recipient’s Memorial Plaque (Percy Gunner), *good very fine* (6)

£2,200-2,500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

‘For conspicuous gallantry, when he carried important messages under heavy fire. He has been previously recommended for his bravery and ability, on an occasion when he took command of his platoon after all the non-commissioned officers had been killed or wounded.’

Russian Medal of the Order of St. George *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

Percy Gunner was born in 1895 at Gunner’s Farm, Worplesdon, Surrey and enlisted in the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry at Tregantle, Cornwall. Having landed in France on 21 August 1914, Gunner was quickly in action and gained a ‘mention’ in the despatch of Field Marshal French, dated 20 November 1914, covering the period of activity 11 October - 2 November 1914. During this period of fighting in the Armentieres-Ypres area, the 1st Battalion was prominent in and around Le Gheer and St. Ives (*London Gazette* 17 February 1915, refers). The Battalion earned 13 ‘mentions’, this being one of two to Privates.

Gunner gained further laurels in 1915 - the Russian Medal of the Order of St. George and the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Transferred to the 8th Battalion, which landed in France in September, journey’s end would come on 6 December 1915, aged just 20. Fellow battalion member, Private J. Carpenter, also aged 20, would be killed on the same day. Gunner is buried alongside his comrade in the Chapelle-d’Armentieres New Military Cemetery and is commemorated upon the Burpham Memorial, Surrey and in Bath Abbey.

Percy’s younger brother, Frank, had his leg blown off whilst serving with the Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry just two days prior, 4 December 1915. A third brother, John, served with the Irish Guards.





A fine 'Battle of Poelcapelle' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. V. Watkins, Somerset Light Infantry, who would be killed in action aged 47 in August 1918



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (3-7312 L. Cpl. W. V. Watkins. 1/Som: L. I.); 1914-15 Star (3-7312 Pte. W. V. Watkins. Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (3-7312 Sgt. W. V. Watkins. Som. L. I.), *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£1,000-1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 November 1917:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in working round the rear of a ‘pill-box’, that was holding up his platoon, he killed three of the garrison of twelve with the bayonet. This enables the remainder of the platoon to rush up and capture the ‘pill-box’, and account for the remainder of the garrison except two.’

William Vaughan Watkins was born in 1871 at St. John, Bristol and served in France with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry from 14 April 1915. Promoted Lance-Corporal on 10 May 1915, it was for his gallantry with ‘C’ Company in the mud of Poelcapelle around ‘Kangaroo Trench’ that he won a well-deserved D.C.M. The *Regimental History* takes up the story:

‘Kangaroo Trench was found occupied by the Germans, but they gave little trouble. The British barrage had accounted for a good many and the remainder were only too glad to give themselves up. The attack swept on and no serious opposition was met with until the line of the track running south from Lemnos House was reached. On the road, which was the line of the first objective, were several piles of stones and these were held by the Germans, in force. Heavy fire was opened on them and after several had been killed opposition broke down and the Somerset men again advanced. The right of the Battalion, together with some men of the 11th Division (on the right of the 1st Somersets), then attacked a concrete house on the Poelcapelle Road, south of Ferdan House. A German machine-gun was firing from the roof of this house and another from the side of it. A Lewis gun was then brought into action and, under cover of its fire, the attackers worked round a flank and got in rear of the house. Several Germans were killed before the remainder and the two machine-guns were captured.’

Advanced to Acting Corporal on 25 November 1917 and Sergeant, 9 July 1918, Watkins was killed in action aged 47 on 10 August 1918 by ‘...a chance stray shell’ (*Regimental History*, p59, refers) during a German attack on Arras. Buried in the Mont-Bernachon Cemetery, France, his widow Elizabeth, of Gas Lane, St. Philips, Bristol, chose the following epitaph for his gravestone:

‘ONE OF THE BEST.’

Sold with copied extracts and letter confirming appointments from the Regimental Curator, dated 16 May 1975.

231 A Great War D.C.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant A. J. Coles, Somerset Light Infantry



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6412 Sgt. A. J. Cole. 1/Som: L. I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (6412 Pte. A. J. Coles. 1./Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (6412 Sgt. A. J. Coles. Som. L. I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (5663830 Sgt. A. J. Coles. Som. L. I.), *note surname spelling on first, contact marks and pitting, nearly very fine* (7)

£800-1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the operations he set a fine example under trying conditions and on one occasion, when he was badly wounded, displayed great pluck and determination in remaining at duty.’

Alfred J. Coles, a native of Nenhin, Bristol landed with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry on 30 August 1914 as a Private. Having been promoted and awarded the D.C.M. by the War’s end, he was latterly awarded this L.S. & G.C. in 1921.

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232

A fine Great War Palestine operations D.C.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major W. C. Windows, Somerset Light Infantry, decorated for his gallantry in taking command of his Company during the attack on El Jib, 23 November 1917



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (240116 C. S. Mjr: W. G. Windows. 1/5 Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (240116 W. O. Cl. 1. W. C. Windows. Som. L. I.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1246 C. Sjt. W. C. Windows. Som. L. I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (1246 Sjt. W. C. Windows. 5/Som: L. I.), *gilding upon V.M. lacking to obverse, toned, very fine and a scarce combination* (5)

£1,200-1,500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his Company and led his men right up to the objective. Remaining in this position under heavy fire throughout the day, he, on the withdrawal being ordered, collected his remaining men and brought them back with great ability and coolness.’

William C. Windows, a native of Bristol, was awarded the T.F.E.M. in A.O.8 of January 1914 and served with the 1/5th Battalion in Palestine during the Great War. In respect of his D.C.M. action, the *Regimental History* states:

‘After a bitterly cold night (it was the end of November, some 3,000 feet above sea-level and the men wearing khaki-drill shorts and tunics, with no blankets or greatcoats), the troops awoke on 23rd to the knowledge that El Jib was still to be taken. El Jib presented a formidable aspect. A natural stronghold, it stood upon a hill, about a mile to the east, with steep rocky terraces affording natural facilities for defence by enfilading machine-gun fire. This, then, was the position which the Somersets were asked to assault, with no other support than the light guns of a mountain battery, with its limited supply of ammunition, and a detachment of the Brigade Machine-Gun Company.

The Battalion was now reduced to an effective strength of about 400 men, and, apart from the C.O., the Second-in-Command, and the Adjutant; there were only four subalterns left to go into action with the companies; No. 3 Company, having no officers at all, was commanded by C.S.M. W.C. Windows.

The general plan was that the 1/5th Somersets would capture and hold El Jib, after which the 2/3 Gurkhas were to push on and take Bir Nebala, thus clearing the way for the advance to Bireh. The attacking lines moved forward with great coolness and precision, in spite of the intense machine-gun fire which opened on them as they came within range. No attack could live long under that fire. As one of the officers with the attack described it ‘...every other man seemed to be falling it was terrible, the lines just melted away.’

Nothing daunted, what remained of the attacking lines pressed forward under intense and continuous fire. The leading waves had now reached the foot of the rocky hill on which stood El Jib. Here they were faced by steep and almost unscalable terraces which they endeavoured to climb. Three Lewis-gun sections managed to scale the terraces with their guns, and small parties of men actually reached the village itself. This was, perhaps, the most gallant feat of arms throughout the whole of the two-days' operation, but, unhappily, it was a forlorn attempt, and none of these brave fellows were seen again. When El Jib was ultimately captured by the 74th Division, identity discs of 27 men were recovered on the position.'

Sold with copied research.

- 233 A Great War M.M. and Bar group of four awarded to Corporal H. P. Cornelius, 6th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry



Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (17718 Pte. H. P. Cornelius. 6/Som: L. I.); 1914-15 Star (17718 Pte. H. P. Cornelius. Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (17718 Cpl. H. P. Cornelius. Som. L. I.), *good very fine* (4)

£700-900

M.M. *London Gazette* 5 November 1917.

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.

Herbert Percy Cornelius, a native of Aberdare, served with the 6th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in France from 8 September 1915.

The Battalion was raised at Taunton in August 1914 and was attached to 43rd Brigade, 14th (Light) Division. It was present at Hooze in 1915, when the Division became the first to be attacked by flamethrowers. In 1916 it fought at Delville Wood and Flers-Courcelette on the Somme. In 1917 it advanced to the Hindenburg Line, before being present during the Arras Offensive and at the third battle of Ypres. In 1918 it took heavy casualties at St. Quentin and the Avre, being withdrawn to on 14 April 1918 and forming a composite unit with the 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. In June the Battalion was again reconstituted and absorbed into the 13th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for the final advance in Flanders.

A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Private J. C. Hooper, 1/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, decorated for his part in the operations around Jerusalem in November 1917



Military Medal, G.V.R. (240272 Pte. J. C. Hooper. 1/5 Som: L. I. - T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (240272 Pte. J. C. Hooper. Som. L. I.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1621 Pte. J. C. Hooper. Som. L. I.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£500-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918 (Egypt).

James C. Hooper, a native of Crewkerne, Somerset served with the 1/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in India and Palestine. His M.M. is noted in the *Battalion History* as having been for the November operations. During this period, following the victory at Beersheba the Battalion immediately made an advance on 'Middlesex Hill' and 'the Maze' on 6 November, the attack going in at 11.30 p.m. with each man '...drawing bombs and taking a tot of rum'. Following an intense barrage '...the men of Somerset and Wiltshire advanced shoulder to shoulder, and, having safely reached their objectives, consolidated the position.'

Another hard action was fought on 13 November, on which day the Commanding Officer, Major F. D. Urwick, won an immediate D.S.O.. A later action of the month would be the celebrated capture of Kuryet El Enab, when the Battalion advanced headlong into the position without faltering under covering fire from armoured cars drawn along the roadway. Indeed, the War Office issued a decree announcing the victory. The 1/5th would close out the month in the attacks on Jerusalem, taking heavy casualties on 25 November, suffering 10 killed, 26 wounded and 2 missing.

Hooper was disembodied on 28 April 1919 but served in the Home Guard during the Second World War; sold with copied *MIC* and research.

Reference source:

The Book of Remembrance, 5th Battalion (Prince Albert's) Somerset Light Infantry

235 A Great War '1916 operations' M.M. group of five awarded to Private F. W. 'Freddy' Bridge, Somerset Light Infantry, likely awarded for his gallant conduct on the Somme



Military Medal, G.V.R. (9548 Pte. F. W. Bridge. 1/Som: L. I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (9548 Pte. F. W. Bridge. 1/Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (9548 Pte. F. W. Bridge. Som. L. I.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Freddy William Bridge M.M.), *light contact wear, very fine and better* (5)

£400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 November 1916.

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 January 1953 (Postman, Deal).

Frederick 'Freddy' William Bridge served with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry during the Great War. Having entrained for Harrow on 17 August 1914, the Battalion camped on the Harrow School playing fields before landing at La Havre on 22 August aboard the S.S. *Braemar Castle*. They went straight into the thick of the action, for Major F. G. Thoyts would be mortally wounded within 4 days, having engaged the enemy at Ligny and Beauvois. It should be noted the Battalion took a full part in the famous 1914 Christmas 'truce', whilst entrenched around Ploegsteert Wood. The German band played both national anthems and the bodies of soldiers who had fallen in No Man's Land were buried. The 1914 operations nonetheless cost the 1st Battalion some 36 officers and 1,153 other ranks as casualties.

By the summer of 1916, the 1st Battalion had been deployed in readiness for the First Day of the Battle of the Somme. Of subsequent events, the *War Diary* states:

'Z day. Fine and warm. After a very intense bombardment, at 7.20 am a large mine was exploded under the Hawthorn Redoubt. Practically no casualties were suffered while in Assembly trenches. At 7.30 am the attack was launched. The 11th Brigade advanced in magnificent style...The advance was carried out excellently to start with, and a severe barrage was not encountered. Shortly after heavy rifle fire was opened and machine guns from both flanks...The battalion had to ease off to the left owing to the ridge which it should have crossed, being swept by machine guns.'

A comrade, Lance-Corporal A. H. Cook, wrote:

'It is a lovely morning and the birds are singing...The bombardment is now terrific the German lines are one cloud of smoke, that it seems to be impossible for anyone to live in such a hell...We were able to stand on the parapet to get a better view, there is not a sign of life in front and no response

from the German Artillery...Our men were timed to advance 10 minutes after the Rifle Brigade, but so eager were they to get on, that they left soon after...and consequently were caught in the open by these guns...I led the platoon in to the German first line, and after a breather went in to the German second line, here I lost control owing to the men rushing from one shell hole to another in their advance.

The ground is littered with our dead...The clearing parties are not doing their work properly in clearing the trenches of all Germans, as here and there parties of Jerrys are popping up and throwing grenades at us from all angles...It is impossible to get any further...the shell holes are full of wounded and no hopes of getting them back...The Germans were now trying to force us out of their trenches, we got together what was left of us now and by collecting bombs from the dead and what Jerry left behind we managed to hold on...then the supply of bombs gave out and no more could be got, the Germans then gradually drove us back inch by inch through their superior supply of bombs...We are a very small number here now and men are being killed and wounded in all directions...I have a terrible thirst caused by the fumes from the shells, the wounded are also crying out for water, but none is available...Our troops are gradually retiring leaving a very small garrison to hold the trench...This is getting pretty hot here now but our orders are to hang on to what we have until midnight, when we are being relieved...The enemy artillery has now started and are dropping shells thick and fast all around us...We held on until relieved about 11 pm, an officer then said we may go back, we didn't need telling again, we had had our belly full.'

Bridge was indeed lucky to come through, for the attack cost the 1st Battalion 463 casualties.

236

A poignant Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private H. Eno, 2/4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Jerusalem, fighting alongside the 5th Battalion, which included his elder brother, a unit he had originally served in as an under-age Boy Bugler

Military Medal G.V.R. (201496 Pte. H. Eno. 2/4 Som: L. I. - T. F.); British War and Victory Medals (201496 Pte. H. Eno. Som. L. I.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Henry Eno), *toned, extremely fine* (4)

£400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 April 1918.

Henry Eno, a native of Huish Episcopi, was born in 1898 and initially enlisted as a Boy Bugler, together with his brother Hubert, in the 5th Battalion. Transferred to the 2/4th Battalion, on account of the 5th Battalion being posted overseas and his being under-age, Eno was present for the operations around Jerusalem on 19 November and was mortally wounded. A letter from Matron S. W. Wooler, British Red Cross Society (Australian Branch) at 43 Station Hospital on 1 December 1917, states:

'Dear Mrs Eno,

Long before this reaches you, you will have heard the sad news of your son Pte. 201496 Eno's death & will be longing for a few particulars of his last few days.

He was sent to us from the Casualty Clearing Station arriving on the 23.11.17 having been badly wounded in the back, the bullet piercing his liver. On arrival he was in a very weak condition, but most patient & cheerful right up to the end.

He frequently talked of his brother who I think must have been in the same Regiment & when I told him before the end came that I would write to you for him, he seemed pleased but was too weak to send a definite message.

His thoughts were always of home & I'm sure towards the end he thought he was at home with you all. May you find comfort in your loss.'

Eno is buried in the Kantara War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt, his gravestone bears the inscription 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus'; sold together with an original photograph and copied research.



(Part Lot)

237 A Great War M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. S. Perry, Somerset Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (12013 Pte. W. S. Perry. Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (12013 Sjt. W. S. Perry. Som. L. I.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (12013 Sjt: W. S. Perry. 6/Som: L. I.), *good very fine* (4)

£240-280

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918.

William S. Perry, a native of Wincanton, served in France with the 6th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry from 21 May 1915. Having been awarded the M.S.M., he was discharged on 6 February 1919.

238 A scarce Great War R.S.M.'s M.S.M. group of four awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Fry, 2/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry



British War Medal 1914-20 (1537 W. O. Cl. 1. W. Fry. Som. L. I.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1537 A. Sjt. W. E. Fry. Som. L. I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (240235 T. S. Mjr. W. Fry. 5/Som: L. I.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st type (240235 R. S. Mjr. W. Fry. 2/5 Som. L. I.), *toned, some light edge wear, very fine* (4)

£350-400

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1920.

William Ernest Fry was born in December 1891 at Wellington, Somerset and enlisted in the 2/5th Battalion upon its formation at Taunton in September 1914. Landing in India in December 1914 the entire Division was broken up on arrival for employment in the Burma Division. It January 1916 it joined part of Rangoon Brigade in the same Division (Sole entitlement confirmed upon *MIC*). Fry succeeded Sergeant A. W. Slocombe, a fellow native of Wellington in the position of Regimental Sergeant-Major, as noted in *The Book of Remembrance*:

‘Sergeant W. E. Fry of ‘D’ Company was appointed to fill the vacancy. This appointment he held to the end [of the War], to the satisfaction of his Commanding Officer, and he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal soon after demobilization.’

Fry was also awarded the T.F.E.M. in *Army Order* 23 of 1 February 1920; sold with a large (glazed and framed) coloured portrait of the recipient and copied research.

- 239 A fine Great War 'Western Front' D.F.C. group of five awarded to Captain H. Munden, Somerset Light Infantry, attached Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, later Major, Royal Army Service Corps



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Capt. H. W. Munden Somerset L. I. att. R.A.F. 8th August 1918'; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. Munden. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (5)

£1,500-1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 November 1918:

'On 8th August, when on cavalry contact patrol, this officer flew at 500 ft. altitude for two and a half hours endeavouring to establish the exact locality of our troops. During this time he was subjected to intense machine-gun fire, and was, moreover, attacked by formations of four and nine Fokkers, and later by thirty scouts. Most gallantly he engaged these, but, finding the odds too great, he retired. As soon as the hostile machines had left him he returned to continue his patrol, although his machine was riddled with bullets. No difficulties damp this officer's keenness and perseverance.'

Harry Munden was born on 8 June 1897 at Clifton, Bristol and educated at Colston's School. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Somerset Light Infantry on 7 April 1916, he subsequently transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. His Service Record notes his knowledge of French, while Munden completed his Observer's course at Hythe in May 1916 and was confirmed 2nd Lieutenant on 27 November 1916, and advanced to Flying Observer (Lieutenant) in July 1917. Made Acting Captain in early 1918 and having qualified as a Pilot, he flew with No. 79 Squadron from 24 June 1918 before joining No. 6 Squadron on 15 July 1918. Former 'flyers' in the Great War of No. 6 Squadron had included Major Hawker of 'V.C.' fame, Wing Commander Strange and a young Hugh Dowding. Munden continued their traditions in fine style - earning his D.F.C. before being '...injured in an aero accident' on 3 September 1918. Recovered from his wounds, he re-joined No. 6 in November 1918, being attached to a 'French aeroplane factory' before joining the Mesopotamia Arm of No. 6 Squadron in April 1919.



Returned to the Army on 17 June 1920, he enjoyed many happy years on ‘...Regimental duty with the 1st and 2nd Battalions’ of the Somerset Light Infantry (*Light Bob Gazette* July 1953, refers). Munden served in the rank of Major in the Royal Army Service Corps during the Second World War and was finally discharged on 4 August 1948, before gaining employment at the Army Apprentices School, Harrogate into the 1950s; sold with a large mounted photograph (450 x 330mm) of the visit of the Duke of York on the presentation of Colours to the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry at Tidworth, July 1927, in which Munden is identified, copied service record and research.

240

Family group:

Four: Lance-Corporal, late Bugler E. Paul, Somerset Light Infantry, who was killed in action with the 1st Battalion on the Somme, in July 1915, having already been thrice admitted to hospital during the campaign

1914 Star, with clasp (9187 Bglr: E. Paul. 1/Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (9187 Pte. E. Paul. Som. L. I.), together with the recipient’s Memorial Plaque (Edgar Paul), *extremely fine*

Pair: Pioneer S. Paul, 1st Battalion, Special Brigade, Royal Engineers, killed in action on 27 June 1916

British War and Victory Medals (128433 Pnr. S. Paul. R.E.), *good very fine* (6)

£400-500

Edgar Paul, son of John Paul of Smalls Cottage, Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset served with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in France from 21 August 1914. Having shared in their early actions, he was hospitalised on account of an abscess on 7 November but returned for duty in December, being promoted Lance-Corporal and serving during the capture of the ‘birdcage’. Admitted again in January 1915 due to scabies, he returned to the line to see the Second Battle of Ypres and Frezenberg Ridge before being admitted to hospital for a third time, as a result of gas poisoning. Re-joining in June 1915, Paul would be killed in action on 6 July 1915, during the attack on Boesinghe. Whilst repairing captured trenches and digging communication lines, the 1st Battalion suffered intense shelling, suffering some 137 casualties. Paul is commemorated upon the Ploegsteert Memorial and the Norton Fitzwarren War Memorial, alongside his brother.



Sidney Paul was born in 1897, son of John Paul of Smalls Cottage, Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset. Having enlisted in the Somerset Light Infantry (No. 20241), he transferred to the Special Brigade, Royal Engineers and was killed in action on the Western Front on 27 June 1916. He is buried in the Puchevillers British Cemetery, his gravestone bearing the inscription ‘Ever remembered by his sorrowing mother and father brothers and sisters’ and is commemorated on the Norton Fitzwarren War Memorial, alongside his brother.

241 Three: **Lance-Corporal A. Dane, Somerset Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914, just five days after having landed in France**

1914 Star (7983 L. Cpl. A. Dane. 1/Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (7983 Pte. A. Dane. Som. L. I.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£350-400



Albert Dane, a native of East Chinnock, was born in 1890 and landed in France with the 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry on 21 August 1914. The first days of the Great War would be terribly costly for the Battalion, suffering a total of 378 casualties from an original complement of 30 officers and 977 other ranks. Dane himself was originally posted missing, presumed dead and during the East Chinnock Parish Council Meeting of 29 March 1915 still unaccounted for (*East Chinnock and World War 1*, Jeremy Churchill via eastchinnock.net/East-Chinnock—and—WW1-Part-3.php. refers). His body was never recovered and he is commemorated upon the La Ferte-Sous-Jouaree Memorial, France; sold together with copied research including portrait photograph originally printed in *The Western Gazette* on 2 October 1914.



1914 Star (165020 Sq: S. Mjr. G. W. Cox. 1/1 N. Som: Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (313 W. O. Cl. 2. G. W. Cox. N. Som. Yeo.), *V.M. impressed in unusual but official style, otherwise good very fine* (3)

£140-180

George W. Cox served in France from 2 November 1914 with the 1/1st North Somerset Yeomanry. They soon found themselves heavily engaged. Alongside the 3rd Dragoon Guards, they defended their trenches on the Zillebeke-Klein Road against German infantry attacks in November. Sergeant C. Gibbs's account was published in *The Western Gazette* on 18 December 1914:

'Alf, my best pal, was shot through the neck. He and I were shooting down the Germans for all we were worth. It was for us either to shoot them down or have the cold steel. Alf and I fired round after round. I gave my brave young brother and Trooper Gay orders to hand us up the rounds as we wanted them and they could not clear the sand off them quickly enough for us, so you can tell how we were firing.

When we saw the Germans coming up on our right, I have four bullets through my cap and the fifth grazed my head, and Alf said, "Mind Charlie, let me have a go at them on the right," and no sooner had he turned round than he went down like a log. A German on our front had shot him through the neck. He bled freely and I bandaged him up as best I could. Personally I never thought I should get through it. I was waiting for my time to come, for it seemed most certain. I dragged him out on one side because he was getting trodden on and the shells were knocking down the trenches. As the Germans came running through so they were shot dead. My troop suffered very badly. We were with B Squadron. I saw my officer (Mr Bailward) shot down. I never had to time to see to him as we had to keep shooting them down or they would have been on top of us.'

On 13 May 1915 the Regiment again suffered heavy losses in defending a German attack near Bellewaarde (Ypres). By April 1918 the unit was broken up for reorganisation, with one squadron going to each of the regiments of 6th Cavalry Brigade (1st Dragoons, 3rd Dragoon Guards and 10th Hussars).

- 243 Four: Private T. Winter, Somerset Light Infantry, who was killed in action at the Battle of Flers-Courcelette on 16 September 1916

1914-15 Star (10019 Pte. T. Winter. Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (10019 Pte. T. Winter. Som. L. I.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Thomas Winter), *nearly extremely fine* (4)

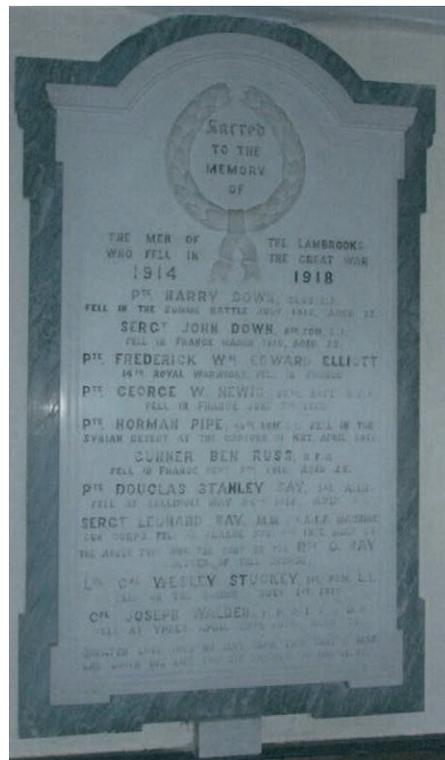
£140-180

Thomas Winter was born in 1887 and lived at Pouncell Cottage, Huish, Langport, Somerset. Serving in France with the 7th Battalion from 24 July 1915, Winter was killed in action on 16 September 1916 during his unit's 'brilliant' attack at Flers-Courcelette. Having arrived in the Doullens Sector on 25 July, the 7th Battalion served in the trenches which had been taken by the 1st Battalion on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme. The *Regimental History* notes that the bodies of their fallen comrades still lay all around. In the Carnoy 'craters' on 27 August, they had been forced to withdraw through trenches '...knee-deep in mud and full of half buried corpses.'

Having suffered some 166 casualties during the Guillemont operations, the unit became attached to the Guards Division at Lesboeufs on 15 September. Making their attack at 9.35 a.m. on 16 September, the 7th Battalion '...would be under the command of a 2nd Lieutenant - all other officers having become casualties. Some 150 yards of German line captured with bomb and bayonet.'

The 7th Battalion suffered casualties of 10 officers and 162 other ranks; Winter is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

- 244 Four: Private N. Pipe, 2/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, who died on New Year's Eve 1916, having been taken prisoner of war at Kut



1914-15 Star (1812 Pte. N. Pipe. Som: L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (1812 Pte. N. Pipe. Som. L. I.); together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (Norman Pipe), *V.M. cleaned, very fine and scarce to Battalion* (4)

£100-120

One of 36 casualties of the 2/5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry during the Great War 1914-19.

Norman Pipe served in Mesopotamia with the 2/5th Somerset Light Infantry from 7 August 1915. Having then been attached to the 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, he was taken prisoner of war at the fall of Kut and died on 31 December 1916. Pipe is commemorated upon the Basra Memorial and the Middle Lambrook Memorial, with the inscription 'Fell in the Syrian Desert at the Capture of Kut, April 1916.'

245 Three: Corporal W. Webber, Somerset Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Poelcapelle on 4 October 1917

British War and Victory Medals (19409 A. Cpl. W. Webber. Som. L. I.), together with the recipient's Memorial Plaque (William Webber), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£80-120

William Webber was born in 1898 at Burllescombe, Devon and was living at Wellington, Somerset upon his enlistment in the Somerset Light Infantry. He served in France with 'B' Company, 1st Battalion and was killed in action on 4 October 1917, during the attack on Poelcapelle. It was in this attack that 'B' Company were assigned to attack Kangaroo Trench and take a strong point at 47 West of Kangaroo Pond. The unit suffered some 9 officers and 284 other ranks, including Webber killed in action, who is commemorated upon the Tyne Cot Memorial; sold together with copied research.

246 A rare Third Afghan War M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal H. J. Pike, Somerset Light Infantry, decorated for his gallantry during the actions of 17 May 1919



Military Medal, G.V.R. (9207 Pte. - L. Cpl. - H. J. Pike. 2/Som: L. I.); British War Medal (9207 Pte. H. J. Pike. Som. L. I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, with M.I.D. oak leaves (9207 L-Cpl H. Pike, 2 Bn. Som. L. I.), *this last with officially pre-prepared ground as issued in India, good very fine* (3)

£1,200-1,400

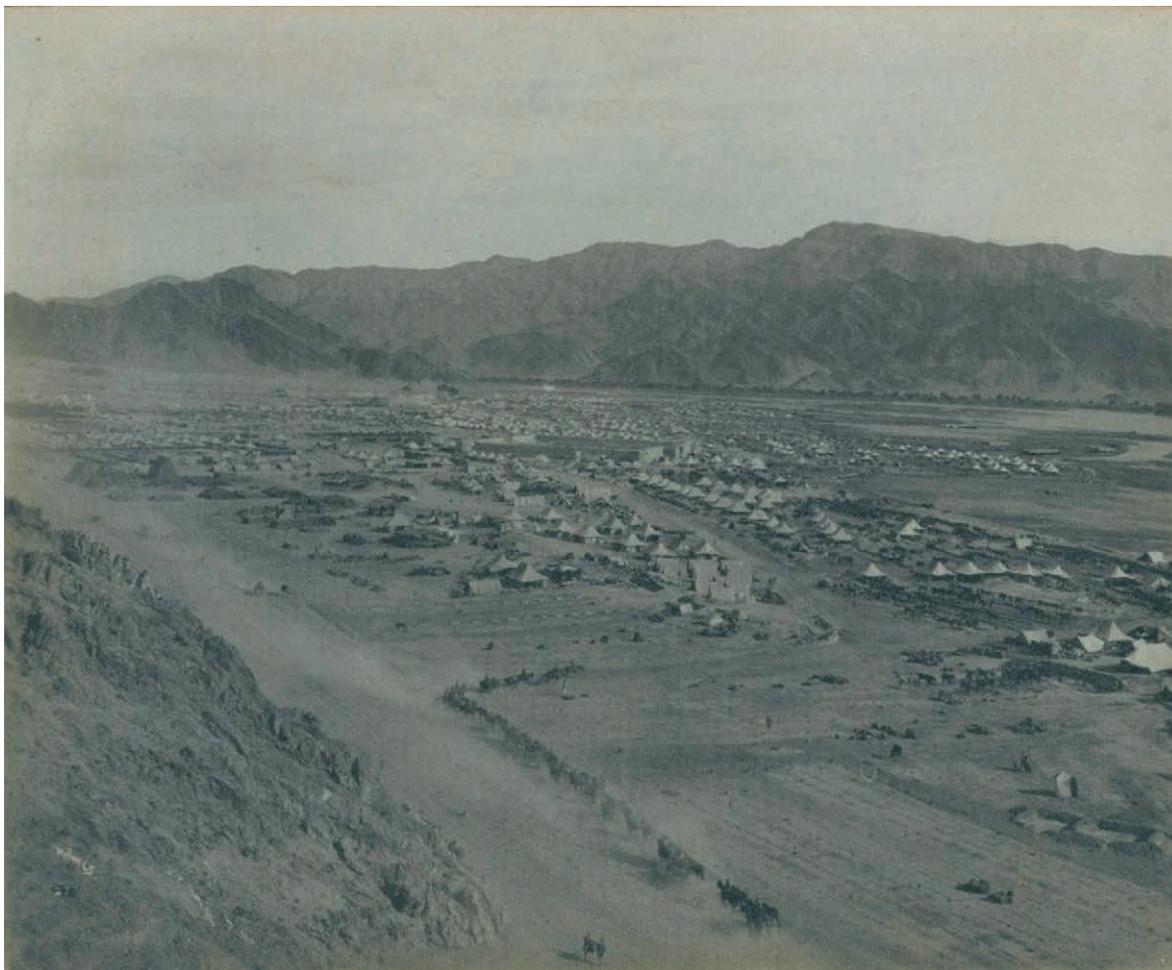
Provenance:
Glendining's, June 1994, Lot 262.

One of 3 M.M.'s awarded to unit for Afghanistan.

M.M. *London Gazette* 15 January 1920. The original recommendation - in Special Force RO of 2 September 1919 - states:

'Mention has been made of the party under Lieut. G. H. Pratt which went forward on the 17 May carrying water and ammunition to the 1/35 Sikhs and to the 1/9 Gurkha Rifles.

L/Cpl. Pike went forward with ammunition to the 1/35 Sikhs an advance of 2000 yards under heavy and accurate fire, he carried out his mission successfully, and finding a Lewis Gun out of action, repaired it and brought it into action where it did excellent work, later he volunteered to go down the hill and bring up water. He set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.'



Harry John Pike, a native of Uffculme, Devon, served with the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in India during the Great War (sole entitlement confirmed as per *MIC*).

Pike was subsequently serving with the Baluchistan Field Force when the Third Afghan War broke out in May 1919. It was for his bravery during the action at Dakka on 17 May which he won his M.M., which included troops from the 1/9th Gurkha Rifles, 1/35th Sikhs and support from the King's Dragoon Guards. On that occasion a large force of some 2,000 Afghans, including 2 Cavalry units advanced to strike the British camp - they opened fire from the heights with rifles and artillery and put in a dangerous night attack at 9 p.m. which at one point threatened to overrun the defenders. Having forged together, the British forces the next morning charged and forced the high ground, inflicting heavy casualties - some 300 dead - and sending the Afghan raiders into retreat. It was the efforts of the Somersets and individual efforts of bravery such as Pike which turned the tide of battle. He would also subsequently add a 'mention' to his laurels 'For distinguished service in operations against Afghanistan' (*London Gazette* 3 August 1920, refers).

247 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (**8388 Pte W Taylor, 2 Bn Som L I**), *good very fine*

£30-40

248

'No one can fully describe what happened. Small groups stood and fought where they were, forming a thin line with the general direction facing South. German S.P.'s picked off vehicle after vehicle, and we certainly 'bought it'.

No one can give an idea of the many small battles that took place. The column became split up and many gallant actions were fought against German armour and infantry - eventually we became masters of the situation and something like order was restored to the battlefield.'

4th Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry - Campaign in N.W. Europe, June 1944 - May 1945, refers

A poignant immediate 'North-West Europe' operations M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Corporal J. Stephens, Somerset Light Infantry, a regimental stretcher bearer decorated for his outstanding work during the fierce fighting around Cleve - he would be killed in action near Bremen just 10 weeks later, by a German grenade delivered as he tended a wounded enemy soldier



Military Medal, G.VI.R. (5675630 L. Cpl. J. Stephens. Som. L. I.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£1,400-1,800

M.M. *London Gazette* 3 May 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate D.C.M. - by Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Lipscomb, Brigadier J. Vandeleur (of 'A Bridge Too Far' fame), confirmed by Field Marshal Montgomery, states:

'On 11 February 1945 the Brigade Column was trying to force its way through Cleve when it was attacked, a good deal of confused fighting taking place. Pte. Stephens, a regimental stretcher bearer, had just succeeded in evacuating a casualty into the basement of a house when a tank pulled up outside.

Almost at once it was hit by a SP gun wounding the driver and causing the rest of the crew to bail out. Pte. Stephens, who saw what had happened, left his casualty and dashed to the tank which was again hit by another shell. He succeeded in dragging the driver clear although while he was doing so the tank was hit by another shell and during the whole of the episode its ammunition was exploding.

With the assistance of another man the tank driver was carried into the same cellar as the other casualty. Almost at once the house was hit and caught fire but Pte. Stephens, aided by the other soldier, improvised a stretcher from a garden fence and carried the casualties to another house 50 yards away and again took refuge in the cellar. Shortly afterwards the area of the house was surrounded by the enemy and some soldiers of another unit who were in it, in trying to break out were either captured or became casualties.



Pte. Stephens however hid himself and his two casualties in the cellar and remained undetected for 24 hours when the position was relieved and the Germans turned out. Whilst in this second cellar the tank driver died of his wounds but the other casualty was evacuated by Pte. Stephens as soon as escape became possible when he himself at once rejoined his unit.'

Jack Stephens was born in 1917, a native of Calne, Wiltshire, and served with 'A' Company, 4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry during the Second World War. The Battalion landed in Normandy on 19 June 1944 and was soon in action. His deeds at Cleve in early 1945 are referenced in the *Regimental History*:

'None of us will ever forget Cleve. It was our only consistently unpleasant battle and it had no redeeming features, except that it resulted in ultimate victory. We were successful in the end, but we paid a heavy price.'

Journey's end

Having re-joined his Battalion, Stephens continued to offer gallant service in the actions the unit faced in the campaign. His curtain call however would come in the 4th Battalion's final actions of the war. Advancing upon Bremen, these engagements took place in the period 24 April - 4 May:

'A Company was to fight along the Eastern edge of the Burger Park where it was known that there was at least one concrete bunker housing the headquarters of Bremen defences. The attack was time for last light at 2000 hours...

A and B Companies now came through, attacking northwards as planned. Crocodiles were in support of both Company attacks and the enemy got no quarter - if he attempted to come out of the houses to fight in the open he was caught by fire from our own Bren Guns and the Besas of the crocodiles; if he fought it out from the houses, he was at once burnt.

The whole scene was magnificent and inspiring, with burning houses casting a lurid light over the flame-throwers as the slowly waddled up the streets, and over the infantry as they dashed from house to house. The noise was terrific, with the roar of the flames and the crack and rattle of the small arms fire.

While this attack was in progress, Brigadier Vandeleur and the Commanding Officer appeared at the road junction to see what was going on. The Brigadier, who is an Irishman, found the thirst for battle almost too much for him and it was only with difficulty that the Commanding Officer held him back from joining B Company's leading section!

A Company's attack up the Eastern side of the Park went very well and it was not long before they spotted a huge concrete bunker which was expected to house the Headquarters of Bremen defences. Major Pope, of the 4th Wilts., who came over to contact Major Beckhurst during the battle, assisted in pointing out the bunker and he accompanied Major Beckhurst when, without opposition, he entered it. Beckhurst received the surrender of Major-General Siber, the 2nd-in-Command of Bremen defences and his staff of some 25 officers.

Later the same day General Horrocks visited our H.Q. to congratulate the Battalion on what he described as "a very fine exhibition of street fighting". Such a tribute, coming from him, meant a great deal to us. Although at the time it was naturally not realised, Bremen was to be our last battle, and a finer grand finale could not possibly have been desired.'

18 Platoon, by Sydney Jary, notes the loss of Stephens in the action:

'One of our stretcher bearers, Lance-Corporal Stephens, M.M., was killed by a German grenade as he went to tend a German soldier. 18 Platoon, remembering Sinderen, were justifiably outraged by such unsoldierly behaviour.'

Stephens was killed on 26 April and is buried in the Becklingen War Cemetery, Niedersachsen, Germany. His widow, Phyllis, chose the following epitaph for his gravestone:

'IN LOVING MEMORY OF JACK. HIS LIFE A BEAUTIFUL MEMORY, HIS DEATH A SILENT GRIEF. R.I.P.'

249 Five: **Private P. E. Lugg, Somerset Light Infantry**



1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Territorial (5673599 Pte P E Lugg Somerset L I), official late issues, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£20-30

P. E. Lugg served with 'A' and 'B' Company, 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry during the Second World War and was a member of Major G. W. Stead's Inter-Company cricket shield-winning ('A' Company) Team in 1944 at Peshawar. His E.M. was announced in *AO 69* of 1946, with the Medal being issued in December 1948. It was clearly never received, as it was re-claimed by the recipient and issued to Bowood Road, Taunton on 13 September 1984; sold together with original letters regarding Medal issuance and copied group cricket photographs with the recipient identified.

250	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22574390 Pte. N. Hubble. Som. L. I.), <i>edge nick, good very fine</i>	£30-40
251	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22794646 Pte. H. Watson. Som. L. I.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-40
252	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (23024547 Pte B Taylor. Som. L. I.), <i>light scratches, very fine</i>	£50-60
253	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (22953884 Pte. K. Fuller. Som. L. I.), <i>edge bruise, good very fine</i>	£50-60
254	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (23345580 Pte. K. Ebdon. Som. L. I.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Kenneth Ebdon was born on 23 February 1938 and began his National Service on 18 October 1956 at Taunton. He served attached to the 1st Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry in Cyprus and was given the following Testimonial upon release to 4/5th Somerset Light Infantry T.A. on 17 October 1958: 'Pte Ebdon has been employed as a Driver for most of his service. He works well under supervision is honest and gets on well with others; is interested in cricket.' Sold together with original Certificate of National Service.	£50-60
255	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Near East (23071228 Pte. B. D. Fudge. Som. L. I.), <i>clasps affixed with rod, good very fine</i> Sold together with a note stating: 'Recalled for Suez & served with Para's as Radio Operator. Landed from Landing Craft.'	£180-220
256	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (23717990 Pte. W. Fitzsimons. SCLI.), <i>good very fine</i> Somerset & Cornwall Light Infantry, a unit which only existed 1959-68.	£60-80
257	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24252842 Pte. B. Young L I.), <i>nearly very fine</i>	£30-40
258	Volunteer Force Long Service, V.R. (No. 41 Sgt. C. Hall. 2nd V.B. P.A.S.L.I. 1895), <i>toned, extremely fine</i>	£30-40
259	Volunteer Force Long Service, E.VII.R. (3458 Pte. F. Wey. 2/V. B. Somerset L. I.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£60-80
260	Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (506 Pte. C. H. Curtis. N. Som. Yeo.), <i>edge bruise, good very fine and scarce to unit</i>	£50-70
261	Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (28 Cpl. A. R. Deane. Nth'Ld Hrs. Yeo.), <i>very fine</i>	£50-70
262	Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (H-270031 Sjt. J. Wardle. North'D. Yeo.), <i>officially re-impressed naming, very fine</i>	£30-40

END OF MORNING SESSION

Afternoon Session Commencing at 2.00 p.m. (Lots 263-456)

BRITISH ORDERS AND SINGLE DECORATIONS



263 The Most Noble Order of the Garter, K.G., breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, 102mm x 83mm, with silver-gilt retaining pin, a fine Knight's 'wearing' Star of early 20th century manufacture, *good very fine*

£700-900

264 A striking and excessively rare pre-1815 Knight of the Bath Star



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, (K.B.), Knight of the Bath, a superb Regency hinged breast Star by *Rundell, Bridge & Rundell*, 123mm x 112mm, silver, gold and enamel, with tunic loops at each tip extremity, the reverse engraved 'Rundell Bridge & Rundell Jeweller's To Their Majesties. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Royal Family.', *extremely fine and of the finest quality*

£10,000-15,000





The Order of the Bath was established on 18 May 1725. A single-Class Order, it initially comprised - in the period of manufacture of this Star - just the Sovereign, a Prince of the blood Royal as Principal Knight, a Great Master and thirty-five Knights Companion in the following fields:

Members of the House of Commons: 14

The Royal Household: 11

Diplomats: 4

The Walpole family, including the Prime Minister: 3

Naval and Army Officers: 3

Irish Peers: 2

Country gentlemen with Court Appointments: 2

The firm of Rundell, Bridge & Rundell was founded about 1790 and by 1815 operated from 32 Ludgate Hill. It was the principal and perhaps the finest manufacturer of Orders and Decorations in the period. Given the Regency being declared in 1811, and the re-organisation of the Order in 1815, this example can firmly be placed in that period.

In January 1815, by order of the Prince Regent, The Order of the Bath was restructured into three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commander and Companions. This resulted in a complete overhaul of the Insignia's design. The three crowns were encircled by the now-familiar laurel wreath, with the motto 'Ich Dien' below. This Star comprises the earlier design, as worn by Lord Nelson, Sir John Jervis, Sir John Moore, Sir Thomas Picton and others.



265

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.B. (Military) Grand Cross Star, by *Rundell, Bridge & Rundell*, 92mm x 85mm, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse engraved 'Rundell Bridge & Rundell, Jewellers to Their Majesties, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Royal Family.', each of the Star tips pierced for wear, together with three gold retaining pins to reverse, one hinged, *minor chip to blue enamel, otherwise extremely fine and undoubtedly of the Waterloo period*

£5,000-7,000

Given the quality, composition and size of this exceptional Star, it can be assumed beyond reasonable doubt that it was from the very first manufacturing period of the re-organised Order from January 1815.



- 266 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, *lacking pin, good very fine*, in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd* case of issue £60-80
- x267 **Great Britain**, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, breast Cross, 70mm, silvered and enamel, *repairs to white enamel, good fine* £20-40
- x268 Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, *nearly extremely fine*, on its original riband and pin and in *slightly distressed* case of issue £600-800
- 69 Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', *nearly extremely fine*, in its fitted case of issue £700-900
- 270 Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943', *extremely fine*, in its fitted *Royal Mint* case of issue £700-900
- Attributed to Squadron Leader F. Holt, Royal Air Force, who was awarded the A.F.C. in the *London Gazette* of 2 April 1943; sold together with his calling card.



- x271 Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 1st type (1837-1912), 3rd Class, Reward of Valor, silver and enamel, reverse with central screw nut and engraved on three lines '3rd Class Order of Merit', *some areas of blue enamel overpainting, scratches to two ray reverses, very fine* £400-500
- x272 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a case of issue for a Military Division Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) set of Insignia, by *Garrard & Co.*, *one edge of box and lid loose but present, nearly very fine* £30-50
- x273 The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a case of issue for the C.M.G. breast Badge by *R. & S. Garrard*, *light scuffing, very fine* £30-50
- x274 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, a case of issue for the Military Division Knight Commander's (K.B.E.) set of Insignia, by *Garrard & Co.*, *very fine* £40-60
- x275 The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, a case of issue for the Knight Commander's (K.C.I.E.) set of Insignia, by *Garrard & Co.*, *very fine* £60-80
- 276 Royal Victorian Order, a case of issue for a Knight Grand Cross set of insignia, by *Collingwood, 46 Conduit Street*, the lid stamped 'G.C.V.O.', green silk inner lining, *pad lacking, top hinge loose, very fine* £30-50

**THE OUTSTANDING FIELD OFFICER'S GOLD MEDAL PAIR
AWARDED TO MAJOR A. MARTIN, 45TH FOOT**

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

'... a very zealous and active Officer.'
Colonel H. Tolley, C.B., on Major A. Martin

277 The outstanding Field Officer's Gold Medal pair awarded to Major A. Martin, 45th Regiment

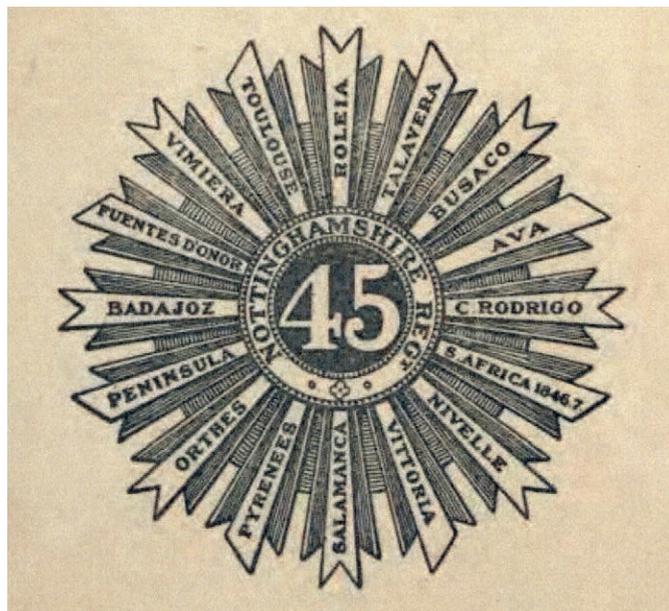
Martin shared in the glories of the Peninsula War and wrote his name into its history on several occasions - notably when selflessly commanding the Forlorn Hope at Ciudad Rodrigo having already been 'dreadfully wounded' and latterly when displaying 'the special characteristics of the 45th - steadiness and stubbornness' at Orthes

His finest hour came when the command devolved on him during the Battle of Toulouse; for his excellent service on that bloody day he became part of a small band of Captains to be rewarded with the Field Officer's Gold Medal



Field Officer's Gold Medal 1808-14, for Toulouse (Capt. Alexr. Martin, 45th. Regt.) complete with gold riband buckle; Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes (Alexr. Martin, Surn. 45th Foot), with silver riband buckle, both fitted with top riband bars, with long pins as originally worn, *nearly extremely fine*, with shaped and fitted custom glazed frame which they have been housed for well over a century (2)

MAJOR ALEXANDER MARTIN (c.1782-1857),
45TH (1ST NOTTINGHAMSHIRE) REGIMENT OF FOOT.



Alexander Martin is thought to have been born in England in about 1782: his age at death, in 1857, was recorded as being 75. However, in the 1841 Scotland Census his age was recorded as 50 and in that of 1851 it was recorded as 59; in both censuses he was noted as being born in England. Since he was first commissioned in 1802, and is unlikely to have been commissioned at the age of about 11, it seems probable that his age on the two censuses was incorrectly recorded. In a regimental Inspection Return of 1822, his age was recorded as being 38 - implying a year of birth of about 1784. His Death Certificate recorded that his father, Alexander, had been a soldier and that his mother's first name had been Sophia, so he may have been the Alexander Martin with parents of those names who was baptised in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, in November 1786. Other than those few sparse and inconsistent details, his family background appears unknown, as are details of his education.

He was commissioned Ensign in the 45th (1st Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot on 31st March 1802; his commission was purchased *vice* a promotion in the regiment and his social condition was recorded as 'gent.'. When Martin joined his regiment it was stationed in Ireland. On 26th March 1803, after nearly a year as an Ensign, Martin was able to purchase promotion to Lieutenant, *vice* a retirement. The 45th remained in Ireland until December 1805 when it left, disembarking early in January 1806 at Ramsgate and subsequently encamping at Brabourne Lees in Kent. At that time, Martin was Lieutenant in the Company commanded by Captain William Smith but in February 1806 he transferred to that commanded by Captain Leonard Greenwell, in whose company - the Light Infantry Company - he remained for the next two years. The resumption of war with France in 1803, and with Spain after 1804, necessitated the raising of 2nd Battalions in many regiments of the Line, among which was the 45th. It was with the 1st/45th that Martin first experienced active service.

Into action in South America

Late in 1806, the 1st/45th participated in an expedition sent to South America as reinforcements for troops that had captured the Spanish ports of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Buenos Aires having been quickly recaptured by the Spanish, the reinforcements were required in order to retake the city. After landing, in June 1807, Greenwell's Light Company of the 1st/45th was combined with other regiments' Light Companies to form a Light Infantry Battalion within a Brigade commanded by Colonel Robert Craufurd. Craufurd's Brigade formed the right flank in the attack on Buenos Aires on 5th July and achieved its objectives, penetrating deep into the city and capturing several buildings. However, the British were unable to hold the city against overwhelming Spanish forces and a truce was agreed, after which the British re-embarked and sailed for Montevideo. It seems probable that Martin was in the thick of the fighting in Buenos Aires since his Company commander, Greenwell, was among those wounded and Martin briefly made a prisoner-of-war. The Battalion returned to Ireland late in December 1807.

Peninsula campaigns

The 1st/45th embarked for Portugal in mid-July 1808, Martin being among the officers of the Battalion present at the time and still one of the two Lieutenants in Captain Greenwell's Light Company. The Battalion was present at the battles of Roliça and Vimeira in August 1808, Martin's involvement in both actions being confirmed by the eponymous clasps on his Military General Service Medal. The 1st/45th was among those British troops which remained in Portugal after the evacuations from Corunna and Vigo, over-wintering in Lisbon 1808-09.

On 1st April 1809, Martin was promoted Captain but in the 2nd Battalion; his promotion came without purchase, vice the appointment of a regimental officer to the Staff. For the remainder of the war, there was frequent 'cross-posting' between the 45th's two battalions - officers of one doing duty with the other - and so it was that Martin remained in the Peninsula and was present at the battle of Talavera in July 1809. By January 1810 he had returned to England to serve with the 2nd/45th in Nottingham, where he commanded the battalion's Light Company. The 2nd/45th moved from Nottingham to Guernsey in May 1810 and remained there until June 1811 when it was posted to Hulsea Barracks in Portsmouth; three months later, Martin accompanied a draft from the Battalion to join the 1st/45th in Spain.

Ciudad Rodrigo - forlorn hope - severe wound

It appears that Martin took over command of the Grenadier Company of the 1st/45th on arrival at Battalion headquarters in Spain in the autumn of 1811. A Battalion's Grenadier Company was expected to lead any assault on a fortified position and did just so at Ciudad Rodrigo on 19th January 1812. The 1st/45th was allocated the role of spearhead of the 3rd Division's assault. Although the walls had been breached by British artillery fire, there was still a glacis to be crossed and deep ditches to be negotiated, all in the face of exploding mines and withering fire from artillery and musketry. Under such circumstances, it was usual for the commander of the assaulting force to ask volunteers to form a 'forlorn hope' (from the Dutch: *verloren hoop* or 'lost troop') to lead the assault. Although few could expect to survive such a suicidal venture, there was glory in participation as well as probable promotion and prize money for the survivors - on the basis of 'the fewer men, the greater share of honour'. According to the account published in 1840 by Colonel James Campbell (in January 1812 a Captain in the 1st/45th), there was no shortage of volunteers among the officers and men of the 1st/45th for the forlorn hope at Ciudad Rodrigo but, 'the Captain of Grenadiers (now Major Martin), who was there dreadfully wounded, put an end to all difficulties by requesting leave to lead as he stood with his company at the head of the column.'

His command inspired the men and that evening they shared in 100 guineas from Picton, calling them to do him '...the honour to drink to the future success of the Third Division.'

It is evident, from all accounts, that Martin's wound, received in the breach at Ciudad Rodrigo, was 'severe', even 'dreadful', but no accurate account has yet been traced of exactly what it form it took - it should perhaps be noted that he failed to sire any issue in later life. When submitting his entry for volume five of Philippart's 'Royal Military Calendar' in about 1820, he recorded that he had, 'received a gun-shot wound through the body'. The Commissary John Edgcumbe Daniel wrote in 1820 that Martin had been, 'left in a hopeless state among the dead, his recovery was considered a perfect miracle', so it seems likely that he sustained a torso wound, probably from one or more musket balls. Whatever his wound, it necessitated more than a year's convalescence, first in Portugal and then in England. By March 1813, though, he was well enough to be stationed with the 2nd/45th at Lewes Barracks in Sussex and in September that year he returned to the 1st/45th in Spain.

Back into action

By the time that Martin re-joined the 1st/45th, Wellington's Army was poised to invade France and the Battalion participated in the battles of Nivelle and Nive to force the frontier; Martin was once again at the head of his grenadiers. At the subsequent battle of Orthes, on 27th February 1814, the battalion was opposed to nearly the whole of the right of the French army and was hard-pressed for a time, but it held on with, as the regimental historian Colonel Dalbiac recorded in 1902, '... the Grenadier company, under Captain Martin, gallantly repelling every effort of the French to dislodge them. At no time, perhaps during the whole war had the special characteristics of the 45th - steadiness and stubbornness - been more splendidly displayed than they were on this occasion.'

At the subsequent battle of Toulouse on 10th April 1814, command of the 1st/45th devolved upon Martin when the Colonel was killed and his second-in-command wounded, so it fell to him to extract the Battalion from a battle in which it had been bloodily mauled. As a result of his leadership at Toulouse, Martin became one of the small number of Captains to be awarded a Field Officer's Gold Medal.



The 1st/45th returned home, to Ireland, late in July 1814 and remained there until January 1819. The apparent ending of the war with France in 1814 resulted in the disbandment of the 2nd/45th and in November 1814 Martin was recorded as en route from Plymouth with a draft of NCOs and men from the 2nd Battalion who were being transferred to the 1st Battalion in order to bring it up to strength. Late in December 1816, Martin bought a Majority in the regiment from Major David Lecky, who retired by sale of his commission. In January 1819, the regiment embarked for Ceylon (Sri Lanka), landing at Trincomalee early in July. By December 1819, Major Martin was stationed in Colombo, moving to Galle in March 1820 and remaining in the fort there until June. From February 1821, and for the remainder of his service with the 45th in Ceylon, Martin was commandant of the detachment at Badulla (Badulla), in the hills south-east of Kandy. It was while he was there that Colonel Henry Tolley C.B., while completing an Inspection Return on the 45th in March 1821, recorded that, in his opinion, Major Martin was, '... a very zealous and active Officer.' In November 1824, Martin embarked at Galle for Britain, granted leave for two years' absence. In the event, he did not return, retiring by the sale of his Major's commission to Captain Thomas Hilton in June 1825.

The sale of his commission would have netted Martin a reasonable sum and, as a result of his wound at Ciudad Rodrigo, he already had a permanent pension of £100 per annum (equivalent to about £58,000 in 2019): this would have enabled him to live comfortably in retirement.

Retirement - journey's end

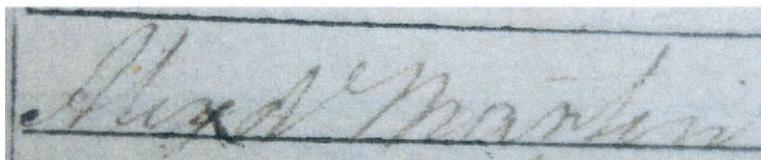
He is recorded as having married twice, although the date and place of his first marriage has not been traced. His first wife was Ellen, or Eleanor, second daughter of Hugh Lyle of Jackson Hall, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; the marriage appears to have been childless. At some point, Martin appears to have lived in Belfast - his will records him as 'formerly of Belfast' - but by 1837 he and his first wife were living at Mayville Cottage in the Ayrshire coastal town of Stevenston. By 1842, the couple had moved to Montgomerie Street, Ardrossan, where Ellen Martin died in August that year. Martin's second wife was Frances Hilton Miller, a daughter of John Miller, a prosperous Glasgow merchant with extensive West Indian interests. Frances was some forty years Alexander's junior and they married in Glasgow in January 1844; the marriage was also childless. Their property in Ardrossan was large enough to incorporate a stable and a coach house and to accommodate four servants as well as the family. Martin was sufficiently prosperous to settle £5,000 on his young wife at the time of their marriage.

It appears that Major Alexander Martin enjoyed an intellectually active retirement, while living on the Ayrshire coast. Students of the marine natural history of Scotland may be familiar with his name and reputation as an 'enthusiastic seabed sampler'; he was recorded in 2012 as a 'dredging companion' of two notable local natural historians, Professor J.H. Balfour and The Rev. David Lansborough, and in 1847 as, '... a gentleman well-known as a lover of natural history, and as a successful collector of objects of zoological and botanical interest.' His military history as well as his interests were clearly known to Charles Kingsley, who memorialised him in 'Glaucus' in 1855 thus:

'...the gallant old Scotch officer mentioned by some writer on sea-weeds, who, desperately wounded in the breach at Badajos [sic], and a sharer in all the toils and triumphs of the Peninsular war, could in his old age show a rare sea-weed with as much triumph as his well-earned medals, and talk over a tiny spore-capsule with as much zest as the records of sieges and battles.'

Major Alexander Martin died in Ardrossan on 25th November 1857 and was buried in the Necropolis in Glasgow. His second wife survived him until 1878.

£20,000-25,000



Reference sources:

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The National Archives:

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RORKE'S DRIFT

THE GREATEST DEFENCE OF ALL

There can surely be no more inspiring tale than that of 'the few' who found themselves at the former mission station of Rorke's Drift near the Buffalo River, Natal Province on 22-23 January 1879. It goes without saying that to date no action in British military history has eclipsed the feats performed, neither in terms numerical disadvantage - at least 40 to 1 - or the level to which the engagement has resonated through the ages.

When dawn broke on 23 January, the scene was of utter desolation, the bodies of at least 351 Zulu warriors littering the ground. What the defenders had faced - and survived - seems almost impossible to surpass. That they stood firm remains a testament to their accumulated bravery, resilience and presence of mind.

The medallic awards for those present at Rorke's Drift are also worthy of mention, for no fewer than 11 Victoria Crosses and 4 Distinguished Conduct Medals were awarded for the actions of that famous day.

In terms of public perceptions the legacy of the defenders was perhaps sealed in history with the reception of Stanley Baker's film *Zulu*, which transported millions of transfixed viewers to the scene of battle in a 139-minute epic. I have little doubt that most of us have likewise been transfixed - perhaps inspired - at some point in our lives on a long Sunday afternoon watching that film.

Given their heroism, it seems strange that one particular story lay dormant for three-quarters of a century before emerging into the limelight. It is my privilege to recall the story of 'the luckiest man' of them all, Gunner Arthur Howard, Royal Artillery.

Marcus Budgen

May 2019

278

The historically important Zulu War pair awarded to Gunner A. Howard, 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, one of just 4 members of the Royal Artillery present at the Defence of Rorke's Drift on 22-23 January 1879

Batman to Colonel A. Harness, C.B., Howard was hospitalised in a room on the western end of the veranda with Private D. Adams, 'D' Company, 2/24th; the pair barricaded and loopholed their room before gallantly holding off hundreds of warriors with volleys from their rifles

The hospital ablaze and Adams unwilling to follow, Howard escaped disaster via the veranda, dashing miraculously past the marauding Zulus, over the mealie bags and into cover: a terrifying night ensued - playing dead he avoided 'both Zulu assegais and Chard's volleys' but his prostrate body was trodden on by numerous warriors

When dawn broke, he emerged, stiff and frozen, the 'luckiest man' of Rorke's Drift. News of his remarkable story was afterwards re-kindled by the unveiling of Alphonse de Neuville's famous painting in Australia; so, too, by an erroneous report of his death

That sad event having occurred in the fullness of time, the gallant Howard - who had fallen on hard times and suffered from blindness - was buried in an unmarked grave. That travesty was finally amended in September 2012, when a headstone was erected over his grave, following a service of re-dedication - with full Military Honours - a service attended by none other than H.R.H. Prince Valekhata Shange of Zululand



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (3919. Gunr. A. Howard. 5th Bde. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (135. Gunr. A. Howard. R.H.A.), *nearly extremely fine*, housed within a fitted wooden glazed case in which the awards have been stored for some considerable time (2)

£40,000-50,000

Arthur Howard was born in 2 May 1851 at Eynsford, Kent on 2 May 1851 and, in common with his father, took work as an agricultural labourer after his education at Eynsford Village School.

Howard enlisted in the Royal Artillery in April 1871, being allocated number 3919, for initial service with the 14th Brigade. Having then served at home and been admitted to hospital on a number of occasions, he joined 5th Brigade on 1 August 1877.



Off to War

At this point, fate intervened in his story, for he was appointed as Batman to Major Arthur Harness, with whom he travelled to South Africa, landing in King Williamstown, Cape Colony. Neither master nor Batman were pleased - for Harness had a clock stolen in transit, whilst Howard lost two sets of his uniform. Having remained together for the opening advance of the campaign, with Howard gaining frequent mention in Harness's diary, he was taken sick on 18 January 1879 and admitted to hospital at Rorke's Drift.

Invasion of Zululand takes up the story:

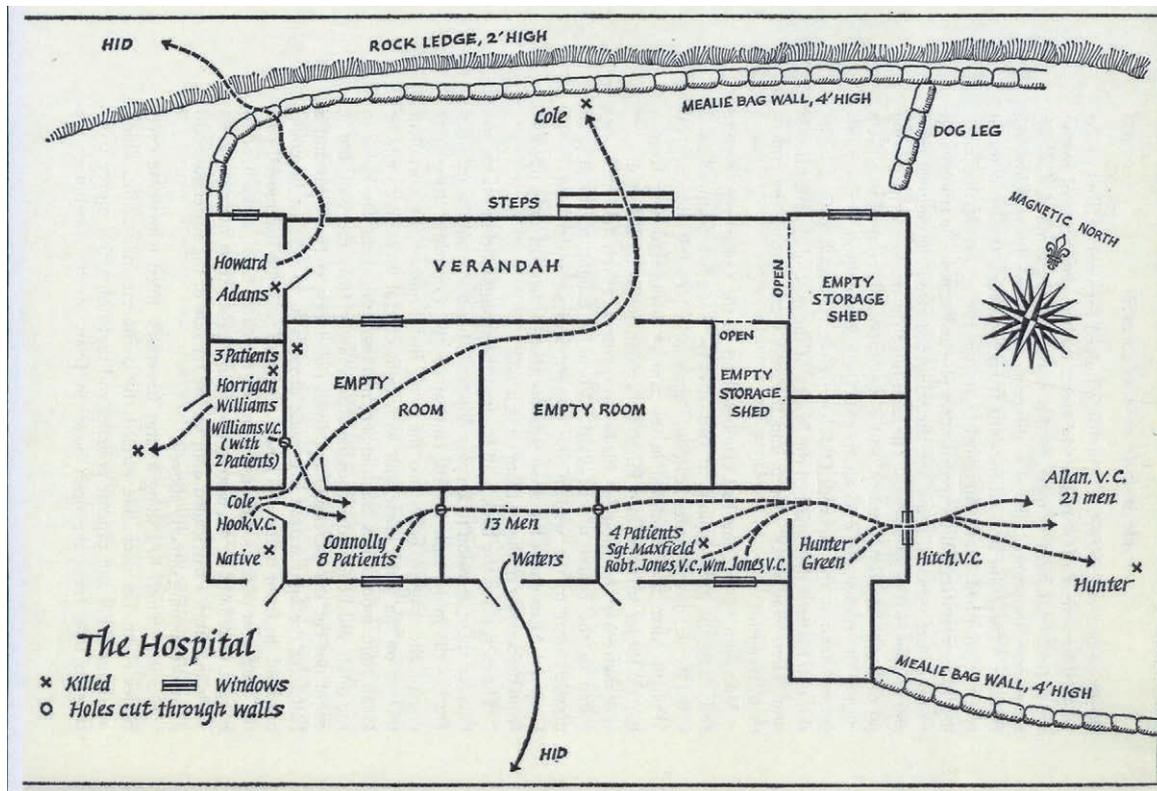
'On 22 January he [Howard] was recovering from fever in the converted hospital at Rorke's Drift. Major Henry Spalding, 104th Regiment, was in command of the station. He, knowing nothing of the events at Isandhlwana, rode to Helpmekaar in the afternoon. The command devolved upon Lieutenant John Chard, Royal Engineers, the senior officer present. About an hour after Spalding's departure Chard was startled by the first intimation of the disaster at Isandhlwana; he also learnt that an impi was moving in his direction. Dabulamanzi kaMpande, an impetuous brother of Cetshwayo had led two regiments round the back of Isandhlwana in an attempt to cut off the British troops' retreat. The fugitives, however, fled by another route, and so, fouled of his prey, Dabulamanzi - in defiance of his brother's orders - decided to attack at Rorke's Drift.

Chard elected to stand and fight rather than evacuate the garrison, which at once began to fortify the hospital and its surrounds, mainly with biscuit tins and mealie bags. The original lines of defences had to be drawn in when some of the non-regular troops departed, thus leaving Chard with about one hundred and forty men, of whom thirty were hospital patients.

Gunner Howard shared the left-front corner room of the hospital building with Private Adams of the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment. A window opened onto the front and a door onto the veranda. The men barricaded these and knocked loopholes into the side walls, through which they fired when the Zulu began to attack at about 4.30 p.m.'

A letter penned by Howard on 7 February gives his own take on the opening shots:

'Just a line to let you know that I am still in the land of the living. I daresay before you get this you will have heard of the massacre [Isandhlwana]. They killed just half of our battery and nearly all the 1/24th Regiment. The awful black devils watched the General out of the camp, and then, as soon as his command had got clear away, they came down like bees out of a hive, and they was awful slaughter.



I was not in the camp, for I had the diarrhoea and was left behind at a place they call Rorke's Drift, where there was a temporary hospital. One company of the 24th, ninety strong, was left to protect it.

Well, the same day as the other affair happened about which I have just told you four thousand or so of them paid us a visit at the hospital. But we had about three hours' notice and plenty of sacks of oats with which we threw up a temporary fortification round this old place. When they Zulus arrived, about five in the evening, they did not find it quite as comfortable as they thought, for they had expected us that they would have nothing to do but assegai us at their pleasure and possess the place, but we had knocked holes through the house to fire through. Boxes of ammunition were placed behind us.

Forty men were in the hospital, and nearly all able to fight when it came to the pinch. I had a rifle belonging to the Sergeant which was too ill to use it. The Zulus made short work of him [Sergeant R. Maxfield, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment].

When waiting for the approach of the enemy we would see them half a mile before they got to us.

When I beheld the swarm I said to myself:

"All up now."

But I was wrong, and we all agreed to fight till only two were left, and these were to shoot themselves. Well, we all got behind our rampart, and when the Zulus were about four hundred yards off, like a wall coming on, we fired the first volley. The rifles being Martini-Henrys our firing was very quick, and, when struck by bullets the niggers would give a spring in the air and fall flat down. The enemy advanced to within three hundred yards, and then it did not seem healthy to come any nearer, so we continued to fire at them until it got dark. Then, as the roof of the hospital was of thatch, they crept up and set it on fire. When the flames burst out it was all the better for us, for we could see the niggers and their movements, though they could not see us. Didn't we give it to them, anyhow!

With the roof ablaze, Howard and Adams were alone in their room, with hundreds of Zulus assembling to attack the front wall. At the final moment, when it was clear the roof was all but failing, a break would have to be made to escape. *The Washing of the Spears* picks up his position:

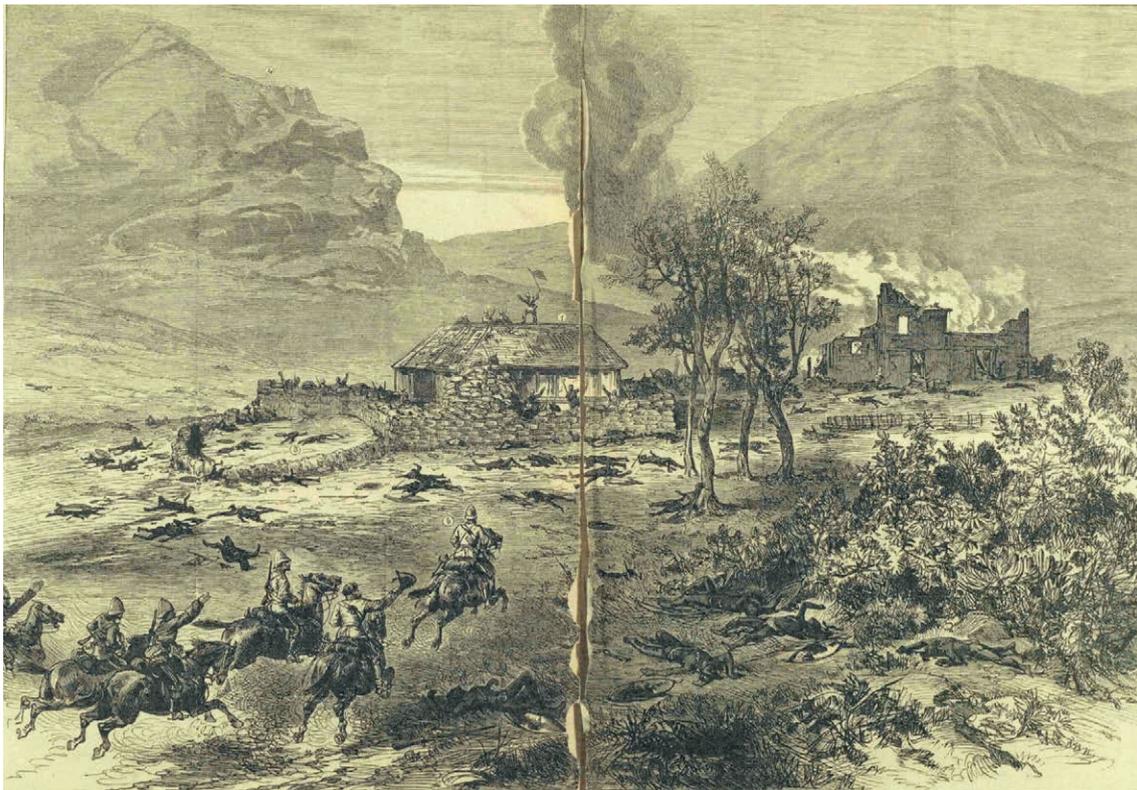
‘A few men were still alive in other rooms. The roof was about to go, and Howard opened the door a crack to peer out. The Zulus on the veranda were all pressed in the far corner, taking shelter from the storehouse fire, and none was watching behind. Adams refused to leave, so Howard pulled the door open, hurtled out across the veranda and sprang over the mealie bags into the welcome darkness below the ledge. He rolled through the shrubbery, fetching up against four dead horses that the Zulus had killed tethered in the trees. Huddling amongst their legs, he lay still, cautiously pulling a few broken twigs over his body. Zulus running forward hopped over him; a sow ran by and a passing warrior speared it. Presently a bereft piglet appeared, squealing piteously and nuzzling the carcass lying across Howard’s legs.

The frantic Gunner tried to shoo it away, poking at it with a stick, but the shoat would not leave. Howard gave up the effort and concentrated on feigning death. Zulus stepped on him several times. Hours later, when the light of the flaming roof subsided, he wriggled off in the darkness to hide in a clump of bushes several hundred yards away.

Michael Glover’s *Rorke’s Drift* lends further detail:

‘The luckiest man was Gunner Arthur Howard. As he emerged he miraculously escaped both Zulu assegais and Chard’s volleys. In utter confusion [and no doubt dazed by his fever] he failed to turn right towards his comrades but dashed straight ahead and vaulted the front wall of mealie bags. He was equally exposed to the Zulu assegais and the English bullets. His greatest anxiety was to cover the red stripe of his overalls which seemed to show very clearly in the darkness.’

When dawn broke and the defence was confirmed, Howard was discovered by one of Chard’s scouts just after 5 a.m., his survival an amazement to his comrades. Re-united with Harness some hour later, their bond remained resolute. It is also likely that Howard is depicted in Crealock’s illustration of the relief force, as the man sat second on the left of the wall (*London Illustrated News*, 8 March 1879, refers). Indeed, the officer gained permission for the pair to take leave in England. Posted together for service at Hillsborough Barracks, Sheffield, they attended a charity football match played at Bramall Lane. Raising funds for the orphans and soldiers of Isandlwana and Rorke’s Drift, teams of English and Scottish internationals ensured they were appropriated ‘dressed’ for an England Vs Zulus match.



False identity - Journey's end

Travelling with Harness for the remainder of his career, Howard was stationed at Woolwich in 1882, where he married and had a daughter named Elsie. Tragically his wife died aged just 31 in August 1889, leaving Howard with a young daughter whilst he remained on active service. Forced to foster his daughter to his sister-in-law in Sheffield, Harness returned to Woolwich but was discharge on his own request after 19 years in the service on 30 May 1890.

He moved to Sheffield to assist his daughter and is latterly known to have returned to Woolwich as an ammunition case examiner at the Royal Arsenal, by which point Elsie had moved nearby. Retiring from his job, Howard lived out his remaining years, sadly having lost his sight, as a lodger of Walter Tanner at Harton Street, Deptford, London.

News from Australia in early 1930 came as something as a shock, for under unknown circumstances the *Daily Mirror* printed reports of his death in Sydney on 14 February. He was swift to reply to the news, together with his unknown feature in Alphonse de Neuville's picture that remains to this day on display at the Art Gallery of New South Wales:

'I cannot understand how there can be any mistake. I have been living in Kent now for forty years and I have certainly never been to Australia.

As you can see for yourself, I am quite alive and able to tell you all about the battle. I was at Ulundi, too, where we beat the Zulu armies in forty minutes. My relatives tell me that the photograph in the papers is of me alright.

I never received a wound of any sort from an assegai, or from anything for that matter, though I was in the hospital with fever when the Zulus burned it during the battle.

At Rorke's Drift 4,000 Zulus attacked eighty-six men, eighty of them South Wales Borderers under the command of Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead. Half of the men were in a small farmhouse which had been turned into a hospital.

How Sydney Art Gallery can have a picture of me leaving the burning hospital carrying another man over my shoulder is more than I can understand. It certainly cannot be a picture of me. It was as much as I could do to leave the building myself, without carrying anyone else.

There were only eighty-six of us all told, and I don't think it is at all probable that there was another Arthur Howard among us, though of course it is possible. I knew most of the men, and I never met anyone of my own name.'

There was not anyone else at Rorke's Drift so the Australian individual must be considered at fault in records or perhaps an imposter.

It is however the opinion of the cataloguer that the attribution to Howard in Alphonse de Neuville's painting seems perfectly plausible. The artist must surely have studied the individuals of note during the defence closely and perhaps noted the story of Howard. Why would he not use his artistic licence to include him in his epic painting in order that the story not be lost to time - knowing exactly how the fortunes of old soldiers in that era varied widely.

Having lived out his final years as the blind lodger of Walter Tanner, Howard died aged 84 at St. Alfrege's Hospital, Vanbrugh Hill, Greenwich on 15 July 1935. He was buried in an unmarked grave in Brockley Cemetery, Lewisham paid for by Tanner on 20 July.

Re-dedicated and remembered

It would be a little over 75 years later that Howard's story once more returned to the headlines, for, following a spirited fundraising appeal by the 'Gunner Howard Memorial Fund', his grave was finally marked by a headstone.

It was on 16 September 2012 that his re-dedication service took place, taken by Major The Reverend A. Dalton. Honoured guests included His Royal Highness Prince Valekhata Shange of Zululand, descendants of two Rorke's Drift V.C. winners, Chelsea Pensioners, local Army and Air Cadets, service veterans and Drum-Major T. Needham, Royal Marines, who started the Memorial Fund and who carried these very Medals for the ceremony. Wreaths were laid and The Last Post was played.





Footage of the re-dedication is available via:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hExg9IPkMRA>

Note:

Howard held three regimental numbers, No. 135 (Depot), No. 2077 (5 Brigade) and No. 3919 (2 Brigade), confirming those which are observed on his Medals. Despite Howard being listed on the published roll under No. 2077 with Medal & clasp '1879', Colonel Harness is also in receipt of Medal & clasp '1877-8-9'.

Sold together with an Order of Service from the re-dedication service, and full copied service record and research, which includes a portrait photograph of the recipient in old age.

Reference sources:

The Washing of the Spears, Donald R. Morris, 1965.

Invasion of Zululand, 1879: Anglo-Zulu War experiences of Arthur Harness; John Jervis, 4th Viscount St. Vincent; and Sir Henry Buller, Brenthurst Press, 1979.

Rorke's Drift, Michael Glover, 1997.

The South African Campaign of 1879, J. P. Mackinnon & S. H. Shadbolt, 1973.

<http://www.1879zuluwar.com/t5884-re-dedication-to-arthur-howard-gunner-royal-artillery-16th-sep-2012>

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A FINE COLLECTION OF AWARDS FOR THE BATTLES OF THE HOOK

The battles for the hill known as “The Bloody Hook” surely rank amongst the most savage and intense fought by the British Army since the end of the Second World War. As the prospect of a ceasefire became more likely, the Chinese Army and the United Nations Army fought a series of fierce battles to capture tactically important positions, which would be valuable if there was a later recommencement of hostilities.

The Hook was one such feature.

It overlooked the Sam-i-Chon Valley and dominated a vital stretch of No Man’s Land between the two Armies. On 26 October 1952 the Chinese launched an attack to capture it from the 1st Battalion, 7th United States Marines. On 18 November 1952 they tried again to wrestle it from the 1st Battalion, Black Watch and on 28 May 1953 they again launched a ferocious attack to drive off the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington’s Regiment. Until 27 July when the ceasefire was concluded heavy Chinese shelling and attacks on The Hook and Hill 355 continued, but they did not succeed.

The Commonwealth Division suffered over 600 casualties killed, wounded and prisoners in these battles, but The Hook remains in United Nations hands today. The 5th Dragoon Guards and 1st Royal Tank Regiment trundled up the Hill to give close support and the Royal Artillery and the New Zealand Artillery Regiments fired more rounds since the crossing of the Rhine. Besides this, the support provided by the Commonwealth logistic units working under fire and in terrible conditions undoubtedly matched the professional skill of their predecessors.

The medallic awards for these battles are often the last named to famous County Regiments and Corps which cease to exist in the modern British Army.

THE BLACK WATCH

On 27 October 1952 The Hook was held by the 3rd Battalion, 7th United States Marines when the Chinese launched a fierce artillery and mortar attack followed by a determined infantry assault attack. The Marines temporarily lost control of the position but with a fierce counter attack typical of the Marines gallantly retook the Hill. On 14 November the 1st Battalion, Black Watch were given the task of relieving the Marines and holding the vital position. It was to be a daunting task. The Commanding Officer of the Marine Battalion, a veteran of Guadalcanal and Saipan told his opposite number, Lieutenant-Colonel D. McN. Rose that their fight for the hill had been more intense than any other he had experienced in the entire Pacific War.

On 18 November they came under attack, with the 133rd Chinese Division charging up the Hill determined to capture it. The scene was reminiscent of days gone by, with furious individual hand-to-hand bayonet and grenade actions supported by concentrated artillery and mortar fire. Next morning the Black Watch still held the Hill but the Chinese remained determined to succeed and on 8 May followed their previous attack, pouring huge numbers on to the feature. They were again thrown off, at a cost to the Black Watch of over 100 men.

- 279 **The Korea Medal awarded to Private J. Adams, Black Watch, who was wounded in action on 8 May 1953**



Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22628747 Pte. J. Adams. B.W.), *nearly extremely fine*
J. Adams was wounded in action on 8 May 1953.

£280-320

- 280 *Family group:*

Seven: **Private A. Brown, Black Watch**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22584605 Pte. A. Brown. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *very fine*, with a Black Watch bullion blazer Badge

Pair: **Private R. T. Brown, Suffolk Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (39217 Pte. R. T. Brown. Suff. R.), *very fine* (9)

£240-280

- 281 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**22496337 Pte. G. E. A. Brown. B.W.**), *good very fine*
 Possibly served as a Piper.

£140-180

- 282 Pair: **Private A. M. Cummings, Black Watch**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22034280 Pte. A. M. Cummings. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *officially re-impressed naming to first, very fine* (2)

£80-120

- 283 Pair: **Private T. F. Davidson, Black Watch**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22652172 Pte. T. F. Davidson. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *first with minor official correction to surname, very fine* (2)

£140-180

284

The Korea Medal awarded to Pipe-Major R. T. Erickson, Black Watch, who lost a leg as a result of wounds suffered on the night of 18 November 1952



Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14587334 Sgt. R. T. Erickson. B.W.), *light contact marks, very fine*

£400-500



Richard T. Erickson was serving as a Sergeant-Piper in January 1951 and was one of 4 Pipers of the Black Watch whose performance was recorded at Abbey Road Studios. Having been advanced Pipe-Major by 1952, he was wounded during their famous action of 18-19 November, losing a leg as a result.

