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INTRODUCTION

‘Having served in two wars I have witnessed many examples of gallantry, mostly performed in the heat of battle, and not always requiring sustained effort, but I have never yet witnessed such an exhibition of extreme gallantry as displayed by Mr Hutchings on this occasion, which was a period of extreme strain from 7.50am until 2.30pm’

So wrote the The Director of Prisoners at Accra in March 1948, regarding the actions of Superintendent Hutchings, which earned him the George Medal (Lot 492). On reading the actions performed on that day, the sheer resilience of Hutchings under the most extreme pressures – with his own life on the line – shone through.

As we look upon all that has gone in our own lives in recent times, our own resilience, over prolonged periods of time, has come to be tested. Reflecting upon this final Auction of 2021, I was astounded by the fine examples of resilience under the most trying circumstances, by men and women of ages past, which you will find in the coming pages. I hope you might find the same inspiration in their actions that I have.

Some made selfless split-second decisions to take the initiative in pressing home their attack, much like Subedar Durbahadur Gurung of the 8th Gurkha Rifles in the jungles of Burma in February 1944, earning himself the Indian Order of Merit (Lot 499). Others sustained their actions until their bodies simply gave out, in the case of Leading Fireman Fred Sadd, who collapsed having rescued scores of people from the surging seawater during the Great Yarmouth Floods of 1953, during which he was duly awarded the George Medal (Lot 493).

Others gave their entire careers unto duty, in the remarkable case of Mrs A. MacDonald, who gave no less than forty-one years of diligent personal service to none other than Queen Victoria. She earned the rare accolade of being presented the Victoria Faithful Service Medal (Lot 143) from the hand of The Queen – one of just three women likewise rewarded – besides being regarded as ‘...a true friend’. Indeed, when ‘Dear Good Annie’ passed away during the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, celebrations were halted in order that Queen Victoria might grieve her loss, with simultaneous Memorial Services at Windsor and Crathie. Queen Victoria gave the final nod to her affection and personal appreciation – it being her final wish to be buried with a token of both Annie and the legendary John Brown.

I hope you will all enjoy reading the inspiring and moving stories presented in the coming pages as much as we have enjoyed researching and writing them for you. If we can be of any further assistance, do not hesitate to make touch!

Wishing you and your families an enjoyable end to 2021 and we shall look forward to seeing you in 2022.

Marcus Budgen

WEDNESDAY 1 DECEMBER 2021**Commencing at 10.00 a.m.**

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They are subject to revision.

Order of Sale

Single Campaign Medals Lot 1-136

Medals from the Collection of the late

General Sir Robert Bray, GBE, KCB, DSO and Bar,

Duke of Wellington's Regiment Lots 137-142

The Important Victorian Faithful Service Medal awarded to Mrs A. MacDonald Lot 143

Foreign Orders Awarded to

Field Marshal W. R. Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood,

GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO, CIE, DSO..... Lots 144-147

A Collection of Medals for the Second Boer War 1899-1902..... Lots 148-201

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British Miniature Dress Medals Lots 599-624

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Foreign Orders, Decorations & Medals Lots 648-745

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

- 1 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**William. Barlow, 22nd Light Dragoons**), *edge bruise, contact marks, nearly very fine* £600-800

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's May, 1908.

One of only 54 clasps issued to the cavalry for this campaign.

William Barlow was born at Bowden, Chester around 1772. Enlisting with the 22nd Light Dragoons on 25 June 1806 and he went on to serve with them for over 19 years, seeing service in the Java Expedition 1811 to seize the Island of Java from Franco-Dutch forces. The Regiment landed on 5 August 1811 along with the artillery, and the next day a small number acted as escort to the then-Colonel Robert Gillespie. This party encountered Batavian pickets across the Anjole river but were unable to engage as the bridge had already been destroyed. The expedition was able to cross the river uncontested on the evening of 7 August however, and the advance continued. The nature of Java made the deployment of cavalry difficult, however the 22nd were utilised in the traditional role of pursuing retreating enemy after the action at Weltevreedden. It seems some of the regiment may have taken part in the fighting dismounted, Gillespie's Brigade Orders refer to:

'I have also to thank Captain Gall of the Body-guard, Lieutenant Dudley of the dismounted dragoons twenty-second regiment, and Captains Smithwayte and M'Craith of the Madras pioneers, for their support in the affair.'

The returns of those killed and wounded note a detachment of the 22nd Dragoons who lost no troopers killed or wounded but did suffer two horses wounded. The British order of battle for the assault upon Cornelis again places Lieutenant Dudley's dismounted dragoons in the line of battle, in this case on the left flank. The column was guided into position by a deserter who rode at their head escorted by Serjeant Smith of the 22nd. The attack was a success and after a fierce battle the defences were carried; at the critical moment Colonel Gillespie led the mounted detachment of the 22nd after the fleeing enemy. The fleeing Batavians rallied on more than one occasion leading to a series of running battles however in the end the vast majority of the force was cut off. They made another stand at Campong Macassar but the 22nd broke through their barricades and took almost 5,000 prisoners. The 22nd suffered far heavier losses in this engagement with 6 dead and 17 wounded. The wounded included the commander of the dismounted detachment, Lieutenant Dudley, who was again 'mentioned' although this time by the Adjutant General. Another noted participant was Major Travers who commanded the Regiment's mounted detachment. The Battle of Cornelis ended effective resistance in Java, though the stubborn resistance of General Janssens carried on well into September.

Barlow transferred to the 13th Light Dragoons on 13 September 1819 likely as a result of the 22nd being set to disband, this taking place in 1820. He was invalided on 27 August 1823, his record stating that he was suffering from:

'An Incontinence of urine for long duration'

He had served at this point for over 24 years, largely in India and his conduct was described as 'good'; sold together with copied medal roll, Adjutant's roll for the 22nd Light Dragoons and discharge documents for 13th Light Dragoons.

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The fascinating Military General Service Medal to the Spy, Soldier, Businessman, Travel Writer and Academic, Ensign S. Laing, Royal Staff Corps, 'The Scottish Scarlet Pimpernel', who saved three shipwrecked sailors from Napoleon's agents

Marched under Wellington, and was present at Roleia and Vimeria, having his horse shot from under him at the latter and replacing it with that of a captured French General, he was later on the Staff of General Leith under Moore at Corunna and led the Grenadier Company of the 59th in a bayonet charge against French positions, other adventures including being almost murdered by Portuguese peasants who took him for a Frenchman

In later life he wrote the first English translation of the Norwegian *Heimskringla* and almost brought down the Swedish Government with his incendiary description of their corrupt political establishment



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna (Saml. Laing, Ensn. Royal Staff Corps), *light contact marks, very fine*

£3,500-4,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's May 1910.

Glendining's September 1963 & March 1985.

Samuel Laing was born in 1780, the youngest son of Robert Laing, Provost of Kirkwall and Barbara Laing (née Blaw). He was the youngest of seven boys and two girls and as such was without inheritance, a fact to which he attributed his strangely eclectic career. Educated mainly at home he was briefly schooled by a minister in Kirkwall and from an early age showed an aptitude for academic matters. His family's intentions for his future were mercantile in nature with the expected inheritance of his brother Gilbert to provide the necessary financial backing. However, first he needed to learn the necessary skills. After a two year sojourn in Edinburgh with his eldest brother Malcolm, Laing was sent to the counting house of Mr Robert Gladstone (the uncle of future Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone) to serve as a Clerk and learn the basics of business. Leaving Liverpool after a year he travelled first to Hamburg and later Kiel, continuing to busy himself with mercantile pursuits until he found himself in Holland. Here he stayed, in 1803, with the family of Mr Ferrier, a partner of the British Consul at Rotterdam. This was a difficult time as Holland was in effect controlled by the French and, while not legal, trade with England was allowed to continue as quietly as possible. At this time Laing fell for Mr Ferrier's daughter and narrowly escaped what he later called an 'imprudent marriage'. His infatuation notwithstanding, it is at this time that his wild side became apparent.

The Scottish Scarlet Pimpernel

In response to the fears of French invasion, the Dutch-built Schuit, *Experiment* left Yarmouth on 17 November 1803. Her mission was to spy out concentrations of French troops and ships on the Dutch coast. The small vessel with her crew (consisting of just a Lieutenant, Acting Lieutenant, Midshipman and eleven sailors) was ideally suited to the task. What she was not suited for, however, was the rough



winds which blew up from the north-west catching the ship between deep seas, in which she was sure to founder, and the hostile coast. Taking the lesser of two evils Lieutenant Hanchett ran the vessel aground on a sandbank south west of Goeree. Finding themselves unable to free the vessel when the weather cleared they were forced to burn her. Quickly captured, they were taken to Zierikzee and there after 17 days the three officers managed to escape. Still in uniform with only their greatcoats to hide their allegiance they managed to contact Mr Ferrier. Given that they had escaped from custody they would very likely have been executed if they were retaken so their predicament was indeed a serious one. On hearing of the officer's distress, Laing immediately volunteered his services to help them escape. Knowing that a party of four would be too large to escape he placed the Acting Lieutenant, W.C.C. Dalyell, aged 19 and Midshipman Bourne, aged 16, in a boarding school with instructions that they 'be cautious and act boyish in their conduct'.

With those two secure, Laing and Hanchett dressed in plain clothes, set off by night on a barge headed for Amsterdam; from there they travelled by boat to Memdeblik and from there, to Groningen. The boat journeys were particularly hazardous as their close proximity to the passengers would have soon made their nationality clear. To get around this both immediately went to bed as soon as they were aboard. The drinking and talking of the other passengers made this difficult, doubly so when the conversation turned to the recent escape of the three British officers. Arriving at Groningen at night they were able to bed down in an alehouse outside the town. This was fortunate as if they had arrived during the day they would have needed to explain their presence to the town Commandant. When morning broke Laing and Hanchett were to be found fleeing across country before the town awoke. Passing the Prussian frontier and trudging their way painfully across muddy ploughed fields (avoiding the roads lest they encounter French or Dutch troops who patrolled in search of deserters) they finally reached Embden.

Hanchett took ship from there aboard an American vessel. Three days out of port it too was wrecked. In spite of this he succeeded in returning to the Squadron of Sir Sydney Smith and from there to England. Writing from there he was able to arrange for his two subordinates to travel home by the same route as him under the guise of visiting a certain 'American relation' in Embden. Hanchett is an interesting character in his own right, reaching the rank of Post Captain in 1809. He lost a leg in the attack on Flushing that year and commanded a Squadron to suppress smuggling off Kent. He was later dismissed after an accusation of taking bribes from the smugglers. Laing, meanwhile, had decided to leave as soon as possible. The morning after Hanchett boarded his ship he set off back towards Rotterdam. The weather had become freezing cold and so Laing was able to skate on the rivers and canals to speed his progress. This had the added benefit of keeping him away from the Franco-Dutch patrols although on one occasion, in the middle of a snow storm, he was challenged by a sentry on the walls of the fortified town of Nieuweschans. Fortunately for Laing, while the keen-eyed sentry had spotted him through the snow and was able to challenge him he was unable to shoot at or pursue him. So Laing simply skated on past the town. He made it back to Rotterdam in time to wish the other two officers well of their journey home and presumably to pass on his good wishes to their 'American relative'.

England and the Army

With Laing back in Rotterdam he was again under the protection of Mr Ferrier. However with plans to invade England ramping up, the French, in response to what they saw as the slow progress of the Dutch preparations in this matter, were seizing control of their ports. It was clear to Laing that if he were suspected of helping the British officers to escape he would be arrested as a spy. Indeed this was increasingly likely as the French-controlled ports were increasingly tightly controlled by police and government agents. In order to escape the port without falling afoul of this network, in January 1804, Laing was forced to pose as a German sailor, escaping aboard a German ship and landing at Gravesend, Kent. It is symptomatic of the invasion fears then running rampant in Britain that even the arrival of a 24-year-old clerk from Rotterdam caused enough of a stir that an agent of the Secretary of State was sent to interrogate him on the state of the Franco-Dutch preparations. Despite his dramatic adventures on the continent Laing was without employment and, still unable to rely on his family, decided that his best option was the Army. Given his background working on the continent, good education and language skills he decided that the Royal Staff Corps would best suit him. This formation was founded circa 1800 with the intention of circumventing the ineffective Board of Ordnance to which the Royal Engineers answered. Their role was essentially that of an engineering staff officer; they were involved in planning and logistics but also responsible for surveying and impromptu or short-term construction projects - Laing's skills made him an excellent candidate. After eight months he was finally offered a commission as Ensign without purchase with the Royal Staff Corps, which he accepted on 26 September 1805. Upon joining the Corps in their quarters at Hythe, Laing began work with them on the excavation of a canal in Romney Marsh, Kent, intended as a military defence of the roads between the Kent coast and the interior. During this time he became acquainted with two officers in particular; a Lieutenant Willermin, an older soldier in his forties and of Swiss extraction, and a Captain Charles Napier, later famous for his conquest of Sindh and replacing Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief, India.

After a brief spell at Horse Guards, drawing up plans for the Peninsula campaign, Laing's Company, under Captain Colleton, was ordered to Portsmouth where they embarked for Gibraltar aboard the transport ship *Harpooner*. The force, made up of 6,000 men under Sir Brent Spencer, had no real target in mind but was intended as a reinforcement should it be needed in the area. At Gibraltar, Laing was able to indulge his academic side again, burying himself in the Library created by William Pitt in 1805. While here he also observed from the walls the engagement fought between the French and Spanish navies which resulted in the surrender of the French, caught at anchor between the Spanish ships and the shore.

Portugal 1808

Laing's Company joined the British Army in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley, landing at Figueria. Making his way to join the army Laing discovered that General Ferguson was commanding a body of troops nearby and made his way to the General's Headquarters. Ferguson was a friend of his brothers Gilbert and John - the latter having joined the army himself and served as a Brigade Major on Ferguson's staff in the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope. Having this personal acquaintance with the General Laing managed to attach himself to his Staff and as such serve with an unspecified, roaming, commission. That is not to suggest that he was idle, as he states in his *Autobiography*:

'It is not easy to give an idea of the cheerful, exhilarating life of a soldier in the field. Every hour has its novelty and its occupation. One has the same joyous feeling as at a fox chase.'

It was with such that he arrived at Rolica on 17 August 1808 to take part in the first battle the British Army fought on the Peninsular. During the fighting Colonel Bradford, an officer of Laing's acquaintance, was killed and he was presented with his watch by one of the Colonel's soldiers. Recognising it, Laing in turn presented the watch to General Spencer whom he believed to be a relation of Bradford (indeed he was serving at the time as the General's ADC).

'The old General showed a great deal of feeling, although we were then within pistol shot of the enemy. This General Spencer was not a very clever man, but he was certainly goodhearted and brave. The weather was hot, and the road dusty and close from the smoke of the gunpowder and, having my pocket full of apples, I was munching one now and then to moisten my throat. I observed the old General eye my apple although he was then in the advance of the men pushing up the road and the enemy retiring step by step and keeping up a sure fire at a short distance from us. I presented him with an apple, and his coolness in sitting on his horse eating his apple in front of the men, and within a few paces of the enemy, seemed to inspire the advance with the same steadiness and coolness. There was no sense or feeling of danger there. It was one joyous burst of animated activity'

IBID

Sadly this is the only anecdote that he provides of his role in the fighting but his proximity to the frontline and his observations of conduct, such as soldiers often firing high when overcome with excitement, speak to a genuine experience of battle. With the victory at Rolica and receiving

reinforcements, the British advanced several days later on 21 August 1808 to Vimeiro where the most important engagement of the campaign took place. Here, again, General Ferguson's Brigade was heavily engaged and Laing almost suffered a premature end to his adventures:

'In this battle I lost my lately purchased Portuguese horse. A musket ball passed between my stirrup leather and my leg to his heart. I felt him shiver underneath me, and had just time to get off when he dropped dead. I borrowed a horse, a little white one, which one of our soldiers had caught as it was galloping about without a rider, as many others were, and I rode it for the rest of the day. It was the horse of General Brunnier [*SIC*], a French Officer, who had been thrown off and taken prisoner. After the battle I restored it to the soldier who had first caught it.' *IBID*

He ventured back to the site of the battle the next day in order to satisfy himself of the assertion that had General Hill's Brigade been allowed to advance as ordered by General Wellesley, and not been countermanded by General Burrard, the French may not have been able to escape. He concluded that this was the case but placed the blame on the Government for sending Burrard so hard on the heels of Wellesley that he arrived mid-campaign and unaware of the situation. Billeted at the home of the Marquis de Minas for several days before General Ferguson left for England, Laing was then employed along with the now Captain Willermin and Captain Pierpoint to make a map of the country they had just passed over. Though only conjecture, he believed this was intended to prove whether or not it would indeed have been practical to cut off the French withdrawal from Vimeiro. At this stage the Convention of Sintra had been signed over the protests of General Wellesley and, while Portugal was now secured, the commanders of the Army were riven by internal divisions.

Capture

The three Officers moved out over the area they were to survey, separating in the mornings and meeting back up to join their work together at breakfast each day. At Rolica they stayed for several days at the house of one Don Miguel who entertained them and gave them 'the only tolerable wine we tasted in Portugal.' Separating upon leaving Don Miguel's home they agreed to meet a day or two later at a nearby town, Laing rode to the town of Cadaval and was entertained there by a Portuguese officer before deciding to climb a nearby mountain, Monte Junto. Unfortunately, his cavalier attitude finally got him into significant trouble:

'The guide was probably forced into the service, and did not expect any recompense and, finding that I went on and paid no regard to his signs to turn into any of the wine houses we passed on the road he got very sulky. I was occupied in sketching and taking notes and, after reaching a small village at the foot of the mountain, my guide in spite of me walked into a house and left me.

I cared little about him as the country was open and pushed through the village and began to ascend the hill. I had scarcely got the breadth of a field or two out of the village, before I found the whole population at my heels. They soon came up with me as I was at a loss to know what they wanted. They seized my sword, my spyglass which they mistook for pistols, and marched me back as a prisoner. The fellow who had been my guide drew his knife, a formidable one, two or three times, but whether as a bravado or with any ill intention I know not. [...] We passed a kind of gaol in the village and they discussed about shutting me up till morning. If they had I am certain I should never have got out alive in the temper in which the villagers were. As well I could understand they took me for a French spy, who had got into the clothing of an English officer. They had no idea that the British could be reconnoitring [...] the country so far behind the enemy. They determined very fortunately for me on carrying me at once to Cadaval, and delivering me up to the Commandant, the officer with whom I breakfasted.' *IBID*

Laing was fortunate that the Commandant, despite not releasing him, did provide him with a proper meal and have him escorted to British lines. Nevertheless he acknowledged 'I am not sure that I ever was in more imminent peril'. Given the catalogue of adventures his life had thus far formed, this is a rather astonishing statement.

The Retreat to Corunna

With the completion of the survey Laing purchased a new horse to replace the one killed at Vimerio, which was from a stud of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, one of the Army commanders and the man behind the Convention of Sintra. After General Ferguson's return to Britain, Laing was again serving with the Royal Staff Corps under the command of Sir John Moore. Laing did not rate the new General highly, considering his arrangements for the campaign into Spain to be poor. Though he acknowledged that this may have been due to Moore's orders to consult with the British Envoy to Madrid, Mr Frere, who frustrated his attempts to organise matters properly. However he lays the chief failure of the campaign at Moore's door, namely the decision to march with the artillery on the left bank of the Tagus River, this made it impossible to link up with Sir David Baird's troops at Corunna for fear of being cut off from the Artillery and its cavalry escort over the river. During the march from Portugal Laing suffered another upset with the locals, trusting again to a guide to lead

him and a small train of waggons to Ciudad Rodrigo; the column was abandoned at night in rough country. Floundering through the unfamiliar terrain for some time they finally came to a walled enclosure where they were able to spend the night in some comfort before continuing to Ciudad Rodrigo. Passing through Salamanca, where Laing briefly fell ill with some form of dysentery, they came to Sahagun where he was sent with a Major de Blaquiere, son of Lord de Blaquiere, to reconnoitre the River Esla and as a result was not present at the engagement at Sahagun between the British and French cavalry. He was however present for the skirmish at Lugo on 7 January 1809. In this engagement the Brigade-Major of General Leith had his hand shot away and Laing was appointed in his place, serving on the General's staff until the army returned to England.

From Lugo the army marched towards Betanzos and from thence to Corunna. This was the famous 'Retreat to Corunna'. Laing's Brigade marched from Lugo with 1,200 men of the 59th, 72nd and 64th Regiments. When they reached Corunna they had less than twenty men present from each Regiment - the rest were strung out on the road through the mountains. Laing himself survived the journey in good shape, as he says himself:

'As for myself personally my good horse made me as comfortable as possible. On the second night we were both exhausted and I awoke on his back standing by the ditch on the side of the road. We had both been asleep for some time as our Brigade was some way ahead. I had used the precaution to stuff my saddle portmanteau with as much corn as it would take, instead of carrying my useless baggage, and my horse was comparatively fresh on our arrival at Betanzos.' *IBID*

Arrival into Corunna brought relief from the elements and rest after the intense forced march - however the transport ships intended to rescue the army had not yet arrived and it soon became clear that a battle was inevitable. Laing himself saw little of the battle, being stationed in the second line. Under orders from General Leith, the Brigade lay flat upon the ground. They soon came under heavy fire from a hedged bank not far from their position from which the enemy could pick them off at will and without any effective reply. Leith ordered Laing to take the Grenadiers of the 59th and clear this hedge at bayonet point. During this engagement Laing related a strange episode:

'A remarkable circumstance of blind animal impulse struck me in the course of this advance. When we got over the bank into the field we found a Lieutenant Nunn, at a kind of gap which his Regiment had attempted, dying on the ground of his wounds. He belonged to one of the Regiments, the 82nd I believe, which we had replaced. One of the Sergeants of our party of the 59th, either crazy with terror or mad, after we had recognised the dying man who had on his uniform, deliberately took up a musket and was on the point running him through with the bayonet. The fellow was not drunk and saw by the uniform it was a British officer; and it was very unlikely he could have had any personal malice against a dying or rather dead officer of another Regiment. I can only ascribe the man's blind impulse to bayonet the body to the indescribable lust for blood into which the more animal soldiers like the hyena falls when he has acquired a taste for it.' *IBID*

With the battle over the British left Spain, Laing going aboard the warship *Bulwark* with Leith and his ADC. However it was to be the end of his military career: during the retreat he had heard that his brother had finally inherited the mining business and a role awaited him there which would provide an income of £800 a year. Since he was by this stage engaged to be married and still only an Ensign in rank, despite being 29 years old, Laing decided that he had joined the Army too late and his only hope of maintaining a family would be in taking on the mining role.

Life after the Army

Laing did not take well to business at first. The establishment of a herring fishery in 1816, which developed into the village of Whithall, Stronsay, and eventually proved to be a financially sound move - however for a time he was in dire straits. It was whilst contemplating the prospect of needing to emigrate to America in search of work that he received word of the death of his brother Malcolm, which passed the largest part of the Laing fortune onto him. He became Provost of Kirkwall and moved into the family house at Papdale. This short reprieve was ended with the collapse of the Kelp market on which his business relied and Laing turned to scholarship to make a living, working as a travel writer. Touring Norway he made a Journal of Residence from 1834-36 describing the country, its people and Government. In this he formed a favourable opinion of Norway - one not echoed when he visited Sweden in 1839, which he described as being run through an antiquated class system which favoured only a privileged few from behind a false democracy. Indeed his book on Sweden was so critical of their Government that a commission was created to look into the issues he raised, much to the delight of the people and Government of Norway. His greatest scholarly achievement however was doubtless the translation of the *Heimskringla*, the Saga of the Norwegian Kings. Laing died at 4 Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh, on 23 April 1868, and was buried at Dean cemetery. His son, also named Samuel Laing (1801-97), went on to become Managing Director of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway and stood as an M.P. for Wick in 1852 and 1859, later being appointed

Finance Minister for India; sold together with a copy of *The Autobiography of Samuel Laing of Papdale*, copied extracts from the book, auction listings from Glendining & Co 1985, several pages from *ONEA News*, the Tour Scotland website and a 2001 article from the *Nessie's Loch Ness Times*.

- 3 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadaloupe, (**John Broughton**) *polished, very fine* £700-900

PROVENANCE:

Spink, March 1994.

John Broughton (a unique name on the published Roll) served as an Ordinary Seaman onboard *Observateur*, a 16-gun Vigilant-class brig, during the operations off (and subsequent capture of) the island of Guadeloupe between 28 January-6 February 1810.

Observateur commenced life in 1800 as a French vessel; captured by *Tartar* in 1806 and immediately bought into British service under the same name, *Observateur*. Whilst her career in the Royal Navy was comparatively short (1806-10) she saw a significant amount of action in the Caribbean, including the detaining of many American-registered vessels and a short but sharp action with four French frigates off Antigua in December 1809, when her consort (the frigate *Junon*) was captured by the French squadron:

Observateur was lucky to escape. After Guadeloupe she was laid up in 1810 and sold out of the Royal Navy in September 1814.

Broughton's Medal represents one of only four 'Other Rank' claimants to this combination of clasp and ship.

- 4 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Gaeta 24 July 1815, (**Thomas Smith**) *pawnbroker's mark to rim at claw, hints of verdigris around suspension and a few slight contact marks to obverse, very fine* £600-800

PROVENANCE:

Glendinings, July 1946.

Spink, March 1995.

Two men of this name noted with this clasp to the same ship, one a seaman and the other a Royal Marine. *Malta* saw action during the siege and attack on the Fortress of Gaeta in the summer of 1815.

The *Malta* acted as flagship for Captain William Fahie, commander of naval forces off Italy during the Hundred Days campaign - it was he and a small squadron which provided support to an Austrian force besieging the town during the Neapolitan War of 1815. For his efforts, Fahie was shortly afterward created a Companion of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit.

Note that there are 20 'Thomas Smith's' on the Medal Roll with entitlement to single-clasp Naval General Service Medals.

- 5 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers, (**Saml Hinton, Boatswain.**) *good very fine* £700-900

PROVENANCE:

Spink, June 1984 (Stansfeld).

Samuel Hinton (a unique name on the Roll) is noted as Boatswain of *Glasgow*, a 50-gun frigate launched in 1814. She saw action during the Bombardment of Algiers (27 August 1816) when an Anglo-Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral Edward Pellew, 1st Viscount Exmouth, attempted to force an end to slavery practices carried out by Omar Agha, Dey of Algiers.

The *Glasgow*, commanded by Napoleonic veteran Captain Anthony Maitland (second son of James Maitland, 8th Earl of Lauderdale), took a prominent part in the Bombardment, at one stage battling contrary winds to attempt to come to the aid of the 98-gun *Impregnable* which had suffered over 150 casualties. This, in turn, exposed *Glasgow* to heavy fire from previously hidden enemy batteries and subsequently led to heavy damage and 47 members of the ship's company killed and wounded.

The battle ended in an Allied victory, though a somewhat costly one as Pellew's force lost 128 killed and 690 wounded in addition to expending over 50,000 roundshot using 118 tons of gunpowder - testament to the difficulty of assaulting strong shore defences during the age of sail. Maitland was made a Companion of the Bath for his actions during the Bombardment, and *Glasgow*, after seeing further service at Navarino (1827), was broken up in 1829.

- 6 Honourable East India Company Medal for Nepaul 1814-16, silver, fitted with a silver loop for suspension, a later striking from rusted dies, *good very fine* £400-500
- Awarded by the Governor General to native officers and to selected other ranks who were specially recommended for their zeal or gallantry.
- 7 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**Lieut. J. A. Russell, 32nd N.I.**), short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine* £1,000-1,400



John Abraham Russell was born on 17 December 1803 at Lewisham, Kent and Baptised on 15 February 1804. He was educated at Mr Quilly's Academy, Lewisham where he was given a classical education. Applying with the Court of Directors to join the East India Company's Army with the Madras Infantry he was nominated by John Bell Esq. and recommended by Charles Cartwright Esq. He was examined and accepted as a Cadet on 5 January 1820. Russell graduated Ensign in April 1820 and promoted Lieutenant in July 1820 and posted to the 16th Native Infantry he transferred to the 32nd Regiment in 1824 and served with them throughout the First Burmese War. The year after this on 28 October 1825 he was appointed Adjutant of the 32nd. Transferring again to the 51st Regiment in 1826 he was serving with the Regiment when he married on 30 May 1828. Returning to Europe on 23 August 1832 he retired on half-pay on 25 March 1835 and died on 11 April 1869; sold together with copied attestation and service records.

- 8 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**Jemadar Bajey Loll, 8th L.I.**), short hyphen reverse, officially engraved naming, *very fine* £600-800
- Bajey Loll**, having served in the 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, latterly served in 3rd Skinner's Horse; sold together with a copied sketch of a Native Indian Officer of the unit.
- 9 Waterloo 1815 (**James Nunn, 1st Batt. 4th Reg. Foot.**), *contact marks very fine* £1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, June 1908.

James Nunn was born at Hepworth, Suffolk in 1794 and joined the 4th Foot at Bury St Edmunds on 24 August 1812.

On 4 May 1814, following Napoleon's abdication, the 1st Battalion, 4th Foot joined a Royal Navy convoy at Garonne and were transported across the Atlantic, participating in Major-General Ross's victory at Bladensburg on 24 August. With just over 4,000 men, Ross defeated an American force twice that size. The battle-hardened 4th Foot managed to outflank the U.S. Marines, taking over 100 prisoners and capturing ten guns. Had it not been for this manoeuvre, the British would have suffered far higher casualties in a frontal assault. 'Bladensburg' became a regimental Battle Honour. The Americans, including President Madison, fled in panic after putting up very little resistance. This retreat, forever known as 'The Bladensburg Races', has been described by an American historian as 'the greatest disgrace ever dealt to American arms,' and 'the most humiliating episode in American history' (Howe 2006, 67).

Entering Washington, just 8 miles away, Ross and his officers enjoyed a civilised dinner in the White House before setting it aflame. Numerous other government buildings were torched in retaliation for the American damage to York in Upper Canada the previous year. A heavy storm then saved the city, and within 24 hours the British had returned to their ships. General Pakenham's needless assault on New Orleans, on 8 January 1815, was rather less successful. The 4th Foot were in the front line, almost reaching the Rodriguez Canal before withering American fire forced them to withdraw. The assault took place after peace had already been concluded with the United States under the Treaty of Ghent; the news had not yet reached the combatants.

The 4th Foot were still in America when Napoleon escaped from Elba. They were rushed across the Atlantic, arriving at Ostend on 15 June 1815. After a determined 48-hour march, they arrived at Waterloo just in time to influence the battle. The 4th reinforced Wellington's beleaguered centre at 6 p.m., when La Haye Sainte had fallen and it looked as if Napoleon might clinch victory. When the Imperial Guard recoiled at 8 p.m., the 4th Foot swept forward and retook La Haye Sainte. The Allied pursuit did not stop until Paris was reached. To commemorate the Regiment's performance at Waterloo, a laurel wreath was added to its insignia. Nunn served at Waterloo in Captain Craig's Company No. 5 and served in the West Indies from 5 April 1819-4 April 1826. He was discharged on 24 August 1827 'weak and sickly and a bar marcher'. His conduct was 'bad' and he was also noted as having been once wounded, perhaps in North America and retired in Wangford; sold together with copied research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 10 Waterloo 1815 (**Ensign George Browne, 32nd Regiment Foot**), replacement split-ring suspension, *naming somewhat worn in places, otherwise about very fine* £1,600-2,000
- George Browne** served in Captain Charles Hawes's Company of the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot at Waterloo. Browne was one of only eight ensigns in the battalion during the Hundred Days Campaign and, of a total of 37 officers, was one of only twelve left unscathed by shot, shell or sabre at the conclusion of the battle.
- As these figures clearly indicate, the 32nd saw heavy fighting over 16 - 18 June 1815; part of Sir James Kempt's 8th British Brigade in Sir Thomas Picton's 5th Infantry Division, at Waterloo they were stationed around the centre and left of the Allied line - undoubtedly the most exposed and dangerous part of Wellington's position. The 32nd endured the worst of fire from the French 'Grand Battery', participated in the defeat of d'Erlon's vast infantry assault (during which time Picton was shot dead and carried off the field by two men of the regiment) and stood solidly in square for several hours repulsing French cavalry charges.
- The young Ensign Browne (commissioned 10 June 1813) was promoted Lieutenant in 1819, Captain 1832, Brevet-Major in 1838 and is noted as still serving with the 32nd in 1846.
- 11 Waterloo 1815 (**Samuel Miller, 1st Batt. 95th Reg. Foot.**), original suspension replaced with neat silver pinned loop and ring suspension, *edge bruising, overall wear, nearly very fine* £1,000-1,200
- Samuel Miller** served with Captain Edward Chawner's Company in the 1st Battalion, 95th Rifles at the Battle of Waterloo. Whilst all three battalions of the 95th served during the Waterloo Campaign, only the 1/95th was engaged at Quatre Bras on 16 June 1815. Forming part of Kempt's Brigade, Chawner's Company positioned itself just to the north of the Namur road. They were then repositioned by Wellington personally, who shifted them across the field to the hamlet of Thyle. Chawner's men were garrisoning Thyle itself but were pushed out by French artillery, soon followed up by an attack from a force of Voltigeurs. Now in position across the Namur road the engagement continued with the support of two Hanoverian Light Battalions. They received the order to advance eagerly and pushed their opponents back to Piraumont Wood. After a day of heavy fighting the Battalion had lost 67 men, a number it could hardly afford: when battle dawned at Waterloo on 18 June they could muster only 418 men. Nevertheless they were positioned in the centre of the Allied line just behind the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte; Colonel Barnard held three companies in reserve behind the ridge of Ohain. The other three forward companies were positioned behind and to the east of the farmhouse with Johnston's on a knoll parallel to the Ohain road. Leach and Chawner's companies were in a sandpit which had been excavated between La Haye Sainte and the knoll.
- The first attack by General Quot's column outflanked the riflemen and forced them back to the ridgeline - however a stern defence of the ridge slowed them, and when Kempt's Brigade was thrown forward the attack was broken. Chawner's company reoccupied the sandpits along with the other skirmishing companies and prepared for the next assault. This they did and it was during one of the assaults on this position that Marshal Ney made his famous miscalculation, assuming that the British wounded and ammunition carts returning to the rear where signs of a general withdrawal. Whilst he threw the massed ranks of French cavalry against the Allied centre the Rifles were holding off repeated infantry assaults on the farmhouse, supporting the German garrison from their position and

creating a deadly crossfire. This lasted until the garrison of the farmhouse ran out of ammunition; in spite of a valiant hand-to-hand defence with sword-bayonets and rifle butts they were forced out. The loss of this strategic location turned the pressure of the overwhelming French attack on the now exposed riflemen, they were swiftly driven from their positions and back to the ridgeline. At this time Chawner himself was also wounded and his company came under the command of Lieutenant Stewart. A French attempt to drive them away with cannon failed as the riflemen, being within range, soon shot down the gunners. They supported attempts to retake the farmhouse and used their strong position behind a hedge on the ridgeline to punish a regiment of Cuirassiers which had mauled an Allied counter-attack on the farmhouse. It was at this time that Lieutenant Stewart fought a mounted French officer in hand-to-hand combat between the lines. It was a tense clash but the rifleman was victorious: having his sword broken he used his greater height to pull the Frenchman to the ground and stab him with what remained of the blade. The 1st Battalion remained on the ridge until the order for a general advance was given, when Wellington galloped past them they set up a great cheer to which the General replied:

‘No cheering, my lads, but forward and complete your victory!’

The 1st Battalion entered Paris on 19 December 1815 and remained part of the ‘Army of Occupation’ until 1 November 1818.

x12 South Africa 1834-53 (**G. Paddock. 90th Regt.**), *overall wear good fine* £220-250
George Paddock served in South Africa with the rank of Private in the 90th Regiment in during its service in the Seventh Xhosa War.

13 Cabul 1842, unnamed as issued, *original clip replaced with ring and loop suspension, worn overall, fine* £100-140
Purchased Zaveri Bazaar, Mumbai, 1976.

14 China 1842 (**James Cock. Royal Marines.**), *edge bruising, contact marks, very fine* £300-350
PROVENANCE:
Spink Numismatic Circular, January 1974 & Spink, November 2012.

James Cock was born at Castle Cary, Somerset in 1822. Having enlisted in the Royal Marines on 3 October 1840 he was discharged to the civil authorities for theft but later acquitted. He was later involved in an accident on 27 October 1853 when the main top mast of H.M.S. *Sybil* fell on him, resulting in his death; sold together with copied research.

x15 China 1842 (**James Balls, 98th Regiment Foot.**), *contact marks, edge bruising, very fine* £400-500

16 Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845, no clasp (**Bhistie Imaum Bux. 27th N.I.**), *very fine* £160-200

17 **The emotive Sutlej Medal awarded to Captain J. Anderson, Bengal Artillery who, along with his elder brother William, saw significant action in India and came to the notice of senior officers on many occasions, only to be killed in the moment of victory at the Battle of Goojerat in 1849**

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846 (Capt. J: Anderson 3rd Battn. Arty.), *some slight contact marks to obverse and reverse, otherwise good very fine* £400-500

PROVENANCE:
Ex-Tamplin Collection.
Spink Numismatic Circular, June 1985.

John Anderson was born in 1807 to Alexander and Christian Anderson of London and, together with his elder brother William, both were destined for a life in the armies of the Honourable East India Company.

Entering the Bengal Artillery as a Second Lieutenant on 16 December 1824 and arriving in India later the following year, it was a full 14 years before he saw true active service: appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery in February 1839, he was present at the Battle of Ghuznee five months later (23 July) and the subsequent occupation of Cabul. Whilst in that city he appears to have been seconded for political service, working with the Envoy at the Court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk. The Shah was a particularly unpleasant individual (noted for taking pleasure in mutilating his courtiers and slaves for the slightest errors) and so it must have been with some small relief that he was promoted Brevet Captain (16 December 1839) and consequently ordered back to regimental duties. Anderson next saw active service in the Sutlej Campaign, commanding No. 4 Company, 3rd Battalion at the Battle of Sobraon (10 February 1846); his battery



must have been one of those which provided much-needed artillery support for the British Divisions which assaulted the hotly-contested Sikh entrenchments. It is said that when the army commander, Sir Hugh Gough, heard that artillery ammunition for the guns was running low, the old and battle-hardened veteran exclaimed: “*Thank God! Then I'll be at them with the bayonet!*”. After several attacks Gough's army finally gained a foothold in the entrenchments and, as the Sikh army disintegrated, they withdrew across a wooden bridge spanning the river Sutlej: this lifeline with the far bank subsequently collapsed, throwing thousands of men into the tumultuous waters. The British, seeing an opportunity to inflict further casualties on their retreating foe, lined many of their guns along the riverbank and fired round after round of canister and grape shot into the Sikhs at almost point-blank range; it is highly likely Anderson was involved in this final, bloody, act of the battle. Gough therefore inflicted a severe defeat on the Sikh forces - indeed, Sobraon has been referred to as *the* decisive battle of the First Anglo-Sikh War.