- 285 **Pair: Private J. Fleming, Black Watch**
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22438685 Pte. J. Fleming. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- 286 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22687520 Pte. W. B. Gilchrist. B.W.), *good very fine* £120-150
- 287 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22526979 Cpl. E. Grady. B.W.), *very fine* £120-150
 E. Grady won the Open March whilst a member of the 4/5th Battalion, Black Watch in 1956.
- 288 **Pair: Private B. Hoey, Black Watch**
 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22587939 Pte. E. Hoey. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- 289 **Pair: Private J. Lewis, Black Watch, killed in action with 'B' Company, Assault Pioneers on 12 July 1952**



- Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14473434 Pte. J. Lewis. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *official correction to one digit of number, good very fine* (2) £500-700



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 Sold for £384,000*



James Lewis was born at Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire on 14 January 1928. Living at Oswaldtwistle, he was a well-known local sportsman, representing Oswaldtwistle Irish Democratic League Foot Club, whilst working at the Broad Oak Print Works. Enlisting in the Army in September 1945 Lewis completed his training in Scotland and served with the 1st Battalion in Germany besides regularly turning out for the Regimental football and cricket teams. Having been called from leave in early May, he arrived at the front line on 5 July and was killed in action just a week later, aged just 24. The action, which had been an ambush attack also cost 'B' Company's Assault Platoon's Private T. N. People, who was wounded.

Lewis was buried in the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, Pusan, whilst scores of floral tributes were laid in his hometown, including a wreath in the shape of a heart from his widow; sold with copied newspaper extracts and research.



- 290 Pair: **Private N. S. Macdonald, Black Watch**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (225854409 Pte. N. S. Macdonald. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- 291 Pair: **Private J. McAuslan, Black Watch**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22674296 Pte. J. McAuslan B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *minor official correction to number, good very fine* (2) £140-180
- 292 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22308634 Pte. J. McCamish. B.W.), *good very fine* £120-150
- 293 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22675731 Pte. R. S. Mackay. B.W.), *good very fine* £120-150
- 294 Five: **Private H. Matheson, Black Watch**
1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22547375 Pte. H. Matheson. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *very fine* (5) £180-220
- 295 Pair: **Private J. Macfarlane, Black Watch**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22656686 Pte. J. Macfarlane. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- 296 Five: **Private J. Miller, Black Watch**



- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14414044 Pte. J. Miller. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (5) £180-220
- The 2nd Battalion, Black Watch served in Orde Wingate's 2nd Chindit Operation, 'Operation Thursday', in 1944. They formed part of the 'Javelin' Force, No. 42 and 73 Columns, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Green.
- 297 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22218070 (Pte. R. White. B.W.), *contact marks, very fine* £100-140
- 298 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22470518 Pte D Barr BW) in named card box of issue, *a slightly later issue, extremely fine* £80-120
- 299 Three: **Private W. Thomson, Black Watch**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22798928 Pte. W. Thomson. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22798928 Pte. W. Thomson. B.W.), mounted court-style as worn, *area of erasure after naming upon first and third, likely the word 'Replacement', very fine* (3) £140-180

300

Three: Corporal N. McKenzie, Black Watch, late Military Provost Staff Corps, wounded on 1 August 1952



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (11450008 Sjt. N. McKenzie. M.P.S.C.); Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22228690 Cpl. N. McKenzie. B.W.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *contact marks, very fine* (3)

£240-280



N. McKenzie was wounded in action whilst serving with 'C' Company, 1st Battalion, Black Watch on 1 August 1952. Among his Company comrades, a further 2 were killed in action whilst another 3 were wounded; sold with a small photograph which identifies the recipient, M.M.P. shoulder insignia and cap Badge.

5TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOON GUARDS

Centurion tanks from the 5th Dragoon Guards moved forward to provide supporting fire from their 50 Calibre Browning and BESA machine-guns and then direct fire from their main armament, the 105mm canon.

- 301 Pair: **Trooper D. B. Crouch, 5th Dragoon Guards**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (19043631 Tpr. D. B. Crouch. 5.D.G.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
Served in H.Q. Squadron.
- 302 Pair: **Trooper J. Fish, 5th Dragoon Guards**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22276882 Tpr. J. Fish. 5.D.G.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
Served in 'A' Squadron.
- 303 Pair: **Trooper N. Rosenbaum, 5th Dragoon Guards**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22546959. Tpr. N. Rosenbaum. 5.D.G.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *minor official corrections, very fine* (2) £120-150
Served in 'C' Company and listed with initial 'M' upon the roll.

1ST ROYAL TANK REGIMENT

In November 1952 the 1st Royal Tank Regiment took over the Centurion tanks of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and became heavily involved in the defence of The Hook, providing close support first to the Black Watch and later the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. During the last attack they fired 504 cannon rounds, 22,500 BESA rounds and 4,500 Browning rounds.

- 304 Pair: **Trooper D. W. Hancock, Royal Tanks**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14457207 Tpr. D. W. Hancock. R. Tks.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *very fine* (2) £120-150
- 305 Pair: **Trooper T. McCluskey, Royal Tanks**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22636366 Tpr. T. McCluskey. 1. R. Tks.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *very fine* (2) £60-80



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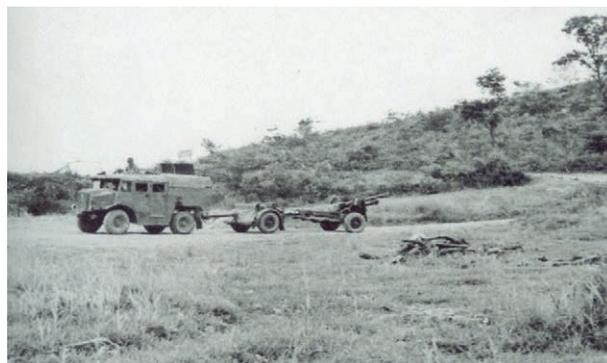
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ROYAL ARTILLERY

The main Gunner units supporting the battles of The Hook were 14th & 20th Field Regiments - 61st Light Regiment & 74 (Battleaxe Company) Medium Battery.

20th Field Regiment took over from 14 Field Regiment on Christmas Day 1952 and like 14th Regiment were continuously committed to provide OPs on The Hook and close fire support. In support of the attack on the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, 20th Field Regiment fired 23,400 shells, 74th Medium Battery fired 1,200 and 61st Light Regiment some 7,600 mortar bombs. The Commanding Officer was awarded a Distinguished Service Order and the three Battery Commanders the Military Cross.



306

An original copy of the 20th Field Regiment Wireless Log, 20-21 May 1953

comprising two sheets giving details of their actions from 1600-0750hrs, stapled together and centre folded, *a good copy and a rare survivor*

£20-30

- 307 Pair: **Gunner J. Twells, Royal Artillery**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22009839 Gnr. J. Twells. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *first with edge bruising, very fine (2)* £120-150
J. Wells served as the Command Post Driver and Operator for 'B' Troop, 12 (Minden) Battery, 20th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery in Korea. The unit provided Direct Fire Support for the King's (Liverpool) Regiment and the OPs. Besides this he was the Troop 'brewmaster' and performed with aplomb whenever a lull in the action allowed.
- 308 Pair: **Gunner R. Moorehead, Royal Artillery**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22773459 Gnr. R. Moorehead, R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *minor official correction to number, some edge bruising, very fine (2)* £100-140
R. Moorehead served with 188th Radar and Search Light Battery, 20th Field Regiment in Korea from 20 December 1952-24 December 1953. His Medals were sent to Cambridge Barracks, Woolwich; sold with copied research.
- 309 Pair: **Gunner G. Williams, Royal Artillery**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22550688 Gnr. G. Williams. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £120-150
G. Williams served with 107 Field Battery, 20th Field Regiment in Korea. It was this Battery which provided Direct Fire Support to the Black Watch and the Commanding Officer sat with his Scottish counterpart, calling in the air burst shells to land amongst the Chinese attacking the Allied barbed wire defences.
- 310 Pair: **Gunner F. Ruston, Royal Artillery**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (21126985 Gnr. F. Ruston. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, in card box of issue, *good very fine (2)* £120-150
F. Ruston served with 107 Field Battery, 20th Field Regiment in Korea. It was this Battery which provided Direct Fire Support to the Black Watch and the Commanding Officer sat with his Scottish counterpart, calling in the air burst shells to land amongst the Chinese attacking the Allied barbed wire defences.
- 311 Four: **Gunner W. C. Foxon, Royal Artillery**
Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (1792098 Gnr. W. C. Foxon. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine (4)* £120-150
William Cartwright Foxon was born on 16 October 1921 and was called for service in 1941, serving in the Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery. Having been married at Louth in 1949, he was re-called for service in Korea and died in 1979; sold with copied research.
- 312 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**4450033 Gnr. G. R. Malt. R.A.**), *abrasively cleaned, nearly very fine* £50-70
Served initially with the Durham Light Infantry.
- 313 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**22664636 Gnr. W. E. Smithson. R.A.**), *number, rank and initials officially re-impressed, very fine* £50-70
Sold with 5 photographs, one including the recipient.
- 314 Pair: **Gunner J. De La Haye, Royal Artillery**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22707808 Gnr. J. De. La. Haye. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted court-style for display, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-120
- 315 Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (**1439445 Gnr. F. Slater. R.A.**), *traces of verdigris, nearly very fine* £40-60
- 316 Pair: **Gunner D. Perkins, Royal Artillery**
Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14457078 Gnr. D. Perkins. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, in named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine (2)* £100-140

317 Pair: **Gunner J. T. McKissick, Royal Artillery**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (227881103 Gnr. J. T. McKissick. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *first largely officially re-impressed, very fine*

£70-90

John Thomas McKissick was born on 11 November 1933 and enlisted at Dumbarton on 4 January 1952. He served with the specialist Able Sound Detachment, 15 Locating Battery, 16th Light Regiment, Royal Artillery in Korea. The unit specialised in going forward onto the Allied wires, in order to place microphones to detect enemy mortars and guns in order that our Gunners could triangulate the enemy positions. McKissick served as Driver to Captain M. Macfarlane, the Troop Commander and was with him when he was wounded by a mortar round; sold with copied service record and photographs.

318 Pair: **Gunner J. E. Cotterell, Royal Artillery**

Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (22539332 Gnr. J. E. Cotterell. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *'E' of initials double-struck, very fine (2)*

£100-120

Served with 20th Field Regiment.

THE CORPS IN KOREA

ARMY CATERING CORPS

Motto: "We Sustain"

Regimental March: "Sugar and Spice"

The Army Catering Corps was formed on 22 March 1941, as part of the R.A.S.C., but on 5 October 1945 the Army Council took the decision to retain the A.C.C. as an integral part of the post-war Army. There is sometimes the erroneous perception the members of the A.C.C. were not involved in combat, but in the Korean War it was a continuing, hazardous and difficult responsibility to bring sustenance to the forward units. Evidence of just how hazardous may be found in the resultant casualties to A.A.C. personnel, including Private P. J. Smallshaw, who was killed in action on attachment to 1st Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and Private P. J. McDonnell, who was killed in action on attachment to 1st Royal Ulster Rifles. Others were wounded on attachment to such units as 1st Durham Light Infantry, 1st Black Watch and 1st Norfolks; eight were taken prisoner at the battle of Imjin River.

- 319 Five: **Private A. D. Rimmer, Army Catering Corps**
 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (22293844 Pte. A. D. Rimmer. A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *the last lacking 'Korea' suspension and detached from mounting, otherwise good very fine* (5) £120-140
 The recipient was a reservist who was called-up in late 1950, or in early 1951.
- 320 Korea 1950-53 (7519187 **Sgt. W. R. Pike. A.C.C.**), *good very fine* £70-90
 The recipient's number reveals earlier service in the R.A.M.C. during the 1939-45 War.
- 321 Korea 1950-53 (14595106 **Cpl. V. C. James. A.C.C.**), *traces of verdigris, good very fine* £60-80
 The recipient's number reveals earlier service in the Royal Artillery during the 1939-45 War.
- 322 Pair: **Private W. Allen, Army Catering Corps**
 Korea 1950-53 (22795820 Pte. W. Allen. A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, in named card box of issue, *extremely fine* (2) £100-120
 A National Serviceman.
- 323 Korea 1950-53 (22606413 **Pte. J. Aston. A.C.C.**), *good very fine* £70-90
 A National Serviceman.
- 324 Korea 1950-53 (22020662 **Pte. C. J. Large. A.C.C.**), *very fine* £60-80
 A National Serviceman.
- 325 Pair: **Private W. T. Craig, Army Catering Corps**
 Korea 1950-53 (22338334 Pte. W. T. Craig. ACC.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £100-120
 A National Serviceman who joined the A.C.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 326 Korea 1950-53 (22526545 **Pte. J. Devine. A.C.C.**), *reverse nearly very fine, obverse very fine* £60-80
 A National Serviceman who joined the A.C.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 327 Pair: **Private J. Dutton, Army Catering Corps**
 Korea 1950-53 (22287426 Pte. J. Dutton. A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted for display, *good very fine* (2) £100-120
 A National Serviceman who joined the A.C.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 328 Pair: **Private R. Morgan, Army Catering Corps**
 Korea 1950-53 (22308229 Pte. R. Morgan, A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £100-120
 A National Serviceman who joined the A.C.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 329 Three: **Private B. L. Thorpe, Army Catering Corps**
 Korea 1950-53 (22548727 Pte. B. L. Thorpe. A.C.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22548727 Pte. B. L. Thorpe, A.C.C.), *very fine* (3) £140-180
 A Regular Army soldier who enlisted in the first half of 1951.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS**Motto: "Faithful in Adversity"****Regimental March: "Here's a Health unto His Majesty"**

The Royal Army Medical Corps was granted its "Royal" prefix in 1898 and continues to lend valuable service to this day. Although a 'non-fighting arm' under the Geneva Convention, its personnel remain permitted to use arms in self-defence. The Corps's long tradition of courage under fire needs no introduction here, amassing as it has no less than 28 V.C.s, including Noel Chavasse's award with a Bar. But it is perhaps worth noting that further notable accolades were won in the Korean War, including a G.C., four M.C.s, and two M.M.s: a fine record for a so-called 'non-fighting arm.'

- 330 Korea 1950-53 (22519863 Pte. W. Beals, R.A.M.C.), *good very fine* £70-90
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.M.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 331 Pair: **Private J. P. Calderwood, Royal Army Medical Corps**
Korea 1950-53 (22258810 Pte. J. P. Calderwood. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *a little edge wear, very fine (2)* £80-120
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.M.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 332 Pair: **Corporal T. V. Crew, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Royal Engineers**
Korea 1950-53 (22546276 Cpl. T. V. Crew, R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *abrasive edge wear over middle portion of naming, very fine (2)* £60-80
The recipient was a reservist who had served in the Royal Engineers in the 1939-45 War.
- 333 Pair: **Private B. J. Naylor, Royal Army Medical Corps, late Royal Engineers**
Korea 1950-53 (22336756 Pte. B. J. Naylor. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine (2)* £100-120
The recipient was a reservist who had served in the Royal Engineers in the 1939-45 War.
- 334 Pair: **Private B. J. Patterson, Royal Army Medical Corps**
Korea 1950-53 (173334 Pte. B. J. Patterson. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *edge bruise, very fine (2)* £100-120
The recipient also served in the R.A.M.C. in the 1939-45 War. He deserted from Blackdown Camp in September 1945, was arrested and sentenced to one year in detention. On his release, he remained in the Regular Army.
- 335 Korea 1950-53 (22498347 Pte. E. Baker. R.A.M.C.), *minor official correction, very fine* £60-80
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.M.C. in the first half of 1951.
- 336 Pair: **Private A. T. Thompson, Royal Army Medical Corps**
Korea 1950-53 (22512798 Pte. A. T. Thompson. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *traces of verdigris, very fine (2)* £70-90
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.M.C. in the first half of 1951.

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS**Motto: "In Faith and Trust"****Regimental March: "Imperial Echoes"**

The Army Pay Corps was granted its "Royal" prefix after the Great War. Having lost 303 of its ranks in the Second World War, the R.A.P.C.'s strength stood at just 129 officers and men by the early 1950s. Its personnel received proper military training - 'To prepare them for surprise attacks on H.Q.s' - training that must have proved useful to Sergeant W. H. Irons, R.A.P.C., who found himself fighting alongside the Glosters at Imjin River.

- 337 Pair: **Sergeant F. Smith, Royal Army Pay Corps**
Korea 1950-53 (21030708 Sgt. F. Smith. R.A.P.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *nearly extremely fine* (2) £100-120
- 338 Pair: **Private R. Mansfield, Royal Army Pay Corps**
Korea 1950-53 (22331098 Pte. R. Mansfield. R.A.P.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *traces of verdigris, good very fine* (2) £100-120
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.P.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.

THE ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS**Motto: "To the Warrior His Arms"****Regimental March: "The Village Blacksmith"**

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps was awarded its "Royal" prefix in 1918 and has a long tradition of supplying the essential needs of the Army. In the Korean War it was responsible for the supply and maintenance of weaponry, munitions and other military equipment. Given the harsh and difficult conditions confronted in Korea 1950-53, the war would have been lost but for the R.A.O.C. which provided the 'sinews of combat' to our fighting units. It is appropriate therefore that the Corps was awarded two O.B.E.s, three M.B.E.s and four B.E.M.s, in addition to 16 M.I.D.s. The policy of the R.A.O.C. at that time was for young Regular Officers to be attached to Infantry Battalions in order to gain experience - sadly two of them were killed in action and two others were wounded.

- 339 Korea 1950-53 (**22251614 Pte. W. Phillips RAOC.**), *good very fine* £70-90
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.O.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 340 Korea 1950-53 (**22309419 Pte. J. Emmerson. R.A.O.C.**), *very fine* £70-90
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.O.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 341 Korea 1950-53 (**22880152 Pte. R. Jones. R.A.O.C.**), *some verdigris and edge wear, nearly very fine* £60-80
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.O.C. in late 1950 or early 1951.
- 342 Korea 1950-53 (**22665942 Pte. J. Elliott. R.A.O.C.**), *good very fine* £70-90
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.O.C. in the second half of 1951 or in 1952.
- 343 Korea 1950-53 (**22640363 Pte. D. Orme. R.A.O.C.**), *good very fine* £70-90
A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.O.C. in the second half of 1951 or in 1952.

344 Six: **Private J. R. Cairns, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Black Watch, who was wounded in the battle of El Alamein in October 1942**



1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (2756433 Pte. J. R. Cairns. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (6)

£80-120

At 9.40 p.m. on 23 October 1942 the battle of Alamein opened with a huge artillery barrage along a front of some 50 miles. Three Black Watch battalions of the 51st Highland Division were in the van of the opening attack - among them Cairns in the 5th Battalion - and they advanced close behind the barrage through wire and minefields and in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. By dawn next day all their objectives had been reached albeit with heavy casualties: Cairns was wounded and 51 of his comrades from the 5th Black Watch lie in the El Alamein Cemetery; sold with copied copy notification of his wound.

345 Pair: **Private E. G. Jones, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**

Korea 1950-53 (7612550 Pte. E. G. Jones. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (6)

£100-120

The recipient's number reveals earlier service in the R.A.O.C. in the 1939-45 War.

346 Pair: **Corporal D. J. Stroud, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**

Korea 1950-53 (10596571 Cpl. D. J. Stroud. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2)

£100-120

The recipient's number reveals earlier service in the R.A.O.C. in the 1939-45 War.

347 Pair: **Sergeant K. Jennings, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**

Korea 1950-53 (22200287 Sgt. K. Jennings. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£100-120

The recipient was a reservist who was called-up in late 1950, or in early 1951.

348 Pair: **Private D. E. McDonald, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**

Korea 1950-53 (22432972 Pte. D. E. McDonald. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *very fine* (2)

£80-120

A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.O.C. in late 1950, or in early 1951.

349 Pair: **Private R. Tipping, Royal Army Ordnance Corps**

Korea 1950-53 (22449863 Pte. R. Tipping. R.A.O.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2)

£100-120

A National Serviceman who joined the R.A.O.C. in late 1950, or in early 1951.

THE ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**Motto: "By Skill and By Fighting"****Regimental March: "Lillibullero"**

On 1 October 1942, due to the increasing complexity of technical equipment in the British Army, it was decided to form a new Corps: the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. It was the first Corps to immediately be given the a "Royal" prefix and was originally manned by skilled tradesmen drawn from the R.E., R.A., Royal Signals, R.A.O.C. and R.A.S.C., in addition to some infantrymen who were also transferred to the new Corps. The contribution made by R.E.M.E. in the Second World War confirmed the advantages of a specialist technical Corps and, in 1949, it was extended by the enlistment of all those undertaking unit repair responsibilities.

In 1950, when 27th Brigade was hastily sent to Korea, six officers and 16 soldiers of R.E.M.E. sailed with the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders and the Middlesex Regiment. With the subsequent arrival of 29th Brigade in September 1950, No. 10 Workshop was fully established and L.A.D.s became an integral part of Armoured and Artillery units. The Corps was awarded one O.B.E., three M.B.E.s and eight B.E.M.s - one of the latter going to Corporal R. F. Mathews who fought with the Glosters at Imjin River - in addition to 28 M.I.D.s, including Sergeant E. A. C. Hackett who was attached to the Welch Regiment.

- 350 **Six: Corporal G. K. Reynolds, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (2232522 Cpl. G. K. Reynolds. R.E.M.E.); UN. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (6) £120-140
The recipient was a reservist who was called-up in late 1950, or in early 1951.
- 351 **Seven: Corporal D. E. Baker, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (7595047 Cfn. D. E. Baker. R.E.M.E.); Korea 1950-53 (7595047 Cpl. D. E. Baker, R.E.M.E.); UN. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (6) £180-220
- 352 **Four: Sergeant W. Hill, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (222776382 Cpl. W. Hill, R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (222776382 Sgt. W. Hill, R.E.M.E), mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £140-180
The recipient was a reservist who was called-up in late 1950, or in early 1951.
- 353 **Pair: Staff-Sergeant O. G. Godfrey, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Durham Light Infantry**
Korea 1950-53 (1446200 S/Sgt. O. G. Godfrey. R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £120-150
The recipient's number reveals earlier service in the Durham Light Infantry in the 1939-45 War.
- 354 **Three: Corporal J. Fussell, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, late Royal Engineers**
Korea 1950-53 (22246386 Cfn. J. Fussell. R.E.M.E.); U.N. Korea 1960-54; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22246386 Cpl. J. Fussell. R.E.M.E.), *good very fine* (3) £140-180
- 355 **Pair: Corporal W. Hallsworth, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
Korea 1950-53 (22305840 Sgt. J. Hallsworth. R.E.M.E.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22305840 Cpl. J. Hallsworth. R.E.M.E.), *very fine* (2) £120-150
The recipient was a reservist who was called-up in late 1950, or in early 1951.

AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

356

A rare Second World War D.S.M. group of five awarded to Acting Temporary Petty Officer (A.) D. Cox, Fleet Air Arm

Having won a “mention” for gallant services as a gunner in Swordfish of No. 854 Squadron on offensive patrols off the French and Dutch coasts in the summer of 1944, he was decorated for like services in the unit’s Avengers in the Far East in 1945, operating from the carrier *Illustrious*



Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (A./Temp. P.O. Air D. Cox, F.A.A. FX. 86647), officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf, *generally good very fine* (5)

£2,400-2,800

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1945:

‘For bravery, skill and devotion to duty whilst serving in H.M. Ships *Victorious, Illustrious, Indefatigable, Indomitable* and *King George V* in attacks on enemy oil installations at Palembang, Sumatra.’

The original recommendation states:

‘An altogether outstanding Air Gunner whose calmness and resourceful attitude was most evident on both occasions. His skill with the turret when closely engaged by enemy aircraft undoubtedly saved the aircraft from further damage. His cheerful demeanour was an inspiration to the whole crew.’

Derrick Cox, a native of Rushden, Northamptonshire, first gained recognition for gallant services in the Fleet Air Arm when he won a “mention” for services as a Leading Airman in Avengers of No. 854 Squadron (*London Gazette* 1 January 1945, refers). Operating as part of 157 (G.R.) Wing from R.A.F. Hawkinge, he flew a flurry of offensive patrols off the coasts of France and Holland at the time of the Normandy campaign. Cases in point would be several attacks carried out by Swordfish against E-Boats on the night of 16-17 June 1944. The original joint recommendation states:

‘These two naval ratings have displayed courage, skill and cheerful endurance in night attacks on light surface vessels off the French and Dutch coasts during the months of July and August 1944.’

Subsequently advanced to Acting Temporary Petty Officer Airman, Cox and his fellow aircrew joined H.M.S. *Illustrious*. The carrier departed for the Far East in September 1944 and, in the period leading up to V.J. Day, saw extensive action off Palembang, Okinawa and the Sakishama Islands: it was for his gallantry and good gunnery work during two early strikes on the oil installations at Palembang that Cox was decorated.

Having already seen action in the Indian Ocean, *Illustrious* and the British Pacific Fleet sailed from Sydney, Australia on 16 January 1945 as part of Operation “Meridian”. The aim of the operation was to attack the enemy’s oil installations at Palembang, an aim achieved over two much contested strikes enacted in the last week of January 1945. The first of them, flown on the 24th, comprised 12 Avengers and 16 Corsairs from *Illustrious*, a successful strike in which resultant damage reduced the refinery’s output by half. A further strike - against a new oil installation - took place on the 29th, this time with 12 Avengers and 12 Corsairs from *Illustrious*. The attack, in which Cox played a valuable role in defending his damaged aircraft, was a great success but at cost, for the fleet’s fire discipline was poor when it was attacked by seven Japanese bombers shortly after the strike aircraft began landing: the attackers were all shot down, but two shells fired by either *Indomitable* or the battleship *King George V* struck *Illustrious*, killing 12 and wounding 21 men.

Kamikaze

Having undergone repairs, *Illustrious* - in the company of her consorts *Indomitable*, *Victorious* and *Indefatigable* - joined the American Fifth Fleet, in readiness for Operation “Iceberg”, the assault on Okinawa operations. The British role during the operation was to neutralise airfields on the Sakishima Islands, between Okinawa and Formosa, beginning on 26 March; *Illustrious*’s air group now comprised 36 Corsairs, 16 Avengers and two Supermarine Walrus flying boats for rescue work.

From 26 March to 9 April, the Fleet Air Arm attacked the airfields with each two-day period of flying operations followed by two or three days required to replenish fuel, ammunition and other supplies. While the precise details on activities of the carriers’ squadrons are not readily available, it is known that the commanding officer of No. 854 Squadron was forced to ditch his Avenger on the morning of 27 March with the loss of both his crewmen; he was ultimately rescued that evening by an American submarine.



H.M.S. Illustrious under kamikaze attack in April 1945 – one of the Japanese pilot’s eyeballs were found on her flight deck and swiftly booted overboard

On the afternoon of 6 April, four kamikaze aircraft evaded detection and interception and one, a Yokosuka D4Y3 ‘Judy’ dive bomber, attacked *Illustrious* in a steep dive. The light A.A. guns managed to sever its port wing so that it missed the ship, although its starboard wingtip inflicted damage on the front of the bridge. When the 1,000-kilogram (2,200 lb.) bomb that it was carrying detonated in the water only 50 feet from the side of the carrier, the resulting shock wave badly damaged two Corsairs parked on the deck and severely shook the ship. The initial damage assessment was that little harm had been done, although vibrations had worsened, but this was incorrect as the damage to the hull structure and plating proved to be extensive. Vice Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings, commander of Task Force 57, ordered the recently arrived *Formidable* to join the task force to replace *Illustrious* on 8 April. In the meantime, she continued to conduct operations with the rest of the fleet. On 12 and 13 April, the British carriers switched targets to airfields in northern Formosa. Since the beginning of Operation “Iceberg”, *Illustrious*’s aircraft had flown 234 offensive and 209 defensive sorties, claiming at least two aircraft shot down. Her own losses were two Avengers and three Corsairs lost in action and one Avenger and six Corsairs due to non-combat causes.

Owing to the damage inflicted on her by the kamikaze attack, *Illustrious* had to undergo further repairs and saw no further action, returning to the U.K. via Sydney. Cox and his fellow aircrew in No. 854 Squadron were disembarked at the latter port and some of them may have seen further action in the Pacific before V.J. Day.

- 357 **An interesting Royal Humane Society Medal awarded to Commander S. H. Tennyson, Royal Navy, who bravely attempted to rescue a man foundering in the Solent and later experienced a colourful naval career, being Court Martialled for the loss of H.M.S. *Chamois* three years later**

Royal Humane Society, small Bronze Medal (Lieut. S. H. Tennyson. H.M.S. "Pactolus". Oct: 31. 1901), *claw loose, very fine and better*

£140-180

Case number 31735, R.H.S. report:

'On the 31st October, 1901, a man named Anderson was accidentally dragged from a steam cutter by a rope from H.M.S. *Pactolus*, off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. There was an easterly gale blowing with a choppy sea. At great risk, Lieut. Tennyson jumped from the ship but was swept away before reaching Anderson, and was picked up by a boat some distance off. Meanwhile Anderson was hauled on board the ship.'

Sydney Harold Tennyson was born on 24 July 1877, the second son of Captain Julius George Tennyson of Thorpe Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire. He entered the service of the Royal Navy on 15 July 1891, being promoted Sub Lieutenant 1st August 1897, and Lieutenant on 31 December 1899. Described as 'very zealous, capable and tactful', he forged a successful naval career rising to the rank of Commander. On the other hand, he found himself in trouble with the Admiralty on more than one occasion.

He was firstly Court Martialled - and fully exonerated of all blame - for the loss of the destroyer H.M.S. *Chamois* which had foundered and sunk under his command in what can only be described as a bizarre accident. On 26 September 1904, while conducting a full power trial in the Gulf of Patras off the coast of Greece, she lost a propeller blade. This unbalanced the shaft which was spinning at high speed, and the resulting vibration broke the shaft bracket and tore a large hole in the stern. According to *The Engineer* in September 1904, 'she sank by the stern in 30 fathoms of water.' All hands were saved but one engineer was wounded and another scalded.

In November 1913, Lieutenant-Commander Tennyson was brought before the Attorney General with Sub-Lieutenant Lawrence Higgins, both of the gunboat *Gossamer*, charged with trespass aboard the fishing vessel *Explorator* and for alleged false imprisonment, which resulted in damage to the steam drifter. It was later agreed that the Crown and not defendants should make suitable payment to the plaintiff, Captain George Welton, in order to promote renewed 'good feeling between the fishing industry and the Admiralty.' His Lordship, in consenting to the course suggested, said that 'the worst that could be said with regard to this case was that young officers of His Majesty's Navy were perhaps unduly impressed with the importance of being officers in the Navy' (*The Nottingham Evening Post*, 28 November 1913, refers).

Tennyson served at Wick during the Great War, being attached to the squadron supply ship, later armed boarding steamer *Stephen Furness* from 7 April 1915. He was not aboard when she was torpedoed west of the Isle of Man by *UB-64* on 13 December 1917. Placed on the Retired List as Commander on 3 March 1922, he died on 23 March 1950.

- x358 **The scarce O.B.E. group of four to Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Garnier, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Superintendent of Physical Training and the driving force behind the Royal Marines' early involvement in the Royal Tournament**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military Division), Officer's 2nd type breast Badge, British War Medal 1914-20 (Maj. W. K. Garnier. R.M.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine*, mounted court-style as worn (4)

£300-400

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

Walter Keppel Garnier was born at Cranworth, Norfolk on 6 March 1882, son of the Reverend Thomas Parry Garnier (Rector of Cranworth) and The Hon. Louisa Warren Venables-Vernon, whose family was descended from King James I. Educated at Haileybury, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 1 January 1901, passing a Gymnastics course at Aldershot in May 1904. He served with the detachment aboard *Balmoral Castle* during the visit of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught to South Africa in 1910. Promoted Captain on 1 January 1912, he was appointed to the Royal Marines' Physical Training Depot, Deal, overseeing the R.M. P.T. Display at the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia in 1913. The enduring popularity of Royal Marines' displays at the Royal Tournament, as it later became known, was 'due entirely to the imagination and initiative of Walter Garnier' (*Globe and Laurel*, June 1969, refers). He became Superintendent of Physical Training on 7 July 1914.

Garnier served with the Royal Marine Light Infantry during the Great War, and was promoted to Brevet-Major for 'Meritorious Services' on 1 January 1917. He rose to the rank of Major on 6 June 1917. Placed on the Retired List on 31 March 1923, he was recalled for active service on 20 September 1939,

becoming Acting Lieutenant-Colonel on 6 January 1945. His O.B.E., one of just 44 awarded to the Royal Marines for the Second World War, was gazetted in the 1945 New Year's Honours List. Discharged on 12 August 1946, he died in Flat 4, 33 Wilton Place, Knightsbridge on 6 May 1969; sold with copied research and confirmation of medal entitlement.

x359

A fine 'Capture of Delhi' C.B. pair to Major-General R. Farquhar, C.B., 1st Belooch Battalion, late 6th Bombay Native Infantry; after storming Delhi with Longfield's 5th Column, he held the all-important powder magazine against determined rebel counter-attacks, enabling Lieutenant Thackeray to extinguish a fire inside the building. Thackeray's coolness earned him the Victoria Cross



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold (18-carat) and enamel, hallmarks for *Robert Garrard*, London 1860, fitted with a narrow gold swivel-ring suspension and gold riband buckle; Indian Mutiny 1857, 1 clasp, Delhi (Col. R. Farquhar, C.B., 1st Belooch Battn.), *part of surname officially re-struck, extremely fine (2)*

£2,600-3,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 18 June 1858.

Robert Farquhar was born in Scotland in 1805. His petition to become a Cadet in the service of the Honourable East India Company was approved by Sir Robert J. Farquhar, Bart., one of its Directors, on 8 December 1827. Joining the 6th Bombay Native Infantry, he attained the rank of Captain on 8 October 1839.

During the Indian Mutiny he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Belooch Battalion, which marched some 800 miles from the Scinde desert to join the Delhi Field Force on 4 September 1857.

The Beloochis formed part of Brigadier Longfield's 5th Column for the assault on Delhi on 14 September. Reaching the city's magazine, Farquhar's men prevented rebel attempts to recapture or destroy it, giving Lieutenant Thackeray time to extinguish a fire which was taking hold amidst the gunpowder; Thackeray's cold courage earned him the Victoria Cross, besides saving countless lives. The Beloochis were then engaged in several minor actions in Oudh and Rohilkhund. For his services, Farquhar was made a Companion of the Bath in June 1858. He was promoted to Major-General on 27 April 1860; sold with copied research.

360 The outstanding Indian Mutiny C.B. group of four awarded to Lieutenant-General E. Wray, Royal Artillery, late Bombay Artillery; as Field Commissary at the Siege of Kotah in March 1858, Wray led the British bombardment, his 'hard work and energy' underpinning the successful British assault

Wray later became Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay Presidency, serving as an adviser to the Secretary of State for India. A fine memorial commemorates him at the Garrison Church, Woolwich



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold (22 carat) and enamel, hallmarks for *William Neal*, London 1859, fitted with narrow swivel-ring suspension and gold ribbon buckle, *small chips to white enamel on top arm and minor loss to wreaths*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Central India (Major E. Wray, Bombay Arty.); Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse inscribed 'May/June 1855 Kertch', *minor chip to red enamel, the crescent suspension twisted*; Turkish Crimea 1855, French issue, unnamed, fitted with replacement 'Crimea' suspension, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine and better* (4)

£3,500-4,000

Provenance:
Baldwin's, 1967.

C.B. *London Gazette* 5 March 1861.

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



Edward Wray, son of the barrister Charles Wray, was born at Georgetown in British Guiana on 27 November 1823. Nominated for the 1838-39 Season at Addiscombe by John Shepherd, a Director of the H.E.I.C., he passed the Public Examination on 11 December 1840 and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Bombay Army. He sailed for Bombay aboard the *Oriental* on 2 March 1841. The following year he was posted to Scinde with the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Artillery, under Captain W. T. Whitley. Promoted to Lieutenant on 9 November 1842, he transferred to 4th Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery. On 16 January 1849, he was appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Horse Brigade, Bombay Artillery, a post he held for nearly four years until 17 December 1852. He was promoted to Captain on 20 January 1853.

It is probable that shortly afterwards he returned to England on furlough, as in March 1854 he joined the Anglo-Turkish Contingent to take part in the Crimean War. This force, hurriedly assembled, was largely officered by H.E.I.C. officers on leave, many with brevet rank. Wray commanded a battery of Horse Artillery with the local rank of Major, joining the Kertch expedition in May 1855. Situated at the Crimea's eastern extremity, Kertch had provided Sebastopol with a supply line, enabling the city to withstand the Allied siege. When the Allies reached it on 22 May, the port was flattened and Russian naval power ceased to exist overnight (see *London Gazette*, 28 June 1855). For his services Wray was awarded the 4th Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie (*London Gazette*, 2 March 1858). The reverse of his Badge bears the inscription: 'May/June 1855 Kertch'. He also received the Turkish Crimea Medal.

Wray returned to India in 1856, the October 1857 Muster Roll showing him as Commissary of Ordnance at Ahmedabad. He was present with the troops under Colonel J. Holmes at the siege and capture of Awah on 19-23 January 1858. When the Rajputana Field Force was formed under Major-General H. G. Roberts, Wray was appointed Field Commissary of Ordnance, with responsibility over the six 18-pounders, four 12-pounders, four 8-inch mortars and four 8-inch howitzers which comprised Roberts' siege train. This force reached Kotah on 20 March. Kotah had fallen to the rebels six months earlier, but a small pocket of loyalist troops still held its ancient Garh (citadel), on the eastern bank of the River Chambal.

Roberts occupied high ground on the Chambal's western bank. From there the British guns gave covering fire to a 300-strong storming party of the 83rd Foot, which crossed the river in boats. Reinforcing the beleaguered loyalist garrison, the 83rd gradually drove the rebels back, house by house. On the evening of 27 March, under cover of darkness, several British guns were spirited over the Chambal, under the mutineers' noses. As dawn broke they opened up with canister, decimating the rebel formations. That afternoon Wray conducted a fearsome artillery bombardment, using enfilading fire from guns on Kunadi Ridge. Three days later the rebels surrendered, with the loss of seventy-five guns.

In his subsequent despatch, General Roberts described the work of the Artillery at Kotah as 'having been almost beyond belief'. Of Wray himself, Roberts reported: 'To Major Wray, Field Commissary of Ordnance, my most especial thanks are due for the uninterrupted hard work and energy he has displayed throughout' (*London Gazette*, 11 June 1858, refers). Wray was awarded a Brevet Majority on 6 June 1858. After Kotah the Rajputana Field Force pursued Tantia Tope, defeating his forces at the Banas River on 13 August. One of the key leaders behind the Cawnpore massacre of 27 June 1857, Tope was hanged by the British at Shivpuri on 18 April 1859.

On 6 July 1860, Wray was appointed Agent for Gunpowder and Superintendent of the Factory at Bombay. He held this appointment until 20 October 1862, and was made a Companion of the Bath for his services. He advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel on 18 February 1861. On 10 March 1863, he was appointed Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, which involved the superintendence and control of the Ordnance Department of the Bombay Presidency. He held this post until 26 July 1864, subsequently returning to England and joining the Ordnance Select Committee in October 1865. He was made Brevet Colonel on 18 February 1866, and was promoted substantively on 26 April 1866. He joined the Staff of the Director of Artillery in December 1868 and acted as adviser to the Secretary of State for India, an appointment he held for just over ten years. He was promoted to Major-General on 1 October 1877, and on 31 December 1878 he retired with the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General. Wray died in London on 27 January 1892. A memorial was erected in his memory by his brother officers in the Garrison Church at Woolwich.

Sold with two copied portrait photographs from the collection of the Royal Artillery Institute, Woolwich.

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WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

- 361 An extremely rare Ashantee 1873-74 operations C.M.G. pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. T. Helden, Leinster Regiment, late 22nd Regiment and 3rd West India Regiment, who as C.O. of a detachment of Houssas was severely wounded with Commodore Commerell's River Prah force in August 1873



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast badge, gold and enamel, with swivel ring and straight bar suspension, complete with gold ribbon buckle; Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp (Capt. W. A. T. Helden, 100th Regt., 73-74) *the first slightly chipped in places and the second with edge bruising, very fine* (2)

£2,200-2,600

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 8 May 1874:

'Major William Augustus Tryden Helden, of the 100th Regiment of Infantry, lately selected for Special Service on the Gold Coast.'

William Augustus Trydell Helden, who was born in Dublin in August 1834, was originally commissioned into the 22nd Regiment in March 1856. Advanced to Lieutenant in March 1858, he transferred to the 3rd West India Regiment in the following year, a move that led to his participation in the defence of Lower Combo in the Gambia in February 1864, when he acted as the British force's Adjutant. He was also engaged in operations up the River Gambia in June of the same year, and was present at the reduction of Junca Cunda and Canni Canni Tenda, where he landed with the attacking party and destroyed the fort.

Advanced to Captain in April 1870, Helden was placed on half-pay, but in May 1873, in his new capacity as Civil Commandant at Secondee, he was employed on special service on the Gold Coast, where he served until February of the following year. During that period he accompanied Commodore Commerell's force up the River Prah, with a detachment of Houssas, and was severely wounded in an action that receives due recognition in Brackenbury's *Narrative of the Ashantee War*:

'On the 7th [August 1873] a report had arrived from Dixcove that the Ashantis were trying to cross the Prah, two days' journey from its mouth, into the Wassaw country to the westward, to meet the Ashantis under Akyempon, and that they were together intending to attack Dixcove and Secondee. The Commodore, on receipt of this intelligence, sent the *Argus* to the windward coast, and on the 13th sailed himself in the *Rattlesnake* for Secondee. At 9 a.m. on the 14th he left with a number of boats armed and manned, in order to proceed to Chamah, with Captain Helden, the civil commandant at Secondee, and Commander Luxmoore of the *Argus*, to hold a palaver with the kings and chiefs of Chamah, hoping to obtain their assistance to drive the Ashantis from an island which they were said to be holding some miles up the river. The Commodore also proposed to ascend the river Prah and ascertain something of the locality in that direction, with a view to ultimately conveying a force in boats up the river to attack the flank of the Ashantis.

At ten o'clock, accompanied by Captain Helden and Commander Luxmoore, he proceeded unarmed, and with every friendly intention, and urged the chiefs to assist Her Majesty's Government against the Ashantis. The chiefs denied that they had rendered any assistance to the Ashantis, and expressed their intention of remaining neutral in the war. The Commodore remonstrated with them, and asked the king to lend him two chiefs to accompany him up the river Prah, to make a survey of the river with his boats. This the king refused to do; but the palavering was so peaceful that the Commodore was not induced to discontinue his project. Embarking in his galley, a procession of boats proceeded up the river in the following order: Colonial steam-launch, under Sub. Lieutenant Cross of the *Argus*, with rockets on board, towing the *Rattlesnake's* galley with the Commodore and Commander Luxmoore and Captain Helden on board, and followed by the steam-cutter of the *Simoom*, with rockets, towing a gig and whaler of the *Rattlesnake*.

About 200 yards up the river the Colonial steam-launch broke down, and the gig remained with her, the Commodore proceeding in his galley in tow of the steam-cutter behind the whaler. The Commodore deemed it prudent to proceed on the Chamah side of the river, considering the inhabitants friendly, and that there might be marauding-parties of Ashantis on the other bank. The river was 70 or 80 yards broad, not less than six feet deep, with a current running about two miles an hour. All proceeded satisfactorily until, at about a mile and a half up river, without warning, and without any enemy being seen, a heavy fire was poured into the boats from the dense bush on the Chamah side. The Commodore was shot down and badly wounded on the right side, and Commander Luxmoore and Captain Helden were severely hit at the first discharge. The small-arm men in the boats opened fire, but the rockets could not be used, as the steam-cutter was towing boats. The boats repaired to mid-stream, and a number of men being wounded, the Commodore ordered the expedition to return to the *Rattlesnake*. Himself prostrated by loss of blood, his orders were carried out by Commander Luxmoore, who, nearly fainting from his wounds, continued to direct the operations till the fire from the boats had driven the enemy out of the bush. Nearly all of the officers had been shot in the back. Four of the gig's crew fell wounded from the thwarts, while two men were shot down in the whaler. The boats were towed down the river, and reached the *Rattlesnake* about 6 p.m.'

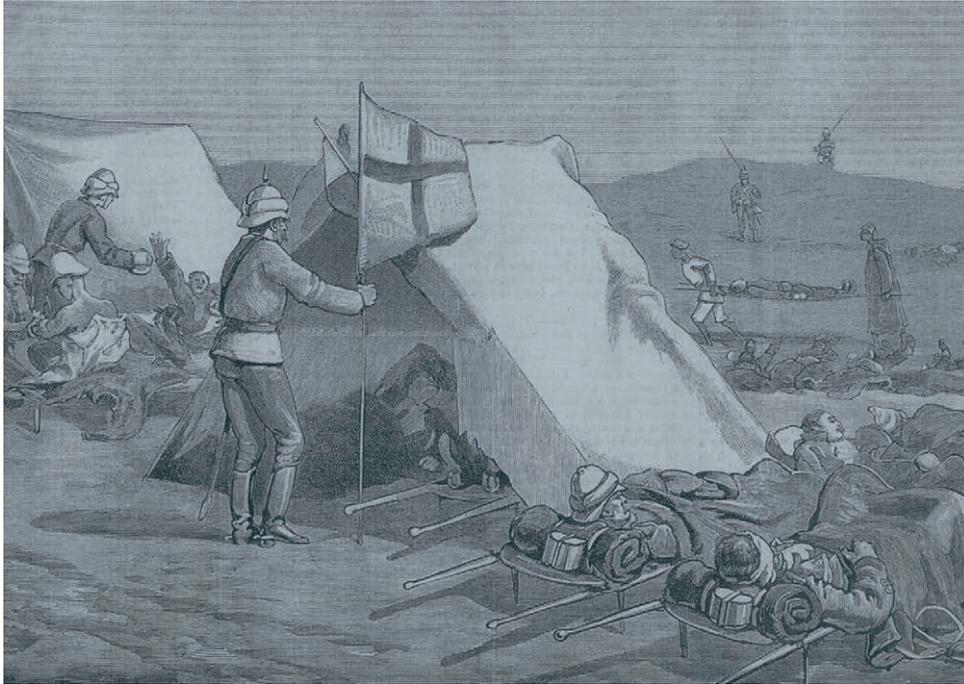
Helden was subsequently mentioned in despatches, given the Brevet of Major, and created a C.M.G.; he was also presented with a sword by command of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Returning to full pay in the 100th Regiment (afterwards the Leinsters), he finally retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1884 and died in September 1896.

His Ashantee 1873-74 Medal is believed to be one of just two inscribed to the 100th Regiment.

362 *'Though many of the wounded had injuries of the severest forms we had no deaths from haemorrhage, a fact which exhibits, in the strongest light the skill and attention of the Medical Officers, working under the most trying circumstances.'*

McDowell's verdict on his Medical Staff during the Egyptian campaign.

An important C.B. group of five awarded to Deputy Surgeon-General E. G. McDowell, Principal Medical Officer of Major-General Graham's Eastern Sudan Expeditionary Force at the Battle of El Teb in 1884; after the subsequent relief of Tokar, McDowell was decorated and twice 'mentioned' for the efficiency of his field hospital



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, gold (18 carat) and enamel, hallmarks for *Sebastian Garrard*, London 1887, fitted with a narrow gold swivel-ring suspension and replacement silver-gilt ribband buckle; China 1860, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860 (Asst. Surgn. E. G. McDowell, 44th Regt.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (Bde. Surgn. E. G. McDowell. A.M. Dept.); Khedive's Star 1882; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck Badge, silver, gold centre and enamel, local maker's marks to reverse centre and edge, *the first with some white enamel chipping and old traces of repair, very fine* (5)

£2,000-2,400

C.B. *London Gazette* 20 May 1884.

Edmund Greswold McDowell was born in November 1831 at Longford, Ireland. He entered the Army Medical Department as an Assistant Surgeon on 6 November 1855, serving in Malta from 8 December that year. He returned to Ireland on 10 November 1856, and was stationed variously at Cottonera, Limerick and Queenstown. On 9 November 1858 he was assigned to the 44th (East Essex) Regiment of Foot, vice Assistant Surgeon John Johnson, who was court-martialled out of the service on 3 October 1858. McDowell served with the 44th during the Second China War, including the action at Sinho and the capture of the Taku Forts on 21 August 1860 (Medal & clasp). Placed in the vanguard of the assault on North Taku, the Regiment earned two Victoria Crosses that day.

McDowell became an Assistant Staff-Surgeon on 12 October 1861, remaining in China until 1863 before returning to Ireland. The years 1866-70 saw him serving in Canada, for which he was promoted to Staff-Surgeon on 3 September 1870. He rose to Surgeon-Major on 1 March 1873, while stationed in Bengal. Promoted to Brigade-Surgeon on 4 August 1881, he served in Egypt as Medical Superintendent of one of the eight field hospitals attached to Sir Garnet Wolseley's Expeditionary Force, in the midst of a cholera epidemic. For these services he was awarded the 3rd Class of the Order of the Medjidie.

Remaining in Egypt, in 1884 he was appointed Principal Medical Officer of Major-General Graham's Eastern Sudan Expeditionary Force, charged with relieving the Egyptian garrison at Tokar (Medal & 2 clasps). The force landed at Suakin on 20 February, and moved down the Red Sea coast to the Trinkitat lagoon. It was attacked at El Teb on 29 February by a Mahdist army led by the fanatical Osman Digna, who had inspired the Jihadist uprising in Eastern Sudan. Forming into a single square, the British troops repulsed the enemy with the loss of 5 officers and 24 other ranks killed and 17 officers and 142 other ranks wounded. The Mahdists were driven from their entrenched positions around Tokar, and the town's garrison was evacuated. A field hospital was immediately established, and Major-General Graham made a point of visiting the wounded. In his subsequent despatch to Lieutenant-General Stephenson (*London Gazette* 27 March 1884, refers), Graham reported:

'The Army Medical Department under Deputy Surgeon General McDowell was most ably administered and the wants of the wounded carefully provided for and promptly attended to. As soon as we were in possession of the position at El Teb, on February 29, I signalled to Fort Baker, at the instance of Deputy Surgeon General McDowell, for tents, medical comforts to be sent immediately.

Surgeon General McDowell reported that "though many of the wounded had injuries of the severest forms we had no deaths from haemorrhage, a fact which exhibits, in the strongest light the skill and attention of the medical officers, working under the most trying circumstances."

After the engagement at Tamaai on 13 March, Graham's column was ordered back to Egypt, leaving General Gordon to fend for himself at Khartoum. McDowell was twice mentioned in dispatches for his medical services (*London Gazette*, 27 March and 6 May 1884, refer), and was appointed a Companion of the Bath. Granted the local rank of Deputy Surgeon-General in Egypt on 26 August 1885, he returned to England in 1886. The following year he became President of the Nova Scotian Branch of the British Medical Association.

McDowell retired from the army on 30 November 1891, after 26 years' service. He married Bertha Kathleen Mary Bailey at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan Street, Knightsbridge on 5 February 1901. The Surgeon-General died at Portland on 26 July 1907; sold with copied research.

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363

A rare gold 'Burma 1887' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wright, Indian Medical Service, who served variously in no less than four campaigns



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for mounting*; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (Surgn F. W. Wright. M.B. 45th Ben: N.I.); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Surgeon F. W. Wright 3rd Sikh Infantry); India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89 (Surgn Major F. W. Wright 33rd Bl. Infy); China 1900, no clasp (Lt Coll F. W. Wright M.B., D.S.O., I.M.S.); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (Lt Col: F. W. Wright. D.S.O. I.M.S.), *light contact marks, very fine and a rare combination* (6)

£4,000-5,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 25 November 1887.

Frederick William Wright was born on 7 December 1850, the son of Robert Wright, the land agent at Thorpe, Norfolk. Educated at Edinburgh, Wright qualified M.B. and C.M. in 1872, entering the Bengal Medical Service in April 1873. Seeing active service in Afghanistan, initially with the 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse) for the operations around Kandahar, he then joined the Native Base Hospital. Placed in Medical Command of the 45th Sikhs from August 1879-August 1880, he was present at Jagdalak and Charasia, before taking Medical Command of the 3rd Sikhs from August 1880 through to the end of the operations. Having completed the march from Kabul to Kandahar (Medal & clasp), he was also present in the Marri Expedition.

Promoted Surgeon-Major in April 1885, Wright served with the 3rd and 4th Brigade during the Third Burmese War, finishing the campaign with a D.S.O. and a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 2 September 1887, refers). Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1893, further field service followed in China, 1900 with the British Contingent (Medal) and Waziristan, 1901-02 (Medal & clasp). Taking retirement on 7 December 1905, he married in 1914, came into a good service pension in 1919 and died at Bournemouth on 9 September 1927.

364

A very rare ‘Sikkim 1888’ gold D.S.O. group of four awarded to Surgeon-Colonel R. H. Carew, Royal Army Medical Corps, a well-travelled medic present at the capture of Magdala with the 45th Regiment, who was decorated as the Senior Medical Officer during the Sikkim operations and latterly earned a ‘mention’ on the North West Frontier of India

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel; Abyssinia 1867-68 (Asst. Surn. R. H. Carew. H.M. 45th Regt); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Sikkim 1888 (Surjn. Major R. H. Carew Medl. Staff); India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Surjn Coll. R. H. Carew A.M.S.), *one or two edge bruises, otherwise nearly extremely fine*, housed in a contemporary fitted leather case for display (4)

£6,000-8,000

Just 2 D.S.O.s awarded for the Sikkim expedition.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 12 April 1889:

‘In recognition of services during operations in Sikkim.’

Richard Hugh Carew was born on 10 August 1841 and was appointed Assistant Staff-Surgeon on 31 March 1865. Attached to the 45th Regiment from 1 May 1867, he joined the Medical Staff and served with the Regiment in the Abyssinia, being present at the capture of Magdala (Medal).

Having gained steady promotion and married at Dublin in 1879, Carew was appointed Senior Medical Officer to the Field Force for the Sikkim expedition of 1888. The upper Himalayan state of Sikkim, which bordered Tibet, had been ceded to the British in 1814. By early 1888 however, the Tibetans had convinced the Rajah to erect a defensive fortress to block trade at Lingtu, which was certainly not in the terms agreed. Despite the Viceroy attempting to dissuade him, a force under the command of Colonel T. Graham, Royal Artillery was dispatched in March 1888. Much of the fighting that was to take place would be done above 20,000ft, a feat only beaten during the Tibet campaign of 1903-04. Having attacked and destroyed the fort on 20 March, the force withdrew to Darjeeling. Then intelligence came of further incursions on the Jelapla Pass. So it was on 25 September that the Force, with Carew in close order, drove the enemy from their positions. At the cost of some 400 Tibetan warriors, they withdrew from Sikkim. Carew would have seen the full effect of the enemy and the conditions upon the force and would surely have offered treatment to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Benjamin P. Bromhead, Bt, 32nd Bengal Infantry, who was severely wounded on the latter occasion. He duly received his rare award of the D.S.O.

Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 7 December 1891 and Colonel, 11 December 1895, Carew took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India 1897-98. Serving as Principal Medical Officer with the Tochi Field Force, he earned a ‘mention’ (*London Gazette* 11 February 1898, refers) to go with the Medal & clasp. The Colonel died at Sirinagar, Cashmere on 24 September 1902 and is buried there with a gravestone raised by his brother officers.



365

Lt. Col. Hayes was a born soldier and was devoted to the Army and to his profession. He was an able Surgeon, as already mentioned, an accomplished musician and an Oriental scholar. He had a fine physique and a handsome presence and there were few men more full of wit, gaiety and vivacity. His courage on the field of battle met with public acknowledgment, but it was not greater than the fortitude with which he concealed from those around him the nature of his last illness.'

The Lancet, 9 June 1900, refers.

A very rare 'Toski 1889' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Hayes, Army Medical Department and Egyptian Army, a veteran of Afghanistan who showed compassion towards scores of wounded and sick Dervish whilst Principal Medical Officer to Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell in Egypt and Sudan; returned to the fold on the outbreak of the Boer War, Hayes commanded the Connaught Hospital, Aldershot despite his own failing health and selflessly treated his last patient just six days before his own passing

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for mounting*; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Surgn. A. E. Hayes, A.M.D.); Egypt 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (Surgeon Maj: A. E. Hayes. Med: Staff (E.A.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issued; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck Badge, silver and enamel with gold applique centre, local marks to reverse, mounted as worn where applicable, *very fine* (5)

£2,600-3,000

One of just 8 D.S.O.s for the Battle of Toski, 3 August 1889.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 8 November 1889:

'In recognition of services during the action of Toski.'

Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class *London Gazette* 17 January 1890:

'In recognition of service in the actions at Toski and Gemaizah whilst actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions with the Egyptian Army.'

Aylmer Ellis Hayes was born on 9 November 1850 and studied at St.Mary's Hospital in 1865, qualifying in 1871. Initially commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Durham Engineers (Militia) in September 1872, he joined the Army Medical Staff in 1877, seeing active service in Afghanistan (Medal). A keen interest in the languages no doubt helped his cause, for he had '...passed the higher standard of Persian and gained the prize in Arabic open to officers of the Army.'

Further active service in the Sudan 1888-89 followed, for he was present at the actions of Gemaizah and Toski - serving as Principal Medical Officer of the Egyptian Army at the latter. During the campaign he added a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazette* 11 January (Gemaizah) and 6 September 1889, refers), the second of which is worthy of note:

'When the reconnaissance developed into a general action [Toski], Surgeon-Major Hayes quickly returned to the camp, arranged and increase of 80 beds on the 70 already organised, improvised a Bearer Column, and all wounded first received first field dressings as they fell and seriously wounded men were conveyed to hospital by stretcher parties and camels. This rapid organisation reflects great credit on Surgeon-Major Hayes.

I have every reason to be satisfied with all his arrangements for Egyptian wounded. In addition to the care of Egyptian wounded, Surgeon-Major Hayes had arranged for a large number of Dervish sick and wounded, and has worked night and day to alleviate their sufferings.'

The sight must have been something to behold amongst the sands of southern Egypt. Whilst the allies suffered some 25 killed and 140 wounded, the enemy suffered 1,200 dead and 4,000 captured, of which a good host would have come under the care and attention of Hayes. His D.S.O. was presented to him by Queen Victoria on 19 August 1890.

Latterly serving as Registrar and Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Netley Hospital he then commanded the 2nd Station Hospital, Aldershot 1893-95. Thence posted to Hong Kong, 1895-97, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel before retiring in September 1897. Upon the outbreak of the Boer War he re-joined the Army and was posted in command of the Connaught Hospital, Aldershot, where he cared for hundreds of the casualties from South Africa. Sadly his health was failing him and a cancer had developed in his throat. Caring for his final patient on 14 May 1900, he travelled to London and died on 19 May 1900. Hayes is buried in the Aldershot Military Cemetery; sold with copied research.

- 366 A rare 'Gambia 1894' D.S.O. and K. St J. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Morgan, Army Medical Department, the Principal - and sole - Medical Officer in the operations against the Sofas, 1893-94, who was thrice 'mentioned' in a career which included being appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the 17th Battalion, Rifle Brigade



Part Lot

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for mounting*; The Order of St. John, Knight of Justice set of insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver and enamel, suspension stamped 'JBC', breast Star, silver and enamel, with gold retaining pin, reverse stamped 'JBC'; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Surgeon A. H. Morgan. A.M. Dept.); East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1891-2, 1893-94, (Surg: Capt. A. H. Morgan. A.M.S.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Major A. H. Morgan, D.S.O. R.A.M.C.); Khedive's Star 1882, mounted cavalry-style as worn where applicable, *very fine* (7)

£5,000-6,000

Just 6 D.S.O.'s awarded for the West African (Gambia) operations of 1894, of which two went to the Royal Navy.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 8 June 1894:

'In recognition of services during the operations on the West Coast of Africa.'

Knight of Justice, Order of St. John, 29 November 1904 (H.A. 26 February 1901).

Antony Hickman Morgan was born on 29 June 1858 at Dublin, where he qualified 1880. Having entered the Army as a Surgeon on 5 February 1881, he initially served in the Egypt in 1882 (Medal).

Morgan subsequently spent a busy period on the West Coast of Africa and served in the Expedition against the native chief, Fodey Kabba, 1891-92 (Medal & clasp). He was next actively employed in the expedition against the Sofas, 1893-94, being 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 27 February 1894, refers) and commended for his part:

'Surgeon-Major A. H. Morgan, A.M.S., was Senior Medical Officer to the expedition, and, owing to the miscarriage of a letter sent to the Medical Officer at Kommendi, was in sole charge of the wounded from December 19 to January 7. The difficulties in transporting the wounded in hammocks over a country such as the expedition traversed, and where the cutlass was constantly required to cut a way, seemed to me at times almost insurmountable, and that the expedition was not greatly delayed was entirely due to Surgeon-Major Morgan's great personal energy.'



In 1894 he was again on active service in Gambia in the expedition against the native chief, Fodey Silah, winning a second 'mention' (*London Gazette* 4 May 1894, refers) besides his rare award of the D.S.O.

Retired on the 12th February 1896, Morgan was appointed Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th (Volunteer) Battalion, Rifle Brigade on 7 July 1897. Recalled for service during the Boer War he served aboard the hospital ship *Princess of Wales* before coming ashore in the Cape Colony (Medal & clasp) as Officer Commanding troops and Principal Medical Officer, where he earned a third and final 'mention' (*London Gazette* 17 June 1902, refers).

A busy retirement followed, including service as High Sheriff of County Cork in 1904 and unsuccessfully contesting the Isle of Wight as a Conservative candidate in 1906. He was additionally a Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for County Cork, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Royal Zoological Society, and also a member of the Iron and Steel Institute. Morgan enjoyed many happy years at Cowes on the Isle of Wight, where he was a long-served member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He also held membership of the Army and Navy, Carlton, Hurlingham, Royal St. George's Yacht, Royal Northern Yacht, Royal Cork Yacht and Royal Highland Yacht Clubs. The Lieutenant-Colonel died at Cowes on 29 September 1924, and is commemorated by a large marble plaque at Holy Trinity, Cowes; sold together with an original postcard featuring a portrait of the recipient.

367 A Great War ‘Gallipoli’ C.M.G. and very rare ‘Rhodesia 1896’ D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Colonel C. H. Hale, Royal Army Medical Corps, thrice mentioned in the course of his distinguished career



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion’s neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *obverse centre depressed, reverse centre chipped*; British South Africa Company’s Medal 1880-1897, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Surgn. Captn. C. H. Hale. Med. Staff.); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major C. H. Hale, D.S.O. R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (Col. C. H. Hale D.S.O. A.M.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaf (Col. C. H. Hale), *some light edge wear from display mounting, very fine*, housed as mounted upon a velvet tray, originally fitted within a glazed case (7)

£4,000-5,000

One of 7 D.S.O.s issued for the Rhodesia 1896 operations.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 2 February 1916:

‘For services in Gallipoli.’

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 7 May 1897:

‘In recognition of services during the recent operations in South Africa 1896.’



The unsuspecting cuckold

Charles Henry Hale was born on 9 March 1863 at Eastbourne, Sussex and educated at Plymouth Grammar School and St. Mary's Hospital, qualifying in 1884. After acting as Assistant Medical Officer at the Salop and Montgomery Counties' Asylum, he entered the Army as a Surgeon and became Captain with the Army Medical Staff on 5 February 1887.

Rhodesia - D.S.O.

Sent to South Africa in 1890, Hale saw extensive active service during the 1896 operations in Rhodesia. He is mentioned on numerous occasions in *With the Mounted Infantry and the Mashonaland Field Force, 1896*, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. H. Alderson, who takes up the story:

'On the 15th [July] we heard of the arrival at Fontesvilla of a detachment of 4 officers and 150 men of the West Riding Regiment, 1 officer [Hale] and 6 men of the Medical Staff Corps, and 2 men of the Army Service Corps.

[October] Fifteen casualties in the three days. Quite enough, considering the size of the force, to give me plenty to think about as we rode back to the laagers that evening. It was during this ride that I realized how much *less pleasant* it is to direct operations, and to say to one officer, "Take your men there", to another, "Attack that kopje," etc., than it is to receive such orders and then to say to your own little lot of men, "Come on." The latter is exhilarating, like a good run with hounds in a stiff country; the former is like seeing a dear friend ride a steeplechase over a severe course on a bad horse.

One thing in the three days' fighting I am sure of, and that is, that the wounded could not under the circumstances have been picked up quicker, or made more comfortable than they were under the arrangements made by Surgeon-Captain Hale.'

Hale was then appointed in Medical Command for the Lomagundi and Sinoia Column numbering some 306 men, which set off on 24 October. Alderson continues:

'On the 26th we came upon the first traces of the murders in the Lomagundi district. Our midday outspan was near the Sange River, and there we found two skulls, some bones, and some partly burnt letters from Jameson, the Mining Commissioner of the district, who was supposed to have been murdered. Hale pronounced one of the skulls to be that of a white man, so we took it with us and buried it next day at the store.'

He would follow this grisly discovery with being tasked to scout and explore the Native Commissioner's Camp whilst Alderson went to the Ayrshire Mines. Hale was duly 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 9 March 1897, refers) besides being granted the D.S.O., which he received from the hands of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on the 19 May 1897.

Further campaigns - heartbreak

Advanced Major on 5 February 1899, Hale served in the Boer War, taking part in the operations in the Orange River and Cape Colony from March 1901-31 May 1902 (Medal & 4 clasps). With his career advancing well, his personal life would sadly subside. His wife, with whom he had one daughter, had begun an affair with Colonel E. R. Murray, D.S.O., Imperial Yeomanry, whilst he was away in South Africa. The case came before the Divorce Court in 1904, with the details of the tryst read aloud. Justice Barnes granted a divorce.

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel, 7 June 1911 and Colonel, 1 March 1915, he served during the Great War in Gallipoli during 1915. Appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services from 28 April-28 December 1915 and Deputy Assistant of Medical Services, 9th Corps, to the evacuation of Sulva Bay, he was then Deputy Director of Medical Services, 8th Corps, until the evacuation of Cape Helles.

Hale latterly served as Deputy Director of Medical Services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and retired on pay on 23 May 1917. He had finished the war with a C.M.G. and a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazettes* 28 January & 13 July 1916, refer).

The Colonel died at the River Yealm Hotel, Newton Ferrers, Plymouth on 20 July 1921, leaving his brother, Colonel G. E. Hale, to claim his Great War entitlement. His will left £5,037, which included two boxes containing a pair of guns, silver and saddles to St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, £500 in trust to his grandson and £100 to the Salvation Army (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph* 28 September 1921, refers).

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The fine C.B. and India service group of three awarded to Colonel A. McCrae Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry, late 1st Gurkhas, who was twice mentioned in despatches for services on the North-West Frontier

McCrae Bruce's son was gazetted for a posthumous Victoria Cross in 1919, but the Colonel was too ill to attend an investiture at Buckingham Palace and instead it was presented to the recipient's mother at a special ceremony held in Jersey



The Most Honourable Order of The Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, fitted with a narrow swivel-ring suspension and riband buckle; India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Bhootan, Jowaki 1877-8, Hazara 1888 (Lieut. A. McC. Bruce, 1st Goorkha Regt.), last two clasps loose as issued; Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Capt. A. McC. Bruce, 4th Pun. Infy.), *the first with minor loss of green enamel, light contact marks to the last two, otherwise good very fine*, housed in an old velvet-lined glazed wooden display case by *Spink & Son*, with engraved silver plaque, 'Col. A. McCrae Bruce, C.B., 4th Punjab Infantry P.F.F., Born 5th Jan. 1842 Died 6th April 1920' (3)

£1,600-2,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 23 May 1900.

Andrew McCrae Bruce was born in January 1842, the son of William Bruce of Symbister, Shetland. Commissioned into the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers in November 1860, he transferred to the 1st Gurkhas in 1861 and was present in the 1864-66 Bhootan campaign, purportedly fought to avenge Bhootan's maltreatment of the British emissary the Hon. Ashley Eden (Medal & clasp). Following the Bhootanese surrender he transferred to the 4th Punjab Native Infantry, with whom he was to serve until the early 1890s. Appointed Quartermaster on 27 September 1867, in 1869 he took part in operations against Afridi tribesmen on the North-West Frontier, receiving the special thanks of the Government of India for his part in the capture of Garoh village.

The area between Peshawar and the Kohat Pass was ruled by the fierce Jowaki Afridis, whose brazen incursions into British territory posed a severe threat. On 9 November 1877, two British forces under Brigadier-Generals C. P. Keyes and C. C. G. Ross were sent to suppress the Jowaki in a pincer movement, Keyes advancing through Kohat and Ross via Peshawar. The 4th Punjab Native Infantry were assigned to Keyes' column. Both forces laid siege to Jummo, the Jowaki capital, which fell on 1 December 1877 (clasp).

McCrae Bruce served as a Captain during the 1879-80 Second Afghan War, taking part in Brigadier-General Tytler's expeditions to Chakmani and Zaimusht. These operations were intended to punish local tribesmen 'for their numerous depredations'. Shadbolt's *The Afghan Campaign* best summarises the part played by the 4th Punjabis during the action at Zawa on 14 December 1879:

'The 4th Punjabis formed the leading portion of the advanced guard of Tytler's column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Close, which forced the Pass, and destroyed the villages. The enemy at one time occupied a very formidable position, and their fire being accurate and well sustained, the regiment suffered some loss, Lieutenant and Adjutant T. J. O'D. Renny falling mortally wounded early in the engagement. Seeing that a front attack would be attended by great loss, Colonel Close despatched part of the regiment under Major Hawes to turn the enemy's flank. The movement was highly successful: the regiment fired a volley and charged with great impetuosity, causing the enemy to vacate the position with considerable loss, and enabling the rest of the force to advance without further molestation.'

Promoted to Major on 4 November 1880, McCrae-Bruce was mentioned in Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy's despatch for his services during the 1881 Mahsood-Waziri expedition. He saw active service in the Zhob Valley during 1884, and in 1888 he joined the Hazara operations as a Lieutenant-Colonel (clasp). He was again mentioned in despatches in 1891, for commanding a column during the advance through Miranzai Valley.

Advanced to full Colonel in November 1890, in 1893 he became Acting British Agent at Gilgit in the Karakoram mountains, the epicentre of British moves in the 'Great Game' against Russia for control of central Asia. He was Colonel on the Staff at Ferozepore in 1896-97. His final appointment was as Local Brigadier-General Commanding at Bangalore. Having been awarded a good service pension, he was placed on the Unemployed List on 5 January 1899. In 1900 he was made a Companion of the Bath.

McCrae-Bruce's only son, Lieutenant William Arthur McCrae Bruce, 59th Scinde Rifles, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry in leading a trench bombing party at Givenchy in December 1914 - 'In spite of being wounded in the neck he walked up and down the trench encouraging his men to hold out against several counter-attacks until he was killed' (*London Gazette* 4 September 1919, refers). His father was by then too ill to attend a Buckingham Palace investiture, and instead arrangements were made for the Cross to be presented to his mother by the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, the old Colonel having settled at 'La Fontaine', Pontac, Jersey on his return from India. He died there on 6 April 1920; his son's V.C. was sold by Christie's in November 1992, when, happily, it was purchased by his old school, Victoria College, Jersey, where it is displayed on special occasions; sold with copied *London Gazette* entries.

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'Charles Blackburne came into my life and went out of it in the short space of two years, but remained from first to last the same.

Hand in hand with his beloved children, he held fast to the high and noble faith which assures them of his eternal watch over the beloved ones he leaves behind.'

Field Marshal J. D. P. French, 1st Earl of Ypres, writing of the loss of his friend.

An outstanding and deeply poignant Boer War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Blackburne, 5th Dragoon Guards, late West Kent Imperial Yeomanry, who served with distinction during the Boer War and witnessed the retreat from Mons, earning a brace of 'mentions' in the process

Having been severely wounded and all but crippled in the left arm and shoulder at Ypres, he drowned attempting to save the lives of his children aboard the torpedoed R.M.S. Leinster in the closing weeks of the war



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (7447. Capt: C. H. Blackburne, 36th. Coy. 11th Imp: Yeo.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt: C. H. Blackburne, Imp: Yeo.); 1914 Star, copy clasp (Capt: C. H. Blackburne. D.S.O. 5/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (Bt. Lt. Col. C. H. Blackburne), *the rank to second privately altered, latter part of surname to Victory Medal officially re-impressed, otherwise good very fine*, housed in an old fitted open-fronted glazed wooden case, together with silver cap Badges for the Queen's Own (West Kent) Yeomanry and the 5th Dragoon Guards (6)

£3,500-4,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902:

'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa.'

Charles Harold Blackburne was born on 20 May 1876, the third son of Charles Edward Blackburne, who died prematurely aged 32 at Hastings, with young Charles just 18 months old. His mother Mary, daughter of the late John Riley of Oldham - a well respected mill owner of that locality - decided to settle the family there. Mary and her new husband, William Shadforth Boger, welcomed a half-sister in 1885.

Nurses and dentists on high alert

From infancy, Charles was healthy, strong and big, but also restless and full of mischief as recalled in *A Memoir by the Brother*:

‘His was always an inquiring mind, and he set about discovering things at an early age. For example, he wanted one day to discover if the key used to wind up a clockwork mouse was a good thing to eat, and so of course he swallowed it, much to the consternation of nurses. Then, when he possessed them, he was anxious to know all about his teeth, and so he proceeded to pull them out in order to look at them. His dental exploits continued for some years, for his first second tooth he uprooted one night with the aid of a button-hook and penholder, and he was considerably surprised and pained that the discovery of a tooth with a long root, a novel thing to him, proudly displayed at the breakfast table the following morning, did not meet with an enthusiastic reception.’

Charles displayed little natural inclination for book-learning and the ‘drudgery’ of the Latin and Greek Grammar was ‘well-nigh intolerable to him’. On the other hand, animals, in particular horses, were a great passion. His toys were almost all of an equine nature, and, once he had learnt to read, he read Swiss Family Robinson cover to cover, the well-thumbed contents appealing to his interest:

‘How many times that precious volume was read through who can say? It used to be a family joke, for several years, that it was the only book he had read through.’

Soon after the death of his father, financial losses made it necessary for his mother to put down her carriage and send away the much beloved pony. An annual visit to an uncle - who always had the best of hackneys in his stable - soothed the loss, and Charles soon learned to ride, facilitated by an elderly and much loved coachman. Charles also developed a wonderful ‘eye for a horse’ and he often attributed this skill to his uncle.

Tonbridge days: First rate shot - second rate ‘swiper’

Educated at Upper St. Leonards School and, from September 1890, Tonbridge, where he fell under the watchful eye of his Housemaster, the Reverend A. Lucas. Academically, his progress was steady if not spectacular:

‘I do not know if modern schools cater for boys of his natural genius, I hope they do, for I am certain that if Charles could have been delivered from the dry and dull world of Grammar and Syntax; if he could have been taught Natural History or Natural Science; if, in a word, the school curriculum had been more elastic and less pedantic, he would have greatly benefitted by his school days. For Charles had a great respect for learning, and he was a bright and clever lad. But, as things were then, he by no means distinguished himself at school.’

Though he never rose higher than the Fifth Form, it is greatly to the credit of his Housemaster that he was made a House Praeposter contrary to the ‘usual’ tradition of selecting older boys. The equivalent of prefect, Charles’s ‘infectious happiness’ no doubt secured the role.

Having displayed a good eye for shooting at Tonbridge, the slow pace of cricket somewhat dulled his interest in the game:

‘He could not resist the temptation to “swipe”, and so, after one or two mighty blows, his innings usually came to an end and he speedily returned to the pavilion, where he was always heartily and uproariously welcomed.’

A good athlete however, Blackburne won both the Junior and Senior half-mile races at the School Sports. He was also a useful three-quarter back, being awarded his 1st XV colours. After a number of happy years, he departed Tonbridge at the end of the Easter Term 1893, when aged 17 and a half.

Returning home, Charles was encouraged by his mother to consider a profession fitting for a young man of standing, such as the Army. Instead, he and his brother Lionel took on a large farm near Penshurst, Kent, and set about horse-breaking:

‘No youngster was too wild for him, no “rogue” too confirmed in bad habits for him to tackle.’

One particular hackney caught the eye of Lionel:

‘She was fiery and vicious, most uncertain in temper, and possessed of most of the bad habits of the stable. She would bite and kick any stranger who came into her box, and woe betide the unwary horseman who should presume to ride her. But with him (Charles) she was docility itself, as quiet as the proverbial lamb.’

At this time too, Charles also developed a wonderful gift as a dog trainer. Spaniels, retrievers, terriers, all quickly learnt from him those things without knowing which no dog is worth his place in the kennel!

In 1895 Lionel departed to go up to Cambridge, whereupon Charles decided to try his hand at chicken farming. It was not to be a fruitful venture, indeed the prosaic means to earning a living dulled his senses and brought his time in Norfolk to an end.

Going for gold

On 12 May 1898, Charles travelled to the Klondyke, enjoying many expeditions duck shooting on the banks of Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. He later visited Alaska together with two Englishmen and took a ‘claim’ on a small piece of land which was hoped would contain gold deposits:

‘He got to the claim, only to find it “jumped.” Poor Charles! He was doomed to meet with no good luck in Alaska.’

Unperturbed, Charles took work as a barman at Surprise Lake, later becoming Manager. Making a second attempt to ‘strike’ gold at Cape Nome, reaching Dawson City on 3 August. He writes:

‘By the way, to give you some idea of the gold in this Country, I am sleeping in a cabin with another man who is taking two tons of gold for the banks. He and I are the sole convoy. Not many can say that they have slept for a week over two tons of solid gold.’

Sadly, despite witnessing the wealth garnered by others, especially those involved in feeding and clothing prospectors, such success eluded Charles. Working with pick and shovel for two months at Nome proved ‘a pretty rough time’, and somewhat deflated, he returned to Victoria and his true passion - horses - winning the Colwell Cup steeplechase. He landed home at Liverpool, via New York on 21 December 1899.

Down south

On 9 January 1900, Charles attested as a Private in the West Kent Imperial Yeomanry and was posted to the 11th Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Firman. After a little under two month’s training, he embarked aboard the S.S. *Cymric* arriving in Cape Town on 28 February 1900. Sent to Maitland Camp at the end of March, it was here that he learned of the serious illness of his elder brother Jack, who was struck down by enteric fever. Jack had gone out to South Africa as Adjutant to the Irish Hunting contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry under Lord Longford. It was whilst visiting his brother that Charles began to impress the officers of the Irish Imperial Yeomanry, likely on account of his equine knowledge. Offered his brother’s commission by Lord Longford, Charles made clear his desire to accept upon the understanding that the Irish Imperial Yeomanry would take on another brother, Harry, fresh from Cambridge, who was with the 11th Battalion.

Disappointingly, the project fell through and Charles soon found himself 'breaking-in' a four-in-hand for the waggon. As fate would have it, it was just as well that it did - The Irish Hunting contingent were later almost entirely captured by the Boers at Lindley in June 1900.

Serving at the Battle of Biddulphsburg and promoted Lance-Corporal, he wrote whilst on scouting duties:

'We had to storm a hill with almost straight sides. The pluck of our soldiers is perfectly wonderful. The Scots and Grenadier Guards went into the hottest of the firing smoking pipes and biting straws, just as if they were going partridge shooting. The veldt was on fire in places and many of the wounded as they fell were dreadfully burnt.'

The 11th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, were attached to the 8th Division under General Rundle, known as 'The Starving Eighth', on account of poor transport arrangements and being a long distance from railways, their food was very scarce. Charles, and the other mounted troops were somewhat more fortunate than the infantry, being able to procure chickens from the locals. Promoted Sergeant in June, he was fortunate to escape a Boer ambush, leading his 12 men with much success. On another occasion he witnessed the Boers shell five hundred or more terrified horses and was somewhat relieved to witness Harry stumble to his feet having had a close shave not with a Boer bullet, but with a rather awkwardly placed stone.

In October 1900, the 8th Division was split up and Charles was posted to Reitz with General Boyes' Brigade. The next month he saw almost daily fighting in the Standerton neighbourhood, being commissioned and afforded a 'hearty welcome' to the Officer's mess at Standerton by the Honourable E. Mills, Sir Samuel Scott and Captain Bertram Pott. The following December, Charles, in charge of two troops, found himself in a considerable scrap:

'The other day we had a good fight. We found the Dutchman in possession of a high kopje with a gun and two maxims. The mounted troops took the kopje.'

Two months later, in January 1901, Sir Samuel Scott returned home leaving Charles and Bertram Pott in charge of the whole squadron. Suffering a further month of sniping and sickness, the Regiment were finally transferred to Ficksburg for rest. In September, following endless marches and sniping, Charles finally succeeded in gaining a more permanent position, being placed in command of a post named Albertina. Relieving the 14th Hussars, he oversaw 170 men and horses and was instrumental in keeping Boer activity in the area to a minimum.

In December he returned home to England on leave, arriving at Southampton just before the end of the month. The first news which greeted him on his arrival was that of the Tweefontein disaster, where De Wet had surprised a mixed force of Yeomanry and regulars in a night attack. Among the 50 killed in action was his friend Lieutenant Hardwick, Royal Field Artillery - or 'Little Pom-Pom' to Charles.

Newly engaged to Emily 'Bee' Beatrice Jones, daughter of Canon H. D. Jones of Chichester, Charles returned to South Africa in February 1902 and was seconded to Colonel Lowe's Staff, who were engaged in rounding up the Boers. He was duly promoted Captain and 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902, refers), besides being awarded a well-deserved Distinguished Service Order, which was 'never better earned' according to his Commanding Officer.

Appointed Provost-Marshal to Lowe, for the conclusion of the war, he then took up post as Assistant Secretary to the Transvaal Repatriation Department. From 1902-06 he worked as Manager of the Transvaal Government Stud, a move which was certainly to the advantage of the farm and the stock. Even the pack of hounds which 'had been faring badly at the hands of their Zulu kennel keepers' now began to improve in condition.

In mid 1906, Bee began to suffer from ill health and Charles determined to return home, settling in Liverpool. He took work as Manager for The White's Carriage Company and became a member of the Liverpool Polo Club. Moving to Tyddyn, near Mold, North Wales, he set up his own equine business and spent days off hunting with the Flint and Denbigh Hounds.

Great War

Following the outbreak of the Great War, Charles applied to the War Office for service with a cavalry regiment. He was much perturbed, indeed 'moved with a fury of anger,' when, a few months later, whilst in command of 'C' Squadron, 5th Dragoon Guards, he received notice from a clerk stating that they had no need of his services.

He then tapped up to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Ansell, 5th Dragoon Guards - a cousin of Bee - requesting a job. Ansell duly replied, offering an 'office job', but soon thereafter, invited Charles to Beaumont Barracks, Aldershot, where under Ansell's tutelage his position was anomalous. At first, the men thought he was 'an interpreter, or war correspondent.'

Promoted Lieutenant, Charles landed at Havre on 16 August 1914, and engaged the Germans six days later on the Mons-Valenciennes Road. In regular contact during the retreat from Mons, Charles found himself a little too close for comfort in a wood held by French troops near the town of Le Cateau:

'I crawled to the edge of the wood as though I was deer-stalking. Just as I got near enough to get a look into the wood I saw, against the grey sky-line, a swarm of spiked helmets, and I can tell you I did not stay long.'

On another occasion, he calmly despatched a galloping Uhlan with his rifle:

'I held well forward and fired, to my intense surprise the horse and rider went head over heels like a rabbit well shot.'

The pennant from the Uhlan's lance was retained and proudly hung over the mantelpiece in the smoking-room at Tyddyn.

Heavily engaged at Solesmes and at Fuchy, the unit lost Ansell which proved a serious blow to Charles, for not only had he lost a friend, but he had lost his sponsor in the British Army. Fighting to the Aisne, he gained command of 'C' Squadron at the commencement of the First Battle of Ypres. On 13 March 1915, his men held a sector of the Ypres-Roulers railway during what Sir Herbert Plumer described as 'the heaviest bombardment yet experienced', the regiment being depleted by this time to approximately half strength.

It was on 13 May 1915 that he was severely wounded at Ypres. According to Lionel, 'he made so light of it that the majority in the regiment did not know he was touched.'

Nevertheless, the wound was a severe one and Charles was sent to England. He suffered great pain and had to undergo several operations, the result being the permanent disablement of his left shoulder which he would never use again. Mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915, refers) and appointed Brevet Major, 3 June 1916, Charles took a 'desk job' on the Headquarters Staff, Dublin, and was later promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 January 1917, in recognition of his services during the Irish Rebellion. Further promotions followed, G.S.O.2., 25 January 1917, and G.S.O.1., 19 April 1918.

Whilst in Ireland, Charles also attempted to return to his old pursuit of hunting and it was noted that, having had his guns reconstructed to cater for the 'practically useless' left arm, he continued to shoot with great quickness and accuracy.

It was not just the Germans who had it in for Charles's left arm and shoulder. On a grouse shooting expedition, he had the misfortune to break his bad arm when a pony putting his foot through a rotten bridge led to him tumbling to the ground.

Journey's end - loss of R.M.S. Leinster

At the start of 1918 Charles clearly became anxious about his future. His business in Liverpool had suffered during the war and Tyddyn was sold. Keen to qualify for Staff work, for his disabled shoulder made regimental duties impossible, he help hopes for a permanent appointment after the war.

As a result, he applied for a Senior Staff course at Cambridge and on 10 October 1918 boarded the mail boat R.M.S. *Leinster* for passage from Dun Laoghaire to Holyhead, across the Irish Sea. Not knowing the fate that lay ahead, Charles was accompanied by his wife and two small children, Charles Bertram, born 3 September 1911, and Beatrice Audrey, born 24 June 1907.



At 09.40 a.m., in bad weather, the *Leinster* spotted a torpedo fired from *U-123* which passed just in front of the bow, before a second struck. Having been ordered to about turn by Captain William Burch, a third torpedo struck the engine room, causing a vast explosion. Of the 77 crew and 694 passengers aboard, many of whom were soldiers returning from leave back to the Western Front, some 587 perished, including Charles, who would have stood little chance of survival given his disability. According to a poignant entry:

‘The last seen of him was in the heavy sea, swimming as best as he could with his little girl Audrey on his back.’

Lionel wrote:

‘You had a child in either hand as you went through The Valley of the Shadow, and, I doubt it not, you called to them bravely, cheerily, as they, with you, passed into The Unknown.’



Charles and both his children drowned. Amidst the chaos of deploying lifeboats in heavy seas, his wife somehow survived. His body - together with that of his son - was later recovered and a funeral service was held on 14 October 1918 in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Dublin, residence of the Commander-in-Chief, Irish Command. He is buried in the Royal Hospital Cemetery, Kilmainham; sold together with copied service record and a comprehensive file of research including a full copied account of *Charles* (*Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Blackburne, D.S.O., 5th Dragoon Guards*), *A Memoir*, by Lionel E. Blackburne, with a foreword by Field-Marshal Viscount French.

370 **An Indian Army M.S.M. awarded to Kot Daffadar C. Singh, 16th Bengal Lancers**

Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (49 Kot. Dafdr. Chattar Singh, 16th Bl. Lcrs.), *nearly very fine*

£120-160

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

371

'The world is in difficulty and this is the call to us to do all we can to help. You dear children have your part to play and it may be a big part. The way for you as for all of us, is to live just as Jesus lived, to follow him in His loving, unselfish, generous life of service to all, to bear witness to Him and His way, in everything we do. So shall we best help the world out of its difficulties by helping to bring God's Kingdom to come... from your loving friend.'

'Daddy' Graham's last telegram to his school pupils, dated 14 May 1942.

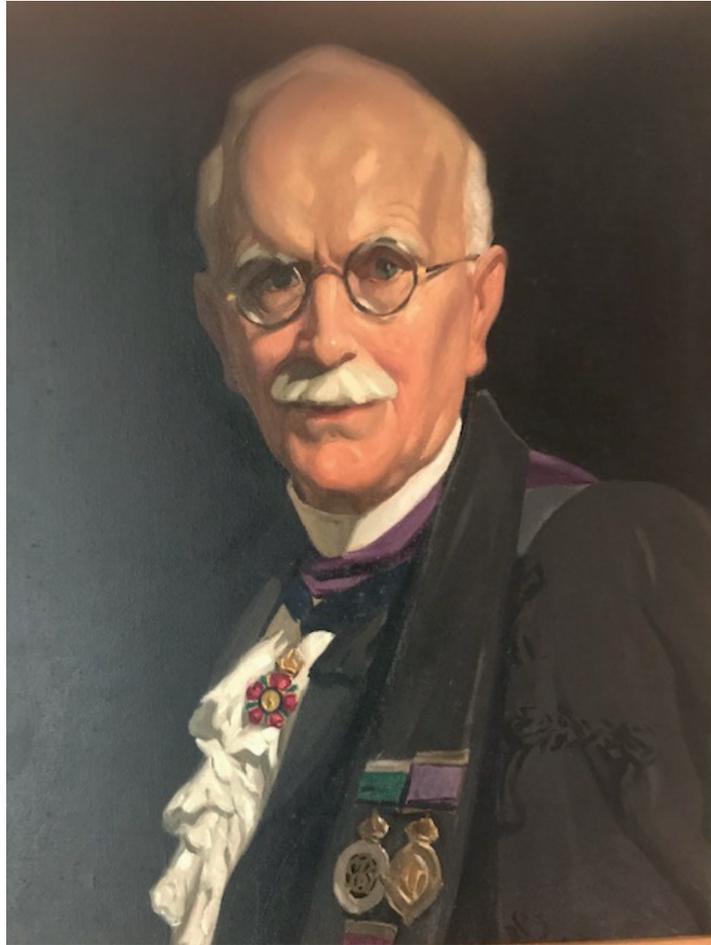
The superb C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind and Bar group of three awarded to the Very Reverend J. A. 'Daddy' Graham D.D., who built the iconic Macfarlane Memorial Church in Himalayan Kalimpong, and dedicated his life to alleviating poverty in that remote district; credited with founding Kalimpong's first hospital, he is best remembered for his remarkable school, Dr. Graham's Homes, which thrives to this day



The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 2nd type neck Badge, gold and enamel, *minor chip to red enamel at 2 o'clock*; Kaisar-i-Hind, E.VII.R, 1st Class, gold, (52.5 grams), with Second Award Bar, dated '1935', with top brooch bar; Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., reverse inscribed 'Hony. Chaplin. Rev. J. A. Graham. 9th N. B. Mtd. Rfls. I.D.F.', fitted with silver brooch bar, *good very fine* (3)

£2,500-3,000

C.I.E. *London Gazette* 12 December 1911.



John Anderson Graham was born into a devout Christian family at De Beauvoir, Hackney on 8 September 1861. His father David Graham, a Dunbartonshire farmer, died in 1867. Young John left his Parish school aged 13 to support his family, gaining employment as a clerk and enrolled himself in a school at Glasgow in 1875, attending evening classes in astronomy and stenography. He became involved in Church affairs at St. Bernard's, Glasgow, and studied ministry at Edinburgh University from 1885. He quickly learned the importance of Church propaganda, authoring the periodical *Life and Work* as Secretary of a Student Committee. He initiated the *Church of Scotland Yearbook* in 1886, and was appointed National Secretary of the Young Men's Guild.

Graham met his future wife, Katherine McConachie, when they were both working with children living in poverty in the West Port area of Edinburgh. He graduated from Divinity Hall and was ordained as the Young Men's Guild's first overseas Missionary on 13 January 1889. Two days later he married Katherine, with whom he later fathered two sons and four daughters. The couple reached Calcutta on 21 March 1889, having travelled the overland route, and began their Mission in the remote Himalayan town of Kalimpong, 4,000 feet above sea level. Part of British Sikkim, India's least populous region, Kalimpong was inhabited by tribal Lepchas, Nepalese, and Bhutias. Overhead loomed Mount Kanchenjunga, the highest peak in India.

In just six years, Graham transformed Kalimpong and left an enduring legacy. He raised funds for a neo-Gothic church, named in honour of a Scottish clergyman who preached there ten years earlier. The 'Macfarlane Memorial Church' opened on 1 November 1891, with capacity for 1,000 worshippers. It is visible from all parts of the town, and has become a cherished landmark. Badly damaged in the 2011 Sikkim earthquake, it reopened with great fanfare in 2013. In 1893, when disease racked the town, Graham established its first ever hospital with 25 beds. Named 'The Charteris Hospital', after Rev. Dr. Archibald Charteris of the Young Men's Guild, it remained Kalimpong's only hospital for another 80 years. Graham designed it to incorporate a leprosarium, for those suffering from leprosy. He and Katherine even brought employment to the region, starting various craft industries. One of his workshops employed only women - their handmade products were sold locally, giving the region's womenfolk a working wage for the first time in their history.



In 1895, the Grahams returned to Scotland on furlough. They began fundraising for their next project in Kalimpong, a dedicated children's village for orphans deemed unacceptable to their parents' communities because of the stigma of mixed blood and illegitimacy. John and Katherine Graham made impassioned speeches at 214 towns and villages across Scotland, energised by the plight of the 'Tea Garden children'. On 24 September 1900, they accommodated six children in a rented house. Over the next six weeks another 26 children were admitted. They leased 100 acres of land from the government, and built the first permanent cottage on 8 November 1900. They then opened a farm, appointing a Farm Manager from Scotland. Over the next twenty years, 44 buildings were constructed and 'Dr. Graham's Homes' became a renowned school, drawing pupils from Nepal and Bhutan as well as Sikkim. Katherine Graham founded a girl's school for 150 pupils, later renamed the Kalimpong Academy. She introduced female teacher training and in 1916 was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration. John finished his last building, the kindergarten, in 1938. Dr. Graham's Homes thrives to this day (see www.drgrahamshomes.co.uk).

For his astonishing public service, 'Daddy' Graham was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1911, also receiving the Kaiser-i-Hind in 1903 and a Bar in 1935. Edinburgh University awarded him an honorary doctorate. In 1931 he received the highest honour his Church could bestow: Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland - the only missionary ever to hold this appointment.

Graham spent 35 years as Pastor of the Macfarlane Memorial Church and Administrator of the Kalimpong Mission. His wife died on 15 May 1919, and as a tribute he built the Katherine Graham Chapel in the heart of Dr. Graham's Homes. When he himself passed away on 15 May 1942, he was buried next to her in the Chapel's Garden of Remembrance. His epitaph reads: 'Dr. Graham who loved children founded these Homes in 1900.' Much of his correspondence and ephemera is held at The National Library of Scotland (*Acc.6039*).

For the Kaiser-i-Hind decoration awarded to Katherine Graham, his wife, see next Lot.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

372 The Kaisar-i-Hind awarded to Katherine Graham, wife of John Anderson Graham, a remarkable campaigner for women's education in the Kalimpong district

Kaisar-i-Hind, G.V.R., 1st Class, gold, (57.8 grams), unnamed, fitted with a gold brooch bar, *extremely fine*

£800-1,000

For the recipient's biography, and the awards bestowed upon her husband, see previous Lot.

373

'Early on the 25th Villers-Bretonneux was again in our hands. In this vital success the 7th Battalion played a notable part. The Battalion was largely composed of nineteen-year-old boys who had been rushed out from England to replace losses, and splendidly they behaved in conditions which would have tried the most experienced.'

By the time the Battalion had made some progress towards Cachy, all the Company Commanders had fallen. Only two Officers were left, 2nd Lieutenants E. J. Scott and W. Tysoe, and Scott was wounded and taken prisoner early on the 25th when the Battalion was almost surrounded.

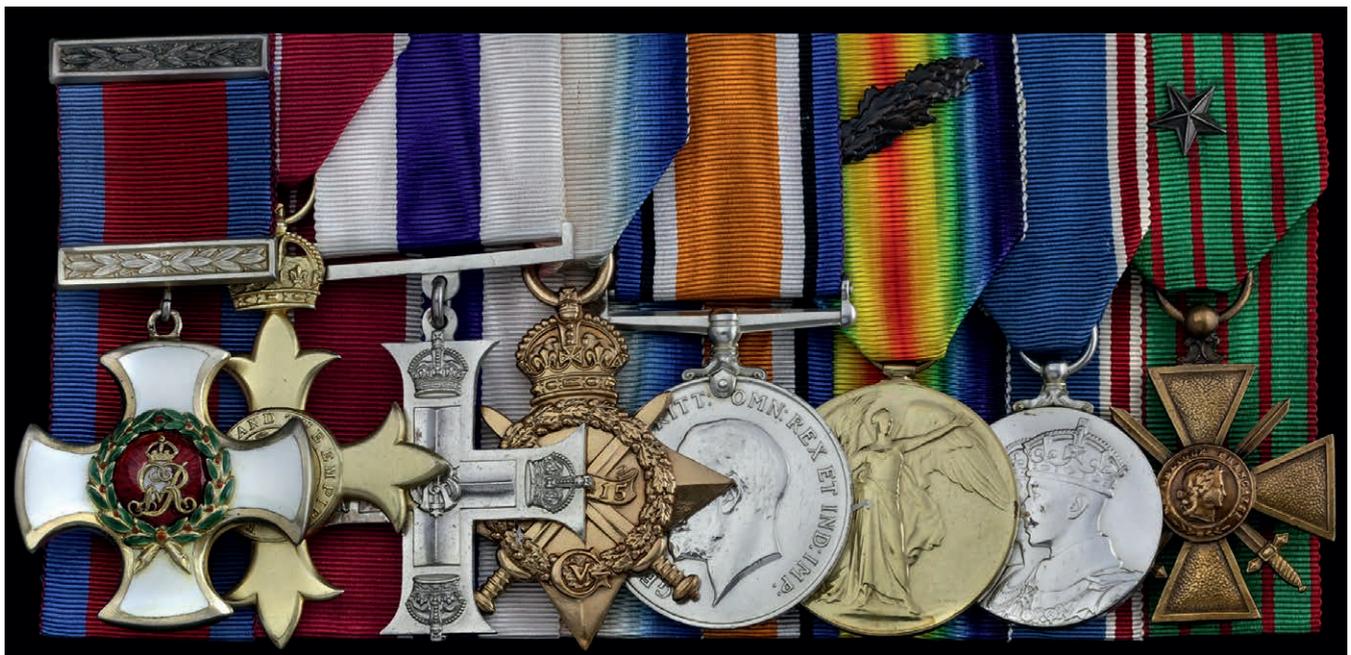
The defence of the ground won, on which the security of the right flank of the counter-attack depended, then devolved on Tysoe, who made C-S-M. Kirby his Second-in-Command; and these two encouraged their young soldiers by their fine example.

A demand for surrender, accompanied by the statement that the Bedfords were surrounded by two Divisions, was contemptuously refused and at dusk Tysoe finished the day gloriously counter-attacking a German attempt to take his position. At dawn on the 26th he was relieved by the Moroccan Division, having won the D.S.O.'

The 16th Foot - A History of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, refers

An outstanding and well documented 'Villers-Bretonneux 1918' D.S.O., 'Northern Rhodesia Regiment - Edward VIII issue' O.B.E., 'Le Cateau 1918' M.C., 'St. Quentin 1918' Croix de Guerre group of eight awarded to Major W. Tysoe, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, late Lieutenant, Bedfordshire Regiment and Private, Northamptonshire Regiment, who gallantly commanded his Battalion when every other officer had been lost; he again displayed brilliant individual leadership on two further occasions

Tysoe subsequently served in North Russia as a Lewis Gun officer with the 46th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers before emigrating to Rhodesia, where he served for 20 years in the British South Africa Police and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1928; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (12362 Pte. W. Tysoe. North'n. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lieut. W. Tysoe), second with officially re-impressed naming; Coronation 1937; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-17' and with Bronze Star upon riband, mounted for display, lacquered, traces of adhesives to back of awards, very fine (8)

£3,000-4,000



D.S.O. *London Gazette* 13 September 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great skill and ability as the only company officer left, in organising and consolidating the line after a successful counter-attack; and when next day the enemy again attacked he drove them back, inflicting heavy casualties on them. He showed fine dash and leadership.’

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 23 June 1936 (Captain, Northern Rhodesia Regiment).

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919:

‘During the operations north-east of Le Cateau on the 22nd/23rd October, 1918, he continually showed utter disregard for his own personal safety. On the night previous to the attack he laid out the forming-up tapes in spite of constant machine-gun fire at close range. Subsequently, on the 23rd, he visited and ascertained the positions of all the posts held by the battalion after the attack, and his fearless devotion to duty was of great value in gaining information as to the position of front line troops.’

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 6 July 1919. The citation, signed by General Brecard, Commanding Officer of the 1st Mounted Infantry Division, states:

‘On 25 March 1918, on the occasion of the German offensive at St. Quentin sur Noyon, he participated in a counter-attack near the village of Baboeuf which instantly checked the German advance. In the evening of the same day he helped to cover the movements of the 1st Mounted Infantry Division which had crossed the River Oise at the bridge of Varennes, displaying both outstanding soldierly qualities and comradeship in action.’

William Tysoe was born on 24 June 1893 at St. Lawrence, Northampton, the son of a ‘shoe laster’. A shoe hand by trade, he enlisted in the Northamptonshire Regiment on 24 August 1914 and served in France from 31 May 1915 before being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Bedfordshire Regiment 28 November 1917.



Into the action - time to shine

Tysoe returned to France on 28 January 1918, and by the conclusion of the year had proven himself an exceptional individual. Serving with the 7th Battalion, he assisted the French in March prior to his finest hour at Villers-Brettoneux in late April. On 24 April a German counter-attack had taken allied ground, across a front which was thick with mud and littered with machine-gun nests and concealed snipers. Not only this, but the 7th Battalion had recently been re-supplied with a draft of fresh soldiers, most of whom under the age of twenty and no doubt a number of them underage. Brigade Headquarters issued the order to advance on the Villers-Brettoneux to Aubercourt Road to the Acting Commanding Officer and Adjutant, Captain H. C. Browning. The advance began in darkness, their objectives some 2,000 yards ahead of them. German artillery opened a fierce barrage, twice scoring direct hits on Battalion Headquarters. In the exchange which followed, heavy casualties were suffered by both sides - indeed some 57 names are recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission listing for this date.

By this stage only two officers remained standing. As such, Tysoe and fellow 2nd Lieutenant Scott divided the front in two. Tysoe took the left flank, with the Australians on his outer, whilst Scott took the right flank, with the Kents on his outer. Scott in fact found he was alone to the right, allowing a flanking by the German troops. In attempting to report this fact back to Headquarters, Scott and his Batman were wounded and eventually captured.

Tysoe was now alone and in command. Instead of making a withdrawal, he formed up the remnants of the Battalion, forming them into groups of platoon strength, each under the command of an N.C.O.

At 8a.m. on 25 April, the enemy sent a party to meet Tysoe under a white flag, ordering his surrender to avoid further bloodshed. Tysoe politely refused and sent the party - now under blindfold - back to the German lines under escort. A second party came towards his lines but again he refused to discuss a surrender. By lunchtime and with Australian support Tysoe made a successful attack and captured Bois de l'Abbe. Shells now rained down on his positions and by dusk it was clear a German counter-attack was soon to come. Indeed a fierce attack came, forcing Tysoe to lead his trusty men by compass bearing for a withdrawal at the west end of the village. He was duly awarded an immediate D.S.O. from the hands of King George V at Buckingham Palace who, upon pinning the award to his chest, commented to the 2nd Lieutenant, 'You're very young!'

After a short rest at home, Tysoe was again in the thick of the action at Le Cateau in October 1918, in an action which resulted in the capture of 100 prisoners, 3 guns, 3 trench mortars and 100 machine-guns for the Battalion. He was awarded an immediate M.C. and gained a 'mention' before War's end (*London Gazette* 27 December 1918, refers).

North Russia & North Rhodesia

Attached - and subsequently transferred to - the 46th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Tysoe would serve in North Russia from May-October 1919 as a Lewis Gun officer, having been promoted Lieutenant on 28 May. He served in Jackson's Brigade on the North Dvina and was present in the Dvina Offensive on 10 August, in what was the largest battle fought by British troops during the Russian Intervention.

Tysoe was subsequently discharged on 3 January 1920 and enlisted in the British South Africa Police as a Trooper (No. 2240) on 11 April at Cape Town. His 'gongs' quickly attracted attention in early parades and he was in fact banned from wearing his awards until the War Office could verify his entitlement. Confirmation granted, he transferred to the Northern Rhodesia Police on 1 January 1921 in the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

Having remained in the Police until April 1932, by which point he had risen to Captain, Tysoe was transferred to the Northern Rhodesian Regiment. His combat experience and coolness under fire was particularly useful during the riots of 1935, when he commanded a detachment of native troops called to assist in the town of Luanshya. Confronting a mob armed with machetes, spears and clubs, who had gathered by the Time Office, he calmly faced down the rioters. In the melee, a nervous trooper accidentally fired a round which passed a few inches above his C.O.'s head. Tysoe didn't flinch and the crowd realised discretion was the better part of valour. Having given evidence at the Official Inquest, Tysoe was awarded the O.B.E., a scarce award in the period of Edward VIII and is understood to have commanded the Coronation Contingent (Medal). Retiring as a Major, he resided in Salisbury and died in Saint Anne's Hospital on 29 June 1988.

An article entitled *An outstanding soldier* was published in *Medal News*, August 2006.

Sold together with his sword and a large original archive, comprising:

- (i) A hallmarked silver prize Medal engraved 'A.T.N. Div. Cross Country C'ship France 1918'
- (ii) Army Book 439, with entries in pencil, together with Discharge Certificate upon commission.
- (iii) Bestowal document for the D.S.O., together with 4th Army HQ certificate of award, Statutes and Army Order including the award.
- (iv) O.B.E. bestowal document, glazed and framed, signed 'Edward R.I.'
- (v) 4th Army HQ certificate for the M.C., together with Army Order including the award.
- (vi) Mention in despatches certificate in the name of 'T./2nd Lt. W. Tysoe, D.S.O., 7th Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment'.
- (vii) Citation for the Croix de Guerre, with the translation.
- (viii) Certificate for the 1937 Coronation Medal in the name 'Captain William Tysoe'.
- (ix) His own copy of the photograph album *46th Bn. Royal Fusiliers, Sadleir-Jackson's Bde., North Russia, May-October 1919*, with ink inscription to inside 'W. Tysoe Lt.'
- (x) An assortment of original paperwork related to his military service in Rhodesia and his civilian life.
- (xi) Original photographs of the recipient in uniform, together with mixed buttons and two cap Badges.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 416.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

374

A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Risley, 18th (King George's Own) Lancers, later Royal Artillery, who was also mentioned in despatches for his work on the Western Front



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Capt. C. G. Risley, 18/Lncrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. C. G. Risley.); Belgium, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Knight's breast Badge, aplati crown with rosette and gold palm upon riband; Croix de Guerre 1914-18, mounted court-style as worn by *Ranken & Co., Calcutta, the fifth with minor enamel loss, generally good very fine*, in damaged *Hamilton & Co.* box of issue (6)

£1,400-1,800

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

Order of Leopold *London Gazette* 24 October 1919.

Crescent Gebhard Risley was born on 8 October 1881, son of Sir Herbert Hope Risley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, and Elsie Julie Oppermann. Educated at Winchester College, he entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery (South-East Scotland) on 20 September 1899. He transferred to the 18th Tiwana Lancers on 4 February 1905, and he wears the uniform of this proud Regiment in his portrait photograph (illustrated - note his sword). Reconstituted as the 18th (King George's Own) Lancers in 1910, the Regiment comprised three Squadrons of Punjabi Musalmans and one of Sikhs. Part of the Meerut Cavalry Brigade, it was inspected by Brigadier-General Fitz J. M. Edwards on 16 January 1914 (see *IOR/L/MIL/7/17023*). Edwards commented:

'A fine regiment and fit for service but rather conservative and disinclined to advance with the times, especially in matters of interior economy.'

Mobilised for service on the Western Front, the Regiment left Bombay on 19 November 1914 aboard the hired transports *City of Birmingham* and *Tactician*, disembarking at Marseilles on 15 December. It was billeted at Estree Blanche, six miles south of Aire, as part of the Ambala Cavalry Brigade, 2nd Indian Division. Risley was assigned a staff appointment at General Headquarters on 1 July 1915, during the First Battle of Ypres (*London Gazette*, 17 August 1915, refers). He appears in



a photograph album compiled by his colleague Brigadier Crosse, held at the Imperial War Museum (8012-31/A). He attained the rank of Major on 23 July 1916, and was mentioned in despatches for his services (*Edinburgh Gazette*, 1 January 1917, refers). He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in the 1917 New Year's Honours List, while Belgium bestowed upon him the Order of Leopold and the Croix de Guerre. He was still serving in France at the time of the Armistice.

The 18th returned to India in November 1920, Risley distinguishing himself in the Meerut Polo Tournament (see *The Pioneer Mail*, 5 November 1920). The 18th amalgamated with the 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse) in 1921 to form the 19th King George's Own Lancers. Risley retired in 1922 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He then became a Settler of Kenya Colony, residing at Matunguru Estate, Chania Bridge, Kenya Colony. A member of the Cavalry and Naval & Military Clubs, he married Gladys Mary Genevieve Smyth Pigott and died in 1947.

Sold with the recipient's 1912 Pattern Cavalry Officer's Sword, as shown in his portrait photograph. The sword of standard form, its straight single-edged steel blade 880mm in length, '38549' stamped on its back edge at the forte and both faces richly engraved with the Royal Arms and Regimental insignia, the near face bearing the inscription: 'LIEUT. COL. C. G. RISLEY. D.S.O. OFFICIER DE L'ORDRE DE LEOPOLD CROIX DE GUERRE. 23-7-01. TO 8-10-22. FRANCE & FLANDERS. 1914-1918'; the hilt of white-metal alloy, the guard pierced in 'honeysuckle' style, the sharkskin grip bound with German-silver wire, 1050mm overall, complete with original steel scabbard and sword knot, by *Henry Wilkinson, Pall Mall, London*.

375

'Captain Robert K. Drummond, whose death is widely mourned both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, was a fine example of the chivalry and daring which have characterised the representatives of the Manse in this great struggle for righteousness and truth. One does not always associate the sweeter influences of Manse life with militancy of any kind, yet it is a fact that the Manse has played as noble a part in all that concerns the war as any class in Scotland. And the sad thing is that many with radiant visions of a fuller life have made the great sacrifice. Captain Drummond is one.'

Drummond's obituary in *The Scots Pictorial* 31 August 1918, refers.

The poignant M.C. and Bar group of five awarded to Captain R. K. Drummond, 6th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, who showed outstanding leadership under heavy fire during the Switch Line Offensive on 12 August 1916

While leading a bombing attack at Le Trasnoy three months later, Drummond selflessly carried a wounded man into a shell hole, saving his life at great risk to his own. When his men ran out of ammunition, he carefully extricated them from a perilous situation, receiving a Bar to his M.C.

Tragically, Drummond was mortally wounded during an ill-conceived assault on Soissons on 23 July 1918. The terrain slowed the Allied advance, and the Camerons came under heavy fire in the Crise Valley, Drummond giving his life to bring his men to safety



Military Cross, G.V.R., with second award Bar; 1914 Star (2208 Pte R. Drummond. 9/High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. K. Drummond.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Robert Kenneth Drummond), in card case of issue, *very fine* (5)

£2,500-3,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 26 September 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry during operations. When the company commander was wounded he took command, and, discovering that his men had advanced too far, reorganised them and brought them back under heavy fire of all kinds. His fine example and prompt action kept his men steady.'

Second Award Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry when leading a bombing attack. He showed great determination, and when a withdrawal became necessary owing to lack of bombs, he helped to get a wounded man into a shell-hole, whence he was rescued after dark. He was under continuous fire all the time.'



Robert Kenneth Drummond was born at 3 East Castle Road, Edinburgh in 1894, the elder son of the Reverend Robert James Drummond, D.D., Edinburgh, Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Free Church and Chaplain to the King. Of Manse descent, he attended George Watson's College and played rugby both for the 'Watsonians' and the West of Scotland. He studied at Edinburgh University, and became an articled clerk in the office of Messrs. McClelland, Kerr & Co., chartered accountants in Glasgow.

Drummond enlisted into the 9th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Highlanders) in August 1914 and the Battalion entrained for Southampton on 2 November, with a strength of 30 officers and 1,008 other ranks. It reached Le Havre via S.S. *Novia* on 5 November, and marched into billets at Wardrecques. Part of 5th Brigade, 2nd Division, it moved into the firing line at Kemmel on 25 November. The Regimental War Diary records that the trench was too shallow, as the bottom was stuffed with French dead. Drummond was seriously wounded at Richebourg on 15 May 1915, during a failed night attack intended to capture Ferme du Bois, a strategic objective in the Battle of Festubert. Invalided home, he recovered and was granted a commission in the 6th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, returning to France in May 1916.

The 6th Camerons took part in the Switch Line Offensive on 12 August that year, as part of Brigadier-General Allgood's 45th Brigade. The Camerons occupied and consolidated the all-important Munster Valley section of the Switch Line, holding it despite a fierce German bombardment. Drummond took command of his company after its commander had been wounded. Realising that his men had advanced too far, he brought them back under heavy fire, showing a fine example to his men. His gallantry on this occasion earned him the Military Cross. His Bar was conferred for the Battle of Le Transloy on 18 October, when Drummond led a bombing attack with great bravery and initiative. After running out of ammunition, he extricated his men and helped a wounded soldier into a shell-hole, from whence he was later rescued. Promoted to Lieutenant, Drummond was given six months' home service. He returned to his Battalion in April 1917, during the Battle of Arras.

Just prior to the Allied Hundred Days' Offensive, the 6th Camerons were involved in a move against the German-held town of Soissons on 23 July 1918. Part of the 45th Brigade under Brigadier-General N. A. Orr-Ewing, the Battalion advanced over ground dissected by the valleys of the Crise stream and its tributaries. Moving down the Crise's steep bank, the Camerons struggled to make progress and were subjected to frontal fire at short range. German artillery meanwhile enfiladed their left flank.

The Camerons succeeded in capturing a sugar factory at the bottom of the Crise valley, but this only left them more exposed. A German counter-attack at 6 p.m. was beaten off with heavy loss. Seeing that his men had advanced too far, Drummond reorganised them and evacuated the factory that night. Drummond brought his men to safety, but was mortally wounded during the withdrawal. He died the following day, aged 24, and is buried in the Royallieu French National Cemetery, Compiègne, Picardy. His French epitaph, doubtless chosen by his father, reads: 'Blessed are those whose hearts are pure, for they will see God' (Matthew, 5.8). He is commemorated on the family headstone at Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Sold with a photograph of Drummond's grave, and a Commonwealth War Graves Certificate.

For the Medal awarded to his father, please see Lot 61.

377 *'It had been very cold all day and it took us several minutes to thaw out. But at 2p.m. our flotilla was under way for Scapa Flow. Heading away from Norway after a successful operation with the ship throbbing its heart out at twenty-four knots is a great feeling, especially with a couple of gins and a good lunch inside you.*

I knew that the raid could hardly have been more successful. We had destroyed eighteen factories; had sunk twenty thousand tons of shipping in harbour; had sent nearly a million gallons of oil and petrol up in smoke. Throughout the Lofotens we had taken prisoner 216 Germans and sixty quislings. We had seized maps, code systems, valuable documents. We had carried off three hundred loyal Norwegians who volunteered to continue their country's fight from Britain'

Commando, Brigadier John Durnford-Slater, refers

A rare Great War M.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Lister, The Buffs, who went on to command No. 4 Commando in the Lofoten raid - Operation 'Claymore': 'A fine swashbuckling type of soldier, a regular Bulldog Drummond', between the wars he excelled as a heavyweight boxer, becoming Amateur Champion and representing Great Britain in the Golden Gloves contest in Madison Square Gardens, New York



Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately inscribed, '2/Lieut. D. S. Lister, 1st Bn. The Buffs, Dickebusch, August 2nd 1918'; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. D. S. Lister); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Denmark, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, C.X.R. (1912-47), Knight's breast Badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; Norway, Kingdom, King Haakon VII's Liberty Cross 1945, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine* (8)

£4,000-5,000

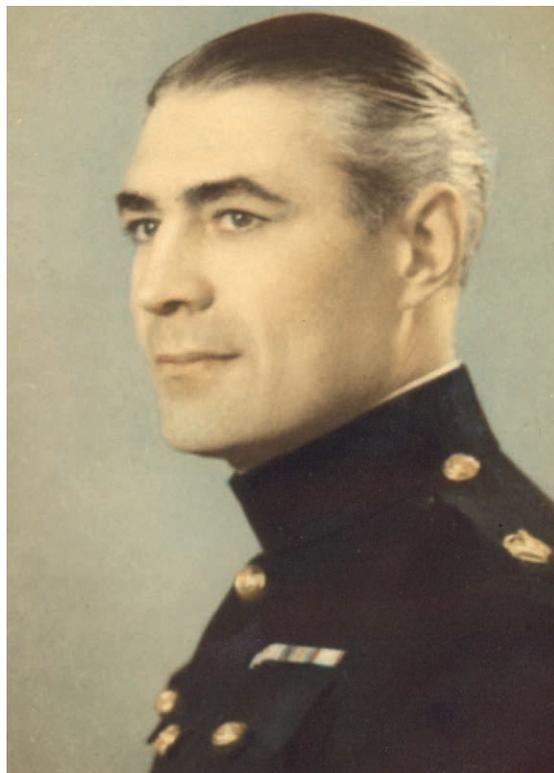
M.C. *London Gazette* 15 October 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry when leading his platoon in a raid. He succeeded by his example and daring in enabling his men, though harassed by machine-gun fire, to reach their objective. He shot a sentry and personally secured several prisoners. He did splendid work.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 May 1941. The original joint recommendation for the Lofoten raid states:

'All four officers carried out their tasks with admirable precision, punctuality and skill, and all kept me in the closest touch with the progress of the operations for which they were responsible. It is very clear from the results obtained that their officers and men worked very well and rapidly under their command. The tasks given to these officers called for considerable tact and quick thinking and the fact that they were carried through within the time allotted and without unpleasant incidents of any sort, shows the officers in question possessed these qualities in addition to military skill and the power of command.'

Norwegian Liberty Cross *London Gazette* 25 March 1949.



Dudley Stuart Lister was born in April 1899 at Herne Hill, London. Commissioned in the Buffs as a 2nd Lieutenant direct from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst in December 1917 he joined the 1st Battalion in the Ypres salient in May 1918, where 'he soon showed outstanding quality as a leader of men and, in August, was awarded the Military Cross', as per the above related deeds.

Remaining a regular soldier between the wars, Lister was advanced to Lieutenant in June 1919 and to Captain in January 1932, the latter promotion taking place on his return from attachment to the Royal West African Field Force 1929-32. He had, meanwhile, in January 1926, while serving in the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs, been awarded the Knight's insignia of the Danish Order of Dannebrog, and added to his impressive tally of boxing titles - in 1925 alone he became the Army Officers', Imperial Service Officers', Imperial Service All Ranks' and British Amateur Heavyweight Champion. Not surprisingly, therefore, he was employed at the Army School of Physical Training between 1934 and the renewal of hostilities, gaining further advancement to Major in August 1938.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities Lister was appointed a Company Commander in No. 7 Commando, but in due course was given command of No. 4 Commando in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. A glimpse of him at this time may be found in James Dunning's excellent history, *The Fighting Fourth, No. 4 Commando at War 1940-45*:

'Tall, well built and rugged-looking, he was an imposing figure on parade. He was a fitness fanatic, and he based his own fitness - and ours - mainly on the pre-war boxing regime of 'road work'. So naturally, we had plenty of both speed and endurance marches which, to his credit, he led from the front. Typically, he ended one of his C.O's talks, in which he had been emphasising the necessity for the highest standards of physical fitness, with this rejoinder, "And what's more, you can't even make decent love, either, unless you are really physically fit!"

However, he suffered from 'weak legs' when it came to cross-country marches or hill walking, when the softer underfoot conditions took their toll on him. This wasn't his only weakness, and I quote Lord Lovat, who wrote, 'Dudley Lister suffered wife trouble (the old story) with a girl in every port ...'. This extravagance - despite his own wife being 20 years his junior - prompted him to try and save money, so instead of living in a hotel or billet, when we were in Troon, Lister decided to rough it and live cheaply, thereby netting his subsistence allowance, by pitching a tent on the seaward side of the famous Troon golf course. Therein, with the aid of his trusty and capable batman, 'kipping' in a sleeping bag on a camp bed, feeding on meals cooked on a primus stove and reading and writing by the light of a hurricane lamp, Lister survived the winter of 1941-42.'



Meanwhile, in early 1940, on the recommendation of Churchill, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes had summoned Lister to a top secret meeting at his H.Q. to discuss a raid on the Lofoten Islands, an operation codenamed "Claymore" - both No. 3 and 4 Commandos were chosen for the assault, the former under Colonel Durnford-Slater. And so it was, a few weeks later, that Lister and his Commandos (some 250 men) were embarked in the (L.S.I.) Queen Emma, arriving off the Lofotens on 4 March, the Colonel having set himself "Task 1" - to secure a bridgehead at Svolvaer and to seal off the area with road blocks. As it transpired, Lister and his party achieved these aims within an hour of landing, in addition to gathering intelligence documents and rounding-up assorted Quislings - he established his H.Q. in the Harbour Master's office (who was believed to be a collaborator) and gained instant popularity by distributing the latter's wine cellar among the locals. In fact, the raid was a great success, the combined attacking force destroying 18 cod-liver oil factories (capable of producing nitro-glycerine) and taking around 215 prisoners, in addition to embarking over 300 Norwegians.

Lister remained employed as C.O. of No 4 until early 1942, when he took over command of No. 10 (Inter Allied) Commando, which comprised assorted volunteers from the occupied countries, including Belgians, Dutchmen, Free French and Norwegians. That August, some of Lister's men went into action for the first time, in the Dieppe raid, and under his hard training agenda new recruits were prepared for the Normandy landings. But the Commando was not solely employed in regular operations, his period of command witnessing his men contributing to small-scale raids on Norway and S.O.E.-type operations in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Lister was awarded the Norwegian Liberty Cross.

Placed on the Retired List in September 1946, he became the Sporting Editor of a well-known London paper and an official of the Greyhound Racing Association, besides providing the B.B.C with commentary for the 1948 Olympics.





'A fine swashbuckling type of soldier, a regular Bulldog Drummond', the Colonel died at Hurlingham Court, Fulham in September 1965; sold with an original photograph of the recipient as a boxer, signed and dated 1925, framed and glazed, together with a signed copy of his book, *How To Box* (London, 1952), and a file of research, including a quantity of copied photographs, among them Lister and his Commandos holding a captured Nazi flag.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

378 A very fine ‘Gallipoli 1915’ M.C. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. L. Pepys, Essex Regiment, late Northamptonshire Regiment and Mashonaland Relief Force, a confirmed Jameson Raider

Some twenty years later he landed as a Company Commander at ‘W’ Beach, Cape Helles, on 25 April 1915, in the footsteps of the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who had just won the ‘six V.C.s before breakfast’; he was severely wounded in action and subsequently evacuated home



Military Cross, G.V.R. (Captain A. G. L. Pepys, 1/Essex Regt. 25th. to 28th. April. 1st. May 1915.), contemporarily engraved naming; British South Africa Company's Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (Troopr. A. G. L. Pepys. M.R.F.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. A. G. L. Pepys, North'n Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. A. G. L. Pepys. Northampton Regt.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. A. G. L. Pepys. Essex R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaf (Capt. A. G. L. Pepys.), mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruising, very fine* (7)

£1,600-2,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 July 1915:

‘From 25th to 28th April, 1915, during landing operations, for conspicuous good work; and again on 1st May, during operations south of Krithia, for gallantly capturing trenches held by the enemy and retaining possession of them.’

Further relevant information appears in his obituary:

‘It was during the heavy fighting on May 1-2, when a powerful Turkish counter-attack was defeated, that Captain Pepys and “X” Company restored a dangerous situation by a very gallant bayonet charge, which gained him the well-merited award of the Military Cross.’

Arthur Guy Leslie Pepys was born on 24 August 1875 in the Parish of St. Thomas, Exeter, Devon, the son of The Honourable Henry Leslie Pepys and Ada Coote. Educated in the town of Heidelberg, south-western Germany, he spent his school holidays in Dinard, France, before serving with the Mashonaland Mounted Police in South Africa.

Jameson Raider

Under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederick White and Major William Bodle, Pepys served as a Trooper with 'B' Troop during the botched Jameson Raid against the South African Republic which took place from 29 December 1895-2 January 1896. Intended to trigger an uprising in the Transvaal by the primarily British expatriate workers - known as Uitlanders - it failed to do so when Jameson's armed column was tracked by Transvaal forces from the moment that it crossed the border. Following a series of skirmishes and long marches, the tired Raiders were finally met by a substantial Boer force at Doornkop and it was here that they were forced to surrender to Commandant Piet Cronje; the Raiders were taken to Pretoria and jailed.

The Boer Government subsequently returned the leaders to London for trial, however their position became somewhat less precarious when the Kaiser sent the infamous 'Kruger Telegram', congratulating President Kruger and the Transvaal Government on their success 'without the help of friendly powers' - alluding to potential support by Germany. Once disclosed in the British Press it raised a storm of anti-German and anti-Boer feeling, with Jameson lionised in the papers and by London society. In consequence, Jameson, Colonel Frank Rhodes and John Hays Hammond were initially jailed in deplorable conditions, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death by hanging, but this was quickly re-addressed by the courts. The death sentences were soon commuted to 15 years' imprisonment before, in June 1896, all were released upon payment of stiff fines. Rhodes was placed on the retired list of the British Army and barred from active involvement in military affairs, but after his release from Holloway, he immediately joined his brother Cecil and the British South Africa Company in the Second Matabeleland War.

Pepys returned to the fray and fought with Rhodes and Robert Baden-Powell in Rhodesia, attempting the stave off the Matabele people who were convinced that the 4,000 settlers were responsible for the drought, locust plagues and infectious viral cattle disease known as 'rinderpest' which were ravaging the country. Witnessing an opportunity with the failure of the Jameson Raid, Rhodesia lay virtually defenceless; it would take until October 1897 for the British South Africa Company to suppress the Matabele and Shona, but with heavy loss of life on both sides. The much maligned hut tax remained and the Matabele and Shona became subjects of the Rhodes administration, however the legacy of leaders such as Kaguvu, Maondera and Nahanda was to inspire future generations (*Towards a Zimbabwean Aeneid*, J. Maritz, refers).

Following the outbreak of the Boer War, Pepys was commissioned in the Northamptonshire Regiment. The Regiment fought at Belmont on 23 November 1899 and were somewhat fortunate to escape heavy loss - being in the first line - with 3 officers and 15 men wounded. Whilst not present, Pepys likely formed part of the column under Major-General Douglas in south-western Transvaal and thus would have been taken part in regular attempts to stave off Boer raiding parties.

Transferring to the Essex Regiment, Pepys served with the 1st Battalion in Burma, India and Mauritius from 1910 to 1914, returning to England in December 1914 upon the arrival of a territorial unit for garrison duties. Following a brief spell of defence duties at Harwich, on 18 January 1915 the Battalion moved to Banbury where they came under the orders of 88th Brigade, 29th Division. Originally expecting to be sent to the Western Front, the Battalion was instead sent to Avonmouth, sailing on 21 March 1915 aboard the ocean lined S.S. *Caledonia* for Gallipoli. On 13 April 1915 they joined the 78,000-strong Mediterranean Expeditionary Force at Mudros and began a number of practice landings in preparation for the assault on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Gallipoli Landings: 'W' Beach, Cape Helles, 25 April 1915

Without modern craft, the Essex Regiment under Colonel Owen Godfrey Fausset, D.S.O., landed in open rowing boats at 'W' Beach amidst heavy Turkish fire. The well-defended section of beach at the tip of the peninsula had already taken a devastating toll of the Lancashire Fusiliers who had suffered 700 killed or wounded since their assault at 6 a.m. As a Company Commander, Pepys and his men fought doggedly to secure a foothold on the beach, before then attacking Hill 138 which was taken at 5.20 p.m., digging in, and seeing off counter-attacks during the night; by then the 1st Essex had suffered 18 dead and 90 wounded.

On 1 May 1915 the 1st Essex Regiment were ambushed and their C.O. was killed. A contemporary newspaper article describes the scene:

'In the earlier fighting in Gallipoli the Turks in the Krithia region penetrated our line at its weakest spot. The 1st Essex Regiment, who were in reserve, were ordered to retake the trenches. They made for a trench on the right of a gully. Soon they heard voices calling, "Who are you?" They replied, "Essex." Then came they cry, "That's all right; come on, Essex." The Essex Colonel had only gone a few paces when he was shot in the stomach. He died an hour later. Major Shammut, who had gone

with the Colonel met with a like fate. Even at this moment it was not realised that the men had bumped right into the Turks, who were only ten yards away, and that the men who had called out "Come on, Essex," were Germans.'

It was amidst this scene of confusion and German trickery that Pepys won his M.C. for restoring a very dangerous situation following the deaths of two senior officers, as recalled in *Essex Units in the War 1914-1919*:

'Captain A. G. L. Pepys and "X" Company, by a gallant and timely bayonet charge, restored the line, whilst a company of the Royal Scots dealt with the Turks who had broken through. For this exploit Capt. Pepys received the M.C.'

Throughout the rest of the month, the Battalion made concerted attacks upon 'Fir Tree Wood' - one of four heavily defended spurs separated by deep gullies. It was captured on 18 May, but shelling and endless sniping, together with extreme weather, took their toll on the men, including Pepys, who was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 5 August 1915, refers). On May 30 his luck ran out:

'During a severe close-quarter struggle in the advanced trenches, he was severely wounded in the jaw.'

Evacuated home, Pepys was promoted Major on 1 September 1915 and in July 1916, whilst still categorised 'light duty' as a result of his wound, appointed to Command the Depot and the 44th Recruiting Area with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The Depot Staff were small but had significant responsibilities, including the administration of returning field force personnel and the recruitment of all eligible manpower, especially following the attrition of the Somme and Passchendaele:

'Pepys was well equipped to deal with this strange command, which included the initiation and the implementation of the first scheme for full compulsory service in this country. His energy and drive, his unfailing initiative and resource, his broad outlook and essential kindness enabled him to create and control an organisation for which there was no previous pattern, and which was staffed by personnel drawn from every walk of life.'

Pepys had married two weeks before sailing for Gallipoli, and on 13 December 1915, he and his wife, Olive Grace (nee Starkey) welcomed the first of two children, a son, Samuel Guy Leslie Pepys. Pepys remained in Command of the Depot for the remainder of the war, and in 1919, upon the reorganisation of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, he took command of the latter at Colchester. In March 1920 he saw the 'Pompadours' well settled in Malta - their first post-War station - before relinquishing command in 1921 and residing at Coombe Priory, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Pepys died at home on 9 April 1953, his obituary describing a much admired officer:

'Colonel Pepys was more than popular with both officers and other ranks, in particular his junior officers. During the latter period of his service he suffered a good deal from the effects of his war wound, but despite this he was invariably cheerful, always having a good story at hand to fit the occasion.'

Sold together with copied *MIC* and research.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 417. For his son's awards, please see Lot 164.

379 **A Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Major R. A. Beckett, 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons)**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War Medal 1914-20, erased naming; Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. R. A. Beckett); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Capt. R. A. Beckett 2-Co. of Lond. Y.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (106 Sgt: R. A. Beckett. 2/C. of Lond: Yeo.), this last mounted upon pin as worn, *first with replacement suspension bar, very fine* (6)

£700-900

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 June 1917.

Ralph Arthur Beckett was born on 29 July 1884 and baptised in Tower Hamlets. Having taken work as a Shipping Clerk in Stepney, Beckett joined the Yeomanry and was awarded his T.F.E.M. in January 1912. Serving in France from 15 April 1916, he was commissioned and finished the war with a brace of 'mentions' (*London Gazettes* 4 January 1917 & 20 December 1918, refer) to go with a well-earned Military Cross, having also served on Staff attachment to the Royal Artillery. Applying for his awards in April 1920, they were sent to him at Langley Drive, Wanstead, in December 1923. Returning for Home Service during the Second World War, Beckett died at the London Hospital, Stepney on 23 December 1954; sold together with a silver National Territorial Championships prize medal, 1911, the reverse engraved 'R. A. Beckett. 2nd Prize. Wrestling on Horseback' a silver Masonic 1914-1918 medal, cap badge and copied research.

380 **A poignant Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain B. B. White, Durham Light Infantry, late London Regiment, who was severely wounded by shellfire in the aftermath of the Third Battle of Ypres, having his right leg amputated at the thigh**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed in case of issue; 1914-15 Star (730 Pte. B. B. White. 5-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medal with M.I.D. oakleaf (Capt. B. B. White.), *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£1,000-1,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Bernard Burke White was born on 28 August 1887, the son of Alfred M. White of 99 East Sheen Avenue, East Sheen, S.W. London. Educated at Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, he enlisted on 7 September 1914 as a Private in the 5th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment, and embarked from Southampton to France on 27 March 1915, joining the 2/5th Battalion four days later. At that time the majority of the Battalion were still under training at Haywards Heath, Sussex, and it is therefore possible that White served alongside the 1/5th Battalion during the Battle of St. Julien from 24 April-5 May 1915. Transferred to England on 29 August 1915, White received his commission on 8 September 1915, his former Headmaster acting as referee.

On 10 December 1917, whilst serving with the 22nd (Durham Pioneers) Battalion, D.L.I., White was seriously wounded at Passchendaele when struck by pieces of shell. He was evacuated to England nine days later via Dover to begin a long period of recovery. According to the Proceedings of a Medical Board assembled by order of G.O.C. London District, White received three separate injuries:

- (1) Glancing scalp wound of right side of head - now healed.
- (2) A severe wound of the right knee joint - necessitating amputation through lower 3rd of thigh - stump healed.
- (3) A piece of metal entered outer side of left leg - chipped fibula - there is some foot drop due to loss of power & flex on l. ankle. On 19.12.17 there was some haemorrhage from stump and profunda femoris tied.

In a later Medical Board report, it appears that the wounds to his scalp and left leg had largely healed, but he continued to suffer from pain in the sole of the left foot, exacerbated by swelling to the foot and ankle after walking.

It was estimated that as many as 250,000 Allied soldiers lost limbs as a result of new and incredibly destructive weaponry, and the job prospects for men now adjusting to their new identity as a 'cripple' were less than hopeful. As a result, the Government provided help by offering free artificial limbs and *The London Illustrated News* published regular articles on the prosthetics available to injured members of the armed forces - such as those designed by the Carnes Artificial Limb Company of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1919, White was among those successfully fitted with an artificial limb. It is not known whether he later 'customised' his limb to suit his needs, but he would not have been alone in doing so. Despite the granting of a U.S. patent to James Hanger in 1861 for the 'Hanger Limb,' prosthetics remained in the relative infancy of development in Europe.

White relinquished his Commission on account of being permanently unfit for further service on 12 July 1919, his new address being noted as 49 Edith Road, West Kensington, W.14, London. His Medals were issued on 30 August 1933; sold with copied *MIC* and officer service papers; M.I.D. as yet unconfirmed.

381

A Great War M.C. group of four to Staff Captain E. J. Whitson, Highland Light Infantry, who served alongside his brother on the Western Front, being injured when thrown from his horse on a mounted reconnaissance

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. E. J. Whitson. High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals with *copy* M.I.D. oakleaf (Capt. E. J. Whitson.), the first unnamed as issued, *small correction of surname to last, very fine* (4)

£1,000-1,400

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Ernest James Whitson was born around 1885 at Bearsden, Dunbartonshire, the second son of Alexander Whitson, an Iron and Coal Merchant, of 7 Windsor Quadrant, Glasgow. Educated at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College - now the University of Strathclyde - Whitson enlisted in the 9th (Glasgow Highland) Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry, being commissioned Temporary Lieutenant on 4 November 1914 (*London Gazette* 3 November 1914, refers). As such, he followed in the footsteps of his brother Wilfred Robert Whitson who had attested for the same Battalion in 1909 and was serving as Captain in early 1915. Interestingly, their military dress set them apart from the rest of the Highland Light Infantry as they wore kilts rather than 'trews'. It was popularly reported in the British Press that the Germans referred to them, together with other kilted soldiers, as 'ladies from Hell' or 'Devils in skirts'.

Posted to France on 9 July 1915, Whitson arrived just in time for a performance by his brother Wilfred of a popular music hall song written and composed by Arthur Wimperis and Herman Finck, given at Bethune Theatre in August. According to *Shoulder to Shoulder* by Colonel A. K. Reid, 'Wilfred was given high praise for his performance', indeed 'When they came on to sing in the chorus of Capt. Wilfred Whitson's song "Gilbert the Filbert the Colonel of the Knuts", the audience nearly took the roof off the house'.

The song itself is a cheeky number, which, if performed well, would most certainly rouse the troops:

*I'm Gilbert the Filbert the Knut with a K
The pride of Piccadilly the blasé roué
Oh Hades, the ladies, who leave their wooden huts
For Gilbert the Filbert the Colonel of the Knuts.*

On 1 July 1916, the Glasgow Highlanders were at the front at La Bassée, but a surprise German night attack on 14 July led to orders to relocate to Flatiron Copse and digin. Under Wilfred as O.C., 'B' Company moved to the edge of the wood near the enemy positions, but the men were discovered and under heavy fire were forced to retire. Ernest likely witnessed further attacks, including that on 1 November 1916 south-east of Lesbœufs when his brother was forced to take command following the death of Colonel Stormonth Darling who was killed by a sniper. Unfortunately, the planned attack failed, Major John Menzies taking command of the 9th Battalion the following evening.

Promoted Lieutenant and later Staff Captain attached to Headquarters, 98th Infantry Brigade, Ernest was awarded the M.C. in the New Year's Honours List and mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 20 December 1918, refers). However, at around this time he was also suffering from a haematoma to the right thigh. The Proceedings of a Medical Board describes the circumstances:

'In 1917 he was thrown from his horse and afterwards noticed a swelling of the right thigh, which was aspirated and had blood withdrawn. He was laid up for 10 days and had no further trouble until about the beginning of December. When he noticed stiffness and a swelling in the position of the old injury which rapidly increased in size. On 14-12-1918 the swelling was aspirated and 20cc dark red blood withdrawn. There is present an oval fluctuating swelling 3" x 2" in position as above.'

The event having occurred on a 'mounted reconnoitre' in France, Whitson was sent on 9 December 1918 to Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Highgate, for an operation, the injury being severe but not permanent. Sadly, his brother Wilfred did not survive the war, being killed whilst serving with the 9th Suffolk Regiment during a German attack at Gouzeaucourt on 30 November 1917. A second brother, Harold, was also killed in action.

Upon recovery, Ernest returned to Scotland and in 1925 became joint Managing Director of Lion Foundry Company Ltd, Kirkintilloch, later Chairman from 1 January 1951. The company specialised in producing prefabricated cast iron facades, their work displayed at Unilever House on the Thames Embankment (1931), Lambeth Bridge (1932) and Lothian House in Edinburgh (1939). In the 1950s the company focussed upon street furniture, producing the much-loved red telephone and Royal Mail post boxes. Whitson died at 'Forefaulds', East Kilbride on 19 July 1952; sold with copied *MIC*, officer service record and research, together with a contemporary Republique Francaise silver coin, the reverse erased and engraved 'Lt E J Whitson Glasgow Highlanders', pierced with small suspension loop.

382 **A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant T. Ballantyne, King's Own Scottish Borderers, attached Royal Engineers, late Cameron Highlanders, who was wounded on the first day of the Battle of Loos**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (S-15535. Pte. T. Ballantyne. Cam'n Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. Ballantyne.), *staining to reverse of Star and obverse of Victory Medal, nearly very fine* (4)

£800-1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Thomas Ballantyne was born on 15 July 1894 at Maxwelltown, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, the son of Albert Hyndrick Ballantyne, a journeyman joiner. Having been educated at Laurieknowe School and St. Joseph's College, Dumfries, followed by a brief period as a law apprentice, Ballantyne attested at Inverness as a Private in the 7th (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders, serving in France from 8 July 1915. Posted to the Signal Section, he was wounded in action on 25 September 1915, the first day of the Battle of Loos, receiving a gunshot wound to the scalp. Half of the 72 Battalions involved in the initial assault on 25 September belonged to Scottish regiments, and the attackers suffered very high casualties in capturing the village of Loos, Hill 70, and the formidable Hohenzollern Redoubt, including some self-inflicted losses involving the use of chlorine gas against the Germans.

Recovered and later posted home on leave, Ballantyne applied for a commission with the King's Own Scottish Borderers and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant to the 3/5th K.O.S.B. on 26 January 1916. He was later awarded the M.C. serving with the 5th Battalion, attached to the Signal Service, 24th D.S.C., Royal Engineers, in which capacity he would have been involved in the early use of the wireless, Fullerphone and alternative means of communication. Discharged at Crystal Palace on 14 April 1919, he applied for his medals on 19 October 1921; sold with copied *MIC*, officer service papers and research.

383 **A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant R. F. Roland, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, late Royal Army Medical Corps, who served throughout the war on the Western Front and was decorated for assisting a brother officer in repelling an enemy counter-attack**

Military Cross, G.V.R., contemporarily named to the reverse 'Lieut. R. F. Roland'; 1914 Star with clasp (18239 S.Sjt. R. F. Roland. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaf (2. Lieut. R. F. Roland.), mounted as worn, *minor contact marks, very fine* (4)

£1,000-1,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 October 1919:

‘On the 20th October, 1918, when the situation near Driesch was not clear, he made a daring reconnaissance to ascertain the dispositions of the front line troops. During his reconnaissance the enemy made a determined counter-attack on the right company near Spriete. He immediately moved to that flank and greatly assisted the remaining officer of that company in repelling the attack by his coolness and example under heavy fire.’

Robert Francis Roland was the son of Blayne Grier Roland, of Ballynagore, County Westmeath, Ireland. Roland served as a Staff Sergeant in France from 12 September 1914 with the 17th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, and likely marched at once upon landing at St. Nazaire to the Aisne. Moving north to Flanders, the Field Ambulance were hard-pressed at L’Epinette on 12 March 1915, when it received a considerable number of wounded:

‘The M.O. of N. Staffordshire and his stretcher bearers however appeared overcome with the work and the Field Ambulance bearers were therefore used to work up to the trenches which was done most satisfactorily. Some 89 wounded were brought in to the 19th Field Ambulance, of which some 35 were sent to the 17th Field Ambulance’ (*War Diary for the 19th F.A., R.A.M.C.*, refers).

The 17th Field Ambulance were similarly employed a few months later at Hooge and went on to witness significant service during the Battle of Flers-Courcelette on the Somme, followed by Morval and Le Transloy in 1916.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 28 August 1917, Roland was posted to the 3rd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, later transferring to the 1st Battalion. It was whilst serving with the latter that he was awarded the M.C. for repelling an enemy counter-attack near Spriete.

The night previously, at 23.30 hours, the 1st and 9th Battalions had successfully crossed the River Lys and captured the three small villages of Dusselghem, Spriete and Straete and Dries. They then consolidated on the edge of a fourth, Dries, and awaited the enemy response, as described in the citation. News of his award was later published in the *Portadown Times*, Roland - of Carleton Street - being ‘one of four Portadown men awarded the Military Cross’.

On 23 November 1918, Roland, Lieutenant G. Ingham, M.C., and 50 other ranks represented the 2nd Army at the Parade at Tourcoing, when General H. C. O. Plumer presented the Flag of the 2nd Army to the City. Following an inspection before the Hotel De Ville, a speech was given by a French General and the Flag of the City was presented to General Plumer in return. Roland was promoted Lieutenant on 28 February 1919 before his discharge; sold with copied *MIC* and research, his ‘mention’ remains unconfirmed.

384

A Great War D.C.M. group of five awarded to Warrant Officer 2nd Class S. H. Mayers, Northumberland Fusiliers, later Machine Gun Corps, who was ‘indefatigable’ in establishing forward ammunition dumps during the advance towards the Hindenburg Line in early 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (12510 C.S.Mjr: S. Mayers. 61/Coy. M.G.C.); 1914-15 Star (9644 L.Cpl. S. Mayers. North’d Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (9644 W.O. Cl. 2. S. H. Mayers. North’d Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (7807525 W.O. Cl. II. S. H. Mayers. North’d Fus.), *minor pitting from Star, otherwise good very fine* (5)

£700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the whole of the period in which he has served with the company he has shown a high sense of devotion to duty, and has at all times carried out his duties in a highly commendable manner. During the operations he did excellent work, and was indefatigable in establishing forward dumps during the advance, and assisting generally in the task of maintaining communications.’

Sidney H. Mayers, a native of the Isle of Wight, served in France from 16 January 1915 with the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. The Battalion landed at Le Havre and was thrust into the Second Battle of Ypres and Battle of Loos. At the former, the Germans utilised poison gas for the first time on 22 April 1915 in an attempt to renew the offensive against the Ypres salient. An account held by the Imperial War Museum and written by Sergeant Jack Dorgan M.M. of the 7th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, describes what happened:

‘Our eyes were streaming with water and with pain. Luckily again for me I was one of those who could still see. But we had no protection, no gas masks or anything of that kind. All we had was a roll of bandages from our first aid kit which we carried in the corner of our tunic. So we had very little protection for our eyes. And then you had to be sent back. Anyone who could see, like I was, would go in front. And half a dozen or 10 or 12 men each with their hand on the shoulder of the man in front of them and lines - you could see lines and lines and lines of British soldiers going back with rolls of bandages round their eyes going back towards Ypres.’

Mayers subsequently transferred to 61st Company, Machine Gun Corps, which was formed on 3 March 1916 and constituted part of 61st Brigade. The Brigade served in the trenches of the Western Front for the remainder of the War, including the Battle of Passchendaele, where 61st Brigade lost 914 men on a single day on 22 August 1917. Amongst those fighting in the muddy quagmire with Mayers as part of 61st Brigade would have been Private Harry Patch, aged 19 years old, with the 7th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall’s Light Infantry; sold with copied *MIC* and *London Gazette* entry.

x385

A fine Great War M.S.M. group of four awarded to Colour-Sergeant A. Armstrong, London Regiment, late Queensland Defence Force and King’s Royal Rifle Corps, who died in 1940 from complications associated with a double hernia caused by ‘the strain entailed in giving loud words of command for long periods’



India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5543 Corpl. A. Armstrong 1st. Bn. K. R. Rifle Corps); Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (5543 Serjt. A. Armstrong. K.R.R.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (5543 C. Sjt. A. Armstrong. K.R.R.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (491301 T.S.Mjr. A. Armstrong. 13/Lond: R.), *light contact marks, good very fine* (4)

£380-420

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 February 1919.

Alfred Armstrong was born in 1871 at Birmingham and attested for the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Winchester on 31 December 1889. Serving in India from 15 September 1891-9 December 1896 (Medal & clasp), he transferred to South Africa with the 1st Battalion and was promoted Sergeant. Following over 4 years' service in South Africa (Medal & 5 clasps), Armstrong transferred to the Queensland Defence Force and was posted to Australia on 30 March 1901, marrying Mary Ann Grace at Maryborough, Queensland, in November 1901.

Returning home on 31 January 1904, Armstrong saw further service in Malta and Egypt with the King's Royal Rifle Corps, being discharged on termination of his second period of engagement on 30 December 1910 and awarded a pension at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, of 30d a day for life. Re-enlisting on 4 February 1915, he was appointed Company Sergeant-Major to the 13th (Reserve) Battalion, London Regiment. Serving 3 years and 11 months in England, it was his responsibility to drill and discipline, training N.C.O.s and draft recruits - to the detriment of his own health. Treated at his quarters, he was fitted with a truss but the double hernia continued to cause pain on exertion and he was demobilised on 12 February 1919 and awarded the M.S.M. for home service.

Armstrong subsequently returned to Civil Service and later acted as a messenger for the Air Ministry. He died at Dulwich Hospital on 4 November 1940; sold with extensive copied service papers.

386 **A Great War M.S.M. group of three awarded to Staff Sergeant-Major A. Robertson, Royal Army Service Corps, late Transport Department**

India General Service 1895-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (701 Sergt. A. Robertson. Comst. Transpt. Dept.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (Staff Sergt. A. Robertson. C. J. Dept.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (T1-SR 841 S.S.Mjr. A. Robertson R.A.S.C.), *good very fine* (3)

£140-180

387 **A fascinating M.B.E. group of four to Lance-Corporal W. Wells, Kent Cyclist Battalion, who served during the Third Afghan War and took emotive photographs of the campaign**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Civil Division, Member's 2nd type breast Badge, silver; British War and Victory Medals (1932 Pte. W. C. Wells. Kent Cyc. Bn.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *very fine*, the second and third mounted as worn, with related miniature awards, *very fine* (8)

£300-400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 9 June 1938.

Walter Wells lived at 'Ashlea', Shoreham Road, Otford, Sevenoaks. The 1/1st Kent Cyclist Battalion's Nominal Roll confirms him as having been present during the Third Afghan War, when the Battalion secured the Khyber Pass and advanced on Kabul - Wells served as a Lance-Corporal during the campaign. He kept a remarkable photograph album recording the expedition, which includes scenes such as the Native Bazaar at Dalhousie and the Bangalore Fête. He went on to become Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable of the Dumbarton County Police, receiving an M.B.E. for his services. In retirement he lived at Rye Lane, Otford, Sevenoaks; sold with copied *MIC*, the recipient's bound photograph album, several loose photographs in an envelope and a CD containing digitised copies of 'Invicta', the Kent Cyclist Battalion's Magazine.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

387A *'He is a perfect example of the British spirit to win through regardless of the odds.'*

Harry Kline as described by Lieutenant-General Keightley, commander of V Corps in Italy

The outstanding Suez 1957 M.B.E., Second World War immediate Italy operations M.C. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Kline, Royal Engineers, decorated for clearing an obstruction on the River Po under heavy machine-gun fire during the Allied advance in April 1945



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast Badge, silver; Military Cross, G.VI.R, the reverse engraved '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Major H. Kline. M.B.E. M.C. R.E.); Army Emergency Reserve Decoration, E.II.R., *nearly extremely fine*, mounted as worn, with *Royal Mint* cases of issue for the M.B.E., M.C. and Army Emergency Reserve Decoration (9)

£1,400-1,800

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1957. The original recommendation states:

'Major Kline is an officer of the Army Emergency Reserve (2A) who was recalled for service on 10 August in command of 323 E & M Sqn RE which is composed entirely of Reservists. His was a difficult command, particularly during the time of waiting after recall to the Colours until embarkation for service overseas. However, Maj Kline, who had himself given up a good civilian appointment, threw his heart and soul into making his unit efficient and his men contented. He took great pains to explain the situation to his men and showed marked resourcefulness in finding interesting work and training for them. He displayed man management of an exceptional quality with an air of infectious cheerfulness and humour. It is difficult to over-stress his contribution in this connection.

When his unit landed in Port Said during the afternoon of L-Day Major Kline set to work with great energy to get a water point established on the quayside and electric light to speed unloading. His technical skill and ingenuity had a marked effect upon the efficiency of the build-up. Since then he has had unending worry over public utilities - water, light and sewage - and achieved remarkable results. He has displayed an excellent touch with men of diverse types, getting the best out of



Egyptian engineers and civil labour as well as his own soldiery. He is the kind of man who has always been the backbone of the technical achievement of the British Army and in the preparation and execution of the present operations his skill, man management, energy and good humour have been quite outstanding.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 October 1945. The original recommendation states:

'On 10 April 45 at map ref 462547, Lt Kline was ordered to build a Bailey bridge for use by Fantails on the following morning, and was also informed that it was vital for a surprise attack by Infantry. Lt Kline reced the site and found a very large block of reinforced concrete, still attached to the blown and submerged bridge immediately in front of the bank-seat on the opposite abutment. Divesting himself of his jacket he swam across with a NCO and fixed the charges and then blew the demolition which proved entirely successful. During the whole of this time verey lights were put up by the enemy who were in close proximity. The bridge was finally erected as dawn broke, when it came under heavy and accurate fire from enemy 150mm guns. Two shells hit the ramp of the bridge and destroyed it, but quite heedless of the danger, Lt Kline with a small party, repaired the ramp - being forced to take cover several times from Spandau fire from a house 800 yds away. Fantails and tanks crossed this bridge and the subsequent operation was an entire success.

During the whole of this period, Lt Kline was an inspiration and a driving power behind his platoon. He is a perfect example of the British spirit to win through regardless of the odds and has the undying devotion of every man in his platoon.'

Harry Kline was born on 22 April 1918. He served as a Lieutenant with 220 Field Company, Royal Engineers in North Africa and Italy, and was awarded an immediate Military Cross for his gallantry and quick-thinking during the crossing of the River Po in April 1945. Ordered to build a Bailey bridge for the Allied crossing, he and an NCO laid charges and destroyed a reinforced concrete obstruction while under relentless fire from Spandau machine gun nests. His glowing M.C. recommendation by Lieutenant-General Keightley, commander of V Corps, was signed by Field Marshal Alexander of Tunis.

Kline served as a Major during the 1956 Suez Crisis, commanding 323 Electrical & Mechanical Squadron at Port Said. Despite the obstacles against him (lack of water, no electricity and poor drainage), he set about transforming the harbour's infrastructure to speed up the disembarkation of men and supplies. Through his 'skill, man management, energy and good humour', he moulded his entirely-Reservist unit into a 'remarkable' team. He sourced local Egyptian labour to see his projects to completion. His vital part in the Suez campaign was recognised with an M.B.E. in the 1957 Birthday Honours. On 29 July that year he became a Lieutenant-Colonel. He died on 23 June 2010; sold with an Order of Service for Kline's funeral on 7 July 2010, and a Royal Engineers cap badge.

388

A fine Second War O.B.E. group of twelve awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Q. Archard, Commandant of the Legion of Frontiersmen, Rhodesia - the final holder of that Office - and late Devonshire Regiment



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 2nd type Badge; 1914-15 Star (Capt. C. Q. Archard. Devon Reg.), *unofficially impressed with initial 'C'*; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. Q. Archard); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Capt. C. Q. Archard. Devon Reg.), *unofficially impressed with initial 'C'*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Legion of Frontiersmen Meritorious Service Medal, silver, hallmarks for Birmingham 1957 (30336 Lt. Col. G. Q. Archard. OBE. Rhodesia.); Legion of Frontiersmen Long and Efficient Service Medal, gilt (30336 Commdt. G. Q. Archard.), mounted as worn, *first with gilt worn, very fine* (12)

£300-400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 June 1946 (Officer Commanding, No. 28, Indian Pioneer Corps Group, Gorakhpur, United Provinces).

George Quintin Archard was born in June 1892 at Lambeth, London and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment in November 1915, serving in France with the 9th Battalion from 13 July 1916 (no entitlement to 1914-15 Star). He appears to have been wounded and returned home, before transferring to the 3rd Battalion. Serving in India, he was attached to the Supply & Transport Corps at Ambala and Dalhousie (no entitlement to IGS - *MIC* refers). From October 1919, Archard was present in South Persia and he was released at the rank of Captain in April 1920, going to India to plant tea in Travancore.

Recalled for service during the Second World War, by this time aged 47, he served '...in Eritrea and the Western Desert campaigns and in 1942 was appointed Liaison Officer to General "Specs" Wheeler, United States Army.' Awarded the O.B.E. and placed on the Retired List in June 1946, Archard emigrated to Rhodesia and became a prominent figure with the Legion of Frontiersmen. He is known to have argued for their use during the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya and latterly having been denied the opportunity to parade during a Queen's Birthday Celebration, held a private celebration with full parade by the unit at his home (*From Safari Suit to Camouflage* refers). Archard was promoted Commandant of the Legion of Frontiersmen, Rhodesia, and was still active in 1967; sold with Legion of Frontiersmen cap Badge and a file of copied research.

An article on the recipient was published in *Journal of the Zimbabwe Medal Society*, No. 57, March 2007.



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389

The exceptional Second World War ‘North-West Europe’ operations immediate M.C., immediate D.C.M. group of six awarded to Captain G. E. A. Townsend, Devonshire Regiment, late Middlesex Regiment, who was originally decorated for his gallantry in the 11th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry at Rauray in late June 1944, when without hesitation, he assumed command of his Platoon when his commander and all N.C.O.s had become casualties

Destined for higher command, he was commissioned before adding the M.C. to his accolades for subsequent acts of bravery with the 2nd Devons in the Nijmegen sector in January 1945, on which occasion he was severely wounded whilst striding out ‘alone to deal with a sniper’ - his remarkable feat is believed to be unique to the British Army in this theatre of war



Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated ‘1945’; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (6213268 Pte. G. E. A. Townsend, Devon. R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style as originally worn, *contact marks and a little polished, very fine* (6)

£14,000-18,000

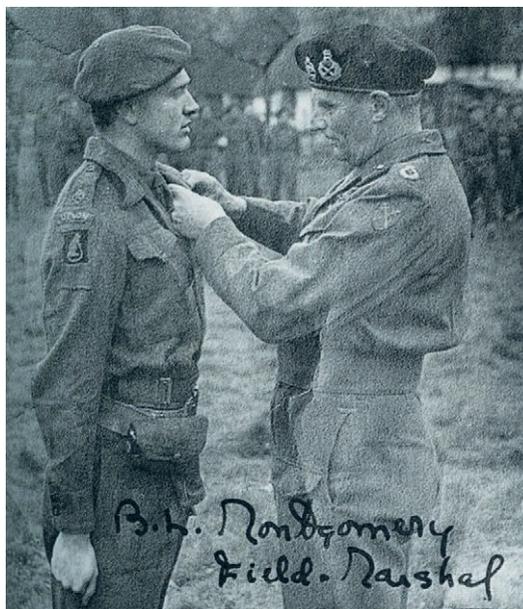
M.C. *London Gazette* 12 April 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

‘At Schilburg on 18 January 1945, 2nd Lieutenant Townsend was commanding a platoon in the attack on that town. With great determination he led his platoon forward to positions dominated by the enemy and under heavy fire from M.Gs and snipers.

When he had succeeded in getting the platoon into position, he, in full view of the enemy, went from section to section urging them to greater efforts and pointed out targets. Later he went forward alone to deal with an enemy sniper who was causing casualties and was shot in the arm.

In spite of great pain and temporary paralysis of his arm, this officer insisted on remaining with his platoon to fight the battle. Throughout the engagement he showed great gallantry and devotion to duty and was a source of inspiration to all who saw him.’

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1944. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:



'At Rauray, on 28 June 1944, Private Townsend's Platoon came under heavy machine-gun fire whilst attacking the village. The Platoon Commander, Platoon Sergeant and two Section Commanders became casualties. Private Townsend took control of the Platoon and led them onto the objective. Later certain enemy tried to infiltrate. Private Townsend organised a quick local counter-attack and drove them back. Throughout this period and later when on the defensive, this man showed a fine example of leadership and complete disregard of personal danger.'

George Eugene Atherton Townsend was born in 1923 and originally enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment in May 1940, in which capacity he was employed on home defence duties, but, on qualifying as an Infantry Weapons Instructor, he was posted to the Durham Light Infantry at Barnard Castle. Subsequently transferred to the 11th Battalion, a component of 49th Division, he underwent training for the Normandy invasion.

On D-Day + 6 he was disembarked at Arramanches, each man carrying a lightweight bicycle which was soon discarded as useless, and the Battalion launched its first attack at the village of Rauray on 27 June, where it suffered heavy casualties. Here, then, as cited above, the occasion Townsend took command of the Platoon and continued the battle, winning himself a recommendation for the M.M., which was subsequently upgraded to a D.C.M., in addition to advancement to Sergeant.

At the time of the Falaise breakthrough his Brigade had suffered so many casualties that it was not reinforced and the remaining members were directed to other units, Townsend being transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, in 50th Division. Subsequently taking part in the advance through France and Belgium, including the liberation of Brussels, his Battalion also participated in the push towards Arnhem.

Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Field - after his Battalion became part of the 7th Armoured Division - Townsend was next present in the attack on Schilburg in January 1945, on which occasion he was wounded and awarded the M.C. - in April of the same year he attended a field investiture at Luneberg where Field Marshal Montgomery presented him with the riband of his decoration and he later received his M.C. and D.C.M. from King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

Townsend continued serving in the Army after the war. Having remained with the Devonshire Regiment until August 1947, he served on a Staff appointment to the 1st Battalion, Berkshire Regiment in Northern Ireland and Germany, being advanced Captain in November 1950. Having also served in Eritrea, he retired in 1953, having represented every Battalion he served at football and having opened the batting for the 2nd Devons cricket XI. The Captain died at Cowes, Isle of Wight on 22 September 1998.

Sold together with an original photograph of Montgomery with officers of the 7th Armoured Division, signed by the Field Marshal, together with congratulatory messages regarding the awards of his D.C.M. and a War Office letter reporting him as wounded on 18 January 1945 and a quantity of copied research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

390

'All these tasks so ably carried out involved great physical strain and considerable personal danger to Captain Lindsell, who repeatedly flew over known enemy positions to observe fire from our own artillery. The Commander of 2 Canadian AGRA, under whose orders he was operating, has paid tribute to his keenness, skill, and dogged perseverance on this occasion whereby the activities of enemy artillery was subdued to such an extent that our men were able to advance without hindrance from hostile shelling.

This officer who, in the period July 1944 to March 1945, has flown a total of 234 operational sorties totalling 267 hours in support of artillery formations has displayed consistently an enthusiasm for his work and an indifference to personal danger, which, coupled with his acknowledged technical ability and outstanding devotion to duty on the occasion already mentioned, well deserves consideration for the award of the D.F.C.'

A personal endorsement by Field Marshal B. L. Montgomery, as appended to the recommendation for the D.F.C. to David Lindsell, R.A.

An extremely rare Second World War Rhine operations D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. 'Wings' Lindsell, Commanding Officer 40th Light Regiment, R.A., late 661 Air O.P. Squadron, Royal Regiment of Artillery

Piloting an Auster - affectionately known by him as a 'flying dustbin' - Lindsell was credited with gaining 'fine results' by Field Marshal Montgomery, operating as he did at very low-level in 'spotting' - and engaging - hostile gun batteries and enemy troops



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo, with M.I.D. oakleaf (Lt.-Col. D. R. Lindsell. D.F.C. R.A.); Coronation 1953, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine and better* (8)

£4,000-5,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1945:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe.'

The original recommendation states:

'During the period 10 February to 10 March 1945, when the Canadian Army was engaged in breaching the defences of the Siegfried Line and advancing to the west bank of the Rhine, Captain Lindsell was continuously employed on flying duties concerned with the observation of hostile batteries, and the destruction of enemy troops retreating over the Rhine. He reported and observed 60 hostile batteries, engaging 38 of these by observed fire, the others being dealt with by predicted shoots.

This officer also engaged and sank one steamship and one motor driven landing-barge used as a ferry by the retreating enemy. These ships were capable of carrying 200 men and were in use when destroyed. In addition, 18 neutralisation and destructive shoots were effectively carried out under his fire, orders on to ferry crossings over the Rhine, and in harbours in the area of Wesel which were being used as concentration areas for shipment.'

The recommendation is further endorsed by Field Marshal B. L. Montgomery:

'All these tasks so ably carried out involved great physical strain and considerable personal danger to Captain Lindsell, who repeatedly flew over known enemy positions to observe fire from our own artillery. The Commander of 2 Canadian AGRA, under whose orders he was operating, has paid tribute to his keenness, skill, and dogged perseverance on this occasion whereby the activities of enemy artillery was subdued to such an extent that our men were able to advance without hindrance from hostile shelling.

This officer who, in the period July 1944 to March 1945, has flown a total of 234 operational sorties totalling 267 hours in support of artillery formations has displayed consistently an enthusiasm for his work and an indifference to personal danger, which, coupled with his acknowledged technical ability and outstanding devotion to duty on the occasion already mentioned, well deserves consideration for the award of the D.F.C.'

David Rigby 'Wings' Lindsell was born on 3 December 1921, the second son of Harold Offley Lindsell and Olive Screen of 28 Craneswater Avenue, Southsea.

His father entered the Colonial Civil Service in 1909 and served in overseas appointments for 28 years, including long periods at Kano, Nigeria, where he acted as Senior Resident and was instrumental in developing the Kano electricity and water schemes. The family home in Nigeria also played host to Mary, Duchess of Bedford, affectionately known as 'The Flying Duchess', and a string of visiting luminaries, among them 1st Viscount 'Boom' Trenchard, who later became a family friend and knew David and his brother Alan.

A Nigerian upbringing aside, young David was educated at Beach Court School, Walmer, Kent, followed by St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, where he was a boarder and Captain of the Football 1st XI.

Gunner

Upon leaving school, he attested for the Regular Army and was commissioned in the Royal Artillery, witnessing service in Persia and India, before returning home to England in the summer of 1939, as his father's health had deteriorated.

As the 'Phoney War' progressed in 1939, Lindsell posted as 2nd Lieutenant to Bangalore, India:

'Well, as in England, we waited for the Germans to come and they never came, so out here we wait for the Japs' (A letter to his mother, 15 July 1942, refers).

Admitted to the British Military Hospital at Bangalore, suffering from a 'slight' fever, the lack of urgency, monotonous routine and indifference to 'tent life' began to frustrate Lindsell, not to mention those looking after him:

'This hospital is extremely dull and unfriendly. No young nurses like one gets at home - everything is done by rather disgruntled male orderlies.'

Posted to the 92nd Field Regiment, R.A., Lindsell's rather quiet life took a more adventurous turn on an evening journey to an Entertainments National Service Association concert. He was placed in command of the leading lorry driven by a rather 'green' Scotsman:

'I don't think I have ever had a more terrifying trip. The road, or rather track, was pitted with holes and we had to pass over several narrow bridges with steep drops on each side. Considering that my driver cheerfully informed me that he was a cook and had not driven since the Spanish Civil War, considering also that the lights completely failed, you may imagine my feelings' (15 August 1942, refers).