Final Years and Journey's End

In October 1846 Anderson was appointed to command No. 4 Troop, 3rd Brigade, and led them throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49; present at both the first and second sieges of Mooltan (Mentioned in Despatches by both Brigadier Markham and Major Wheler for services during the siege), in addition to the affair at Suraj-Khund, his final action was at Goojerat (21 February 1849) during which battle he met his demise.

Sources differ as to the exact nature of Anderson's death: Major-General W.S. Whish's despatch states the battery ‘...lost its gallant Captain, who was mortally wounded by a cannon ball’ whereas the following account suggests fire from Sikh infantry was the cause:

‘Two native Troops of Horse Artillery on the right were in like manner exposed to a musketry fire from the village of Kalra in their front, and suffered very severely. Captain John Anderson, a younger brother of the officer who had so distinguished himself in command of Shah Shuja's Troops of Horse Artillery during the Afghan War, was killed. No officer who fell that day was more generally lamented.’ (*History of the Organisation, Equipment, and War Services of the Regiment of Bengal Artillery*, Maj-Gen F.W. Stubbs, refers).

Certainly whatever the case, several batteries were far forward of the line and in a most exposed position for much of the battle.

Memorial and Remembrance

Interred shortly after the battle in a small cemetery in Goojerat, it is of great interest and importance to note that Anderson's grave still survives today - the only one of six in that small space which still bears a legible inscription, reading thus:

‘Beneath this tomb lie the remains of Captain John Anderson of the Bengal Artillery killed in action, on the 21st of February 1849. No man was more esteemed by the officers and men of his Regiment than he who sleeps in a soldier's grave dug on the field of battle in the hour of victory.’
There is further record of a tablet erected in St. Stephen's Church, Dum-Dum, which reads:



'To the memory of Captain JOHN ANDERSON of the Bengal Artillery. Killed in action at Gozerat on the 21st February 1849. Erected by his brother, Major W. Anderson, CB.'

For further reading, please see: <https://www.thefridaytimes.com/death-of-captain-john-anderson-bengal-artillery/>

- 18 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (**Qr. Mr. Michl. Wall, 61st Foot.**), claw reattached, *suspension slack, minor contact wear, very fine* £240-280

Michael Wall was commissioned Ensign on 6 November 1840 with the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot, and was later appointed Quartermaster of the 61st (South Gloucestershire) Regiment on 16 February 1841. During the Second Anglo-Sikh War he was present for the passage of the Cheneb, the fighting at Saddalupar, at Chilianwala - where the 61st were very heavily engaged - and Goojerat. Quartermaster Wall was later part of the force which pursued the defeated Sikhs towards the Khyber Pass in March of 1849. He retired on half-pay on 6 May 1856.

- 19 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**T. Rodda, A.B. H.M.S. Harrier.**), a late issue with impressed naming, *slight edge bruise, good very fine* £200-220

Issued 9 May 1911.



T. Rodda was born at Greenock, Scotland on 22 February 1830. Enlisting as a Blacksmith aboard H.M.S. *Impregnable* on 22 May 1859, he was later drafted aboard H.M.S. *Harrier* on 12 June 1860. During this time the *Harrier* was involved in the New Zealand War's, notably contributing a party of Sailors and Marines to a Naval Brigade which fought during the Storming of Gate Pah. During this battle the ship's Commander Edward Hay was seriously injured and was carried from the fortifications by Coxswain Samuel Mitchell and great personal risk. For this action Mitchell was awarded the Victoria Cross. Rodda left the *Harrier* in 1865 for H.M.S. *Lion*. Transferring to H.M.S. *Black Prince* he served with her from 1868-70 while she performed the role of guardship on the Clyde. After service aboard H.M.S. *Sphinx* from 1870-74 he served aboard H.M.S. *Boscawen* from 1874-76 and lastly H.M.S. *Narcissus* from which he was invalided on 7 June 1878. Rodda was pensioned for 18 years, 333 days service, further entitled a L.S. & G.C., which was issued on 15 May 1875.

- 20 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (**Sepoy Kalloo Chund, 66th Goorkha L.I.**), *suspension re-affixed and rod replaced, polished and worn overall, fine* £100-140
- 21 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (**...I O'Hare, 93rd Highlanders**), *suspension re-affixed, edge worn, thus fine* £140-180
Purchased Spink, October 1980.
Michael O'Hare was born at Dramore, County Down in 1838 and joined the 93th Highlanders at Ayr in February 1856, having been serving as a Volunteer in the Ayr Rifles. Having served in the Indian Mutiny (Medal & 2 clasps), he served on the North West Frontier at Umbeyla from October-December 1863 (Medal & clasp - sent to India on 3 August 1870). Promoted Corporal on 21 April 1864, he was transferred to the 91st Highlanders - as Private - on 20 November 1869. Promoted Sergeant on 13 April 1871, he was transferred to the Stirlingshire Rifles in 1876 and was discharged (after his second term) in June 1887 with a L.S. & G.C. medal. He was buried in Ford Cemetery, Liverpool in December 1916; sold together with copied research.
- 22 **The India General Service Medal awarded to Major-General J. E. L. Willows, 10th Bengal Infantry**
India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Lieutt. J. E. L. Willows. 10th. Regt. Nat. Infy.), with top riband buckle, *very fine* £300-400
Jeffery Edward Lake Willows was appointed Ensign in June 1842 and joined the 10th Bengal Native Infantry and was promoted Lieutenant in March 1850. Having served with the unit in Burma (Medal & clasp), no record of his being with the unit or having service during the Indian Mutiny - when they mutinied - has been found, besides a Medical Certificate from Landour in 1857. Made Captain in July 1857 and Major in 1866, he was attached to the 2nd Gurkhas at Dehra Doon whilst the unit were present in the Looshai campaign. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in June 1868 and Colonel in June 1873, he retired in April 1877 and was made Major-General in June 1877. Willows died at Ramsgate on 26 January 1898; sold together with copied research.
- 23 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (**Sepoy Jusbeer Goorung 1st. Goorkha Regt.**), *nearly very fine* £140-180
Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant
- 24 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**Captain W. F. King, No. 3 By. 1st Bde. Sc. Dn. R.A.**), mounted as worn, *very fine* £200-240
- 25 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (**255 Sepoy Sher Singh 9th Bl. Infy.**), *edge wear, nearly very fine* £140-180
- 26 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, N. E. Frontier 1891 (**2171 Rifleman Jethan Singh Limbu 1st Bn. 2d. Gurkha Regt.**), *heavy contact marks, fine* £60-80
- 27 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (**3453 Sepoy Mith Singh. "Q.O." Corps. of Guides Infy.**), *claw re-affixed, wear overall, fine* £60-80
Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant
- 28 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891 (**Capt. H. S. King. R.E.**), mounted as worn, *good very fine* £200-240
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 September 1891:
'Commanding No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
For his miniature dress medal, please see Lot 618.
- 29 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Lushai 1889-92, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**318 Rifleman Jabarser Limbu 2d. Bn. Goorkha Regt.**), unofficial rivets, *very fine* £140-180
- 30 India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, N. E. Frontier 1891, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7 (**1020 Naick Kaman Sing Lama 43rd Bl. Infy.**), *clasps mounted in this order, claw a little loose, nearly very fine* £140-180
- 31 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (**121 Jhorawalla Motay 4th Madras Light Cavy.**), *suspension a little slack, otherwise very fine* £120-140

- 32 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, bronze issue (**Cook Sooboodoo Burma Sappers & Miners**), *suspension a little slack, otherwise good very fine* £140-180
- 33 India General Service 1854-95, 3 clasps, Waziristan 1894-5, Samana 1891, Hazara 1888, bronze issue (**Duffadar Hasam Muhamad 4th Punjab Infy.**), *clasps mounted in this order, suspension a little slack, otherwise very fine* £160-200
- 34 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**1120. Gr. Js. Pierce. L/5.R.A.**), *very fine* £80-120
- PROVENANCE:
Sotheby's, June 1985.
- James Pierce** served with 'L' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery in Afghanistan from 1 February - 17 August 1880 with the Khyber Line Force; sold with copied roll extract.
- 35 **The Afghanistan Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Turton, 4th Gurkha Rifles**
Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Lt. Col. J. P. Turton, 4th Goorkha.), *very fine* £300-400
- John Palmer Turton** was born on 7 June 1832 and joined the 4th Gurkha Rifles in 1864, when they made Bakloh their permanent home. He served in Hazara, 1868 and Lushai, 1871-72 and served in Command of the Regiment during the Second Afghan War, before being succeeded by Colonel Tytler in February 1880. He died in August 1883.
- 36 Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Ali Musjid, Kabul, Kandahar (**Sepoy Lalbeer Thappa. 4th Goorkha Regt.**), *contact marks and edge wear, nearly very fine* £200-240
- x37 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (**108. Pte. M. Watson. 1/24th Foot.**), *rod replaced, minor contact marks, edge bruise, very fine* £400-500
- M. Watson** is noted on the roll as entitled to the clasp '1877-9' and also as later being discharged to the Army Reserve.
- 38 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**16016 Driv: J. Kay. 4/Sec: T. Bn. R.E.**), *very fine* £80-120
- J. Kay**, a native of Hamilton, served in Egypt and Sudan with No. 4 Section, Telegraph Battalion, Royal Engineers. He latterly served with the 1st Division, Telegraph Battalion.
- 39 Khedive's Star, undated, with Tokar clasp, *good very fine* £100-140

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- 40 The 3-clasp East and West Africa Medal awarded to Doctor R. J. D'Arcy Irvine, Niger Coast Protectorate, later Major, Royal Army Medical Corps



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 3 clasps, Benin River 1894, Benin 1897, 1899 (R. J. D'Arcy Irvine, M.D., Niger Coast Protectorate), *top clasp with lugs clipped, very fine*

£1,200-1,500



Robert James D'Arcy Irvine was born in 1860 at Irvinestown, Ireland. He joined the Niger Coast Protectorate and served during the campaigns on the Benin River, 1894, Benin, 1897 and 1899 (Medal & 3 clasps). Irvine unsurprisingly gets a number of mentions in Nemo's notable work *Niger Memories*, which was penned by A. C. Douglas (Medal sold in these rooms November 2020). This work makes particular mention of the skill of his French and also in his political abilities. He gains further mentions in Robert Home's *City of Blood Revisited - A new look at the Benin Expedition of 1897*. On his part:

'The Medical Officer from Sapele was also to come and Dr D'Arcy Irvine had travelled from the Brass station to cover for him at Sepele while the expedition was away, having delayed taking his leave to oblige Phillips.'

Further is made of his good work as 'chief tormentor' whilst treating the various 'wounds and scratches' suffered by Boisragon and Locke that he treated, besides his participation in the latter 1899 Benin expedition, which marched off on 20 April 1899, with some 250 troops.

Irvine later served on the Aro expedition (Medal & clasp) and returned to the fold with the Royal Army Medical Corps during the Great War. He served on Gallipoli from 8 August 1915, having previously been afloat on the on the Hospital Ships *Formosa* & *Llandoverly Castle* (1915 Star Trio). Having risen to the rank of Major during the Great War, Irvine died in June 1921 at Kensington, London; sold together with extracts including a group photograph which identifies Irvine.

- 41 Hunza Nagar Badge 1891, the reverse impressed, *Gurney & Son, Woodstock Street, London*, with original reverse lugs and split pin, *traces of verdigris, very fine* £300-350
- 42 Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, bronze issue (**Syce Balloo 1st Bo: Lcrs:**), *claw a little loose, very fine* £50-70
- 43 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (**4932 Pte. J. Grace. 1/R. Irish Regt.**), *a little cleaned, very fine* £200-300
- 44 British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (**7811 Cpl. J. Payne, 4/K.R.R. Corps**), clasp loose upon riband, *good very fine* £350-400
- John William Payne** was born near Warwick. A Labourer by occupation, he attested for service in the K.R.R.C. on 13 October 1892. Posted to the 4th Battalion and gaining his Mounted Infantry Certificate in 1893, he served in South Africa, June-December 1896. There he served in the actions against the Mashonas. He was discharged at his own request on 19 December 1896 and joined the B.S.A. Police; sold together with copied research
- 45 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral (**121 Havr. Gambhir Sing Gurung 2nd. Bn. 3rd Gurkha.**), *contact marks, very fine* £60-80
- x46 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1901-2 (**36 Dvr. Karimbua Fallahdin S. & T. Corps**), *worn, contact marks to reverse, nearly very fine* £60-80
- 47 India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**2970 Rifleman Mansoba Gurung 1st Bn. 2d. Gurkhas.**), *claw very loose, worn, fine* £60-80
- 48 India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**1276 Rifleman Prembahadur Khattri. 9th Bl. Infy.**), *clasp broken on left-hand side of carriage between clasps, nearly very fine* £70-90
- 49 India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (**Subadar Tula Gurung 2nd. Bn. 3rd Gurkhas.**), *contact marks, very fine* £160-200
- 50 India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897 (**3377 Sepoy Kudrat Shah Q.O. Corps of Guides Infy.**), *claw loose, neat connecting plates between first and second clasps, very fine* £80-120
- 51 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**159 Muleteer Sunker 1st Hydd. Contigt. Lcrs. C. J. Deptt.**), *good very fine* £100-140
- 52 India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, bronze issue (**804 Jemdr. Gama (2) Comst. Tranpt. Deptt.**), *good very fine* £140-180
- 53 India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Malakand 1897, Relief of Chitral 1895, bronze issue (**73 Mule Attendant Nadir Q. O. Corps of Guides**), *clasps mounted in this order, good very fine* £140-180
- 54 Transport Medal 1899-1902, 1 clasp, S. Africa 1899-1902 (**H. G. Lee**), *nearly extremely fine* £300-400
- H.G. Lee** served as Chief Officer aboard the S.S. *Pinemore*; she is noted for transporting men of the Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards to South Africa in 1899.
- x55 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**4533 Pte P. Murphy. Gordon Highrs:**), *minor contact marks, very fine* £80-120
- Peter Murphy** was born at St Michaels, Gateshead, Durham in 1874, the son of Agnes Murphy of 24 Askew Road, Durham. Enlisting with the Gordon Highlanders having previously worked as a Miner, he was posted to 2nd Battalion. He joined the regiment in India on 24 May 1894, joining 1st Battalion shortly afterwards on 25 September. Returning to 2nd Battalion on 11 September 1898 Murphy remained in India until they were posted to South Africa he arrived on 22 November. He was transferred to Britain on 9 April 1900 and was invalided from the service on 21 August, Murphy returned to his home in Wallsend, Newcastle.

- 56 An important 'Defence of Mafeking' Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Mr G. N. H. Whales, Mafeking Town Guard, who edited and issued his 'Special Siege Slip' editions of the *Mafeking Mail* throughout those famous days, being lucky to have been meeting with the Press Censor when a Boer shell smashed his office, one of two occasions when his office was shelled



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Mafeking (G. N. H. Whales. Mafeking Town Gd:), *one or two edge bruises, very fine*

£1,400-1,800

George Nathaniel Henry Whales was born in 1851 and was the publisher and editor of the *Mafeking Mail*, who put out his Special Siege Slips throughout the Siege, with the note on the top: 'Issued Daily, Shells Permitting.'

Dr Robin Pelteret has written:



'In Mafeking, there was to exist a fragile peace between the publisher and editor of the Mafeking Mail Special Siege Slip, G. N. H. Whales, and the military authorities. Whales was somewhat acerbic of tongue. He once publicly thanked the press censor for saving his life, a Boer shell having destroyed his editorial chair whilst he was submitting his newspaper copy for military scrutiny elsewhere in the village. He was to be briefly imprisoned on one occasion for publishing querulous criticism on the conduct of the siege and the restrictions on the availability of news. In protest, he was known to publish empty columns (No. 47) and indeed cancelled one whole edition (No.45) as visible disregard and mute testimony to the censor's liberal use of a blue pencil.'

That 94lb shell which smashed his office was the second to have penetrated it, with his first comment being '...that the slip would not be issued tonight.' (*A diary of the Siege*, refers)

Whales also wrote for the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Chronicle* during the Siege and served the Town Guard. He died on 11 June 1932.

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|----|--|----------|
| 57 | <p>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia (4788 Sgt. W. O. S. Wilson, 50th Coy. 17th Impl: Yeo:), <i>very fine</i></p> <p>William Owen Stanley Wilson served with the 50th (Hampshire) Company, 17th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.</p> | £70-90 |
| 58 | <p>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal (82139 Dvr: W. Gibson, R.F.A.), <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>W. Gibson landed in South Africa in April 1900 and served in the 8th Division Ammunition Column. He also served with the 8th Division Ammunition Column and the 1st Lpdr. Maxim Battery R.F.F. (Rhodesian Field Force) and that he returned home aboard the S.S. <i>Maplemore</i> on 7 August 1902.</p> <p>His King's Medal & 2 clasps was sold at DNW in 2014, named to the 'Pom Poms Section'.</p> | £80-120 |
| 59 | <p>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieutenant E. C. Palmer, 61st Coy. Imp: Yeo:), <i>unofficial rivets between state and date clasp, date clasp with lugs clipped, rank unofficially re-engraved, edge bruise, thus nearly very fine</i></p> <p>Edward Cochrane Palmer served as a Trooper (No. 11253) with the 61st (South Irish Horse (Dublin)) Company, Imperial Yeomanry. They were raised on 7 March 1900 at Dublin and were perpetuated on 7 January 1902 by the South of Ireland Imperial Yeomanry. Palmer lived at Beckfield House, County Laois, Ireland.</p> | £80-120 |
| 60 | <p>Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp, bronze issue (42 Syce Emzal 17th Bl. Lcrs.), <i>very fine</i></p> | £60-80 |
| 61 | <p>China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (Cook Hari Singh 16th Bl. Lcrs.), <i>good very fine</i></p> | £100-140 |
| 62 | <p>China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin, bronze issue (Grass Cutter Mardan 1st Bl. Lcrs.), <i>nearly very fine</i></p> | £140-180 |
| 63 | <p>Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (2215 Rifln. Pahalsing Thapa 8th Gurkha Rifles), <i>good very fine</i></p> | £300-400 |
| 64 | <p>Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse (1728 Rifleman Hirmani Khandka 2d. Bn. 9th Gurkha Rifles), <i>Medal and edge details very worn due to pitting, suspension slack, fair</i></p> | £140-180 |
| 65 | <p>Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (507 Mate Kishna Lal S & T. Corps), <i>good very fine</i></p> | £100-140 |
| 66 | <p>Tibet 1903-04, no clasp, bronze issue (Cooly Dham Bir Lama S. & T. Corps), <i>good very fine</i></p> | £100-140 |
| 67 | <p>Tibet 1903-04, 1 clasp, Gyantse, bronze issue (Dooly Bearer Neema Oundoo Transpt. Deptt.), <i>good very fine</i></p> | £140-180 |
| 68 | <p>1914 Star, with <i>copy</i> clasp (No. 66 Chuckler Burkhar Dar, Rawalpindi Arsenal.), <i>very fine and rare</i></p> <p>A Chuckler is a Leather Worker.</p> | £40-60 |
| 69 | <p>1914 Star (No.3820 L.Nk. Jite Gurung, 2/8/Gurkha Rfls.), <i>polished, very fine</i></p> | £50-70 |
| 70 | <p>1914 Star (Munshi Wahidud-Din, Mily. Accts. Dept.), <i>very fine</i></p> | £40-60 |

- 71 The 1914-15 Star awarded to Private G. Hanniss, 'A' Company, 8th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, killed in action in the costly attack on Intermediate Trench during the Battle of Somme, 30 July 1916, having surely previously been witness to his CO, the legendary Lieutenant-Colonel (later Lieutenant-General) Carton de Wiart, winning his famous Victoria Cross at La Boisselle on 3 July 1916

1914-15 Star (11687 Pte. G. Hanniss. Glouc: R.), *good very fine*

£40-60

George Hanniss was born in 1888 at Gloucester, son of George and Margaret of 26 Wellesley Street, Gloucester. Working at the Gloucester Wagon Works before the outbreak of the Great War, he served in France with the 8th Battalion from 18 July 1915. The Battalion saw heavy action on 3 July 1916 at Boisselle, when their legendary CO, Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Carton de Wiart, assumed command of three other Battalions in the 57th Brigade. de Wiart won a superb Victoria Cross in the actions; during the battle the men saw the man they called 'Nelson' - for he had lost a hand earlier in the War - tearing out the safety-pins of bombs with his teeth, and hurling the bombs at the enemy with his one hand. He had also lost an eye in battle, and wore a black patch. Such was the devotion to the men of the 8th Gloucesters, the gallant de Wiart credited that '...every man in the Battalion has done as much as I have.'