The loss of his brother Alan in October 1942 proved devastating to Lindsell, and he wrote a very heartfelt letter home to his mother on 30 October 1942 imploring her to look after herself and try to recover; this coincided with the death of his father, which compounded the family tragedy.



Flying gunner

About this time Lindsell, now promoted Lieutenant, decided to apply for a role as pilot on an Air O.P. Squadron - A Royal Air Force Unit consisting of a Squadron H.Q. and a number of Flights tasked for working with Royal Artillery units. According to *Unarmed into Battle*, by H J. Parham, getting accepted for training in an Air O.P. Squadron was a feat in itself:

‘They were carefully selected from the great number of Captains in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, a Regiment which at one time numbered about half the Army. They were mature young men who, first and foremost, had to be first-class shots with field, medium and heavy guns. They had to have a balanced and reliable tactical outlook, a sense of proportion and very great skill as pilots, able to use landing strips tiny by comparison to anything known to the present-day race of pilots. Upon their judgment depended whether the fire was justified or wasted, for usually they alone were in a position to assess the worth of the target and the best way of engaging it.’

As such, the Squadrons themselves had a dual personality. Although officially R.A.F. units, they were officered almost entirely by the Royal Artillery, all the pilots and many of the men being Gunners. They operated far-forward, in the area of the leading Divisions, and often their landing grounds were within enemy gun range.

Posted to No. 1 E.F.T.S., Lindsell took his first flight aboard a Tiger Moth piloted by Flight Lieutenant Mills on 17 June 1943. In October, he transferred to No. 43 O.T.U., being awarded his Army Flying Badge in January 1944 and subsequently posted to No. 661 Squadron on 27 January 1944. For the next seven months Lindsell gained experience of low-level flying, map reading and landing on shortened airstrips, the majority of the time flying Tiger Moths and Austers.

Operational - close shaves

After a final brief spell with No. 43 O.T.U., he returned to No. 661 Squadron and made his first operational flight - A recce to Boulogne - on 13 September 1944.

Thereafter, Lindsell was involved in daily sorties over enemy territory, typically observational flights to Boulogne and Wimereux, and a recce over the Fort de la Creche on 18 September. It was whilst on the latter mission that his Auster IV was hit by light anti-aircraft fire. The damage was clearly limited as he conducted two further flights in the same aircraft that day - including a second pass over the ageing coastal battery.

Lindsell continued to fly regular missions over Northern France and Belgium throughout September and October, his log book noting ‘destructive shoots’ to Calais and regular C.B. sorties in the Leopold Canal area. On 13 October he conducted a mortar recce, and a little under a fortnight later was fortunate to land relatively unscathed when his Auster was hit in the port wing by an 88mm. shell in the vicinity of Cadzand and Groede. November witnessed further almost daily ‘C.B. sorties’ and ‘destructive shoots’ above Nijmegen and Antwerp, followed by a ‘shoot on retreating infantry’ on 4 December and numerous sorties to Arnhem and the Reichswald forest. The New Year witnessed sorties over the Haas River and a ‘destructive shoot on enemy H.Q.’ on 7 January 1945. Transferred to ‘C’ Flight, Lindsell had a second close shave on 10 January when his Auster was hit in the tail by opportunist small arms fire, his log book noting ‘Flying too low in snowstorm’.

The Rhine operations

In March 1945, Lindsell and his Squadron - now attached to H.Q. 22nd Armoured Division - began preparations for the crossing of the Rhine by flying almost daily missions to observe the fall of artillery shells and assist with maintaining pressure on enemy troops who were digging in on the east bank. It was on one such sortie that Captain Sharp of No. 661 Air O.P. took off on an impromptu flight, only to discover that a Canadian smokescreen made observation impossible except from an extreme flank. Observing from a quiet section of the river opposite the town of Rees, he was amazed during a turn to catch sight of a party of approximately 100 enemy digging weapons pits ‘so blatantly that for some time the pilot could not believe his eyes’ (*Unarmed in Battle*, refers). Sharp called for fire - but the reply came back that the target was outside the zone of any of the allotted guns:

‘[So] Sharp decided to enlist the aid of Captain Lindsell, and together they removed the Perspex panel opposite the rear seat of an Auster. After lightening the aircraft by removing all encumbrances, such as the wireless set, the intrepid pair took off. This time Lindsell was at the controls, whilst Sharp was sitting in the back nursing a Bren gun and magazines. On the flight out Lindsell was sceptical; but when they reached the river he exclaimed, ‘There’s hundreds of ‘em!’ By flying at about 700 feet and on a course roughly parallel with the river, they found that they could give the enemy one magazine per run, the very limited traverse of the Bren gun preventing any improvement on this. The effect seemed to be fairly satisfactory, and the pair continued to perform their circuits and firing runs,



all with apparently good results. The fact that the target did not go to ground was attributed to the complete ignorance of the Boche as to where the fire was coming from. However, the Auster made one run too many and was severely hit by small arms fire.'

Now having been on the receiving end of three 'close shaves', Lindsell took the decision to make a fast getaway:

'By using plenty of throttle Lindsell managed to fly the aircraft more or less straight and level; skidding turns were possible at full throttle but only in one direction. His troubles were not over on reaching the landing ground, as he found himself denied the use of the rudder at slow speeds. However, he eventually succeeded in lining up the aircraft with the strip, and by bringing it in more like a Spitfire than an Auster, he touched down, and with heavy application of brakes, brought it to a standstill.'

This spectacular flight is detailed in his log book for 8 March 1945, the entry noting Captain Sharp as passenger, together with 'L.A.A. Attack on Enemy Inf.' and 'Hit by A.A. fire. Rudder cables severed'. The cables were replaced that same day, Lindsell making a second 30-minute sortie.

For his gallantry piloting Austers in repeated low-level attacks, Lindsell was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Reputedly the first D.F.C. awarded to the Squadron, the riband of the decorations was pinned personally to his chest by Field Marshal Montgomery, a matter of hours after the Field Marshal received a cracked vertebrae following a crash at an airfield near Oldenburg - and much to the consternation of his doctors.

Lindsell went on to fly large numbers of sorties over the next few days, including four on 10 March which included 'shoots' on a ferry crossing, the harbour at Wesel, a landing strip, ships crossing the Rhine and the village of Bislich. The following weeks saw daily flights over Emmerich, Wesel and Cleve, his log noting on 21 March 'Inf. Sortie, approx. 40 enemy troops', followed by a second flight that day, '1 des. shoot on enemy held building.'

April and May witnessed daily observational flights and transfers between German cities, by which time resistance was clearly lessening. More worrying for the low-flying Air O.P. pilots was 'the very real danger of being brought down by one of our own shells' - only a few weeks previously, three A.O.P. pilots and their R.A.F. rear observers were killed above the dropping zones around Hamminkeln, whilst another pilot had a fortunate escape when a 5.5-inch shell passed through his rudder without exploding.

Post-war career - Borneo 'mention'

Following the cessation of hostilities, Lindsell successfully applied for a permanent commission in the Royal Artillery and was appointed Lieutenant on 27 July 1945. Made Captain soon thereafter, he served with the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine, being posted to Hamburg and later Kiel. Returning home on leave, he married Sheila Wilson on 4 June 1946, daughter of the Reverend John Kenneth Wilson - who served as Archdeacon to the R.N., 1943-47, and Hon. Chaplain to The King from 1944 - and assisted his new father-in-law during an Evensong in the Y.M.C.A. Concert Hall at Kiel, not long thereafter.

Returning home, Lindsell was posted to the 1st Regiment, R.H.A., being graded 'outstanding' in a confidential report and recommended for accelerated promotion. Following two years on the Staff, in which he served as D.A.M.S. of M.S.5, he was recommended for the role of Commanding Officer.

Lindsell subsequently served in Borneo and was mentioned in despatches 'in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Borneo territories' whilst serving as Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding, 40th Light Regiment, Royal Artillery (*London Gazette* 13 December 1966, refers). In a report compiled by Lindsell on the 40th Light Regiment, he noted that they were 'engaged in some one hundred and twenty-five operations'. He went on to note:

'I am clearly biased, but I believe that they all, every Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Gunner did a magnificent job under exceptionally difficult circumstances.'

Lindsell appears to have left the Army soon after returning home, retiring to the south of England with his growing family.



To be sold with a comprehensive archive of original documentation, and related uniform and flying kit, including:

- (i) Original R.A.F. Log Books (2), representing his comprehensive run of air service from 17 June 1943-15 May 1950, the last flight being a Cross Country with 657 Air O.P. Squadron, R.A.F.
- (ii) Original 1945 Officer's Commission document and 1953 Coronation Medal Certificate to 'Captain D. R. Lindsell, D.F.C., R.A.'
- (iii) Original M.I.D. certificate in envelope of transmittal, together with notification letter from the M.O.D., Stanmore, dated 13 December 1966.
- (iv) Three photograph albums, the first containing an excellent archive of his early career, commencing with 'A' Flight at Biggin Hill, 1944, Maldegen, Belgium, 1944, Nijmegen, 1944, and Germany from 1945-51, the majority around Kiel. It also includes numerous family photographs, including a large number with his wife and father-in-law, together with formal military group photographs; approx. 150 photographs in first album, the second and third detailing holidays in the 1950s and 1960s.
- (v) A large 'scrap book' containing family newspaper clippings, an archive of original and copied letters (5) written by Lindsell to his mother during the war years, further letters home written by his children from boarding school, and a number of large colour military photographs involving parades and formal inspections. It also contains a signed letter to Mrs. Lindsell from Lord Mountbatten of Burma, thanking her for her sympathy on the loss of his wife, together with another letter to Mark Lindsell, inscribed 'To Mark, Best Wishes, Graham Hill'.
- (vi) Buckingham Palace D.F.C. forwarding letter; an original press photograph of Lindsell having the D.F.C. riband pinned to his chest by Field Marshal Montgomery; copied recommendations from AIR 2/9105, detailing the award of D.F.C.
- (vii) A hardback copy of the book *Unarmed into Battle*, by H. J. Parham & E. M. G. Belfield, published 1956, inscribed in pencil 'Lindsell 1958' to inside cover.
- (viii) The recipient's Irvin flying jacket, Size 4, Stores Reference 22c/32, Breast 36/38", Waist 32/34", sherpa-lined leather, all original features present, with label at the neck named to 'Lt. Lindsell' in black ink; his Irvin flying helmet, Size 2, with original webbing neck strap, in good condition.
- (ix) The recipient's Royal Artillery Colonel's No. 2 Dress uniform, by *Hawkes & Co. Ltd., 1 Savile Row, London*, comprising khaki tunic, the buttons bearing the Royal Artillery cypher with King Edward's Crown (1953-present), the shoulder straps with Colonel's rank insignia, scarlet flashes on the lapels denoting field rank, a *Hawkes* label sewn into the inside pocket and named to 'Major D R Lindsell' in blue ink, the recipient's medal riband bars sewn onto the left breast, his pilot's Wings above; corresponding khaki trousers, with *Hawkes* inside label named to 'Major D R Lindsell' in blue ink, in good condition.
- (x) A Royal Artillery Field Officer's full dress cap by *Herbert Johnson, 38 New Bond Street, London*, in navy blue with scarlet turban, the peak with gilt wire oakleaf decoration.
- (xi) A Royal Artillery Field Officer's No. 2 dress cap, in khaki with scarlet turban; A Royal Artillery Field Officer's slouch hat by *Herbert Johnson, 38 New Bond Street, London*.
- (xii) An Air O. P. Squadron Corps plaque presented to 'Captain D. R. Lindsell, D.F.C., R.A.'

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A rare Second World War First Arakan Campaign D.C.M. group of five awarded to Acting Sergeant J. O'Neill, Seaforth Highlanders



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.I.R. (2824426 A. Sjt. J. O'Neill, Seaforth), on its original investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the first with minor edge bruise, otherwise very fine and better* (5)

£2,800-3,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 September 1943. The original recommendation states:

‘When in command of two sections that suddenly encountered a company of Japs at Nampamaung (S.F. 2628) on 20 April 1943, he coolly and skilfully conducted the withdrawal of the two sections, covering their movement with fire and delaying, and inflicting casualties on the Japs.

One of his sections was thus enabled to withdraw southwards along the Chindwin and cross intact at Nanthanyit (S.F. 2321), but he and the other section had to swim the Chindwin - 600 yards wide - at Taungbola (S.F. 2525) under fire. Despite covering fire from the other section and from a patrol on the west bank, three were killed whilst swimming, one drowned and one missing. At least 20 Japs were killed in the engagement.

His placing of his other section in a position whence it could withdraw intact, whilst himself remaining at the point of danger to cover its withdrawal, are in the best traditions of leadership.’

James O’Neill was a native of Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire.

The 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders arrived in Burma in May 1942, as part of 1st Indian Brigade, 23rd Indian Division and it was in the course of the bitter fighting of the First Arakan Campaign that O’Neill won his D.C.M. He was invested with his award by Lord Mountbatten on 8 February 1944.

- 392 The outstanding and unique Second World War 'North-West Europe 1944' immediate M.M. and Bar group of five awarded to Squadron Sergeant-Major J. T. 'Paddy' Caulfield, 24th Lancers and 1st Royal Tank Regiment, a 'wild Irishman' and ex-waiter at Lyons Corner House, who refused to depart the scene of battle on being seriously wounded



Military Medal, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (7927891 Sgt. J. T. Caulfield. 24-L.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£6,000-8,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1944. The original recommendation states:

'On 26th June 1944, Sergeant Caulfield was commanding a 17-pounder Sherman at Tessel Wood. He was ordered to investigate and silence an anti-tank weapon which was firing at his Squadron's tanks and which could not be located.

He found five Panthers and with the assistance of another tank he destroyed two of them and forced the rest to take cover.

He was then ordered to assist a troop of Sherman 75mm's which could see some enemy tanks but was unable to engage them successfully. By moving from position to position he succeeded in destroying two Panthers and probably damaged others.

By the bold skilful handling of his tank this N.C.O. inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy.'

Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945. The original recommendation states:

'On 23 August 1944, Sergeant Caulfield was in command of a Sherman 17-pounder tank operating in support of 1/5 Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment east of Lisieux. The Infantry reported a Panther Tank approaching and Sergeant Caulfield was ordered to move and cover the road down which the Panther was coming. Sergeant Caulfield went right forward on foot beyond the Infantry to look for a good position for his tank and came under heavy Spandau fire while doing so.

He was wounded in the head but continued to command his tank. The Panther appeared in Sergeant Caulfield's sights but his gun misfired and he was hit in the suspension. He finally got off the round and the enemy tank withdrew. Sergeant Caulfield continued to fight his tank and to direct the infantry on to targets and refused to leave his tank until ordered to do so by his Troop Leader. He was finally carried away still demanding to be allowed to return to his tank.

This N.C.O.'s fighting spirit was a great example and encouragement to the infantry and possibly prevented a withdrawal. He undoubtedly saved many lives by remaining at his post and engaging the enemy's fire.'



John Thomas Caulfield - or 'Paddy' to his comrades - served with distinction with the 24th Lancers during the North-West Europe campaign. Having been raised in December 1940, they were active in the field over the nine weeks having landed on D-Day +1, before being disbanded without notice. Like many units raised for the rigours of the Second World War, they had an auspicious start, as referred to in the *None had Lances - The Story of the 24th Lancers*:

'[31 January 1941] Who were all these civilians in uniform? It would be tedious to list all 283 of them but they included a milkman and a publican, a company director, a general merchant and a timber importer, a butcher and a fishmonger, commercial travellers, clerks and local government officers, a barrister, a solicitor and a solicitor's clerk, a park keeper and a coal merchant, an estate agent, two building contractors and a cement worker, a medical student and a photographer, an insurance agent, a furrier, a hairdresser and a bus conductor, two bus drivers, a machine operator from *The News of the World* and a gents' outfitter. There came Sid Smith, the billiards champion, and from the musical world, Maurice Miles, the well-known orchestral conductor and Peter Barbirolli, the viola player, brother of the late Sir John. Finally there was one conscientious objector who had to be guarded night and day until he left us.

Some arrived in sports cars complete with golf clubs and much luggage. Others came with their basic necessities wrapped in brown paper parcel.

Many stand out in our memory but two must suffice.

There was Paddy Caulfield, a wild Irishman and a waiter at Lyons Corner House who had to use all his native blarney to excuse his arrival several days late but who, before the end of the war, rose to the dizzy heights of Squadron Sergeant-Major and in Normandy won the Military Medal with the Regiment and subsequently with the 1st R.T.R. won a Bar to that Medal.

Deployed to Normandy on D-Day +1, Captain The Reverend Mark Green, M.C. takes up the story in his diary on 9 June:

'A hellish few days. I knew little about the big picture, but guessed it was the same on other parts of the invasion front. It was really a miracle that we were still in Normandy, and not smashed to bits and driven into the sea. We (the Armoured Brigade, including 24th Lancers, in support of 50th Northumbrian division) had been holding a high position identified on the map only as "Pt. 103". But Point 103 became a poignant symbol for all of us. The more wooded part was about half a mile square, and it was here that we beat off attacks from the Panzer Lehr, a crack German tank division which had driven 90 miles from Chartres to get at us; also from the famous 12th SS Panzer (Hitler Jugend) Division, with their fanatically brave boys who counted it an honour to die for the Führer.'



It was during Operation 'Epsom', two weeks later, that Caulfield won his first Military Medal. During the fighting around Tessel, Caulfield served as a Tank Commander in the 4th Troop of 'A' Squadron. On 25 June they moved off from Les Hauts Vents at 2.45a.m. and pushed in the direction of Tessel Wood, with 'A' Squadron moving through the valley in support of the 4th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment. They advanced through thick fog, whilst a heavy artillery bombardment rained down. Having made it to Fontenay, Lieutenant 'Bob' Hart of 'A' Squadron ran into enemy tanks. *None had Lances* takes up the story:

'My Troop was sitting astride the Fontenay-Juigny road facing east when the Commanding Officer of the Hallams came up to me and said that a Panther in the village was holding up his advance. I accordingly dismounted and went with him into the village where I saw this tank hidden by the wall of a house thus obscuring my view and preventing me from obtaining a good fire position. I went back to my tank and driving it into the village knocked down the wall which was hiding the Panther. At that moment, however, two more Panthers appeared just south of the road. I knocked one of them out and the other withdrew. Unfortunately, in the meantime, the original Panther had also withdrawn to a position behind some tree and I was unable to get a good shoot so I went back to my original position.'

Hart won a Military Cross, whilst the Colonel noted in his own diary that evening:

'We killed a lot of Huns.'

Caulfield would kill a good number more the following day. When snipers were found in the hedgerows around their positions, they were flushed out with machine-gun fire. 'A' Squadron was to use the day probing towards the villages of Le Manoir and Tesselbretteville with the 12th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Due to the nature of the terrain, thick with trees, hedges and buildings, all of which seemed to bristle with hardened German troops willing to fight and die where they stood, the going was tough.

Having been disbanded in July 1944, the Regiment's honours and record of enemy armour destroyed is worthy of publication:

1x Distinguished Service Order

6x Military Cross

3x Military Medal

19 enemy tanks destroyed

2 Anti-tank guns destroyed

3 SP guns destroyed

5 half-tracked vehicles destroyed

5 armoured cars destroyed.

This at a cost of 42 killed in action in Normandy, with a further 98 wounded in the subsequent campaign.

Caulfield would add a Bar to his M.M. on attachment to the 1st Royal Tank Regiment. Whilst many German units were capitulating and retreating at pace, pockets of bitter resistance held up the advance. One such occasion was at Lisieux. Formed up around the Basilica of St. Theresa which surmounted the hill, German snipers littered the many balconies and alcoves of the church. Infantry had probed into the town and been thrown off, as recalled by Sergeant Boardman:

'As we drove into Lisieux the road was packed with infantrymen waiting to move forward. The 51st Highlanders were having to fight house to house, street by street and had to capture the Basilica which dominated the area.

As we approached the forward position the constant stream of stretcher-bearing Jeeps with badly injured troops from both sides was indication of the resistance being encountered. As our troop of three vehicles came up to the Queen's infantry, their young officer indicated the enemy positions. The platoon was in a single file and keeping close against a wall.

I cannot remember ever feeling more pity for them than I did on that occasion. As the Bren crew went forward they became instant casualties. The Piat crew took up the leading position. The platoon was soon either dead or wounded.'

Having been wounded in the head during these engagements to assist the 1/5th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, Caulfield was withdrawn for medical treatment.

Sold together with copied full War Diary of the 24th Lancers (*WO171/849*), recommendations and extracts from *None had Lances*, including a portrait photograph of the recipient.



393

An extremely rare S.O.E. 'Force 133' clandestine operations M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Sergeant, later Captain G. A. E. Hanson, Royal Signals, the only S.O.E. operative to work on the Island of Naxos for a period of 8 months, where the 650-strong German garrison carried out a relentless round of searches: attired in civilian clothes, and working in a theatre of war where enemy reprisals were swift, brutal and commonplace, the thought of capture was not a topic to dwell upon

Hanson was subsequently commissioned and appears to have operated 'in the shadows' of the Security Services for the remainder of his career



Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (14413586 L. Sjt. G. A. Hanson, R. Signals); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, mounted court-style for display, *extremely fine* (5)

£12,000-15,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1945. The original recommendation - for a D.C.M., written by Lieutenant-Colonel Count Julian A. Dobrski, O.B.E., M.C., *alias* Lieutenant-Colonel Julian A. Dolbey, C.O. of Force 133's H.Q. in Cairo - states:

'Lance-Sergeant Hanson was infiltrated by sea to the Island of Naxos in the Cyclades on 29 April 1944, where he remained until he returned to the Middle East on 2 January 1945. For a consecutive period of eight months he undertook the duties of wireless operator on a particularly hazardous, difficult and arduous operation on Naxos island.

As the only Englishman on the Island, he worked amongst unfamiliar people and amidst strange surroundings, showing an adaptability to circumstances which was of paramount importance to the success of the operation. Moreover, until the surrender of the German garrison in October 1944, he operated his set behind the enemy's lines while dressed in civilian clothes. Faced as he was by continual danger and privation, he displayed at all times a courage, initiative and endurance which emphasised his moral qualities as a soldier.

His tasks were threefold. Not only was he responsible for helping the leader to organise a resistance group of patriotic civilians to fight the Germans, and to organise sabotage of the enemy's lines of communication, base installations and supply vessels, but in addition it was his duty to transmit to H.Q. the intelligence he received so that the garrison would be constantly exposed to aggression by land, sea and air forces.

In spite of periods of sudden and prolonged movement, or of monotonous lying in hiding, necessitated by the persistence and relentlessness of the German search parties, these tasks were undertaken and persevered with until they were concluded.

Not only does the final subjection and surrender of the enemy on the Island bear obvious testimony to the efficiency and accuracy of his work, but it was entirely due to his liaison with his leader and the extremely high standard of his wireless communication with H.Q. that this result was possible.

For the courage, devotion to duty and unflinching adaptability which he displayed in circumstances of continuous hardship and danger, it is most strongly recommended that Lance-Sergeant Hanson be awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.'

Recommended for a 'Greek Award equivalent to D.C.M.' on 28 November 1946, also by Dobrski.



George Arthur Eldricke Hanson was, according to his death certificate, born in Sweden in June 1921. This is the first of a chain of inconsistencies in his life which suggests a greater service in the 'dark arts'. Nonetheless, Hanson served with the Royal Signals and later the Special Operations Executive with distinction in the Cyclades. He clearly undertook specialist training for his operations, for his 'Wings' are visible upon his uniform. Interestingly, Dobrski's wartime papers and correspondence now reside in the Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives at King's College, London, documentation that might well throw further light on Hanson's gallant activities on Naxos. Dobrski himself was just as colourful a character as some of the missions that the operatives of Force 133, including Hanson, completed in the Aegean from 1942-45. Born and educated on the continent, he had been a Managing Director of a textiles business before joining the Special Operations Executive in September 1940. Having been a recruiting officer for agents to serve in Italy, he served attached to the Royal Navy at Milford Haven (Special Sabotage Unit) before being a training officer for operations in Italy. His crowning glory was his command of Force 133, before returning to his textiles business post-war.



Following the cessation of hostilities Hanson was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Army Service Corps on 7 May 1947, having passed 18 Cadet Course at Kakul. Having been promoted Captain by October 1950, a family member gives further insight:

‘Arthur was born near Dewsbury West Yorkshire in 1921, on leaving Normanton Grammar School he went to work in the offices at the Yorkshire Copper Works in Leeds, at the beginning of the War he joined the Royal Signals. I acquired from the National Archives a copy of the reason he was awarded the Military Medal. He was on the island of Naxos in 1944 which was occupied by the Germans, he was a wireless operator. I understand he was also in North Africa as my grandmother had a photo of him shaking hands with Earl Mountbatten and I believe he also met General Montgomery.

He was promoted to Captain but I’m not sure when that was, on leaving the Army after the War he joined the Metropolitan Police but was very disillusioned with the Police Force and he joined the Secret Service, not sure if it was MI5 or 6, he never came back to Yorkshire I don’t know if he married or if he had any children. My grandmother told me when she wrote to Arthur she had to send the letters to a lady in London who passed them on to him and when he wrote back he did the same, I was surprised his death certificate stated he was born in Spain [sic] and wondered if this was because of him being in the Security Services.’

Hanson died on 11 March 1993 at 184 Revelstoke Road, Southfields, Wandsworth, with his Death Certificate offering the rather anonymous occupation of ‘Prison Officer (retired)’; sold with copied research including one portrait and one group photograph.



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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*

394 *'In August 1943 he was awarded the George Medal. No award was more well or truly deserved. Though small in stature, he possessed the heart of a lion and no one who came in contact with him could help being affected by his cheerful personality.'*

A comrade on Captain T. 'Tommy' Blackshaw, G.M., R.E.

A fine Second World War 'bomb disposal' George Medal group of three awarded to Captain T. 'Tommy' Blackshaw, Royal Engineers, who was decorated for his coolness and courage in making safe nearly 100 'butterfly bombs' after an enemy raid on Essex in March 1943 - all of which were fitted with anti-handling devices designed to detonate at the slightest vibration or touch

He would tragically lose his life on 9 January 1945, being struck by a train whilst umpiring military exercises at Bideford Station



George Medal, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Lieut. Thomas Blackshaw); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *extremely fine* (3)

£2,800-3,200

G.M. *London Gazette* 17 August 1943:

'In recognition of conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner.'

The original recommendation - a joint citation with two other officers and an N.C.O. - states:

'On the night of 3-4 March 1943, enemy aircraft dropped approximately 350 anti-personnel bombs on Essex. The bombs fell in open country and mostly on the surface. It was necessary to dispose of these bombs as soon as possible as they were holding up agriculture and could not be adequately guarded in the rural areas in which they fell.

Owing to an exercise the only officers available to deal with these bombs were Major L. Gerhold, G.M., R.E., Lieutenant M. A. Clinton, G.M., R.E., and Lieutenant T. Blackshaw, R.E. Owing to this shortage of officers, Sergeant T. Hall, R.E., was called to assist in the work which normally would be performed by an officer.

At the time in question, little was known regarding the action of these anti-personnel bombs, and instructions as to their disposal were by no means complete. The anti-personnel bombs were fitted with two new types of fuzes which had not hitherto been encountered in England. One type, fuze 70B, was an anti-handling fuze designed to set off the bomb at the slightest touch. The other type

was a long delay fuze 67, designed to explode the bomb at any time up to half an hour after falling. Owing to faulty action, these fuzes are liable to stop and subsequently restart if the bomb is disturbed, or even if the other bombs within 25 yards explode.

When possible these three officers and Sergeant Hall threaded a cord round or through projecting portions of the bombs and jerked them by remote control. When this was not practicable, or the bomb with which they were dealing did not explode on being jerked, they placed an explosive charge against the bomb and blew it up. In such cases the charge had to actually touch the bomb to ensure 100% efficiency. In instances where bombs are buried, it is necessary to find them by hand and remove any earth that may be lying on them. A charge can then be laid on these bombs which will destroy them. The danger lies in the risk of disturbing the bombs which may set them off.

The three officers and Sergeant Hall between them dealt successfully with 314 of the bombs which fell. Of this number, 67 were dealt with by Major Gerhold, 69 by Lieutenant Clinton, 95 by Lieutenant Blackshaw and 83 by Sergeant Hall. In disposing of these bombs each of these officers and N.C.O. displayed sustained courage of a high order, as the disposal of each bomb constituted a very real risk.'

Gerhold and Clinton were awarded Bars to their G.Ms.



Thomas Blackshaw - or Tommy to his friends - was born on 27 August 1915 at Chesterfield and educated at the local Grammar School. He commenced his career in bomb disposal work in the early months of 1941, when he was posted to No. 22 Bomb Disposal Company, Royal Engineers. An accompanying 'appreciation' states:

'He soon made his mark and wherever work was to be done in those busy days, there you would find him and he soon earned the reputation of being an exceptionally courageous officer who shirked no job however difficult ... In August 1943 he was awarded the George Medal. No award was more well or truly deserved. Though small in stature, he possessed the heart of a lion and no one who came in contact with him could help being affected by his cheerful personality.'



This scroll commemorates

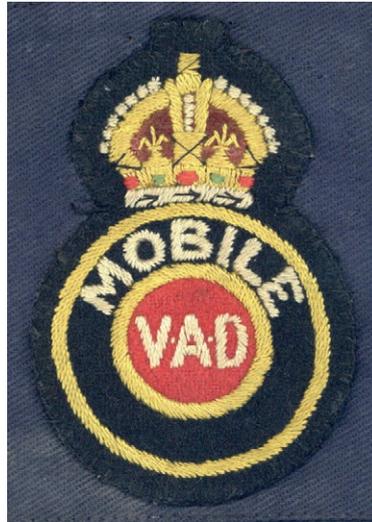
Captain T. Blackshaw
Corps of Royal Engineers

held in honour as one who served King and Country in the world war of 1939-1945 and gave his life to save mankind from tyranny. May his sacrifice help to bring the peace and freedom for which he died.

Blackshaw was knocked down and killed by a train while taking part in an exercise at Landcross, near Bideford, Devon on 9 January 1945. He left a widow, Dorothy and was buried in Boythorpe Cemetery, Chesterfield; sold with the recipient's original Buckingham Palace memorial scroll and a portrait photograph; together with a typed 'Appreciation', as issued by his unit on his death in January 1945 and a quantity of copied research

- x395 **A scarce Second World War B.E.M. group of four awarded to Pipe-Major C. N. Law, Black Watch**
- British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (2744938 Pipe Major C. N. Law); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Regular Army (274498 Pte. C. N. Law, Black Watch), *good very fine* (4) £400-600
- Provenance:
Major Samson Collection, Glendinings, June 1991.
- B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944.
- Charles Nicol Law** was born on 9 March 1900 at 30 East North Street, Aberdeen, Scotland. Having enlisted in the Black Watch aged 15 on 27 January 1916 as a Boy (Piper), he saw home service for the duration of the war (no entitlement). He saw service in India with the 1st Battalion from 9 July 1919-26 November 1924 and in 1922 was described as ‘...an excellent piper’. Law transferred to the 2nd Battalion from 28 October 1927-3 August 1933, being advanced Acting Corporal on 19 February 1932. Returned to the 1st Battalion and promoted Corporal, he was awarded the L.S. & G.C. on 21 August 1939 (*A.O.218*, refers).
- Promoted Pipe-Major on 31 October 1939 and Sergeant 24 January 1940, Law served attached to the 8th Infantry Training Centre during the Second World War. Having been awarded a Good Service Certificate on 4 June 1943, he joined the 30th Battalion, Royal Scots in August 1943 whilst on a piping course at Edinburgh Castle. Appointed Pipe-Major of 10th Battalion, Black Watch, 1944-45 Law was discharged on 7 September 1945. Having drawn a Chelsea Pension (No. 68096) from 22 October 1953, he died on 31 May 1971 at Kingseat Hospital, Newmachar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; sold with comprehensive service records.
-
- 396 **A fine ‘D-Day’ B.E.M. group of six awarded to Flight Sergeant C. A. Palmer, Royal Air Force**
- British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (524511. F/Sgt. Cyril A. Palmer. R.A.F.), officially engraved naming upon a pre-prepared ground; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) £240-280
- B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945:
- ‘This airman’s energy and efficiency were an inspiration to all ranks and resulted in maintaining a very high standard of aircraft serviceability during the Squadron’s intensive training period and during operations on the 5th and 6th June, 1944. His untiring efforts to maintain the highest state of serviceability have proved to be a fine example to his men.’
- Cyril Ashley Palmer** was serving with No. 512 Squadron, Royal Air Force, at the time of his award. Formed on 18 June 1943 from the Dakota element of No. 24 Squadron, based at R.A.F Hendon, No. 512 Squadron operated on supply routes from the U.K. to Gibraltar and Algeria, supporting the North African Campaign. It also flew internal routes within the U.K. and to the Azores and India.
- In February 1944 the Squadron changed role and was transferred to No. 46 Group at R.A.F. Broadwell, Oxfordshire. It became a tactical Dakota Squadron and started glider towing and parachute dropping, its first operation in the new role being a leaflet drop over northern France on 5 June 1944. Thereafter followed intensive flying in and out of France, followed by dropping parachutists at Arnhem. After losses during Operation “Market Garden”, No. 512 Squadron was withdrawn in March 1945 to operate a transport service from Brussels, although it was still involved in the crossing of the Rhine; sold with copied research.

397 A scarce Second War B.E.M. group of three awarded to Corporal Clerk Miss Eva M. Sewart, Voluntary Aid Detachment



British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (No. W/564050 Cpl. Clk. Eva M. Sewart. V.A.D.), mounted as worn on lady's bow riband; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; together with the recipient's two British Red Cross Society Proficiency Crosses, gilt and enamel, the first with 'Proficiency in Red Cross Nursing' integral top riband bar (20580 E. Sewart); the second with 'Proficiency in Red Cross First-Aid' integral top riband bar (28670 E. Sewart); a British Red Cross Society Count of East Lancs. Badge, gilt and enamel (33845 E. Sewart); and a Mobile V.A.D. arm band, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£450-500

One of 27 British Empire Medals awarded to women of the Voluntary Aid Detachment for the Second World War - compared to some 342 awarded to the A.T.S.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943.

Eva Margaret Sewart was born in Chorley, Lancashire, on 18 March 1916, and enrolled in the British Red Cross Society on 15 June 1937. She served during the Second World War as a Corporal Clerk with the Voluntary Aid Detachment at the Military Hospital, Lancaster, from 9 September 1940; sold with copied research and a copy of *Once upon a Ward*.



A typical V.A.D. Ambulance

398

A fine B.E.M. pair awarded to Auxiliary Station Officer H. L. Watts, London County Council, Auxiliary Ambulance Service, who operated from Station No. 180, Battersea



British Empire Medal, (Civil) G.V.I.R. (Hilda Lillian, Mrs Watts.); Defence Medal 1939-45, extremely fine and scarce (2)

£600-800

11 B.E.M.s awarded to the London Auxiliary Ambulance Service during the Second World War.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 11 June 1942.

Hilda Lillian Watts, a native of London, was born in 1902, the daughter of a book polish manufacturer and herself a driver mechanic by trade. Having married on Christmas Eve 1920, she was divorced in 1931, having eloped with Jack Watts of Poynder's Road, Clapham Park, and re-married.

Watts served with the Auxiliary Ambulance Service during the Second World War at Station No. 180, based at the Honeywell Road School, Battersea, which worked throughout the carnage of the Blitz and well beyond to provide immediate care after air raids. From approximately 130 stations and numbering 10,000 volunteers at their height, the Service drove into action in converted commercial vans to collect the wounded and deceased victims of bombings, whatever the situation.

Besides 11 B.E.M.s, they also earned 3 G.M.s and 5 King's Commendations. Mr and Mrs Watts were living at 4 Nightingale Lane, Battersea in the 1960s; sold together with her Ambulance Service pin badge and a quantity of copied research, together with a copy of *The Forgotten Service*.

399 **A 1956 B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Private G. T. Cargill, Head Chancery Guard and Chief Security Officer to the British Embassy in Paris, who served in the late Tank Corps during the Great War**

British Empire Medal, (Civil) E.II.R. (George Tait Cargill), officially impressed naming upon a pre-prepared ground; British War and Victory Medals (92526 Pte. G. T. Cargill. Tank Corps.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; France, Honour Medal of Foreign Affairs, type 1, Gold issue, silver-gilt, *very fine* (7)

£160-200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 31 May 1956:

‘Mr. Cargill is at present Head Chancery Guard and Chief Security Officer of the British Embassy in Paris. Both in this post and during his previous service in other Capitals Mr. Cargill has shown himself a particularly hard working and reliable officer. In recognition of these outstanding services Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to award to Mr. Cargill the British Empire Medal.’

George Tait Cargill of King’s Stables, Stirling, attested for the 16th Company, ‘F’ Battalion, Machine Gun Corps on 12 October 1914, giving his civilian trade as motor engineer. Posted to the Tank Corps, he served 17 months as a tank gunner and driver, being wounded on 8 October 1918 suffering from a gunshot wound to the right heel. Admitted to General Hospital, Rouen, and later the 16th General Hospital at Le Treport, Cargill returned home aboard the *Panama*, receiving further treatment with the Springburn and Woodside Red Cross at Glasgow. Disembodied on 22 February 1919, he went on to forge a distinguished career as a Security Officer and died at the Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, on 13 February 1979.

Sold together with original citation for B.E.M., bearing the stamp of the British Embassy, Paris; original letter from 10 Downing Street informing the recipient of his impending B.E.M. award, dated 28 May 1956; Buckingham Palace letter certifying that the Queen has been graciously pleased to give Mr. G. T. Cargill Restricted Permission to wear the Medal conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic (Gold Medal); original box of issue for Second World War awards, addressed to ‘Mr. G. T. Cargill, c/o Cargill, 18A Carradale St., Coatbridge’.

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FORTUNE FAVOURS
THE BRAVE***

**On Tuesday 23rd July 2019
6:00-8:00p.m.**

**At Spink London
69 Southampton Row I Bloomsbury I
WC1B 4ET**

For drinks and canapes



R.S.V.P.

Jack West-Sherring

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The very rare ‘double M.S.M.’ group of ten awarded to Captain S. R. G. ‘Stan’ Carey, Royal Signals, later Section Leader, British South Africa Police Reserve



Zimbabwe Independence Medal 1980, officially numbered ‘53717’; Rhodesia, Meritorious Service Medal, Military (10102E Sec Ldr S. R. G. Carey); Rhodesia, Meritorious Service Medal, Civil (Mr S. R. G. Carey); 1939-45 Star, clasp, 8th Army; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Rhodesia, General Service Medal (10102E F/R S. R. G. Carey); Rhodesia, Police Reserve L.S. & G.C. (10102E Sec/Ldr Carey S. R. G.), mounted for display in this order, *good very fine and a unique combination* (10)

£1,400-1,800

M.S.M. (Military), presented at the Morris Depot, 23 April 1980. The citation states:

‘Section Leader Carey attested into the Police Reserve on 17 December 1960 and at the age of 62 years is still active and in charge of his own section at Goromonzi. Throughout his service, Section Leader Carey has given loyal, enthusiastic and dedicated service.’

M.S.M. (Civil) *Government Gazette* 7 December 1979:

‘Mr. Carey has been deeply involved in the local and civil affairs of the Arctutus District for 22 years, having served as the Secretary of the Old Road Council and the Arcturus Rural Council throughout this period.

He has proved to be a Secretary of exceptional ability whose hard work and devotion to duty has significantly contributed to the development of the district. His record of service to the community also includes 19 years with the Police Reserve and membership of a number of the local bodies including the Goromonzi Civil Defence Committee, the Arcturus/Enterprise Co-Ordinating Committee and the Church Council. He is also at the present time Vice President of the Institute of Rural Council Secretaries.

Mr. Carey is a quiet and unassuming person with a proud record of service to the community of Arcturus.’

Stanley Richard George Carey was born on 4 April 1917 at Bulawayo, the son of a serving member of the British South Africa Police. Educated at Prince Edwards Boys High School, he joined the Southern Rhodesia General Post Office and was on holiday with his mother in England upon the outbreak of war in 1939. It was stated that the ‘...could not get back to the colony fast enough’ to enlist, being posted to the Signals Training Company before joining the Royal Signals. Having seen active service in Africa and North-West Europe and having been commissioned he was returned to Africa in 1946. His commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Kidd wrote to the Postmaster-General:

‘It has been a great honour to have commanded a S.R. Company for three years in this war. The Company was composed of some 35 of the finest men I have ever known. Of them all, none has rendered more outstanding service than Carey, and none has done more to increase the prestige of the Southern Rhodesia General Post Office. I hate to see him go for selfish reasons, and I can only make this gesture in the hope that he will get his just reward in Southern Rhodesia.’



Having married Irene Dowson in 1947, the couple moved to Arcturus, some 32km east of Salisbury, with 'Stan' becoming a rock of the community. Having been awarded his most unusual M.S.M. in both classes - one of just three awarded - he died on 7 February 1993; sold together with the certificate award for the M.S.M. (Military), a card box containing rank insignia, unmounted miniature awards and a file of research, including original G.S.M. issuance documents, copied photographs and letters.

An article on the recipient was published in *Journal of the Zimbabwe Medal Society*, No. 60, January 2008.

For the Medals of his mother and father-in-law, please see Lot 134.



401 A remarkable Great War pilot's M.C. and escaper's Second Award Bar group of six awarded to Squadron Leader E. W. Leggatt, Royal Australian Air Force, late Wiltshire Regiment, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force

Having cut his teeth as an Observer in No. 6 Squadron in the summer of 1915, he qualified as a pilot and returned to the fray in No. 10 Squadron in early 1916, winning an immediate M.C. before being downed and taken prisoner

Leggatt was subsequently among those who participated in the sensational 'first Great Escape', emerging from the tunnel at Holzminden Camp in the summer of 1918 and making a successful 'home run' to England; it is worthy of mention that of some 8,000 officers held in captivity in Germany, just 40 or 50 made a successful bid for freedom

Post-war he forged a successful career 'down under' teaching the famous aviatrix Millicent Bryant, together with a generation of Australian aviators in his capacity as Chief Instructor of the Aero Club of New South Wales



Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. E. W. Leggatt. Wilts. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. W. Leggatt. R.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45 (251694 Leggatt E. W.); Australia Service Medal 1939-45 (251694 Leggatt E. W.), *good very fine* (6)

£4,000-5,000

Exhibited:

Scramble, Spink, April 2018.

M.C. *London Gazette* 30 March 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry and skill when on patrol. 2nd Lieutenants Leggatt and Howe attacked a hostile machine and drove it down. They then climbed again and attacked another. Under heavy fire from this machine, by a combination of good flying and shooting, they hit the enemy pilot and damaged his engine, forcing him to descend within our lines. The enemy were made prisoners.'

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 16 December 1919:

'In recognition of gallantry in escaping from captivity whilst Prisoners of War.'



Edward Wilmer Leggatt was born on 12 February 1892 at Bareilly, United Provinces, India and was educated at Rugby.

By the summer of 1914 he was fruit farming in Canada and he immediately enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Sailing with the 1st British Columbia Battalion, he was quickly selected for a commission in the Wiltshire Regiment but within days he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps.

Opening operations

Leggatt subsequently served in France as an Observer with No. 6 Squadron from 16 May 1915, being advanced Flying Officer on 21 October. He had a notable brush with the enemy in a patrol on 25 August:

‘Lieutenant Cooper-King and Lieutenant W. E. Leggatt set out in an F.R. armed with two machine-guns. When over Polygon Wood at a height of 11,400 feet, the pilot saw a hostile Biplane over Hooze and dived to 7,200 feet, getting within 100 yards of the enemy. Both machine-guns were fired simultaneously and the German aeroplane was seen to dive, turning in the direction of Menin ... apparently hit.’

Thence trained as a pilot, he was granted his Royal Aero Club Certificate (No. 2124) on a Farman Biplane at Shoreham Military School on 2 December. Once qualified, he joined No. 10 Squadron - equipped with BE2cs - in early 1916.

And it was in a combat fought on 29 February that Leggatt claimed a convincing ‘kill’:

‘While on patrol sighted an Albatross north of the Bethune-La Basse Canal, flying towards the lines at about 6,500 feet. 2nd Lieutenant Leggatt again chased and steadily overhauled the German, opening fire at 150 yards. The hostile machine dived, followed by the BE2c still firing. The German’s propeller was now seen to slow down and his machine dived more steeply. The BE2c continued diving after him until within 1000 feet of the ground and keeping up a fire all the time. The hostile machine was seen to land and turn upside down two miles south of Merville. The pilot of the hostile machine was wounded in the leg and he and his Observer were taken prisoner. Tracer bullets are reported by Lieutenant Leggatt to have been of considerable assistance.’

In the bag

Promoted Captain on 13 May - and having joined No. 2 Squadron as a Flight Commander - Leggatt's luck ran out 9 August, whilst flying in BE2d '5741' in the Bethune-La Bassee area. He takes up the story:

'Near Lens, my machine came down spinning, through the rudder control being shot away, but I was not wounded nor injured in falling.

August 9-18

I was taken to a deep dug-out where I was kept for two or three hours and then removed in a motor ambulance to Douai, where I was interviewed by a General Officer and Interpreters. They questioned me as to position of my aeroplane and of the Flying Corps Headquarters in England, and as to my Squadron Commander's name, all of which information I refused.

They also asked whether Vickers and Avro planes were then being used by us, to which I replied yes. As a matter of fact they were not.

Afterwards an Artillery Officer came in and tried to get back-door information; and while I was at Douai, Lt. Eric Schroder, an Observer, German Flying Corps, came and conversed with me, probably with the same intention. He introduced me to the three Officers of the Kite Balloon I was trying to shoot down when my machine was hit. They were civil, but stiff.'

Having moved through various Prisoner of War Camps in the following weeks and months, under varied treatment and conditions, Leggatt arrived at the Holzminden Camp in May 1918.



Holzminden - Great Escaper

Offizier Gefangenen Lager, Holzminden had '... flung its hospitable gates open to its English guests' in September 1917. Shortly afterwards the elderly Commandant was removed and the reign of the villainous Hauptmann Karl Niemeyer - notorious for the victimisation of Leefe-Robinson, V.C. - commenced. A few escape attempts were made in the early days, but not one officer succeeded in crossing the bounding River Weser, whilst Niemeyer became 'blatantly cocksure that a successful escape from his camp was a total impossibility.'

Leefe-Robinson spent the majority of his time in solitary whilst at Holzminden and despite his death officially being credited to the flu pandemic of 1919, the *Daily Sketch* offered a differing view:

'In reality [he was] driven to death by the notorious Niemeyer ... He was murdered by Niemeyer, who was resolved to employ every instrument of cruelty against him.'

Small wonder that British ingenuity and cunning was quickly to the fore in escape activity, the challenge being taken up by the 'Holzminden Tunnelling Co. Ltd.'. A working party of 13 began to construct a deep and structured tunnel some 60 yards in length, concealed under a staircase in the orderlies' quarters in Kaserne B. Working for nine long months, always at the risk of discovery - and the retribution that would follow - the tunnellers made steady progress.



The 'Great Escape' was set for the night of 23 July, by which date 86 officers - including Leggat - had made 'The List' of would-be escapers. The whole plan was almost scuppered when an officer not 'in the know' attempted to make a solo escape over the wire of the camp. He was thankfully caught in the act by members of the 'Tunnelling Co. Ltd.' and ejected from the plans, without jeopardizing the pending breakout.

Late on the chosen day, Leggat, with fellow officers Tullis and Purves, was given the signal to move - whispering in Hindistani, 'Munshi' Gray, Indian Army sent them on their way. The plan was going without a hitch and some 29 officers exited the tunnel under cover of darkness. But the next mand out, laden with hiking material, caused the tunnel's roof to partially collapse, thereby halting the escape.

Nonetheless, ten of the 29 who got out made successful 'home runs', the first past the post being the camp's S.B.O., Colonel Rathbone, who travelled the entire journey by train, using a forged passport. Three members of the 'working party' were next, followed by Leggat, Tullis and Purves, who safely made a Quarantine Camp on 19 August.

Leggat duly added a Bar to his M.C.

Subsequent career

Demobilised in 1919, Leggatt took up an appointment on a short service commission and served as a Flying Officer in the Royal Australian Air Force from 1923-26. In this period he met and taught Millicent Bryant, who went onto become the first Australian woman to be granted a Licence:

‘Nine months after her husband’s death, Millicent began training for her pilot’s licence with her first flight occurring on 15 November 1926 in a white-coloured DH60 Moth biplane. This was with the famous WWI fighter pilot and flight instructor, Captain Edward Wilmer Leggatt, flown from open grass paddocks of the NSW branch of the Australian Aero Club at Mascot.’ (see <https://collection.maas.museum/object/353609>)



The pair clearly formed quite a bond, for following her death in November 1927, Leggatt commanded a flight of five aircraft which circled above the funeral cortege, dropping a wreath of red carnations and blue delphiniums.

Taken on as Instructor to the Aero Club of New South Wales in the period 1926-29, Leggatt flew for the Australian Aerial Services in 1929-30 before returning as Chief Instructor to the Aero Club of New South Wales from 1930.

Recalled during the Second World War and commissioned in July 1940, he commanded No. 3 & 7 E.F.T.S. and served at I Station (R.A.A.F.), Point Cook, Victoria before returning home to Nutwood Cottage, Hindhead Road, Godalming, Surrey.



Sold with a silver cigarette case, hallmarks for Birmingham 1923, 155mm. x 90mm. x 17mm., the inner gilt, the cover engraved 'F/O. E. W. Leggatt. M.C. From The Officers of, R.A.A.F. 1-7-26.', and two original 'Message and Signal' sheets related to his 'kill' and award of the M.C., the whole housed within a file of research.

Note

A number of original items associated with Leggatt's memorable escape are held in the collection of the Imperial War Museum, including his compass (EPH 3681), Panama hat (EPH 3682), torch (EPH 3684), pocket bible (EPH 10390) and moccasins (EPH 3683).

A documentary film entitled *The First Great Escape*, was produced by National Geographic in 2014.

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'Thus after a career of daring venture against the enemy and countless narrow escapes which caused Richard to be called 'the man with the long life', suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, in the opening burst of machine gun fire, the Divine summons came'.

The Great War and Chalford, refers.

The exceptionally poignant - and historically important - Great War Squadron C.O.'s M.C. group of four awarded to Major R. 'Dick' Raymond-Barker, No. 3 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, late Northumberland Fusiliers, the last fatal victim of Baron von Richthofen

An ace in his own right, Raymond-Barker was decorated for stoically taking photographs of enemy positions despite repeated attacks by enemy aircraft; on 20 May 1917, though badly outnumbered, he shot down two Albatros D.III fighters in rapid succession

He commanded No. 3 Squadron during its fateful engagement with Jasta 11 on 20 April 1918, when the Red Baron and his circus got onto his tail and sent his Sopwith Camel spiralling in flames to its destruction. The Red Baron claimed one further 'victory', before himself being shot down just 16 hours later



Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. R. Raymond-Barker. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Major R. Raymond-Barker. R.A.F.), *nearly extremely fine* £10,000-12,000

Exhibited:

Scramble, Spink, April 2018.

M.C. *London Gazette* 17 September 1917:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when leading a fighting patrol. He attacked a large hostile formation, destroying two of them. He has also done excellent work in leading distant photographic reconnaissances, notably upon two occasions when his skilful leadership enabled photographs to be taken of all the required hostile area in spite of repeated attacks from enemy aircraft. He has helped to destroy seven hostile machines and has at all times displayed conspicuous skill and gallantry.'

Richard Raymond-Barker - or Dick to his friends and comrades - was born on 6 May 1894 at Forest Gate, London, the third son of Edward and Rose Mary (née Crawford) Raymond-Barker. One of nine children, he was brought up at 'Paulmead', a landed estate in the village of Bisley, Gloucestershire. Educated at Wimbledon College, he then gained employment laying submarine cables from Sydney to Auckland aboard the telegraph steamer *Silverton*. He took part in similar cable-laying projects on the west and south-east African coasts, before moving to Canada to take up farming.



With the onset of the Great War, he immediately returned to England and enlisted as a Private soldier in the Middlesex Regiment. Within three months he had been promoted to Sergeant. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers on 30 November 1914, he learnt to fly at his own expense, gaining his Royal Aero Club Certificate (No. 1460) at Hendon Aerodrome on 18 July 1915. He served in France from 22 November 1915 but clearly had his eyes on the skies. On 6 August 1916 he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps, gaining his 'Wings' as a Flying Officer on 19 October. On 22 November he was assigned to No. 6 (Army Co-operation) Squadron in France. Equipped with BE2c two-seater biplanes, No. 6 Squadron was responsible for observing the effects of Allied artillery fire and giving reports to gunners on the ground. He then transferred to No. 16 Squadron, commanded by Major Hugh Dowding and was rapidly promoted to Acting Captain and Flight Commander.

Raymond-Barker was posted to Major Keith Park's No. 48 Squadron, equipped with Bristol Fighters, on 12 May 1917, but managed to 'drop in' home as reported in *The Stroud News*:

'Much excitement was caused in quiet Bisley at noon on Tuesday when a large battleplane was observed to hover over the village and gradually to plane down to within two hundred feet of the houses. At first it was thought that the airman was in difficulties, as at one time the machine seemed to side slip dangerously, the next to turn almost tail downwards. A close observer could see that the airman was enjoying himself, as he had complete control of his charge, and that he was treating onlookers to a thrill or two.

The children, especially the boys, were full of interest, and one keen youngster noticed the airman drop something in a field known as Paul Mead at the lower end of the village. He ran and picked it up, and found it to be a small box, addressed to Mr Raymond-Barker, a well-known and much respected Bisley resident. He took it to Mr Barker, who found it contained a message from his son, Captain Richard Raymond-Barker, RFC, now with an air squadron at Rendcomb. Captain

Raymond-Barker was the intrepid airman, who in this novel way visited his home and communicated with his parents. After hovering round within the precincts of the village for a short time longer the battleplane disappeared rapidly in the direction of Cirencester. When afternoon school commenced, the boy who had taken the message, brought with him to school from Mr Barker a box containing portions of the metal shaft and the wooden axle of a broken propeller.

An affixed note stated that these were what remained of the propeller of Captain Raymond-Barker's aeroplane, when, as a 2nd Lieutenant and Pilot, on the 26th January last year, he, with 2nd Lieutenant Nixon as Observer, planed over the German lines at Ypres taking observations, at a height of 7,000 feet, the propeller was smashed by a shell from a German 'Archie'.

Captain Barker, however, by sheer grit and skill cleverly manipulated his damaged plane, and solely by the force of gravity returned safely 11 miles back to the English lines. Captain Raymond Barker has led several bombing squadrons by day and night in France during last year, and has done good work. He is returning to France at an early date in charge of a new squadron. His younger brother, also a brave and clever British airman is now unfortunately a wounded prisoner with the enemy. Mr and Mrs Raymond Barker have good reason to be proud of their brave sons.'

He was quickly into the action and at 1230hrs on 20 May, while piloting *A7112*, he shot down two Albatros D.III fighters over Brebieres. This was followed by another Albatros D.III, which crashed east of Brebieres at 1950hrs on 26 May. He accounted for an Albatros C.I east of Bullecourt at 0730hrs on 5 June. On 2 July he transferred to No. 11 Squadron, also equipped with Bristol Fighters. It was while piloting *A7143* that he gained 'ace' status, downing an Albatros D.V over Bohain at 1900hrs on 8 July. His sixth and final aerial victory occurred at 0745hrs on 18 July, when he shot down an Albatros D.III over Inchy - gaining a well-deserved M.C. in the process. That same month, he was promoted to Major and given command of No. 3 Squadron, equipped with Sopwith Camels and based at Valheureux in the Somme valley.

Journey's end - down in flames

Awarded his M.C. by King George V at Buckingham Palace in February 1918, Raymond-Barker had just weeks to live. At 1800hrs on 20 April, while flying Sopwith Camel *D6439* as part of a No. 3 Squadron offensive patrol, six Fokker triplanes were spotted east of Villers-Bretonneux. They were painted in an array of colours - blue, green and white, and red. This denoted their elite status as *Jasta 11*, the famous 'Flying Circus' of German aces. In the red plane was Baron Manfred von Richthofen - a worthy antagonist that Raymond-Barker is noted to have wished to meet in battle - already with 78 kills to his name. Captain D. J. Bell, who flew No. 3 Squadron's leading plane during the engagement, later recalled how his comrades centred their efforts on the Red Baron, trying desperately to bring him down. Captain C. M. Lemon fired 100 rounds into the dreaded red triplane's fuselage, while 2nd Lieutenant C. M. Kinney dived down onto it, firing 150 rounds into the cockpit. Their fire seemed to have no effect; the Baron was unstoppable. Raymond-Barker was pursuing another Fokker when the red triplane appeared in his rear. In his subsequent combat report, the Red Baron stated:

'With six planes of Jasta 11, I attacked a large enemy squadron. During the fight I observed that a Triplane was attacked and shot at from below by a Camel. I put myself behind the adversary and brought him down, burning, with only a few shots. The enemy plane crashed down near the forest of Hamel where it burned further on the ground.'

Raymond-Barker's body was never found. His death at the age of 23 marked the Red Baron's 79th aerial victory, and he was the Baron's last fatal victim. 2nd Lieutenant Lewis of No. 3 Squadron was shot down during the same engagement, his plane crashing just yards from Raymond-Barker's, but Lewis was thrown out of the plane unscathed despite hitting the ground at something like 60mph. He staggered to the burning wreckage of Raymond-Barker's Camel and attempted to pull him from the flames, but he was too late. Lewis later recalled that the Red Baron flew over the wreckage and waved to him, presumably thinking he was a German as he recorded his opponents as *finis* (doubtless the Baron wanted someone to witness and confirm his two victories). Having claimed 80 kills, Baron von Richthofen was himself shot down at Beaucourt-en-Senterre at 1025hrs on 21 April, just hours after Raymond-Barker's demise.

Raymond-Barker is commemorated on the Arras Flying Services Memorial, France. A comrade offered a fitting tribute:

'He was so awfully jolly with no standoffishness on account of his position, and always did the dangerous jobs with his Squadron.'

Sold together with a file of copied research and *MIC*.

- 403 A very fine Great War Squadron C.O.'s M.C. and Russian Order of St. Stanislaus group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Cherry, Royal Flying Corps, later Brigadier, Royal Artillery, whose resolute command during the Battle of the Somme included a fine prize for the Squadron 'bag', namely the shooting down of famous German ace Max Immelmann



Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, with *copy* slide clasp (Lieut. R. G. Cherry. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major R. G. Cherry. R.F.C.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Russia, Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd Class breast Badge with Swords, by *Dmitry Osipov*, 40mm, gold and enamel, maker's name to reverse, gold marks to sword blades and loop, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£3,000-3,500

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917. The original recommendation states:

'For exceptional good service and continued devotion to duty during the last six months. As officer commanding a fighting Squadron he has, by the personal interest he always takes in the details of his command and the example he has shown his pilots in the air, helped to gain the moral ascendancy over hostile aircraft that his Squadron undoubtedly possesses.'

Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, 3rd Class *London Gazette* 15 February 1917. Recommended on 18 August 1916.

Robert Graeme Cherry was born on 22 March 1886 at Cawnpore, India, the son of Colonel H. A. Cherry, Northumberland Fusiliers. Educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Cherry was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 7 October 1907. Serving initially in the rank of Lieutenant, Cherry served in France from 10 August 1914 and was clearly in the thick of it. Present in the action which cost the life of Lieutenant R. L. Spreckley, Connaught Rangers, on 14 September 1914, he wrote to his father recalling the action (*Hampshire Telegraph* 2 October 1914, refers):

'Spreckley earned the V.C. twice over before he was killed. He was hit in the leg at the critical moment, went back, got dressed, and hobbled up to the firing line in the woods, cheering his men on. He was hit again, and did ditto, getting back just as his fellows were breaking. He rallied them, and drove the Germans on, only to be shot when the situation was saved.'

After the initial actions on Mons, Cherry was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the 2nd Division, Major-General Charles Monro from 7 October-18 December. Advanced Captain, Cherry returned home for leave at Christmas and was back in France from January-April 1915 - he was awarded a 'mention' to boot (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915, refers). Having developed a personal interest in aviation, he gained his Royal Aero Club Certificate on a Farman bi-plane (No. 1253) at the British Flying School, Le Crotoy on 30 April.



Further training at Upavon gained Cherry his 'Wings' and on 25 September he was sent to Montrose, Scotland to become a founding member of No. 25 Squadron. The fighter-reconnaissance unit moved to Barnham, Norfolk on 31 December and ended up flying F.E.2b's by February 1916.

Deployed to the Royal Flying Corps Headquarters at Saint-Omer, France on 20 February, they were initially tasked with intercepting German aircraft, operating in the routes taken by the Luftstreitkräfte on their way to raid England. Gaining rapid advancement, Cherry was promoted Major and Squadron Commander on 16 March, a position he held for over a year.

On 1 April, the Squadron relocated to Auchel, operating alongside Nos. 18 and 27 Squadron - in support of the British 1st Army near Fromelles and Souchez. In June 1916, in preparation for the Somme Offensive, the Squadron had its strength bolstered to 18 machines, 20 pilots and 18 observers, all under the watchful command of Cherry, who was himself growing in confidence and experience. In the prelude to the battles which raged, No. 25 flew reconnaissance and bombing missions behind enemy lines. It was on 18 June that Corporal James Henry Waller, and his pilot 2nd Lieutenant George Reynolds McCubbin, shot down the famous German ace Max Immelmann - with well-deserved decorations following for both. Their 'kill' occurred during No. 25 Squadron's second encounter with Immelmann that day, after he previously shot down Lieutenant Rogers for his penultimate victory. Immelmann, flying a Fokker E.III, engaged No. 25 Squadron over Lens and shot down Lieutenant J. R. B. Savage before closing in on McCubbin's F.E.2b, whose gunner, Waller, opened fire and shot him down.



For his exemplary command of the Squadron, Cherry finished the year with a well-deserved M.C. to go with his Russian decoration.

Returning home on 4 June 1917, Cherry was advanced Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to Eastern Wing HD in August 1917. Injured in a flying accident on 29 November, his final posting was with 50 Wing from 25 February 1918 and thence 13 Group from 16 November.

Resigning his commission in the Royal Air Force on 12 September 1919, Cherry returned to the Royal Artillery and was on Staff duties in India during the 1920s. An Instructor at the Gunnery School of Artillery from 7 November 1928-7 November 1931, he won three Silver Medals in the Duncan Essay Competition in 1928, 1929 and 1932, being promoted Brigadier in March 1938. Cherry was finally placed on the Supernumerary List on 22 March 1941; sold together with three Royal Artillery Institution Silver Duncan Essay Prize Medals, 48mm, inscribed 'Major R. G. Cherry. M.C., R.A., 1928.', 'Major R. G. Cherry, M.C., R.A., 1929' and 'Major (Bt. Lieut. Colonel) R. G. Cherry, M.C., R.A. 1932', his silver identity bracelet, engraved and neatly struck through 'Major R. G. Cherry. Royal Flying Corps', and the obverse subsequently 'Brigadier R. G. Cherry', together with copied research.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, please see Lot 419.

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The main object of bombing Kabul was to alarm King Amanullah, a result so successfully attained that a message came to the Viceroy immediately afterwards to the effect that the Afghans wanted peace. This was the end of the Old Carthusian's career, which had been bedevilled by misfortune from first to last. Nevertheless, the old V/1500 had accomplished something unique in history - it had ended a war on its own! So finished the Third Afghan War, terminated by a strategic bombing raid at a negligible cost which must have saved hundreds of lives and the cost of an extensive land campaign. It also restored peace to a large slice of India.

The raid had one or two amusing angles to it. For example, when Amanullah's uncle, a keen golfer, died suddenly under rather questionable circumstances, Amanullah had him buried under the first tee. As one of our twenty-pounders, carelessly thrown out by the crew, had landed near the grave, Amanullah complained to the Viceroy that we had bombed the tomb of his ancestor! Another comic episode appeared in The Aeroplane of 22 April 1942. The editor, C. G. Grey wrote, 'The raid on Kabul was made with decisive effect - that was when Jock Halley blew out the walls of the King's Harem and started the fashion of female emancipation in Afghanistan!'

Flight Lieutenant R. 'Jock' Halley recalls his epic raid on Kabul in May 1919, a trail-blazing bombing strike made possible by the steady hands of Sergeant A. E. Smith, A.F.M.

An extremely rare inter-war A.F.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer 1st Class A. E. Smith, Royal Air Force

Decorated for his part in the epic flight of Super Handley V/1500 The Old Carthusian to India in early 1919, he subsequently took part in a remarkable raid on Kabul



Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (634 Flight Sergt. Smith, A.E., R.A.F.); 1914 Star, with clasp (634 I/A.M. A. E. Smith, R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (634 Sgt. A. E. Smith, R.F.C.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (Ft. Sgt. A. E. Smith, R.A.F.); Jubilee 1935, suspension a little loose on the first, otherwise generally very fine (6)

£1,800-2,200

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 22 December 1919.

Arthur Edward Smith joined the Royal Flying Corps in March 1913 and went to France as an Air Mechanic 1st Class in No. 5 Squadron in mid-August 1914. Reverting to Sergeant Fitter in December 1917, he retained the same rank on the formation of the Royal Air Force in April 1918.

Towards the end of the latter year - and having gained experience in heavy bombers - Smith was among a hand-picked crew ordered to Martlesham Heath. Under the command of Major A.C.S. MacLaren and Flight Lieutenant R. 'Jock' Halley, D.F.C., he was about to embark on an epic through flight to India.

A.F.M. - Pioneering Through Flight to India

Halley later published a lively account of the flight for *Aeroplane Monthly* (December, 1978):

'It was indeed a great moment. MacLaren and I had a lot in common, except that he was 6ft. 2in. and I 5ft. 3in wearing my thick socks! He was also a Scot and had already flown to Egypt in an 0/400 with General "Biffy" Borton. Our considerable experience on heavy aircraft had brought us together A day or two later we were at Martlesham Heath, as it was from there that we were going to start, and Rolls-Royce mechanics were working on the aircraft. All the crew were now assembled there. Flight Sergeant Smith and Sergeant Crockett, fitters, and Sergeant Brown, rigger, had been selected as maintenance crew. Going with us as a passenger was General Norman McEwan, who was to take over as A.O.C. in India on arrival. As General MacEwan and MacLaren were both at school at Charterhouse, the aircraft was named H.M.A. Old Carthusian. We also had another passenger, "Tiny", a little Maltese Terrier belonging to MacLaren that had already flown to Egypt earlier in the year. He was mad keen on flying and whenever the engines started he ran to the bottom of the ladder to be taken up into the cockpit!'

Thus ensued an extraordinary journey, via Paris, Rome, Malta, Cairo, Baghdad and Karachi, the whole enacted between 13 December 1918 and 15 January 1919, a journey 'full of incidents, some of them not easy to cope with', not least the final flight into Karachi. Christopher Cole and Roderick Grant take up the story in *But Not in Anger*:

'To reduce weight only one of the N.C.Os could travel - he was in fact needed in the tail cockpit to give the correct trim for take off - and Smith won the toss. While Halley dashed back to get their kit and pay the bills, MacLaren taxied his way between the dunes as fast as he dared to avoid getting stuck in the soft sand. The tide was right out leaving a two-mile strip of firm, damp beach. There was a slope across its width, but the pair of sound engines was on the side to counteract any tendency to swing. Today, a three-engined ferry take-off by a four-engined aircraft from a concrete runway is a routine piece of operating procedure, and with the substantial power reserves of a modern jet transport presents no hazard. The crew of Old Carthusian were - as far as is known - doing it for the first time in aviation history, in a hot climate, from wet sand in an aircraft considered underpowered even by 1919 standards.

MacLaren opened up the three Eagles and at 1745 the aircraft slowly rolled away, gradually picked up speed and was airborne after a run of about a mile. Twenty minutes later they had reached 1,000 feet and were passing the *Britomart* on their starboard side. Her smoke was still a smudge on the horizon when their justifiable elation was rudely shattered as both starboard engines gave a few splutters and then stopped, leaving them to defy gravity by the sole efforts of the front port. The crew's immediate diagnosis was the right one - the wind driven pump for transferring fuel from the main tank to the starboard gravity tank had finally shed all its miserable little vane cups and given up the struggle. Halley dived back to the engineer's station and strenuously attacked the emergency pump with both hands, wondering how he could attract Smith's attention. The engines picked up again and Halley hastened back to the cockpit. He had just managed to get through to Smith - 60 feet to the rear - by sign language when the engines again stopped, and again Halley rushed to the pumps. As the engines picked up for the second time, Smith came crawling down the fuselage and thereafter they took turns to man the pumps.

At 1845, just as the last light had faded, and with about 35 miles to go the rear starboard engine began to lose revolutions, its temperature shot up and there was no alternative but to throttle it right down, then switch off completely. The seizure was due to a broken oil pipe, and nothing could be done in flight. Since they were providentially left with an engine on each side they retained reasonable control though it was impossible to maintain height. The next half hour seemed like an eternity. With both remaining engines at full throttle and their temperatures reading only 5 degrees C below boiling point, MacLaren held the aircraft barely above the stall, and with the airspeed indicator showing 52 m.p.h. she staggered along, losing about 10 feet of vital altitude with every minute that passed. They just scraped over the ridge of hills to the west of Karachi, but very soon they must hit the ground and there was no possibility of circling around looking for the city's temporary aerodrome.

By some happy chance the priority departure signal despatched by Brown from Ormara had not only arrived but was sent straight away by runner to the senior Royal Engineer officer who was playing hockey. He immediately appreciated the need for urgent action, grabbed some men and hastily improvised flares from petrol and rags, and for good measure fired off a few pyrotechnics as soon as the faint drone of engines was heard to the west. From the flight deck of Old Carthusian the crew peered at the myriad lights of Karachi still some miles away and wondered where they could safely put down. Then Halley gave a wild shout and pointed straight ahead. He had spotted one of the signals, and faintly twinkling on the ground almost dead in line with their heading was an obvious

flare-path. They were now frighteningly low down and the straight in approach had to be exactly right, first time. It was precisely so and when the Handley Page rolled to a halt at 1915 the pilots climbed out, grabbed one another by the arms and literally danced for joy.

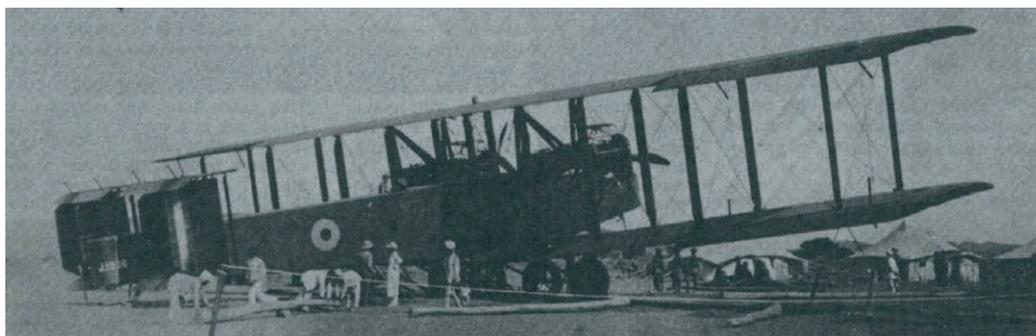
“Until that moment I thought that dancing for joy was just a figure of speech,” recalls Halley, “but we did it - though since we were such an oddly sized couple, the onlookers probably thought we were quite mad. They had seen us make a good and apparently normal landing, but knew nothing of our harrowing experience.”

Present day jet passengers bothered by the effect of long distance travel on their circadian rhythm or body clock may care to reflect that this first England to India flight over a distance of 5,560 miles was accomplished in 72 hours 41 minutes, at an average speed of 77 m.p.h.

That night Halley underlined the impression that flyers were eccentric people by arriving for dinner with the Governor of Sind half an hour late and wearing a dinner suit nearly a foot too long in the sleeves and leg. He had fallen asleep in his bath from sheer fatigue - and was not the easiest to fit when it came to borrowing clothes.

When McEwen arrived and heard the full story he promptly forestalled any criticism of the pilots by signalling Air Ministry, saying that he could not speak too highly of their enterprise, grit and determination for successfully completing the flight in the face of so many difficulties, particularly during the final 170 miles - over 50 of which there was no possibility of landing.

Despite only once being able to land at the aerodrome designated on their flight plan, the crew had nearly always managed to notify some authority of their whereabouts before anxiety was aroused. The aircraft was for a short time posted as missing after the forced landing in Egypt, since it had not been sighted after passing Sollum, and H.Q. Middle East was about to launch a major search when the message reporting its safety was received.’



The Kabul Raid

Having then flown on to Delhi, where a crowd of 30,000 and the Viceroy greeted the Old Carthusian, and undertaken some V.I.P. flights, Smith and his fellow aircrew were summoned by General McEwan on account of the mounting troubles on the frontier. They were to undertake a trail-blazing raid on Kabul. Halley takes up the story:

‘Four 112lb. bomb racks from No. 31 Squadron’s B.E.2Cs were attached to the lower wing main spars and connected to the front cockpit where an Observer would release the bombs. We put sixteen 20-pounders in the rear cockpit, and they would be dropped by the crew once the 112lb. bombs had been released. We had to true up the wings and tighten the fabric. We also fitted two laminated four-bladed propellers fashioned from a local wood called padouk.

We took off at about 3 a.m. on 24 May 1919 - Empire Day. An L-shaped flare path was laid out, consisting of seven flares made from empty five-gallon oil drums filled with oil-soaked cotton waste. These proved effective for take-off, and would have been useful if it were found necessary to land in the dark in case of emergency.

The route lay towards the Khyber Pass and, as the clearing height was about 3,000 feet, this meant flying around for about an hour to gain height before going over a ridge of hills. The Khyber was only dimly visible, as were a few lights at Jamrud Fort and Landi Kotal. From there we flew over the Kabul river and a rough road running parallel up to Jalabad, the only town of any size on the route. As we were approaching Jalabad and daybreak was coming up I was checking the starboard rev.

counter when to my horror I saw water leaking from the base of the second cylinder. I got Flight Sergeant Smith up beside me and, with engines throttled back to aid hearing, we hurriedly conferred as to what should be done.

The leak was caused by a defective rubber connection fitted between the water jacket and the collecting pipe running along the base of the six cylinders. Drops of water were being blown by the slipstream, making it impossible to estimate the extent of the leakage. Kabul was still about 90 miles ahead, and there was the return time to think about. I was in the middle of a steep turn, and on looking down noticed smoke from a fire being blown in the direction of Kabul and stretching out parallel with the ground, indicating a favourable wind of some force.

Villiers got Flight Sergeant Smith alongside me again and, after some shrugging of shoulders and other signs of an even chance, we decided to continue.

Oh, God - somewhere ahead there was that ridge to cross, with Kabul still further on. Much went through my mind at this stage of the journey. I was continually looking at the leakage and the frightening appearance of the precipitous mountains around. The Jagfalak Pass, through which the road went at nearly 8,000 feet, was not yet visible. It was quite thrilling threading one's way between high peaks. Suddenly on making a turn, the road appeared on a crest of the ridge ahead, but to my horror it was some height above the aircraft's nose.

Remembering the smoke we had just left behind, I wondered whether we could gain enough up-lift to take us over the hills ahead. At about two miles away we were definitely below the ridge, so I said to myself "here goes" and, holding the nose up and with the four engines running full out we went sailing over the top and down on the other side. It was unbelievable - even now I can see the look Villiers had on his face! He quickly took to looking downwards from his side of the cockpit and with a grin gave me a "thumbs up"! Afterwards he told me that, on passing over the ridge, he saw a camel convoy of over 100 animals on its way to Kabul or the Khyber stampede in all directions, quite a number falling down the precipitous mountain side.

On getting over the ridge and regaining my breath I saw our target ahead, spread out over a vast area on a lush green fertile plateau; a marked change from the barren and mountainous terrain that we had just come across. With a population of 300,000, it was not surprising that Kabul covered such an area. It was also reputed to have the busiest and finest Bazaar in the East.

Owing to the risk of starboard engine failure, we had to cut our time over Kabul to a minimum. Nevertheless the bombing achieved good results, and if that didn't frighten a city that had never seen an aircraft before, the sight and sound of the Old Carthusian roaring over the city at a few hundred feet with four engines fitted with stub exhausts certainly did!

On the return journey we again headed for the Jagdalak Pass, and believe it or not, had the benefit of a slightly following wind, which had veered through 180 degrees! As we were now relieved of our bombs we flew over the ridge with height to spare.

The return flight seemed interminable, and we were all very conscious of the water leakage on the starboard engine. My eyes were glued to the temperature gauge in the nacelle, and we had nearly reached the Khyber when I saw the pointer rise slowly above normal; there was nothing to do but switch off the engine and carry on with three running full out to keep height. This we were able to do and landed at Risalpur after six hours in the air. It would be an understatement to say we were all greatly relieved!

The main object of bombing Kabul was to alarm King Amanullah, a result so successfully attained that a message came to the Viceroy immediately afterwards to the effect that the Afghans wanted peace. This was the end of the Old Carthusian's career, which had been bedevilled by misfortune from first to last. Nevertheless, the old V/1500 had accomplished something unique in history - it had ended a war on its own! So finished the Third Afghan War, terminated by a strategic bombing raid at a negligible cost which must have saved hundreds of lives and the cost of an extensive land campaign. It also restored peace to a large slice of India.

The raid had one or two amusing angles to it. For example, when Amanullah's uncle, a keen golfer, died suddenly under rather questionable circumstances, Amanullah had him buried under the first tee. As one of our twenty-pounders, carelessly thrown out by the crew, had landed near the grave, Amanullah complained to the Viceroy that we had bombed the tomb of his ancestor! Another comic episode appeared in *The Aeroplane* of 22 April 1942. The editor, C. G. Grey wrote, 'The raid on Kabul was made with decisive effect - that was when Jock Halley blew out the walls of the King's Harem and started the fashion of female emancipation in Afghanistan!'

A few years after the Afghan War, King Amanullah visited England as a guest, and was given an air display at Hendon. Being in Scotland at the time I was unable to attend. However, I received a letter from C. G. Grey: 'Dear Jock, I noticed you were conspicuous by your absence at Hendon on Saturday. Had you been there no doubt you would have had a knife in your back!'

There is one final comment that I would like to make concerning the raid. As the pilot and captain of the aircraft I was given a Second Bar to my Distinguished Flying Cross. However, my stalwart N.C.Os, Flight Sergeant Smith and Sergeant Crockett, fitters, and Sergeant Brown, rigger, who accompanied me quite voluntarily and who had supervised the rebuilding of the aircraft, received no official recognition in spite of all my recommendations. They had all won the Air Force Medal for their efforts on the flight to India. Now, we know that the D.F.C. and D.F.M. are awarded for 'distinguished flying in the face of the enemy,' and the A.F.C. and A.F.M. for 'distinguished flying in the face of Providence!' Surely these brave men had earned some recognition in the former category and Lieutenant Villiers also. Here, belatedly, let me pay my respects to them' (*The Aeroplane* August 1979, refers).

The latter years

Unlucky indeed not to receive further recognition for his part in the Kabul raid, Smith is also credited with having seen further active service in North Russia.

Remaining on the regular establishment, he was advanced to Warrant Officer 2nd Class in October 1933 and to Warrant Officer 1st Class in April 1935, and was awarded the Jubilee Medal in the latter year. And he was still serving in the late 1930s with an appointment at No. 1 School of Technical Training.

N.B. The Honours and awards of Group Captain R. 'Jock' Halley, D.F.C., A.F.C., were sold at DNW on 23 September 2011 (Lot 912).

405

An extremely rare Second World War Pathfinder's D.F.C., lifesaving B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader J. Bremner, Royal Air Force

Having won the B.E.M. for extricating two fellow crew from the burning wreckage of their aircraft in October 1941, he flew two tours and 65 operational sorties in Halifaxes and Lancasters of No. 35 (P.F.F.) Squadron



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R., Military Division (1100103 Sergeant James Bremner, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Flt. Lt. J. Bremner, R.A.F.), mounted court-style as worn, *minor contact wear, good very fine or better* (7)

£2,500-3,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 16 January 1945. The original recommendation states:

'Flight Lieutenant Bremner has a magnificent record of service; he is now on his second tour of operations and has, altogether, taken part in 65 bombing operations against the enemy.

As Wireless Operator / Air Gunner he has, on many occasions, demonstrated his skill in the use of special equipment and his general efficiency and enthusiasm has gained him the complete confidence of his crew.

Flight Lieutenant Bremner recently operated in a Master Bomber crew and has proved absolutely fearless under all conditions. In recognition of this officer's long record to devotion to duty and reliability, he is recommended for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 30 January 1942:

'In October 1941, Sergeant Bremner was Wireless Operator in an aircraft engaged in exercises over the sea. When some 120 miles from the coast, one engine failed. The pilot then turned the aircraft towards land after having released his bombs in the sea and, when endeavouring to make a forced landing, the aircraft crashed in a field and caught fire. Sergeant Bremner was stunned but, recovering quickly, immediately went to the assistance of the three other members of crew who were completely incapacitated. He succeeded in removing from the aircraft the second Wireless Operator and the Navigator, both of whom were unconscious. He then attempted to extricate the pilot, who was strapped in the cockpit although, it is believed, he was already dead. Whilst so doing, Sergeant Bremner saw people in the distance, shouted for help, and then collapsed. He had received concussion and shock as a result of the accident and had not other help arrived when he collapsed, he and his comrades whom he had saved, might have been in further grave danger from the exploding petrol tanks. This airman displayed great courage and initiative in dangerous circumstances and was undoubtedly the main factor in rescuing two of his comrades. Unfortunately, one of them succumbed to his injuries the same night.'

James Bremner was born on 12 December 1921. A Glaswegian, he was employed as an engineer prior to enlisting in the Royal Air Force on the outbreak of hostilities.

Qualifying as a Wireless Operator / Air Gunner, he was serving at No. 16 Operational Training Unit at Upper Heyford at the time of winning his B.E.M. in October 1941.

Subsequently posted to No. 35 Squadron at Linton-on-Ouse - a Halifax unit - he commenced his first tour of operations in May 1942. Ensuing sorties included four trips to Turin and two to Genoa, in addition to numerous outings to those of the heavily defended German variety. Berlin and Munich aside, he was twice assigned to strikes on Cologne, Dusseldorf and Hamburg and, from August 1942, he operated as a founder member of the Path Finder Force (P.F.F.).