The gallant de Wiart

Hanniss thence would have gone into action at Pozieres, before the fateful attack on Intermediate Trench on 30 July. In the face of heavy machine-gun and sniper fire, the 8th Battalion, with Hanniss and 'A' Company to the fore, they pressed home the attack. Some 65 men, Hanniss included, were killed. 14 Officers – including, for the second time in a week, its CO, Major Lord A. G. Thynne - wounded and 160 other ranks added to the casualty list. Hanniss is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial. His War Gratuity and effects were granted to his mother.

x72

British War Medal 1914-20 (S. Lt. S. Wigglesworth. R.N.V.R.), *contact marks, light polishing, clasp loose, good fine*

£20-30



Sydney Wigglesworth was born at Bradford, Yorkshire on 10 August 1895, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Wigglesworth. Having qualified as a Second Mate with the Board of Trade on 11 November 1915 he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 10 July 1916 as Sub Lieutenant (Temporary). Based at H.M.S. *Pekin*, a shore base for Auxiliary Patrols at Grimsby he completed courses in minesweeping in July 1916. At this time his brother Harry Wigglesworth died in action on 3 September 1916 in Flanders while serving with the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment. Wigglesworth completed another minesweeping course on 2 October 1916 but was 'reported for using bad language to a signalman as being unsuitable as an Officer' on 5 February 1917. Soon afterwards he was discharged as 'unsuitable' on 21 February. Engaged to serve as a civilian aboard the S.S. *Calliope* as Second Mate he suffered yet more bad luck. While carrying coal from Cardiff to Malta the *Calliope* was torpedoed by U-65 under the command of Hermann von Fischel and sank with 6 of its 27 hands lost on 5 April 1917. Wigglesworth was one of the 21 survivors, being rescued and taken prisoner of war he was held at Karlsruhe; sold together with copied service papers, medal rolls and P.O.W. lists.

73

The British War Medal awarded to Leading Seaman J. A. Novice, Royal Navy, who was drowned - along with Field Marshal Kitchener - after the loss of H.M.S. *Hampshire* on 5 June 1916; his body was one of the few to be washed ashore, suggesting he probably perished in a Carley float whilst attempting to make land

British War Medal 1914-20 (229759 J. A. Novice. L.S. R.N.), *good very fine*

£80-100

John Arthur Novice was born on 14 January 1888 at Kensington, London and was an office boy upon joining the Royal Navy on 14 January 1906.

He joined *Hampshire* on 27 January 1916 and would have served aboard her at the Battle of Jutland. She departed Scapa Flow immediately after the battle, with Lord Kitchener embarked on a diplomatic mission to Russia. She encountered heavy seas, lost her destroyer escort and, about a mile and half off the mainland of Orkney, struck one of several mines that had earlier been laid by the *U-75*. The detonation holed the ship between her bow and the bridge, and she sank after just 15 minutes. Of the 655 crew and 7 passengers aboard, only 12 crew on two Carley floats managed to reach the shore alive but Novice was not among them; Kitchener and his staff were lost.

It would appear Novice would have found himself in the Carley floats attempting to make land, along with Gunner Jennings. A glimpse of their gallant conduct is to be found in an article published in *The Sunday Express* of 8 July 1934, as related by a shipmate, Petty Officer Wesson, who spoke of the men singing in order to try to stay alive. Tragically Novice, who was aged 28 did not make it, later being washed ashore. He is buried in a joint grave with 48-year old Seaman C. Carvin, Royal Naval Reserve, in Lyness Cemetery, Hoy, Orkney and is commemorated on the Hampshire Memorial Wall, Orkney.



The *Middlesex Chronicle* of 15 July 1916 recalled how his father, John Novice of 48 Eve Road, Isleworth ‘...has the satisfaction of knowing that his son’s body has been recovered and buried in the Naval Cemetery in the Island of Hoy, Orkneys’; sold together with copied research.

74

The British War Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Reid, M.C., T.D., Royal Army Medical Corps, who won his Military Cross with the Machine Gun Corps on the Somme - he was latterly a prominent medical man

British War Medal 1914-20 (Major A. McK. Reid), *official corrections, very fine*

£60-80

[M.C.] *Edinburgh Gazette* 16 November 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry in action. He displayed great courage and determination, in collecting and organising men of different units, and consolidating a new line.’



The best biography for **Andrew McKie Reid** was penned by *The Royal College of Surgeons*:

‘Andrew McKie Reid was born on 14 April 1893 and educated at Liverpool University. In 1914 he interrupted his undergraduate career to be commissioned in the King’s Liverpool Regiment, and was awarded the Military Cross in 1916 when serving on the Somme with the Machine Gun Corps. In 1918 he was wounded and taken prisoner, and after the war returned to Liverpool University where he was made President of the Guild of Undergraduates, and qualified with distinction in 1921. He was also responsible for re-forming the Officers Training Corps which he commanded from 1932-38.

He held junior appointments as house physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, house-surgeon at the London Hospital, and clinical assistant at Moorfields, thus starting his specialist career in ophthalmology. He passed the examinations for the DOMS in 1923 and the FRCS in 1925, and then spent a year of postgraduate study in Vienna. In 1926 he returned to Liverpool on appointment as consultant ophthalmologist to St Paul's Eye Hospital which he continued to serve, except for the period of the Second World War, till he retired in 1958. He also had teaching duties in the University, and in the School of Tropical Medicine.

In 1939 he commanded a General Hospital (RAMC) with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and took it to campaigns in Norway, North Africa and India. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration in 1942, and never lost his interest in military affairs.

He returned to civilian practice in 1946 and dominated the specialty of ophthalmology in Liverpool. He was President of the Liverpool Medical Institution in 1959 and was later elected an honorary member. He preserved a close link with the Royal College of Surgeons by serving on the Court of Examiners from 1950 till 1956.

After retiring from his hospital appointment in 1958 he continued in private practice, but had time to spare to develop his interests in politics and music, as a member of the Liverpool City Council from 1961 till 1971, and as Chairman of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society. He was a Freemason, an Officer of the Order of St John, and an active supporter of the Anglican Cathedral.

Andrew Reid lost his first wife in 1945, and married again in 1966. When he died suddenly on 15 February 1973, while dictating letters and looking out at his garden, he was survived by his second wife and a son and daughter of his first marriage.'

He left a moving account of saving the eyesight of a comrade on 2 July 1916:

'Sat. night thank goodness, was emphatically quiet just a few shells. An infantryman in the next bay to where I was firing one of my guns, got a bit of shrapnel in the eye. I heard it passed down the line when they were calling for stretcher bearers. They had taken him into a dugout & put his field dressing on when I wandered along.

Fortunately I had a wee case of instruments handy containing amongst other things a probe / syringe, an eye 'spud', also some cocaine & atropine eye discs, and in a wee dugout only 3 ft high but concrete, by the light of two inches of wax candle held on the man's forehead & spluttering grease over his face & with the continual dull vibration of shell after shell, just audible thro' the thick concrete & sandbags, I managed to get the piece out. It was well embedded & if it hadn't been got out would have prob caused iritis or worse. I shoved some atropine in after to dilate, & keep dilated, the pupil. Course I used cocaine as anaesthetic. I was jolly glad of the opportunity of doing a bit of sawboning again & after all it prob. saved the man's eye (rt eye too).'

(<https://www.rlbuh.nhs.uk/staff-blogs/st-paul-s-eye-unit-blog/andrew-mckie-reid-part-2/>, refers)

75

British War Medal 1914-20 (172 T.S.M. A. Palmer, R.F.C.), together with a silver identity disc fashioned from a 5 Franc coin, neatly engraved with R.F.C. wings and 'A. Palmer, 172, C. of E.', *good very fine* (2)

£80-120

Albert Palmer enlisted in the fledgling Royal Flying Corps in July 1912 and was advanced to Air Mechanic 1st Class in February of the following year. Embarked for France in August 1914, he was posted to No. 1 Aircraft Reserve Depot, gaining advancement to Corporal in February 1915, to Sergeant in March 1916 and to Temporary Sergeant-Major (Technical) in August 1917. Two months later he was admitted to No. 8 General Hospital in Rouen, suffering from an abscess to his left knee, as a consequence of which he was evacuated to the U.K. and treated at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. He was finally discharged in June 1920, having latterly served on attachment to No. 105 Squadron.

76 British War Medal 1914-20 (24856 Sgt. W. G. Sturges. R.A.F.), *toned, good very fine* £40-60



William George Sturges was born in Lidlington, Bedfordshire in 1883. He was married at Leicester in 1907 and was a gasfitter by trade, living at 77 Windemere Street with his wife. Sturges joined the Royal Flying Corps on 11 March 1916. Sturges served in the United States of America with the 'R.D. (C. Section)', perhaps the 'Research and Development (C. Section)', from 9 March-12 November 1918, before being returned home. He was discharged from the Air School Uxbridge on 29 January 1919, with his Service Record (*AIR 79/257*, refers) noting the sole issue of the BWM. Sturges clearly enjoyed his time in the USA, for he emigrated with his wife aboard the *Adriatic*, arriving into New York on 21 May 1920; sold together with the bottom section of a *well loved* hallmarked silver vesta, this engraved 'W. G. Sturges. 1914-19. With thanks from his colleagues of the L.C.G.D.', besides a *damaged* photograph of two airman by an aircraft (one presumably Sturges) and a calling card for a 'Miss G. M. Sturges'.

- 77 British War Medal 1914-20 (1 Comdg. Col. Dilli Shumsher Thapa, K.B.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* £100-140
Colonel Commanding, Kali Bahadur Regiment, Royal Nepalese Army.
- 78 British War Medal 1914-20 (427 Rfn. Chakra Bahadur Ghale, P.G.), *good very fine* £40-60
Purano Gorakh Regiment, Royal Nepalese Army.
- 79 British War Medal 1914-20 (0269 Pb-Flr. Manorath Upadhya, M.D.), *good very fine* £40-60
Mahindra Dal Regiment, Royal Nepalese Army.
- 80 British War Medal 1914-20 (41 Subdr. Dharma Jit Sunuwar, S.S.D.), *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* £40-60
Sham Sher Dal Regiment, Royal Nepalese Army.
- 81 British War Medal 1914-20 (898 Rfmn. Man Bahadur Basnyat, Sabuz), *good very fine* £40-60
Sabuz Battalion, Royal Nepalese Army.
- 82 British War Medal 1914-20 (1093 Pte. N. J. Gilder, Bombay Bn. I.D.F.), *good very fine* £40-60
Confirmed as sole entitlement; sold with copied rolls.
- 83 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (604 Cooly Qutrat Ullah 2 Lahor Labour Cps), *very fine* £70-90
- 84 British War Medal 1914-20, bronze issue (362 Porter Feroze Khan, 6 Ptr Cps.), *claw loose, very fine* £60-80

- x85 Victory Medal 1914-1919 (**2423 L-Cpl. E.H. Olsen 28 Bn A.I.F.**), *good very fine* £30-40
- Ernest Henry Olsen** was born at Brisbane, Queensland. Enlisting with 28th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force on 28 July 1915 he embarked upon HMAT *Themistocles* on 13 October 1915. 28th Battalion faced heavy fighting in France from April 1916, notably during the Somme Offensive. Olsen was killed in action at Villers-Bretonneux on 29 July 1916. He is commemorated on the Australian War Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux; sold together with a typed summary of the recipient's service.
- 86 Victory Medal 1914-19 (**39304 Typist Harnam Singh, IMT**), *unit with attempted erasure, scarce rank* £20-30
- 87 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**365495. L.A.C. H. Kinloch. R.A.F.**), *post loose, minor contact marks and minor edge bruising, very fine* £80-100
- Harold Kinloch** was born at Portsmouth, Hampshire on 3 October 1908. He enlisted as an Aircraft Apprentice on 9 September 1924 with No. 4 Wing at R.A.F. Halton, before moving onto the Electrical and Wireless School at R.A.F. Flowerdown on 17 September 1924. Commencing his service with the rank of Aircraftman Class II on 3 October 1926, Kinloch was promoted Aircraftman Class I (Wireless Operator, Mechanic) on 19 August 1927 and posted to Number 1 Flying School at Netheravon and recommended for training as an Airman Pilot for the first time at that point. He joined number 84 (B) Squadron at Shaibah, Iraq on 20 October 1928 and promoted Leading Aircraftman on 1 September 1930. Posted to India Kinloch arrived on 2 November 1930 and joined 1 Wing at Kohat on 8 November, from here he served attached to a number of different posts starting with Lower Topa from 25 June-5 October 1931. Later to Miranshah twice from 1 December-19 December 1932 and again from 16 January-31 January 1933, on several occasions he ceased to draw crew pay, an indication that he was not serving as aircrew for those periods. At this stage aircrew were usually attached to Wings from which units would draw on them as needed, so crew pay would mean a posting as Air Observer/Wireless Operator. Joining 101 Bomber Squadron in Andover on 14 December 1933 he re-mustered as Air Observer/Wireless Operator, Mechanic.



Kinloch was married in August 1936 to Doris Louisa Kinloch (née Howes) in Portsmouth, Hampshire. He was still drawing crew pay when the unit relocated to Upper Hayford on 10 September 1936 and ceased to do so on 12 November that year. Transferring to 144 (B) Squadron at R.A.F. Hemswell on 13 August 1937 he was promoted Sergeant (Wireless Electrical Mechanic) on 1 March 1938. Kinloch was one of three crewmen who took off from R.A.F. Hemswell on 2 June 1939 in a Handley Page Hampden, No. L.4128. The aircraft crashed at Caenby Corner, Lincolnshire at 10:15 with all three of the crew killed. It had suffered an engine fire and stalled in flight, witnesses highlighted the slow speed of the plane as it went down. Kinloch was buried at Hemswell, Lincolnshire on 5 June 1939; sold together with copied service records and an extract from *Hampden File* detailing the crash.

88	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (5494159 Pte. W. F. Smith. Hamps. R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£100-140
	W. F. Smith served with the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment at the Battle of Tebourba Gap in Tunisia. It was here that Major H. W. Le Patourel of the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment won the V.C. for storming the German positions atop the hill single handed, his party having been killed or injured. It was initially believed that the Major had been killed but he was later found to have been severely wounded and taken prisoner. It is possible that Smith saw this act of gallantry, he may even have met Le Patourel as he too was taken prisoner here on 7 December 1942 with the rank of Acting Lance Corporal; sold together with copied research including extracts relating to the Battle of Tebourba Gap and copied casualty lists. Further entitled to 1939-45 Star; Africa Star and Defence and War Medals 1939-45	
89	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Khit Gulam Mohd., 2 R. Sussex R.), <i>good very fine and scarce</i>	£60-80
	Khitmugar is a Waiter, thus probably an Officers' Mess Waiter.	
90	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2317858 Sgln. D. J. Dolan. R. Signals.), <i>very fine</i>	£30-50
91	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (2317209 Sgln. C. H. Fouracre. R. Signals.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
92	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (398 Rfmn. Ganga Bahadur Nagarkoti, 2 R.), <i>very fine</i>	£50-70
	2nd Rifle Regiment, Royal Nepalese Army.	
93	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (546 Rfmn. Kula Bahadur Khadka, P.P.), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
	Pashupati Persad Regiment, Royal Nepalese Army.	
94	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Subdr. Dilbahadur Ale, 2-1 Grks.), <i>contact marks, very fine</i>	£60-80
95	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (1922 Sigm. Sherjang Gurung. I.S.C.), <i>test mark to rim, very fine</i>	£40-60
96	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (267 Lineman Ram Suba, Signals.), <i>test mark over unit, polished, fair</i>	£30-50
97	India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (S-1452 Baker Hashmat Ali, I.A...C.), <i>test mark over unit, worn, fair</i>	£40-60
98	India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (Subdr. Panchabir Mall, 2-9 Grks.), <i>very fine</i>	£70-90
99	India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (9966 Rfmn. Haste Sarke, 2-1 Grks.), <i>worn, fine</i>	£40-60
100	India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Malabar 1921-22, Waziristan 1921-24 (2602 Havr. Balbahadur Sen, 2-9 G.R.), <i>very fine</i>	£70-90
101	India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, North West Frontier 1908, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (5075 Seopy Ghulam Muhd. Q.O.C. Guides), <i>claw loose, unofficial rivets, contact marks, worn</i>	£70-90
	Queen's Own Corps of Guides.	