Rested on the conclusion of his first tour in February 1943, Bremner was commissioned Pilot Officer and returned to the operational scene in May 1944, once again as a Wireless Operator in No. 35 Squadron. This time operating in Lancasters, he flew around 20 sorties to France in the period May-July, including an attack on the gun batteries at Maisy and St. Lo on 5-6 June. He also participated in three strikes against Duisburg and two against Stuttgart and, as cited in the recommendation for the award of his D.F.C. on occasion as a member of a Master Bomber's crew. He flew his final sortie - his sixty-fifth - against Tours on the night of 12 October 1944 and was advanced to Flight Lieutenant in October 1946.

Bremner remained employed on the regular establishment until his retirement in the rank of Squadron Leader in April 1964.

406 An outstanding Second World War D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Wing Commander H. W. H. 'Bill' Fisher, Royal Air Force

Born near Perth, Western Australia, Fisher gained a pre-war commission in the R.A.F. on the back of friendly assistance from Group Captain Frank McNamara, V.C., the latter believing his young charge 'would achieve'

McNamara was not to be disappointed for, 'undeterred by the heaviest of anti-aircraft fire or the most intense searchlight activity', Fisher gained a fearsome reputation for making numerous - hair-raising - dummy runs over his targets in order to meet the highest standards of accuracy, the whole in outdated Hampdens

As a result, his aircraft was badly shot-up on a number of occasions, a case in point being an attack on the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen at Brest in June 1941: in the face of heavy flak, he remained over the target area for 25 minutes and carried out two dummy runs before finally attacking. He had earlier deployed similar tactics over Berlin and, when ordered to attack an aerodrome in France in poor weather in December 1940, dropped to 2,000 feet and carried out five dummy runs

His piloting skills were again in evidence on a gardening trip to Bordeaux in March 1941 when, having dropped a well-placed 'Forget-Me-Not' in the harbour, his Hampden was engaged by an enemy night fighter. His skilful manoeuvring and pilot-to-gunner communication resulted in the enemy fighter's demise

Awarded the D.F.C. for this gallant first tour of operations in No. 49 Squadron, Fisher wrote an 'Operational Handbook' for No. 5 Group and returned to the fray with command of No. 57 Squadron in the period August 1943 to April 1944

Post-war, he was appointed C.O. of the Arab Legion Air Force in Jordan, in which capacity he was charged with flying home the body of King Abdullah, following his assassination in Jerusalem in July 1951

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated 1941; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of Istiqlal, Commander's neck badge, by *Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. Ltd., London*, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, hallmarks for London, 1949, in its case of issue; Iraq, Kingdom, Order of El Rafidain, Military Division, 5th Class breast badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with original wearing pin, together with the recipient's wartime identity discs, mounted as worn where appropriate, *good very fine* (8)

£2,800-3,200

D.F.C. *London Gazette* November 1941. The original recommendation states:

'Flight Lieutenant Fisher has completed 185 hours' operational flying, involving 27 sorties. During the course of these operations a wide variety of targets have been attacked, including Berlin three times, Bremen four times, Brest four times, Magdeburg and many others. Flight Lieutenant Fisher has also successfully carried out a number of special mining operations.

This officer, who is an Australian, has always set an outstanding example of courage and determination in the face of the enemy. Flight Lieutenant Fisher is undeterred by the heaviest anti-aircraft fire or the most intense searchlight activity. On the night of 17-18 March 1941, he was detailed to attack an objective in Bremen. In spite of the intense searchlight activity and accurate light and heavy flak, the attack was made from 8,000 feet. On the return journey the Navigator was taken ill and was unable to navigate, but the aircraft was brought safely back to its base.

On the night of 9-10 April 1941 - and again on the night of 17-18 April - Flight Lieutenant Fisher attacked Berlin. On both occasions attacks were made from 11,000 feet after dummy runs had been made. On the second occasion Flight Lieutenant Fisher's aircraft was badly damaged by intense anti-aircraft fire, hits being sustained in the tanks, tail boom and W./T. equipment; in spite of this damage the target was accurately bombed with a 2,000 lb. bomb.

Many of Flight Lieutenant Fisher's operational flights were made during the winter months, in very bad weather conditions, and he was on several occasions one of the few to find the target. For instance, on the night of 7-8 December 1940, he was detailed to attack the aerodrome at Vannes and his was the only aircraft from the Squadron which attacked the objective owing to unfavourable weather conditions. Eight 250 lb. bombs were dropped on the hangars and buildings from 2,000 feet, after four dummy runs had been made. The aircraft was brought safely back to its based in spite of the most severe icing conditions and static, which rendered the wireless useless.



On the night of 21-22 March 1941, Flight Lieutenant Fisher was returning from a mining operation when he was attacked by an enemy night fighter. His skilful handling of the situation not only enabled him to extricate his aircraft undamaged but also enables his gunners to destroy the enemy aircraft, its destruction subsequently being confirmed. On several other occasions he has been attacked by enemy night fighters but has always escaped undamaged.

On night 10-11 June 1941, Flight Lieutenant Fisher was detailed to attack Brest. Although intense anti-aircraft fire and searchlight activity were encountered - the aircraft being hit several times - two dummy runs were made and he remained in the target area for 25 minutes. On many occasions this Officer has spent considerable periods in the target area in order to ensure positive identification, and he has frequently made a number of dummy runs over heavily defended targets in order to ensure accuracy of aim.

Flight Lieutenant Fisher, who is a Deputy Flight Commander, has always set a most outstanding and invaluable example of leadership and devotion to duty.'



Hurtle William Hamilton Fisher was born at Peppermint Grove, near Perth, Western Australia on 19 March 1917. Having attended Woodbridge Prep School as a boarder, and Guildford Grammar, he commenced an engineering course at the School of Mines in Kalgoorlie.

In November 1938, however, he decided to apply for a commission in the Royal Air Force, an ambition much assisted by Group Captain McNamara, V.C., the Air Liaison Officer at Australia House in London. Duly selected, Fisher commenced his Elementary Flying Course and was still in training at the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. 'Wings' up, his first posting was to No. 185 Squadron at R.A.F. Cottesmore, where he also attended a conversion course for Hampdens. In April 1940, whilst on assignment to an O.T.U., he flew the highly unreliable Hereford aircraft. On one occasion, at 500 feet, one of the aircraft's engine seized and part of the rudder fell off: he made a forced-landing and damaged two parked aircraft before coming to a standstill.

No. 49 Squadron - First Tour - D.F.C.

In November 1940, Fisher joined No. 49 Squadron as a recently promoted Flying Officer. The Squadron - a Hampden unit - was based at Scampton and he flew his first sortie, against Cologne, on the last day of the month.

What followed typified the high calibre of Australian aircrew actively employed in Bomber Command, in Bill Fisher's case by a reputation for many 'dummy runs' over his targets in order to achieve first rate bombing accuracy. However heavy the opposition encountered - from flak, night fighters and searchlights - he displayed an unnerving capacity to keep his eye on the task in hand. No better summary of that determination and coolness may be quoted than the above cited recommendation for his D.F.C., written in September 1941, a recommendation peppered with high drama and flak damaged aircraft.



Taking a Hampden - the 'flying glass house' - over such heavily defended targets as Brest is one thing. Making two dummy runs and staying over such a target for 25 minutes - although piloting a heavily damaged aircraft - almost defies belief. Fisher's second outing to Berlin in April 1941 was no different and both sorties reflect an extraordinary degree of grim determination and heroism. And one cannot escape the fact he likely displayed similar traits elsewhere - perhaps during one of his four strikes against Bremen and certainly in making no less than five runs over Vannes airfield in shocking weather in December 1940.

He was awarded a well-deserved D.F.C. and, tour-expired, was posted to H.Q., No. 5 Group as a Squadron Leader in the Air Operations Branch. It was in this capacity that he wrote a much-valued Operational Handbook. He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 1 January 1943, refers) and met Robert Menzies, the Prime Minister of Australia.



No. 57 Squadron - C.O. and Second Tour

In August 1943, in the rank of Wing Commander, Fisher took command of No. 57 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Scampton but which later moved to East Kirkby. And between then and his transfer to a senior instructor's course in April 1944, he displayed all the hallmarks of his earlier tour of operations.

Berlin, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Schweinfurt, Stettin and Stuttgart were among his subsequent targets, in addition to some trips to France in the lead-up to the Normandy landings.

On one occasion, after returning to base at dawn from a sortie, he followed normal procedure by opening his Lancaster's bomb bay as he taxied to dispersal. The peace of the cockpit was suddenly shattered by the yells of his Rear Gunner to speed up: two hung-up bombs had dropped onto the dispersal track.

An appointment as Station C.O. of R.A.F. Fraserburgh having ensued, Fisher ended the war with an appointment at Cranwell.

Post-war - C.O. of the Arab Legion Air Force - assassination of King Abdullah

In December 1945, he was appointed Inspector of the Royal Iraqi Air Force at Baghdad, in which capacity he travelled extensively before returning to an appointment at the Air Ministry in London in June 1948. He was appointed to the Order of El Rafidain.

Two years later, Fisher assumed command of the Arab Legion Air Force under Glubb Pasha, his role being to build-up the fledgling force and assist in observation and transport operations. He also served as personal pilot to King Abdullah and King Tallal, in addition to taking Prince Hussein through his *ab initio* flying instruction.

Undoubtedly the most dramatic episode of his Jordanian command occurred in July 1951, when he flew King Abdullah to Jerusalem to attend an important religious event. The day after their arrival - on the 21st - Abdullah was assassinated at a mosque and Fisher was charged with flying home the king's body to Amman. It arrived at the airport with a motor escort, with wailing sirens, and was hastily taken aboard the aircraft on a stretcher, into the cabin. Once airborne, Fisher alerted the Jordanian officials and, three days later, at the king's state funeral, he organised a flypast. He was appointed a Commander of the Order of Independence.

Back in the U.K., Fisher's final appointment was in Fighter Command and he retired - at his own request - in early 1956. He had entered the jet age - in Meteors VIIIs at Church Fenton - in the interim.

Bill Fisher subsequently pursued a career in the aerospace industry, travelling to many parts of the world. He finally settled in Surrey, with his wife Joan, whom he had married in 1940.

Sold with an archive of original documentation and photographs, including:

(i) The recipient's R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (Form 414) (2), covering the periods February 1939 to July 1941 and August 1941 to October 1955, the second with two or three inserted 'target photographs'.

(ii) Letter from Group Captain Frank McNamara, V.C., dated at Australia House, London on 6 February 1939, wishing the recipient a happy and successful career in the R.A.F. ('I feel sure you will achieve ...').

- (iii) The recipient's commission warrant for the rank of Acting Pilot Officer, dated 28 April 1939.
- (iv) A congratulatory letter from the C.O. of No. 5 Group regarding the recipient's award of the D.F.C., dated 23 November 1941.
- (v) The recipient's mention in despatches certificate in the name of 'A./Squadron Leader H. W. H. Fisher, D.F.C., Royal Air Force', dated 1 January 1943, together with a related congratulatory letter from H.Q., No. 5 Group.



- (vi) A wartime watercolour depicting a Hampden of No. 49 Squadron, signed by Nigel Bruce', and two pencil portraits of the recipient in uniform, dated '1942' and signed by 'Ursula Mason.
- (vii) A small quantity of wartime photographs, including a target image taken over Clermont-Ferrand on the night of 10-11 March 1944 and a group photograph of No. 57 Squadron, the recipient seated centre as Squadron C.O.
- (viii) Buckingham Palace certificate for the Coronation Medal 1953, in the name of 'Wing Commander H. W. H. Fisher, D.F.C.'
- (ix) Permission to wear warrant for the recipient's Hashemite Kingdom Order of Istiqlal, 3rd Class, 'in recognition of valuable services rendered by you while seconded to the Arab legion Air Force', dated 23 May 1953, together with related Foreign Office forwarding letter.
- (x) A quantity of letters and reports relating to his periods of service in Iraq and Jordan in the post-war era and a quantity of career newspaper cuttings.
- (xi) Official correspondence regarding the recipient's application to be placed on the Retired List in 1955; and a typed career summary, 4pp.

407 The outstanding Second World War Dieppe Raid D.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader R. B. Newton, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Having honed his skills in Spitfires of No. 72 Squadron and No. 403 (Canadian) Squadron in the period February 1941 to February 1942, a period in which he flew countless cross-Channel operational sorties, Newton was appointed to the command of No. 411 (Canadian) Squadron

And he was likewise employed at the time of the famous Dieppe Raid on 19 August 1942, when he led his pilots on four separate offensive sweeps over the embattled town, on one occasion participating in a 30-minute dogfight with 120 Fw. 190s and sharing in the destruction of one of them: one of his clashes with the enemy that day is preserved on gun camera footage held at the Imperial War Museum in London



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1942'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (6)

£2,800-3,200

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 29 September 1942. The original recommendation states:

'Squadron Leader Newton has taken part in over 60 offensive operations over enemy territory and the Channel. He has destroyed one enemy aircraft, shared in another, probably destroyed two and damaged one.

He has commanded No. 411 Squadron since 2 August 1942; he led the Squadron in the recent operations over Dieppe, during which he shared in the destruction of an enemy aircraft. This recommendation for a decoration is based not on his 'score' but on his 'zeal, courage and leadership in offensive operations, and particularly his leadership of his squadron during the Dieppe operations.'

Robert Buckley Newton enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September 1939 and commenced pilot training at Prestwick in June 1940. 'Wings' up and commissioned, he was posted to No. 57 O.T.U. at Hawarden, where he converted to Spitfires, prior to joining No. 72 Squadron at Acklington in February 1941.

No. 72 Squadron - first blood

Having then participated in numerous operational patrols off the coast - and in convoy patrols - he moved south with the Squadron to Gravesend in the first week of July 1942. A few days later, with Biggin Hill as their forward base, the pilots of No. 72 commenced a flurry of cross-Channel sorties to Northern France; three of them were shot down in the unit's first encounter with the enemy on the 10th.

In fact Newton's flying log book bears grim testament to many such encounters - and resultant losses - in the period leading up to September. On the 17th, he attempted to establish the fate of a fellow pilot - L. B. F. 'Fordy' Fordham - whose Spitfire had been hit by flak over Calais. He lost him in the cloud but later discovered he had drowned off Dunkirk. A few days later - on the 23rd - he saw



another comrade go down in flames and himself engaged a 109. The very next day his own Spitfire was hit during a 10-minute dogfight with a 109 and he had to make a deck-level retreat with his adversary pursuing him half-way across the Channel.

Sweeps to such places as St. Omer and Lille continued apace in August, Newton getting in hits on a 109 on the 12th: 'Observed pieces fly off his tail. Broke off at 2,000 feet, 109 still going straight down' (his flying log book, refers). Then on the 29th, No. 72 encountered swathes of 109s: 'More opposition than ever before. Attacked 3. No results. Terrific party ... Sky full of Huns' (*ibid*).

No. 403 Squadron - Flight Commander - mounting score

By now regularly assessed as an 'above average' pilot, Newton was posted as a Flight Commander to No. 403 (Canadian) Squadron at Debden, from whence he continued to fly a hectic agenda of cross-Channel sweeps.

On the 27 September 1941, he and his fellow pilots were jumped by 'many 109s' just after crossing the enemy coast. Newton engaged three of them and 'got 1 in flames' (*ibid*). In the following month, the Squadron took up convoy patrol duties, Newton getting in some hits on a Dornier 215 off Orfordness on 25 November.

At the month's end, however, and possibly due to popular demand, he rejoined No. 72 as a Flight Commander at Gravesend. A mixture of Channel sweeps and convoy patrols ensued, although it was not until better weather in the new year that the agenda picked-up.

No. 411 Squadron - C.O.

In early February 1942, in the acting rank of Squadron Leader, Newton was appointed C.O. of another Spitfire unit, No. 411 (Canadian) Squadron, at Hornchurch. He was quickly back in action, flying a 'Roadstead' to the Dunkirk-Ostend sector on the 13th - amidst heavy flak, he damaged an E-Boat. One of his Sergeant Pilots was killed. Then on the 28th, after a collision with Flight Sergeant Gridley, he somehow coaxed his damaged Spitfire back to Manston for a belly-landing: 'Both O.K. but I was scared! Poor old 'B' written off' (*ibid*).

March witnessed further sweeps, including a costly outing over St. Omer on the 24th:

'411 bounced circa St. Omer. No top cover. Got short burst at 190 nearly head on. Sills, Ash, Gridley missing. Individual fights. Self bounced 3 times on way out. Landed Manston, 5 gallons' (*ibid*).

In another sweep - to Ostend on the 27th - Newton had a 'squirt' and three more enemy aircraft and raised his operational flying total to nearly 160 hours. Then in April - on the 15th - he scored a spectacular victory over Desvres:

'Dived at 580 m.p.h. (True) from 15,000 feet to 2,000 feet after FW. 190 (Flamer). Pulled out, + 9G, approx. 30 feet above sea' (*ibid*).

In May-July, in addition to ongoing cross-Channel sweeps, No. 411 carried out numerous patrols off Skegness, Newton damaging a Ju. 88 on 21 May.

The greatest air battle - Dieppe - D.F.C.

By now a veteran of over 60 cross-Channel operations, Newton was on the eve of winning his D.F.C., for, in August 1942, he led his squadron on no less than four trips to Dieppe during the famous raid on the 19th.

On the first of those sorties, his flying log book refers to a 'terrific battle' of 30 minutes duration with 120 Fw. 190s, one of which fell to his guns. But for a better understanding of No. 12 Group's part in this operation, we quote *The Greatest Air Battle*, by Norman Franks:

'Wing Commander Pat Jameson's 12 Group Wing from West Malling, comprising three Spitfire squadrons, were flying low towards Dieppe. Jameson was leading 485 New Zealand Squadron, commanded by Squadron Leader R. J. C. 'Bob' Grant, D.F.M., 411 Squadron as the middle squadron commanded by Squadron Leader R. B. Newton, plus 610 Squadron led by Squadron Leader J. E. 'Johnny' Johnson, D.F.C. as top cover. Up above all was Squadron Leader 'Raz' Berry's 81 Squadron from Fairlop. They would all meet Focke Wulfs. The Wing raced above the wavetops at zero feet then, nearing the hostile smoke covered shore, began to climb. Bob Grant had taken his New Zealanders up to between 3,000 and 4,000 feet when they arrived over the ships at 8.15 a.m. Above them they could see many enemy fighters. Robert Newton too saw many enemy fighters above, noticing that the Wing was greatly outnumbered by the 190s ... Ranging from ground level to 20,000 feet and having a diameter of 25 miles, the air battle drifted and eddied over the coast and inland. The Wing had lost its cohesion but 36 Spitfires, or what was left of them, still carried out their task by fighting in pairs and fours and so achieved some concentration in the target area ...'

Norman Franks continues:

'Immediately below 610's battle, Newton's Canadians too were hotly engaged by the enemy fighters. Pilot Officer Reid's machine was hit by cannon and machine-gun fire but he - Red 4 - returned safely. Red 3, Pilot Officer P. R. Eakins was seen to be hit by cannon fire which blew off his Spitfire's radiator. He failed to return. Pilot Officer D. Linton - Red 2 - was last seen going after a German fighter and he too failed to get back to West Malling. Red Leader, Robert Newton, got in a telling burst at a 190 which was claimed as destroyed. Flight Lieutenant R. W. McNair also saw strikes on a 190 which he claimed as probably destroyed. Blue 4, Sergeant S. A. Mills, was hit and wounded in the head by shrapnel but got his machine home ...'

This extraordinary battle over, Newton led his squadron back to West Malling to refuel and re-arm, an exercise he would repeat on three further occasions before the day was out. On the last of those - as cover for the withdrawal from the beaches - he encountered and damaged a Dornier 215.

He was awarded the D.F.C.

Subsequent wartime career

Rested in September 1942, when he was posted as Squadron Leader Tactics to No. 9 Group, Newton attended a refresher course at 61 O.T.U. and a Fighter Leaders' Course in the following year.

Next embarked for Australia, he took command of No. 54 Squadron at Darwin in the Northern Territories in January 1944 and it was in this capacity that he went on to see action against the Japanese. By way of example, he led his squadron's Spitfires in an attack on an enemy wireless station on Babar Island in mid-April 1944. He relinquished his command in July 1945.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book (Form 414), covering the period June 1940 to April 1944, together with two Far East paper 'blood chits'; the whereabouts of the recipient's second log book remains unknown. Also sold with an Imperial War Museum DVD, containing gun camera footage of combats fought by the recipient on 15 April and 19 August 1942 (Dieppe).

408 *'In the mid-afternoon [of D-Day] I led Blue Section ... South of Omaha beach, below a shallow, broken layer of cumulus, I glimpsed a Ju. 88 above cloud, diving away fast to the south. Climbing at full throttle I saw the enemy aircraft enter a large isolated cloud above the main layer, and when it reappeared the other side I was closing rapidly. Our aircraft were equipped with the gyro gunsight which eliminated the snap calculations and guesswork required to hit a target aircraft - especially one in a reasonably straight flight path; and it also enabled the guns to be used accurately at a far greater range than before. I was well aware, however, that most pilots were sceptical of the new instrument and preferred to use the conventional type of sight, which was still incorporated on the screen of the new sight. Normally one would open fire at ranges below 250 yards; but I adjusted the gyro sight on to the target at 500 yards with a deflection angle of 45-degrees, positioned the aiming dot on the right-hand engine of the enemy aircraft, and fired a three-second burst. The engine disintegrated, fire broke out, two crew members baled out and the aircraft dived steeply to crash on a roadway, blowing apart on impact ... Supreme Headquarters nominated the Ju. 88 as the first enemy aircraft to be shot down since the invasion began, putting 485 (N.Z.) Squadron at the top of the scoreboard for D-Day. Some days before the invasion I had casually suggested we should run a sweepstake for the first pilot to shoot down an enemy aircraft after the invasion began, and I duly collected a few shillings from the pool. When we later had time to unwind and celebrate, my modest winnings were well short of the cost of the party.'*

Squadron Leader J. A. 'Johnnie' Houlton, D.F.C., R.N.Z.A.F., counts the cost of being the first pilot to down an enemy aircraft on D-Day; *Spitfire Strikes*, refers.

The outstanding Second World War fighter ace's D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader J. A. 'Johnnie' Houlton, Royal New Zealand Air Force, who was credited with the first enemy aircraft destroyed over Normandy on D-Day

He opened-up his account in a Spitfire of No. 185 Squadron off Malta in November 1942 - when he severely damaged and probably destroyed a brace of Ju. 52s - and closed it in a Tempest of 274 Squadron over Germany in May 1945, when he destroyed a Do. 217

In the interim - in the period August 1943 to June 1944, whilst operating out of Biggin Hill - he gained ace status in a spate of successful combats over France in Spitfires of 485 (N.Z.) Squadron, victories that no doubt persuaded him to entitle his compelling and forthright autobiography *Spitfire Strike*: he attributed such success - and his survival - to his favoured habit of breaking hard into the line of fire rather than try and avoid it

In the summer of 1985, Houlton visited the U.K. to participate in a television documentary 'The Perfect Lady', so entitled because it witnessed him returning to the skies in his old D-Day war horse - Spitfire ML407 - a remarkable survivor which had been refurbished and converted to a two-seater and painted in the same markings and insignia used by him over Normandy 40 years earlier

For coverage of that memorable event and related interviews with Houlton, see:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gp0Mp3bU7Oc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h45IIo98UkU>

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; New Zealand Service Medal 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (7)

£4,000-5,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 5 September 1944. The original recommendation states:

'On 11 July 1942, on a 'Rhubarb' to Ostend, he destroyed a locomotive and damaged another. On 27 August 1943, he destroyed a Fw. 190, whilst acting as high cover to Fortresses. On 22 May 1944, he led Red Section on a 'Ranger', attacking and damaging two tanks and troop transport. Since D-Day this officer has destroyed one Ju. 88 and two Me. 109s and shared in the destruction of another Ju. 88.

As will be seen from the particulars above and the details of sorties carried out, this officer has at all times set a fine example to his fellow pilots by his initiative and keenness to come to grips with the enemy.'



John Arthur ‘Johnnie’ Houlton was born in Christchurch, New Zealand on 23 September 1922. After beginning work as a public service cadet, he joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force and, having qualified for his ‘Wings’, he was embarked for England in December 1941.

Following a refresher course, he was posted to No. 485 (N.Z.) Squadron at Kenley in June 1942, but in the following month he volunteered for Malta. He was duly embarked in the carrier H.M.S. *Furious* and flew a Spitfire off her to the besieged island on 11 August.

Malta sojourn - No. 185 Squadron - first blood

Posted to No. 185 Squadron on his arrival, he was quickly taken ill with severe sinus and other ailments caused by local conditions. As he later observed in *Spitfire Strikes*:

‘Fresh water was in short supply and there was no hot water at all; which made hygiene a myth ... while we were half-starved, the mosquitos, sand flies, bed bugs and fleas fed very well.’

Cleared for operations by late October, he was selected with three other pilots to bomb Gela aerodrome in Sicily on 28 November, their Spitfires being fitted with suitable bomb racks. On returning from the raid, eight Ju. 52 transports were spotted heading for North Africa. Houlton takes up the story:

‘I attacked in turn each of the three aircraft on the left of the formation, starting with the rear one. As the 20mm. guns fired only one round I had to do the best I could with the four .303 machine-guns and was surprised by the amount of return fire from the formation. At least some of the aircraft had upper gun turrets, and it also appeared that some irate passengers were using automatic weapons through the windows. The first Ju. 52 dropped below the formation and turned towards Sicily, and the next two were still descending steeply towards the sea when the Me. 109 escort came diving down, and I ducked into a handy cloud ... About one week later a telephone call from Headquarters advised that ‘Y’ Service had confirmed at least one Ju. 52 crashing into the sea’ (*ibid*).

German records that later came to light established the loss of three Ju. 52s from this flight.

Houlton returned to the U.K. at the end of the year on being ordered to join a Search and Rescue Squadron. Instead he was posted to No. 602 Squadron and thence, by special request in late February 1943, back to No. 485 (N.Z.) Squadron.

No. 485 Squadron - successive Spitfire strikes - D-Day’s first ‘kill’

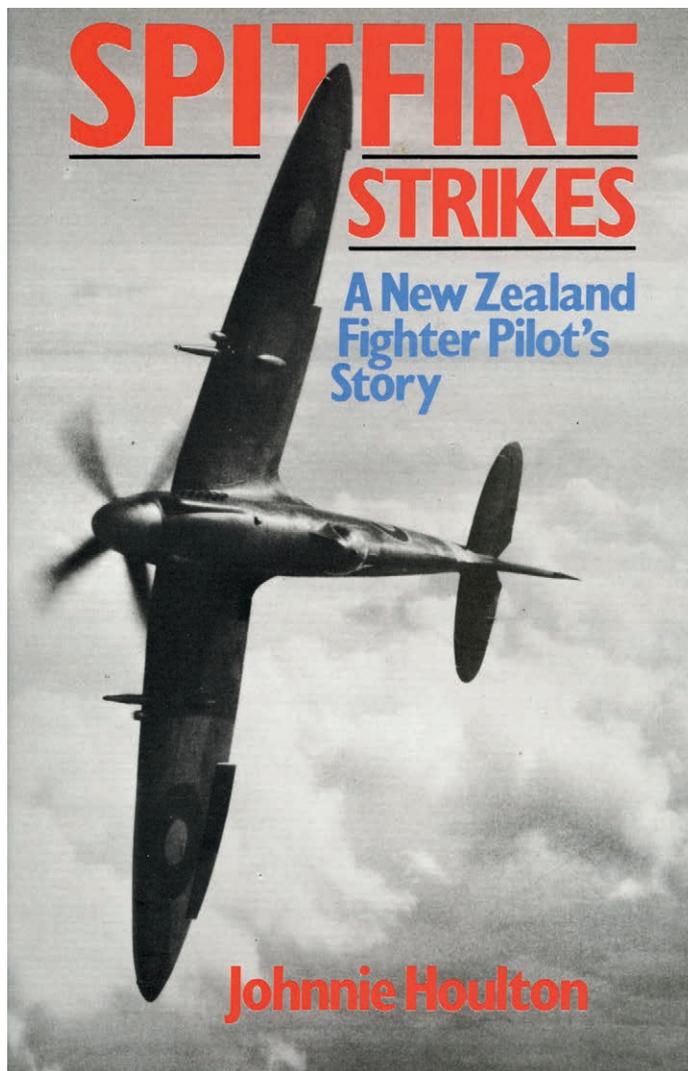
Thus commenced a flurry of cross-Channel sweeps and bomber escort sorties, particularly after the Squadron’s transfer to Biggin Hill in July 1943. In the period leading up to the recommendation for his D.F.C. in June 1944, he flew 100 operations and firmly established himself as a fighter ace.

Commissioned Pilot Officer in August 1943, Houlton gained his first victory over St. Pol on the 27th, when he downed a Fw. 190. He pursued his prey for 30 miles, descending from 27,000 feet to deck level, where the Fw. 190 caught a power line and smashed into the ground. It had been a terrifying encounter, Houlton having nearly blacked out after a new aircraft elevator modification sent his Spitfire in a succession of tight turns:

‘I was virtually cemented in position, as it was physically impossible to lift hands, feet or head against that amount of g, and we just kept careering around in a steep, left-hand descending turn; like winding down a giant, corkscrewing spiral ...’

Two or three weeks later - on 16 September - he took a half-share in another Fw. 190 over Beaumont-le-Roger and damaged a 109. Once again, the pilot of the Fw. 190 proved a worthy opponent, the pair of them leaving vapour trails that resembled ‘a crazy pattern of irregular white arcs and angles’ in their wake - ‘the amount of g we were both pulling in the turns was dragging hard, my own vision hovering between grey-out and black-out.’ Houlton continues:

‘As his turn rate momentarily slackened at the stall in a steep turn, I managed to pull through his flight path to fire a short burst which produced a flurry of bright strikes on the wing-root. As the 190 pilot flicked away into an opposite turn he flew right into Bert’s line of fire, and a short burst smashed the aircraft down into the woods with a great shower of debris’ (*ibid*).



The Squadron was now ordered to Scotland for a rest but it resumed operations out of Hornchurch in February 1944, as part of 2nd Tactical Air Force (T.A.F.). The unit's Spitfires were modified to carry a 500 lb. bomb under the fuselage and during the six weeks leading up to D-Day Houlton flew 11 dive-bombing sorties. On one such outing his bomb hung up but he defied orders and landed safely back at base rather than heading out to sea and baling out. He was reprimanded.

A few days later, as cited, Houlton claimed the first 'kill' obtained by an Allied pilot over Normandy on D-Day, destroying a Ju. 88 and sharing in another. The Spitfire he flew during this sortie - ML407 OU-V - is still flying today in the U.K.; see above. He was awarded the D.F.C.

Two days later, west of Caen, he shot down a 109 which crashed into a wood - 'Just before crashing an object came away but not a parachute' (his combat report refers). He promptly followed up this victory by destroying another 109 in a combat on the 11th, the enemy aircraft catching fire, breaking up and crashing in a cornfield. On this occasion, however, 'At the height of about 600 feet, the pilot was thrown clear and his parachute opened' (*ibid*).

His final encounter over Normandy took place on the 29th, when he damaged a 109 south of Caen.

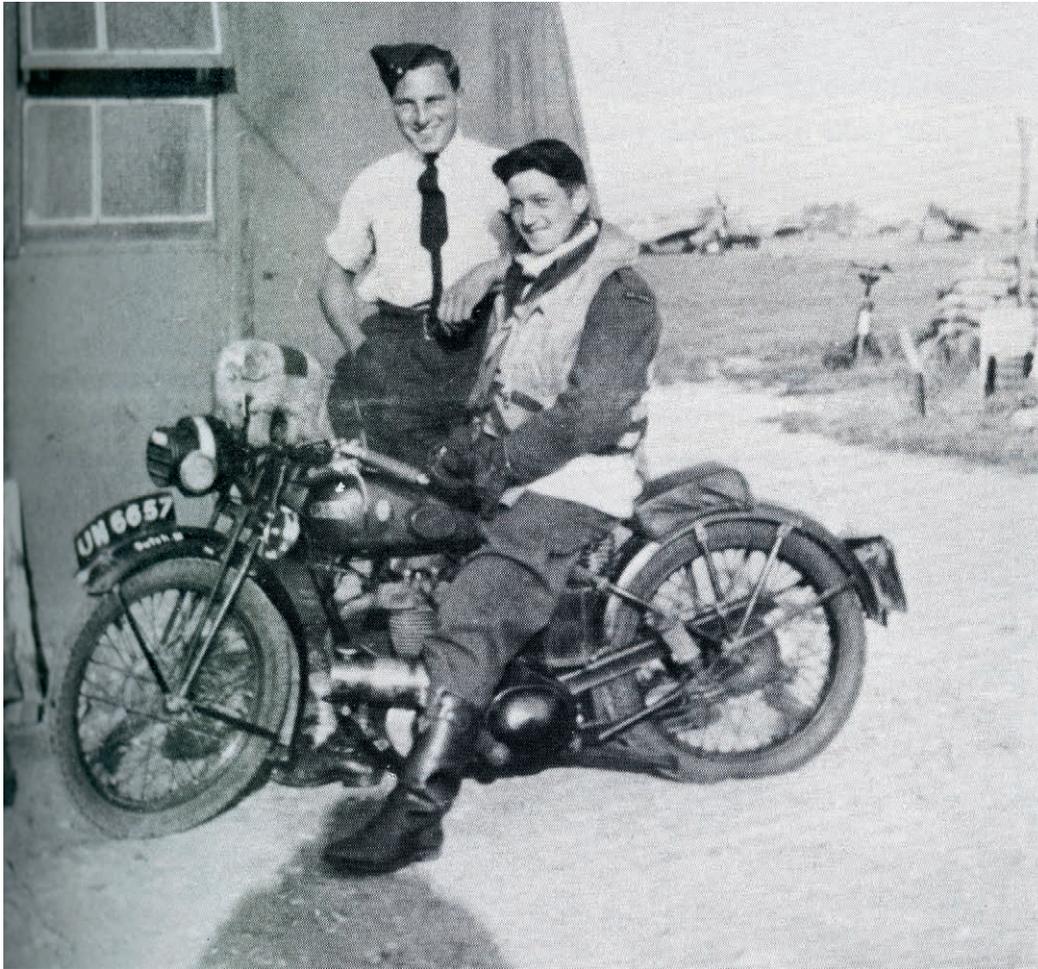
In late July 1944, Houlton was sent on temporary detachment to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, undertaking a tour to introduce the new Gyro gunsight that his squadron had helped to develop. Relieved to return to operations with 485 Squadron in August 1944 - now part of 2nd T.A.F.'s 135 Wing - he flew to an advanced airfield in France on the last day of the month. Further sorties ensued, but Houlton was finally 'rested' and attended the Fighter Leaders' School and the Central Gunnery School, prior to spending a couple of months as an instructor at a Spitfire O.T.U.



Top: Houlton at the helm of OU-V ML-407 at the time of the Normandy landings.

Bottom: Houlton is re-united with ML-407 in 1985, this time flying as a passenger





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No. 274 Squadron - one final burst

He returned to operations in 135 Wing in Holland in the Spring of 1945, when he joined No. 274 Squadron, a Tempest unit, as a Flight Commander. And it was in this capacity that he claimed his last victory, a Do. 217 shot down south-west of Kiel:

‘One week before Germany capitulated, however, a Dornier bomber flew right underneath me at zero feet, heading in the general direction of Norway. A two-second burst from the four 20mm. guns brought an end to the attempted escape, which meant I had accounted for the last - as well as the first - of the enemy aircraft destroyed by 135 Wing of the R.A.F. 2nd Tactical Air Force’ (*ibid*).

Houlton was promoted to Squadron Leader in July 1945 and returned to New Zealand at the war’s end.

The latter years

From 1952-55 Houlton flew with 41 (T.) Squadron, R.N.Z.A.F. and for the next 10 years he flew on aerial photographic, charter, subsidiary and agricultural operations. In 1965, with Don Hutton, he formed the Agricultural Pilots’ Association of New Zealand, with the object of eliminating an excessive rate of avoidable accidents and stabilising pilots’ conditions of work. From 1976-83, Houlton was in charge of the New Zealand Defence Department’s Field Station on Great Barrier Reef.

As cited above, Houlton returned to the U.K. in 1985, shortly after the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Normandy landings, a very special trip for he was re-united with his D-Day Spitfire - ML 407 OU-V - and his surviving ground crew; a memorable flight in the converted two-seater followed and the plain-speaking Houlton enthralled a wide audience in subsequent interviews. The ‘V’ of OU-V stood for ‘Vicki’, ‘the girl I met after returning from Malta, who all the 485 boys were a little in love with, and who became my wife.’

Houlton continues:

‘In July 1985 I was able to fly again in ML 407, in England, during the filming of “The Perfect Lady”, the Spitfire commemorative film produced by T.V.S. This was a very moving experience, made even more memorable by the fact that my old aircraft again carried the markings and insignia of OU-V, precisely as they were in May of 1944’ (*2nd T.A.F. Spitfire - The Story of Spitfire ML 407*, refers).

Houlton had flown his first Spitfire with the letters OU-V from Biggin Hill in the summer of 1943; remarkably, this aircraft also survives to this day in the collection of the Norwegian Air Force Museum.

Undoubtedly a trade-mark ‘Kiwi’ fighter pilot of the very best kind - full of guts and forthright in opinion - the gallant Houlton settled at Whangaparaoa, north of Auckland. He died there in April 1996.

Sold with the recipient’s original R.N.Z.A.F. Pilot’s Flying Log Book, covering the period July 1941 to September 1945, the closing pages with a summary of his ‘kills’; together with a copy of his autobiography *Spitfire Strikes* (John Murray, London, 1985), and *2nd T.A.F. Spitfire - The Story of Spitfire ML 407*, by Hugh Smallwood (Solo Enterprises, Halstead, 1994); two video cassettes commemorating ML 407, entitled ‘The Perfect Lady’ and ‘Absolute Heaven’; and related commemorative stamps and phone card.

409

An exceptional Second World War 'S.O.E. Special Operations' D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flying Officer R. M. Ritchie, Royal Air Force, who participated in many perilous covert sorties - both in Europe and South-East Asia - as an Air Gunner in No. 161 Squadron and No. 357 Squadron

As such, he served under the command of legendary figures such as Group Captain P. C. 'Pick' Pickard, D.S.O., D.F.C. and, more directly, as Air Gunner to Squadron Leader L. M. 'Bob' Hodges, afterwards Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1343639. Sgt. R. M. Ritchie. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *extremely fine* (5)

£3,000-4,000

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 13 July 1943. The original recommendation - submitted by Squadron Leader Lewis Hodges - states:

'Sergeant Ritchie has carried out 21 operational sorties and has been employed on duties of a special nature, requiring a very high standard of skill and judgement. His keenness to fly, and his high standard of efficiency both in the air and on the ground, is outstanding.'

Robert McGowan Ritchie's operational career commenced in August 1942, when he joined No. 161 Squadron as an Air Gunner at Tempsford. The unit, which operated in Halifaxes, in addition to Lysanders and converted Hudsons, was charged with 'taking by night, saboteurs to lead, guide, and maintain communications with the underground movement; in supplying the Maquis with arms, ammunition, radios, pigeons, and food; in bringing to this country from the continent those people of either political importance or important to the war effort.'

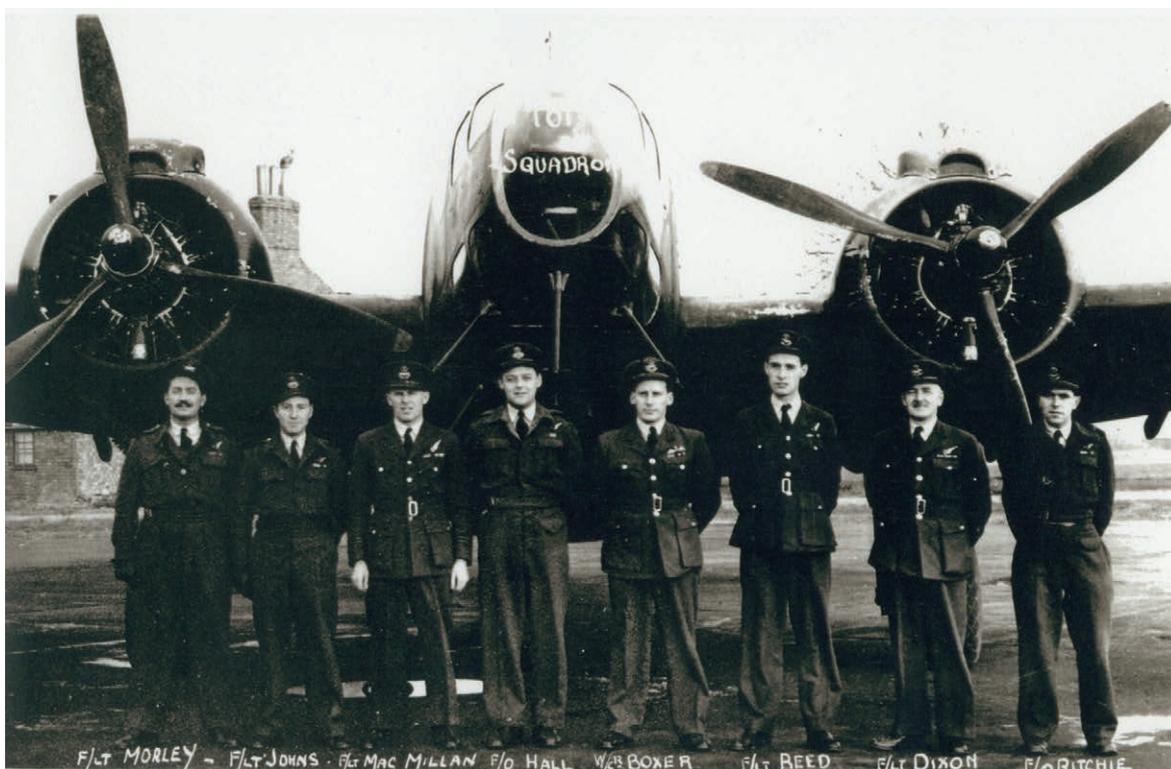
For his own part, Ritchie flew at least 31 special operations with the Squadron, not a few of them as Air Gunner to 'Bob' Hodges, the following coded S.O.E. circuits being among their allotted tasks:

'Sexto', France, 14-15 January 1943.

'Lucky Shot', France, 15-16 January 1943.

'Aridium', Czechoslovakia, 18-19 January 1943.

'Yaro', Poland, 13-14 March 1943.



'Marigold' and 'Lime 12', France, 14-15 April 1943: '2 Agents and 2 Packages were dropped successfully from a height of 800 feet at 0128 hours ... proceeded on to 'Lime 12' which was reached at 0141 hours and identified by river and a wood close by ... Reception was immediately received and 5 Containers were dropped'.

'Fresia' and 'Circle', France, 13-14 May 1943: 'Ran into convoy off coast of France, tail plane shot up badly and forced to return.'

'Fresia' and 'Circle', France, 18-19 May 1943: 'Arrived over target at 0154 hours - this was identified by railway, bends in river and other ground details and here 1 package was dropped; proceeded to second target and half way between pin point and Meislains dropped 2 Agents - time was 0246 hours'.

'Gags', 'Prop' and 'Mannintree', France, 15-16 July 1943: 'Arrived over vicinity of target at 0105 hours - 2 Agents were dropped as briefed at clearing north side of little wood - Proceeded on to 'Gags' where reception was noted at 0130 hours and here 1 Container and 1 Package were released. The remaining target was reached at 0136 hours and 2 Agents with 1 package were released north of road running East from Sucey - seemed rather an unsuitable area owing to surrounding high cliff'.

Awarded the D.F.M., Ritchie was commissioned in May 1944 and remained employed on special duties, a case in point being a clandestine sortie flown with Flight Lieutenant G. B. Abecassis, D.F.C. - later the founder of the HWM Formula One team:

'Hugh 2 - From St. Aignan before reception seen, found very close to us. 15 containers, 9 packages dropped at 0137 hours. Leaflets scattered between Conde and La Flacche also pigeons.'

Second tour

In early 1945, Ritchie was posted to India, where he joined another special duties' squadron, No. 357 under the command of his old pilot, 'Bob' Hodges. He subsequently completed a further eight missions in the unit's Liberators, six of them with Hodges at the helm. A typical outing was that flown to 'Cox's Bazaar' in March:

'A/C map-read onto area at 0005 hours & reception was seen at 0012 hours, this consisted of a 'T' of lights & letter 'R' being flashed. 2 agents, 3 containers & 6 packages were dropped from 700 feet in 2 runs at 0020 hours & all chutes were observed to open & to fall in the area. Captain commented



D.Z. is small & surrounding trees make observation difficult. 12 packets of nickels dropped on Alor Gajah at 0115 hours from 4000 feet. In position 1150N 6505E 4 destroyers sighted on course 060 degrees. A/C was challenged & replied. Weather fair with storms W. of Penang.'

Another operation flown with Hodges took place in May:

'Carpenter 11 - Successful. A/C was over D.Z. at 2212 hours where correct reception of 'T' of fires & flashing 'K' was seen. 4 agents, 1 container and 2 packages were dropped in 2 runs from 700 feet & all fell on area. George went U/S soon after take-off from Akyab and at intervals during flight this was followed by rear turret, radio compass and loran, all going U/S. A/C S/C base 2222 hours.'

Later that month, Ritchie flew with Flying Officer K. E. Roberts, who made the drop of '3 agents, 3 containers and 6 packages' to 'Galvanic 2'. Despite being 'Tour Expired' by July, he flew yet another a mission with Warrant Officer Tuddenham at the helm - it was aborted on account of their embarked agent getting cold feet at the moment of his dispatch:

'The secondary D.Z. was not visited as it was in the hills and the darkness and generally deteriorating weather inland made any attempt seem inadvisable. One agent sat on floor and refused to budge on arrival at the [first] DZ. He did not appear to be well and even if the correct letter had been received and the drop possible, he probably would not have jumped without some "persuasion". Left the area at 1204hrs and returned to base. The aircraft flew 3143 air miles.'

Having flown his final mission of the war later in the same month, Ritchie was posted to Headquarters Base, Colombo on 1 August 1945; sold with copied research, including Operational Record Book extracts and a group photograph including the recipient.

410 An important Second World War clandestine operations' D.F.M. and Polish Cross of Valour group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer J. Appleby, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

A Wireless Operator employed on special duties in Dakotas of No. 267 Squadron, he was decorated for his part in Operation "Wildhorn III" in July 1944, an operation afterwards described as 'one of the most outstanding and epic flights of the War by an unarmed Transport aircraft'

And that wasn't all, for he and his crew returned from their perilous trip to Nazi-occupied Poland with the dismantled parts of a developmental V-2 rocket. Rarely has such a crucial cargo been snatched from the jaws of the enemy or indeed at such a crucial time - for Hitler's V-weapon assault on the U.K. was in its devastating ascendancy

The events of "Wildhorn III" were later described by Bernard Newman in *They Saved London* (1955), a book which was turned into a feature film; since then the story has also been featured in the B.B.C. TV series *The Secret War* (1977), in addition to the G.D.R. movie *Frozen Flashes*. It's a story imbued with high drama and consummate courage and a moving reminder of our debt to such dedicated aircrew and the gallant Polish resistance



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1315512. F/Sgt. J. Appleby. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Poland, Cross of Valour, by *Spink & Son*, bronze, *extremely fine* (7)

£4,000-5,000

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 17 October 1944.

Polish Cross of Valour *London Gazette* 1 September 1944.

One of 189 Polish Crosses of Valour awarded to British personnel in the Second World War.

John Appleby was born at Cwmbran, Wales in 1922 and originally enlisted in the 4th Battalion, Monmouthshire Regiment in September 1939. Having been discovered underage, he was discharged by February 1940.

He next enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve and trained as an Air Gunner /Wireless Operator at R.A.F. Pembrey. Duly qualifying in December 1942, he was posted to No. 267 Squadron in Egypt in May 1943.



It was about this time the unit's Dakotas were deployed to clandestine duties, dropping supplies to assorted resistance movements. Appleby flew his first such sortie - to Kos - on 2 October 1943 and another - codename 'Cyanide' - on 22 March 1944. Thereafter, in the period leading up to November, the pace of such activities quickly accelerated, a period that witnessed Appleby carrying out 34 missions of a clandestine nature.

Thus a spate of sorties supplying the partisans in Northern Italy, North-West Greece and Yugoslavia, relevant codenames and circuits including 'Icurist', 'Crayon', 'Piccadilly Mews', 'Cuckold' and 'Towan Bucket', to name a few. However, it would be for his subsequent role in "Windhorn II" - the above cited solo mission to Nazi-occupied Poland, that Appleby was awarded his D.F.M.

"Wildhorn III" - setting the scene

By the summer of 1944, flying bombs were landing in London - and elsewhere in Britain - at an alarming rate. The need to intercept, understand and counter the threat became a vital part of the war effort, for over and above the death and destruction caused, there was growing concern over a collapse in public morale.

As early as December 1942, Hitler had authorised the manufacture of the V-weapons, but due to design and testing issues, they did not enter an operational phase until late 1943. In so far as gathering proper intelligence on the V-2 programme, it would not be until May 1944 that an opportunity arose. On the 22nd of that month, during a test firing, a V-2 came down in a swamp near Sarnaki on the Bug River, a fact not lost on the Polish Underground Army (AK), who managed to recover it.



The AK hid the rocket under reeds until it could be safely removed to a barn nearby. It was then transported by cart, under potatoes, on little-used rural roads that were shadowed by armed partisans.

Jerzy Chmielewski and Antoni Kocjan then worked to dismantle - and log - all 25,000 components of the rocket with a team of engineers and scientists from Warsaw. The V-2 in question - an enhanced version - included a new type of guidance system that had not been seen before. Detailed reports with diagrams, photographs and a chemical analysis of the propellant were duly made for delivery to London.

Of particular interest was the unusual fuel composition - which was neither oil nor gasoline - and the AK attempted to transport a sample in a flask. The Polish couriers had no cars and had to transport the flask by bicycle on a relay basis. A resistant would bike for 10km and then pass the flask to a new rider, but it was soon discovered the flask became empty during the course of the journey. After two failed attempts, the riders were given a special flask with a precisely polished glass cap. This resulted in a successful run and it was discovered the solution was ethanol alcohol and water.

Meanwhile, no less than nineteen suitcases containing specialized equipment and V-2 parts, reports and photographs were readied to be smuggled to the boffins in London, together with Chmielewski and other scientists. Contact having then been made with the Air Ministry, the daring plans for Operation "Wildhorn III" were set in motion.

'A sitting duck'

On the night of 25-26 July 1944, Appleby was selected as Wireless Operator on Dakota KG477 'V', together with Flight Lieutenant C. G. Culliford (Captain), Flying Officer K. J. Szrajter (Second Pilot and Translator) and Flying Officer J. Pemberton-Williams (Navigator). Their aeroplane was stripped down of all armaments - they carried a small pistol between them - and fitted with four long-range cabin fuel tanks for the dangerous journey which lay ahead. Escorted by two Liberators during the daylight hours, the crew would have to fly on alone on the onset of dusk. As Flying Officer Szrajter put it:

'The Dakota was a sitting duck.'

Besides the importance of the completing the return leg of their journey, Appleby and his crew were charged with the outward delivery of four important Polish agents, namely Major Wolniak, Captain Billski and 2nd Lieutenant Starzynski, who were destined for the underground and carrying suitcases crammed with 'special equipment'. The fourth agent, Lieutenant Nowak, was to brief General Bor-Komorowski in relation to the estimates of military support in the event of an uprising.

The mission was set to be just the third landing undertaken by the R.A.F. in occupied Poland during the war. The landing strip, at Nowy Korczyn, some 200 miles south of Warsaw, was codenamed 'Motyl' (Butterfly) and was situated near a forest - it had earlier been used by the Luftwaffe. It was prepared by Polish Air Force Officer Wlodek, who was also to act as security on the night of Appleby's landing. Wlodek was a key player and since the bomb had been transported in a stolen German lorry, had acted as guard over the parts, keeping a keen eye on the local area - which bristled with some 4,000 German troops retreating from the Eastern Front and destined for defeat in Normandy.

The off

Having got 'wheels up' at 1730 hours from Bari, just one Liberator managed to get airborne, the other suffering engine issues. Parting company on crossing the River Sava, KG477 pressed on over the Hungarian plain at 7,500 feet, with all thankfully appearing quiet apart from five bursts of flak near Skolnok. Making their final turn at the Carpathian mountains just one minute behind E.T.A., the crew had displayed '... excellent work given that there had been no pinpoints on this leg of the journey and the only navigational aid had been wireless bearings.' The very same bearings managed by Appleby.

Things were far from ideal at the L.Z. however, for 400 Luftwaffe personnel had made camp just a mile away and during the day three Storch aircraft had used the strip to make training landings and turns. Wlodek and his comrades stalked the ground, thanking high heaven that the aircraft moved off before dusk. Hundreds of underground resistance fighters - besides a good deal of local patriots - had gathered for the momentous operation but security was paramount.

A force of 25 AK officers brought oil lanterns from their homes and covered them with a cylinder made of stiff black paper. The lanterns could not be seen from the side, but their light was visible from the air.

It was a beautiful, pitch-dark night as the AK took up their positions on the airfield. Their commander, Colonel Baszak reported they were all shaking, and all had to remain completely silent. He said that he would have shot anyone who attempted to light a cigarette.

As Appleby and his crew drew near, they gave a light signal 'O' and received the correct signal 'N' in return. The mission was on.

At the signal of a whistle, everyone on the landing field removed the cardboard sleeves from their lanterns but the Dakota was a little too high and aborted its first landing attempt, Baszak later commented that it '... wailed like the devil'. But he managed to put down on a second attempt.

Hair-raising delays

A quick exchange was made, with the cargo and agents exiting the plane and the precious prize being loaded, together with five passengers, Chmielewski, Retinger, Arcizewski of the Socialist Party, 2nd Lieutenant Chciuk and Micinski. All appeared to be running smooth but when Culliford attempted to get their Dakota airborne again, she was stuck fast in the boggy ground. For a moment it appeared the brakes had been applied in error, despite the controls stating their release. Given the proximity of the German unit, who may well have been stirred, time was now of the essence. The crew - undoubtedly aware of the grim fate that awaited them if they failed - cut the links to the brake fluid drums but it made no difference.

Further engine boosts also failed to shift the Dakota and it appeared the mission might have to be aborted. Culliford prepared to destroy the aircraft but was persuaded to stay a little longer. A spade was produced and some hard digging and a further engine boost made the Dakota slew slightly to starboard, with the port wheel having done one quarter of a rotation. At this point '... the aircraft was again unloaded and Appleby tore up all his documents and placed them ready to set fire to the Dakota.'

With further pleading from Wlodek and an apparent delay in the approach of the German patrol, Culliford allowed for 30 minutes of hard digging. Finally - mercifully - the Dakota was released from the quagmire and it ran in a brake-less circle, just missing a stone wall on the edge of the strip. By this time all the torch-bearers had either dispersed or taken up positions secreted near the German camp, willing to fight and die for the success of the mission and the hope of liberation for Poland.

Culliford quickly deployed his landing light and, aiming at a green light in the far corner of the field, he somehow got the Dak up to 65 m.p.h., 'ploughing' through the ground before 'waffling' into the air. Pilot, crew, passengers and their vital cargo crossed the Yugoslavian frontier just before daylight.

BARI - BRINDISI	0030	
BARI to Special "op" h.g. [P] Toward	0100	0355
Special "op" h.g. - BRINDISI	0015	0400
BRINDISI - BARI	0035	

DOWÓDZTWO Gabinet Nacz. Wodza Nadanie ogłoszono w "Dzienniku Personalnym"

NACZELNEGO WODZA
i
MINISTRA OBRONY NARODOWEJ

LEGITYMACJA
F / Sgt.

.....
APPLEBY
.....
(Oddział Sq. 267) uprawnionym
jest do noszenia "KRZYŻA WALECZNYCH"
(z.....okuciem)

Londyn, dnia 8. 8. 1944 r.

Podpis Dowódcy

No. 3 z dnia.....1944 r.

(podpis)
SZEK GABINETU NACZELNEGO WODZA
BOHUSZEWICZ
PLK. DYPL. OSSERW.



Polish Army H.Q. Award published in the
IDENTITY CARD "Gazette of the Personal"
F / Sgt. Commander-in-Chief and
APPLEBY Ministry of National Defence
Unit: Squadron 267 No. 3 day - 1944.
is entitled to wear the Signature.
Cross of Valour
London, August the 8-th 1944. Military Secretary
to the Polish C-in-C.
Signature of O.C. /-/ Bohuszewicz G/cpt.

Mission complete, Culliford was forced to make a brake-less landing at Brindisi on a runway still under construction. Having then flown to Bari at 0705 hours on 26 July aboard KG496, they were reunited with KG477 for the journey to Hendon, via Rabat Sale and Gibraltar, and arrived in Blighty in the early hours of 28 July.

Their remarkable feat won high praise, Wing Commander Francombe of No. 267 Squadron describing their sortie as 'one of the most outstanding and epic flights of the War by an unarmed Transport aircraft.'

Subsequent career

Appleby, who would fly further missions before being rested towards the end of November 1944, was duly awarded the D.F.M. He was a rare British recipient of the Polish Cross of Valour. Having then attained the rank of Warrant Officer by the time his release in April 1946, Appleby was living Laurel Green, Upper Cwmbran when he claimed his campaign Medals in April 1979.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (Form 1767 type), covering his entire wartime career, together with Buckingham Palace D.F.M. forwarding letter and R.A.F. Release Book, his A.G./W. Op uniform brevet and a portrait photograph.

411 A scarce Second World War Typhoon Pilot's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant I. A. C. Blue, Royal Air Force, who led his Section in a dive-bombing attack on a concentration of 40 enemy tanks in North-West Europe in August 1944 - leaving six of them confirmed as destroyed

Blue's remarkable record of 74 sorties is vividly illuminated in the jam-packed pages of the Squadron Operational Record Book



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1555480 F/Sgt I. A. C. Blue R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals, mounted court-style as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£2,800-3,200

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 26 September 1944. The original recommendation states:

‘On 2.8.1944 this N.C.O. led a Section of his Squadron to attack enemy tanks moving up in the Conde-Aunay-Sur-Odon area. A concentration of 40 tanks were seen forming up for a counter attack. In the face of very intense and accurate enemy fire, Flight Sergeant Blue led his Section down to the attack, which was pressed home so successfully that at least six enemy tanks were destroyed by the three Sections engaged in the attack. This N.C.O. has carried out a total of 74 operational sorties, including 23 from this A.I.G.

F./Sgt. Blue regularly leads Sections and has at all times displayed the highest courage and determination in the face of the enemy. He is strongly recommended for the Immediate Award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.’

Ian Alastair Campbell Blue began his service with No. 182 Squadron from July 1943. The unit was founded in September 1942 and initially operated with Hurricanes but was re-equipped with Typhoons soon after. The Squadron Operational Record Book - a full copy, from 5 September 1943-31 August 1944 is included - makes numerous mentions of Warrant Officer H. Talalla, who was one half of Malaysia's famous Tallala brothers. It also provides useful further detail of Blues exploits and the work undertaken by the Squadron:

‘22 December 1943

The squadron again took part in two shows today. In the afternoon's show, the squadron were airborne [including Blue] at 1440hrs. All went along. Although England was bathed in sunshine, once again the squadron was met with towering cumulus over France, and the target was hidden. The squadron searched for half-an-hour for the target, but finally were forced to return as patrol was running low. The squadron dropped their bombs on flak positions, landing at 1605hrs.



6 June 1944 - "D" Day

All pilots were roused at 0400hrs and two aircraft were on standby and two on readiness from dawn. The squadron took off again at 1920hrs [including Blue] to attack main roads leading into Caen. One armoured car was destroyed on road T.0259 and mechanical transport harassed in area T.1454. Several small waggons being destroyed, Railway junction hit at V.0267.

10 June 1944

The weather showed slight improvement and it was possible to once more co-operate with the Army in striking against the Hun. The squadron took off at 1245hrs to attack a village believed to a concentration of artillery. The target was heavily hit. Airborne once more at 1905hrs to attack a Panzer Division HQ situated in a wood at La Caern, when reached the target was seen to be on fire. It was again attacked and all R.P. fell in the target area.

13 June 1944

The squadron was awakened to the sound of heavy rain. The weather cleared up towards noon and a high wind was blowing. The squadron was detailed to attack a watch tower situated on eastern boundary of Caen airfield. Those taking part: - Fighters, F/Sgt. Blue. They took off at 1900hr and successfully located the target which was attacked with H.E.R.P. hits were observed on hangers and observation tower and both were left in flames.

18 June 1944

Major Barlow and F/Sgt Blue were on immediate readiness from 1230-1330 without being called upon and again at 1815 and were scrambled at 1820 on a V.T.C.P. Op. Over V.C.P. Major Barlow's R/T were u/s and F/Sgt Blue took the lead but Major Barlow misunderstood and F/Sgt Blue proceeded alone. Vectored to target area, successfully found red smoke and successfully attacked target at Cahanges, being interviewed by Air Vice-Marshal Broadhurst it being the first V.C.P. show carried out. Afterwards celebrated a farewell party at Highcliffe Hotel from 2300 to 0200.



Damages to a Comrade's Typhoon

8 July 1944

The squadron was disturbed at the early hour of 0140 by the sound of enemy air activity. Bombs were dropped one falling sufficiently close to aircraft XM/C to cause it to burst into flames resulting in complete destruction. Three other aircraft were damaged by blast. The squadron was airborne again at 0955 [including Blue] to again attack enemy strong point at Cussy. The attack was successfully carried out and all salvoes fell in target area. At 1105 the squadron took off again to attack tanks seen by previous attack on Cussy [including Blue]. An enemy staff car and some armoured vehicles were located and attacked with H.E.R.P. and cannon fire. The staff car was destroyed and two armoured vehicles while the others were damaged.

25 July 1944

At 0910hrs four aircraft led by F/Sgt. Blue took off on a similar [V.C.P.] operation. A patrol was carried out from River Orne to Cagny and as no target was given in V.C.P. Area the alternative target - field gun belt near Breteville le Rabet was attacked and all rockets fell in target area. No movement was seen but much heavy flak experiences throughout sortie.

W/O. Tallala who was flying No. 3 was last seen leaving the target [on a later attack that day] and bearing in a N.E. direction apparently undamaged but since then nothing has been seen of him.

At 1330hrs F/Sgt. Blue led in an attack on a strong point at U.036592 and the following claims were made:- 1 Tank, 'smoker', 1 Met 'flamer', 20 Infantry destroyed and 1 Bren carried with red cross.

[Following more sorties] This finished a very busy and successful day which, had earned for the wing the congratulations and thanks of the Second Army. On the debit side we lost our C.O. [who bailed out in the first sortie of the day] which as a sad blow and W/O. Talalla who will be sadly missed by all.

2 August 1944

12 R.P. Typhoons [lifting off at 1450hrs, including Blue in M.N.823] were detailed to carry out an Armed Recce of the area Falaise-Argentan-Dowfront-Flers. Scattered MET in the area was attacked and three 'flamers' claimed and one half-track vehicle damaged. Four tanks in the area T.9329 were seen and attacked and claims were one 'smoker' and one 'flamer'; considerable movement and enemy MET was seen going South and East from Conde.

7 R.P. Typhoons [lifting off at 2050, including Blue in M.N.768] detailed to attack tanks between Vasse and Conde. About 40 tanks were located, 42 R.P.'s being fired. Two 'flamers' and four 'smokers' were claimed but observation was made difficult owing to the failing light and intense accurate light flak.'

Having been awarded his well-deserved D.F.M., the variance of his subsequent sorties make interesting reading:

Rhubard - 2

Convoy - 5

Dive bombing attacks - 11

R/P attacks - 40

L/R sweeps - 5

Escort to bombers - 5

Weather recce - 2

Armed recce - 4.

No. 182 Squadron was disbanded on 30 September 1945; sold together with copied O.R.B., recommendation and group photograph.



SPINK MEDAL SERVICES

Services include: Mounting, Cleaning, Framing, Casing, Re-ribboning, Gilding, Engraving, Replacements and Repairs of Orders, Decorations and Medals.

Left: A hang-and-stand Mahogany presentation case/frame on navy blue velvet with name plaque.

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412 A 'Special Forces' E.I.I.R. A.F.M. group of three awarded to Flight Sergeant J. 'Jo' McCready, Royal Air Force, a skilled parachute operator and instructor who served with the S.A.S. in Northern Ireland

He had previously served with the pioneering Joint Services Free Fall Trials Team - their secret trials led to the formation of the insertion tactics the British Special Forces and Parachute Regiment used to this day



Air Force Medal, E.I.I.R. (Q4287815 Sgt J McCready RAF); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Sgt. J. McCready. (Q4287815) RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C. (Sgt J McCready (Q4287815) RAF), mounted court-style for wear, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£3,500-4,000

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 16 June 1984 (Ministry of Defence - Air Force Department).

Joseph McCready, or 'Jo' to his friends - had a close affinity to parachuting throughout his career. Initially he served with the Joint Services Free Fall Trials Team, formed in 1966. With the advent of sports parachuting, its military uses soon became apparent. The club at No. 1 Parachute Training School was one of the first to master the HALO (High Altitude Low Opening) technique in the United Kingdom, for at that time the maximum jump height was only 6,000ft. By the early 1960's, HALO was popular amongst the Special Forces, who often won laurels during international competition. It was only by 1966 that the Joint Warfare Committee sat to authorise the formation of the Joint Services Free Fall Trials Team to establish the tactical uses of free fall parachuting. The aim was straight forward - evaluate its use from existing service aircraft, at day and night, in varying conditions, in clandestine and war operations and against an enemy with or without radar/defence systems.

The original team consisted of 32 men, seven from the S.A.S., 19 from the Parachute Regiment and six from the R.A.F. Their work, which consisted of some 296 jumps, 41 of which were live delivery trials at Platoon strength, and one major tactical exercise, took place from June-November 1966. The techniques honed during this period led to the acceptance of both HALO and HAHO (High Altitude High Opening) insertions, used to this day by our airborne forces.



Op Banner - Special Forces Detachment

Having served in the JSFTT, McCready was quickly posted for active service with the Special Forces Detachment in Northern Ireland during 1972. Due to the nature of his work, little can be published in the public domain, although he is confirmed as having offered his parachuting expertise to the operations. His Medal was issued to the Officer Commanding, the Special Forces Detachment, Chelsea on 15 January 1973.

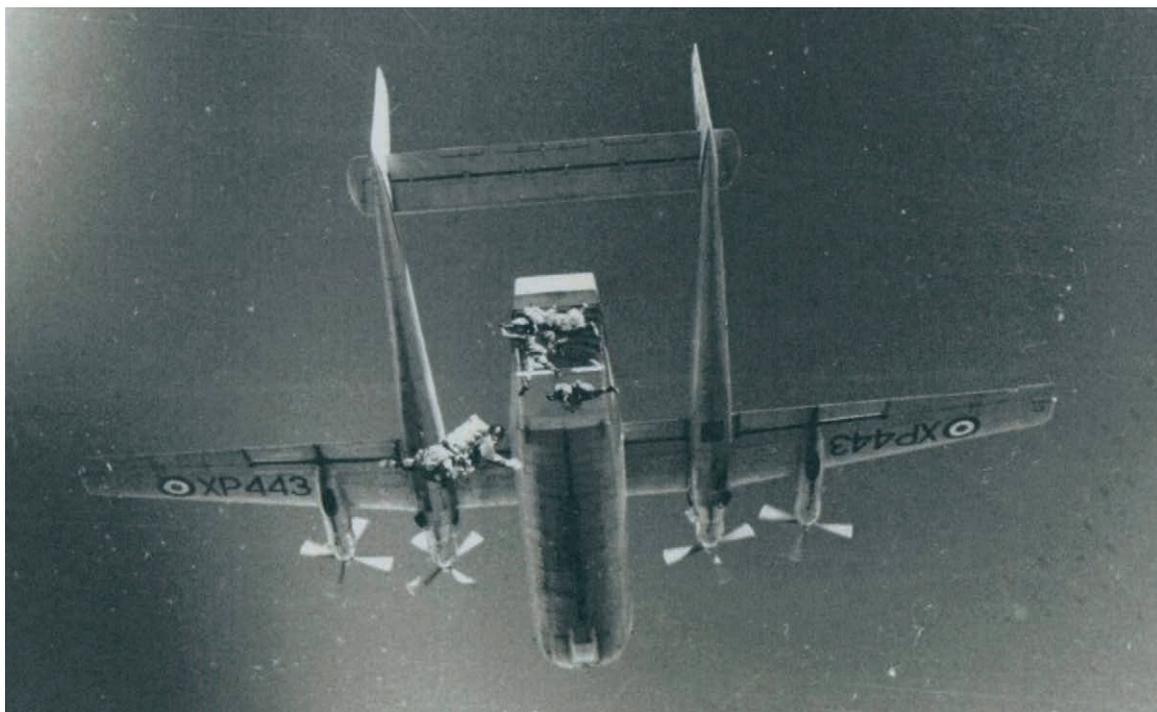


Further 'jumps'

Subsequently returned to the Royal Air Force, McCready is known to have participated in a number of parachute trial jumps, including high altitude openings. He remained a member of the Royal Air Force Sports Para Association at R.A.F. Weston-on-the-Green, and was confirmed as an Approved Instructor on 12 June 1980 (*Sport Parachutist*, refers). McCready was also in the R.A.F. Parachute Team for the 1983 National Championships:

'The R.A.F. themselves hope to enter a team composed of Weston staff possibly Bob Souter, Pete Reynolds, Jo McCready and Barry Henderson, but as usual with the military time off is a problem.'

Sold with original letter of issuance for the General Service Medal and copied research.



JSFFT Operators



BRITISH MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

- 413 The named pair of miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Duncan, Royal Artillery, an observer present during the Spanish-Moroccan War 1859-60, who was wounded during an Ashanti attack on the town of Fommanah, which post he commanded, in February 1874, services that won him a 'mention' and the Brevet of Major, before being a Battery Commander during the Zulu War, during which he took charge of the Artillery in the advance of Clarke's Flying Column



Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (Capt. & Bt. Major A. W. Duncan. R.A. 1873); South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Major A. W. Duncan. R.A. 1879), both individually mounted as worn with silver top riband bars, with a velvet covered board upon which they have been mounted for some considerable time, *good very fine* (2)

£250-300

Alexander William Duncan, youngest son of Thomas Duncan, Grenada, was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in April 1856 and first witnessed active service as an Observer with Spanish forces engaged in North Africa in 1860. Advanced to Captain in August 1866, he was next actively employed in the Ashantee War 1873-74, when he served as a Transport Officer and found himself participating in the defence of Fommanah, latterly as C.O. Brackenbury's *Narrative of the Ashantee War* takes up the story:

'On the morning of the 2d [February 1874], he [Colonel Colley] pushed on to Fommanah, and on his arrival found the place warmly attacked on all sides. The post was in command of Captain Steward, 1st W.I.R., who had a garrison of 1 officer and 38 non-commissioned officers and men, 1st West India Regiment; and Lieutenant Grant, 6th Regiment, with 102 of the Mumford company of Russell's Regiment. There were also present two transport officers - Captain North of the 47th Regiment, and Captain Duncan, R.A. - three surgeons, and two control officers; and in the palace, which was situated in the middle of the main street of the long straggling town, and used as a hospital, were 24 European soldiers and sailors, convalescents. The picquets had reported Ashantis in the neighbourhood early in the morning, and had been reinforced; but the village was far too large to be capable of defence by this small garrison; and when, about 8.30 a.m., the place was attacked from all directions by the enemy, they were able to penetrate into it. Captain North, in virtue of his seniority, assumed the command, but while at the head of his men was shot down in the street of the village, and was obliged by severe loss of blood to hand over the command to Captain Duncan, R.A. The enemy, as has been said, penetrated into all the southern side of the village, which they set on fire; meanwhile the sick from the hospital were removed to the stockade at the north end of the village, which was cleared as rapidly as possible, the houses being pulled down by the troops and labourers acting under Colonel Colley's orders.

At half-past two Colonel Colley reported as follows: "We have now cleared the greater part of the village, preserving the hospital and store enclosure. Difficult to judge the numbers of the Ashantis; they attack on all sides, and occasional ones creep boldly into the village, but generally keep under cover of the thick bush, which in places comes close to the houses." The firing ceased about 1 p.m.; but on a party going down for water an hour later, they were hotly fired upon. No further attack was made upon the post. Captain North was severely wounded, dangerously so, and one of the convalescents in the 42d Regiment severely.

Other Europeans were slightly wounded, among them Captain Duncan, R.A., five West Indians, and three privates of Russell's Regiment. Colonel Colley reported that he would be unable to move any more convoys on from Fommanah for the present.'

Duncan was subsequently mentioned in despatches for his 'energetic defence of the post' and given a Brevet Majority.

By the time of his participation in the South Africa operations of 1879, he had attained the substantive rank of Major and command of 'O' Battery, 6th Brigade. The Battery arrived at Durban from England in April 1879, the right half proceeding to the Lower Tugela to form the ammunition column of Crealock's Division. After getting there, Duncan sent a detachment to Fort Chelmsford to form a separate column, thereby allowing convoys that were proceeding backwards and forwards to be supplied with ammunition at that position, while reserve ammunition could be served at the Tugela to advancing troops. On the forward movement being made by the Division to Port Durnford, the Battery became again united, and Duncan went on to command the artillery in the advance of Clarke's Flying Column on Ulundi. He returned to Natal following the capture of King Cetshwayo. The Lieutenant-Colonel died on 6 February 1896 at Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.

x414 **The mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by Brevet Major W. H. Goldfinch, Manchester Regiment, late North Staffordshire Regiment**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tranvaal, Wittebergen; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; Turkey, Order of Medjidie, silver, gold and enamel; Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, Firket, Hafir, mounted as worn and mounted in a frame for display, *very fine*(5)

£280-320

Ex-Brian Kieran Collection.

William Horsman Goldfinch was born at Hillingdon, Uxbridge in January 1867, the son of a barrister and, having passed for the Militia in 1890, was commissioned in the North Staffordshire Regiment. Embarked for South Africa in the same year, and thence for Mauritius in 1891 and Malta in March 1893, he was advanced to Captain during the course of the latter appointment.

Goldfinch was next embarked for Egypt, where he served from October 1895 to December 1896 on attachment to the Egyptian Army. He consequently participated in the Dongola Expedition in the Desert Column under Burn-Murdoch and was present in the actions at Firket and Hafir (Queen's Medal; Khedive's Medal & 2 clasps). At Firket, where he was the only officer of the North Staffordshire Regiment engaged, he commanded a Maxim section, and, as recounted in Alford's and Sword's *The Egyptian Soudan, Its Loss and Recovery*, was seen pulling his gun over rough ground in order to get closer to the enemy.

He was mentioned in despatches by Kitchener (*London Gazette* 3 November 1896, refers), awarded the 4th Class of the Order of Medjidie and given the Brevet of Major.

Having then transferred to the Manchester Regiment, Goldfinch saw further action in the Boer War, where he was actively engaged in the operations in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, including the action at Wittebergen (Queen's Medal & 3 clasp; King's medal & 2 clasps). He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901, refers), and placed on the Retired List in the rank of Brevet Major.

- 415 The mounted group of six miniature medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Morgan, D.S.O., Army Medical Service



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., gold and enamel; The Order of St. John, Knight of Justice Badge; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, 1891-2, 1893-94; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony; Khedive's Star 1882, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (6)

£240-280

Provenance:
Spink Numismatic Circular, April 1986, Item 2898.

For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry, please see Lot 366.

- 416 The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Major W. Tysoe, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, late Lieutenant, Bedfordshire Regiment and Private, Northamptonshire Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-18' and with Bronze Star upon ribband, mounted for display, *ribands a little frayed, very fine* (8)

£80-120

For a biographical note and the recipient's full size medals, please see Lot 373.

- 417 The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. L. Pepys, M.C., Essex Regiment, late Northamptonshire Regiment and Mashonaland Relief Force



Military Cross, G.V.R.; British South Africa Company's Medal, Matabeleland 1896 [*sic*], 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897; 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; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oakleaf, mounted as worn, *very fine* (7)

£70-90

For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry, please see Lot 378.

- 418 **The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant V. Whitaker, M.C., Royal Field Artillery**
- Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oakleaf, mounted as worn on original ribands, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £30-40
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 133.

- 419 **The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Cherry, M.C., Royal Flying Corps, later Brigadier, Royal Artillery**
- Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Russia, Order of St. Stanislaus, Badge with Swords, with rosette upon riband, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, mounted as worn, *ribands rather frayed, very fine* £140-180
- For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 403.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 420 **The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Chaplain of the Fleet The Venerable Archdeacon J. K. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E., who served as Director-General of the Naval Chaplaincy Service and Archdeacon for the Royal Navy from 1943-47**



- The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Badge, 24mm, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Commander's Badge, 22mm, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (6) £140-180

C.B. *London Gazette* 1947.

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

John Kenneth Wilson was born on 15 October 1890 and educated at St. Paul's School, London and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Following his curacy at St Michael at Bowes, London, Wilson served as a Chaplain to the Forces from 1917-1920. Returned to Newton Nottage from 1920-1926 and St James, Portsmouth, 1926-28, he returned to service with the Forces. Having served as a Naval Chaplain until 1947, Wilson died at home in Seaford on 17 August 1949; sold together with his silver identity bracelet, engraved 'Rev. J. K. Wilson. C.F. C.E.', a Brogden Lodge masonic medal named to Wilson and a photograph of him in conversation wearing these Medals.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 421 The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Lindsell D.F.C., Commanding Officer 40th Light Regiment, Royal Artillery, late 661 Air O.P. Squadron, Royal Regiment of Artillery



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007 with M.I.D. oakleaf, 1 clasp, Borneo; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8)

£80-120

For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 390.

- 422 The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Group Captain H. W. H. Fisher, D.F.C., Royal Air Force



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom, Order of Independence, with rosette upon riband; Iraq, Kingdom, Order of El Rafidain, Military Division, Badge, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8)

£180-220

Please see Lot 406 for the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical footnote.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 423 The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. L. Pepys, Essex Regiment, seconded Royal Air Force



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45 with M.I.D. oakleaf; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£60-80

For the recipient's full-size awards and a biographical entry, please see Lot 164.

- 424 Coronation 1902 (2); Delhi Durbar 1911 (5), *good contemporary strikes in silver, very fine* (7)

£40-60

- 425 Jubilee 1935 (3); Coronation 1937 (3); Coronation 1953; Jubilee 2012 (2), *very fine* (9)

£40-60

- 426 A good assortment of British miniature dress medal planchets and clasps

An assortment of approximately 35 planchets of British miniature dress Orders, Decorations and Medals, the majority original strikings in silver and including, Military General Service 1793-1814, Distinguished Conduct Medal, India General Service 1854-95, and several clasps with fittings, *generally very fine and better, a useful item for the collector* (Lot)

£80-120

LONG SERVICE MEDALS, MILITARIA, BOOKS & MISCELLANEOUS

- x427 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (**2074. Pte. C. Jarvis. 2-60th. Foot**), on contemporary silver wearing buckle, *very fine* £60-80
- Charles Jarvis** was born in 1835 at Southwark, London, the son of William Jarvis who worked as an upholsterer. Baptised at St. George the Martyr Church, Southwark, on 10 July 1835, Jarvis attested for the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot on 1 April 1856 and served until 26 May 1866, including a spell in India. Discharged in possession of two good conduct badges, he re-engaged at Winchester on 13 October 1866 and transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, on 30 September 1870, serving in India for a second time until discharged of his own free will at Meerut on 10 October 1877. Whilst serving overseas, he was admitted on numerous occasions to hospital, one of which lasted 30 days and resulted in the amputation of a finger following a severe laceration. In attempting to deal with the 'excessive heat', the Staff Assistant-Surgeon applied quinine, injections, purgatives and a soothing, but cold douche to Jarvis; sold with copied service and medical records.
- x428 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**4514. 1st. Cl: Sgt. Inst: W. Ridgewell. Gymnastic Staff.**), mounted with bronze wearing pin, *good very fine* £60-80
- William Ridgewell** was born in 1852 at Great Totham, near Maldon, Essex, attesting for the 27th (Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot on 30 January 1871. Transferred to the 106th Bombay Light Infantry, he was stationed at Curragh Camp, Dublin and Newry, before embarking for India on 23 October 1872. Serving at Jhansie, West Bengal, from 27 December, he returned home to Parkhurst, Isle of Wight a little over a year later, being promoted Corporal and transferring to Aldershot on 25 June 1875. Promoted Sergeant on 31 January 1877, he obtained a 1st Class Certificate for gymnastics in December 1877 and then served at a wide variety of midland and Irish stations including Dublin in June 1881. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, he transferred to the Army Gymnastic Staff from 5 June 1882-1 February 1892, appointed 1st Class Sergeant Instructor at Aldershot Gymnasium on 30 October 1886, before discharge on 1 February 1892; sold with a fine contemporary fabric and silver-wire badge, as worn by the Army Gymnastic Staff.
- x429 Regular Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (**6845691 W.O. Cl.2. T. W. Thomas. K.R.R.C.**), *minor edge nick, very fine* £40-60
- T. W. Thomas** was awarded this L.S. & G.C. on 12 September 1954.
- 430 Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £80-120
- x431 Efficiency Decoration, E.I.I.R., Territorial, reverse dated '1958', complete with top riband bar, *very fine* £40-60



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432 Badge of the Certificate of Honour, for Aden, G.VI.R., 1st issue, large oval bronze neck Badge, 68mm x 50mm, two-masted dhow on reverse, *replacement loop and contact marks, very fine* £200-300

433 A Naval Officer's 1929 Pattern Sword and Scabbard



of standard form, the straight steel blade single-edged, narrowing to double-edged 320mm from the point, 'BRITISH MADE' and '3098' stamped on its back edge at the forte and heavily ornamented on both faces according to a naval theme, with oak sprigs, acorns, rope, a crowned foul anchor and the Royal Arms of the period 1937-1953; the brass guard of solid design, with a crowned foul anchor device on the off side, the near side hinged to facilitate attachment to a brass lug on the Scabbard, terminating in a lion's head pommel of gilded yellow-metal alloy; the grip covered in fish skin and German wire; the scabbard of standard form, black rawhide with gold-plated brass mounts; overall length 940mm, blade length 775mm, scabbard length 790mm; *the scabbard's top brass mount somewhat loose, otherwise in excellent condition*, sold with the original sword knot, complete waist belt, and leather case

£200-300

434 A Victorian Royal Marine Artillery Officer's Sabretache



Royal Marine Artillery Officer's Sabretache, 1872-pattern, 330mm x 290mm, *fitted with chain, some wear to bullion but generally very fine*

£140-180



- 435 Royal Regiment of Artillery Officer's Full Dress Sabretache, c. 1870-1901, the pouch and back of dark blue morocco leather, the face of blue cloth bordered with 42mm gold train lace, in the centre the Royal Arms of Great Britain in gold and silver thread, velvet and silks, the lion's face of gilt metal, the motto 'Ubique' below, sprays of oak and laurel around, a gilt metal cannon and the scroll 'Quo Fas Et Gloria Ducant' beneath, complete with three brass D rings, suspended via three retaining straps from its original Royal Artillery Officer's sword belt, with all leatherwork, gold lace and brass fittings present, *the lace faded overall and some loss of velvet to the Royal Arms, commensurate with age, otherwise in good condition* £300-400
- 436 A Royal Artillery Officer's Sword Belt c. 1870-1901, 42mm wide, dark blue morocco leather, faced with gold train lace, complete with S-shaped gilt buckle stamped with the motto 'UBIQUE', all brass fittings present, *in good condition* £80-100
- 437 Two Royal Horse Artillery Gunners' Full Dress Plumes, each 330mm including shaft, composed of white ostrich feathers, with gilt ring at centre, *in acceptable condition*, both housed in original tin cylindrical cases (2) £80-120
- 438 Lancashire Fusilier Officer's grenade Badge for wear upon the racoon skin headdress, silver and gilt, with clip and screw-back fittings to reverse, *good very fine* £60-80
- 439 Rifle Officer's lion boss, chain and whistle, unmarked, silver and silvered metal, *very fine* £40-60
- 440 Officer's waist belt clasp, V.R., silver and gilt, with clips for wear, *good very fine* £50-70
- 441 Badge of Honorary Chaplain to the King, E.VII.R., silver, *pin removed and fitted to an old wooden plaque for display, very fine* £100-140



x442

Canadian Indian Peace Treaty Medal, V.R., an unissued bronze example, 76mm, by J.S. & A.B. Wyon, four edge cuts from previous mounting, otherwise good very fine

£300-400



443

Lambeth Cavalry 1804, an engraved oval silver medal with ornate border, 65 x 47mm., hallmarks for London, George III but date mark illegible, Obverse bearing the cypher 'GR III' above crossed flags, swords and drum; above, 'The Lambeth Cavalry'; below, 'The Award of Merit'; Reverse inscribed, 'Presented to Lieut. A Davis for Zealous Services and Skill at Arms 1804', pierced with ring suspension, *very fine*

£250-300

Provenance:
Ex-Gaskell Collection.