- 102 India General Service 1908-35, 4 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21, North West Frontier 1930-31 (**1741 Swn. Sharaf Khan, 44 G.C.C.**), *claw loose, unofficial rivets, contact marks, nearly very fine* £60-80
44 Government Camel Corps, which was raised as No. 4 G.C.C. in 1916, being re-numbered in 1921.
- 103 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908, bronze issue (**Bearer Suliman. Pte. Servt.**), *good very fine* £50-70
- 104 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**Subdr. Makan Sing Gurung, 1-3 G.R.**), *good very fine* £100-140
- 105 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**8868 L. Naik Yasin Khan, 5-12 F.F.R.**), *cleaned, polished, nearly very fine* £30-50
5/12th (Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides) Frontier Force Regiment.
- 106 India General service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (**5883218 Pte. J. W. Featherstone. North'n R.**), *very fine* £100-140
John William Featherstone was born in December 1915 in Lincolnshire, the son of Thomas William and Rachael Rebecca Featherstone. Enlisting with the Northamptonshire Regiment he served during the disturbances on the North-West Frontier from 1936-39. Present in Northampton in 1941 Featherstone at some stage transferred to the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. This unit landed on Sword Beach at 0830hrs on 6 June 1944 suffering few casualties, although this changed as they pushed inland into increasingly tough resistance. Featherstone died of wounds on 13 April 1945 as the Battalion advanced into Germany and is buried at Becklingen War Cemetery; sold together with copied newspaper entries, casualty rolls and burial information as well as extracts relating to the 1st Suffolk Regiment.
- 107 Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, unnamed as issued, *a little polished, very fine* £260-300
Sold together with copy of a Specimen of the Certificate of Issue.
- 108 General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (**832602. Pte. J. Revelle. The Buffs.**), *edge bruise, minor contact marks, nearly very fine* £100-120
Jack James Revelle served with 1st Battalion, The Buffs on anti-terrorist duties before being moved to North Africa on the outbreak of the Second World War. He was captured on 15 December 1941 at the Battle of Alam Hamza whilst an Acting Corporal, when the Battalion was attacked by overwhelming forces including 40 German tanks and an infantry Brigade. They held their position - Point 204 - for some time, but with their artillery support overrun and ammunition low they were forced to surrender. He was held at Stalug VIII-B at Lamsdorf; sold together with copied casualty lists and extracts relating to The Buffs at Alam Hamza.
- 109 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**14634593 Sigmn. A. J. Smeadon. R. Sigs.**), *good very fine* £60-80
- 110 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**Jemdr. Bel Bahadur Gurung, 3-3 G.R.**), *claw a little loose, very fine* £60-80
- 111 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**I.O. 60024 Jemdr. Panchhe Thapa, 3-8 G.R.**), *very fine* £60-80
- 112 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**FG/56 Barber Dasndiram Dogra, 3-9 G.R.**), *very fine* £50-70
- 113 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**3598429. Bdsmn. G. S. Wilkinson. R. Sigs.**), *polished, official correction to rank and initials, fine* £40-60



- 114 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (**21133303 Rfn. Randhoj. Gurung 2 G.R.**), *claw loose, very fine* £140-180
M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 June 1954.
- 115 General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**Capt. J. C. Herbert. R. Sigs.**), *contact marks, edge bruise, nearly very fine* £120-160
John Chaplin Herbert was born on 16 August 1911 at Wandsworth, London. He married Catherine Fox at Easington, Durham in late 1936. He was commissioned on 3 March 1941 having previously served with the rank of Sergeant under the number 171973. Not enjoying his new rank for long, Herbert was one of those taken prisoner at Kalamata during the evacuation of Greece on 28 April 1941. He may even have witnessed the bravery of Sergeant Jack Hinton who won the Victoria Cross in a near-suicidal counter attack against overwhelming German forces. Herbert, who is listed on the casualty list as Acting Captain at the time, was taken to Oflag 79, Braunschweig with the prisoner number of 120. He remained in the army after the war, gaining the permanent rank of Lieutenant on 5 March 1951 and being advanced Captain on 30 December 1951. He retired on 5 March 1961 and died in September 1989 at Canterbury, Kent; sold together with copied casualty rolls, birth, marriage and death certificates and extracts relating to the last stand at Kalamata.
- 116 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**16364 S/Sgt. Kassim Bin H. Taib. F. of M. Pol.**), *good very fine* £40-60
- 117 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**4850 Sc Cpl Ismail B Baki F of M Police**), *good very fine* £40-60
- 118 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**22088008 Sig. A. Ashmore. R. Sigs.**), *good very fine* £40-60
Sold together with named card box of issue.
- 119 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**Lt. B. C. Carpenter. R. Sigs.**), *good very fine* £100-140
Brian Christopher Carpenter was born on 29 October 1936 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Signals on 21 December 1956. He retired Major in May 1981 and had died by 1984.

120	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Kurdistan, N. W. Persia (LKOGD-8578 Langri Jai Bahadur.), <i>very fine</i> Langri is a Cook.	£60-80
121	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (22958871 Cpl. B. F. Gooding. R. Sigs.), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
122	Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (14468586 Sgt. P. A. J. Jenkin, R.M.P.), <i>nearly extremely fine</i> Ex-John Chidzey Collection, 2012. Peter Arthur Joseph Jenkin was born at Swanage on 24 October 1924 and served in the Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police in Korea. He died at Bournemouth on 7 June 2013.	£240-280
x123	General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Cyprus (11802 Const. Hassan Ibrahim. W.O.A.P.), <i>post slightly loose, minor wear overall, very fine</i> W.O.A.P. - War Office Auxiliary Police	£60-80
124	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (21154536 Sig. Sukbahadur Thapa. Gurkha Signals.), mounted as worn, <i>good very fine</i> Understood to have been born in 1944, entering the Gurkha Signals in January 1961. Having trained as a driver, he was discharged Corporal in September 1976.	£40-60
125	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23910506 Cpl. B. E. Richardson. R. Hamps.), <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
126	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21145875 Sgt. Lakhman Rai. 1/7 GR.), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
127	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, South Arabia (22796572 Cpl. D. Goddard. R. Signals.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
128	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24110593 LCpl A S Smith R Anglian), <i>good very fine</i> With its named card box of issue.	£40-60
x129	General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24246399 Pte J S Robinson Para), <i>minor edge bruising, very fine</i>	£40-60
x130	General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25085835 Pte C T Jones Para), <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
x131	General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24438082 Pte P B M Reynolds Queens), mounted court style, <i>slight edge bruise, minor contact marks, very fine</i>	£40-60
x132	General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24345278 Pte D J Morrow UDR), in named box of issue, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
x133	General Service Medal 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24252424 L/Cpl. V. E. Goard RMP), in named box of issue, <i>contact mark to reverse, very fine</i> Sold together with War Department letter of issue.	£40-60
134	General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (21145398 Sig. Dhanbahadur Gurung. Gurkha Signals.), <i>very fine</i> Understood to have been born in 1941, being discharged in November 1974.	£60-80

- 135 General Service Medal 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (Sqn. Ldr. D. A. Lock. R.A.F.), with named box of issue, *minor contact marks, very fine*

£120-150



David Anthony Lock was born on 12 May 1931 the son of Harold and Gladys May Lock and baptised at All Saint's Church, Stamford on 7 June 1931. He joined the Royal Air Force with the rank of Aircraftman Class II. Commissioned Pilot Officer with the RAF Regiment on 26 October 1950 as part of his national service with the number '2464140'. Relinquishing his national service rank Lock was Commissioned Acting Pilot Officer (General Duties) on 4 June 1952 and confirmed in the rank on 3 March 1953. Joining 130 Squadron at Bruggen on 5 October 1953 when Lock arrived the Squadron was equipped with Vampires but in November they were informed that they would soon be changing to Sabres. 'A' Flight began their conversion on 21 January 1954 with the rest including Lock's 'B' Flight doing so in February. He was present on 3 June when Flying Officer Bill Ireland's nose undercarriage collapsed, causing him to run from the runway in Lock's own words:

'He was Lucky the aircraft did not cartwheel as the nose wheel collapsed. He seemed to lose power on the take-off roll at about 100kt, which left him a bit short on the runway (which was 3,000 yd. long). I suspect a tyre blew and he came off the runway at quite high speed. The aircraft, strong as it was, was not designed for cross-country!'

Serious accidents continued several fatal, with two Flying Officers killed on 26 September, Lock was particularly affected by these deaths:

'Being ex-Regiment, I was always on funeral duty, which can be quite depressing as a young man. A low point in the moral with the aircraft. We lost Jenkins (112) and Stan Weir (130) in a Meteor accident- practising asymmetrics. A lunatic training exercise for single-engine jockeys.'

Promoted Flying Officer on 1 October 1956 and Flight Lieutenant on 19 February 1957, during this time he deployed to Borneo as part of the Borneo confrontation and later the extension of the conflict to the Malay Peninsula. Advanced Squadron Leader on 1 January 1965 likely serving with the Central Flying School from April 1967 until his retirement January 1969. Several photographs of Lock with Pilots wearing the uniform of the Royal Saudi Arabian Air Force have raised the possibility of him working as an Instructor for Airwork Services in Saudi Arabia after retirement; sold together with corresponding miniature campaign medal, Signals Command bronze shooting medal and a bronze Royal Life Saving Society medal inscribed 'D.A.Lock, 1948' to the reverse, as well as an archive comprised of four flying suit badges comprised of 'No.'130' Squadron', 'RAF 2nd Tactical Air Force', 'RAF Signals Command' and 'Manchester University Air Squadron, R.A.F.V.R.' along with documents relating to his baptism and memorial with R.A.F. Operations Record Book with an extract on 130 'Punjab' Squadron as well as a number of photographs of him as an instructor including two with R.S.A.A.F. personnel and a presentation trophy crowned by the emblem of the Central Flying School.

- 136 Rhodesia 1980 (24442541 Sig R F Earl R Signals), usual rhodium-plate finish, *nearly extremely fine*

£300-400

Served with 30th Signal Regiment; sold together with named box of issue and copied research.

**MEDALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF
THE LATE GENERAL SIR ROBERT BRAY, GBE, KCB,
DSO AND BAR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT**

My father built up a collection of several hundred medals, nearly all awarded to members of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, our family Regiment. After he died, the collection was divided between his three sons, and most sold. I now wish to sell those medals, which were awarded to members of the Regiment who were not members of the family.

My father recorded the purchases he made and wrote notes on the medal recipients. These may well be useful to you, but he was working before the days of the internet, using a portable typewriter!

137

The Waterloo Medal awarded to Senior Ensign H. Bain, 33rd Regiment, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Waterloo



Waterloo 1815 (Ensign H. Bain, 33rd Regiment Foot.), *lacquered and cabinet toned, nearly very fine* £2,500-3,000

Purchased Spink Numismatic Circular, January 1978. Medal known to have been in the Collection of Charles Dalton, author of *The Waterloo Roll Call*.

Henry Bain was made Ensign in the 33rd Regiment on 15 October 1812 from the 1st West Yorkshire Militia. His brother William was also commissioned in to the 33rd in April 1813 from the Engineers Militia. The pair would have landed in the Netherlands in August 1813, being present at Bergen op Zoom in March 1814. Henry was the Senior Ensign at Waterloo and on 18 June 1815 both brothers were severely wounded in action, their unit suffering 5 Officers and 49 Other Ranks killed, with 17 Officers and 162 Other Ranks wounded, their casualty rate at 61% amongst the Officers. Henry was advanced Lieutenant, vice Arthur Gore, who was killed in action in August 1815 and died during 1836; sold together with copied research.

The Medal of Ensign William Bain is held in the collection of the Bankfield Museum, Halifax.

- 138 Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Wm. Sawyer. 33rd Regt.**), *lacquered and cabinet toned, very fine* £400-500
Purchased Spink, April 1981.
17 'Balaklava' clasps to the 33rd Regiment.
William Sawyer served as Private (No. 1072) with the 33rd Regiment and formed part of the 17-man detachment of a Sergeant, a Lance-Corporal and 15 Private soldiers who were '...under arms at Balaklava on 25 October 1854.'
- 139 Abyssinia 1867 (**295 F. Titchener 33rd D. W. Regt.**), *lacquered and cabinet toned, very fine* £240-280
Purchased Capital Medals, OMRS Convention, September 1981.
Francis Titchener was born at Willesden, London in 1838 and was a labourer upon his joining the 33rd Regiment at Marylebone on 19 January 1858. Having served with the Regiment in India and Abyssinia, he was medically discharged in November 1877, his name having appeared in the Defaulters Book no less than 36 times and having been convicted for drunkenness by Court Martial. It is interesting to note that Titchener was sent to the 76th Regiment for his Medical Board, further early examples of the links between the 33rd and 76th; sold together with copied research.
- 140 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (**Lieut. H. J. L. Oakes. W. Rid. Rgt.**), *lacquered and cabinet toned, very fine* £160-200
Purchased Spink, November 1978.
Ex-Lovell Collection, Sotheby's.
Henry James Lionel Oakes was born on 30 April 1879, was educated at Rugby and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the West Riding Regiment on 20 May 1899, joining the 2nd Battalion in Burma. Oakes was transferred to the 1st Battalion in order to join the campaign in South Africa. Landing at Cape Town on 20 January 1900, he was promoted Lieutenant on 25 February 1900.
Oakes was severely wounded at Rhenoster Kop on 29 November 1900, *Gazeteer* gives more detail:
'A koppie, 1,650m high, and farm in the South African Republic (Bronkhorstspuit district; Gauteng), 35 km north-east of Bronkhorstspuit. Variant: Renosterkop (Afrikaans spelling as used on the 1: 250,000 map). After his raids on Balmoral* and Wilge River* stations on 19 November 1900, Veg-Gen B.J. Viljoen returned to his laager at Rhenoster Kop. On 28 November, two guns which Viljoen had located on a nearby hill were shelled by artillery from a column commanded by Maj-Gen A.H. Paget. Supported by another column from Middelburg (1)* commanded by Lt-Col G.D. Carleton, Paget engaged a force of some 1,200 burghers well entrenched on Rhenoster Kop; they comprised the Johannesburg commando (Cmdt W.J. Viljoen), the Johannesburg Police (Lt D. Smith), the Boksburg commando (Cmdt C.H. MÅller), some of the Pretoria commando (Cmdt D.J.E. Opperman) and the commando of Asst Cmdt-Gen D.J.E. Erasmus. Paget attacked early on 29 November and his force became extended along a front of some five kilometres, pinned down by accurate fire from well concealed positions. That night the British entrenched on the line of advance. Short of ammunition and far from his transport, Viljoen was forced to retire through the night; British losses were 15 killed and 71 wounded whilst the Boers lost two killed and 24 wounded. Viljoen moved his laager to Windhoek (1)* in the Steenkampsberg, whilst the British fortified Rhenoster Kop and held it in strength for several months.'
Having earned a 'mention' from Field-Marshal Roberts (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901, refers), Oakes went on Half-Pay on account of his wounds; sold with copied research.
- 141 **A Great War D.C.M. awarded to Company Sergeant-Major F. Clarke, West Riding Regiment**
Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (307350 C.S.Mjr: F. Clarke. 1/7 W. Rid: R.), *lacquered and cabinet toned, very fine* £500-600
Purchased Capital Medals, OMRS Convention 1982.
D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 October 1918:
'During severe enemy attacks he showed great coolness under rifle and machine gun fire, encouraging his men and satisfying himself that every man was in the most advantageous position for firing. His fine example and disregard of personal danger contributed very largely towards keeping up the excellent morale of his Company.'
Fred Clarke, a native of Sheffield, first saw action as a Lance-Corporal with the 1st Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (No. 10164). He served in France from 15 January 1915 with the 1/7th Battalion, West Riding Regiment and was a Warrant Officer Class 2 by War's end. Further entitled to 1914-15 Star Trio.

142

'Bourner was a fine man, very short in stature, mild and honest in manner but as brave as they come. It is paradoxical that he must have been one of the worst truck drivers in the British Army, but am sure these were no finer or braver Stretcher Bearer.'

Major J. A. Randall, his Company Commander, reflects on Private Bourner, M.M.

A very fine Immediate 'Anzio Breakout' M.M. awarded to Private S. H. Bourner, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was thrice wounded during the Second World War



Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (6098248 Pte. S. H. Bourner. D.W.R.), *lacquered and cabinet toned, very fine*

£800-1,000

Purchased Spink, September 1979.

M.M. *London Gazette* 26 October 1944. The recommendation states:

'For Gallantry in the Anzio Beachhead.

Private Bourner is a Company Stretcher Bearer. During the attack of 22 May he evacuated five wounded men of his Company under heavy MG fire. He was himself hit in the thigh early in the operation but despite this he continued to tend the wounded exposing himself without any regard to his own safety. Finally weak through loss of blood he was ordered to the A.D.S. but having received treatment this soldier avoided evacuation and reported back to his Company for duty and insisted with carrying on with his duties. Private Bourner was instrumental in saving the life of several of his comrades and his gallantry in this, as in all other actions in beachhead, was an inspiration to his comrades.'

Stanley Harry Bourner first joined The Queen's Regiment on 20 June 1940, transferring to the Royal West Kent Regiment on 28 August 1942 and eventually joining The Duke of Wellington's Regiment on 20 May 1943. He would have seen service in North Africa with the West Kent's but joined 'B' Company, 1st Battalion of The Duke's, which was commanded by Major J. A. Randall. Randall gives further detail, in a letter of 26 March 1980:

'Bourner was first a truck driver, and then a Stretcher Bearer attached to B. Coy, during the time I was Commander...He was awarded the M.M. for his bravery during the attack on Pantoni on 22 May 1944 in the final breakout from Anzio. Casualties in B Coy were heavy and although wounded, Bourner worked incessantly and efficiently...Bourner was a fine man, very short in stature, mild and honest in manner but as brave as they come. It is paradoxical that he must have been one of the worst truck drivers in the British Army, but am sure these were no finer or braver Stretcher Bearer.'

The action in which the Medal was won was in which his Battalion was used to cause a diversion on the flank to attack Pantoni, which begun at 2230hrs with 'B' Company at the head. The Company

found themselves pinned down and taking losses from Green Bush Hill. They engaged in hand-to-hand fighting but were forced to dig in some 100 yards from the summit. The Battalion lost 12 killed and 74 wounded.

Without the work of men like Bourner, that count would surely have been much more costly. His presence in the front line is further affirmed by the fact he had previously been wounded in action on 2 April 1944 and would latterly be wounded on 22 November 1944. Bourner was also posted Missing in Action on 26 February 1944, but was later returned.

THE IMPORTANT VICTORIAN FAITHFUL SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED TO MRS A. MACDONALD

- 143 *'Heard on getting up that my dear good Annie Macdonald has passed away early this morning. I am most deeply grieved and cannot in the least realise that I have lost not only an excellent and faithful maid but a real friend*

H.M. Queen Victoria in her *Journal*, 4 July 1897.

The important Victorian Faithful Service Medal awarded to Mrs A. MacDonald, Chief Wardrobe Maid, who stood on a par with the legendary John Brown in the life of Queen Victoria

MacDonald had broken the heart-breaking news of the death of Prince Albert to the grief-stricken Queen and put her to bed that fateful night; she was considered one of the closest friends to The Queen in her 41 years of devout service

Upon her untimely death during the Diamond Jubilee year - and having been forced to remain at Balmoral rather than join her mistress in Windsor - Queen Victoria halted celebrations for a Memorial Service, which took place simultaneously in Windsor, so that The Queen could pay her own respects; she also paid for the raising of an impressive Memorial at Crathie Kirk

Upon the eventual passing of Queen Victoria, her final wish was granted, that she be buried with tokens of Annie MacDonald and John Brown in her left hand



Victoria Faithful Service Medal, reverse officially engraved 'To Mrs Annie Macdonald Wardrobe Woman to Her Majesty For Faithful Services to the Queen during 35 Years 1892', edge embossed as usual 'Presented by Queen Victoria 1872, on its original tartan riband, in its *Wyon, London* case, *nearly extremely fine and very rare*

£5,000-7,000

143 Victoria Faithful Service Medals issued, of which just 3 went to women, these being Emilie Dittweiler (No. 96), Annie MacDonald (No. 97) and Elizabeth Stewart (No. 135).



Anne Mitchell, who became Anne McDonald on her marriage, was born on 3 January 1832 and baptised a week later. She was a daughter of William Mitchell, a blacksmith of Cairnchuine, or Carna-Cuimhe, in the parish of Crathie and Braemar, and his wife, Margaret Gordon. Raised in the shadow of the old castle of Balmoral, the lease on which was acquired by the Prince Consort in 1848, Anne would have witnessed the redevelopment and rebuilding of the castle during 1849-56, of which the present Royal residence is the result. The acquisition by the Prince Consort of the Balmoral and Birkhall estates in 1852 signalled the Royal Family's intention of basing its Scottish country retreat upon Deeside and the recruitment of local people as servants began. Anne Mitchell was one of those servants, entering the service of the Royal Family in 1854, initially as a general cleaner or 'necessary woman' in the household of the Prince Consort.

By 1861, Anne had been advanced to the position of housemaid in the Prince Consort's household; it was in that capacity that she was present in an ante-room at Windsor Castle when the Prince Consort died, on 14 December 1861. Her account of Queen Victoria's distress at the death of Prince Albert has been quoted by many biographers of the Queen and the Prince Consort:

'It was an awful time, an awful time. I shall never forget it. After the Prince was dead, the Queen ran through the ante-room where I was waiting. She seemed wild. She went straight up to the nursery and took Baby Beatrice out of bed but did not wake her. That's so like the Queen. Orders were given at once for the removal of the Court to Osborne. All the servants were sent off in haste. It was thought necessary to get the Queen away as soon as possible. It seemed as though her grief would kill her. She did not cry - and they said that when she once got into the Prince's room, no-one seemed able to persuade her leave it. When the Queen did cry, she cried for days. It was heart-breaking to hear her.'

In 1862, the retirement of Marianne Skerrett - who had been a long-served principal dresser to the Queen - led to promotions and appointments within the ranks of the Queen's most intimate servants - her dressers and her wardrobe maids. At some point in the mid-1860s (the secondary sources, including the published recollections of Queen Victoria, disagree about the actual date) Anne was appointed one of the Queen's wardrobe maids, a position that she held until the end of her life. Several sources repeat the story that Anne was one of the women servants who eventually put the bereft and distraught Queen to bed after the Prince Consort's death, a sobering insight without doubt. Therefore, her intimacy with the Queen predated her appointment as one of her Majesty's wardrobe maids and possibly dated from the night of the Prince Consort's death.

In the summer of 1863, Anne, by then known as 'Annie', married a Royal footman, John Alexander McDonald, who was some four years her senior and a native of Newtonmore on Speyside. The marriage took place at Windsor and it was there, a year later, that the couple's daughter, baptised Victoria Alberta, was born. John McDonald died of tuberculosis in 1865 and Annie remained, like her Royal mistress, a widow for the remainder of her life.

During the many decades of the Queen's widowhood, Annie McDonald - the spelling of whose surname varies in both primary and secondary reference sources - became increasingly invaluable to Her Majesty. The Queen's evident preference for her plain-spoken Scottish servants is widely recorded and, from the 1860s, references to Annie in her Majesty's journals gradually increased. A footnote of 1866 in her *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands* (published in 1868) records Queen Victoria referring to Annie as, 'an excellent person' and her regard for her wardrobe maid remained undiminished. The Queen's dressers and wardrobe maids accompanied her as the



Court moved between the Royal residences and on the Queen's numerous travels abroad: the two maps of parts of France in this collection are evidence of this. The second volume of the Queen's *Leaves ...*, (published in 1884) notes Annie McDonald being present on Royal visits to a variety of locations in Scotland almost annually between 1866-78. On one notable occasion, in September 1872 while the Queen was *en route* to Dunrobin Castle to stay with the Duke of Sutherland, Annie became locked in a room in a compartment on the Royal train, as the Queen recorded:

Here [at Keith] we were delayed by one of the doors, from the bedroom into the little dressing-room, refusing to open. Annie had gone through shortly before we got to Keith and when she wanted to go back the door would not open and nothing could make it open. [John] Brown tried with all his might, and with knives, but in vain and we had to take in the two railway men with us, hammering and knocking away as we went on, till at last they forced it open.'

Annie McDonald was much more than a wardrobe maid to the Queen. Such personal servants were the intimates of the monarch - far more so than the Ladies in Waiting - and, of necessity, knew how to arrange matters for the Queen almost before she knew that she wished them to be so arranged. Numerous biographers of Queen Victoria have recorded that she was a demanding mistress and that the lives of the dressers and, particularly, the wardrobe maids required a degree of commitment that would now be called '24:7'. Annie frequently slept on a sofa adjacent the Queen's bedchamber in order to answer her Sovereign's bell at any hour of the night: as the Queen aged, so those calls increased in frequency.

Space does not permit the detailing here of the extensive and continuous duties required of the Queen's wardrobe maids: this can be found in Kate Hubbard's *Serving Victoria: Life in the Royal Household* (London, 2012), where it is recorded that the duties were such that the health of wardrobe maids often collapsed under the strain. That Annie McDonald admirably fulfilled those duties, and more, through at least thirty-one years of personal service to Queen Victoria is exemplified not only by the award by the Queen of her Faithful Service Medal in 1892 but also by the letters and journal-entries of the Queen herself, in the final years of their relationship, as follows.

To H.R.H. The Princess Royal, Crown Princess of Prussia, 1st January 1888 [referring to Christmas Presents sent to Berlin],

'I am so pleased that my gifts gave you satisfaction and that you admired the [1887 Golden] Jubilee album. To Annie McDonald, superintended by me, the merit of the arrangement is due.'

Queen Victoria's Journal, 15th June 1897,

'Out with Lenchen [HRH The Princess Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein] and went to Clachanturn [from Balmoral] to see good Annie Macdonald. She was a good deal upset at the thought of not being able to return with me to Windsor. She is, I fear, very ill and very weak but one must still hope that she may regain her strength and possibly, though I scarcely think so, come to Windsor to direct things and show where they are. The trouble about arranging things for the [Diamond] Jubilee still continues.'

Queen Victoria's Journal, 4th July 1897,

'Heard on getting up that my dear good Annie Macdonald has passed away early this morning. I am most deeply grieved and cannot in the least realise that I have lost not only an excellent and faithful maid but a real friend who was absolutely devoted to me. She had been forty-one years in my service [actually 43], thirty-one of which as wardrobe maid and was quite invaluable.'

A rare advertisement of the Queen's personal grief at the death of a servant was published in The Court Circular of *The Times* on 5th July 1897:

'The Queen has once more had the pain of losing a most valued servant in Mrs McDonald, who had been for 40 years in the Queen's service, 31 of which as Wardrobe Woman. She expired yesterday at Clachanton [sic] after a short illness. Mrs McDonald was a most devoted and excellent servant and true friend of the Queen's, who deeply deplores her loss.

Mrs McDonald was in her 68th [actually 66th] year, a native of Crathie, and universally beloved.'

And, in same location, on 9th July 1897, reporting events of the previous day:

'By special command of the Queen a memorial service for the late Mrs Macdonald, wardrobe dresser to her Majesty, was held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon (simultaneously with the funeral service at Crathie) at the Congregational Church, Windsor, which place of worship was attended by Mrs Macdonald when resident at Windsor. Her Majesty was represented by Sir James Reid, Colonel Browne (Groom in Waiting) and two Ladies in Waiting. The heads of department in the Castle were also present.'

It is evident that the Queen mourned Annie McDonald for the remaining years of her life. Towards the end of her Diamond Jubilee year, 1897, she compiled 'Instructions for my Dressers to be opened directly after my death and to be always taken about and kept by the one who may be travelling with me'. Among the list of items to be placed with the Queen in her coffin was, 'some souvenir of my faithful wardrobe maid Annie Macdonald'. Once the Queen had been placed in her coffin - by the new King, the Kaiser, the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur of Connaught - Sir James Reid, the Queen's physician-in-ordinary, placed a photograph of John Brown and a lock of his hair inside a small silk case worked by Annie McDonald in the Queen's left hand.

Annie McDonald was, with John Brown, about whom so much has been written - and speculated, the only commoner to receive specific mention in the Queen's Last Will and Testament. When drafting it in 1898, the Queen wrote, *inter alia*:

'I die in peace with all ... I hope to meet those who have so faithfully and devotedly served me, especially good John Brown and good Annie Macdonald, who I trusted would help to lay my remains in my coffin.'

Annie was buried in the graveyard at Crathie parish kirk - the same resting place as John Brown - beneath a massive and impressive tomb of pink Aberdeenshire granite contributed by the Queen and deeply cut with the inscription:

'THIS STONE IS PLACED BY QUEEN VICTORIA IN GRATEFUL & AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF ANNIE McDONALD, DAU. OF WILLIAM MITCHELL OF CLACHANTURN & WIDOW OF JOHN McDONALD.

SHE WAS BORN AT CARN-NA-CUIMHE 3 JAN. 1832, D. AT CLACHANTURN 4 JUL. 1897, BELOVED AND MOURNED BY ALL WHO KNEW HER.

SHE WAS IN THE QUEEN'S SERVICE FOR 41 YEARS & DURING 31 YEARS WAS WARDROBE MAID AND THE FAITHFUL SERVANT AND DEVOTED FRIEND TO THE QUEEN BY WHOM HER LOSS IS DEEPLY DEPLORED.'

It seems likely that Annie did not expect to die at the age of 65: it must be inferred that her last illness and death followed quickly upon one another, since she died intestate. The net value of her estate amounted to a little in excess of £1,300 (more than £1million today).

Annie's daughter, Victoria Alberta - apart from a period at the exclusive St Margaret's School for Girls in Aberdeen in the 1870s and '80s - appears to have lived with her mother's family at Clachanturn until her mother's death. At Crathie on 4th November 1897 she married Alfred Blaker, a Leeds-born Revenue officer based at that time at Cardigan in west Wales: the Queen was one of the witnesses to the marriage.

Thus Annie McDonald: faithful, trusted and devoted personal servant of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Her few remaining treasures - which would have meant so much to her during her life - remain with us today as symbols of the life and service of a nineteenth century Royal servant of the highest order whose care and support for Queen Victoria remained as reliable and constant factors in the long life of that monarch.

A painting of McDonald, painted by The Queen, is in the Royal Collection Trust (although it has not yet been added to the searchable database) and is understood to hang at Osborne.



Sold together with the following personal items:



(i)
A charming gold (unmarked) brooch, bearing the letters 'VR' besides the Crown, enhanced with the flowers of the Union, surely a personal presentation item from the hand of Queen Victoria to the faithful Annie.



(ii)
Her silver and mother of pearl fruit knife, the blade hallmarked, surely sometime used in the preparation of fruit for The Queen.



(iii)

Four of her fobs, including a kettle with the initial 'M' (for MacDonald) engraved to the stone set in the base.

(iv)

A black leather folder, embossed with the Royal Coat of Arms, contained within it a map of Toulon and a superb map of the Railway from Paris to Amiens, ornately gold embossed with the Napoleon Family Coat of Arms and 'N', presumably from a Royal Visit to France by rail, with small photographs with details affixed, *this in sections but in good condition.*

(v)

Two silk programmes, one for the Royal Train journey from Great Northern Railway Station to Windsor, 16 October 1856 and the other with the poem 'A Mother's Love is Never Forgotten.'



(vi)

Her leather writing box, by *P. West, Manufacturer to Her Majesty & The Royal Family, 1 St. James's St.*, with lock by *J. T. Needs, leather worn from use*, all housed within a large wooden box.



**FOREIGN ORDERS AWARDED TO FIELD MARSHAL W. R. BIRDWOOD,
1ST BARON BIRDWOOD, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO, CIE, DSO**



There is simply not ample space in print to describe the remarkable career of Birdwood, so in this instance we have borrowed a short biography published by the Australian War Memorial:

‘Described by Charles Bean as “short and dapper in figure, a vigorous, brave, upright and understanding leader of fighting men”, William Birdwood commanded the Australian Corps for much of the First World War. He was born on 13 September 1865 in India and was educated in England.

He attended the Royal Military College Sandhurst before being posted back to India where he served on the north-west frontier. During the Boer War Birdwood served on Lord Kitchener’s staff. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in 1908 and in 1911 was promoted to major general. Birdwood’s career was characterised by a series of successful postings and steady promotion. When the First World War began, Britain’s Minister for War, Lord Kitchener, placed Birdwood in command of the Australian and New Zealand forces bound for Europe. Before they reached England, however, the ANZACs, as they would soon be known, were ordered to disembark for training in Egypt. Birdwood met them there in December 1914.

Four months later Birdwood’s troops landed at Gallipoli. He impressed the men by regularly visiting the front lines and taking daily swims in the sea, heedless of the danger from Turkish shrapnel aimed at men seeking such refreshment. His bravery earned Birdwood the enduring respect of the AIF, and he was appointed its temporary administrative commander, as well as its operational commander, following the death of General William Bridges in May 1915. The appointment was made permanent in September 1916.

Having watched all attempts fail to make headway against the Turks on Gallipoli, Birdwood was nevertheless opposed to the evacuation when the question was raised. In this he was overruled and he oversaw the successful withdrawal in December 1915. In early 1916 the ANZAC Corps was split in two. Birdwood assumed command of I ANZAC Corps, accompanied it to France, and directed its operations throughout 1916 and 1917.

Birdwood made a point of appointing Australians to command and staff positions but took command of the Australian Corps when it was formed from the five AIF divisions in November 1917. He was succeeded by Lieutenant General John Monash in May 1918 and took command of the British 5th Army, but still retained command administrative command of the AIF with the support of almost all senior Australian officers. Despite his having commanded Australians through some of the Western Front's more disastrous actions, Bullecourt being one example, Birdwood continued to be held in high regard. His willingness to support those he commanded, to argue on their behalf and indeed to make it known that he had done so, earned Birdwood a respect from Australians that was given to few British senior commanders.

In 1920 Birdwood was made a general in the Australian Military Forces and five years later was made field marshal. He toured Australia and New Zealand in 1920 to wide public acclaim and was given command of the Indian Army in 1925. He retired from the military in 1930 and was thwarted in his desire to become Australia's Governor-General when the prime minister insisted on the office being held by an Australian. Birdwood died in England in 1951 and was buried with full military honours.'

In regard to the provenance of these Orders, his awards were sold in the 1970's by Spink and latterly the Foreign Orders were sold separately. His mounted group was latterly sold at Sotheby's in 1980 and together with various other Awards, are on display at the Australian War Memorial.

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The Belgian Order of the Crown 1st Class Star worn by Field Marshal W. R. Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO, CIE, DSO



Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 1st Class Star, 78mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. General Sir W. R. Birdwood. A. & N.Z. Corps. 1916.', *good very fine*

£500-600

Purchased Charles Lusted, February 1978.

Belgian Order of the Crown *London Gazette* 11 March 1918 (ADC to the King).

One of 8 such awards of this Class of this Order for the Great War.



- 145 **The Egyptian Order of the Nile 2nd Class set of Insignia worn by Field Marshal W. R. Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO, CIE, DSO**
- Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 2nd Class set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, 96mm including crown suspension x 64mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Star, 82mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. General Sir W. R. Birdwood. A. & N.Z. Corps.', *good very fine* (2) £1,000-1,400
- Purchased Charles Lusted, February 1978.
- Egyptian Order of the Nile *London Gazette* 4 April 1918 (ADC General to the King).
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- 146 **The Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword Collar Chain set of Insignia worn by Field Marshal W. R. Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO, CIE, DSO**
- Portugal, Kingdom, Order of the Tower and Sword, Collar Chain set of Insignia, by *Da Costa, Lisbon*, comprising Collar Chain, approximately 840mm, silver-gilt and enamel, being made up of 20 alternating medallions of Towers and Swords, with floral links, besides a central medallion with maker's cartouche; sash Badge, 64mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with length of sash riband; Star, 68mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, silver marks to pin and also contemporarily engraved 'General Sir. W. R. Birdwood. Commanding V Army.', *good very fine* (3) £1,400-1,800
- Purchased Charles Lusted, February 1978.
- Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword *London Gazette* 21 August 1919.
- One of just 2 awards of this Class of this Order for the Great War,
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- 147 **The Portuguese Order of St Avis 2nd Class set of Insignia worn by Field Marshal W. R. Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCVO, CIE, DSO**
- Portugal, Kingdom, Order of St Avis, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by *Da Costa, Lisbon*, comprising neck Badge, 36mm, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, 86mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse and also contemporarily engraved 'General Sir. W. R. Birdwood. Commanding V Army.', *good very fine* (2) £600-800
- Purchased Charles Lusted, February 1978.
- Portuguese Order of St Avis *London Gazette* 21 August 1919.



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A COLLECTION OF MEDALS FOR THE SECOND BOER WAR 1899-1902

The Property of a Gentleman

- x148 Pair: **Stoker R. Denzy, Royal Navy**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902 (R. Deuzy, Sto. H.M.S. *Terrible*) note surname spelling; China 1900 (R. Denzy. Sto., H.M.S. *Terrible.*), *contact wear, nearly very fine* (2) £180-220
R. Denzy is listed on both the South Africa and China Medal rolls, there is no R. Deuzy listed on the South Africa Roll. In these two conflicts the *Terrible* landed shore parties including two 4.7 inch guns which took part in the Siege of Ladysmith. On both rolls it is noted that the medals were sent to Denzy aboard *Terrible* on 22 September 1902.
- x149 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (**2807 Pte T. O'Neil, W. Yorkshire Regt**), *very fine* £120-160
Thomas O'Neil was born at Leeds, Yorkshire in 1872. Enlisting on 7 November 1890 having previously served with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment O'Neil was posted to the West Indies with 2nd Battalion on 24 February 1892, remaining there until 12 April 1894 being posted to 1st Battalion when back in Britain on 19 May. Posted to Gibraltar from 9 January 1895-8 October 1896 travelling on to Hong Kong, arriving on 9 October 1896 before moving again to Singapore, arriving on New Year's Day 1898. Returning to Britain on 5 April of that year O'Neil transferred to the Army Reserve, remaining with them until 9 October 1899 when he was reembodyed for service in the Second Boer War. Arriving in South Africa on 20 October he served during the relief of Ladysmith and was wounded in action 2 days before the Battle of Spion Kop at Spearman's Camp on 21 January 1900. Leaving South Africa on 8 November 1900 O'Neil was again transferred to the Reserve on 30 April 1902 and was finally discharged on 3 November 1906. He lived at 37 Spring Close Street, Leeds; sold together with copied service records, medal roll and casualty roll.



- x150 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**4910 Drmr: A. Brudell, RI. Dublin Fus:**), *rank name officially corrected, pawnbroker's mark to rim, very fine* £200-240
Arthur Charles Brudnell was born at Lincolnshire in 1877 the son of William Brudnell of Grantham. Enlisting with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 16 September 1893 having previously served with Lincolnshire Militia with entered the regiment with the rank of Boy and was appointed Drummer on 17 September. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Regiment in India on 9 February 1894. While here he attained his majority and the rank of Private on 13 March 1896 but was reappointed

Drummer on the same day. The Battalion was reposted to South Africa on 17 May 1897 and was present for the Battle of Talana on 20 October 1899. Brudnell was injured in the attack and he was invalided in March and posted to the Depot on 28 May 1900. Returning to service he was posted to Malta on 19 November 1902 and then Crete on 27 February 1903. Returning to Malta on 4 March 1904 he finally got back to Britain on 12 April 1905.