Due to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the provenance and manufacture of these early Volunteer awards, this Lot is sold as viewed.

x444 A silver presentation medal awarded to Admiral of the Fleet Roger John Brownlow Keyes, 1st Baron Keyes of Zeebrugge and Dover, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.



French Marine Academy Prize Medal, 42mm, the reverse engraved ‘Amiral de la Flotte Sir Roger Keyes’, silver, hallmarks and stamped ‘Argent’ to rim, *extremely fine*

£140-180

The career of Roger John Brownlow Keyes remains one of the finest and most diverse of any man to hold the post of Admiral of the Fleet. Cecil Aspinall-Oglander’s work of 1951, *Roger Keyes: Being the Biography of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes of Zeebrugge and Dover* will surely be in the library of any interested party and gives far more useful insight and information than can be permitted in this entry.

Having showed spirit in his younger days, which included being amongst the first to scale the city walls at Pekin in 1900, he rose to high acclaim during the Great War. Mastermind of the raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend, Keyes rose to higher command in the inter-War period. When the Norway Debate was being held in the House of Commons in May 1940, he made perhaps his most theatrical and dramatic entrance. Breaking into the house in full dress uniform and medals, he proclaimed:

‘Harwood and his captains are typical of the Navy to-day. There are hundreds of young officers who are waiting eagerly to seize Warburton-Lee’s torch, or emulate the deeds of Vian of the “Cossack.” One hundred and forty years ago, Nelson said, “I am of the opinion that the boldest measures are the safest,” and that still holds good to-day.’

Liaison officer to Leopold III, King of the Belgians, he was subsequently raised to the peerage in 1943 and was the first Director of Combined Operations. The War had finished with heavy cost however, for Roger suffered smoke inhalation suffered as a result of Japanese diver-bombers which sent him to an early grave on Boxing Day 1945, whilst his son was killed in action in 1941, winning the Victoria Cross in the process; sold together with a worn George III Crown, engraved to the reverse ‘Adrian Noel Keyes Born 25th Dec 1962’, the recipient his grandson and copied research.

445 A 'Battle of Britain' period Polish Air Force Pilot's Badge



Polish Air Force Pilot's Badge, by *Spink & Son*, 65mm x 40mm, with chain and clip for wear, silver, screw-back reverse, the reverse additionally inscribed '4.9.1940' and '7.11.1941' to each wing, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue

£200-300



Bangladesh, Republic, Liberation War Honour, comprising engraved wooden plaque, 275mm x 240mm x 10mm, with golden applied motif, with its fitted plinth, this with plaque stating ‘Awarded to Lord Harold Wilson, Former Prime Minister, UK’, in its fitted wooden case of issue, with paper label numbered ‘02’ and presentation folder including the Certificate, *a fine presentation award, generally very fine*

£200-300

The plaque upon the award states:

‘As an expression of the respect and gratitude of the Bengalee nation for his unique contribution to the War of Liberation of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. Dhaka, Bangladesh, 24 March 2013.’

- 447 The original framed painting of Captain G. I. Carmichael, D.S.O., A.F.C., Royal Flying Corps, late Royal Artillery, winning the Distinguished Service Order, as published in *Deeds that Thrill the Empire*



A dramatic scene depicting Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Ivan Carmichael winning his D.S.O. on 11 March 1915, 'Dropping bombs on the rails at Menin Railway Station from a height of only one hundred and twenty feet', by W. Avis, the artwork 500mm x 350mm, glazed and framed, *generally good very fine*

£400-500

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 March 1915:

'For conspicuous gallantry, daring, and ability throughout the campaign.

On the 11th instant [March 1915] he destroyed the rails at Menin railway station by dropping a bomb, weighing 100 lbs, thereon from a height of only 120 feet.

On the return journey his engine was damaged by a bullet which necessitated his flying at a height of less than 200 feet.

Captain Carmichael has also rendered service in observing Artillery fire.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

448 **A scarce copy of Niger Memories**

Niger Memories, by Nemo, A. C. Douglas, a scarce reprint of 2014 bound in boards and with dustcover, *good very fine*

£20-30

This copy is additionally indexed with potted biographies of the Europeans mentioned, however it has some printing errors on p105-174 (printed back to front i.e. even numbers on the right hand side), thus sold as viewed.

449 **Of Anzac interest: an evocative collection of Great War-era books and journals recording the Australian experience during the Dardanelles campaign**

Schuler, P. F. E., *Pictures of the Battlefields of Anzac, on which the Australians won Deathless Fame* (Melbourne, 1916); *The Anzac Book, written and illustrated in Gallipoli by the men of Anzac* (London, 1916); *From the Australian Front*, September 1917 and December 1917 issues, *spine damage, thus in poor condition, nonetheless of value to the researcher*

£20-40

450 **A complete run of Flying Log Books appertaining to Squadron Leader J. M. O'Brien, A.F.M., Royal Air Force, who flew operationally with No. 6 Squadron in Iraq between the wars and amassed in excess of 4000 flying hours**

As a long served flying instructor - at Cranwell and elsewhere - he made an important contribution to training numerous future fighter aces, a cursory glance of his many pupil pilots revealing a poignant list of Battle of Britain pilots, among them:

Pilot Officer G. 'Sammy' Allard, D.F.C., D.F.M., 85 Squadron, who was killed in an accident on 13 March 1941; Flight Lieutenant H. R. A. Beresford, 257 Squadron, who was killed in action on 7 September 1940 (the wreckage of his Hurricane, with his remains in the cockpit, were excavated in 1979); Flying Officer P. P. Woods-Scawen, D.F.C., 85 Squadron, who was killed in action on 1 September 1940, the day before his brother, Charles, suffered a similar fate in 43 Squadron, and Flying Officer D. G. Gribble, D.F.C., 54 Squadron, who was killed in action 4 June 1941

covering the periods August 1927 to June 1928; June 1928 to September 1929, these two bound as one in original R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Book (Book 425) card covers; thereafter Form 414 books covering the periods October 1929 to July 1932; September 1932 to February 1935; February 1935 to October 1936; November 1936 to July 1941 and July 1941 to June 1946, *outer covers somewhat worn but contents good* (Lot)

£250-300

J. M. O'Brien trained as a pilot at Netheravon and Digby in 1927-28 and was posted to No. 6 Squadron in the Middle East on gaining his 'Wings' at the end of the latter year. Tours of duty ensued in Iraq, Egypt and Palestine, prior to his return to the U.K. in 1932, tours undertaken in Bristol Fighters and flown in conjunction with local military and police units, including the Trans-Jordan Field Force.

Posted to the R.A.F. College, Cranwell in March 1933, he commenced a long career as a flying instructor, a career that would continue until 1946. From Cranwell he was posted to No. 11 F.T.S. at Wittering in October 1935, where he remained until being embarked for like duties in Canada. He returned to the U.K. in May 1944 and ended his career at R.A.F. Shawbury in the summer of 1946.

- 451 **A framed print of the attack on Shapoo**
 340mm x 300mm in glazed wooden frame, from the drawing by T. Allom and engraved by H. Adlard, *very fine* £10-20
- 452 **A framed photograph of the 12th Lancers at Secunderabad, 1878**
 340mm x 290mm in glazed wooden frame, with plate insert stating '12th Royal Lancers at Secunderabad. Madras Presidency. 1878', *very fine* £20-30
- 453 **A framed photograph of British troops with natives in Africa of the 'Zulu' era**
 340mm x 300mm in glazed wooden frame, *very fine* £10-20
- 454 **A framed print of the officers of the 16th Bombay Infantry, c.1886**
 330mm x 260mm in glazed wooden frame, *very fine* £10-20
- 455 **A framed photograph of British Officers with finely dressed Indian troops, perhaps members of the Indian Police**
 620mm x 460mm in glazed wooden frame, the photograph itself 280mm x 220mm, displaying ten British Officers posing together with fifteen smartly-turbaned Sikhs, *very fine* £20-30
- x456 **Masonic Order of the Amaranth, 1st Class sash Badge, 55mm, silver-gilt, with full Sash for wear, very fine** £40-60

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

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

THURSDAY 25 JULY 2019

Morning Session Commencing at 10.00 a.m. (Lots 457-800)

**A FINE COLLECTION OF AWARDS
TO LOCALLY RAISED UNITS WHO FOUGHT
IN THE SECOND ANGLO-BOER WAR 1899-1902**

Preface

It gives me great pleasure to present this outstanding Anglo-Boer War Collection of Medals, comprising over 300 lots dedicated to local units. In October 1999, under the direction of David Erskine-Hill, Spink produced the hugely successful Anglo-Boer War Anniversary Catalogue - at that time very much a 'first' in terms of style and research for this Department. Almost twenty years later, we are returning to highlight the Anglo-Boer War in a similar breadth and quality.

The Anglo-Boer War remains a fascinating conflict but one that was rapidly overshadowed some twelve years after its end. The events of the Great War of 1914-1918 are known well by most, but innovations such as trenches, Guerrilla warfare and concentration camps apart, the common vein of soldiery runs through the Boer War as in any other armed struggle. In this collection are some emotive testaments to courage, fear and duty. It wasn't only soldiers who were involved, for this conflict saw the largest recorded participation by civilians, men, women and boys, in British military history. Above all else, this collection shows communities rallying, defending their homes, businesses and loved ones, and serving the Crown.

It has been a privilege to research this collection and I hope that you enjoy reading the individual stories, not least the fascinating life of James Douglas Logan, Laird of Matjiesfontein (Lot 486), a pivotal character in South African cricket, who rose from relative poverty to considerable wealth and respect, his leadership and drive an inspiration to us all.

Iain Goodman

June 2019.

THE DISTRICT MOUNTED TROOPS

The rural Cape was not initially in the firing line when the Second Anglo-Boer War commenced on 11 October 1899. It was only when the first phase of the war had come to an end with the surrender of the Boer capitals of Bloemfontein and Pretoria that the enemy resorted to guerrilla tactics in an effort to keep their war effort going and any hope of victory alive. Boer commandos and raiding parties infiltrated the Eastern and Southern Cape in a concerted way to find a way to the sea and, while *en route*, did all they could to enlist the support of any Boer sympathisers they met along the way.

Such tactics roused the sleepy locals from their torpor and led to the creation of a raft of Town Guards and District Mounted Troops (D.M.T.) in the region. The former were brought into being to do exactly as their title implied - to protect the good citizens of the town and their property from any marauding Boers who might come their way. The D.M.T. on the other hand, as mounted units, were more adventurous with the scope to patrol outside of the towns. As such, they were more likely to encounter Boer foraging parties.

Aberdeen District Mounted Troop

Approximately 95 Medals were awarded to the unit.

x457

Pair: **Trooper F. Smit, Aberdeen District Mounted Troop**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (43 Tpr: F. Smit. Aberdeen D.M.T.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Burg. F. H. Smit. 7DE Z.A.I.), *severe edge bruising to first, otherwise very fine* (2)

£40-60

Frederick Hendrick Smit was born in 1879 and resided at Main Street, Aberdeen, South Africa, working as a fence wirer. Following service in the Aberdeen D.M.T. in the Second Anglo-Boer War, Smit attested for the 7th South African Infantry on 2 May 1917 but was convicted by Court Martial shortly thereafter for deserting His Majesty's Service. He was sentenced to 42 days' detention at Potchefstroom with forfeiture of pay. However, Smit's service papers note that he challenged this conviction, which was later quashed by the Army Council, who directed that 'all record of conviction should be erased from the documents of the accused who should be relieved from all consequences of this trial'. Smit was later discharged permanently unfit for tropical service and temporarily unfit for non-tropical service on 22 November 1917; sold with copied roll entry and research.

Adelaide District Mounted Troop

Approximately 90 Medals were awarded to the unit.

x458

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. F. Dewing, Adelaide D.M.T.**), officially re-impressed naming, *very fine*

£20-40

Sold with copied roll entry noting the recipient's Medal was issued on 9 February 1910.

Albany District Mounted Troop

Approximately 480 Medals were awarded to the unit.

x459

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**293 Tpr. S. Mason. Albany Dis. M.T.**), replacement non-swivel suspension, *good fine*

£20-40

Sold with copied roll entry noting the recipient's entitlement to the clasp for 'Cape Colony'.

Alexandria District Mounted Troop

x460

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**36 Tpr: V. M. Keeton. Alexandria D.M.T.**), *nearly very fine*

£40-50

Sold with copied roll entry.

Aliwal North District Mounted Troop

Just five Medals were awarded to the unit in May 1907.

- x461 The Aliwal North District Mounted Troop was called out for active duty from 1 January 1901 until 31 August 1902 and was actually engaged against the enemy, namely on 8 June 1901 at De Kraal and on 27 April at Kemmelkspruit, when six prisoners were taken.
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr: R. Stevens. Aliwal North D.M.T.**), *edge nicks and wear, good fine and extremely rare* £120-160
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Beaufort West District Mounted Troop

- x462 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**34 Tpr. G. Kinsley. Beaufort W. D.M.T.**), *nearly very fine* £40-60
- G. Kinsley** was awarded his Medal on 16 June 1909, when it was sent to 'North Street, Graaf Reinet, South Africa'; sold with copied roll entry which notes that he also served as an Agent in the Field Intelligence Department.

Bedford District Mounted Troop

Approximately 135 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x463 The Bedford District Mounted Troop (B.D.M.T.) was actively engaged in protecting the town of Bedford from 600 Boer Commandos under Commandant P. H. Kritzinger. Engaged at Cowie Mountain and later in attempts to counter Boer raids in Cape Colony, the Boers resorted to burning 'all the beautiful farmhouses they came across' if engaged by the B.D.M.T.
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr: F. C. Nourse. Bedford D.M.T.**), *very fine* £40-60
- Sold with copied roll entry which notes that Nourse was indeed 'engaged in action'.

Burghersdorp District Mounted Troop

Approximately 89 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x464 Pair: **Warrant Officer 1st Class G. Wood, A.G.B.**, late Burghersdorp District Mounted Troop
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Pte. G. Wood. Burghersdorp D.M.T.); British War Medal 1914-20 (1st. C/W.O. G. S. Wood. A.G.B.), *minor edge bruising, good fine or better (2)* £40-60
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Caledon District Mounted Troop

Approximately 52 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x465 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**32 Tpr. J. J. Mays. Caledon D.M.T.**), *re-affixed suspension, nearly very fine* £40-50
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Carnarvon District Mounted Troop

- x466 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**23 L. Corpl W. G. Fraser. Carnarvon D.M.T.**), *suspension crudely re-affixed and somewhat loose, otherwise nearly very fine* £30-40
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Cathcart District Mounted Troop

Approximately 190 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x467 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**19 Tpr. J. Landrey. Cathcart D.M.T.**), *good very fine* £40-60
John Landrey, a resident of 'Dynamite' Farm, attested for the Cathcart District Mounted Troop on 22 January 1901 and served in No. 4 Troop; sold with copied attestation document.

Christiana District Mounted Reserve

Just 19 Medals were awarded to the unit in March 1908, of which nine were later returned.

- x468 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**11 Cpl. J. W. Beeby. Christiana D.M.R.**), *nearly very fine and very rare* £60-80
Sold with copied roll entry.

Colesberg District Mounted Troop

Approximately 74 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x469 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**43 Tpr H. A. Frazer. Colesberg D.M.T.**), *nearly very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

East London District Mounted Troop

Approximately 237 Medals were awarded to the unit in January 1906.

- x470 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Capt: J. Harty. E. London D.M.T.**), *good very fine* £40-50
Sold with copied roll entry.

Fort Beaufort District Mounted Troop

Approximately 105 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x471 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**123 Tpr. C. Mildenhall. Fort Beaufort D.M.T.**), *very fine* £40-50
Sold with copied roll entry.

Graaff-Reinet District Mounted Troop

Approximately 145 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905.

- x472 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**156 Tpr. C. J. J. Olivier. Graaff-Reinet D.M.T.**), *nearly very fine* £40-50
Sold with copied roll entry.

Green River District Mounted Troop

Approximately 29 Medals were awarded to the unit in January 1906.

- x473 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. H. Deutschmann. Green River D.M.T.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £50-70
- An accompanying roll extract states:
- 'The figures 10/3/01 to 8/4/01 and 9/10/01 to 17/10/01 are giving date and time the contingent has served in the late Boer War. The contingent was called out twice for active service.'

Hex River District Mounted Troop

Approximately 23 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x474 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. F. R. Bybec. Hex River D.M.T.**), *very fine and rare* £50-70
- An accompanying copied roll entry confirms that Trooper Bybec was called out for active service, served outside the Hex District and was engaged with the enemy.

Hopefield District Mounted Troop

Approximately 46 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x475 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**3 Serjt: A. J. Stigling, Sen. Hopefield D.M.T.**), *good very fine* £40-60
- Adalbortus Stigling** possibly saw action, an accompanying copied roll extract stating that 'several of them [the Hopefield D.M.T.] were engaged with the enemy'.
- Hopefield is a town in the Western Cape, near Saldanha Bay.

Humansdorp District Mounted Troop

Approximately 107 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1905.

- x476 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**114 Tpr: C. F. Vanas. Humansdorp. D.M.T.**), note surname spelling, *edge nicks and wear, fine* £30-50
- An accompanying medal roll extract lists the recipient's surname as 'Van Ass'.

Indwe District Mounted Troop

Just 19 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x477 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**24 Pte. T. Williamson. Indwe D.M.T.**), *very fine and rare* £50-70
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Jansenville District Mounted Troop

Approximately 200 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x478 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**115 Tpr. W. M. Birch. Jansenville D.M.T.**), *very fine* £40-50

King William's Town District Mounted Troop

Approximately 135 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x479 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**59 L.Cpl. J. Peter. K.W.T. D.M.T.**), *good very fine* £40-50
Johann Peter likely saw action, an accompanying copied roll extract stating, 'on active service against enemy March and September 1901'.

Klipsdam District Mounted Troop

Just nine Medals were awarded to the unit, of which three were returned in May 1909.

- x480 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**19 Tpr: - Wallace. Klipsdam D.M.T.**), *initial erased, light edge bruising and polishing, fine and extremely rare* £60-100
Sold with copied roll entry.

Komgha District Mounted Troop

Approximately 51 Medals were issued to the unit in April 1908.

- x481 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**38 Pte. E. D. Thompson. Komgha D.M.T.**), *very fine* £40-60
The recipient's entry on an accompanying copied roll extract states, 'To Fort Warwick, Kabu District: Komgha'. His Medal was issued on 12 July 1910.

Knysna District Mounted Troop

Approximately 36 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905.

- x482 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**106 Tpr. T. H. Stanley. Knysna D.M.T.**), *good very fine and rare* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Krom River District Mounted Troop

Approximately 28 Medals were awarded to the unit in July 1908, of which two were later returned.

- x483 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**12 Tpr. W. V. Musto. Krom River D.M.T.**), *note second initial, good very fine and rare* £50-70
An accompanying copied roll entry states that the recipient's Medal was issued on 24 March 1910 and sent to 'To Krom River, C.C.'

Ladismith District Mounted Troop

Approximately 47 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905, of which four were later returned.

- x484 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr: J. Lane. Ladismith D.M.T.**), *re-attached suspension with defective claw, fine* £30-50
Ladismith is a town in the Western Cape; it is interesting to note that nearly all members of the unit had Afrikaans surnames, this being a rare exception.

Mafeking District Mounted Troop

Approximately 66 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1906, of which approximately 51 were returned.

- x485 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**27 L. Cpl. F. Bezuidenhout. Mafeking D.M.T.**), *sometime acid cleaned with consequent loss of detail, but naming remains clear, fine or better and very rare* £50-100
Sold with copied roll entry.

Matjiesfontein District Mounted Troop

Approximately 46 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which 29 were later returned.

x486

'Cecil John Rhodes once said that he had only met two creators in South Africa: Himself and James Douglas Logan, the Scottish-born founder of Matjiesfontein. Representative in many ways of a grasping late nineteenth century cowboy capitalism that came to reshape and dominate the subcontinent, while holding aloft the flag of 'fair play', 'civilisation' and 'empire', Logan was in the vanguard of an accelerating expansionism at a time when the British bore few doubts about their historic mission.'

Empire, War and Cricket in South Africa, Logan of Matjiesfontein, by D. Allen, refers.

The important Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Captain the Honourable J. D. Logan, Commanding Officer of the Matjiesfontein District Mounted Troop, who rose from humble beginnings as a porter with the Cape Province Railway Service to become the 'Laird of Matjiesfontein', a member of the Cape Parliament and what history remembers as the second of the three great benefactors and patrons of South African cricket



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (Capt: Hon: J. D. Logan. Matjiesfontein D.M.T.), *note spelling of unit, extremely fine*

£1,200-1,500

James Douglas Logan was born at Reston, a small Berwickshire town close to the English border, on 27 November 1857. His father, James Logan, worked as a ticket clerk for the North British Railway at Reston Station and, following an education at Reston House School, Logan Jnr. was encouraged to follow in his father's footsteps and contribute in what were economically challenging times for the family. Robert Toms, writing in *Logan's Way*, describes a happy yet 'resourceful' childhood, recounting how the Logan family income was supplemented by poaching - something to which the young James proved more than adept:

'Mr. Logan's family in Reston were rabbit trappers,' recalled a local man many years later, 'and I remember that Mr. Logan apparently got into trouble with the police and was due to appear in court on charges of poaching. He disappeared before court proceedings and went to South Africa.'

An apocryphal story, perhaps, but an early indication of the controversial nature of a man whose destiny lay elsewhere.



A life no longer 'cabined, cribbed and confined'

Feeling confined by the strict norms of the prevalent Victorian society of the times, and hearing stories that in the Colonies there was no aristocracy and no social class - indeed rather there was money for the making for the steadfast of heart - young Logan travelled to London to ponder his next move. As the gateway to Empire, the City introduced him to stories of the rapidly expanding settlements in the Antipodes and he took work as an apprentice aboard the 437-ton sailing vessel *Rockhampton* on 12 February 1877, bound for Queensland with a general cargo and a number of emigrants.

Fate deals its cards

The voyage was not a smooth one. Rounding the Cape of Good Hope the ship took a battering from powerful winds and high seas, the condition known locally as 'revolving storms' - with the direction of wind changing frequently, often in an extremely erratic manner. Forced to take refuge in Simon's Town for running repairs, the enforced delay proved frustrating for Logan, more so with no specific time and date for commencement of the voyage. Ashore and contemplating his next step, it is likely that he was quickly swayed by the prosperity on show in the region, not just from the traditional primary industries of copper mining and agricultural endeavours, including wine and brandy, but also that associated with newfound gemstones, especially diamonds. Ever since Erasmus Jacobs, a farmer's boy, found a small, brilliant stone on the banks of the Orange River in 1866, the area had been a focus for those seeking to make their fortune, but things had become even more interesting in 1871 when Esau Damoense, a cook for a prospecting group, chanced upon further deposits and took them to the de Beer brothers for evaluation. This sparked a 'New Rush' of eager prospectors, the area taking the name New Rush in consequence - later changed to Kimberley.

With people and wealth came a need for infrastructure, in particular the requirements for an effective communication and transport system. Having negotiated an official discharge from duties aboard the *Rockhampton*, Logan found employment with the Cape Province Railway Service on 5 shillings a day and likely used his knowledge of the railways to achieve rapid advancement. Promoted to the clerical department at Salt River Station, he soon found himself serving as Station Master at Cape Town Railway Station, before being promoted to Railway Superintendent between Hex River and Prince Albert. There was just one caveat: his appointment in the remote hinterland of Karoo required him to be married within three months.

Finding a wife in such a 'dry and desolate area'

Undaunted by the challenge, Logan set about finding a wife, and within three months had met and married Emma Haylett, a descendant of one of the most respected Dutch families, the de Villiers of Villiersdorp. Aged just 21 and 19 respectively, the couple moved to Karoo on 5 August 1879 where



land was cheap, and Logan purchased 2,888 hectares for £400. In 1883 he decided to resign from his role with the railways, and in 1887 he began to invest in the water industry knowing that every locomotive required 250,000 litres of water to cross the Karoo. As the population increased, so the demand for water rose, with consequential conflicts between domestic and industrial or agricultural precedence. Having invested in boring machines, Logan inaugurated 'Water World' in November 1889 to significant fanfare, not just delivering the security of supplying Matjiesfontein with a surplus 50,000 litres per day, but also offering a party to hundreds of guests, mostly important dignitaries. Inaugurated by Lady Sprigg, wife of the then Cape Prime Minister, Sir Gordon Sprigg, the local media reported, 'the luncheon served in a decorated railway shed would have done justice to a first-rate London hotel.'

The Great and the Good come to visit

By the mid-1890s, the man who had taken his first footsteps on South African soil with only £5 in his pocket had come a long way and was now a wealthy man. Conjuring up a little segment of his native Scotland in the desert, people vied with each other to visit this arid place where Lord Randolph Churchill 'picked bluebells in the hills,' and Olive Schreiner - the first great South African author who wrote under the pseudonym Ralph Iron - served dinner to Cecil John Rhodes in a little cottage which still stands. Richard Horatio Edgar Wallace wrote a poignant piece on the death of Queen Victoria whilst staying there, whilst General Haig gave parties in a small mess which had once been a laundry. Other notable visitors included the Duke of Hamilton, His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, Lord Carrington, Admirals Nicholson and Rawson and the astronomer Sir David Gill. Made J.P. in 1888 and a member of the Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Worcester, Logan was now a prominent figurehead.

The emergence of cricket in South Africa

Cricket first came to the African continent with the military between 1795 and 1802, in the earliest days of the British regime. Members of the garrison that occupied the Cape in 1806 found time to play cricket and two years later the first reference to a cricket match being played in South Africa appeared in the *Cape Town Gazette* and *African Advertiser*. As elsewhere, cricket's imperialists viewed the spread of the game as an indicator of a colony's cultural and social development. Indeed English cricketers were seen as purveyors of the 'enlightening' process in far flung corners of the Empire, including South Africa. Sir Pelham Francis Warner, M.B.E., affectionately and better known as Plum Warner or 'The Grand Old Man' of English cricket, associated South Africa's evolution with the spread of the game throughout the region:

'Step by step we have forced our way up north, and the cricket pavilions that have sprung up along our track may almost be called the milestones on the road of the nation's progress' (*The Imperial Game, Empire, War & Cricket in South Africa*, refers).

Logan quickly realised that association with cricket would not only be a means of keeping himself in the news but would also have a role in promoting his business interests, bringing him closer to the well-known political circles of the time. In 1888, South African cricketers had their first exposure at International level when the Castle Line packet *Roslin Castle* arrived at Cape Town carrying the first English cricket team - known as Major R. G. Wharton's team. The motley English group comprised 7 amateurs and 7 professionals, and of the 20 matches played on the tour, only 2 were in the 11-a-side format, subsequently recognised as the very first First-Class cricket matches played in South Africa.

English Cricket 1891-92; an opportunity cometh

Amongst cricket aficionados it is a well-known fact that from 1891-92 England sported two separate national teams which engaged in two different touring regions. While the first, led by W. G. Grace, played South Australia at Adelaide on 20 November 1891, the second, led by Surrey Amateur Walter Reid began with a game against Western Province at Cape Town on 19 December 1891.

The team under Grace was known on the Australian tour as 'Lord Sheffield's Team', the entire tour being personally sponsored by Henry Holroyd, 3rd Earl of Sheffield. Recognising the English players in South Africa lacked a sponsor, Logan took the decision to step into their financial void and proceeded to loan the team £1000 towards the cost of the tour 'in the interests of cricket'. Edward 'Daddy' Ash, the tour secretary, offered to repay Logan 30% of the tour profit, but Logan requested the return of his money 'with reasonable interest'. In this manner friendship was often borne, and by the early 1890s it became a fashion for touring cricketing sides to enjoy a peaceful interlude as Logan's guests, no doubt utilising the full-sized cricket square at Matjiesfontein laid out by their host at a personal expense of £800. On the other hand, in this instance, Logan showed the businessman within when the loan was not repaid due to the unprofitability of the tour. In Australia it had been the Earl of Sheffield who had taken a £2000 'hit' from good old English willow. In South Africa, Reid and Ash were arrested and made to face the court; Logan was not a man to roll over and accept defeat in any sphere, and certainly not in financial matters.

Colonial arrogance and opposition

Around 1893, Cecil Rhodes mooted and then supported the idea of the first ever South African cricket tour of England, projected for the following year. Seizing opportunity, Logan pledged £500 as financial support and offered his cricketing facilities at Matjiesfontein, however he imposed two caveats - that the 'talented' Afrikaans cricketer Krom Hendricks be selected and that his friend Harry Cadwallader be nominated team manager.

Revealingly, after meeting Cecil Rhodes at Oxford University in March 1895, Pelham Warner recounted a conversation about cricket and the debate surrounding Krom Hendricks. Referring to the reaction afforded the Australian aboriginal team that had toured England some years earlier, Warner's account displays the attitude and influence of Rhodes in the 'selection process' of early South African teams:

'I was fortunate enough to sit next to Rhodes, and the conversation turned on the first visit, during the previous summer (1894), of a South African team to England. Rhodes had had a good deal to do with the financing of this side, and he remarked: 'They wanted me to send a black fellow called Hendricks to England.' I said I had heard he was a good bowler, and he replied: 'Yes, but I would not have it. They would have expected him to throw boomerangs during the luncheon interval.'

Logan withdrew his offer of financial assistance for the tour.

Promoter for the 1898-99 tour

Following the early success of the 1895-96 England tour of South Africa which was rudely interrupted by the Jameson Raid on the Transvaal, Logan took on the role of promoter for the 1898-99 tour, utilising his decidedly enhanced influential stature and guaranteeing all expenditures. Any profits made on the tour would go to the South African Cricket Association.

The England squad arrived at Cape Town aboard the *Scot* on 20 December and quickly found their feet - of the 24 matches played, the English cricketers were successful in 16, including both tests at Johannesburg and Cape Town. Logan, described rather critically by author Dean Allen as 'A keen but untalented player', turned out for the local team in two exhibition games at Kimberley and Matjiesfontein. However, these would not be the only occasions on which Logan would step up to the crease; in his First-class career he represented South Africa on four occasions, notching up 100 runs over 8 innings with a high score of 35. His bowling statistics afforded 20 runs from 18 balls, without wicket.

The Logan Cup

Following the match at Kimberley, in March 1899, Logan accompanied the England team north on a 55 hour-long journey to Rhodesia, the railway having been extended as far as Bulawayo. Wishing to make his mark on Rhodesian cricket, Logan requested Martin Bladen Hawke, 7th Baron Hawke, in charge of the England team, to purchase a suitable cup at Logan's expense upon the latter's return to England. In due course, the imposing 2 feet 6 inches tall solid silver trophy arrived and was inscribed:

'Presented by the Hon. J. D. Logan, M.L.C., to the Rhodesian Cricket Association in commemoration of the first visit of an English team of Lord Hawke's, March 1899.'

Priced at 100 guineas, the trophy was named the Logan Cup and is used for the premier First-Class domestic championships in Zimbabwe to this day.

The Boer War - not cricket!

With the war in South Africa almost a certainty, Logan was forced to cancel a reciprocal visit to England by a South African team in 1900. Instead of raising a team of cricketers, Logan raised a company of mounted rifles at Matjiesfontein on 1 January 1901, under his own command and supported by a single further officer, Lieutenant Hugh Smith. Making his land available as a British base - which stationed up to 12,000 troops at one point - Logan's men guarded the Matjiesfontein railhead which assumed considerable strategic importance. Lord Roberts used it to launch his advance north and break the siege of Kimberley, whilst it was used on an almost daily basis as a valuable supply line. A field hospital was even commissioned 'Logan's hotel' with a machine-gun mounted on its turret.

As for his own part in the ensuing operations, an accompanying copied roll for the Matjiesfontein District Mounted Troop reveals Logan's annotation by his own name: 'Took part in Battle of Belmont, by permission of Lord Methuen'; see below for relevant - original - documentation regarding his part in the conflict.



As the balance of war began to swing towards the British, Logan reopened his pitch for a tour to England scheduled for the summer of 1901. Having assembled a team, with Murray Bisset, a close acquaintance, secretary and skipper of the Western Province Cricket Club, agreeing to Captain the side, the tour was officially announced by Hawke in *The Times* on 1 December 1900. It was not well received.

The announcement sparked off a raging debate about the propriety of such a venture at a time when the youth of both countries were opposed in mortal combat. Just a month previous, the Australian Test Cricketer John Ferris had died of typhoid at Durban whilst serving with the British Army. He was just 33 years of age. That same year had resulted in the loss of the England Test Cricketer Frank William Milligan, who had stayed on in South Africa after the 1898-99 tour and served as a Lieutenant under Colonel Plumer. A talented all-rounder who bowled at a lively pace, who excelled at the Gentlemen Vs Players at the Oval in 1897 - scoring 47 in each innings and snaring 2 wickets for 3 runs in the Players' second innings - he was killed in action at Ramatlabama, aged 30. A further 10 First-Class cricketers would go on to lose their lives in the war, including Cecil Boyle and Dudley Forbes of Oxford University and Charles Hulse of the M.C.C.

Arthur Conan Doyle was one of the most vociferous objectors to the idea of cricket being played at such a time. Writing in the *Spectator*, he voiced his misgivings in no uncertain manner:

'Sir, It is announced that a South African cricket team is about to visit this country. The statement would be incredible were it not that the names are published, and the date of sailing fixed. It is to be earnestly hoped that such a team will meet a very cold reception in this country, and that English cricketers will refuse to meet them.'

Despite this, it was subsequently determined at Lord's by representatives of the English counties and M.C.C that:

'If the South African team came to England in 1901, the matches with the First-Class Counties should rank as First-Class, and consequently be counted in the averages.'

The conclusion was essentially a final stamp of official approval for Logan's England venture. *Wisden* later remarked that 'a good list of matches was arranged for the South African team'.

Selection of the touring party

If the timing of the tour was, in hindsight, inappropriate, the personnel which comprised the touring party were selected with considerable care and foresight, whereupon an ideal mix of 'socialite gentlemen cricketers' and genuinely 'skilled players' was arrived at. The list included Jimmy Sinclair and Barberton Halliwell, described by *Wisden* as 'one of the best of the early wicketkeepers from South Africa'. He was also the first keeper to put raw steak in his gloves to protect his hands. The team also included Johannes J. Kotze, an Afrikaner known as 'Kodgee', and one of the fastest bowlers to appear in First-Class cricket.

Logan made a personal statement by including his son James in the party of 14, although he had no experience of First-Class cricket at that time. However, in a masterstroke of diplomacy, Logan ensured the team colours for the 1901 tour were red, blue and orange, the identical colour scheme of the Queen's South Africa Medal riband.

The 1901 tour

Arriving at Southampton on 3 May, Logan's team went on to play 25 matches, 15 of which were accorded First-Class status. Of these, the tourists won 5 and lost 9, while the game with Worcestershire was tied. A highlight was the match against Cambridge University at Fenner's from 10-12 June, where the South Africans knocked up a mammoth total of 692, with centuries by Maitland Hathorn (239 runs) and Bertram Cooley (126 runs n.o.). At that time the highest total in South African cricket history, an easy victory was achieved by an innings and 215 runs.

Contrary to the reception accorded by Conan Doyle, the South Africans were well received in England and the hospitality was generous. The tour fulfilled Logan's desire to lead a team to the home of the 'Empire Game', and in gratitude he presented Hawke with a silver salver as 'a token of gratitude'.



Invitation to the 1902 Coronation

In July 1902, Logan and his wife were invited to attend the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra at Westminster Abbey, followed by several social rounds including an invitation to the Colonial Reception at St James's Palace. It represented the pinnacle of his social elevation.

A man of many parts, Logan was an expert photographer, an amateur magician and member of the Magic Circle, a dentist, horse-breeder, boxer and a keen sportsman. A shrewd businessman, he owned a string of properties and estates in South Africa, but above all, it is perhaps his contribution to South African Cricket for which he is most revered and remembered fondly.

James Douglas Logan died at Matjiesfontein on 30 July 1920, the notification of his death being appropriately listed in the *Wisden* obituaries of 1920.

Sold with an impressive folder of original documentation, including:

(i) A large portrait photograph of Logan and three-quarter length photograph of him in formal civilian clothing.

(ii) A warrant appointing Logan Justice of the Peace for the District of Worcester, dated 11 January 1888.

(iii) A hand-written letter in original envelope of transmission from Alfred Milner, 1st Viscount Milner, to Logan, dated 25 January 1901, thanking him for military assistance and praising him personally:

‘I know there is no more loyal man in the Colony, or none more able and willing to help.’

(iv) A telegram from Logan to his daughter from the battlefield at Belmont:

‘We had a grand fight, mile and a half Cape Town side of Belmont yesterday morning and we fought splendidly, but I am afraid our loss killed and injured at least 150. Artillery did splendid work - that and gallant charge of our infantry up the Hill was sight never to be forgotten.’

(v) A permit to proceed to Cape Town for Miss G. Logan, dated 9 January 1901; A Road Traffic Pass giving Miss Logan authority to proceed by road ‘anywhere in the neighbourhood of Matjiesfontein & beyond the out-posts’, dated 16 March 1901; A Dock Pass for Miss G. Logan, dated 17 April 1901; a further pass giving permission for Logan and his family to proceed from Kimberley to Bulewayo.

(vi) A photograph of ‘Logan’s Pet’ by E. D. Edgcome, Beaufort West - a machine gun named after Logan, possibly the one positioned in the turret at ‘Logan’s hotel’; a further photograph annotated to reverse ‘Hon. J. D. Logan bidding adieu to General Sir Chas. Warren at Matjiesfontein’ (note spelling).

(vii) An original hand-written letter addressed to ‘The Hon: J. D. Logan, Matjiesfontein, Cape Colony’, by General Douglas Haig, later Field-Marshal, dated 2 Dec. 1914:

‘Dear Mr. Logan,
I was much touched by your kind telegram and thank you very much for your kind congratulations which I very much appreciate.
This should reach you about Christmas time. I well remember one happy one spent with you all at Matjiesfontein and how kind you were to the troops and us all. Please accept my heartfelt wishes for a Happy Xmas.
Believe me, yours very truly,
D. Haig.

(viii) A Post Office Telegram from General Haig, dated 18 December 1915:

‘Many Thanks, Kind Congratulations, General Haig, Decr 18th 10am.’

Reference sources:

Empire, War and Cricket in South Africa. Logan of Matjiesfontein, Dean Allen.

<https://www.cricketcountry.com/articles/james-douglas-logan-the-laird-of-matjiesfontein-684121>

x487

The named dress miniature Queen’s South Africa Medal worn by Captain the Honourable J. D. Logan, Commanding Officer, Matjiesfontein District Mounted Rifles



Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Belmont (Capt. Hon. J. D. Logan Matjiesfontein District Mounted Rifles), *edge nicks and edge bruise, attractively toned, otherwise good very fine*

£80-120

x488

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (32 Tpr: T. J. Welch. Matjiesfontein D.M.T.), *very fine and rare*

£50-70

Sold with copied roll entry.

Montagu District Mounted Troop

Approximately 27 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905.

- x489 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**14 Tpr: J. Taljard. Montagu D.M.T.**), *very fine and rare* £50-70
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Mosita Squadron District Mounted Troop

Approximately 59 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905.

- x490 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**100 Tpr: J. G. E. Riggs. Mosita Squad D.M.T.**), *good very fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Mossel Bay District Mounted Troop

Approximately 40 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x491 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. J. Schoeman. Mossel Bay D.M.T.**), *suspension re-affixed and loose, edge wear, good fine* £30-50
J. Schoeman served with 'W' Squadron of the Mossel Bay District Mounted Troop; sold with copied roll entry.

Naaupoort District Mounted Troop

Approximately 128 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1906.

- x492 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**139 Tpr. J. Van Aswegan. Naaupoort D.M.T.**), *scratch to cheek of monarch, re-pinned, nearly very fine* £30-50
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Oudtshoorn District Mounted Troop

Approximately 48 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1906, of which 16 were later returned.

- x493 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**25 Tpr. E. Green. Oudtshoorn D.M.T.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £50-70
E. Green served for eight months in the Oudtshoorn District Mounted Troop, being 'called out for active military service and actually engaged with the enemy'. His Medal was re-issued at Amersfort, Wakkerstroom in February 1910.

Paarl District Mounted Troop

Approximately 278 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x494 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Serjt: P. De V. Moll. Paarl Dis: M.T.**), *edge knock, minor edge bruises, nearly very fine* £40-60

Peddie District Mounted Troop

Approximately 251 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x495 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (169 Tpr. R. J. Randall. Peddie D.M.T.), *good fine and better* £30-50
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Piquetberg District Mounted Troop

Just 22 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x496 *Family group:*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Pte. G. Coates. Piquetberg D.M.T.), *nearly very fine and rare*
 Three: Acting Corporal F. G. E. Coates, South African Field Artillery
 1914-15 Star (Gnr. F. G. E. Coates. S.A.M.R.-F.A.B.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (A./Cpl. F. G. E. Coates. S.A.F.A.), *nearly very fine and better* (4) £120-160



George Coates is noted upon his son's attestation documents as 'Lt. Col. G. Coales (*sic*), Villa Marguerita, Burg Road, Rondebosch'; sold with copied roll entry.

Francis George Eugene 'Paddy' Coates was born around 1887 at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and attested for the South African Field Artillery on 23 August 1915, having witnessed previous service with the Cape Peninsula Rifles, the Cape Field Artillery and the 4th Permanent Force Artillery Battery, S.A.M.R. - the first at Piquetberg when he was only 14 years of age.

A keen mountaineer, Coates spent his school holidays climbing the mountains of the Western Cape. He served in German East Africa from 1916, his future wife and family members waving him off at the docks at Cape Town. Coates later joined the Mowbray Golf Club but gave up the game following his marriage to Grace in 1940, when he joined the Bergvliet Bowling Club. In retirement he served on the board of directors of the *Southern Cross*, a Roman Catholic newspaper, dying at his home in Longueville Avenue, Bergvliet, aged 85; sold with copied research, including obituary notice, photographs of F. G. E. Coates, a group photograph at the time of departure from Cape Town, and original discharge certificate upon recognition of age by authorities, dated 29 December 1901, the reason given as 'medically unfit'.

Port Elizabeth District Mounted Troop

Approximately 80 Medals were awarded to the unit in May 1906.

- x497 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**45 L. Serjt: J. A. Gray. P.Elizabeth D.M.T.**), *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Prince Albert District Mounted Troop

Approximately 60 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x498 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**81 S.Serjt: J. J. Van Oordt. P.A. D.M.T.**), *good fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Queenstown District Mounted Troop

Approximately 230 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x499 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**251 Serjt: H. Hull. Queenstown D.M.T.**), *sometime cleaned, edge bruising, nearly very fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Robertson District Mounted Troop

Just 23 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905, with two further Medals being issued at the end of the same year.

- x500 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**26 Tpr. W. O. Connor Robertson D.M.T.**), *very fine and rare* £50-70
William O'Connor was called out for active duty up to 12 October 1901; sold with copied roll entry.

Sandflats District Mounted Troop

Approximately 66 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x501 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. A. B. Walton. Sandflats D.M.T.**), *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
A. B. Walton was called out for active service and 'engaged with the enemy'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Sir Lowry's Pass District Mounted Troop

Approximately 25 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which 11 were returned in May 1909.

- x502 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (6 Tpr. **W. F. J. Gipp. Sir Lowry's Pass D.M.T.**), *nearly extremely fine and very rare* £70-90
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Somerset East District Mounted Troop

Approximately 212 Medals were awarded to the unit on November 1905.

x503 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**126 Tpr. C. Lottering. Somerset E. D.M.T.**), *good very fine* £60-80

Cornelius Lottering is likely to have seen action with the Somerset East District Mounted Troop, the unit's first success being claimed in October 1901:

'The Somerset East District Mounted Troops went out on the night of the 1st instant, and following up the spoor of Smut's scouts, captured five men on the morning of the 2nd instant. The patrol covered 50 miles' (*The Lancashire Daily Post* 4 October 1901, refers).

However, approximately two weeks later, on 15 October 1901, the mass surrender of 180 men to the Boer Commando of General Jan Christiaan Smuts on a ridge near Somerset East was subject to a Court of Enquiry which cast them in a far less favourable light. The Court of Enquiry - from which they were not exonerated - judged the unit had 'given up' with the minimum of resistance.

The loss of 121 horses and 161 rifles was considered a disgrace and several of the officers were placed under arrest, eight men jailed awaiting Court-Martial and the rest questioned over their loyalty; it was almost inconceivable that 180 men would surrender a strong position to an equal force with practically no resistance, unless by pre-arrangement. James Troop, a Colonial Defence Force Surgeon-Captain, witnessed the surrender:

'We learnt afterwards that the Boers had gradually crept all round and that the white flag had been hoisted by Lieutenant (Bareath J.) Botha, that all the better class of our men had fought well, but that the poorer class in our force, of whom there were a large number, miserable dirty cowardly, good-for-nothing creatures, had never fired a shot but lain flat on their faces and put their hands up at the first opportunity ... The misfortune was due to a variety of causes. The initial blunder consisted in moving out of camp at all - 150 comparatively untrained men, against 300 Transvaal Boers who had been at it for two years and knew how to take advantage of every error on our part. The second blunder was giving away two of our flanks. And thirdly inexperience, want of gumption and cowardice among half the officers and men would have rendered any sort of attempt on our part hopeless wither in attack or defence.'

Whilst the numbers involved in the surrender vary between sources, the obvious humiliation caused by such action did considerable harm at a time when the British were in the ascendancy in the region - with the earlier capture of Lotter's Commando and the death of Commandant P. Van Der Merwe, with the loss of 28 killed or captured out of a force of 79 at Driefontein, it was hoped that there would be a lessening of Boer activity south of Graaf-Reinet. The events of 15 October proved otherwise.

Reference source:

<http://samilitaryhistory.org/vol073vm.html>

Stellenbosch District Mounted Troop

Approximately 84 Medals were awarded to the unit in March 1906.

x504 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut: J. C. Faure. Stellenbosch D.M.T.**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
Sold with copied roll entry.

Steytlerville District Mounted Troop

Approximately 113 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905.

x505 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. H. O. Bosman. Steytlerville D.M.T.**), *edge bruising and wear, good fine* £80-100

Henny O. Bosman was one of five officers who served with the Steytlerville District Mounted Troop; sold with copied roll entry.

Stockenstroom District Mounted Troop

Approximately 154 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x506 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**98 Tpr. T. J. Marx, Sen. Stockenstroom D.M.C.**), *note final letter of unit, suspension crudely re-pinned and loose, otherwise good very fine* £30-50
 Sold with copied roll entry that notes 'All the Officers and men of this volunteer squadron served in the Districts of Stockenstroom, Cathcart, Tarkastad, Fort Beaufort & Adelaide'.

Stutterheim District Mounted Troop

Approximately 76 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x507 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. A. Schlodder. Stutterheim D.M.T.**), *nearly very fine* £40-60
A. Schlodder was awarded his Medal on 22 November 1910, when it was sent to 'P.O., Coomassie Poort, Lady Brand, O.R.C., South Africa'.

Stutterheim is a town in the Eastern Cape, named after Major-General Richard von Stutterheim, commander of the German Legion in the Crimean War, a corps rewarded for its services to the British by being settled in the Cape in 1858; sold with copied roll entry.

Swellendam District Mounted Troop

Approximately 42 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905.

- x508 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**22 Tpr: W. E. Blandford. Swellendam D.M.T.**), *very fine and rare* £50-70
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Uitenhage District Mounted Troop

Approximately 264 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x509 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**177 Tpr. J. Thompson. Uitenhage D.M.T.**), *light contact marks and edge nicks, very fine* £40-60
J. Thompson served in 'C' Troop and was issued with his Medal on 3 February 1911, when it was sent to 'P.O., Klimpoort, Cape Colony, South Africa'; sold with copied roll entry.

Victoria East District Mounted Troop

Approximately 139 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1905.

- x510 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr: W. H. Francis. Vict: East D.M.T.**), *minor contact marks to obverse, good very fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Warrenton District Mounted Troop

Just 14 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x511 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**131 Tpr. P. J. Theron. Warrenton D.M.T.**), *good very fine and very rare* £80-120
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Wellington District Mounted Troop

Approximately 91 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x512 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**52 Tpr: F. J. D. Malan. Wellington D.M.T.**), *very fine* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry noting 'The Wellington District lost 3 killed and 1 wounded on 16th Feb. 1901'.

Willowmore District Mounted Troop

Approximately 64 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1905, with a further six Medals being issued on 1 February 1906.

- x513 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**69 Pte. P. G. Du Preez. Willowmore D.M.T.**), *slightly polished, good fine or better* £40-60
P. G. Du Preez served in the Willowmore District Mounted Troop from 20 February 1901 to 22 May 1901; sold with copied roll entry.

Windsorton & Wedberg District Mounted Troop

Approximately 105 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x514 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**237 Tpr: T. L. Corns. Winstn: & Wedberg D.M.T.**), *nearly very fine* £40-60
T. L. Corns was awarded his Medal on 7 September 1910; sold with copied roll entry.

Worcester District Mounted Troop

Approximately 99 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x515 Three: **Private P. J. Winterbach, Botha's Mounted Rifles, late Worcester District Mounted Troop**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (97 Tpr: P. Winterbach. Worcester D.M.T.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Pte. P. J. Winterbach. Bothas M.R.), *very fine* (3) £100-120
Sold with copied roll entry.

THE TOWN GUARDS

Aberdeen Town Guard

Approximately 39 Medals were awarded to the unit; the majority of those who served in it were natives, who were not awarded the Medal.

- x516 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**172 Pte. J. C. Bodes. Aberdeen T.G.**), *minor edge nicks and light wear, nearly very fine or better and rare* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry.

Adelaide Town Guard

Approximately 65 Medals were awarded to the unit.

x517

Family group:

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**22 Pte. H. Webster. Adelaide T.G.**), *very fine*

Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (**N.R.V. H. Webster**), *very fine* (2)

£50-70

Hercules Webster served 'in defence of the Town', as stated upon the copied roll.

Alexandria Town Guard

Approximately 21 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905, with a further six being issued at later dates.

x518

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**5 Pte. J. C. Philipson. Alexandria T.G.**), *good very fine and rare*

£60-80

Sold with copied roll entry.

Alice Town Guard

Approximately 28 Medals awarded to the unit.

x519

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**31 Pte. J. Gray. Alice T.G.**), *minor edge bruise, very fine and rare*

£60-80

Sold with copied roll entry.

Alicedale Town Guard

Approximately 64 Medals were awarded to the unit.

x520

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**70 Pte. C. Green. Alicedale T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine*

£50-70

Charles Green served in the Alicedale Town Guard from 8 January 1901; sold with copied roll entry.

Aliwal North Town Guard

Aliwal North was notoriously disloyal at the beginning of the War, when it was occupied by the Boers at the invitation of the inhabitants. Following its occupation by the British, it had a Town Guard some 70 strong.

x521

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. D. Reich, sen. Aliwal N.T.G.**), *edge nick, very fine*

£60-80

Sold with copied roll entry and Aliwal newspaper article entitled, 'An Appeal to Loyal Inhabitants!':

'Owing to representations made to the Town Council by the Military Authorities pointing out the necessity of substantially increasing the strength of the Town Guard to relieve the tension on the present members of that force, and for the better guarding of the Town, AN EARNEST APPEAL is hereby made to all residents capable of bearing arms to enrol themselves in the Town Guard at once, so as to make its strength adequate to the present requirements. Pay: Mounted 12s per day, Unmounted 7s 6d. Joseph Levy, Mayor.'

Barberton Town Guard

Approximately 140 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x522 Gold was discovered at Barberton in the Transvaal in 1885 and it became a large mining centre, populated predominantly by 'Uitlanders'. After the declaration of war, many 'Uitlanders' fled and Barberton was held by the Boers until it was captured by the British on 13 September 1900. Barberton Town Guard were called out for active service on 8 December 1900 and was disbanded on 21 December 1901.
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. A. P. D. Hodge. Barberton T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Barkly East Town Guard

Approximately 34 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x523 Four: **Corporal C. Birnie, 6th Dismounted Rifles, late Barkly East Town Guard**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (13 Pte. C. Birnie. Barkly E. Tn: Gd:); 1914-15 Star (Cpl. C. Birnie. 6th Dismtd Rfls.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Cpl. C. Birnie. 6th. Dismtd Rfls.), *contact marks and polished overall, fine or better, the first rare (4)* £120-140
- Charles Birnie**, a resident of Cathcart Street, Aliwal, served with 'D' Squadron of the 6th Dismounted Rifles, his Great War trio being despatched in 1930.

Barkly West Town Guard

Approximately 95 Medals were awarded to the unit.

Barkly West Town Guard was called out for active service on 27 December 1900 and continued to perform permanent military duty until 1 July 1902, upon which the corps was disbanded.

- x524 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**104 Pte. G. Mair. Barkly West T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll and supplementary roll entries.

Beaufort West Town Guard

Approximately 218 Medals awarded to the unit in March 1904.

- x525 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**40 Pte. W. Curtin. Beaufort W.T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Bedford Town Guard

Approximately 1350 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x526 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. T. Fitchet. Bedford T.G.**), *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine or better* £30-50

Bluecliff and Glenconnor Town Guard

Just nine Medals were awarded to the unit in April 1907, some of which were returned.

- x527 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Cpl. B. Jewaskiewitz. Bluecliff & Glenconnor T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine and very rare* £80-100
- B. Jewaskiewitz's** Medal was among those returned in January 1909 but later in the same year - on 24 November - he finally received his award for 'active military duty against the enemy' from 27 January 1902 to 30 April 1902; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Boshof Town Guard

Just 12 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which seven were returned.

- x528 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. R. Beck. Boshof Tn: Gd:**), *claw re-pinned, extensive edge nicks, good fine or better and excessively rare* £120-160
- R. Beck** is recorded upon the roll as having performed '111-night duties in the trenches'. He served alongside two probable relations, C. Beck and J. R. Beck, who notched up a further 402-night duties between them; sold with copied roll entry.

Brandfort Town Guard

Approximately 23 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905. An accompanying copied roll extract for the Brandfort Town Guard states:

'Consisting of a mounted and a dismounted section, the mounted men were out almost daily escorting wood-outing parties with wagons some 6 miles out of Town with the Mounted Infantry of the Garrison. They also performed cattle guard duty and frequently Cossack posts. The mounted men were on various occasions engaged with the enemy who had looted cattle and wagons, whilst the whole Guard, both mounted and dismounted were often called out and stood to arms - patrolling the whole night through when the Town was threatened.'

- x529 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. H. Sohr. Brandfort T.G.**), *edge nicks and minor contact marks, nearly very fine and rare* £60-80

Britstown Town Guard

Approximately 21 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x530 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Serjt. J. E. Duggan. Britstown T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £70-90
- J. E. Duggan** was issued his Medal on 21 June 1910, when it was sent to 'P.O. Box 737, Johannesburg, South Africa'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Burghersdorp Town Guard

Approximately 152 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x531 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. G. H. Maasdorp. Burghersdorp T.G.**), *good very fine* £100-120
- G. H. Maasdorp** was one of six officers who served in the Burghersdorp Town Guard; sold with copied roll entry.
- x532 Three: **Private J. P. Vorster, Burghersdorp Town Guard, late Cape Mounted Yeomanry**
- South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. J. P. Vorster. 2nd. Cape Yeory.); Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Corpl. J. P. Vorster. C.M. Yeo.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Pte. J. P. Vorster. Burghersdorp T.G.), *good very fine, an attractive and scarce combination of awards (3)* £1,000-1,200

Cala Town Guard

Approximately 94 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x533 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**24 Pte. A. Sargeant. Cala T.G.**), *officially re-impressed naming with later erasure of initials, with crude replacement 'A', good fine or better* £20-30
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Campbell Town Guard

Approximately 33 Medals were awarded to the unit in April 1905. An extract from the unit's roll, compiled by Lieutenant Voss, states:

'All the members of the Campbell Town Guard were called out for, and did, active duty, and were actually engaged with the enemy, up to about three days before peace was proclaimed. Conroy, the rebel Commandant, with some 350 men under his command, attacked Campbell. He sent in flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the village, this was refused, and after heavy firing, the enemy was repulsed. At that date there were only about 32 Imperial Troops, besides the Town Guard, in the Garrison at Campbell. The Town Guard permanently occupied the blockhouses.'

- x534 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**8 Pte. C. Crous. Campbell T.G.**), *lightly polished, nearly very fine and rare* £70-90
Sold with copied roll entry.

Carnarvon Town Guard

Approximately 23 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x535 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**5 Pte. A. P. Janzen. Carnarvon T.G.**), *first initial crudely converted from an 'P' to an 'A', edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and rare* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry.

Cathcart Town Guard

Approximately 46 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905.

- x536 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**47 Pte. J. Y. Thompson. Cathcart T.G.**), *nearly very fine or better* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Ceres Town Guard

Approximately 49 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1906.

- x537 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**5 Pte. H. Carson. Ceres T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Clan William Town Guard

Approximately 34 Medals were awarded to the unit in July 1906.

- x538 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**27 Pte. A. Seydel. Clanwilliam T.G.**), *note surname spelling, nearly extremely fine and rare* £60-80
A. Seydell was issued his Medal on 8 December 1909, when it was sent to 'c/o R. Sydel, Calvinia, Cape Colony'; the roll notes a 'R. Sydell' as a Lieutenant in the Clan William Guard, so likely a relation.

Colesberg Town Guard

Approximately 83 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x539 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut W. E. G. Davis. Colesberg T.G.**), *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine and better* £80-100
W. E. G. Davis is noted as having served 'In trenches on nights 3rd & 4th Dec 1901' and is entitled to the clasp for 'Cape Colony'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Cradock Town Guard

Approximately 377 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x540 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Capt: T. P. Bromfield. Cradock T.G.**), *very fine* £80-100
T. P. Bromfield served as Locomotive Foreman for the Cape Government Railways before serving with Cradock Town Guard; sold with copied roll and supplementary roll entries.
- x541 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Cpl. H. J. P. Bromfield. Cradock T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
H. J. P. Bromfield served as a Fitter for the Cape Government Railways before serving with Cradock Town Guard; sold with copied roll entry.

Cookhouse Town Guard

Approximately 78 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905, of which 30 were returned in May 1909.

- x542 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**119 Pte. H. Grobelaar. Cookhouse T.G.**), *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine and rare* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry.

Cyphergat Town Guard

Approximately 48 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905, of which 22 were returned.

- x543 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**10 Pte. J. Shelver. Cyphergat T.G.**), *very fine or better and rare* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry.

Daniels Kuil Town Guard

Just 19 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x544 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. W. Barker. Daniels Kuil T.G.**), *edge nicks, nearly very fine or better and rare* £60-80
Sold with copied roll entry.

Darling Town Guard

Just 12 Medals awarded to the unit in March 1906, of which two were returned.

- x545 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6 Tpr: J. Smit. Darling T.G.**), *evidence of brooch-mounting to obverse, claw tightened, nearly very fine and very rare* £80-120
J. Smit served in the Darling Town Guard from 3 October 1901 until 6 December 1901; sold with copied roll entry.

5Dordrecht Town Guard

Approximately 72 Medals were awarded to the unit in June 1906, of which 24 were returned.

- x546 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**36 Pte. J. Leven. Dordrecht T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Douglas Town Guard

Approximately 24 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905, of which four were returned.

x547

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (2 **Sergt: A. J. Roos. Douglas T.G.**), *very fine or better and rare*

£60-80

A. J. Roos is recorded as having been 'actually engaged with enemy'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Dundee Town Guard

Approximately 218 Medals were awarded to the unit.



x548

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**F. J. Hodgson. Dundee Tn: Gd:**), *good fine or better*

£120-140

Sold with copied roll entry confirming the recipient's entitlement to the single clasp for 'Talana'.

Durban Road Town Guard

Approximately 21 Medals were awarded to the unit.

x549

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. A. Newmark. Durban Road T.G.**), *good very fine and rare*

£80-120

Aaron Newmark was born in Lithuania in 1876 and emigrated to Cape Town in 1895. At the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War, he returned to the Cape Colony to settle at Durban Road and set up in business as a general dealer in partnership with Mr. Herman Sacks - trading as 'Newmark & Sacks'.

Newmark attested for the Durban Road Town Guard on 17 February 1901. The relevant roll states:

'The call to Permanent duty at Elsie's Rover Bridge was not well responded to. There were only 24 men although 28 were required. The bridge was guarded from 1st April to 19th May 1901 - Relieving Driscoll's Scouts.'

Discharged on 17 May 1901, Newmark subsequently returned to Lithuania to marry Luba August. A daughter, Annie, was born at Durban Road in 1904. In 1917, Newmark moved with his family to Cape Town and started a wholesale grocery business in which he was active for half a century. He died in 1974, aged 97, and was buried at Muizenberg.



Sold with copied roll entry and Colonial Defence Force discharge certificate, together with original contemporary business card 'Newmark & Sacks, General Merchants, Main and Station Roads, Bellville, C.C.', portrait photograph, large family group photograph and an appealing large photograph - likely of Newmark, his wife and daughter, and Mr. Sacks - taken outside the Newmark and Sacks store, Durban Road.

Edenburg Town Guard

Approximately 53 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x550 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. D. Wall. Edenburg Tn: Gd:**), *minor edge nicks and bruising, nearly very fine or better* £50-70
J. D. Wall later transferred to the Field Intelligence Department; sold with copied roll entry.

Fauresmith Town Guard

Just 10 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which one was returned.

- x551 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. W. S. Dickson. Fauresmith Tn: Gd:**), *officially re-impressed naming, nearly very fine and very rare* £60-80
Sold with copied roll entry.

Fort Beaufort Town Guard

Approximately 59 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905.

- x552 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**35 Pte. T. S. G. Halcrow. F. Beaufort T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
T. S. G. Halcrow resigned from the Fort Beaufort Town Guard on 2 April 1901. His Medal was issued on 13 March 1912, when it was sent to 'Park Avenue, Uitenhage'; sold with copied roll entry.

Fraserburg Road Town Guard

Just 15 Medals were awarded to the unit.

The Fraserburg Road Town Guard was formed on 27 December 1900 and disbanded on 30 June 1902, in which period it was called out for active military duty in August, September and October 1901.

- x553 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**3 Pte. H. Waugh. Fraserburg Rd. T.G.**), *good very fine and very rare* £60-80
H. Waugh was re-issued his Medal on 10 March 1910; sold with copied roll entry.

Fraserburg Town Guard

Approximately 33 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x554 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. Jacobs. Fraserburg T.G.**), *good very fine* £60-80

George Town Guard

Approximately 110 Medals were awarded to the unit in February 1906.

- x555 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**79 Pte. R. Niksch. George T.G.**), *evidence of brooch-mounting to obverse, nearly very fine and better* £30-50
Sold with copied roll entry.

Graaff-Reinet Town Guard

Approximately 266 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x556 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**229 Pte. J. P. Mc.Millan. Graaff-Reinet T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Grahamstown Town Guard

Approximately 168 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x557 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**39 Serjt: A. Fray. Grahamstown T.G.**), *scratches to obverse, nearly very fine and better* £40-60
A. Fray served with the 1st Battalion, Grahamstown Town Guard; sold with copied roll and supplementary roll entries.

Hanover Town Guard

Approximately 54 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905, of which nine were returned.

- x558 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. A. B. Esterhuizen. Hanover T.G.**), *very fine and better* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Hopetown Town Guard

Approximately 29 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which three were returned and one - to M. C. Hopkins - 'refused'

- x559 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. B. Lomnitz. Hopetown T.G.**), *extremely fine and rare* £60-80



Bennie Lomnitz was born at Hessia, Germany, on 25 November 1870, the son of Meyer Lomnitz. Educated in Germany, he became partner of the firm Liliensfeld Brothers, General Merchants, wholesale and retail. He emigrated to Hopetown in 1889 and became a Member of the School Board and Library Committee, as well as a Member of Hopetown Club. Married to Hattie, daughter of Siegmund Lomnitz on 16 April 1901, he served with the Hopetown Town Guard and was issued his Medal on 6 September 1907; sold with copied roll and obituary notice, including portrait photograph of recipient.

Humansdorp Town Guard

Approximately 84 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1905.

- x560 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**18 Pte. G. A. Smith. Humansdorp T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Indwe Town Guard

Approximately 137 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x561 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**44 L. Cpl. G. E. Catherine. Indwe T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
Gurney Edward Catherine is recorded as having 'proceeded to Dordrecht when then threatened'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Jagersfontein Town Guard

Approximately 77 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x562 Jagersfontein, a town in the Orange Free State, was attacked by a party of Boers on 16 October 1900. During the attack they succeeded in liberating all the prisoners from the gaol and inflicted two casualties on the small garrison.
- x562 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. Drinn. Jagersfontein Tn: Gd:**), *nearly very fine* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry.

Jamestown Town Guard

Approximately 40 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x563 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**35 Pte. D. Diederichs. Jamestown M.T.G.**), *edge nicks, good fine or better* £40-60
D. Diederichs was re-issued his Medal on 22 March 1910, when it was sent 'c/o A. Strausser, Oudtshoorne, Cape Colony'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Jansenville Town Guard

Approximately 200 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x564 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**14 Serjt. O. E. Stock. Jansenville T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Keimoes Town Guard

Just four Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x565 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. C. Rogers. Keimoes T.G.**), *officially re-impressed naming, minor edge nick, nearly very fine or better and extremely rare* £120-140
Charles Rogers served with Lieutenant Percy Holt and Sergeants Booysen and Leuhoff. The roll notes 'each individual in this list was called out for active military duty against the enemy and was actually engaged with the enemy.'

Kenhardt Town Guard

Approximately 50 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905, of which 12 were returned.

- x566 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**31 Pte. P. P. Van Der Merwe. Kenhardt T.G.**), *edge nicks and loose suspension, good fine or better* £40-60
P. P. Van Der Merwe and his fellow Town Guardsmen were unsuccessful in their claim for the clasp 'Cape Colony'. The Kenhardt Town Guard roll states: 'These officers, N.C.O.s & men for whom the Cape Colony clasp is claimed, served on active military duty against the enemy outside of the Town of Kenhardt'.

Kimberley Town Guard

Approximately 2594 Medals were awarded to the unit.



x567 Pair: **Private A. E. Cundill, Kimberley Town Guard**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Pte. A. E. Cundill. Kimberley Town Gd:); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmarked with date letter 'c', *very fine* (2)

£400-500

Sold with copied roll entry and verification.

King William's Town Town Guard

Approximately 329 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which 126 were returned in 1908; three later applications were subsequently approved.

x568 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**640 Pte. J. Hoole. K.W.T.T.G.**), *minor edge nicks, very fine*

£40-60

J. Hoole served in the King William's Town Town Guard from 11 April 1901 and is noted upon the roll as sharing the number '640' with 'J. Roose'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Klerksdorp Town Guard

Approximately 118 Medals were awarded to the unit in February 1904.

x569 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. A. J. Campbell. Klerksdorp Tn: Gd:**), *very fine or better*

£40-60

Sold with copied roll entry.

Knysna Town Guard

Approximately 154 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905.

x570 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**82 Pte. R. J. Read. Knysna T.G.**), *minor edge bruise, nearly very fine*

£40-60

Sold with copied roll entry.

Kokstad Town Guard

Approximately 145 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x571 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**123 Pte. H. Shuttleworth. Kokstad T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Komgha Town Guard

Approximately 32 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which 22 were issued in August 1908 and a further 10 issued in August 1909.

The Komgha Town Guard was formed in February 1901 and disbanded on 31 July 1902. The unit's medal roll notes that it was 'called out for active service on various dates between 1 July and 31 August 1901.'

- x572 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**15 Pte. R. M. Preston. Komgha T.G.**), *very fine and better* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry.

Kuruman Town Guard

Approximately 18 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which two were returned.

- x573 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. W. Ranwell. Kuruman T.G.**), *very fine or better and rare* £80-100
Sold with copied roll entry and research relating to 10 individuals from the Kuruman Town Guard who had failed to claim their Medals by late 1909; a number of them were deceased or had disappeared off the map.

Ladismith Reserve Town Guard

Approximately 18 Medals were awarded to unit in August 1905, of which three were returned; a further Medal was issued in October 1905.

- x574 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. M. Rose Ladismith R.T.G.**), *good very fine and rare* £70-90
Sold with copied roll entry.

Ladismith Town Guard

Approximately 54 Medals were awarded to the unit in February 1905, just two of them to officers.

Ladismith Town Guard consisted of members of the Klip River Rifle Association, Natal Government Railways Rifle Association, Town Guard Rifle Association and the Clydesdale Rifle Association.

- x575 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. C. W. Broers. Ladismith T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine* £100-120
C. W. Broers also served in the Malmesbury Defence Corps; sold with copied roll entry.

Lady Grey Town Guard

Approximately 108 Medals were awarded to the unit.

x576 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**69 Pte. H. N. Attwell. Lady Grey T.G.**), *very fine* £80-100



H. Norman Attwell was born in East London in June 1881 and was educated at the South African College, Cape Town. A descendant of early British settlers, his ancestors had arrived in the Colony as far back as 1820 and settled at Grahamstown. Attwell took up law as a profession and was articled to his brother, Mr. R. G. Attwell, of Lady Grey District, Aliwal North.

He subsequently completed his articles with Mr. Gus Trollop, a solicitor of Cape Town, and was himself admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court, Cape Colony, and a notary public in March 1905. Three months later he was made conveyancer and subsequently practised at Chancery Lane, Cape Town.

According to *Men of the Times*:

‘Of a retiring disposition, Mr. Attwell strikes one as a man of deep thought, possessing those qualities which are most becoming to that honourable profession of which he is a member. His favourite recreation is tennis, in which he has always taken a great interest.’

The Medal Roll for Lady Grey Town Guard further states:

‘H. N. Attwell enrolled in the early part of 1901 and served with his brother (14 R. G. Attwell, Lady Grey T.G.). He is also an articulate European. Both Cape Colony.’

Sold with copied roll entry and original photograph of H. Norman Attwell in military uniform atop his horse.

Ladysmith Town Guard

Approximately 158 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which seven were returned.

x577 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**Pte. J. Osborne. Ladysmith Town Gd.**), *very fine or better* £160-180
Sold with copied roll entry.

Laingsburg Town Guard

Approximately 43 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905, of which nine were returned.

x578 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**2 Serjt: J. O. Walters. Laingsburg T.G.**), *note surname spelling, edge bruising and wear, good fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry, stating his surname as ‘Walter’.

Mafeking Town Guard

Approximately 513 Medals were awarded to the unit.



x579

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (C. W. Clucas. Mafeking Town Gd:), *good very fine*

£1,200-1,400

C. W. Clucas originally came from the Isle of Man, his father residing at a property in Hutchinson Square, Douglas, which was later renamed 'Mafeking House'. Sometime emigrating to South Africa, Clucas served during the Boer War with 'B' Section of the Mafeking Town Guard under Captain R. H. Girdwood - who was killed in action at Mafeking on 13 February 1900. A Town Councillor and assistant to the Mayor, Clucas also acted as Senior Deacon of the Freemason Lodge No. 2534. In one particular Lodge Meeting held on 21 February 1900, the following was observed:

'On Sunday last, an emergency meeting of the Astral Lodge No. 2534 was held in the Masonic Temple. Although probably the circumstances under which the Lodge was held is unique in the history of modern Freemasonry, no signs of the siege were observable; if we exclude a shell hole at the top of the eastern wall, through which the rain had washed the brick dust in long brown trickles, looking like tear stains, down the decorated plaster. Unfortunately, though unobtrusive, there are other signs of the malignant influences surrounding us to be found in the roll call. Not only has the grave closed over more than one member of the Lodge since the last meeting, which was held before the Siege, but from the ranks of office bearers (*The Mafeking Mail*, refers).'

It was whilst attending this Lodge meeting that Clucas potentially found himself in hot water:

'By the bye some of our post commanders (Commander of 'B' Section, Capt. R. G. Girdwood) are getting themselves disliked during the siege. I suppose they forget that they have to afterwards live amongst those to whom they are making themselves obnoxious. Residents will know very well whom I am referring to. No names, no pack drill. But this is one of the instances. Mr. Clucas, after providing a substitute to do his guard, requested permission to attend Masonic duties, but was refused leave. Mr. Clucas then went straight to Colonel Baden-Powell, obtained leave without a word, and attended Lodge. In the morning Mr. Clucas was placed under arrest and taken before the Colonel, but the post Commander received such a wiggling that he will not attempt any more monkey-tricks that way in future. It could have been nothing else but personal spite' (The published diary of the *Siege of Mafeking* by Mr. Edward J. Ross, refers).

For further details relating to the siege and its impact upon Astral Lodge No. 2534, please see the following source:

<http://www.lyceumlodge.com/lectures/Transaction%2009%20LLOR.pdf>

Malmesbury Town Guard

Approximately 53 Medals were awarded to the unit in March 1906.

- x580 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**24 Pte. W. Houbach. Malmesbury T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Maraisburg Town Guard

Approximately 17 Medals were awarded to the unit.

The Maraisburg Town Guard was engaged in garrison work from January 1902 until the cessation of hostilities.

- x581 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**4 L. Cpl. J. Issenburg. Maraisburg T.G.**), *officially re-impressed naming, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine and rare* £40-60
J. Issenburg's Medal was returned but was re-issued on 9 February 1910, when it was sent to 'The Grand Hotel, Steynsburg, Cape Colony'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Middelburg Town Guard

Approximately 98 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905.

- x582 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. C. P. Du Plessis. Middelburg T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine* £80-100
C. P. Du Plessis had his Medal returned but the roll further notes it was re-issued on 4 April 1911 and sent to his son, Mr. P. Du Plessis, at 'P.O. Box 434, Pretoria, South Africa'; accompanying copied roll entry, refers.

Middleton Town Guard

Approximately 36 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905.

The Middleton Town Guard was formed on 8 February 1901 and was called out for active military service against the enemy from 3 March 1901-26 March 1901, 15 April 1901-28 April 1901 and 6 May 1901-31st May 1902. It was disbanded on 25 October 1902.

- x583 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**16 Pte. C. H. Sparks. Middleton T.G.**), *very fine or better* £50-70
 Sold with copied roll entry.



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Molteno Town Guard

Approximately 74 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905, of which 32 were later returned

- x584 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. L. G. Hartley. Molteno T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Montagu Town Guard

Approximately 27 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905, of which six were later returned.

- x585 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**16 Pte. J. B. Campion. Montagu T.G.**), *edge nicks, nearly very fine and rare* £60-80
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Mossel Bay Town Guard

Approximately 118 Medals were awarded to the unit, including 60 issued in June 1904.

- x586 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. H. Fouchee. Mossel Bay Tn: Gd.**), *very fine or better* £40-60
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Naaupoort Town Guard

Approximately 129 Medals were awarded to the unit in March 1906.

- x587 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Capt: J. W. A. Rose. Naaupoort T.G.**), *heavily polished, edge nicks, fine* £80-100
J. W. A. Rose served as one of two Captains in the Naaupoort Town Guard, likely sometime as O.C., and was supported by five Lieutenants, a Surgeon and Chaplain; sold with copied roll entry.

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Namaqualand Town Guard

With the exception of approximately 40 men of the Warwickshire Regiment (Militia) and 10 men from the Cape Garrison Artillery, the garrison which defended O'okiep was almost entirely composed of men of the Namaqualand Town Guard.

Following the surrender of the Town of Concordia a few kilometres to the north of O'okiep on 4 April 1902, Boer Commandos under Jan Christiaan Smuts turned their attention to the rich southern copper fields whereby they hoped to force the British to send troops from Cape Town to O'okiep - which would then leave Cape Town vulnerable to attack.

The garrison of O'okiep consisted of approximately 900 men under Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. D. Shelton, D.S.O., and included large numbers of local miners, many of whom were experienced in the tin and coal mines of Cornwall and South Wales. The civilian defenders were mostly employees of the Cape Copper Company, three quarters of whom were local natives. Early in the siege, these men held out against determined attacks by the Commandos using a chain of blockhouses and defensive positions.

On 1 May 1902, the Commandos attacked using the commandeered Namaqua United Copper Company locomotive 'Pioneer' - which was used to propel a mobile bomb in the form of a wagon-load of dynamite into the besieged Town. The attack failed when the train derailed, snagged upon a barbed wire fence which wrapped around the points, spilling the dynamite upon the ground which burnt out harmlessly. Devoid of capped shells intended to give the town a 'tremendous fright', as opposed to killing large numbers of women and children who sheltered behind the defences, the failure of the operation was a blessing at a time when deliberations at Vereeniging potentially heralded the end of the conflict.

x588

Pair: Corporal W. H. James, Namaqualand Town Guard



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (42 Cpl. W. H. James. Namqlnd: T.G.); Cape Copper Company Medal for the Defence of O'okiep, bronze issue (W. H. James.), *very fine and rare* (2)

£2,400-2,800

W. H. James is recorded on the Namaqualand Town Guard roll as 'Engaged with enemy at O'okiep' and was one of 240 men awarded the Medal on 12 October 1905.

When it transpired that the native members of the O'okiep Garrison were precluded from receiving Medals, the Cape Copper Company decided to strike a Medal of their own and present it to all defenders of the town, regardless of race. Two versions of the Medal were struck, the bulk in bronze awarded to the rank and file of the military and civilian defenders of the town. A silver Medal was awarded to officers, higher ranking mine officials and at least one N.C.O. - Paymaster Sergeant Harry Rodda who was also Paymaster of the O'okiep Copper Company; sold with copied roll entry and extracts from Major J. L. Dean, O.C., Namaqualand Town Guard Battalion, dated 3 July 1902.

Newcastle Town Guard

Approximately 243 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1906, of which approximately 76 were later returned.

- x589 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. R. F. Mackenzie. Newcastle T.G.**), *good very fine* £40-60
R. F. Mackenzie is recorded upon the roll as having been 'actively employed' on 18 and 20 September 1901, and 2 October 1901; sold with copied roll entry.

Oudtshoorn Town Guard

Approximately 203 Medals were awarded to the unit in May 1905.

- x590 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. D. F. Martin. Oudtshoorn T.G.**), *good very fine* £100-120
Sold with copied roll entry and copied photograph of Lieutenant Martin atop his mount 'War', together with contact details of a family member - since marked deceased - who notes in Dutch that Martin was educated at Oudtshoorn High School for Boys and served with 'A' Company of Oudtshoorn Town Guard.

Paarle Town Guard

Approximately 27 Medals were awarded to the unit in February 1911.

- x591 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. H. S. Dickson. Paarle. T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £50-70
H. S. Dickson served in the Paarle Town Guard from March 1901 to September 1902; sold with copied roll entry.

Petrusville Town Guard

Approximately 52 Medals were awarded to the unit in May 1905, of which nine were returned.

- x592 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6 L.Cpl. J. J. Van Der Walt. Petrusville T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
Nine men with the surname 'Van Der Walt' or 'Vanderwalt' served in the Petrusville Town Guard; sold with copied roll entry.

Pietersburg Town Guard

Just 13 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which two were returned.

As verified by Major W. H. Bolton of the Wiltshire Regiment, the unit fought in the defence of the town when it was attacked by Beyer's Commando on 25 January 1902.

- x593 Four: **Private J. Duncan, South African Infantry, late Pietersburg Town Guard**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (18 Pte. J. D. Duncan. Ptsbrg: Town Gd.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. J. D. Duncan 8th Infantry); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Pte. J. D. Duncan. 9th S.A.I.), *official correction to first initial of second, polished, good fine or better and the first very rare (4)* £120-160
Sold with copied roll entry.

Port Elizabeth Town Guard

Approximately 562 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x594 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. E. H. W. Brewster. P. Elzbth. T.G.**), *polished, nearly very fine* £100-120
- E. H. W. Brewster** served with the 1st Battalion, Port Elizabeth Town Guard. The roll further notes that he served at 'Vanstaadens' - likely Van Stadens Pass, a river crossing within the gorge of the Van Stadens River, situated in the Eastern Cape Province. Brewster later attested for permanent duty attached to Imperial Troops; sold with copied roll entry.

Port Nolloth Town Guard

Approximately 22 Medals were awarded to the unit in January 1906, of which six were returned.

- x595 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**2 Serjt: W. H. Francis. Port Nolloth T.G.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £80-120
- W. H. Francis** is additionally entitled to the clasp for 'Belmont'; sold with copied roll noting that some of the men also served in the Namaqualand Town Guard.

Potchefstroom Town Guard

Approximately 63 Medals were awarded to the unit in April 1907, of which 10 were returned.