Discharged on 12 September 1905 Brudnell re-enlisted on September 1914 with 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, posted to 8th Battalion on 15 September and promoted Corporal on 7 October. Promoted again the next year on 19 April he was posted to 9th Battalion as a Sergeant on 13 September 1915 and transferred again to 1st Garrison Battalion on 4 October. Serving Garrison duty in India from 26 November 1915-28 March 1918 he was invalided on 28 February 1920. Brudnell died on 25 November 1949; sold together with Drummer's Brass Arm Badge, copied service documents, death certificate and Talana roll extract.

- x151 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Orange Free State (2319 Tpr: F. Smith. S.A. Lt. Horse.), *nearly extremely fine* £60-80



- x152 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith (4618 Pte. C. Marriott 5/Lcrrs), *good very fine* £300-400

Charles Marriott was born at Northampton in 1875, the son of Robert Marriott of the High Street, Brackley, Northamptonshire. Enlisting on 3 February 1900 with 5th Lancers, he was posted to India on 11 November 1896-4 March 1898 before being reposted to South Africa. He served here throughout the Boer War suffering a slight wound to his scalp as a result of an accident on 16 January 1900, he returned to Britain on 14 June 1900. Transferred to the Reserve on 1 November 1902 he was finally discharged on 6 February 1909. He retired to 22 Castle Row, Canterbury, Kent; sold together with copied medal rolls.

- x153 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (3011 Pte G. Williamson, North'd:Fus:), *good very fine* £100-140

G. Williamson served with the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers during the Khartoum expedition of 1898 with the Sudan Medal roll noting his transfer to the Army Reserve after the campaign. Despite this he was posted to South Africa with the 2nd Battalion during the Second Boer War. He died of disease at Springfontein on 23 July 1900 and is erroneously listed on the causality roll as '3011 Private Williamson, M.'. The Medal roll records G. Williamson as dying of disease on 23 July 1900; sold together with copied medal roll and casualty roll.

Further entitled to a silver Queen's Sudan Medal 1896-98.

- x154 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Wittebergen (**3488 Pte P. Darby, 10th Hussars**), *slight edge bruise, very fine* £120-160
Percy Darby was born at Cambridge in 1877 the son of Sarah Darby of Panton Street, Cambridge. Enlisting with 10th Hussars on 1 February 1895 having previously served with 4 (Militia) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. Posted to South Africa on 6 November 1899 he served here there until 7 March 1901 before returning to Britain. Promoted Lance Corporal 6 August 1901, the next year he transferred to the 1st Class Reserve on 11 September, retaining his rank in the process. Darby was finally discharged on 27 January 1907; sold together with copied medal roll.
- x155 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein (**2731. Pte H. G. McLennon. Glouc. Rgt.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £160-200
Henry George McLennon was born at Bedminster, Bristol, the son of James McLennon. He enlisted on 4 November 1889 and served with 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment. McLennon died of disease on 23 March 1902 at Bloemfontein and is remembered at the Cathedral Chapter House, Gloucester; sold together with copied medal rolls and death details.
- x156 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Johannesburg (**2215 Pte S. Smith. Norfolk Regt**), *very fine* £100-140
168 'Paardeberg' clasps to unit.
S. Smith served with the 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment during the Second Boer War. Arriving in South Africa in January 1900 the Regiment joined the advance on Bleomfontein as part of 14th Brigade. During the Battle of Paardeberg this unit was charged with ensuring that reinforcements did not aid in any attempted breakout though they were not engaged in the battle on the attack upon Conje's lager. Smith is noted in the medal roll as being discharged on 22 July 1903; sold together with copied medal rolls and extracts relating to the Norfolk Regiment.
- x157 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Transvaal (**2105 Tpr: W. C. Wyne, Robert's Horse**), *edge bruising, very fine* £120-160
W. C. Wyne is noted on the roll as having served with 26 Company, Army Service Corps; sold together with copied medal roll.
- x158 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**2451 Pte J. D. Martin. Rly: Pnr:Regt**), unofficial clasp between first and second bars, *post loose, very fine* £120-160
J. E. Martin served with 4th Battalion, Railway Pioneer Regiment. He is noted as entitled to the Transvaal, South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902 clasps; sold together with copied medal rolls.
- x159 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Natal, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (**Capt. G. S. Mansfield. R.A.M.C.**), mounted as worn, *slight wear, very fine* £120-150
G. S. Mansfield, he is noted as having transferred on 5 April 1901.
- x160 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Belfast (**2711 Sjt. W. Beech. 2-Dgns.**), *slight pitting, very fine* £80-100
Official Replacement, issued 12 December 1923.
William Beech was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire in 1885. Serving through the Second Boer War with the rank of Sergeant he was invalided on 6 June 1901. Re-enlisting during the First World War and entered the war in France on 25 July 1915, with the Northamptonshire Regiment. Having been discharged to the reserves on 20 February 1919 he wrote in to the War Office to explain that a fire had destroyed his home at Stilton, Peterborough on 19 August 1923 and he wished to have his destroyed medals replaced; sold together with a copied medal roll and an extract relating to the 2nd (Royal Scots Greys) Dragoons.
- x161 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (**3165. Pte. G. Dixon. 6/Drgn. Gds.**), mounted as worn, *edge bruising, post loose, very fine* £120-160
George Dixon was born in Northumberland in 1873; sold together with copied medal roll.
- x162 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (**3396 Pte W. G. Caskey, I: Leic: Regt**), *slight contact wear, very fine* £260-300



William Henry Caskey was born at St Marys, Durham in 1874 the son of Rose Caskey of 24 Diamond Street, South Shields. Enlisting with the 1st Battalion Leicester Regiment on 7 April 1892, he was posted to the West Indies on 17 January 1894. While here he was imprisoned for misconduct on 7 September 1895 and sentenced to 84 days confinement, returning to duty on 6 December 1895. Only a few days later Caskey joined his Battalion in their new posting of South Africa, arriving on 23 December. During the course of the war he was again imprisoned, this time for being found drunk on duty on 10 November 1901 but was returned to duty by 27 November. Transferred to the Regimental Depot by 16 August 1902 he was discharged on 3 April 1904; sold together with service records and medal rolls.

- x163 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902. 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**3059 Pte W. Nolan. RI:Irish Rif:**) *post and suspension severely buckled, edge bruising, good fine* £80-120

William Nolan was born at Lisburn, Antrim, Ireland in 1878. Attesting with the Militia on 30 October 1899 he was embodied on 10 May 1900 with the Royal Irish Rifles for service in South Africa, disembarking on 5 April 1901. Returning to Britain on 23 July 1902 he was disembodied again 24 July; sold together with copied medal rolls.

- x164 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (**78674 Dvr: P. Duffy, 7th Bty., R.F.A.**), *contact wear, very fine* £150-180

Patrick Duffy was born at St. Patricks, Edinburgh in 1871. Enlisting with the Royal Artillery in 1890 he served during the Second Boer War with No. 7 Battery, Royal Field Artillery. He was wounded in action on 24 January 1900 while the battery was engaged at Spion Kop, surviving this Duffy went on to served during the guerrilla phase of the war. However he is listed on the medal roll as dying of pneumonia on 17 September 1900; sold together with copied medal rolls and an extract from the Natal Field Force casualty roll.

- x165 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (**2934 Pte C. H. Johnson. Cape M. R.**), *minor contact marks, good very fine* £240-280

Claude Henry Johnson was born in 1872. Enlisting with the Cape Mounted Rifles at Umtata on 8 November 1896 he served first with 'H' Squadron from January 1897. Johnson suffered from repeated disciplinary problems being fined for 'Inattention on service' on 18 May 1897 and later 'Being in the canteen after hours' on 18 January 1898. Transferring to 'HQ' Squadron in February 1902 his infractions continued, being with his 'Being drunk in town' and 'Breaking away from his escort' on 3 July 1902. Later the same year he was again charged with drunkenness this time in Camp on 8 September 1902. With the end of the Second Boer War Johnson was again transferred this time to 'A' Squadron in September 1903 before moving on in October the next year to his final posting with 'D' Squadron. Here he also had his final infraction being found 'Drunk on evening stables' on

15 November 1904. He was finally discharged on 28 February 1905 having been found medically unfit; sold together with copied medal rolls and service information.

- x166 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7436 Corpl: S. Martin. Vol: Coy Bord: Regt**), *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* £100-140
Simon Martin was born at St. Marus, Cumberland in 1871. He enlisted with the Volunteer Company, Border Regiment in 1901; sold together with copied medal rolls.
- x167 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Transvaal (**4265 Pte J. E. Hall, Lanc: Fus:**), First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Clasps tailor's copies, *edge bruising, minor contact marks, very fine* £120-150
J. E. Hall is listed on the medal roll as entitled to the clasp Relief of Ladysmith only; he is further noted as Invalided on 27 July 1900.
- x168 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7238 Pte E. Barnes. RI. Irish Rifles.**), *post loose, good very fine* £120-160
Evelyn Barnes was born at Ecton, Northamptonshire in 1880. He enlisted with the Royal Irish Rifles in 1901 and is listed on the medal roll as transferring to '16 London Irish'; sold together with with copied medal rolls.
- x169 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**8939 Pte T. Whalley, Cldstm:Gds:**), *slight edge bruise, nearly extremely fine* £200-240
Thomas Whalley was born at Gorlon, Lancaster in 1870. Enlisting with the Coldstream Guards in 1892 he served throughout the Second Boer War.
Further entitled to the King's South Africa 1902 Medal with two clasps.
- x170 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**3480 Pte R. Butler, Gren:Gds:**), *contact marks, edge bruising, very fine* £200-240



R. Butler served with 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards which formed part of the Guards Brigade under Major-General Colville. They were engaged early in the war at Belmont in the attempt to

relieve Kimberly were they formed the centre of the British line. They were at the fore of the British Line in taking both Boer lines of defence on Gun Hill and then Mont Blanc. The Guards were held in reserve at Enslin and did not fight again until Modder River. Here they were on the right of the line and not part of the force which was able to affect a crossing of the river further upstream but did face heavy fighting nonetheless. Later they covered the withdrawal of the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein and shared in the combat and both Diamond Hill and Belfast. During the Guerrilla phase of the war they fought in the column of Colonel Crabbe. Butler was discharged on 26 January 1903; sold together with sold together with copied medal rolls and extracts relating to the Grenadier Guards during the Boer War.

- x171 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberly, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (3628. Serjt. T. Dandy. 9/Lcrs.), *post loose, edge bruise, contact wear, nearly very fine*

£240-280

Thomas Dandy was born at Bolton, Lancashire in 1873, the son of Ellen Dandy, 2 Burden Road, Bolton. Enlisting with the 9th Lancers on 30 July 1893, serving in Britain he was promoted Lance Corporal on 28 March 1896. Posted first to South Africa on 26 August 1896 the regiment served here until 11 March 1898 when they were transferred to India on 12 March. While in India he was promoted Corporal on 3 April 1898 and later that year Lance Sergeant on 1 October 1898. Dandy suffered from a fracture and a bad fall during a football game on 23 May 1899, however his records suggest that it was not debilitating and he was advanced Sergeant on 8 February 1899. Returning to South Africa on 14 October 1899 he served during the Second Boer War and was invalided on 8 July 1901, discharged not long later on 22 September 1901.

Re-enlisting for Home Service during the Great War at Oldham on 14 September 1914 with the 7th Reserve Cavalry Regiment. During the conflict Dandy served with 1st Garrison Battalion, Dorset Regiment and later the 13th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment. His application for a pension notes his work 'In charge of sick lines', the application also notes he was suffering from eye problems as a result of his previous service. Discharged in February 1919 he died on 23 December 1939 at Halliwell Road, Bolton of a cerebral Embolism brought on by being hit by a car.

Further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

- x172 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (1897 Pte J. W. Smith, Devon: Regt), *slight edge bruising, very fine*

£120-140

J W Smith served with 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment during the Burma 1889-92 Campaign (Medal and Clasp). Later posted to South Africa during the Second Boer War he transferred to 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment before being sent to England for discharge on 9 October 1900; sold together with copied medal rolls.

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- x173 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (**4461 Pte J. Kane, RI. Dublin Fus.**), name officially corrected *contact wear, very fine*

£300-350

James Kane was born at Dublin, Ireland in 1874. Enlisting with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers on 12 July 1892 his regiment was already present in South Africa for the outbreak of the Second Boer War. After the battle of Talana they withdrew south, joining General Buller's relief army rather than the garrison of Ladysmith. He transferred to the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers 20 January 1901; sold together with copied service documents.

- x174 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberly, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (**14179 Gnr: A. J. Hales, 76th Dty., R.F.A.**), *post loose, contact marks, edge bruising, very fine*

£120-160

Alma John Hales was born at Marylebone, London in 1878, the son of Charles Hales of 104 Great College Street, Camden Town. Enlisting on 26 February 1896 he had previously worked as a Silver Polisher while serving with the 4th Middlesex Regiment (Militia). Posted as Gunner to 76th Battery on 15 April he served in Britain until 1 January 1900 before travelling to South Africa for service in the Second Boer War. Transferred to 1st. Maxims, No. '2' Section on 7 December 1900 Hales remained with them for the bulk of the conflict returning to 76th Battery on 1 May 1902 before being posted to a Depot on 29 December. Transferred to Section 'B', Army Reserve on 4 March 1904 he was finally discharged at Woolwich on 25 February 1908. He lived at 50 Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead; sold together with copied medal roll and service records.

Further entitled to the King's South Africa medal 1902.

x175

Pair: Corporal C. S. Philips, Devonshire Regiment



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (4483 Cpl. C. S. Philips, Devon: Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4483 Corpl: E. S. Philips. Devon: Regiment), *contact marks, slight edge bruising on first, post loose on second, very fine*

£400-500

Charles Samuel Philips was born in August 1877 at Paddington, London the son of William John Philips of North Kennington, London. He worked as a plumber's mate prior to enlisting with the Devonshire Regiment on 5 October 1895. Notably he was not the only member of his family to serve in the military, as his younger brother William John Philips joined the Royal Marines. Posted first to the East Indies, Philips served there from 28 February 1898 - 20 September 1899 when the Devonshire Regiment sailed for South Africa, arriving in 21 September. They joined Colonel Ian Hamilton's Brigade along with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment and the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlander's.

Engaged first at Elandslaagte (21 October) they formed part of the reinforcements sent to join General French's small army advancing against the Boer defensive position on the hills above the Dundee railway. The plan was for the Manchester Regiment and Gordon Highlanders to push the enemy's centre and left up the hill and while the Devonshires drove into their right and the cavalry moved around their extreme left outflank them. This plan succeeded with the Gordons and Manchesters pushing the enemy back and the Devonshires attack hitting home while they were still reeling. Meanwhile the Imperial Light Horse cut across the hill and attacked their flank, losing their commander Colonel Chisholme. When the British had pushed past the Boer Guns to their camp a white flag was raised. However it seems that not all the Boers agreed with the surrender and those 'Bitterenders' opened fire again as the British showed themselves. At that moment Hamilton managed to rally his brigade into a bayonet charge, supported by the sudden appearance of the cavalry who charged the Boer flank, and broke the enemy's last resistance. Despite their victory, news of the Boer advances and the death of General Penn Symons at Talana Hill caused the army to withdraw to Ladysmith. They were engaged at Rietfontein and then again during the Siege of Ladysmith. Here the Devonshires excelled themselves in several engagements, most notably the Waggon Hill charge. Finally they shared in the action at Belfast, advancing alongside the 1st Royal Scots and the 1st Royal Irish.

Philips left South Africa with his regiment on 6 December 1902, returning to India on 19 January 1903. He did not see Britain again until 7 December by which time he had been promoted Corporal. Transferring the next day to the Army Reserve he was discharged completely at Exeter on 4 October 1911. Enlisting again for the Devonshire Regiment on 19 August 1916, he was posted to the Regimental Depot with the rank of Private - however he was promoted Corporal again the same day. Appointed Acting Sergeant on 27 November 1916, he later transferred to 3rd Labour Battalion on 25 April 1917 and was further transferred to the 'Z' Class Reserve on 3 January 1920; sold together with copied service documents and articles on the regiment's service.

x176 Pair: **Private T. H. Steine, 17th Lancers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3476 Pte T. H. Steine. 17/Lcrs:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3476 Pte T. H. Steine. 17th Lancers.), *good very fine* (2)

£140-180

Thomas Hill Steine was born at Lanark, Lanarkshire in 1872, the son of Thomas Steine, 4 Melville Road, Perth. Prior to enlistment he served with the 1st Royal Artillery Volunteers and worked as a gunmaker. Attesting with the 17th Dragoons on 26 March 1890. He served in Britain the entirety of his first service before transferring to the Army Reserve on 21 March 1897. Recalled for service in the Second Boer War on 28 December 1899, arriving in South Africa on 15 February 1900 and serving until 25 July 1902. Finally discharged on 25 August 1902.

x177 Pair: **Private J. Conkey, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4753 Pte J. Conkey, 1st L. N. Lanc: Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4753 Pte J. Conkey. L. N. Lanc: Regt), *slight edge bruising, overall very fine* (2)

£180-220



J. Conkey served with the half of the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment which fought with Lord Methuen's column rather than being trapped in Kimberley. They were not heavily engaged at Belmont but faced severe fighting at Enslin where they were positioned in the centre of the British position, between the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Naval Brigade. At Modder River they were formed up on the extreme left flank of the army, opposite the buildings of 'Rosmead' over the river itself. It was here that the battle was won for the British as the Rosmead Dam provided a ford which could be exploited. During the guerrilla phase of the war the Regiment shared in the action at Haartebeestfontein and Ventersdorp. They also suffered in the defeat at Tweebosch but got away with light casualties of six dead and 10 wounded. The medal roll notes that Conkey was transferred to the Army Reserve after the war.

x178 Pair: **Private A. Brown, Leicestershire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (3634 Pte A. Brown, 1:Leic:Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3634 Pte A. Brown. Leicester: Regt), *suspension loose on first, edge bruising to second, overall wear, very fine* (2)

£260-300

Albert Brown was born at St. Margret's, Leicestershire in 1872, the son of Annie Brown. He worked as a Barber and while doing so enlisted with 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment later attesting for 1st Battalion on 6 December 1892. Remaining in Britain until 1894 he was posted to the West Indies on 17 January, remaining there for almost two years until 22 December 1895 when the Battalion was posted to South Africa. Having been present in Africa prior to the war 1st Battalion were present with General Penn-Symons troops at the Battle of Talana Hill. From here they took part in the withdrawal upon Ladysmith, fighting at the Battle of Ladysmith on 30 October with Colonel Grimwood's Brigade they attacked Lomard's Kop but were held at bay by heavy fire, losing 24 men killed or wounded. After the Siege they were engaged at Belfast and then went on to fight during the

Guerrilla phase of the war. With the end of the war in South Africa Brown returned to Britain on 12 September 1902, being sent to the Reserve on 12 March 1903 but re-engaging and serving for some time. He was discharged from the Reserves on 5 December 1908 and died at City General Hospital, Leicester on 2 November 1939; sold together with copied service papers, medal rolls and an extract relating to the Leicestershire Regiment during the Boer War.

x179 Pair: **Private H. Saviour, Shropshire Light Infantry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (5714 Pte H. Saviour, 2nd Shropshire Li. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5714 Pte. H. Saviour, Shrops: L. I.), *edge bruising, minor contact marks to both, very fine* (2)

£240-280

Henry Saviour was born in 1880 at Shrewsbury, Shropshire, the son of Robert Saviour. He lived with his family at 4 Newpark Terrace, Shrewsbury. He worked as a Carpenter and served with the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion until 26 August 1898. At this point Saviour attested with the 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry at Portsmouth. The Battalion was soon posted to South Africa, sailing on 7 November 1899 and formed part of the army intended to relieve Kimberley. In the process they were engaged at Paardeberg, suffering around 50 casualties in the battle - and again at Thoba Mountain, where a young Winston Churchill noted their bravery in taking and holding an important position. During the guerrilla phase of the conflict they were involved in a number of engagements, notably on 1 November 1900 when they joined General Smith-Dorrien for an attack on Witkloof. This attack was called off before it began, but in retiring the column came under attack and the Shropshire Light Infantry were particularly noted in the rear-guard for their gallant behaviour. Saviour returned to Britain on 3 July 1902 and was discharged on 22 September.

x180 Pair: **Corporal C. P. Fauvel, 18th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (3658. Pte: C. Fauvel. 18/ Hrs:); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3658 Corpl: C. Fauvel. 18th Hussars), mounted as worn on silver display plate engraved (18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars) pin lacking, *contact marks, edge bruising, post loose, nearly very fine* (2)

£400-500

Charles Philip Fauvel was born at St. Helier, Jersey on 4 November 1874. The 18th Hussars were already in South Africa when the Boer War broke out and as such were the only cavalry regiment present for the bloody Battle of Talana Hill on 20 October 1899. They were ordered to sweep around the flank of the retreating Boer Army, but unfortunately in doing so they were surrounded by a larger force of Boers and one of the three squadrons was compelled to surrender. This means that whilst there are 583 Talana clasps to the 18th there are only 396 with the additional Defence of Ladysmith clasp. Clearly Fauvel was in one of the Squadrons under Major - later Colonel - Knox which escaped the encirclement.