- x596 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. P. Bekker. Potchefstroom T.G.**), *nearly very fine* £40-60
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Prieska Town Guard

Approximately 56 Medals were awarded to the unit in July 1905, of which 10 were returned.

The unit escorted convoys and horses between Prieska and De Aar and was engaged with Commandant Conroy's Commando on 6 January 1902, between Prieska and Karabee.

- x597 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. A. Hough. Prieska T.G.**), *nearly very fine* £50-70
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Prince Albert Town Guard

Approximately 45 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905, of which 10 were returned.

- x598 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**17 Pte. A. A. De Vries. P.A. T.G.**), *good very fine* £50-70
- A. A. De Vries** was issued his Medal on 10 March 1910, when it was sent to 'Vogelfontein P.O., Fraserburg Rd., C.C.'; sold with copied roll entry.

Queenstown Town Guard

Approximately 331 Medals were awarded to the unit in October 1905.

- x599 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut. E. F. Kidson. Queenstown T.G.**), *contact marks and edge bruising, good fine* £80-100
- Edward Fenning Kidson** was born at Jansenville, Western District, Eastern Cape, on 15 May 1857, the son of Joseph Parke and Mary Kidson. He served with the Queenstown Town Guard in South Africa and later forged a career as a shopkeeper. The husband of Alice Valentine Kidson, he died at Queenstown on 30 April 1936 and is buried there; sold with copied roll entry.

Richmond Town Guard

Approximately 70 Medals were awarded to the unit, of which 12 were returned.

- x600 Three: **Private O. J. Amys, Richmond Town Guard**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (79 Pte. O. J. Amys. Richmond T.G.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Pte. O. J. Amys. D.S.C.), *very fine and better* (3) £70-90
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Riversdale Town Guard

Approximately 68 Medals were awarded to the unit in March 1907, of which 33 were returned in May 1909.

- x601 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**41 Pte. J. C. Parlo. Riversdale T.G.**), *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine and rare* £50-70
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Robertson Town Guard

Approximately 42 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1908, of which 15 were returned in May 1909; 12 further Medals were issued to the Resident Magistrate for distribution to recipients in February 1910.

- x602 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**43 Cpl. A. A. Kock. Robertson T.G.**), *edge nicks and wear, fine to good fine* £40-60
- Sold with copied roll entry.

Rosmead Town Guard

Approximately 38 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905.

- x603 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**50 Pte. J. R. Meaker. Rosmead T.G.**), *slightly polished and minor edge bruising, otherwise nearly very fine* £40-60
- John R. Meaker** enrolled for the Rosmead Town Guard on 17 January 1901; sold with copied roll entry.

Sandflats Town Guard

x604 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut: T. Dyke. Sandflats T.G.**), *minor scratches to obverse, very fine*

£120-140



Thomas Felton Dyke was born at Worcester, Western Cape, South Africa in October 1872, the seventh son - in a family of 12 sons - of Thomas William Felton Dyke and Charlotte Anne Quinn. His mother's parents originated from Athlone, Ireland, and were settlers who arrived around 1820, aboard the sailing vessel *East Indian*.

Appointed Post-Master at Sandflats, Dyke served from 1 September 1893 to 1 July 1899 on a salary of £185 per annum, supplementing his wage with a further £22 as a Supervisor in the Special Police and Issuer of Process. Following the outbreak of the Boer War, he was one of two officers who served with the Sandflats Town Guard and is recorded as Officer in Command on the roll.

Dyke later left the postal service and went into business with the Bruton brothers, who owned the local shop, butchery and hotel in Sandflats. The change of career appears not to have appealed to him, as he later became Station Master at Irene; sold with copied roll entry and correspondence between the recipient's granddaughter and a South African medal collector, dated 24 July 1986, together with an original portrait photograph of Dyke which notes to the reverse that he married Phoebe Sophia Bruton and died at Johannesburg in 1944.

Somerset East Town Guard

Approximately 186 Medals were awarded to the unit in November 1905, of which approximately 72 were returned in May 1909.

x605 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut: W. B. Magennis. Somerset E. T.G.**), *officially re-impressed naming, slightly polished and mark to face of monarch, nearly very fine*

£30-50

William B. Magennis served in the Somerset East Town Guard from 12 January 1901 until 22 April 1901; an accompanying copied roll entry also states, 'Left Town'.

Steynsburg Town Guard

Approximately 44 Medals were awarded to the unit in July 1905, with a further 24 Medals being awarded in January 1906; approximately 24 were returned in May 1909.

x606 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**185 Pte. J. Bond. Steynsburg T.G.**), *minor edge bruise, very fine*

£40-60

Sold with copied roll entry.

Steytlerville Town Guard

Approximately 100 Medals were awarded to the unit in May 1905, of which 12 were returned in May 1909.

- x607 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**34 Pte. D. Kleinhaus. Steytlerville T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Swellendam Town Guard

Approximately 55 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1906, of which eight were returned. In signing off the unit's medal roll at Cape Town in July 1906, Captain W. S. Hutchison, the C.O., stated:

'The dates mentioned in the certificate on the medal roll viz: - 28th Augt. to 4th Septr. 1901 & 13th to 18th Decr. 1901, are those on which the Town Guard were called out for active military duty, to man the forts, when the enemy was in the vicinity of the Town. I hereby certify that the Town Guard were called out for guard duty for a period of 12 months from February 1901 to February 1902.'

- x608 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Captain W. S. Hutchison. Swellendam T.G.**), *good very fine* £120-160
Sold with copied roll entry.

Tarkastad Town Guard

Approximately 136 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x609 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**140 Pte. S. Swartz. Tarkastad T.G.**), *official correction to seventh letter of unit, nearly extremely fine* £40-60
Sol Swartz was issued his Medal on 21 February 1907. It was returned and re-issued on 26 July 1910 to Tarkastad, Cape Colony.

Touws River Town Guard

Approximately 139 Medals were awarded to the unit in April 1906, of which 54 were returned in May 1909.

As a railway junction in the Cape, on the edge of the Karroo Desert, Touws River was not only vulnerable, but also of strategic importance to both armies.

- x610 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**40 Pte. W. J. Taylor. Touws River T.G.**), *extremely fine* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Uitenhage Town Guard

Approximately 893 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x611 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Capt: & Q.Mr: V. Roberts. Uitenhage T.G.**), *very fine* £80-100
Sold with copied roll entry noting 'previous service not known'.

Victoria West Town Guard

Approximately 42 Medals were awarded to the unit in March 1906.

- x612 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**32 Pte. R. Sinclair. Victoria West T.G.**), *very fine* £40-60
R. Sinclair had his Medal returned to Woolwich on 5 January 1909. It was re-issued on 23 November 1910 and sent to 'R. Sinclair, Telegraphs Post Office, Kimberley, South Africa'; sold with copied roll entry.

Vryburg Town Guard

Approximately 151 Medals were awarded to the unit in September 1905, with a further 40 Medals being awarded on the supplementary roll of the same date.

- x613 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**55 Pte. R. Gill. Vryburg T.G.**), *edge nicks and wear, good fine* £30-50
Richard Gill later served as a Driver in the Cape Government Railways; sold with copied roll entry.

Warrenton Town Guard

Approximately 55 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x614 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**96. Pte. J. Fourie. Warrenton T.G.**), *good fine or better* £40-60
Sold with copied roll entry.

Wellington Town Guard

Approximately 106 Medals were awarded to the unit in August 1905.

- x615 Pair: **Captain T. A. Theron, Officer Commanding Wellington Town Guard**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Capt: T. A. Theron. Wellington T.G.); Jubilee 1897, silver, on original wearing pin, *the first good very fine, the second with edge nicks and bruising, nearly very fine* (2) £300-350

Thomas Arnoldus Theron was born about 1865, the son of David Cornelis Theron and his wife Maria Johanna Wilhemina Theron. Thomas married Sophia Stefina Hendrika Schoeman, a resident of Hartbeespoort, in 1886 and attested for the Wellington Rifle Volunteers (W.R.V.) around 1890.

Theron is recorded as a Lieutenant in the W.R.V. in 1892, before later going on to command 132 men of the Wellington Town Guard during the Boer War. A talented shot, he won a number of awards from the National Rifle Association and Wellington Rifle Association; sold with copied roll entry and four slides depicting officers of the W.R.V. and Wellington Town Guard, including Theron.

Also sold with a large silver National Rifle Association silver medallion engraved to edge 'T. Theron. 1891 E.D.R.A. - Score. 272.'; an 1880 South African Wimbledon Challenge Shield medallion, engraved to reverse, '1895 Wellington Rifle Assn. Score, 1002'; an 1880 South African Wimbledon Challenge Shield Medal, engraved to reverse, 'Wellington Team, 1881. P. A. Van Der Merwe, Captn., J. M. Woudberg., A. W. Louw., P. W. Leroux., H. C. Theron., T. Theron., S. Vercueil., and A. Vercueil.'; two silver South African Wimbledon Rifle Association Medals (T. Theron. W.R.A. Score 196; 1893. 2nd Prize Governors T. Theron. W.R.A. Score 276.), one bronze Medal of same type (1890. T. Theron. W.R.A. 3rd. Prize. Score 265.), each with wearing pins; miniature silver Short Range Military Weapon Match Medals (Well. R. Assn. Score 679; T. A. Theron.) (2); miniature silver Long Range Rifle Match Medal (S. A. Wimbledon 1886. Score 1565); and a South African Wimbledon 1897 fabric badge.

Willowmore Town Guard

Approximately 121 Medals awarded to the unit in September 1905, with a further eight Medals awarded in February 1906. In signing-off the unit's medal roll, Captain Van Der Hoven, the C.O., stated:

'The following Town Guard were called out for active duty against the enemy on the 17th Jan. 1901 and disbanded on the 31st May 1902. During that period they successfully held the town against two attacks made by late Commandant Scheepers, viz. 18th Jan. 1901 and 1st June 1901.'

The Boer Commandant in question, Gideon Scheepers, was taken before a military court for war crimes following his capture. He was subsequently found guilty and executed by firing squad at Graaff Reinet on 18 January 1902, aged just 23.

- x616 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**15 L. Cpl. A. Dill. Willowmore T.G.**), *good very fine* £50-70
A. Dill joined the Willowmore Town Guard on 17 January 1901; sold with copied roll entry.

Windsorton and Wedburg Town Guard

Approximately 41 Medals were awarded to the unit in February 1906, with a further 29 Medals being issued from a supplementary roll in May 1908.

- x617 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Capt: A. C. Harmsworth. Windsorton-Wedburg T.G.**), *minor edge bruise, very fine* £120-140
A. C. Harmsworth commanded the Windsorton-Wedberg Town Guard and later went on to serve in the Klipdam Town Guard; sold with copied roll entry.

Worcester Town Guard

Approximately 153 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x618 Four: **Private J. A. Roos, South African Infantry, late Worcester Town Guard**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (118 Pte. J. A. Roos. Worcester T.G.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. J. A. Roos 7th Infantry.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Pte. J. A. Roos. 7th Infantry.), *very fine and better* (4) £80-100
Joseph Archibald Roos, a resident of 45 Napier Street, Worcester, attested for the Worcester Town Guard in South Africa and later served with the 2nd Battalion, Kimberley Regiment, the Railway Regiment, and the 7th South African Infantry during the Great War; sold with copied roll entry and service record.

Zeerust Town Guard

Approximately 46 Medals were awarded to the unit in February 1904.

- x619 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. E. Sephton. Zeerust Tn: Gd:**), *very fine* £60-80
There are two Pte. E. Sephton's named upon the roll, E. Sephton (Senior), who also served with the Bechuanaland Rifles, and Private E. Sephton (Junior) who, the roll notes, was 'Killed by Boers'; sold with copied roll entries.
Interestingly, six men with the surname 'Sephton' served with the Zeerust Town Guard, including Captain T. G. Sephton, who acted as C.O. and served as Intelligence Agent at Zeerust.
- x620 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. M. G. P. Pretorius. Zeerust Tn: Gd:**), *very fine* £50-70
Sold with copied roll entry.

THE SCOUTS

Border Scouts

Raised at Upington in May 1900 on the right bank of the Orange River, the Border Scouts came about through the disembodiment of an existing volunteer irregular unit, Orpen's Light Horse, many of whose officers were transferred to the new unit under Major John Birkbeck, late of the 4th Battalion, the Cameronians. Destined to operate in the large magisterial district of Kenhardt, the Scouts, consisting largely of local farmers and professional hunters, were raised as convoy guards and highly mobile columns designed to observe and control Boer incursions.

Proud of their name, the Scouts were to prove a match for the Boers in every way. They excelled at horsemanship, shooting and living off the land, while their skill with tracking was unrivalled (*Bastards of the Boer War*, by Brian J. Barker, *Medal News* June-July 2006, refers). At Kenhardt and Keimoes in October 1901, the Scouts doggedly held their positions against determined rebel opposition, whilst John Stirling in *The Colonials in South Africa*, indicates several bravery awards to men of the northern Cape units of Scouts - but none was ever actually granted.

x621 Three: **Private A. Turner, 8th South African Infantry, late Border Scouts**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (801 Sjt. A. Turner. Border Scouts.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Pte. A. H. Turner. 8th S.A.I.), *nearly very fine* (3)

£100-120

Canadian Scouts

x622 Pair: **Corporal A. Scott, Canadian Scouts**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (429 Corpl: A. Scott. Canadian Scouts); Coronation 1902, bronze, attractively toned, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£140-180

Adam Scott was born in Scotland about 1871 and worked as a bricklayer before attesting at Pretoria for the Volunteer Service Company, later the Volunteer Company, Mounted Infantry, of the Scottish Rifles (The Cameronians) on 11 March 1900. He subsequently transferred and served with Canadian Scouts from 14 May 1901 until 31 May 1902. Latterly appointed a Battery Sergeant Major, Scott formed part of the 1902 Coronation contingent, for which he received the Medal. Discharged at Cape Town on 15 October 1902, upon the disbandment of the Corps, he gave his address as 'Stand 1025, 9th Street, Vrededorp, Johannesburg'; sold with copied roll entry and research noting his entitlement to King's South Africa Medal with 2 clasps.

Colonial Scouts

x623 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (**409 Tpr: E. M. Finlayson. Colonial Scouts.**), *nearly extremely fine*

£80-100

Edwin Mitchell Finlayson was born about 1874 and attested for the Colonial Scouts on 9 December 1899; sold with copied roll entry confirming his eligibility for 'Relief of Ladysmith' clasp, as opposed to that for the 'Defence of Ladysmith'.

Dennison's Scouts

x624 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**69 Tpr: R. J. Webber. Dennison's Scouts.**), *good very fine*

£80-100

Sold with copied roll entry.

Driscoll's Scouts

- x625 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**Lieut. A. E. Judd. Driscoll's Scts.**), *good very fine and a rare casualty* £500-600
- Alex Edwin Judd** was severely wounded at Wepener on 8 April 1900, whilst serving with Driscoll's Scouts. He died of his wounds on 24 April 1900.

Starting as a small unit serving with the Colonial Division, just 56 men from Driscoll's Scouts were present at the siege of Wepener, under Captain Daniel Patrick Driscoll. Initially kept in reserve, the Scouts were brought forward in support of the Cape Mounted Rifles and during an advance of some two miles from a position of relative safety beside a farmhouse, they faced a continuous fire from two Maxims, a pom-pom and rifles. During the siege, Lieutenant Weiner and about a dozen N.C.O.s and men were wounded, including Lieutenant A. E. Judd.

See: <https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/south-african-units/329-driscolls-scouts>

Elliot Border Scouts

Approximately 76 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x626 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**6 Pte. N. W. Kruger. Elliot B.S.**), *very fine and rare* £60-80
- Sold with copied roll entry which notes, 'called out for active military duty against the enemy and actually engaged with the enemy'.

French's Scouts

- x627 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**Tpr. J. Roux. French's Scts.**), *minor edge nick, very fine* £80-100

Hannay's Scouts

- x628 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**15 Tpr. A. W. Fincham. Hannay's Scouts.**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80

Imperial Yeomanry Scouts

- x629 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**6027 Cpl. W. K. De Souza. I.Y. Scouts**), *very fine* £80-100

Kitchener's Fighting Scouts

- x630 Kitchener's Fighting Scouts were formed in December 1900 to fight in the Transvaal. Commanded by the legendary frontiersman, Johan Wilhelm Colenbrander - Rhodes' guide into Rhodesia and one of the few men to have killed a lion with his bare hands - their reputation as ferocious opponents, hard riding and drinking toughs made them feared in the Transvaal. Their clashes and fights with General Christiaan F. Beyers and his Commando were one of the epic features of the Guerilla War. No other Irregular unit had such a fine record for the capture of convoys and prisoners.
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**111 Tpr: R. Carmichael. Kitchener's F.S.**), *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* £100-140

R. Carmichael initially served with 1st Kitchener's Fighting Scouts and was discharged on 15 August 1902, whilst attached to the British South Africa Police, Bechuanaland Protectorate Division; sold with Medal & clasp verification.

Lovat's Scouts

- x631 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**8895 Pte. J. Taylor. Lovat's Scouts**), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* £80-100

Menne's Scouts

- x632 *Family group:*
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (**265 Tpr: D. Flynn. Menne's Scouts**), *very fine*
 Three: **Private F. P. Flynn, Canadian Infantry**
 1914-15 Star (26547 Pte. F. P. Flynn, 1-Can. Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (26547 Pte. F. P. Flynn. 1-Can. Inf.), *very fine* (4) £100-120

D. Flynn was born in Montreal, Canada on 6 August 1879 and worked as a collar cutter whilst living at Point Boarding House, Durban. Attesting for Menne's Scouts at Durban on 26 June 1901, the roll confirms eligibility for the clasp for 'Transvaal', in addition to noting possible previous service with the Canadian Scouts; sold with copied attestation papers.

Francis P. Flynn was born in Montreal, Canada on 11 July 1881 and worked as a railroad operative -brakeman - whilst also serving with the 85th Regiment of Militia for 3 years. He enlisted at Valcartier, Quebec in August 1914 for the 14th Infantry Battalion, C.E.F., and served in France from 26 April 1915, attached to 1st Canadian Divisional Headquarters. He was demobilised on 8 March 1919; sold with copied attestation papers.

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Montmorency's Scouts



Montmorency's Scouts took their name from the legendary 'Omdurman V.C.', Captain Raymond Harvey Lodge Joseph de Montmorency, who was killed during the action at Stormberg on 23 February 1900. A hand-picked - and feared - body of scouts, they caused some unrest within the Regular Army with their 'skull and crossbones' flag. Conan Doyle described their fight at Stormberg:

'On February 23rd he (Gatacre) re-occupied Molteneo, and on the same day sent out a force to reconnoitre the enemy's position at Stormberg. The incident is memorable as having been the cause of death of Captain de Montmorency, one of the most promising of the younger officers of the British Army. He had formed a corps of scouts, consisting originally of four men, but soon expended to seventy or eighty. At the head of these men he confirmed his reputation for desperate valour which he had won in the Sudan and added to it proofs of enterprise and judgement which go to make a leader of light cavalry. In the course of the reconnaissance he ascended a small kopje ... "They are right on top of us," he cried to his comrades, as he reached the summit, and dropped next instant with a bullet in his heart. The rest of the scouts, being farther back, were able to get to cover and to keep up a fight until they were extricated by the remainder of the force. Altogether our loss was formidable rather in quality than in quantity, for not more than a dozen were hit, while the Boers suffered considerably from the fire of our guns.'

Byrne, his soldier servant, an Omdurman V.C. like his master, galloped madly off next morning with a saddled horse to bring back his Captain alive or dead, and had to be forcibly seized and restrained by our cavalry' (*The Great Boer War*, refers).

x633

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Scout W. A. Robinson. Montmorency's Scouts.**), *good very fine and rare*

£120-160

Very few medals were issued named to Montmorency's Scouts, perhaps around 20.

Namaqualand Border Scouts

The Corps, about 360 strong, served as part of the Garrison of O'okiep when the town was besieged in April 1902, and were complimented by Lord Kitchener, five of its soldiers being mentioned in his despatch of 23 June 1902.

In the words of a British officer who, although not belonging to them, saw much of their work, 'they were an excellent force, which did a great deal of hard patrol work under Colonel White, and had several stiff brushes with the enemy. They were conspicuous for consistently refusing to surrender when surrounded, as patrols were at times. They would keep up a fight till dark, and although half of them were killed the survivors of the party would escape. They made wonderful marches without water in their desert country.'

Reference source:

<https://www.angloboerwar.com/unit-information/south-african-units/433-namaqualand-border-scouts>

- x634 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**329 Pte. W. C. Francks. Namqlnd B.S.**), *note spelling of surname, good very fine* £100-120
William Constable Franks served as a Foot Scout with the Namaqualand Border Scouts.

Natal Guides

In the absence of an established Intelligence Department the Natal Corps of Guides was raised to fulfil this function in late 1899 and early 1900. It was organised by Major David Henderson, later to raise and run the Field Intelligence Department.

- x635 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**Serjt. A. Vimpany. Natal Guides.**), *good very fine* £100-140

Naylan's Orange River Scouts

- x636 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (**239 Tpr. J. P. Hurley. Naylan's O. R. Scouts.**), *small mark to cheek of monarch, good very fine and rare* £80-100

Orange River Scouts

- x637 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**97 Tptr. F. V. W. Reid. O.R. Scouts.**), *suspension a little slack, nearly very fine and rare* £40-60
F. V. Wallace Reid served as a Trumpeter with the Orange River Scouts; sold with Medal & clasp verification.

Rundle's Scouts

- x638 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**17 Tpr. M. E. Sharpley. Rundle's Scouts.**), *light contact marks and wear to naming, good fine and better* £70-90
M. E. Sharpley was issued his Queen's South Africa Medal on 30 May 1904, the roll noting previous service in the Queenstown Rifle Volunteers and the Tembuland Mounted Rifle Club; sold with Medal & clasp verification.

Tucker's Scouts

- x639 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**14 Tpr. W. B. Burrow. Tucker's Scouts.**), *nearly extremely fine and very rare* £120-160
W. B. Burrows was issued his Queen's South Africa Medal on 24 July 1907, one of 13 awarded to Tucker's Scouts; sold with Medal & clasp verification.

OTHER SOUTH AFRICAN UNITS**Ashburner's Light Horse**

Employed in the Warrenton-Vryburg-Kuruman District during the last 16 months of the war, the corps - about 125 strong - witnessed considerable fighting around this period. It had the ill-fortune to be part of the British column under Lieutenant-General Lord Methuen which was heavily defeated by a Boer Commando led by Jacobus Herculaas de la Ray at the Battle of Tweebosch. Out of 126 of its men in action at Tweebosch, it suffered losses of 11 killed and 11 wounded.

- x640 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**32466 Sjt: E. J. Harris. Ashburner's L.H.**), *nearly extremely fine* £120-140
- Edward James Harris** was taken prisoner at Kuruman on 5 November 1901, whilst serving in Ashburner's Light Horse. Later released, he was discharged at Port Elizabeth upon completion of his engagement.

Bechuanaland Rifles

- x641 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (**454 Pte. J. E. H. Sephton. Bec'land Rif:**), *officially re-impressed naming, good very fine* £40-60

Bethune's Mounted Infantry

Raised in Durban in October 1899, by Major E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers, the corps quickly enjoyed success on patrol work; in his despatch of 30 March 1900, General Buller, in mentioning Major Bethune, said 'He proved himself to be an excellent commander of irregular horse. He has acted with great skill and judgment when in command of a detached force.'

In May 1900, Buller commenced his movement to turn the Boer position on the Biggarsberg, utilising five Squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, supported by a Squadron of Umvoti Mounted Rifles and artillery. Advancing at night up the pass, the operation was a considerable success. The enemy made a poor defence and fled, pursued by the Colonial mounted troops. Natal was, almost without loss, cleared of the enemy, and Laing's Nek was turned by the battle of Alleman's Nek on 11 June.

The corps continued to experience considerable success, with one notable exception, namely an ambush on one of its squadrons on 20 May 1900, six miles south of Vryheid: three officers and 26 N.C.O.s and men were killed and a further 30 wounded. The unit ended the war 'everlastingly pursuing' Boer Commandos under Kritzinger, Myburg, and other leaders, facing their final significant engagement against General Smuts at Stavelberg in the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, on which occasion it suffered losses of seven killed and six wounded.

- x642 Pair: **Sergeant W. Hubard, Bethune's Mounted Infantry**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (720 Serjt: W. Huband. Bethune's M.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (720 Serjt: W. Huband. Bethune's M.I.), *edge nick to second, very fine and better (2)* £160-200
- William Huband** attested for Bethune's Mounted Infantry on 16 January 1900; sold with copied attestation document and Medal & clasp verification.

Border Horse

The Border Horse - about 200 strong - was raised in Cape Colony in February 1900 and in the forefront of the relief of Wepener. After the relief, the unit continued in the Colonial Division and took part in the advance towards the Brandwater Basin, where Prinsloo and his 4,000 men surrendered. The Regiment was disbanded in June 1901.

- x643 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**Capt: A. H. Warren, Border Horse.**), *good very fine* £400-500

Albert Henry Warren was born at Stutterheim, Cape Colony on 7 November 1869 and served as a Trooper in the Pioneer Corps in the Mashonaland Expedition of 1890.

During the Second Anglo-Boer War, he enlisted at Kei Road on 9 November 1899, as a Trooper in the 1st Brabant's Horse. Commissioned Lieutenant on 26 November 1899 and promoted to Captain on 28 January 1900, he served in 1st Brabant's Horse at the defence of Wepener. On 28 April 1900, however, he resigned from the unit and on the following day became a Captain in the Border Horse. Having then resigned from the unit in November 1900, he became a Captain in 'A' Squadron of the Stutterheim District Mounted Troops and, later still, a Captain in the Union Defence Force, Reserve of Officers.

Border Mounted Rifles

- x644 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**49 Corp: C. Gold. Border M.R.**), *minor scratches to cheek of monarch, otherwise good very fine* £140-180
Sold with Medal & clasp verification.

Brabant's Horse

- x645 The Corps was raised - and took to the field - in the Queenstown-Dordrecht District and was placed under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Yewd Brabant, an experienced soldier who had witnessed extensive service in the 9th Xhosa War and the First Matabele War. In early 1900, the Corps maintained a very prominent part in the clearing of north-east Cape Colony and was heavily engaged in the fighting around Dordrecht.

In Lord Roberts' telegram of 18 February 1900, he mentioned that Brabant 'had attacked Boer positions on the 16th. He gradually closed in on the laager during the day. Fighting lasted from 9 a.m. till dusk. At midnight Captain Flanagan, 1st Brabant's Horse, attacked and took a laager at the point of the bayonet, capturing the stores'. Captain Crallen and Lieutenant Chandler and four non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and five non-commissioned officers and men wounded. On 5 March there was again severe fighting near Dordrecht, in which the Cape Mounted Rifles bore the heaviest share of the losses. Whilst at Aliwal North, on the 11th, Brabant's Horse had three killed and six wounded.

- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**408 Cpl: G. S. Hope. Brabant's Horse**), *nearly extremely fine* £340-380
Sold with Medal & clasp verification.

British South Africa Police

- x646 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (**932 Tpr: J. May. B.S.A. Police.**), *very fine or better* £160-200
J. May was born in 1874 at Newbridge, County Kildare, Ireland. He also served as Saddler Corporal with the Pietersburg Light Horse (formerly Bushveld Carbineers of 'Breaker Morant' fame) from 17 December 1901-17 June 1902. Having joined the British South Africa Police he deserted on 4 June 1905.

x647 Pair: **Sergeant A. Linton, British South Africa Police**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (27. Serjt: A. Linton. B.S.A. Police.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (27 Serjt: A. Linton. B.S.A. Police.), *good very fine* (2)

£160-200

Bushmanland Borderers

x648 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**82 R. Sjt:-Maj: W. Doyle. Bshmlnd: Bord:**), *polished, nearly very fine*

£40-60

William Doyle attested for the Bushmanland Borderers at Calvinia on 18 January 1902, having witnessed previous service as a Sergeant in Kitchener's Horse. He joined at a time when the previously small corps - about 100 strong - had won a reputation as excellent scouts and plucky fighters and was consequently raised in strength to 600 men under Major A. Soames. Stationed at Tontelbosch Kolk, the Borderers were heavily engaged in defending their locality from Boer incursions.

Doyle was discharged at Eindexkuil upon the unit's disbandment on 9 July 1902, his character being noted as 'good'; sold with copied attestation form, and medal roll entry confirming his eligibility for the Queen's Medal with clasps for 'Johannesburg', 'Diamond Hill', 'Wittebergen' and 'Cape Colony'.

£160-200

Cape Colony Cyclist Corps

x649 This corps was raised at the end of December 1900, and in the first week of January 1901, when the enemy were penetrating to within easy distance of Cape Town, they were sent to occupy Pickaneer's Kloof. They just managed to arrive in time. Although fiercely attacked on the 28th, and losing 4 killed and 23 wounded, including Captain Rose, they held on to the positions commanding the pass. This was a most promising beginning, and during the next seven months the corps did much excellent work. By the middle of February the corps was 500 strong, their commander being Major Owen Lewis. They were much split up, sections being attached to many columns, both in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony. The fine work of those with De Lisle and Bethune, when they were in Western Cape Colony and afterwards in the north-east of the Orange River Colony, was several times spoken of. In a telegram from Calvinia, dated 8th February 1901, the Press Association correspondent who was accompanying Colonel De Lisle said: 'Very valuable assistance was given our force by a section of the Cape Town Cyclist Corps under Captain Rose last week. We were cut off from all telegraphic communication, and Colonel De Lisle relied upon them exclusively for the purpose of despatch riding, a duty which they performed admirably'. And again of the 24th he said: 'The comprehensive manner in which the country has been scouted by Colonel De Lisle is largely due to the mobility and enterprise of the Cyclist Corps, who have done excellent work as scouts and despatch riders' (*The Colonials in South Africa 1899-1902* by John Stirling, refers).

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Capt: P. B. Bryant. C.C.C.C.**), *extremely fine*

£120-160

Percy Barnes Bryant served as a Lieutenant, later Captain, with the Cape Colony Cyclist Corps from 24 December 1901 to 17 September 1902.

£160-200

Cape Colonial Forces

The Cape Colonial Forces (C.C.F.) were the official defence organisation of the Cape Colony in South Africa, established after Britain granted the Colony 'representative government' in 1853. Deployed in the 1897 Bechuanaland Campaign in the Northern Cape to apprehend three fugitive Tswana chiefs, the C.C.F. was then heavily engaged during the Boer War following the invasion of the Cape in 1899 and the besieging of Mafeking and Kimberley. Whilst the British Army struggled to relieve the besieged towns, the C.C.F. were deployed on the important tasks of guarding the rail infrastructure and other lines of communication.

x650 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut: T. J. P. Grewar. C.C.F.**), *nearly extremely fine*

£120-160

T. J. P. Grewar is also recorded as having served as a Lieutenant in 'D' Troop of the Uitenhage District Mounted Troop.

- x651 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: W. J. Cartwright. Cape Col: Forces.), *very fine* £120-160

Cape Colony Ordnance Department

- x652 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Arm'r: F. C. Nicholson. C.C.O.D.), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, nearly extremely fine* £80-100

Frederick Charlton Nicholson, who was born on 27 February 1873, was appointed Armourer Apprentice to the Ordnance Department on 1 May 1890. Promoted Armourer on 1 May 1895, he was placed on the fixed establishment of the Civil Powers on 1 May 1900, after ten years continuous satisfactory service - approved in the Executive Council's minutes in the Prime Minister's Office, Cape Town, on 29 June 1900 - and afforded a salary of £200 per annum; sold with copied research.

Cape Garrison Artillery



- x653 Three: Corporal T. Kingswell, South African Native Labour Corps, late Cape Garrison Artillery £60-80
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (547 Bombr: T. Kingswell. Cape G.A.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Cpl. T. Kingwell. S.A.N.L.C.), note variation in surname, *the first officially re-impressed, minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* (3)

Sold with a stereograph image by Underwood and Underwood, annotated in pencil to reverse 'Cape Garrison Artillery making it hot for the Boer across Modder River, c. 1900 (No. 34)', stamped 'South African Library, Cape Town'.

Cape Police

x654 Pair: **Sergeant G. Maguire, Cape Police**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (34 Sjt. G. Maguire. Cape Police); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', pawnbroker's mark to obverse of first, *minor edge nick, nearly very fine and better* (2)

£340-380

Cape Government Railway Reserve

x655 Pair: **Private J. Gillig, Railway Regiment, late Cape Government Railway Reserve**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (J. Gillig, Jun. C.G.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Pte. J. Gillig. Railway Rgt.), *good very fine* (2)

£50-70

J. Gillig served as a Sub Ganger and is recorded as 'patrolling the line within zone of fire'; sold with copied roll entry.

Cape Infantry

x656 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. M. Souber. Cape Inftry.**), *claw tightened, nearly very fine*

£40-60

M. Souber also served in the Rand Rifles. His Medal was re-issued on 25 February 1909; sold with copied roll entry.

Cape Medical Staff Corps

x657 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Cpl. D. Murray. C.M.S.C.**), *good very fine*

£70-90

Cape Mounted Riflemen

x658 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**1952 Corpl: W. Fisher. Cape M.R.**), *light polishing, very fine*

£300-350

Sold with Medal & clasp verification.

Cape Railway Sharpshooters

x659 The Cape Railway Sharpshooters were raised by Major R. G. Scott, V.C., and, as the name suggests, were employed guarding the railways and armoured and regular trains.

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**1242 Pte. G. A. Spittal. Cape Rly: Shptrs.**), *good very fine*

£80-100

George Albert Spittal took an oath of allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII at Kimberley on 22 April 1901. He is also recorded as having served in the Cape Police; sold with copied roll entry and oath document.

Cape Town Highlanders

- x660 Pair: **Sergeant B. O. Boyd, Cape Town Highlanders**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (943 L. Serjt: B. O. Boyd. Cape Town Highrs:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (943 Serjt: B. O. Boyd. C.T. Highrs:), *good very fine* (2) £140-180

Clanwilliam Convoy Guard

- x661 Pair: **Sergeant F. W. Hansen, Clanwilliam Convoy Guard, late Western Province Mounted Rifles and Robert's Horse**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (1127 Tpr: F. W. Hansen. Robert's Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5 Serjt: F. W. Hansen. Clanwilliam C.G.), *minor edge bruise to second, very fine and better, the last rare* (2) £160-200

Frederick William Hansen served in Robert's Horse from 4 December 1899 until 2 January 1901, and in the Western Province Mounted Rifles from 22 April 1901 until 22 July 1901; sold with Medal & clasp verification.

The 2nd South African Light Horse had their named changed to Robert's Horse as a compliment to their new Commander-in-Chief in January 1900. Immediately thrown into the fray, the men took part in the relief of Kimberley and Paardeberg and, only through its adroit handling by Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, Officer Commanding, avoided decimation at Sannah's Post.

Clarke's Light Horse

- x662 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**16 Pte. C. Egling. Clarke's L.H.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £70-90

Colonial Defence Force

- x663 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr: H. Fobian. Col: Def: Force**), *very fine* £50-70

Henrik Fobian was awarded his Medal on 2 June 1910, when it was sent to 'Vanderlongan Street, Paarl, Cape Colony'. The roll also notes that he was attached to the Paarl District Mounted Troop; sold with copied research.

- x664 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr: J. Lawrence. Col: Def: Force**), *very fine* £40-60

Colonial Light Horse

Raised in 1901, under the command of Major A. B. Baker, D.S.O., the Colonial Light Horse - about four squadrons strong - did considerable work in worrying and running down small Commandos. Still engaged with scattered bodies of the enemy when peace was declared, the regiment witnessed sharp fighting 36 miles east of Fraserburg on 3 June 1902, four days after the declaration of peace. The Commandos had apparently not taken the news seriously - if they had heard it at all - and on this occasion Squadron Sergeant-Major Carter and three men were killed and an officer and one man wounded (*The Colonials in South Africa 1899-1902* by John Stirling, refers).

- x665 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**605 Pte. H. Stander. Colonial Lt. H.**), *good very fine* £80-100

Commander in Chief's Bodyguard

The corps was raised in Cape Town by Lord Roberts as a personal bodyguard on 31 January 1900 and placed under the command of Major D. Tyrie Laing, formerly of the 91st and 93rd Regiments.

Initially numbering about 100 men, all of whom were colonials and in the main picked from existing South African 'regular' volunteer units, in November 1900 the unit became a fighting regiment to be called 'The Bodyguard' with a strength of 570. This was soon increased to 1,000 men equipped with two pom-poms and two machine-guns.

At Lindley on 3 January 1901, a detachment of The Bodyguard came into contact with superior numbers of enemy troops. The ensuing action led to significant casualties when Laing's men became surrounded on three sides by Botha's Commando. Faced with the option of continuing his defensive action or surrendering, Laing chose to fight on, possibly in the hope that Colonel White's column would come to his assistance. Deployed into the bed of a tributary, where the eroded banks provided some cover, the men put up a brave and determined defence which only faltered when Laing was shot dead with a bullet through the heart. Facing a deadly fire, the remaining troops were forced to surrender and hand over arms, White's relief arriving too late to save the situation.

- x666 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (25573 Tpr: E. Primmer. C. In C. Bdy: Gd:), *good very fine* £100-140
Sold with copied research.

1st City Volunteers

- x667 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1133 Pte. J. W. Hewitt. 1st. City Vols:), *good very fine* £70-90

Cullinan's Horse

- x668 Five: 1st Class Constable A. W. P. Harris, South African Police, late Cullinan's Horse and Commander in Chief's Bodyguard
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (48 Cpl. A. W. Harris. Cullinan's H.); 1914-15 Star (Const. A. W. P. Harris G.O.C. Bdy. Gd.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Pte. A. W. P. Harris. C. in C. Body Gd.); South Africa Police Faithful Service Medal, 1st issue (No 2937 (F) 1/C Constable. A. W. P. Harris.), *very fine and the first rare* (5) £180-220
Arthur William Phillip Harris served in the C. in C's Bodyguard during the Great War. He was embarked aboard the Galway Castle on 5 December 1915 and gave his address as 'c/o South African Police, Gezina, Pretoria'.

Damant's Horse

- x669 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Tpr: F. W. Ford. Damant's Horse), *pawnbroker's mark to obverse, minor contact marks, very fine* £80-100

Diamond Fields Artillery

- x670 Pair: Sergeant R. Womack, Diamond Fields Artillery
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (10 Serjt: R. Womack. Diamond F.A.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', *very fine* (2) £340-380

Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles

The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, raised in 1855, were mobilised on 16 October 1899. They did sterling work in Cape Colony snuffing out the Rebellion, sent a detachment to Walvis Bay and had four and a half companies heavily engaged at Faber's Put on 30 May 1900.

x671 Four: **Sergeant S. Almond, South African Service Corps, late Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (1199 Serjt: S. Almond. D. of E. Own V.R.); 1914-15 Star (Pte. E. Almond S.A.S.C.); British War and bi-lingual Victory Medals (Sjt. S. Almond. S.A.S.C. (Supplies)), *very fine* (4)

£100-120

S. Almond's Queen's South Africa Medal was issued on 2 August 1905, when it was sent to 'West Road, Great Clacton, Essex'; he does not appear to be entitled to the clasp for 'Cape Colony'.

Durban Light Infantry

The Durban Light Infantry was originally formed in 1854 and mobilised for the Second Anglo-Boer War in September 1899. The regiment patrolled northern Natal until British reinforcements arrived and, once these were in position, spent much of the Natal Campaign patrolling the lines of communication in armoured trains; a contingent of 16 men was later sent to King Edward's Coronation in 1902.

x672 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**Lieut: J. Hood. Durban L.I.**), *good very fine*

£140-180

James Hood was commissioned into the Durban Light Infantry in 1896 and commanded half of 'B' Company of the regiment as the Boers attempted to close in on Colenso and capture Fort Molyneux in December 1899. His men successfully 'sallied out in extended order on the left of the railway line in order to relieve the pressure on 'A' Company' (*The South African War 1899-1902*, by Bill Nasson, refers). Hood later shared command of 'A' Company of the Durban Light Infantry during the Bambata Rebellion of 1906, likely attempting to concentrate on the main enemy force in the Nkandhla area; sold with copied research and two copied group photographs, including the recipient.

District Mounted Police

The District Mounted Police - sometimes known as the 'Special Mine Police' - were given the responsibility of guarding the Johannesburg mines. In the first nine months after the occupation, their patrols and posts were constantly attacked and they accounted for 11 killed, 32 wounded and 37 prisoners.

x673 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. S. Whitehead. D.M.P.**), *reaffixed suspension, edge bruising and wear, fine or better*

£40-60

S. Whitehead is noted on the roll as having 'rendered material assistance in the Tarka District'.

Dordrecht District Volunteer Guard

x674 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**199 Pte. H. Koch. Dordrecht D.V.G.**), *tightened claw, very fine and better, rare*

£70-90

Eastern Province Horse

x675 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1901 (**22749 Tpr: J. H. W. Driver. Eastn: Prov: Horse**), *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine*

£70-90

East Griqualand Field Force

Raised in the Mount Currie, Kokstad and Matatiele Districts in early 1901, the East Griqualand Field Force defended the borders of East Griqualand against the raiding of belligerent and rebel Boer parties from the adjacent Barkly East districts of the Cape Colony. Organised into three squadrons under Major T. C. Birbeck, with a strength of approximately 300 men, the force provided its own horses and saddlery. It was involved in a number of minor actions and skirmishes, mostly in the Maclear district, and sustained several casualties.

- x676 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut: J. A. G. Webster. E. Griquald: F.F.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £120-160
- Sold with copied roll entry confirming Webster as onetime a resident of Kokstad and research indicating service with the East Griqualand Mounted Volunteers and East Griqualand Mounted Rifles.

East Griqualand Mounted Volunteers

- x677 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**P.Sergt: T. E. Ekron. E.Griqualand M.V.**), *good very fine and rare* £60-80
- x678 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. J. H. Vanheerden. E. Griqualand M.V.**), *minor edge nick, very fine and rare* £60-80

Farmer's Guard

- x679 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1902 (**312 3rd. Cl: Tpr: G. Vaughan. Farmer's Gd.**), *nearly extremely fine* £80-100



Field Intelligence Department

The Field Intelligence Department played a crucial role in bringing the conflict to a close. At the beginning of the conflict, the maps and general knowledge of the vast areas to be fought over were sketchy and the creation of an Intelligence Department became of vital necessity. The Guides and Agents infiltrated the countryside and towns and allowed the Head Quarters to keep subversives and rebels in a closer check than would otherwise have been possible. The F.I.D. was created by Major (later, General Sir) David Henderson who summarised their role thus:

‘In November 1900 the strength of the Field Intelligence Department was approximately 30 officers and 250 white subordinates. On 31 May 1902 the strength was 132 white officers and 2,321 white subordinates. Apart from any share which they may have had in the captures made by columns, the Intelligence employees while in search of information, have, in the last six months of the war, killed 88 and captured 550 of the enemy. A very large proportion of surrenders have also directly been due to the influence of Intelligence agents.

Many small expeditions have been organised and sent out from Head Quarters to the outlying parts of the theatre of operations to gain information and interrupt the enemy’s communications and sometimes to investigate particular matters which have been reported. There has been no lack of suitable volunteers for these dangerous enterprises, and they have, in most cases, been skilfully carried out, with valuable results. In more than one case, a small party of this kind has exercised considerable influence on the enemy’s plans and movements.’

x680 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Guide D. C. Van der Merwe, F.I.D.**), *minor edge nicks, good very fine and a rare Ex-Burgher’s award* £160-200

D. C. Van der Merwe, a native of Senekal, served with the National Scouts, Orange River Colony Volunteers and later the Field Intelligence Department in South Africa. His name appears in *The Dynamics of Treason: Boer Collaboration in the S.A. War of 1899-1902*, by Albert Grundlingh, as part of Annex 1: List of Ex-Burghers of the late O.V.S. who have served the British Army.

Sold with copied F.I.D. roll noting the issue of two Medals and 6 clasps to Van der Merwe and Scout J. L. Bedford on 17 January 1908.

x681 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**Agent H. E. A. Blackburn, F.I.D.**), *good very fine* £80-100

Fingo Levies

x682 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Capt: G. D. Ross. Fingo Levies**), *good very fine and rare* £120-140

Frontier Mounted Rifles

Approximately 131 Medals issued to the unit.

‘First-rate work has been done by the Frontier Mounted Rifles, a well-trained and excellently equipped body of men, all in the prime of life, and drawn from the eastern border towns of the Cape Colony. They held a position of continual danger, being encamped nearest the enemy. Being born and bred amongst the kopjes which afforded the Boers such easy hiding places, they were acquainted with every nook and corner, and could find their way about them both in daylight and dark. This force, with the Cape Police, helped to keep General Gatacre informed regarding the seething mass of disloyalty that surrounded him’ (Creswicke, refers).

x683 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Capt & Adj: B. J. Bertenshaw. Frontier M.R.**), *extremely fine* £120-160

B. J. Bertenshaw is recorded as commanding the Frontier Mounted Rifles, likely upon the resignation of Captain Puncoy on 30 December 1899 or the departure of Major J. R. Heart on 30 April 1900, when his services were ‘disposed with’; sold with copied roll entry confirming Medal & clasp and an issuance date of 8 March 1904.

General Post Office Staff

x684 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**D. Mackintosh. G.P.O. Staff.**), *very fine and better* £60-80

Donald Mackintosh joined the Imperial Telegraph Service on 25 June 1876, later transferring to the colonial service as Telegraphist at Fort Beaufort on 10 June 1881. Posted to King William's Town on 1 December 1891, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surveyor, Eastern District, on 1 July 1894, Acting Surveyor on 1 September 1896 and Surveyor and District Engineer, Eastern District on 1 July 1897. Transferred to the Midland District on 1 July 1898, he served at Headquarters in Port Elizabeth during the war.

The work of the Government Postal and Telegraph Services and Cape Town Police was mentioned in the despatch from Earl Roberts, K.G., G.C.B., published in the *London Gazette* 16 April 1901:

'These Services have had an immense amount of extra work thrown on them, which they have carried out to my entire satisfaction, and my thanks are due to Mr. Somerset French, C.M.G., and his Staff, for the very capable manner in which the Postal and Telegraph Services have been worked, and to Captain Jenner, Chief of Police, and his subordinates, for their loyal assistance.'

Glen Gray Native Levy

x685 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**202 Serjt. A. Mc.Phearson. Glen Grey Nat. Levy**), *good very fine and rare* £60-80

Gorrings Flying Column

Gorrings Flying Column was raised in the Eastern Cape in January 1901 as one of the Colonial Defence Force Regiments and served under Colonel Gorrings until it was disbanded in December 1901. Colonel, later Lieutenant-General Sir George Frederick Gorrings was in November 1900 appointed a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George for services during the Boer War, and would go on to distinguish himself further as Commander of the 3rd Indian Army Corps and Chief of Staff to the Tigris Column, Mesopotamia, 1916.

x686 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**Pte. J. Howard. Gorrings's F.C.**), *nearly extremely fine* £70-90

Griquatown Defence Corps

x687 *Family group:*

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. N. J. Scherman. Griquatown D.C.**), *very fine*

Five: **N. J. Scherman, South Africa Forces**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially named '145911 N. J. Scherman', *very fine* (6) £60-80

N. J. Scherman served with the Hay District Mounted Troop of the Griqualand Defence Corps. His son, Nicolaas Johannes Schermann, born on 27 September 1910, served in the 1st Mounted Regiment, Piratief, during the Second World War, giving his address as 'Postmasburg, Cape Province'; sold with copied roll entry for the father and copied service papers and original Union Defence Forces medal entitlement document for the son.

x688 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. P. J. Van Zyl. Griquatown D.C.**), *polished and wear to naming, good fine to nearly very fine* £30-50

Sold with copied roll entry.

Harrismith Volunteer Light Horse

The Harrismith Volunteer Light Horse, about 150 strong, was raised during the Guerrilla War to protect the Harrismith district of the Orange Free State.

- x689 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (**12 Tpr: W. G. Britton. Harrismith Vol: L.H.**), *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine* £70-90
Sold with copied roll entry.

Herschel Native Police

The Herschel Native Police, comprising 200 Basutos with white officers, were raised in 1900 to keep order in the Herschel District near the Basutoland border and in particular to protect the locality against any guerrilla incursions and also to deter cattle rustlers. Nine officers appear on the unit's medal roll.

- x690 King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Captain J. Rein. Herschel N.P.**), *good very fine and rare* £60-80
Sold with copied roll entry and photograph entitled, 'Staff of Herschel Native Police Officers in Boer War, 1902'.

- x691 Pair: **Private E. R. Gomme, Hershel Native Police, late Frontier Light Horse**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (975 Pte. E. R. Gomme. Frontier L.H.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1 R.S. Mjr: E. R. Gomme. Herschel N.P.), *good very fine and rare* (2)

£120-140

Humansdorp Colonial Defence Force

- x692 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**19 Pte. T. Billson. Humansdorp C.D.F.**), *nearly very fine and rare* £70-90
Sold with copied roll entry.

Imperial Hospital Corps

The Imperial Hospital Corps was raised in Natal on 2 May 1900 and served until the end of the war.

- x693 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**Orderly J. H. Harris. Imp: Hosp: Corps.**), *extremely fine* £80-100

John Henry Harris was born about 1873 and enrolled at Durban for the Imperial Hospital Corps on 18 May 1901, for a period of six months. A Canadian national, born in the Parish of St. Catherine's, Montreal, Harris gave his occupation as 'chemist' and his address as the Central Lodging House, West Street, Durban. His enrolment paper is further annotated by hand, 'So help me God' following the pledge of allegiance to His Majesty the King; sold with copied service papers.

Imperial Light Horse

The Imperial Light Horse (I.L.H.), a regiment composed mainly of Uitlanders, quickly won the approbation of the military establishment, whilst *The Times* spoke of a 'corps d'elite'. Ten of its officers had been members of the Reform Committee and when recruiting for the I.L.H. started in September 1899, over 2000 men applied:

'The methods of selection were drastic and only the very best in every sense - horsemanship, shooting, character, physique - were accepted.'

The regiment was commanded by Colonel John James Scott Chisholme, a Regular Officer of the 5th Lancers, who agreed with General Hunter that they were the finest body of men that he had seen during his service but it was obvious that cavalry drill would be something of a problem:

'The first occasion the Regiment paraded as such before their new Colonel was on the well-known Fox Hills, Pietermaritzburg. When the order was given - 'Prepare to mount! Mount! - chaos resulted, the horses moving in all directions. The Colonel, raising his arms to heaven, exclaimed:

"My God! My God! My God!" (*The Story of the Imperial Light Horse*, refers).

Whatever the drill problems, the Imperial Light Horse became the most distinguished Irregular Regiment of the War, winning four Victoria Crosses and, unusually, being presented with a King's Colour. At Elandsplaagte, the regiment's first battle, Scott Chisholme was killed leading a charge at the head of his men.



x694

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (347 Tpr: **H. T. Harding**. Imp: Lt: Horse), extremely fine

£100-140

Hugh T. Harding served with the 2nd Imperial Light Horse from 28 November 1900 and died of disease at Piet Retief on 6 April 1901. He is commemorated on the Boer War Memorial, Saxonwold, Johannesburg.

- x695 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Mafeking, Elandsplaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**211 Serjt: J. L. Murphy. Imp: Lt. Horse**), *very fine* £250-300
James Lawrence Murphy served with the 1st Imperial Light Horse and was discharged on 12 October 1900; sold with copied research.

Imperial Light Infantry

- x696 Pair: **Colour-Sergeant R. T. Jarvis, Imperial Light Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (932 Clr: Serjt: R. T. Jarvis, Impl: Lt. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Serjt: R. T. Jarvis. I.I.C. Depot.), *good very fine* (2) £140-180
R. T. Jarvis later served at the Imperial Irregular Corps depot. He was discharged time expired at Cape Town on 22 April 1903; sold with Medal & clasp verification.

Imperial Military Railways

- The I.M.R. operated from the Orange River Colony into the Transvaal from mid-1900 to December 1902. After the occupation of Bloemfontein in March 1900, there was a great need for the transport of large quantities of supplies. The I.M.R. was founded under the management of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Girouand, Director of Railways, with staff being recruited from civilians and military personnel.
- x697 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Mr. J. Griffiths. Imp: Mil: Rly**), *good very fine* £70-90
J. Griffiths is recorded as serving as a Guard for the Imperial Military Railways; sold with copied research.

Imperial Transport Service

- x698 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Condr: W. Woods. Imp: Trnspt: Ser**), *very fine* £50-70
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Intelligence Department

- x699 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**Capt. R. Diespcker, Intell: Dept**), *unofficial mounting rod between state and date clasps, good very fine* £80-100

Johannesburg Mounted Rifles

- The Johannesburg Mounted Rifles were raised on 12 December 1900, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel "Bimbashi" Stewart, and operated in his Column. They saw much service on the Natal border in 1901 during Louis Botha's invasion, and later in the Transvaal and Orange Free State where 'down to the close of the campaign they did service which proved them a most useful and well-led body'.
- x700 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**40 Tpr: T. Eastland. Johannesburg M.R.**), *very fine and better* £100-140
Thomas Eastland attested for the Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps at Durban on 11 December 1899, before transferring to the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles; sold with copied roll entry and attestation document.

Kaffrarian Rifles

The Kaffrarian Rifles were a Cape volunteer unit raised in East London in 1883. The Regiment was mobilised in October 1899 with a strength of 26 Officers and 723 other ranks, including a machine-gun detachment, signallers, cyclists and a company of mounted infantry. They were immediately set to hold and defend Molteno, Bushman's Hoek and several bridges on the Cape Eastern System Railway line. Under the command of General Gatacre when he landed at East London in November 1899, Major Pollock wrote that he was impressed by the Kaffrarian Rifles:

'The General paid some well-deserved compliments to that excellent corps, and thereby pleased them greatly. Really, the Kaffrarians had done plenty of hard work during the past three weeks, and they had, moreover, been exposed to no inconsiderable danger, holding the post of honour at the head of the Division...' (*With Seven Generals*, refers).

During the conflict the Kaffrarian Rifles saw much fighting in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State and took part in the De Wet hunts.

- x701 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**1562 Pte. W. Woodhouse. Kaffrn: Rifles**), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, minor edge nicks, very fine and better* £100-140
- W. Woodhouse** served with the Kaffrarian Rifles from 30 November 1900 until 2 April 1902. His Medal was issued on 26 March 1902 and sent to '34 St. Thomas Road, Fulham, S.W. London'; sold with copied research.

Kei Road Colonial Defence Force

Approximately 59 Medals awarded to Kei Road Colonial Defence Force.

- x702 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. C. H. Wheeldon. Kei Road Col. D.F.**), *replacement suspension, edge bruising, good fine or better and rare* £40-60
- Sold with copied roll entry confirming the recipient's eligibility for the clasp 'Cape Colony'.

Kimberley Light Horse

- x703 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**1028 Tpr: A. Carter. Kimberley Lt. Horse**), *very fine and better* £80-100

Kimberley Horse

- x704 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**86 O.R. Serjt. C. S. Malan. Kimberley H.**), *good very fine* £80-100

Kimberley Volunteer Regiment

- x705 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**916 Pte. A. J. Herridge. Kimberley V.R.**), *polished, minor edge nicks, good fine* £70-90

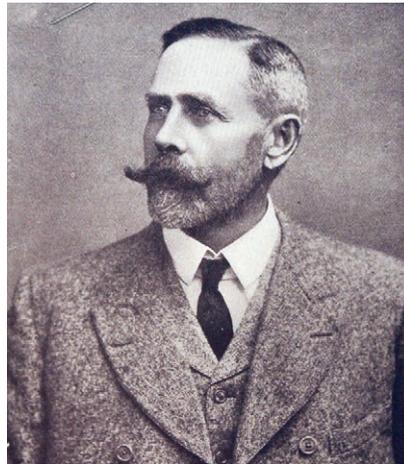
Kitchener's Horse



x706

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Lieut: H. T. Ommanny, Kitchener's Horse.), *note surname spelling, extremely fine*

£180-220



Henry Travers Ommanny was born on 25 December 1849, the son of Major-General Edward Lacon Ommanny, Royal Engineers, who was appointed to the charge of Bahadur Shah II and his family following the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny.

Educated at Cheltenham College, Henry joined the Indian Civil Service in 1868 as Acting Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department and saw service at Dharwar, Canara, Nassick, Khandeish and Bombay. Appointed Acting Inspector-General of Police in 1888, a member of the Hemp Drug Commission in 1893 and a Magistrate in 1895, he retired the following year. During his final period in India he published two notes in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, one on a variety of *Butea frondosa* - a leguminous plant - the other on 'A friendly bulbul'.

Ommanny obtained a Lieutenant's commission and served during the Boer War as a Troop and Squadron Leader with Kitchener's Horse. For some time he was stationed in the Johannesburg area where he collected plants. Most of his specimens were presented to the British Museum in 1902, and subsequently listed by Spencer le M. Moore in the *Journal of Botany* that same year. In the same publication, fellow naturalist A. B. Rendle first described the large perennial tuber known locally as 'beespatat' and named it *Ipomoea ommanneyi* in honour of the collector. Ommanny died on 30 May 1936; sold with a copied photograph of recipient.

Koffyfontein Defence Force

- x707 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**20 Pte. J. Gillard. Koffyfontein D.F.**), *minor edge bruise, good very fine and rare* £60-80
Sold with copied roll entry.

Loch's Horse

Loch's Horse was raised in London in March 1900 by Lord Loch, a former Governor of Cape Colony. It occupied a unique place as the only privately raised and funded Regiment of the South African Mounted Irregular Forces, its 220 members presenting a diverse mixture of society. The qualification for joining was the possession of either military or African experience and the Troopers ranged from retired Army Officers to former Foreign Legionnaires.

- x708 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**195 Tpr: E. A. Ford. Loch's Horse**), *extremely fine* £100-140

Lydenburg Mounted Police

- x709 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (**5 Constable T. W. Williams. Lydenburg M.P.**), *extremely fine and rare* £70-90
Sold with copied roll entry.

Malmesbury Defence Corps

- x710 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. E. Warren. Malmesbury D.C.**), *extremely fine and rare* £60-80
E. Warren was one of 22 men who served under Lt. & Honorary Captain John W. Cooper, Commanding Officer of the Malmesbury Defence Corps. The roll confirms the unit 'administered martial law, Malmesbury Division, for defence purposes but did not engage enemy'; sold with copied roll and private research noting 17 Medals issued to the G.O.C., Cape Colony, 21 October 1905.

Malmesbury Police Force

- x711 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Chief Const: F. Pritchard. Malmesbury P.F.**), *minor edge nicks, very fine or better and rare* £60-80
Fred Pritchard served as Chief Constable with the Malmesbury Police Force in charge of 13 men, including a Sergeant, six Constables, two Troopers, two Special Officers, a Turnkey and a Gaoler. The roll notes his unit being called for defence duties and administering martial law - 'but did not engage enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

Maritzani Mounted Irregulars

- x712 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**10 Tpr. M. Keet. Maritzani M.R.**), *very fine and rare* £100-140

Maritzburg Ambulance Corps

- x713 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**Pte. G. J. Cope. Maritzburg Amb: Corps.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £80-100

Marshall's Horse

- x714 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**303 Pte. A. Hayter. Marshall's Horse**), *nearly extremely fine* £180-220

A. Hayter was killed in action at Israel's Poort on 25 April 1900, when British forces attempted to cut off Boer forces operating to the south-east of Bloemfontein.

Aware of the potential trap of being caught in a long valley which progressively narrowed until commanded by a line of strongly Boer-held kopjes, the British and Canadian commanders decided to outflank the Boers with their Mounted Infantry, rather than undertake a deliberate full-scale frontal attack. Using the infantry as a feint, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Otter advanced under a heavy fire - at 800 metres from a defended kopje the situation became confused and some troops began to waver, but despite the C.O. being struck by two bullets, one causing a flesh wound, order was restored by the officers and N.C.O.s.

In so doing, the flanking movements began to lever the Boers out of their strong positions and with resistance lessening, two Canadian companies advanced up a narrow ravine running obliquely across the field and suddenly appeared to the rear of the Boers. This settled the matter, and the Boers abandoned the position. Considering the amount of time under fire, casualties amongst the infantry were remarkably light with one man killed and three wounded, including Otter who was placed on medical leave for a month. Israel's Poort - the first major engagement for the Canadians since Paardeburg - firmly established the Royal Canadians as a veteran battalion.

The name of A. Hayter is recorded on the casualty list dated 4 November 1902, one of 58 men from Marshall's Horse who were injured or killed during the conflict; sold with copied research.

Matatiele European Reserves

- x715 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut: D. B. Menne. Matatiele E.R.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £120-160

Daniel Brink Menne served with the Matatiele European Reserves, the roll noting he 'took part in active operations against enemy in Barkly East District - but not actually engaged enemy'. He also sometime served with the Griquatown Defence Corps; sold with copied roll entry.

Matatiele Native Contingent

- x716 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Lieut: D. Hulley. Matatiele N.C.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £100-140

D. Hulley served with the Matatiele Native Contingent from 7 August 1901 until 15 December 1901, having seen previous service as a Sergeant in the Umzikulu Reserve; sold with copied roll entry.

Midland Mounted Rifles

The Midland Mounted Rifles were raised on 1 April 1901 and served until the end of the war. They were given the express purpose of expelling the invaders from the Cape Colony and had several serious clashes with Lotter's Commando. Johannes Cornelius Jacobus 'Hans' Lotter was considered one of the most brutal Boer commanders in the Cape Colony, his men displaying a propensity for indiscipline (*Abraham Esau's War: A Black South African War in the Cape, 1899-1902*, refers). Tracked to Groenkloof and captured following a dawn attack, the Boer commander was later executed with seven of his men (*Dictionary of Battles and Sieges: F-O*, refers).

- x717 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Lieut: R. T. Cresswell. Midland M.R.**), *extremely fine and rare* £140-180

Mount Currie Reserves

- x718 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**Tpr: W. Simpson. Mt: Currie Res:**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £70-90

W. Simpson was 'called for active military duty against the enemy' and was likely issued his Medal at Kokstad in the KwaZulu-Natal Province, behind which Mount Currie rises to 2,204m - from which the Reserves garnered their name; sold with copied roll entry.

Military Mounted Police

- x719 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**411 Corpl: G. Hackney. M.M. Police.**), *very fine* £80-100

Murray's Horse

Murray's Horse was raised in Natal before the outbreak of hostilities by the Hon. T. K. Murray. With a strength of approximately 150 men, the unit patrolled wide areas of lower Natal and scouted the country in front of the advancing Boer Commandos. It was disbanded in November 1899, following the arrival of British troops.

- x720 Pair: **Lieutenant H. A. Carbutt, Murray's Horse**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (Tpr; A. Carbutt. Murray's Horse); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. H. A. Carbutt.), *very fine and better* (2) £120-160

Hugh Arnold Carbutt, who was born on 30 January 1882, served with Murray's Horse during the Boer War and with the Reserves during the Natal Native Rebellion in 1906. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 14th (Reserve) Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, on 29 November 1915, he transferred to the Machine Gun Corps and served in France from 5 August 1916. On 1 June 1917 he was posted to the 360th Reserve Employment Company, Labour Corps, based at Lairn, Plymouth, and was later awarded a Silver War Badge on the grounds of ill-health; sold with copied roll entry, officer's service record and *MIC*.

Natal Carbineers

- x721 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**525 Tpr: J. T. Crowsen. Natal Carbnrs:**), *good very fine* £120-160

Natal Field Artillery

- x722 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**168 Gnr: A. E. Cunningham. Natal F. Arty:**), *nearly extremely fine* £80-100

Natal Government Railways

- x723 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Mr. J. J. Wharton. Natal Govt: Rlys:**), *pawnbroker's mark to obverse, minor edge nicks, good very fine* £60-80

Natal Mounted Infantry

The Natal Mounted Infantry was raised in February and March 1902 and, according to Hurst:

'The activities of the N.M.I. were confined to the district of Newcastle, Natal, patrolling the borders, holding detached posts, and the general work falling to the duties of an occupying regiment until the end of the war on 31 May 1902. The unit was disbanded in June, after a short existence of 4 months during which it did very useful service albeit no fighting.'

- x724 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, South Africa 1902 (**137 Pte. P. Daly. Natal M.I.**), *extremely fine* £70-90

Natal Mounted Rifles

- x725 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**392 Tpr: G. V. Grice. Natal M.R.**), *nearly extremely fine* £100-140

G. V. Grice served with the Natal Mounted Rifles from 20 March 1900 and died of enteric fever at the Assembly Hall of Pietmaritzburg on 5 May 1900; sold with copied roll which notes his ineligibility for the clasp 'Natal', and eligibility for the clasp 'Relief of Ladysmith', together with copied Roll of Honour, which includes 46 names from the N.M.R. who died during the Anglo-Boer War, including that of Grice.

Natal Naval Volunteers

Approximately 126 Medals were awarded to the Natal Naval Volunteers.



On 30 April 1885, Natal took the first step towards creating a Naval Auxiliary Force in South Africa by establishing the Natal Naval Volunteers of Durban. The unit served under Commander Tatum's contingent at Ladysmith and was present in the action at Caesar's Camp on 6 January 1900. In 1904 its title changed to the Natal Naval Corps and those still serving were employed in the 'drive' through the rebel-infested Nkandhla Forest during the 1906 Bambata Rebellion.

- x726 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**C. K. Marillier, Gnr. Natal Naval Vols:**), *official re-impressed naming, nearly very fine and rare* £60-80
C. K. Marillier is also believed to have seen service in the South African Constabulary; sold with Medal & clasp verification.

Natal Police

- x727 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Natal (**1407 2nd. Cl: Serjt: H. J. Asbury. Natal Police.**), *partial erasure of surname, good very fine* £40-60
H. J. Asbury enlisted in 1894 and was promoted to Lance-Sergeant on 15 April 1897, Sergeant 2nd Class on 14 February 1898 and Sergeant 1st Class on 1 March 1902. In February 1905 he was recalled from Estcourt - because he had proved unsatisfactory as a prosecutor - and was transferred to the Court in Durban. It appears this posting was not a happy one, for in April 1905 Asbury was ordered to be relieved by Acting Chief Commissioner Clarke, on account of 'not getting on well'. Given the choice to reverting or taking his discharge, Asbury chose the latter and was discharged at his own request on 19 April 1905; sold with copied research.

Natal Royal Rifles

The Natal Royal Rifles were raised in 1861 as the Pietermaritzburg Volunteer Rifle Corps and during the Boer War had a strength of four officers and 146 men. They received their orders to proceed on active service on 26 September 1899 and served in the field in Natal until October 1900. Having then taken part in the battle at Willow Grange, they were placed under General Hildyard's command on 26 November 1899 and took part in a successful reconnaissance towards Chieveley. As Buller's force pushed forward the Regiment was given the task of guarding the lines of communication.

- x728 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**28 Serjt: P. E. Thomalla. Natal R.R.**), *lightly polished, nearly very fine* £100-140
 Sold with copied roll entry.

Natal Hired Transport

- x729 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Condr: E. Rogers. Natal Transport**), *minor edge bruise, nearly extremely fine and rare* £50-70
Eltie Rogers served as a Civilian Conductor with the Natal Hired Transport. A native of Tongaat, KwaZulu-Natal, he was entitled to the clasps for 'Transvaal', 'Tugela Heights', 'Relief of Ladysmith' and 'Laing's Neck'; sold with copied roll confirming 62 Medals issued to N.H.T.

Natal Transport

- x730 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Condr: M. F. W. Harley. Natal Transport**), *good very fine* £50-70

Native Labour Corps

- x731 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**130 Overseer B. W. Bates. N.L.C.**), *good very fine* £50-70

Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps

- x732 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**Br: A. Downie. Natal Vol: Amb: C.**), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80
Alex Downie attested for the Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps at Durban on 9 December 1899, his papers noting, 'webbed fingers both hands'.

According to *With the Flag to Pretoria* by H. W. Wilson:

'On the 6th (January 1900) the base hospitals at Pietermaritzburg had been cleared of the wounded; on the 8th the Frere hospitals were likewise emptied, and that evening 700 civilian stretcher bearers or "body-snatchers" as they were called by the troops, arrived at the front. They were a nondescript lot of men, ill-clad, poorly shod, but, as their deeds upon the battlefield showed time and time again, surpassingly brave. For them there were no laurels, no honours, no mentions in despatches, not even the *gaudium certaminis* which so often paralyses the sense of fear. Yet they did their duty and something more; with placid devotion they followed the fighting line, and many of them laid down their lives in noble efforts to succour the wounded and dying. All honour, then, to this ragged corps!'

Sold with copied roll entry.

Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment

'Upon the final expulsion of the Boer forces from Natal and the general settling down of the northern districts, which had been occupied by the enemy for about nine months in 1899 and 1900, the Natal Volunteer Brigade was demobilised at the request of the Natal Government, which had borne the cost of keeping its forces in the field for a year and was feeling the financial strain. The Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, Lord Roberts, agreed, provided one mounted regiment was left in the field till the end of the war. This unit was formed from volunteers from all the Natal regiments, and was called the Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment. It came into being in October 1900, the units furnishing the volunteer personnel being the Natal Carbineers, Natal Mounted Rifles, Umvoti Mounted Rifles, Border Mounted Rifles, Durban Light Infantry, Natal Royal Rifles and Natal Field Artillery, with necessary detachments from the Natal Volunteer Staff, Medical, Veterinary, Transport and Supply Departments. The strength was 505, in four squadrons.

The unit gained an enviable reputation for its work and many were the encomiums received from the Imperial Army commanders, under whom the regiment or detachments served. Scouting was highly developed, and soon the Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment was famed for this type of work. Amongst its personnel were many men hailing from districts in which it operated, and consequently they possessed valuable local knowledge and many were linguists in Dutch and Zulu' (Hurst, refers).

The regiment was disbanded on 31 July 1902.

- x733 Pair: **Trooper O. M. Vingevold, Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal (436 Tpr. O. M. Vingevold. Natal V.C. Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (436 Tpr. O. M. Vingevold. Natal V.C.R.), *very fine and better* (2) £140-180
Sold with Medal & clasp verification for both awards.

Natal Volunteer Hotchkiss Detachment

Just 22 Medals were awarded to the unit.



The Natal Volunteer Hotchkiss Detachment fought with determination and gallantry during the Boer attack on Wagon Hill at Ladysmith on 6 January 1900. When the attack commenced at 2.30 a.m., it was first directed on the centre of the southern face of Wagon Hill, from whence it spread east and west:

‘It fell directly on the squadron of Imperial Light Horse, under Lieutenant G. M. Mathias, and the Volunteer Hotchkiss Detachment under Lieutenant E. N. W. Walker, who clung most gallantly to their positions, and did invaluable service in holding in check till daylight the Boers who had gained a footing on the hill within a few yards of them’ (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901, refers).

x734 Pair: **Sergeant H. C. J. Taylor, Imperial Light Horse, late Prince of Wales Light Horse and Natal Volunteer Hotchkiss Detachment**

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laing’s Nek (20 Sjt: H. J. C. Taylor. Natal Vol: H.G.D.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2685 Tpr: H. J. C. Taylor. Imp: Lt. Horse.), *nearly extremely fine and very rare* (2)

£180-220

H. C. J. Taylor later transferred to the Prince of Wales Light Horse and the 1st Imperial Light Horse; sold with copied roll entries.

Nesbitt’s Horse

x735 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**Lieut: I. R. Sparks. Nesbitt’s Horse**), *two edge nicks, otherwise very fine*

£120-160

New England Mounted Rifles

x736 Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**180 Pte. J. Scharnek. New Eng: M.R.**), *very fine and rare*

£60-80

O'okiep Volunteers

x737 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (161 Pte. J. Crewe. Ookiep Vols.), *extremely fine and rare* £80-100

Orange River Colony Province Mounted Police

x738 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (404 Tpr: H. M. Brett. O.R.C. Prov: M.P.), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £70-90

Orpen's Horse

x739 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Lieut. A. V. Soloman, Orpen's Horse), *nearly extremely fine* £120-160

Oudtshoorne Volunteer Rifles

x740 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (363 Pte. C. Nyschken. Oudtshoorn V.R.), *minor edge nicks, nearly very fine or better and rare* £60-80

Press Censor Department

x741 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (W. T. P. Hutchinson. P.C.D.), *extremely fine and rare* £60-80

Peninsula Horse

x742 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1295 Pte. P. Coa-ley. Peninsula H.), *naming obscured by former brooch-mounting, now plugged, contact marks, otherwise very fine and rare* £30-50

P. Coakley was issued his Medal on 30 March 1911, when it was sent to '2 Morris Court, Orchard Lane, Southampton'; sold with copied roll entry.



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Prince Alfred's Own Cape Artillery

Prince Alfred's Own Cape Artillery was a small volunteer unit, some 126 strong. Raised in 1857, it was mobilised on 16 October 1899 and stationed at various points in Cape Colony. Right Section was attached to General Brabant's Colonial Division in April 1900 and assisted in the relief of Wepener. The day before the relief they had a stiff engagement with the besieging Boers when they swept them off a hillside with shrapnel while under rifle fire. The senior P.A.O.C.A. officer present wrote:

'Our first engagement 24th, lasting six hours. Fired about 160 rounds, men behaved quite splendidly under very heavy rifle fire at close range. No casualties' (*Gunners of the Cape*, refers). After Wepener, Right Section continued with the Colonial Division and earned its other clasps. The P.A.O.C.A. were concentrated at Kimberley in 1901 and, returning to Cape Town in early 1902, provided the gun carriage and escort for the funeral of Cecil John Rhodes.

- x743 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (**158 Corpl: A. Gray. Prince Alf: O. Cape A.**), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, good very fine*

Prince Alfred's Guard Mounted Infantry

£80-100

- x744 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**946 Pte. J. Turnbull. Prince Alfred's G.M.I.**), *officially re-impressed naming, good very fine and better* £160-180

J. Turnbull was taken prisoner south-west of Johannesburg in September 1900 and lucky to survive the ensuing incident:

'On September 18, Privates C. S. Skivington, Hatcher and Turnbull of Prince Alfred's Guard were captured south-west of Johannesburg by a party of men from Field-Cornet Marais' group of burghers and taken to Modderfontein Laager, an incident with a most unfortunate sequel. At midnight on September 24-25 the three men from Prince Alfred's Guard and Corporal Logan of the Royal Engineers were put into a mule wagon and driven some distance into the hills, where they were dumped on the veld with the curt order to make themselves scarce. This they lost no time in doing, according to Hall's account, but had not gone many yards in the grey dawn before they heard shots.

Skivington and Logan fell mortally wounded and Private Hatcher received a bullet in his right shoulder, fracturing his collar-bone. Seeing the others beyond recall, Turnbull and Hatcher, wounded though he was, managed to struggle to Elandsfontein on foot where Hatcher was attended to by Dr. Harding and evacuated as soon as possible to the Johannesburg Hospital' (*Diary of a National Scout, P. J. Du Toit, 1900-02, The Guerilla Years*, refers).

Prince Alfred's Own Volunteer Guards

- x745 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (**Lieut: R. Thackwell. Prince Alf: Vol: Gds:**), *good very fine* £120-160

Prince of Wales Light Horse

- x746 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**27142 Tpr: J. Driscoll. P. of W. Lt. Horse**), *scratch to cheek of monarch, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £80-100

Post Office Corps

- x747 Pair: **Mr. F. A. Pearce, Post Office Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Mr. F. A. Pearce. Post Office Corps.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'b', *very fine and better and rare* (2)

£340-380

Protectorate Regiment Field Force

- x748 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Defence of Mafeking, Transvaal (343 Corpl: **A. Day. Protect: Regt. F.F.**), *nearly extremely fine* £1,200-1,500

Arthur Day served with 'B' Squadron of the Protectorate Regiment Frontier Force and was present at the Defence of Mafeking. He was likely among those men led by Captain Charles FitzClarence on a daring rescue mission which contributed to the latter's affectionate nickname of the 'The Demon of Mafeking' (*Lord Ashcroft's "Hero of the Month", Brigadier-General Charles FitzClarence, refers*).

The citation for the V.C. to FitzClarence takes up the story:

'On the 14th October, 1899, Captain FitzClarence went with his squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, consisting of only partially trained men, who had never been in action, to the assistance of an armoured train which had gone out from Mafeking. The enemy were in greatly superior numbers, and the squadron was for a time surrounded, and it looked as if nothing could save them from being shot down. Captain FitzClarence, however, by his personal coolness and courage inspired the greatest confidence in his men, and, by his bold and efficient handling of them, not only succeeded in relieving the armoured train, but inflicted a heavy defeat on the Boers, who lost 50 killed and a large number wounded, his own losses being 2 killed and 15 wounded. The moral effect of this blow had a very important bearing on subsequent encounters with the Boers.

On the 27th October, 1899, Captain FitzClarence led his squadron from Mafeking across the open, and made a night attack with the bayonet on one of the enemy's trenches. A hand-to-hand fight took place in the trench, while a heavy fire was concentrated on it from the rear. The enemy was driven out with heavy loss. Captain FitzClarence was the first man into the position and accounted for four of the enemy with his sword. The British lost 6 killed and 9 wounded. Captain FitzClarence was himself slightly wounded. With reference to these two actions, Major-General Baden-Powell states that had this Officer not shown an extraordinary spirit and fearlessness the attacks would have been failures, and we should have suffered heavy loss both in men and prestige.'

Queenstown Mounted Infantry

- x749 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (66 Pte. **G. F. Kidson. Queenstown M.I.**), *edge nicks, otherwise very fine and rare* £80-100

Sold with copied roll entry confirming further entitlement to the clasp for 'Belmont'.

Queenstown Rifle Volunteers

- x750 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (429 Corpl: **F. D. Webster. Queenstown R.V.**), *good very fine and rare* £80-100

Railway Pioneer Regiment

The Railway Pioneer Regiment was raised in December 1899, 'its work being to assist in protecting the railways and repair bridges, culverts, and lines when broken' (Stirling, refers). Most of its members were refugees from Johannesburg and an excellent account of its activities can be found in Major-General Sir Ernest Dunlop Swinton's *Over My Shoulder*.

- x751 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (139 Pte. **A. Donaldson. 1st. R.P.R.**), *minor contact marks, good very fine and better* £100-140

Sold with original Board of Trade Certificate appointing Alexander Donaldson as Master in the Merchant Service, dated 17 April 1873.

Rand Rifles

The Rand Rifles were formed as a semi-volunteer unit following the occupation of Johannesburg. Returning refugees, mainly those connected with the mines, were organised into what was effectively the Johannesburg Town and Mine Guard.

- x752 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (6046 Clr: **Serjt: A. Purnell. Rand Rifles.**), *good very fine* £50-70

Sold with copied roll entry.

Remount Depot

- x753 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (10 Sdlr: T. R. Purdon. Remount Depot.), *extremely fine* £60-80

Rhodesian Field Force

Raised and funded by the British Government with the intention of attacking the Boers by the 'back doors' from the north and north-west, the R.F.F. largely constituted British, Australian and New Zealand Troops. The force was instrumental in capturing nine Boer artillery-pieces at Potchefstroom and later served as reinforcements to the commands of Plumer and Baden-Powell.

- x754 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Bty: Serjt: Major A. Dabbs. Rhodesian F. Force), *nearly extremely fine* £180-220

Rhodesia Regiment

- x755 A relief of Mafeking casualty's Queen's South Africa Medal to Trooper D. Robertson, Rhodesia Regiment, who was killed in action at Ramathlabama on 31 March 1900, during 'an extraordinarily cheeky venture, deep into Boer-held territory'

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (Tpr: D. Robertson. Rhodesia Regt.), *nearly extremely fine* £400-500

D. Robertson was one of 500 men who struck out by different routes towards Mafeking under Colonel Plumer, in an attempt to fight their way into the besieged town. Having lived rough since October 1899 and 'not spent a night under a roof in that time or slept in a bed for five months', Plumer's mounted force now ventured deep into the Transvaal covering 70 miles in 26 hours - a remarkable feat made more impressive by not losing a single horse in the extreme prevailing conditions.

The Boers under General Jacobus P. Snyman moved in quickly to surround Plumer's men and, owing to faulty information received from Baden Powell - who had mistakenly led Plumer to believe that a second relief force was approaching Mafeking from the south - the Rhodesia Regiment quickly found itself alone and vulnerable. It suffered severe casualties, including Trooper Robertson, who was among eight men killed; the wounded included Plumer, who was wounded in the arm. The first that the defenders of the Town knew of the relief attempt was when the bodies of three Troopers were brought within the defences, 'to friends who knew them not'. According to the *Official History*, it would have been much worse except for 'the masterly handling of the squadrons in successive rearguard actions'.

Sold with copied roll entry and extracts from *The Siege of Mafeking (1900)* by J. Angus Hamilton.

Rimington's Guides

Rimington's Guides were an elite unit, some 150 strong, raised at the outbreak of the war and comprised of experienced colonials who knew the country and shot superbly. Stirling records that, 'As far as numbers go they were not strong, but for quality, officers and men could not be surpassed' (*The Colonials in South Africa*, refers). This aura of elitism was reinforced by the name commonly used by the other troops in South Africa, Rimington's 'Tigers', owing to the band of leopard skin they wore around their slouch hats.

Rimington's 'Tigers' did more fighting in the early weeks of the war than any other unit. After undertaking an expedition to Prieska in November 1899 to quell a potential rebellion, they joined Lord Methuen's force and scouted the ground and conducted fighting patrols prior to the battle of Belmont on 23 November. 'The corps was present at that battle on the extreme right; at Enslin or Graspan on the 25th, again on the right; at Modder River on the 28th, on the left, being among the first troops to cross the river; at Magersfontein on 10th and 11th December, again on the left'

(Stirling, refers). In January 1900, De la Porte's squadron fought at Colesberg and Kleinfontein before they were brought up to the Modder River to play a major mounted role in Lord Roberts' push towards Pretoria. They accompanied General French in the rush to Kimberley. Rimington's 'Tigers' marched to Bloemfontein, fought at Paardeberg, Poplar Grove and Driefontein. They were involved in the action at Sanna's Post, the capture of Brandfort, the battles of Doornkop, Diamond Hill and the Brandwater Basin, the occupations of Pretoria and Johannesburg. In the early stages of the guerrilla war they were often attached to columns and scouts and guides.

In early 1901, the 'Tigers' were paid off after Major Rimington was promoted to command a column. One of the squadron commanders, Major Damant, was requested by Lord Kitchener to form a successor unit. It was named Damant's Horse. By one of those odd quirks of fate that sometimes occur, the medal rolls of Rimington's Guides and Damant's Horse were combined under the title Damant's Horse. When the Medals were issued the original 'Tigers' found that all the medals were named to Damant's Horse and not, where applicable, Rimington's Guides. Given the history and *corps d'esprit* of 'Mike' Rimington's 'Tigers' it is no small surprise that many of them, De la Porte - see below - included, had 'Damant's Horse' erased from their Medal and 'Rimington's Guides' engraved in its stead.

x756 **A rare Boer War pair awarded to Lieutenant R. De La Porte, Field Intelligence Department, late Rimington's Guides, the recipient of the maximum possible eight battle and two date clasps, who was recommended for the D.S.O. and mentioned in despatches for gallantry by Lord Kitchener**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 8 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (44 Sjt:-Maj: R. De La Porte. Rimington's Guides); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: C. R. De La Porte. F.I.D.), *the first with corrected unit, generally very fine and rare* (2)

£800-1,000

Cecil Richard De La Porte attested for Major Michael F. Rimington's Corps of Guides in October 1899, aged 25 years, stating he was 'used to using explosives' and able to speak 'a little' Dutch.

Advanced to Corporal in January 1900 and to Sergeant in September 1900, he was wounded in action on the 25th of the latter month at Kaffir Kop - a farmstead in the Western Cape commanding high ground. Discharged from Rimington's Guides at Cape Town on 22 May 1901, having attained the rank of Sergeant-Major, De La Porte subsequently gained a commission in the Field Intelligence Department.

In June 1902 Lieutenant De La Porte was recommended for the Distinguished Service Order for the following deeds but, instead, received a mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 29 July 1902, refers):

'For general brave, good and reliable work in all ranks of Rimington's Guides, and afterwards as Intelligence Agent and Intelligence Officer, all through the War, and particularly on 20 November 1901, when, by his quickness and initiative, Commandant Buys, who was being taken away wounded in a cape-cart from the fight near Villiersdorp, was taken prisoner; and on the night of 23 February 1901, when he was with Colonel Cox, N.S.W.M.R., in the action on the Hol Spruit, and assisted him in checking the Boers who broke through the picquet-line and prevented them from further rolling up the picquets. He was severely wounded in attempting to capture Boers in October 1900' (*War Office* records, refer).

The recommendation was additionally annotated by W. F. Rimington, 'I concur with the above fully'.

Hostilities over, De La Porte took employment in 1903 with the Sabi Game Reserve as a Ranger. Since 1926 the Reserve has been more commonly known as the Kruger National Park. Working alongside Warden James Stevenson-Hamilton, formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, De La Porte was heavily engaged in stopping the movement of cattle through the Park and halting prospecting for coal and precious minerals. He administered the Reserve during the Great War and protected it from agricultural cultivation, although the lack of manpower and weak administration of his successor took its toll; sold with copied research and roll.

Reference source:

<http://www.krugerpark.co.za/first-warden-stevenson-hamilton.html>

Roberts' Horse

x757 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (4517 **Corpl: F. Sargeant, Roberts Horse**), *minor edge bruise, otherwise good very fine and better* £100-140

Francis Johnston Sargeant was born in Ireland about 1875 and witnessed 295 days of service in South Africa, being discharged at his own request at Cape Town on 13 December 1900. Giving his address as 'Bank of Ireland, Cork', his Medal was issued on 23 January 1903; sold with copied roll entry and discharge document.

South African Constabulary

The South African Constabulary was set up in October 1900 by Baden-Powell and was envisaged as the Police Force for the newly conquered Transvaal and Orange Free State. In the event, it found itself deployed in the Guerilla War as a mounted force and its use by Kitchener as fighting soldiers was the cause of a bitter struggle with Lord Milner. They became policemen proper after the signing of peace and by that stage had had several Baden-Powell foibles hoisted upon them such as stetson hats and navy-style rank badges. It was a cosmopolitan force and many were recruited in Canada.

x758 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2293 3rd. Cl. **Tpr. H. Woolnough. S.A.C.**), *fifth clasp indented, minor scratches to obverse, very fine* £80-100

Sold with copied roll entry.

South African Light Horse

x759 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith (**Lieut: A. T. Robnson, S.A. Lt. Horse.**), *minor contact marks, nearly extremely fine* £120-160

South African Mounted Irregular Forces



x760 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Lieut. E. W. Miller. S.A.M.I.F.**), *minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine* £120-160

E. W. Miller initially served in the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers, being transferred for duty with S.A.M.I.F. and attached as Lieutenant to the Bodyguard on 9 November 1900, following a brief spell of duty with the 10th Hussars from May of that year. Promoted Captain on 1 April 1901, he was appointed O.C. 1st Natal Border Scouts on 15 December 1901; his King's South Africa Medal was later issued whilst on attachment to the North Staffordshire Regiment; sold with copied roll entries.

Scottish Horse

- x761 **A rare 'raised dates' Queen's South Africa Medal pair awarded to Private W. F. Hunter, Scottish Horse, who was awarded the Military Medal during the Great War, whilst attached to S.A. Railways Overseas Dominion Section**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (44910 Tpr. W. F. Hunter. 2nd. Scottish Horse), a 'raised dates' striking; British War Medal 1914-20 (Sjt. W. F. Hunter. S.A.R.O.D.S.), *the first renamed with privately engraved details, edge nicks, very fine (2)*

£300-500

Provenance:
Spink, June 1989.

William Fraser Hunter was born at Forfar, Scotland, about 1883 and witnessed six months of service with the Scottish Horse and a further year with the Natal Border Police in South Africa. Attesting for the 1st Section South African Railways at Johannesburg on 4 December 1916, he was appointed 1st Grade Shunter and embarked at Cape Town aboard the S.S. *Barambah* on 29 January 1917 - his service records noting previous employment with the South African Railways and home address as '120 Railway Street, Germiston, Transvaal'. Awarded the Military Medal for service on the Western Front (*London Gazette* 28 January 1918, refers), Hunter returned home aboard the S.S. *Bellerophon* on 30 May 1919, being discharged on 28 June 1919; sold with copied service record confirming entitlement to Victory Medal, issued on 13 March 1922.

Scott's Railway Guards

- x762 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (916 Tpr: R. G. Harvey. Scott's Rly: Gds:), good very fine and rare**

£100-140

Special Police Contingent

- x763 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (789 Pte. C. E. White. Spl: Police Cont:), good very fine**

£80-100

Southern Province Cycle Corps

- x764 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1025 Pte. J. D. Preiss. S. Province C.C.), extremely fine and rare**

£80-100

Johan Dan Preiss was born on 7 February 1880, the third child of Johan Dan Preiss and Sophia Marais. He died on 10 April 1963; sold with copied roll entry.

Southern Rhodesia Volunteer Reserve Force

Approximately 53 Medals awarded to Southern Rhodesia Volunteer Reserve Force.

- x765 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking (Tpr: W. H. Butcher. S. Rhod: R.F.), good very fine and better, rare**

£240-280

Sold with copied roll entry.

Southern Rhodesia Volunteers



x766 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Orange Free State, Transvaal (221 R.Serjt:-Maj: R. B. Lough. S.R. Vols:), *officially re-impressed naming, light contact marks, otherwise very fine*

£120-160

Robb Brooks Lough was presented with his Medal on 7 July 1902; sold with copied roll entry.

Standerton Mounted Police

x767 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (40 Tpr. J. A. Crean. Standerton M.P.), *good very fine and rare*

£70-90

Sold with copied roll entries confirming further entitlement to the clasps for 'Transvaal' and 'South Africa 1901'.

Steinaecker's Horse

Steinaecker's Horse was raised in June 1900 by Major F. Von Steinacker, a former Lieutenant in the Prussian Army, who had settled for nearly 20 years in southern and south-western Africa and had gained notoriety a few months previous for blowing up the railway bridge at Maleline, having reached his target by swimming the Komati River 'when the crocodiles were off their feed'.

Later winning a fearsome reputation on the Portuguese border, Steinaecker's Horse operated in what is today the Kruger National Park and were responsible for the capture of large numbers of Boer troops and their supplies. Viewed with some dismay by a number of Regular Officers who were convinced that a large trade in cattle-rustling and other nefarious activities were being perpetrated - no doubt reinforced by a colourful episode in 1902 when a party of men turned up in Barberton with an unexplained safe full of money - Steinaecker's Horse nevertheless remained in the Northern Transvaal and on the border until it was replaced by the South African Constabulary in February 1903.

x768 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (1355 Tpr: G. P. Butler. Steinaecker's Horse), *good very fine*

£80-100

Swellendam Railway Guard

- x769 Three: **Trooper J. Wilson, Swellendam Railway Guard, late 42nd Regiment**
Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai (29 Pte. J. Wilson. 1/R.Hrs.); Khedive's Star 1882, privately inscribed to reverse '29 Pte J W 42nd'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Pte. J. Wilson. Swellendam R.G.), *contact marks and pitting from Star, edge nick to first, good fine, the last very fine and a rare combination of awards (3)* £400-500

Tembu Levies

Approximately 29 Medals were awarded to the unit.

- x770 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Capt: E. W. Hall. Tembu Levies.**), *minor edge nick, otherwise good very fine and rare* £120-160
Sold with copied roll entry.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry

- x771 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (**17780 Pte. G. Gear. Thorneycroft's M.I.**), *good very fine* £100-140
George Gear was born in 1879, the son of William Gear of Blasent Terrace, Llansamlet, near Swansea, Wales. He attested at Bulawayo for Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry on 3 January 1902, his records noting three years and nine months of service with Bristol City Police, and a further year with the Southern Rhodesia Constabulary; sold with copied roll entry.

Tembuland Mounted Rifle Corps

- x772 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**157 Pte. W. Stark. Tembuland M.R.C.**), *extremely fine and rare* £70-90

Transkei Mounted Rifles

- x773 Pair: **Lieutenant E. H. Futter, Transkei Mounted Rifles**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Lieut. E. H. Futter, Transkei. M.R.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. E. H. Futter. Transkei M.R.), *good very fine (2)* £180-220

Uitenhage Volunteer Rifles

- x774 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (**492. Corpl: H. B. Anderson. Uitenhage V.R.**), *number and rank officially re-impressed, good very fine* £40-60

Umvoti Mounted Rifles

- x775 Pair: **Ex. Chief Leader R. A. Muller, Umsinga Military Reserve, late Umvoti Mounted Rifles**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (276 Corpl: A. Muller. Umvoti M.R.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Ex. Chief Leader. A. Muller, Umsinga Mil: Res:), *very fine and better (2)* £380-420

Umzimkulu Reserve

The Umzimkulu Reserve, 21 strong, was raised in September 1901 for the defence of Umzimkulu, a small town in Cape Colony on the Natal Border. Disbanded at the end of the War, 19 Medals were issued to members of this unit.

- x776 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr: **A. Tweedie. Umzimkulu Res.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £80-100

Utrecht-Vryheid Mounted Police

Raised in January 1901, by Lieutenant Roland H. M. C. Miers, the unit numbered approximately 240 men. Miers later failed to return when meeting three Boers who had approached his men under a white flag, indicating their desire to surrender. Suspecting foul-play had taken place, an N.C.O. rode out in search of his C.O., and found him lying dead with his faithful dog beside the body. His murderer, a man named Solomon Van Aan, was afterwards tried, found guilty and shot by firing party at Heidelberg in June 1902.

- x777 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**32 Supt. R. T. Paterson. Utrecht-Vryheid M.P.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £120-160
R. T. Paterson was later promoted to Captain.

Vallentin's Heidelberg Volunteers

During his time as Deputy Commissioner, a role which is examined in detail in Heidelbergers of the Boer War, Brevet Major J. M. Vallentin, one of the most enigmatic and impressive young officers who fought in the conflict, set about clearing Boer Commandos from the district. In order to achieve that aim, he established 'Vallentin's Heidelberg Volunteers', about which Stirling noted:

'This corps, which was largely composed of surrendered Boers, was employed on the Standerton line, their duties being chiefly to protect the line and the possessions of the surrendered Burghers in the neighbourhood. But they did more active work and, on 24 May 1901, were credited with a smart capture of a laager, when they secured nine prisoners and much stock. Major Vallentin was wounded on this occasion. On 24 July a party of scouts fell into an ambush and four were killed. Guide Gorman was mentioned in despatches on this occasion for remaining behind with Major Vallentin to cover the retirement of four dismounted men of the Burgher Corps, who would have been shot had they fallen into enemy hands.'

The gallant Vallentin, who was himself twice mentioned in despatches, fell at the head of his men in a hotly contested engagement fought at Onverwacht on 4 January 1902.

- x778 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Transvaal (**124 Pte. R. Allen. Vallentin's H Burg V.**), *good very fine and rare award to a Burgher unit* £160-200

Warren's Mounted Infantry

Warren's Mounted Infantry was raised in October 1900 and Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Warren. The unit operated in the western district of Cape Colony in Colonel Henniker's and Doran's Columns, and was about 180 strong in June 1901.

- x779 **Five: Rifleman D. J. Van Blerk, 1st South African Mounted Rifles, late Warren's Mounted Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (116 Tpr: D. Van Blerk. Warren's M.I.); 1914-15 Star (Rfm. D. J. Van Blerk. 1st. S.A.M.R.); British War and Bi-lingual Victory Medals (Rfm. D. J. Van Blerk. 1st. S.A.M.R.); South Africa Police Faithful Service Medal, 1st type (No 8043 (M) 12/C Sergeant. D. J. Van Blerk), *light pitting to first, nearly very fine* (5) £180-220

Weils Transport

- x780 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Inspr: J. Knott Weils Trnspt.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £80-100
J. Knott was issued his Medal on 27 September 1905; accompanying medal roll entry, refers.

Western Light Horse

Formed at Vryburg in April 1902, from the remnants of Ashburner's Light Horse, Dennison's Scouts and the Vryburg Scouts, the unit was only one squadron strong.

- x781 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**478 Tpr. T. W. Marchant. Western L.H.**), *nearly extremely fine and rare* £100-140
Thomas William Marchant was issued his Medal on 19 September 1911, when it was sent to '65 George Street, Kimberley, South Africa'.

Western Province Mounted Rifles

The Western Province Mounted Rifles (W.P.M.R.) were raised in December 1900 and had a strength of about 500 during the Guerilla War. According to Tylden, one Troop was composed almost entirely of amateur cricketers. The unit was heavily engaged in the extreme south-west of Cape Colony and patrols were frequently attacked and often captured by marauding Boer Commandos. So much so that the W.P.M.R. earned the nickname of 'Will Provide Maritz with Rifles'!

- x782 Pair: Trooper H. W. Abbott, Western Province Mounted Rifles
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (181 Tpr: H. W. Abbott. W. Prov: M.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2/Lt. H. W. Abbott.), *good very fine and better* (2) £120-160

Willowmore Railway Contingent

- x783 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. T. Semmons. Willowmore R.C.**), *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
T. Semmons served with the Willowmore Railway Contingent from 17 June 1901; sold with copied roll entry confirming his entitlement to the clasp for 'Natal', a roll which includes the names of approximately 195 men who served with the W.R.C. during the conflict.

Winterburg Mounted Rifles

- x784 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr: R. Hutton. Winterburg M.R.**), *good very fine* £60-80

Wodehouse Yeomanry

- x785 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. M. Clark. Wodehouse Yeo.**), *good very fine and rare* £70-90

Xalanga Border Mounted Rifles

- x786 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (**43 Pte. A. Sutherland. Xalanga M.R.**), *good very fine and rare* £100-140

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

Camperdown and District Rifle Association

The Camperdown District Rifle Association numbered 26 men, of whom 25 received the Medal on 1 September 1906. A note on the roll written by the President of the Rifle Association reads: 'I certify that the names of no natives are included in this roll, and that the individuals shown hereon were called out for active duty against the enemy.'

Camperdown is a small town north-west of Durban and the men of the Rifle Association were called out during the Boer invasion of Natal in 1899.

- x787 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. J. H. Jee. Camperdown Dist. R.A.), *good very fine and rare* £100-140
Sold with copied roll entry.

Dundee Rifle Association

Approximately 44 Medals were awarded to the Association, of which one was later returned.

- x788 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Relief of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Transvaal (W. H. Rae. Dundee Rifle Assctn:), *replacement suspension, unofficial rivets to clasps and edge cut to reverse, likely in preparation for brooch-mounting, very fine and rare* £40-60
W. H. Rae is noted upon the roll as being entitled to just the single clasp for 'Talana'.

Highlands Rifle Association

Just 15 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906.

- x789 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. W. E. Oates. Highlands R.A.), *good very fine and rare* £80-100
Sold with copied roll entry.

Hawick Rifle Association

Approximately 30 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906, of which six were returned.

- x790 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. A. J. Holmes. Howick R.A.), *note unit spelling, minor edge nicks, otherwise good very fine and rare* £80-100
A. J. Holmes was 'called up for active military service against the enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

Lidgetton Rifle Association

Just 20 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906, of which one was returned.

- x791 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. E. W. Hodson. Lidgetton R.A.), *suspension slack and re-pinned, light edge wear, otherwise very fine and rare* £80-100
E. W. Hodson was 'called out for active military duty against the enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

Malton District Rifle Association

Just 22 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906, of which one was returned.

- x792 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. E. S. Goodwill. Malton Dist. R.A.), *minor scratch to obverse, very fine and rare* £80-100
Sold with copied roll entry.

Melmoth Rifle Association

Just 17 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906.

- x793 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**L. H. Frere. Melmoth R.A.**), *re-pinned and neatly plugged at 12 o'clock, very fine and rare* £80-100
L. H. Frere was 'called out for active duty against the enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

Mtshwati Rifle Association

Just 10 Medals were awarded to the Association, of which six were returned in February 1914.

- x794 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. H. Light. Mtshwati R.A.**), *minor contact marks, very fine and very rare* £80-100
H. Light was 'called out for active duty against the enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

New Hanover Rifle Association

Just 16 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906.

- x795 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Tpr. M. M. Smith. New Hanover R.A.**), *very fine and better, rare* £80-100
M. M. Smith was 'called out for active military duty against the enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

Nottingham Road Rifle Association

Approximately 38 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906.

- x796 Pair: **Corporal C. J. King, Natal Carbineers, late Nottingham Road Rifle Association**
Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. C. J. King. Nottingham Road R.A.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Cpl: C. J. R. King, Natal Carbineers.), *minor contact marks to second, nearly very fine and better, rare* £280-320
C. J. King was 'called out for active military duty against the enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

Ntsomo Mounted Rifle Association

Approximately 33 Medals were awarded to the Association in November 1905, of which one was returned.

- x797 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**Pte. M. Baker. Tsomo M.R.C.**), *light edge bruise, very fine and rare* £80-100
Sold with copied roll entry.

Wartburg Rifle Association

Just 23 Medals were awarded to the Association in February 1908.

- x798 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (**F. Witthafft. Wartburg R.A.**), *note surname spelling, good very fine and rare* £80-100
F. Wishaft served at the 'encampment at New Hanover'; sold with copied roll entry.

Wilge Fontein Rifle Association

Just 20 Medals were awarded to the Association in September 1906.

- x799 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Tpr. J. T. Aitchison. Wilge Fontein R.A.), *minor edge nicks, good very fine and rare* £80-100
Sold with copied roll entry.

Weston Rifle Association

Just seven Medals were awarded to the Association.

- x800 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (P.C. Brickhill. Weston R.A.), *good very fine and extremely rare* £80-100
P. C. Brickhill was 'called for active military duty against the enemy'; sold with copied roll entry.

END OF MORNING SESSION

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**A FINE COLLECTION OF
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801 An interesting group of five to Bandmaster 1st Class P. F. Grace, Royal Marines, who led the band of H.M.S. *Effingham* with distinction in a memorable performance at Emperor Haile Selassie's Coronation at Addis Ababa on 2 November 1930



1914-15 Star (R.M.B. 1764. Mus. P. F. Grace.); British War and Victory Medals (R.M.B. 1764 Mus. P. F. Grace.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (R.M.B. 1764 P. F. Grace. Bdmr. 2. R.M.B.); Ethiopia, Empire, Silver Jubilee 1955, 2nd Class Medal in silvered bronze, *polished, light contact marks, generally very fine* (5)

£400-500

Perry Francis Grace was born at Hastings on 2 June 1896. He entered the Royal Naval School of Music as a band boy, aged 14, on 2 September 1910. Promoted Musician on 12 October 1912, he served aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Dominion* throughout the Great War. He advanced to Corporal on 29 September 1922 and Bandmaster 2nd Class on 18 July 1926. On 26 October that year he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Worshipful Company of Musicians as the best student of his year. He qualified as a Musical Instructor on 17 November 1926, receiving six shillings per diem and rose to Bandmaster 1st Class on 15 November 1929, becoming a Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music in January 1930.

Grace was serving as Bandmaster aboard the cruiser *Effingham* in November 1930, when the ship's Royal Marines band was sent to the Abyssinian capital Addis Ababa to take part in Haile Selassie I's Coronation (illustrated). The band performed a fanfare as the Emperor arrived outside St. George's Cathedral, cheered by enormous crowds. He mounted a dais to proclaim his legitimacy as 'King of Kings, Lion of the Tribe of Judah'. Diplomatic envoys from every foreign country sought his favour; Great Britain was represented by the Duke of Gloucester, resplendent in Hussar uniform. The Royal Marines band, under Grace's direction, played a 'cheerful version' of the Ethiopian National Anthem as Haile Selassie emerged from the Cathedral, newly crowned (*The Daily Mail*, 3 November 1930, refers). The Emperor paid the band the compliment of halting his car in front of them, listening for several minutes before his cavalcade departed. The band performed during his Coronation Dinner at the Palais Imperial that evening, and was described in Naval Orders as 'outstanding'. For his services, Grace received the Ethiopian Coronation Medal on 6 August 1931.

Grace's final posting was as Bandmaster aboard the cruiser *Dorsetshire* from 19 November 1932. *Dorsetshire's* band quickly became one of the Royal Navy's finest, and in 1934 it won the prestigious Band Shield. During his career Grace received three badges for Good Conduct. He was shore-pensioned on 1 June 1935, living with his wife Dorothy Louise at 16 St. Nicholas Road, Salisbury.



Sold with a fascinating archive, including:

(i) The Silver Medal presented to Grace by the Worshipful Company of Musicians, the rim engraved: 'BANDMASTER PERCY FRANCIS GRACE. R.N. S.M.', the obverse bearing the Company's coat of arms above its motto 'HARMONY', surrounded by the legend: 'PRESENTED BY THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MUSICIANS OF LONDON - FOUNDED 1604'; the reverse depicting a seated classical Muse, holding a *cithara* (lyre) upon her lap, 56mm. diameter, 90.5 grams, *minor edge bruising and contact marks, very fine*

(ii) A Buckingham Palace certificate, signed by the Keeper of the Privy Purse, giving Grace 'Restricted Permission' to wear his Ethiopian Coronation Medal on 'all official occasions whilst in that country'. Dated 9 June 1931.

(iii) An original menu from Haile Selassie's Coronation Dinner at the Palais Impérial on 2 November 1930.

(iv) Grace's Certificate of Service, detailing his postings between 1910 and 1935.

(v) An assortment of photographs and newspaper cuttings relating to the performance given by H.M.S. *Effingham's* Royal Marines band at Haile Selassie's Coronation, several of which specifically mention Grace.

Recommended viewing:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJ10i_yvxQM



802 The rare Defence of the British Legation at Addis Ababa 1936 Medal awarded to Sepoy R. Singh, 5-14th Punjab Regiment



Defence of the British Legation 1936, Addis Ababa, large silver medal, obverse struck with the inscription 'PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH LEGATION GUARD BY THE BRITISH COMMUNITIES AT ADDIS ABABA TO COMMEMORATE SERVICES RENDERED 2ND TO 6TH MAY 1936'; the reverse struck with an Arabic inscription and additionally engraved with recipient's details '4270 SEP RAM SINGH.'. 53mm, silver, with ring for suspension, *good very fine, rare*

£800-1,000

Approximately 156 of these medals were awarded to members of the British Legation Guard.

In January 1936, Italian forces advanced rapidly towards Addis Ababa, as part of Mussolini's bid to forge a new Roman Empire. The Emperor Haile Selassie fled the capital, giving orders that the contents of his palace should be distributed among the people. A free-for-all ensued as law and order broke down, and large armed gangs roamed the streets of the Ethiopian capital. They included policemen and soldiers whose officers had fled with the Emperor.

Major Charter commanded the British Legation Guard, and had spent weeks preparing for this scenario. Trenches were dug around the Legation buildings, and fields of fire cleared of vegetation. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the almost defenceless American, Japanese and German Legations, just as during the Boxer Rebellion. On 2 May, frightened European, Indian and Somali civilians came flooding into the British compound as the Italians drew near. The British troops established a refugee camp for 3,000 people, with cooking facilities, water supplies and latrines. They bravely repelled an attack by the leaderless Abyssinian Imperial Guard, and held the compound until the arrival of Italian forces on 6 May. The majority of the military personnel, including Lance-Daffadar Bakhshish Singh, belonged to the 5-14th Punjab Regiment, but there were, in addition, one Duffadar and 8 Sowars of the 8th Light Cavalry, and four members of the Indian Medical Service; sold with copied research.



803 Ethiopia, Empire, Order of King Solomon's Seal, 2nd type, with Ethiopian crown, Grand Commander's set of insignia, neck Badge, 77mm including crown suspension x 51mm, bronze-gilt; Star, 90mm, bronze-gilt, *the reverse centre and one retaining clip absent, nearly very fine*, with full neck riband for wear (2)

£140-180

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|-----|--|---------|
| 804 | Ethiopia , Empire, Order of King Solomon's Seal, 2nd type, with Ethiopian crown, Commander's neck Badge, 81mm including crown suspension x 51mm, bronze-gilt, <i>good very fine</i> | £50-70 |
| 805 | Ethiopia , Empire, Order of King Solomon's Seal, 2nd type, with Ethiopian crown, Grand Cross Star, 90mm, silver-gilt, <i>good very fine</i> | £80-120 |
| 806 | Ethiopia , Empire, a full Sash of the Order of King Solomon's Seal, 100mm, watered silk, complete with bow, <i>very fine</i> | £20-30 |



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| 807 | Ethiopia , Empire, Order of the Queen of Sheba, Grand Cross Star, 75mm, bronze-gilt, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £100-140 |
| 808 | Ethiopia , Empire, Order of the Queen of Sheba, Commander's neck Badge, 80mm, bronze-gilt, <i>extremely fine</i> , with full neck riband | £60-80 |
| 809 | Ethiopia , Empire, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, Grand Cross sash Badge, 103mm including cross suspension, gilt, <i>good very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 810 | Ethiopia , Empire, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, Grand Cross Star, 76mm, bronze-gilt, <i>very fine</i> | £80-120 |



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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



- 811 Ethiopia, Empire, Order of Emperor Menelik II, Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 75mm, bronze-gilt and enamel; Star, 88mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, *the sash Badge with chips to enamel, nearly very fine*, with full Sash for wear (2) £300-400
- 812 Ethiopia, Empire, Order of Emperor Menelik II, Officer's breast Badge, 62mm including crown suspension x 42mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband, *nearly extremely fine* £60-80



813

Ethiopia, Empire, Order of the Holy Trinity, Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 113mm x 82mm, bronze-gilt and enamel; Star, 80mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, *hairline cracks to enamel of the breast Star, very fine*, with full Sash riband (2)

£200-240

- 814 **Ethiopia**, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, Knight's breast Badge, by *B. A. Sevadjan, Addis Ababa*, 77mm including crown suspension x 55mm, bronze-gilt, maker's mark to reverse, *very fine*, in fitted leather case of issue

£40-60



- 815 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Distinguished Military Medal of Haile Selassie I, by *Mappin & Webb Ltd., Oxford Street, London*, 45mm, bronze, with second award Palm upon riband, *good very fine*, mounted as worn in *Mappin & Webb* fitted leather case of issue

£40-60



- 816 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Refugee's Medal, by *Mappin & Webb Ltd., Oxford Street, London*, with five additional award Torches upon riband, *extremely fine*

£30-50

- 817 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, by *B. A. Sevadjian, Addis Ababa*, neck Badge, 108mm including cross suspension x 82mm, bronze-gilt; Star, 82mm, bronze-gilt, maker's mark to reverse, *nearly extremely fine*, with full neck riband and in fitted leather case of issue (2) £120-160
- 818 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Order of the Queen of Sheba, Member's breast Badge, by *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, 80mm x 45mm, silver-gilt, *very fine*, with related boutonnière, in fitted leather case of issue £60-80
- 819 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Order of Emperor Menelik II, Officer's breast Badge, by *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, 63mm x 42mm, bronze-gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*, with rosette upon riband, in fitted leather case of issue £60-80
- 820 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, Officer's breast Badge, by *B. A. Sevadjian, Addis Ababa*, 78mm including crown suspension x 55mm, bronze-gilt, maker's mark to reverse, *very fine*, with rosette upon riband, in fitted leather case of issue £60-80
- 821 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Order of the Holy Trinity, Member's breast Badge, by *Mappin & Webb Ltd., Oxford Street, London*, 68mm x 50mm, bronze-gilt, with maker's name to reverse, *good very fine* £40-60
- 822 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Order of King Solomon's Seal, 1st type, with Western crown, Knight's breast Badge, by *B. A. Sevadjian, Addis Ababa*, 62mm x 38mm, bronze-gilt, maker's mark to reverse; 2nd type, with Ethiopian crown, Knight's breast Badge (3), by *B. A. Sevadjian, Addis Ababa*, 65mm x 40mm, bronze-gilt, maker's mark to reverse, one Badge with rosette upon riband, *good very fine* (4) £100-140



- 823 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Eritrean Medal of Haile Selassie I, Gold Grade, 58mm x 41mm, gilded bronze, *extremely fine and rare in this state*, mounted as worn with prong pin as issued, in official Ethiopian envelope of issue £30-50
- 824 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Coronation Medal of Haile Selassie I, 1st type (2), silver issue, 48mm, silver; gold issue, 48mm, bronze-gilt, *very fine* (2) £40-60



- 825 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Patriot's Medal, 47mm, bronze, *extremely fine* £20-40
- 826 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Coronation Medal of Haile Selassie I, 2nd type, gold issue, 37mm, gilded bronze, *nearly extremely fine*, mounted as worn £20-40



- 827 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Military Merit Medal of the Order of St. George, 55mm x 40mm, bronze, *extremely fine* £60-80



- 828 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Star of Victory 1941, Cross for International Engagements, 60mm x 44mm, silvered bronze, *light scratches, good very fine* £30-50
- 829 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Ethiopian Medal for the United Nations Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (3), bronze, silvered bronze, and bronze-gilt issues, *good very fine* £40-60
- 830 **Ethiopia**, Empire, United Nations Medal (3), trilobe design, with Amharic inscription on suspension bar, 32mm, silvered metal, *good very fine*, mounted as worn (3) £20-30
- 831 **A fine Second World War Ethiopian group of four**



- Ethiopia**, Empire, Medal for the Coronation of Haile Selassie I, 1st type, gold issue, 42mm, bronze-gilt; Patriot's Medal, 46mm, bronze, with second award Torch upon riband; Refugee's Medal, 38mm, bronze, with four additional award Torches upon riband; Ethiopian Star of Victory 1941, 58mm, silvered bronze, *nearly extremely fine*, locally mounted in court style, as worn (4) £100-140

832 An impressive - and scarce - Korean War group of five to a distinguished Ethiopian combatant



U.N. Korea 1950-53, Amharic inscription; **South Korea**, Republic, War Service Medal 1950-53; Order of Military Merit, 3rd Class, 36mm, silver-gilt and enamel, officially numbered '3666' to reverse, with Star upon riband; **Ethiopia**, Empire, Korean War Medal, 67mm x 52mm, silvered bronze; Coronation Medal of Haile Selassie I, 1st type, gold issue, 42mm, bronze-gilt, *good very fine*, mounted as originally worn in a loose court style, reflecting Ethiopian practice, the order of wear as described (5)

£180-220



Over 3,000 Ethiopian servicemen, hand-picked from Emperor Haile Selassie I's bodyguard, served alongside the Allied nations during the Korean War. They were formed into three 'Kagnew' battalions, named after the warhorse of General Ras Makonnen, the Emperor's father. The Ethiopians acquitted themselves extremely well, having been trained in the mountains of Ethiopia

prior to the campaign. The first Kagnew battalion landed in Korea in June 1951, under the command of Colonel Kebede Guebre. All three battalions saw action at the Battle of Pork Chop Hill in April 1953, as part of Trudeau's 7th U.S. Division. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred, but it was noted that the Ethiopians always evacuated their dead and wounded comrades, regardless of the personal risk to themselves. Unlike other nationalities, no Ethiopian corpses remained on the field after the battle, earning the admiration of their American allies. The Ethiopians lost 121 killed and 536 wounded during the conflict, but no Ethiopian soldier was taken prisoner: each man fought to the last.

Recommended reading:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-19639459>

833 **A Second World War group of five, proudly worn by an Ethiopian combatant**

Africa Star; U.N. Special Service Medal; Medal of Merit of Menelik I, gold issue, 32mm, silver-gilt; Medal of Merit of Menelik I, gold issue, 32mm, bronze-gilt; Medal of Merit of Menelik I, silver issue, 32mm, silvered bronze, *very fine*, locally mounted in ordinary style, as worn (5)

£80-100

834 **An interesting Second World War Ethiopian group of five**



1939-45 Star; Medal of Merit of Menelik I; Africa Star; Ethiopian Medal for the United Nations Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, bronze-gilt issue; U.N. Special Service Medal, *good very fine*, locally mounted in ordinary style as worn

£60-80

835 **Ethiopia, Empire, Korean War Medal, silvered bronze, unnamed as issued, dated 1943 by the Ethiopian era; U.N. Korea 1950-53, with Amharic inscription, *good very fine* (2)**
1943 in the Ethiopian era equates to 1950 A.D.

£120-160

x836 **Ethiopia, U.N. Korea 1950-54, Amharic (Ethiopian) issue, *good very fine***

£40-60

- 837 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Commemorative Medal for the Opening of the Jibutil-Dire Dao Railway in 1903, 32mm, bronze, *extremely fine* £30-50
- 838 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Medal Commemorating the Opening of the National Bank of Ethiopia on 2 November 1965, by *B. A. Sevadjian*, *Addis Ababa*, maker's mark to reverse, 52mm, silver, 55.65 grams, *light scratches, good very fine* £60-80



- 839 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Commemorative Plaque presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Taye Tilahun 'in recognition of his dedicated service to the Imperial Ethiopian Air Force from 1948-1968', by *Sporrong & Co.*, the obverse featuring a winged Lion of Judah below an Amharic inscription, maker's mark to reverse, 90mm x 60mm, bronze-gilt, *good very fine*, viewing recommended £40-60
- Served as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Defence under Haile Selassie's Government.

- 840 **Ethiopia**, Empire, a varied collection of over forty Ethiopian cap badges and campaign tokens, *very fine*, viewing recommended £40-60

- 841 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Medal Commemorating the Conference of Heads of African States, Addis Ababa, May 1963, the obverse depicting the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, with the English legend: 'CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF AFRICAN STATES ADDIS ABABA MAY 1963'; the reverse showing the Crown with St. George symbol over royal monogram of Haile Selassie, six-pointed star above, wreath surrounding, small 'T' below, 66mm, silver, 98.96 grams, plain edge, *edge nicks, otherwise good very fine*, in fitted leather box of issue £200-300

Recommended reading:

Gill, D., *The Coinage of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somalia* (London, 1991).



- 842 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Medal Commemorating the 6th African Cup of Nations Tournament, Ethiopia, January 1968, the obverse depicting the famous football trophy with the English legend: ‘VI AFRICAN CUP OF NATIONS, 1968 JANUARY ETHIOPIA’; the reverse bearing the inscription: ‘SECOND VI AFRICAN CUP’, maker’s initials ‘B.O.D.’ below, 40mm, silver, 26.68 grams, with suspension ring, *good very fine* £140-180

The final of the 1968 African Cup of Nations Football Tournament was held in Addis Ababa, with Emperor Haile Selassie I in attendance. Congo beat Ghana 1-0.

Recommended viewing:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VTg0VGieQAQ>

- 843 **Ethiopia**, Empire, Trial pieces, comprising: Medal Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of Emperor Haile Selassie I’s Coronation, the obverse depicting the portraits of the Emperor and Empress with Amharic inscription around, plain reverse, 51mm, bronze; Medal Commemorating the National Expo of Ethiopia, Asmara 1972 (2), the obverse depicting symbols of Ethiopian industry and achievement, the Lion of Judah above, Amharic legend, plain reverse, 54mm, bronze-gilt and silvered bronze versions; Commemorative Medal bearing, on the obverse, St. George slaying the Dragon, Ethiopian crown above, laurel wreath around, Amharic inscription below, plain reverse, 65mm, silvered bronze, *very fine* (4) £60-80
- 844 **Ethiopia**, Empire, various commemorative medals, comprising: Medal Commemorating the Initiation of Operations of Sinclair Petroleum Company in Ethiopia in the Presence of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, 1949, 76mm, silvered metal; Medal Commemorating the Opening of the Berhanena Printing Press in Addis Ababa, 1965, 60mm, bronze; Medal Commemorating the Conference of Railway Technicians, Addis Ababa, 1965, 35mm, silvered metal; Medal Commemorating the Centenary of the Battle of Adwa, 1996, 42mm, bronze; Haile Selassie University Chancellor’s Medal, 50mm, bronze; Medal Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, by *B. A. Sevadjian, Addis Ababa*, 51mm, silver, *generally very fine* (6) £80-100
- 845 **Ethiopia**, Empire, a large assortment of bronze Trial pieces for well-known Ethiopian awards, including the Patriot’s Medal, the Medal of Merit of Menelik I, the Military Merit Medal of the Order of St. George, and the Coronation Medal of Haile Selassie I, in addition to various Trial coinages, *very fine*, sold as viewed (46) £140-180

FOREIGN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS



846



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847



851

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|-----|---|----------|
| 846 | Austria, Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, 31mm including crown suspension x 18mm, gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 847 | Austria, Empire, Merit Cross, 26mm including crown suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel, <i>very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| 848 | Belgium, Elizabeth Medal, 19mm, bronze, mounted as worn upon pin by <i>Elkington, London, a good original example, good very fine</i> | £10-15 |
| 849 | An assortment of Belgian miniature dress medals | |
| 850 | Belgium, Kingdom, an assortment of miniature dress Orders and Medals (37), including Order of the Crown and Order of Leopold II, <i>generally very fine and better</i> (37) | £60-80 |
| 851 | An assortment of Canadian miniature dress medals | |
| 852 | Canada, an assortment of miniature dress Orders and Medals (9), <i>generally very fine and better</i> (9) | £40-60 |
| 851 | A continentally-mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals | |
| | France, Legion of Honour, 11mm; Order of Agricultural Merit, 15mm; Order of Academic Palms, 12mm; Colonial Medal; Merit Medal; Cambodia, French Colonial, Order of Cambodia, 12mm; Order of Muniseraphon, 13mm; Merit Medal; Vietnam, French Colonial, Order of the Dragon of Annam, 13mm; Tunisia, Order of Nichan Iftikar, 12mm; Annam, Order of Kim Khan, 23mm, mounted continental-style as worn upon trio braided chain with pins at either end, <i>good very fine</i> (11) | £400-500 |
| 852 | An assortment of French miniature dress medals | |
| | France, an assortment of miniature dress Orders and Medals (7), <i>very fine and better</i> (7) | £30-40 |

853	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, 15mm, silver and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£20-30
854	Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross (4), <i>very fine</i> (4)	£30-40
855	An assortment of German miniature dress medals	
	Germany , an assortment of miniature dress Medals (13), <i>very fine and better</i> (13)	£40-60
856	A continentally-mounted group of four miniature dress medals	
	Greece , Order of the Redeemer, 12mm, silver and enamel; Italy , Parma, Order of St. Louis, 13mm, gold and enamel, <i>centres lacking</i> ; Turkey , Order of the Medjidie, 13mm, silver, gold centre and enamel; Italy , Parma, Constantinian Order of St. George, 14mm, gold and enamel with crown suspension, mounted continental-style as worn upon two braided chain with pins and loops at either end, <i>good very fine</i> , housed in an old leather case (4)	£280-320
857	An assortment of Greek miniature dress medals	
	Greece , Kingdom, an assortment of miniature dress Orders and Medals (9), including Order of the Phoenix, Navy Cross, Flying Cross, <i>generally very fine</i> (9)	£30-40
858	India , Princely States, Bahawalpur, Jubilee 1931, 18mm, <i>nearly very fine</i>	£20-30
859	India , Princely States, Bahawalpur, Military General Service Medal, 17mm, with top riband bar, <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
860	Italy , Kingdom, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, 18mm, silver, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£20-30
861	Japan , Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband, <i>very fine</i>	£30-40
862	Japan , Empire, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 18mm, silver and enamel, <i>some enamel cracking, very fine</i>	£20-30
863	Jamaica , Independence Medal 1962, by <i>Spink & Son</i> , 18mm, silver, mounted for wear, <i>good very fine</i>	£20-30
864	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange-Nassau (4), Military Division; Civil Division, with rosette upon riband; Civil Division, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband and mounted for wear by a Lady upon bow riband; Medal of the Order, <i>very fine and better</i> (4)	£40-50
865	A selection of Dutch miniature dress medals	
	Netherlands , Kingdom, a selection of miniature dress medals (5), <i>very fine and better</i> (5)	£20-30
866	Oman , Sultanate, Order of Appreciation, 22mm, by <i>Spink & Son</i> , gold and enamel, hallmarks to reverse, <i>extremely fine and rare</i>	£80-120
867	An assortment of Polish miniature dress medals	
	Poland , an assortment of miniature dress Orders and Medals (19), <i>generally very fine and better</i> (19)	£40-60
868	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Alexander Nevsky, 13mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
869	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Anne, 17mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
870	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Anne, 13mm, gold and black enamel, <i>reverse centre almost blank, nearly very fine</i>	£30-40



853



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- 871 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Anne, with swords, 18mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, *good very fine* £40-60
- 872 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 13mm, gold and enamel Badge with large suspension loop, *good very fine* £70-90
- 873 **Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 18mm, gilt and enamel, *very fine* £30-50
- 874 **Russia**, Imperial, Medal of the Order of St. George, 2nd Class, 19mm, silver-gilt, *very fine* £30-40
- x875 **A finely continentally-mounted group of four Russian miniature dress medals**
- Russia**, Imperial, Order of St. George, 18mm, gold and enamel; Order of St. Vladimir, Military Division, 18mm, gold and enamel with crossed swords, *obverse centre chipped*; Order of St. Anne, Military Division, 17mm, gold and enamel with crossed swords; Order of St. Stanislaus, Military Division, 18mm, gold and enamel with crossed swords, mounted continental-style as worn upon a triple-braded gold chain with pins at either end, gold marks to pins, *good very fine and of the finest quality* (4) £500-600
- 876 **Russia**, Imperial, Coronation 1896, 18mm, silver, *a fine example with engraved reverse, good very fine* £30-50
- 877 **A continentally-mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals**
- Serbia**, Order of the White Eagle, 13mm, gold and enamel; **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Crown, Star, 20mm, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Serbia**, Order of Takovo, 13mm, gold and enamel with crown; **France**, Legion of Honour, 16mm, gold and enamel; **Austria**, Order of Franz Joseph, 14mm, gold and enamel; **Italy**, Order of the Crown, gold and enamel; **Belgium**, Order of Leopold, 16mm, silver, gold centre and enamel; **Greece**, Order of the Redeemer, 16mm, silver and enamel; **Monaco**, Order of Charles, 16mm, gold and enamel; **Serbia**, Zeal Medal 1885-86, silver; **Serbia**, Medal of the Turkish War 1876-78, mounted continental-style as worn upon linked gold chain with fixings at either end, *good very fine and of the finest quality* (11) £600-800
- 878 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Ladies Badge, 21mm including wreath suspension x 16mm, gold and enamel, the Badge enhanced with 8 diamonds to ray tips and four large rubies set to the ray body, mounted as worn with bow and tails riband, *extremely fine* £80-120
- 879 **Thailand**, Kingdom, Order of the White Elephant (2); King's Decoration; Court Official's Medal, Rama V issue (2), *contemporary examples, good very fine* (5) £40-60
- 880 **A continentally-mounted group of twelve South American miniature dress medals**
- Venezuela**, Order of the Liberator, 15mm, with rosette upon riband; **Peru**, Order of the Sun, 14mm, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband; **Ecuador**, National Order of Merit, 15mm, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband; **Peru**, Order of Distinguished Merit, 15mm, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband; **Paraguay**, Order of Merit, 17mm, with rosette and gold and silver flashes upon riband; Merit Cross; Merit Cross; Merit Star; **Peru**, Order of Ayacucho, 12mm, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband; Order of Merit, with rosette and silver flashes upon riband; Order of Merit, with rosette and device upon riband, mounted continental-style as worn upon double-braided gold chain with pins at either end, *nearly extremely fine and a rare combination* (12) £300-400
- 881 **An assortment of American miniature dress medals**
- United States of America**, an assortment of miniature dress Orders and Medals (21), *generally very fine and better* (21) £40-60



871



872



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880

**A SUPERB DIAMOND-SET OTTOMAN
ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE BREAST STAR**

x882 Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, breast Star, 99mm, silver, silver-gilt and gold backing, with gold centre and retaining clip, adorned and enhanced with approximately 553 diamonds, *old pawnbroker's mark to retaining pin hinge, one or two stones missing and some replaced over time, nonetheless a stunning example, good very fine* £20,000-30,000

Total diamond weight (approximate): 25.5-26.5 carats.

Our jeweller comments:

‘Arms and crescents are set with old and rose cut diamonds, the Star framework has been back holed to allow for full light distribution to flood the stones. Stones set in thread and grain style. Of multiple-piece construction to enhance the depth of the piece. Upper section containing approximately 280 stones, with the lower section (most of which is not visible), containing approximately 273 stones. A piece of exceptional quality overall.’



FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

883 **Australia**, Legion of Frontiersmen, Medal of Merit, bronze issue, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue with miniature award and riband bar £20-30



x884 **Austria**, Empire, Order of Maria Theresa, Commander's neck Badge, 42mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, unmarked, *nearly extremely fine*, with length of neck riband £400-600



x885 **Austria**, Empire, Order of St. Stephen, Grand Cross Star, 92mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, circa 1900, unmarked, *retaining pin a good later replacement, good very fine* £2,000-3,000



- x886 **Austria**, Empire, War Cross for Civil Merit 1915, 1st Class Cross, by *Anton Bachruch, Vienna*, 62mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark upon retaining pin, the reverse neatly scratched 'Bn Liptay' and left ray 'Banki VE', *nearly extremely fine*

Perhaps Baron von Liptay.

£800-1,000
- x887 **Austria**, Empire, War Cross for Civil Merit 1915, 2nd Class Cross, by *Anton Bachruch, Vienna*, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's mark upon retaining pin and hallmarks to the reverse of the lower garlands, with related miniature award *very fine* (2)

£140-180
- x888 **Austria**, Empire, War Cross for Civil Merit 1915, 3rd Class Cross, by *Anton Bachruch, Vienna*, silver and enamel, with maker's mark upon retaining pin and hallmarks to the reverse of the lower garlands, *very fine*

£80-100

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x889 The honours and awards bestowed upon His Excellency F. A. F. Jansen, a distinguished Belgian diplomat who served as Consul-General at Pretoria, Nairobi and Canberra - a long-served and popular individual who spent many happy years in Australia



Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Officer's breast Badge, 72mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon ribbon; Commemorative Medal for Aid and Food Supplies, 1st Class, gilt, with rosette upon ribbon; **United Kingdom**, 1953 Coronation; **Cuba**, Republic, Order of Honour and Merit, Officer's breast Badge, 67mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon ribbon, *the fourth with chip to white enamel at 10 o'clock, overall very fine*, mounted as worn, with the recipient's Knight's breast Badge of the Order of the Crown, 60mm including crown suspension x 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *severe enamel loss, fine*, and his Grand Officer's Star of the Order of Christ, by *Kretzly, Paris*, 85mm, silver, gold and enamel, with maker's cartouche to reverse, *extremely fine*, in original velvet-lined case of issue (6)

£300-400





Felix Arthur Francis Jansen was born in Antwerp on 5 September 1889. He studied at the Anvers Institute of Commerce from 12 July 1909, receiving his Diploma (with Distinction) on 1 August 1911. Emigrating to New York, he resided at 239 West 122nd Street, gaining employment as a clerk. He married Carla Meyerhof at City Hall, Manhattan on 8 February 1915, fathering one daughter, Lucile. In early 1921, he became Belgian Consul-General at Havana, Cuba. A few months later, King Albert I of Belgium appointed him diplomatic envoy to the Rhineland districts of Germany. He was responsible for upholding Belgian interests during the Allied occupation of that region following the Great War, while also supervising aid and food distribution (Medal).

On 15 November 1931, Jansen became the Belgian Consul-General at Nairobi, with jurisdiction over Kenya, Uganda, Tanganika and Zanzibar. During the summer of 1933 he attended key diplomatic banquets at Government House, Entebbe, Uganda, and in the Governor's Residence at Nairobi. On 17 April 1938, King Leopold III of Belgium appointed him Consul-General at Sydney, Australia, which entailed diplomatic representation of all Belgian citizens west of the 180th meridian. He lived with his wife at 'Winston', 29a Nelson Street, Woollahra, New South Wales.

In 1945 he began suffering from arrhythmia of the heart, which plagued him for the rest of his life. He continued to perform his diplomatic duties. On 15 April 1947 he was appointed Consul-General at Pretoria, with jurisdiction over Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In 1951 he resumed his Australian posting, receiving an engraved silver Medal commemorating the Jubilee of the Commonwealth of Australia. On 3 June 1953 he attended a Garden Party at Government House, Sydney in honour of Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation. For his services he was made a Commander of Belgium's Order of the Crown and an Officer of the Order of Leopold. Finland bestowed upon him the Order of the White Rose (Commander); Portugal made him a Grand Officer of the Order of Christ in recognition of his Ugandan service. All of these decorations are visible in his photograph. He died in Sydney on 16 March 1957.

Sold with a fascinating archive, including:

(i) The recipient's Commonwealth of Australia Federation Jubilee Medallion 1901-1951, the obverse depicting an Australian settler sowing seeds, between the dates '1901' and '1951'; the reverse bearing the Arms of Australia above the embossed inscription 'PRESENTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. FELIX F. A. JANSEN. TO COMMEMORATE THE JUBILEE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 1951', the recipient's name engraved, the maker's mark 'AMOR' below, 58mm, silver, 90.23 grams, *extremely fine*, in original fitted leather box of issue

(ii) Official Belgian and British parchment certificates, confirming Jansen's appointment to various diplomatic postings; original menus from his diplomatic banquets and his invitation to the 1953 Garden Party at Canberra.

(iii) Jansen's marriage certificate, school reports and family letters & ephemera, along with several photographs of his career; in one image, he is shown shaking hands with Field Marshal Sir William Slim during a visit to the Provisional Parliament House, Canberra.

- 890 **Belgium**, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Military Division, Knight's breast Badge, 74mm including crown and crossed sword suspension x 38mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* £30-40
- 891 **Belgium**, Kingdom, Order of Leopold II, Knight's breast Badge, 63mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver and enamel, with Palme upon riband, *very fine* £20-30



- 892 **Bhutan**, Kingdom, Coronation 1974, 43mm, 1st Class gilt Medal, *good very fine and scarce* £140-180
- x893 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of St. Alexander, 1st type, Officer's breast Badge, with Swords, 50mm including suspension x 37mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks and maker's mark upon suspension ring, *good very fine* £120-160
- x894 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of St. Alexander, 1st type, Officer's breast Badge, 42mm x 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks and maker's mark upon suspension ring, *good very fine* £100-140
- x895 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of St. Alexander, 2nd type, Officer's breast Badge, 72mm including Imperial Crown suspension x 40mm, rosette upon riband, *chips to white enamel, very fine* £60-80
- x896 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, 4th Class breast Badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 48mm, gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with rosette upon riband £100-140
- x897 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, 5th Class breast Badge, 50mm, silvered and enamel, *chips to white enamel at obverse and reverse centre, thus nearly very fine* £50-70
- x898 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, Silver Merit Cross, 65mm including crown suspension x 45mm, silvered, *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
- x899 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, 2nd type, 1st Class sash Badge, 95mm including crown suspension x 64mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *damage to white enamel at obverse centre, very fine* £260-300



x900 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, 2nd type, Commander's neck Badge, 85mm including crown suspension x 54mm, *damage to white enamel at reverse centre, very fine*, with neck riband

£240-280



x901 **Bulgaria**, Kingdom, Order for Incentive to Humanity (Red Cross), 2nd Class breast Badge, 45mm, silver and enamel, *extremely fine and scarce*

£200-300

902 **Burundi**, Republic, Order of Friendship among the Peoples, Grand Cordon breast Star, 80mm, gilt and enamel, the reverse stamped '500', *good very fine*

£80-100



x903 **Croatia, War State 1941-45, Order of Merit, 2nd Class (Christian) set of Insignia, by B. Knaus, Zagreb, neck Badge, 68mm, silver and enamel, with length of neck riband; breast Star, 72mm, silver and enamel, maker's mark upon retaining pin, reverse plate applied rotated 90 degrees, good very fine and very rare (2)**

£500-600



x904 **Croatia, War State 1941-45, Order of Merit, 2nd Class Lady's breast Star (Muslim), by B. Knaus, Zagreb, 75mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's and silver mark upon retaining pin, centre repaired, nonetheless very fine and very scarce**

£500-600



- x905 **Croatia**, War State 1941-45, Order of Merit, 3rd Class Lady's breast Badge (Christian), 27mm, silver and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*, upon Lady's bow riband £200-300
- x906 **Czechoslovakia**, Order of the White Lion, Military Division breast Badge, by *Karnet & Kysly, Prague*, with rosette upon riband, 65mm including crossed sword and wreath suspension x 45mm, silver and maker's marks to ring, *good very fine* £300-400



- x907 **Czechoslovakia**, Order of Charles IV, Officer's Military Division Badge, 1st Class with gold crowned monogram, 68mm including crossed sword suspension x 50mm, gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, upon original triangular riband £300-400
- 908 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 3rd Class neck Badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, 105mm including crown suspension x 63mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse, *extremely fine*, with full neck riband for wear £240-280

- x909 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 3rd Class neck Badge, by *Lattes, Cairo*, 90mm including crown suspension x 64mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse and local date mark 'C', *good very fine*, with length of original neck riband £250-300
- 910 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 5th Class breast Badge, 2nd type, by *Lattes, Cairo*, 65mm including crown suspension x 44mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name and hallmarks for 1930-31 to reverse, *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted leather case of issue £160-180
- 911 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, breast Badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 41mm, non-standard manufacture in silver; Chamber of Senators, neck Badge, by *Lattes of Cairo*, 63mm, silver and enamel, hallmarks for 1927-28, *severe loss of green enamel, fair*, with full neck riband £60-80
- 912 **Egypt**, Kingdom, a full Sash of the Order of the Nile, 100mm wide, complete with bow and fittings for a sash Badge, *good very fine* £60-80
- 913 **Egypt**, Kingdom, a full Sash of the Order of Muhammad Ali, 102mm wide, complete with fittings for a sash Badge, *good very fine* £70-90



914 (part lot)



917 (part lot)

- 914 **Egypt**, Kingdom, Medal for Distinguished Services, 2nd Class, silver; Medal for Dedication to Duty, 2nd Class, silver; Medal of Benevolence, 3rd Class, bronze; Palestine War Medal 1948, *good very fine* (4) £60-80
- 915 **Egypt**, Republic, a full Sash of the Order of Kamal, 83mm wide, complete with bow and fittings for a sash Badge, *extremely fine* £50-70
- 916 **Egypt**, Republic, a full Sash of the Order of the Republic, 100mm wide, complete with bow and fittings for a sash Badge, *very fine* £40-60
- 917 **Egypt**, Arab Republic, Military Medal of the Republic, 1st Class, gilt; Decoration of Military Duty (2), 1st and 2nd Class breast Badges, silver-gilt and silver, both with hallmarks to reverse; Liberation of Kuwait Medal, 2nd Class, silver; Construction of Aswan Dam 1964 Medal, 2nd Class (Arabic issue), *good very fine* (5) £60-80



x918

Estonia, Republic, Order of the White Star, 1st Class set of Insignia, breast Star, 83mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; sash Badge, 65mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *extremely fine*, with full sash ribband for wear (2)

£500-600



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| 919 | Federation of South Arabia , Federal Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal, <i>good very fine, scarce</i> | £60-80 |
| x920 | Finland , Republic, Order of the White Rose, Commander's neck Badge, Model II suspension, 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to loop, <i>extremely fine</i> , with length of neck riband | £140-180 |
| x921 | France , July Monarchy 1830-48, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, 58mm including crown x 44mm, gold and enamel, gold mark to reverse tassel, <i>some light green enamel chipping, good very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| x922 | Germany , Nassau, Waterloo Medal 1815, silver, <i>very fine</i> | £240-280 |
| x923 | Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, 2nd Class breast Badge, silver and iron centre, hallmark upon suspension ring, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , mounted upon original riband | £60-80 |
| x924 | Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, 2nd Class breast Badge, for breast wear, silver and iron centre, <i>the retaining clip re-affixed, nearly very fine</i> | £30-50 |
| x925 | Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, 2nd Class breast Badge, silver and iron centre, <i>the centre loose, replacement suspension ring, very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x926 | Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, 2nd Class breast Badge, for brooch wear, convex issue, silver with iron centre, the borders and cipher gilded, <i>good very fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x927 | Germany , Prussia, Iron Cross 1915, with '1915' date upon obverse, 15mm, silver and enamel, <i>the paste diamonds absent from suspension, otherwise very fine and rare</i> | £50-70 |



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| x928 | Germany , Prussia, Knight's Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight Commander's neck Badge, 60mm, gold and enamel, with blackened eagles, <i>good very fine</i> | £260-300 |
| x929 | Germany , Prussia, Knight's Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's neck Badge, 70mm including crown suspension x 45mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , with length of neck riband | £160-200 |
| 930 | Germany , Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Jubilee 1899, 35mm, silver, <i>extremely fine</i> , on its original pin and in fitted case of issue | £20-30 |
| x931 | Greece , Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, Knight's breast Badge, 55mm including crown suspension x 34mm, silver, gold centre and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> | £80-100 |
| x932 | Greece , Kingdom, Order of the Phoenix, Commander's neck Badge, 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> | £140-180 |
| 933 | An extremely rare uniface 'Trial Reverse' for the Greek Victory Medal 1914-1918

depicting the infant Hercules strangling two serpents, cast in bronze, 98 x 116mm., 205.26 grams, the reverse marked '246', <i>extremely fine, toned, and possibly unique</i> | £200-250 |
| x934 | Hungary , Regency, Order of the Holy Cross, Commander's neck Badge, 54mm, reverse dated '1942', silver-gilt and enamel, <i>enamel chip to one reverse arm, good very fine</i> , with full neck riband as worn | £140-180 |

x935 An extremely rare post-war Grand Cross set of Insignia of the Hungarian Order of Merit



Hungary, Parliamentary Republic, Order of Merit, 1944-49 issue, Grand Cross set of Insignia, sash Badge, 88mm including suspension loop, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse dated '1946'; Star, 95mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *portions of red enamel loss at edges of Badge, overall very fine*, with full sash riband (2)

£600-800

- x936 **Hungary**, Parliamentary Republic, Order of Merit, 1944-49 issue, Knight Commander's Star, 78mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* £300-400
- 937 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp, Southern Kurdistan 1930-31, unnamed, *good very fine* £240-280
- x938 **Iraq**, Republic, Order of the Two Rivers, Commander's neck Badge, 98mm including wreath suspension x 67mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *loop for riband missing, some light enamel cracking, very fine*, with evening riband for wear £300-400
- The Order of the Two Rivers (Wisam-Al-Rafidain) was established in 1922 by King Faisal I 'For Merit' and named after the two rivers, the Euphrates and the Tigris, that flow through the nation. Initially awarded by the monarchy it was retained by the Republic and remains issued to this very day.
- 939 **Iraq**, Republic, 50th Anniversary of the Iraqi Army Medal (3), 1st Class, gilt; 2nd Class, silver; 3rd Class, bronze; 6 October 1973 War Medal; 1964 Crushing the Northern Rebellion Medal; Decoration of War Wounded, all by *Huguenin, Switzerland, good very fine* £60-80



- 940 **Iraq**, Kingdom, 1954 Flood Rescue Medal; Faisal II Police General Service Medal, both by *Huguenin, Switzerland, very fine* £20-40
- x941 **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Grand Cross breast Star, by *E. Gardino, Rome*, 90mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £140-180
- x942 **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck Badge, 50mm, gold and enamel, *loop and ring replaced, good very fine*, with neck riband £60-80
- x943 **Italy**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Knight's breast Badge (2), 35mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* (2) £60-80
- 944 **An assortment of medals from several nations**
- Italy**, Republic, Gulf War Medal; **France**, Vichy, Colonial Medal, with 'Syrie 1941' clasp; **France**, Fifth Republic, Order of Saharian Merit, 2nd Class breast Badge, silver-gilt; **Spain**, Kingdom, Medal for the Melilla Campaign 1909, bronze issue; Medal for African Campaigns 1918-27, officer's issue, silvered; Sahara Medal 1975, silver and enamel, *very fine* (6) £80-120
- x945 **Japan**, Empire, Order of the Golden Kite, 5th Class Badge, 46mm, silver, silver-gilt Kite and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*, with original clip and loop suspension for wear £180-220

- 946 **Jordan**, Kingdom, Order of Independence, sash Badge, by *Tewfiq Bichay, Cairo*, 90mm including suspension x 56mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse, with original sash for wear, *good very fine* £140-180
- 947 **Jordan**, Kingdom, King Hussain Silver Jubilee Medal 1952-1977; King Abdulla II Accession Medal 1999; Battle of Karamah Medal 1968; National Guard Medal; Service Badge 1967-1971, *very fine* £20-40
- 948 **Kuwait**, Emirate, Order of Liberation, 4th Class breast Badge, bronze, in case of issue with related riband bar; Decoration of Military Service, by *Spink*, 3rd Class breast Badge, bronze, with Star upon riband, *very fine* (2) £40-60
- x949 **Latvia**, Republic, Order of the Three Stars, Commander's neck Badge, by *W. F. Muller*, 70mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarked '875' upon obverse of the suspension, *good very fine* £240-280
- x950 **Latvia**, Republic, Order of the Three Stars, Knight's breast Badge, by *F. Muller*, 58mm including wreath suspension x 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver and maker's mark to ring, *nearly extremely fine*, in case of issue £60-80
- 951 **Lebanon**, Republic, Competence Medal; Military Medal of Honour; National Army Emblem Medal; Wound Medal; Security Medal; Medal of 31 December 1961, *good very fine* (6) £40-60
- 952 **Libya**, People's Arab Republic, Decoration of Military Duty 1969 (2), 1st Class breast Badge, silver-gilt (800), 3rd Class breast Badge, bronze; **Libya**, People's Socialist Jamahiriya, Decoration of the Great Victory, 2nd Class, silver (800), *good very fine* £60-80



- 953 **Malaysia**, Johor, Order of the Crown of Johor, 2nd Class breast Star, 85mm, silver, gold centre and enamel, with gold retaining pin, signed in local script on reverse, *repair to retaining clip, good very fine and scarce* £800-1,000
Ex-A.N.S. Collection, 2007.
- 954 **Morocco**, Kingdom, Order of Works, 1st Class, gilt; Order of the Interior; **Mauretania**, Order of Merit, 3rd Class neck Badge, 85mm including crescent suspension x 44mm, silver and enamel, with length of riband, *severe enamel loss, fine*; **Tunisia**, Order of Labour, 1st Class, gilt, *overall very fine* (4) £30-50
- x955 **Netherlands**, Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Grand Cross Star, Military Division, 87mm, silver, gold centre and enamel, maker's mark to reverse, hallmark upon retaining pin, *good very fine* £200-300

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| x956 | Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of Orange Nassau, Civil Division, Commander's neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> | £180-220 |
| 957 | Oman , Sultanate, Sultan's Gallantry Medal, 1st type; Distinguished Service Medal, with royal device upon riband denoting operational service; 25th Anniversary of the Sultan's Accession Commemorative Medal, <i>good very fine</i> (3) | £80-120 |
| 958 | Pakistan Independence Medal, G.VI.R. (SR 28461 Sgd Nadir Khan RPASC), <i>very fine</i> | £10-15 |



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| 958A | Panama , Medal of Solidarity 1918, bronze issue, 36mm. diameter, maker's mark 'M. Lordonnois' to reverse, <i>extremely fine, scarce</i>
Only 100 medals issued by Panama to each Allied country.

An interesting lecture entitled 'Panama & The Great War. The Panamanian Medal of Solidarity' was delivered to the London Branch of the O.M.R.S. by Mr G. Penman in 2018. | £280-320 |
| x959 | Poland , Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta, 1st type, Grand Cross breast Star, 75mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's monogram 'CW' and silver mark upon reverse centre and retaining pin, <i>somewhat crude repairs to blue enamel, thus nearly very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| x960 | Poland , Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta, Knight's breast Badge, 45mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> | £30-50 |
| 961 | Poland , Republic, Order of Military Virtue, 39mm, silver, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> | £30-40 |
| x962 | Portugal , Republic, Order of the Tower and Sword, First Class set of Insignia comprising sash Badge, 70mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 66mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full sash as worn (2) | £280-320 |



- x963 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Grand Cross set of Insignia by *Joseph Resch Fils, Bucharest*, comprising sash Badge, 69mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 90mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and retaining pin marked 'ARG', *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue (2) £600-800
- x964 **Romania**, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Civil Division, Grand Cross breast Star, by *Josef Resch, Bucharest*, 1st type, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, cartouche and hallmarks to reverse, hallmarks and maker's initials 'K.F.' upon retaining pin, *good very fine* £240-280

x965	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 2nd type, Commander's neck Badge, 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks and maker's initials 'G.F.Z.' to loop, <i>good very fine</i> , with length of neck riband	£140-180
x966	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck Badge, 1st type, Civil Division, 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks and maker's initials 'K.F.' to loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£200-240
x967	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, neck Badge, 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel, 'JRF ARG' stamped onto suspension loop, <i>good very fine</i> , with neck riband	£200-250
x968	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Military Division, Knight's breast Badge, 58mm including crown suspension x 37mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>obverse centre rotated, reverse centre missing, fine</i>	£30-50
x969	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2), Civil Division, Knight's breast Badge, 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with rosette upon riband, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> ; Military Division, Knight's breast Badge, 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>severe enamel damage, fine</i>	£70-90
x970	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Star of Romania, Commander's neck Badge, 1st type, 98mm including crown suspension x 62mm, silver and enamel, <i>blue enamel upon motto chipped at 7 o'clock, otherwise very fine</i> , with length of riband	£180-220
x971	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Star of Romania, Military Division (Peace Time), Knight's breast Badge, 1st type, 68mm including crown suspension, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette upon riband, <i>miniscule chip to reverse left arm, good very fine</i>	£60-80



x972	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. George, 4th Class Cross for 25 years' service, 37mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, hallmarks and town mark for St. Petersburg, 1916 upon suspension ring, <i>some loss of gold lettering on both obverse and reverse, otherwise very fine and rare</i>	£1,400-1,800
x973	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, Second Class neck Badge, 49mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name on reverse, gold marks to ring and riband loop, <i>some green enamel loss to wreath, good very fine</i> , with full neck riband as worn	£500-600
x974	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislaus, 4th Class breast Badge by <i>Keibel</i> , St. Petersburg, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's and assay mark to reverse, gold mark to ring, <i>one eagle perhaps re-affixed, good very fine</i>	£240-280



- 975 **Russia**, Imperial, 25th Anniversary of Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm IV as Patron of the 3rd Grenadiers, Pernovsky Regiment 1843, 33mm, bronze, *good very fine* £600-800
- 976 **Saudi Arabia**, Kingdom, Order of Abdulaziz (2), 4th Class breast Badge, gilt, with rosette, 5th Class breast Badge, silvered, *very fine* (2) £30-50
- 977 **Saudi Arabia**, Kingdom, Liberation of Kuwait Medal (2), in fitted cases of issue with related riband bars; 100th Anniversary of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Medal, in fitted case of issue with related riband bar, *extremely fine* (3) £40-50
- x978 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Military Division, Knight's breast Badge, by *Huguenin*, 68mm including crown suspension x 34mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor loss of blue enamel, very fine* £60-80



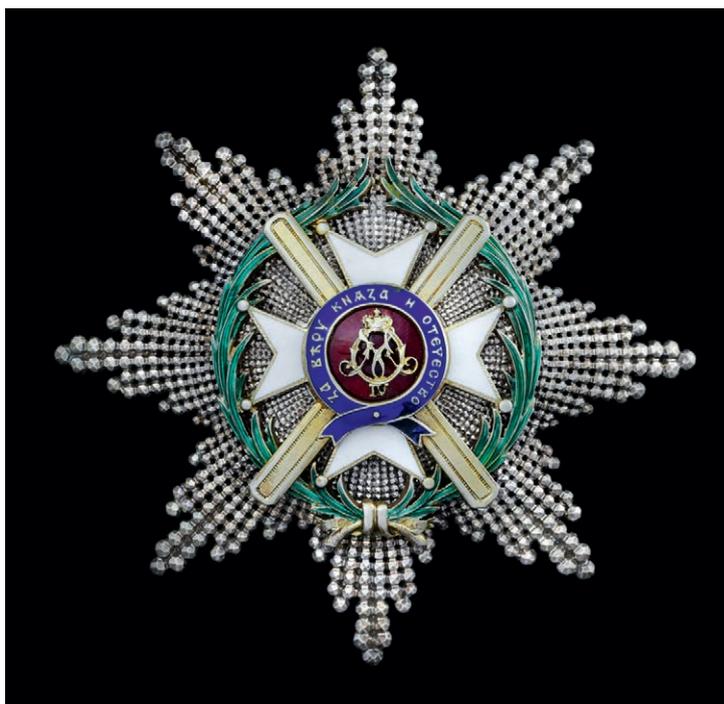
- x979 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Civil Division, Grand Officer's breast Star, by *Arthus Bertrand*, 88mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *a little blue enamel loss, otherwise good very fine* £350-450

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| x980 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>Huguenin</i>, 85mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>severe loss of blue enamel, thus nearly very fine</i>, with full neck riband</p> | £260-300 |
| x981 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, Civil Division, Knight's breast Badge, by <i>Huguenin</i>, 68mm including crown suspension x 34mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor loss of blue enamel, very fine</i></p> | £60-80 |
| x982 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, a case of issue for a Military Division Grand Cross set of Insignia by <i>Arthus Bertrand, Paris</i>, white cloth covered wooden construction with gilt blocking, <i>very fine</i></p> | £80-120 |
| x983 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the White Eagle, a case of issue for a Military Division Commander's neck Badge by <i>Arthus Bertrand, Paris</i>, white cloth covered wooden construction with gilt blocking, <i>very fine</i></p> | £30-50 |



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| x984 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, 2nd type, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, by <i>G. A. Scheid, Vienna</i>, neck Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 50mm, hallmarks and maker's mark upon suspension ring, with neck riband; breast Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks and maker's mark upon retaining pin, <i>extremely fine (2)</i></p> | £700-900 |
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| x985 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, 2nd type, Grand Officer's sash Badge, 85mm including crown suspension x 51mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor chips to edges of blue enamel, very fine</i>, with full sash riband</p> | £300-400 |
| x986 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, Commander's neck Badge, 1st type, by <i>G. A. Scheid, Vienna</i>, 80mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>heavy chipping to white enamel, fair</i>,</p> | £80-100 |
| x987 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, 2nd type, Knight's breast Badge, 65mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>one or two small repairs to blue enamel, good very fine</i></p> | £80-100 |



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| x988 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the Cross of Takovo, 2nd Class breast Star, by <i>G. A. Scheid, Vienna</i>, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse centre, hallmarks to lower ray and both to retaining pin, <i>a little blue and green enamel chipping, good very fine</i></p> | £300-400 |
| x989 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the Cross of Takovo, 4th type, Commander's neck Badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmark and maker's mark upon suspension ring, <i>good very fine</i>, with neck riband</p> | £200-250 |
| x990 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the Cross of Takovo, 4th type, Commander's neck Badge, 75mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmark and maker's mark upon suspension ring, <i>minor enamel loss, very fine</i>, with neck riband</p> | £180-220 |
| x991 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the Cross of Takovo, Knight's breast Badge, 55mm including crown suspension x 35mm, silver and enamel, <i>severe enamel loss, fine</i>, mounted on a 'Peace Time' riband</p> | £40-60 |
| x992 | <p>Serbia, Kingdom, Order of the Cross of Takovo, Member's breast Badge, 40mm x 34mm, gilt, <i>very fine</i></p> | £30-50 |



x993 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Serbian Red Cross Society 1876 Cross, 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's and silver marks to top of suspension, *very fine* £180-220

x994 **Serbia**, Kingdom, Red Cross Society Cross, 62mm, silver (800) and enamel, hallmark to suspension ring, *good very fine* £120-160

995 **An impressive jewel-set Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic**



Spain, Kingdom, Order of Isabella the Catholic, Lady's breast Badge, 65mm including wreath suspension x 46mm, gold and enamel, the Badge enhanced with 8 diamonds to ray tips and four large rubies set to the ray body, mounted as worn with bow and tails riband, *extremely fine* £400-500

- x996 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Military Merit, 1st Class breast Cross, 6th type (1936-76), 'War Time' red distinction, 55mm including crown suspension x 42mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted on a 'War Time' riband with brass top riband buckle, *good very fine* £80-100
- x997 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Military Merit, 2nd Class breast Star with 'Peace Time' white distinction, 2nd type (1868-76), 82mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *retaining clip and back plate absent, thus very fine* £80-120



- 998 **Sudan**, Democratic Republic, Order of the Republic, 1st Class breast Star, 98mm, silver and enamel, of local manufacture *chip to white enamel at 12 o'clock, good fine* £40-60
- 999 **Sudan**, Democratic Republic, Order of Regional Government, 2nd Class breast Badge, by *Spink & Son, London*, 68mm including suspension, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *extremely fine* £60-80
- 1000 **Sudan**, Democratic Republic, Order of Persistence; Order of Victory; Medal of Evacuation, 2nd Class breast Badge; Medal of Independence (2), silvered and bronze issues; Medal of Bravery, 2nd Class breast Badge, with riband for wear, *very fine* (7) £40-60
- 1001 **Syria**, Republic, Order of Military Merit, 3rd Class breast Badge; Order of the Wounded; Order of 6 October 1973; Army Day 1945-72 Commemorative Medal; Air Force Medal; Army Day 1983 Commemorative Medal, *good very fine* (7) £60-80
- 1002 **Syria**, Republic, Order of Merit (2), 1st type (French issue) and 2nd type (post-Independence) 4th Class breast Badges, in silver and enamel; Order of Honour and Dedication, 5th Class breast Badge, bronze; Order of the Syrian Family, 3rd Class Badge, bronze, *very fine* £60-80
- 1003 **Swaziland**, Kingdom, Royal Order of Sobhuza II, Grand Cross breast Star, by *Skinner & Co.*, 77mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 1991, *extremely fine* £500-600
The Royal Order of King Sobhuza II, was instituted in 1975 and comprised 3 Classes.



999



1003



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| x1004 | <p>Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Sword, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>C. F. Carlman, Stockholm</i>, 80mm including crossed sword and crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt, <i>some minor enamel cracking, very fine</i>, in fitted case of issue</p> | £300-350 |
| x1005 | <p>Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the North Star, Commander's breast Star, 74mm, silver, <i>good very fine</i></p> | £80-120 |
| x1006 | <p>Thailand, Order of the White Elephant, Third Period, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, neck Badge, 85mm including crown suspension x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Thai maker's mark to reverse of suspension, with length of neck riband; Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark to reverse of retaining pin, <i>good very fine</i> (2)</p> | £140-180 |
| x1007 | <p>Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the White Elephant, Third Period (1873-1941), Commander's neck Badge, 97mm including crown suspension x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor chips to red enamel, very fine</i>, with neck riband</p> | £180-220 |
| 1008 | <p>Tunisia, Republic, Order of the Republic, 2nd type, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>Arthus Bertrand, Paris</i>, Badge, 65mm, silver, silvered metal and enamel, French hallmark upon suspension ring; Star, 85mm, silver, silvered metal and enamel, French hallmark upon retaining pin, <i>extremely fine</i>, with neck riband and boutonniere for wear, housed in fitted leather case of issue (2)</p> | £300-400 |
| 1008A | <p>Tunisia, Republic, Order of Independence, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>Arthus Bertrand, Paris</i>, Badge, 92mm including bow suspension x 57mm, silver, silvered metal and enamel, with French hallmark to suspension ring, test mark to reverse; Star, 85mm, silver, silvered metal and enamel, French hallmark upon retaining pin, <i>one ray of the Star tarnished, overall very fine</i>, with neck riband and boutonniere for wear, housed in fitted leather case of issue (2)</p> | £200-300 |
| x1009 | <p>Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmania, 4th Class breast Badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, 80mm including star and crescent suspension x 60mm, <i>crack to green enamel of ray at 8 o'clock, nonetheless very fine</i>, with rosette upon riband</p> | £160-200 |
| 1010 | <p>Turkey, Ottoman Empire, a full Sash of the Order of Osmania, in watered silk, 100mm wide, complete with bow and fittings for sash Badge, <i>good very fine</i></p> | £60-80 |
| x1011 | <p>Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck Badge, 78mm including star and crescent suspension x 62mm, silver, gold centre and enamel, Turkish maker's mark to reverse, <i>minor chip to red enamel at 6 o'clock, very fine</i>, with length of evening riband</p> | £200-250 |



1008

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| x1012 | Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, <i>slight chip to red enamel at 11 o'clock, otherwise very fine</i> | £80-100 |
| 1013 | Turkey , Ottoman Empire, a full Sash of the Order of the Medjidie, in watered silk, 103mm wide, complete with bow and fittings for a sash Badge, <i>extremely fine</i> | £60-80 |
| x1014 | Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Gallipoli Star, 53mm, silver and enamel, unmarked, <i>significant loss of red enamel, fine</i> | £40-60 |
| x1015 | Vatican , Holy See, Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Grand Cross Star, 90mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> | £240-280 |
| x1016 | Vatican , Order of the Holy Sepulchre, 3rd type, Commander's neck Badge, 95mm including trophy of arms suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the suspension loop hallmarked '935', <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , with neck riband and related miniature award (2) | £140-180 |
| x1017 | Vatican , Holy See, Order of St. Gregory, Grand Cross sash Badge, 80mm including wreath suspension x 56mm, gold and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , on its original watered silk sash | £140-180 |
| 1018 | Yemen , People's Democratic Republic, Order of Earth neck Badge, with riband for wear; Order of 22 June neck Badge, with riband for wear, <i>extremely fine</i> (2) | £50-70 |



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| 1019 | Yemen , People's Democratic Republic, Order of the Friendship of Peoples (Soviet issue), silver, gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '0071', <i>good very fine and scarce</i> | £60-80 |
| 1020 | Yemen , People's Democratic Republic, Order of Devotion (3), 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class breast Badges; Order of Nationalisation; Medal of the War of Liberation; Hero of Yemen Star, <i>very fine</i> (6) | £30-50 |
| 1021 | Yemen , Arab Republic, Order of 26 September, Military Division, Grand Cross set of Insignia, comprising breast Star, 90mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; sash Badge, 75mm including suspension loop, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> ; Order of Marvels (1964-67), breast Star, by <i>Bichay of Cairo</i> , 78mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>damaged, the centre very loose, thus good fine</i> ; 25th Anniversary of the Revolution Medal, <i>nearly very fine</i> (3) | £160-200 |
| x1022 | Yugoslavia , Republic, Order of the Crown, a case of issue for the Commander's neck Badge by <i>Huguenin Freres</i> , <i>light edge scuffing, very fine</i> | £20-30 |

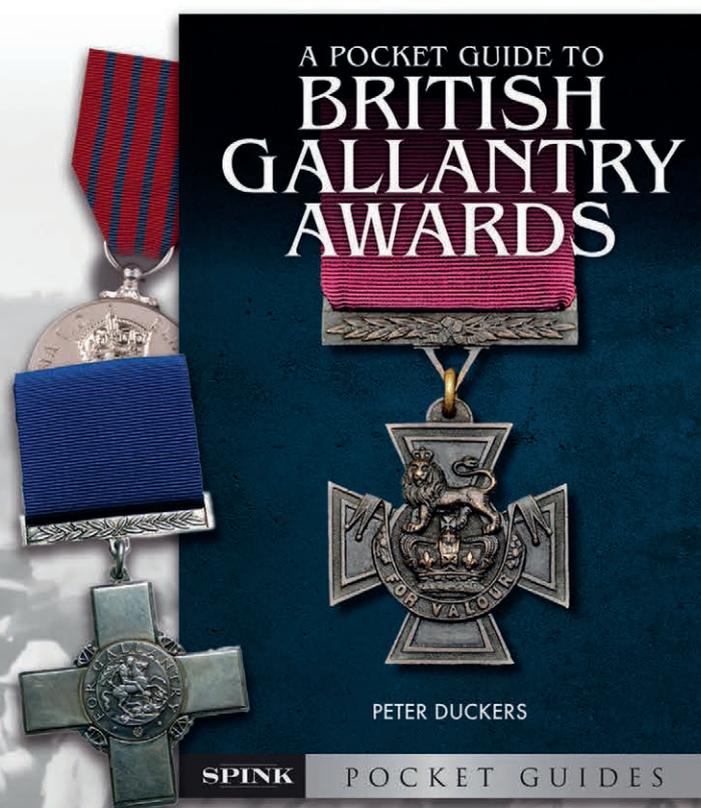
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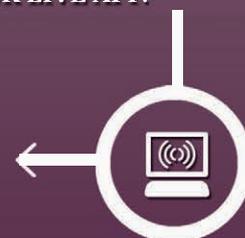
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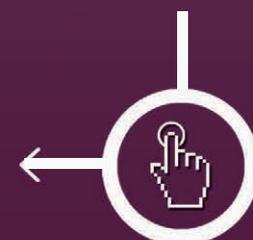
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I request Spink, without legal obligations of any kind on its part, to bid on the following Lots up to the price given below. I understand that if my bid is successful the Purchase Price will be the sum of the final bid and Buyer's Premium as a percentage of the final bid, any VAT chargeable, also postage charge and a fee for paying by card. 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

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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.
- 2.3 The Seller's sale of the Lot to you is subject to any terms and conditions, disclaimers or exclusions included with any promotional material or catalogue descriptions for the Lot, or otherwise notified to you by the Seller or us on their behalf.

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.
- 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 11 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. Daggedged Lots

Lots which are Daggedged (†) 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.



£25



BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN
SPINK & SPINK LTD, LONDON



BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN
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