The remainder of the 18th joined Sir George White's withdrawal to Ladysmith. They took part in fighting during the defence most notably at Lombard's Kop and Waggon Hill. After the Relief of Ladysmith the 18th, being a mobile cavalry regiment, were heavily engaged in the second phase of the conflict, primarily in the eastern Transvaal under General French. Fauvel survived the fighting and remained in the army after the conclusion of the war, being listed on the 1911 census as a soldier. During the First World War he stood as the next-of-kin for his brother Philip John Fauvel on the latter's attestation documents with the Royal Jersey Garrison Battalion. A copy of his will shows that he was alive on 17 December 1919, still living in Jersey and that he had married one Ada Florence Campbell; sold together with copied medal rolls, census information, two summaries of the 18th Hussars' actions during the Second Boer War and the recipients will.

x181 Pair: **Corporal S. O'Toole, Royal Dublin Fusiliers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Talana, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5259 Pte. S. O'Toole, Rl. Dublin Fus:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5259 Corpl: S. O'Toole. Rl: Dublin Fus:), *contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

£260-300

Stephen O'Toole was born at Dublin, Ireland in 1873, the son of Michael O'Toole of 125 Capel Street, Dublin. Enlisting on 8 October 1894 with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, he was posted to the East Indies with 2nd Battalion on 10 February 1896. Reposted to South Africa on 18 May 1897 he was appointed Lance Corporal on 6 February 1898 but reverted to Private on 6 July 1899. O'Toole was listed as missing/released in Natal on 27 February 1900. Towards the end of the war he was

again promoted Lance Corporal on 8 February 1902, posted back to the East Indies on 12 February he was again reverted to Private on 23 November 1903. Returning to Britain on 9 November 1903 O'Toole was transferred to the Army Reserve on 5 March 1903 and discharged on 7 October 1906.

Re-enlisting with the Army Reserve on 21 June 1908 he was posted to 4th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Promoted Corporal on 3 July 1909 he continued to serve until the outbreak of the Great War when he was further promoted Sergeant on 14 October 1914. Posted to 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers he entered the war in France on 2 May 1915 and taken prisoner on 24 May. Remaining a Prisoner of War for the bulk of the conflict he was repatriated on 18 November 1918 and transferred to the 'Z' Class Reserve on 5 February 1919; sold together with copied service records, medal rolls and casualty roll.

Further entitled to 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals.

x182 Pair: **Private S. Cuthbert, Coldstream Guards**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (1785 Pte S. Cuthbert. C.Gds.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1785 Pte S. Cuthbert. C.Gds.), late issue naming, *very fine* (2)

£180-220

S. Cuthbert is noted on the roll as having forfeited his medals to the Civil Authority only to have them reissued on 8 December 1920; sold together with copied medal roll and extract relating to the Coldstream Guards during the Boer War.

x183 Pair: **Gunner J. Munday, Royal Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (87036 Gnr: J. Munday, R.F.A.), initial altered, pawnbroker's mark to rim; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (87036 Gnr: J. Munday. R.F.A.). *edge bruising, contact marks, very fine* (2)

£200-240

James Munday was born at Poplar, London in 1873, the son of George Munday of 197 Stebondale Street, Poplar. Enlisting with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich on 23 October 1891. He suffered from repeated disciplinary violations being imprisoned on 12 May and 17 July 1894. Transferred to the Reserve on 21 October 1898 he was recalled and posted to South Africa on 15 November 1899. He served here for the duration of the Second Boer War and received a 'mention' on 29 July 1902 (London Gazette refers) while serving with a 1 pounder Maxim, 'Pom Pom' battery. Notably his entry on the medal roll has him serving with an Ammunition Column. Returning to Britain on 3 August 1902 he was discharged on 20 October 1903, re-attesting with the Army Reserve on 29 December 1903 he was finally discharged on 28 December 1907' sold together with copied medal rolls and service papers.

x184 Three: **Squadron Quartermaster J. Rees, 18th Hussars**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Talana, Transvaal (3832. O.R. Corpl. J. Rees. 18.Hrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3892 Corpl: J. Rees. 18th Hussars); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., (3832 Sgt: J. Rees. 18/Hrs.), *heavy contact wear overall, good fine* (3)

£300-400

Joseph Rees was born at Carmarthen in 1873, the son of David Rees. He worked as an Ironmonger's Assistant prior to enlistment with the 18th Hussars on 22 March 1892. He remained in Britain for the next year before being posted to India on 4 February 1893. Whilst serving here he was promoted Lance Corporal on 22 March 1894, and Orderly Room Corporal 15 May 1898. Later that year (15 October 1898) Rees went out to South Africa with his regiment: arriving before the commencement of hostilities they were present at the Battle of Talana Hill early in the war. During the withdrawal of the Boer forces the 18th were sent in a wide manoeuvre to cut off their retreat - however they were themselves engaged by large force of Boers and one squadron under Lieutenant-Colonel Moller was forced to surrender. Rees was apparently not present for the Siege of Ladysmith, suggesting he was taken prisoner with Moller. That said, he was back with the 18th by July 1900, if only briefly as he was listed as missing on 29 July at Sandspruit. Again he had returned to his unit by 27 July 1902 when he was posted home.

Appointed Lance Sergeant on 27 May 1903 and later promoted Sergeant on 3 January 1905, Rees excelled during his time in the Hussars and received his L.S & G.C. in October 1910. Advanced Squadron Sergeant Major on 18 January 1911, Rees was discharged on 21 March 1913 at Tidworth; here he was issued with a document from his Commanding Officer attesting to his sobriety and trustworthiness. Sold together with copied service papers and articles relating to the 18th Hussars in South Africa.

x185 Three: Lieutenant-Colonel W. Taylor, Reserve Cavalry Regiment, late Army Service Corps, 7th Dragoon Guards, Rifle Brigade



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Capt: W. Taylor. A.S.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. W. Taylor. A.S.C.); Jubilee 1897, silver, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£260-300

Wilbraham Taylor was born at Gibraltar, the son of Eliza and Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Brook Wilbraham Taylor. He followed his father into the Rifle Brigade with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, transferring to 7th Dragoon Guards on 5 June 1896. Appointed a Gentlemen Usher to the Lord Chamberlain's Department, he was awarded the 1897 Jubilee medal appearing on the roll above Prince Adolphus of Teck and Prince Francis of Teck. Promoted Lieutenant on 2 January 1899 he was transferred to the Army Service Corps that same day and served throughout the Second Boer War in that role with No.3 Company, being advanced Captain on 27 August 1902. On his return from the conflict Taylor married Vera Annesley, the only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Annesley, late of the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders. With the outbreak of the Great War Taylor served with the 6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment, being promoted adjutant on 14 March 1916. Unfortunately the next month he received the news that his brother Major Brook Wilbraham Taylor, D.S.O. had died of enteric fever after suffering a severe wound. Taylor ended the war with the rank of Honorary Major and lived at Coxwell Lodge, Berkshire. Moving to Dowlands Sway, Hampshire later in his life he died there on 2 March 1924; sold together with copied *London Gazette* entries, census information and a catalogue containing the entries for the Prince of Teck's medal group.

Further entitled to the British War and Victory medals.

x186 Three: 2nd Lieutenant C. W. McKechnie, Rifle Brigade, Late 70th (Sharpshooters) Company, 18th Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State (12552 Tpr: C. W. McKechnie, 70th Coy 18th Imp: Yeo:); British War Medal 1914-20 (2/Lt. C. W. McKechnie.); bi-lingual Victory Medal 1914-19 (2/Lt. C. W. Kechnie.), mounted for display, *slight edge bruising, nearly extremely fine* (3)

£180-220

Sold together with copied medal rolls.

x187 Three: Battery Quartermaster W. T. Manley, 2/1 Welsh Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, late 43 Battery and 116 Battery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (72017 Sgt W. T. Manley, 43rd Bty: R.F.A.), final clasp sewn onto carriage; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901; South Africa 1902 (72017 Serjt: J. W. [SIC] Manley, R.F.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (72017 B.Q.M.Sjt: W. T. Manley. R.F.A.), *overall contact wear and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3)

£180-220

William Thomas Manley was born at Bow, London in 1871, the son of Thomas William and Maria Manley. Oddly the family waited until 5 October 1881 to baptise Manley and his two sisters, Isabella and Annie Maria in one large ceremony at All Hallows Church, Tower Hamlets. He enlisted with the Royal Artillery at Preston on 29 March 1889 having first served with 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, a Militia Battalion. On enlisting he was given the rank of Driver but after the Brigade became part of the Royal Field Artillery in July the same year he was mustered as a Gunner on 7 November. Posted to India on 18 February 1890 with 54 Brigade, he served there for over five years. Promoted Bombardier on 6 November 1895 the day before he left India for Britain Manley was posted to the Depot, remaining for over four years. Married here on 25 April 1897 to Florence Gamble at Cheriton, Kent. He was promoted Corporal at the Depot on 1 April 1898 and posted again that same year to 43 Battery on 19 August. Promoted Sergeant 28 September 1899 he served with this rank throughout the Second Boer War, with his Brigade arriving on 27 January 1900 and taking part in some notable actions such as the Battle of Bothaville. Following the Boer War Manley was posted to 117 Battery and promoted Battery Quartermaster Sergeant on 9 May 1903. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on July 1907 while serving with 116 Battery. Temporarily discharged on 18 April 1913 he soon re-listed on the outbreak of the Great War. Re-joining at Bulford with his old rank on 9 September 1914 he served in Britain for the duration of the war in a number of different units including 152 Nottingham Brigade and 2/4 West Riding Brigade. Manley was finally discharged on 31 December 1919; sold together with copied medal rolls and extracts related to the Royal Field Artillery during the Boer War.

Further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

x188 Three: **Corporal W. Knight, Devonshire Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3351 Pte W. H. Knight 1st Bn Devon Regt); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (3357 Corpl: W. H. Knight. Devon: Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3357 Corpl: W. Knight. Devon: Regt), *post loose on first and third, contact wear and edge bruising overall, nearly very fine* (3)

£300-400

William Henry Knight was born at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Enlisting on 10 November 1891 with the Devonshire Regiment, having previously worked as a Blacksmith. Posted to India on 17 December 1892 he joined 1st Battalion and served during the North West Frontier disturbances and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, being promoted Lance Corporal on 12 September 1898. Knight remained in the country until 20 September 1899 when he and his Battalion were posted to South Africa. With the Second Boer War drawing to a close he returned to India, joining 2nd Battalion and remaining there for another two years from 19 January 1902-23 January 1904. Finally returning to Britain after over a decade he remained there from 14 January 1904, being posted to the Regimental Depot and reverting to Private on 9 January 1905. Posted again with 2nd Battalion, first briefly to Crete from 8 January-26 July 1909 then Malta where he remained for the next two years from 27 July 1909-14 January 1912. On from Malta to Egypt from 18 January 1912-30 September 1912 he returned home again and served attached 3rd Battalion from 1 October until 8 November 1912 when he was discharged at Gosport. He went on to live at Mythe Bridge Cottage, Gloucestershire

x189 Three: **Private. J. Stoodley, Devonshire Regiment**

India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3669 Pte J. Stoodley 1st Bn Devon Regt); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (3669 Pte J. Stoodley, Devon:Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3669 Pte J. Stoodley. Devon: Regt), *post loose on first, overall contact wear and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3)

£400-500

Joseph Churchill Stoodley was born at Hawkechurch, Dorset in 1873, the son of Mary Ann Richmond Stoodley of Axminster. Enlisting with the Devonshire Regiment on 3 February 1893 he was posted to India with 2nd Battalion on 26 September 1894, serving on the North West Frontier until 20 September 1899 when he was transferred. Arriving in South Africa he was posted to 1st Battalion on 19 October 1899 and served with them for the duration of the Boer War. Returning to Britain on 12 October 1902 he was transferred to the Army Reserve on 8 March 1903 and finally discharged on 31 January 1905; sold together with copied service records and medal rolls.

x190

Three: Private A. Brown, Somerset Light Infantry



India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (2990 [SIC] Pte A. Brown 1st Bn. Som. Lt. Infy.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State; Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (2890 Pte A. Brown, Somerset: Li. Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2890 Pte A. Brown. Somerset: L. I.), *post loose on first, overall contact wear, nearly very fine* (3)

£350-380

A. Brown appears on the medal roll for 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry as part of Punjab Command during the conflict on the Punjab Frontier 1897-8. Transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry for the Second Boer War Brown joined them in travelling to South Africa. The Somerset's took part in fighting in the earliest phase of the war at Benter's Spruit and Spion Kop but managed to missed the worst of the fighting being far more heavily engaged at the successful breakthrough at Tugela Heights where they fought through the hills north of Colenso. Fourteen days of fighting bought the battalion 11 'mentions' and two D.C.M.s but at the cost of 3 officers and 11 men. Brown survived this fighting and the later guerrilla phase of the war, being marked on the medal rolls as 'Discharged'.

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x191 Three: Private W. Bond, Northumberland Fusiliers, late Coldstream Guards, who served throughout the Boer War and re-joined to serve in the Great War only to be severely wounded on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (1332 Pte W. Bond, Cldstm: Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (20-25 Pte. W. Bond. North'd Fus.), *suspension slack on first, somewhat worn overall, nearly very fine* (3)

£300-400

William Bond was born on 25 September 1878 at Choppington, Morpeth the son of Thomas Bond, a coal miner. Following in his father's footsteps Bond became a coal miner but that life must not have agreed with him because on 8 January 1898 he enlisted for the Coldstream Guards whilst in London. Posted first to Gibraltar (10 March 1899) he joined the Regiment in sailing first for Malta then the Cape, arriving on 28 October 1899. The 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards served with the Guards Brigade under Major-General Colville; this formation was allocated for the relief of Kimberley and took part in the advance towards the Modder River. Engaged at Belmont on 23 November the Battalion was in reserve on the extreme right and behind the British line opposite Gun Hill. During the second phase of the offensive the 1st and 2nd Battalions Coldstream Guards were brought forward to assault Razor Back and Sugar Loaf kopjes. The left wing of the 1st Battalion also became involved in a frontal attack on the Mont Blanc feature in the centre of the Boer line. At Modder River they were on the right of the British line and came tantalisingly close to uncovering the main ford but were called back by Major-General Colville before this could happen. The 1st Battalion was in on the victory however, with a party of them comprising some of the reinforcements who crossed the river to join the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Engaged again at Magersfontein, where Methuen's advance was finally checked, the Guards Brigade again took up a position on the right of the line.

Not long after the defeat at Magersfontein, Bond was arrested for failing to obey orders whilst on active service. Standing trial he was found guilty and imprisoned on 31 May 1900. Released on 26 July 1900 he continued to serve with his Regiment for the duration of the war. After the arrival of reinforcements the 1st Battalion joined the advance towards the two Boer Republics, fighting at Driefontein, Diamond Hill and Belfast before going on to act as garrison troops in Cape Colony during the Guerrilla phase of the war. Bond left South Africa on 5 October 1902 and returned home, where he continued to serve until 8 January 1905 before being transferred to the Army Reserve. Discharged from the Reserve on 7 January 1910, he rejoined the army on 26 October 1914 and during the Great War served with the 20th Battalion (1st Tyneside Scottish), Northumberland Fusiliers. Deployed with this unit on the First Day of the Somme (when they were posted at La Boisselle) Bond was wounded in action and posted to the Regimental Depot. Unfortunately his injuries were too severe and precluded him from further active service; he was discharged on 18 April 1917. He died on 27 September 1951 at Wingrove, Newcastle; sold together with census data, service records and extracts relating to the Coldstream Guards during the Boer War. Further entitled to a King's South Africa Medal and a Silver War Badge.

x192 Four Driver J. H. Lester, Royal Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Belfast (90479. Dr J. Lester. R.F.A.), King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (90479. Dr J. Lester. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1461 Dvr. J. H. Lester. R.A.), *minor contact wear, overall very fine* (4)

£260-300

Jesse Herbert Lester was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire in 1873, the son of John Lester of 90 Market Street, Trowbridge. Enlisting on 27 May 1892 with the Royal Artillery having previously served with the 1st Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers. Posted to India on 23 November 1894 he was reposted to South Africa with 42nd Battery on 18 September 1899 for service during the Second Boer War. Returning to Britain on 12 October 1902 he continued to serve until 11 June 1903 when he was transferred to the Reserves. Discharged on 26 May 1904 Lester returned to service during the Great War on 1 October 1914, entering the war in France on 20 November 1915. He served here with 3rd Glamorgan Battery first as a Driver before being promoted Acting Bombardier on 18 May 1915. However he was charged with drunkenness and neglect of duty cause him to be demoted on 25 December 1915. Reposted to Egypt on 5 February 1916 he suffered from sickness and returned home on 22 November 1916. Having been medically examined Lester was discharged on 22 December 1916, he returned to his home in Glamorgan; sold together with copied service papers and medal rolls.

Further entitled to 1914-15 Star.

x193 Four: Private T. Perris, Rifle Brigade

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2858. Pte. T. Perris. 2/R.Bde.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (2858 Pte T. Perris, Rifle Brigade); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2858 Pte T. Perris. Rifle Brigade.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum, unnamed as issue, *good very fine* (4)

£300-400

Tom Perris was born at Leigh, Sherborne, Dorset in 1873, the son of William Parris of Leigh, Sherborne. Enlisting on 26 June 1893 with the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, having previously seen service with the Somerset Militia. Perris remained in Britain until 24 September 1897 when he was posted to Malta and from there transferred to Egypt to serve in the Nile Expedition on 12 July 1898. From Egypt he was transferred to Crete to serve with the International Squadron which occupied the Island, arriving there on 21 September 1898. Posted Finally to South Africa on 2 October 1899 he served there until 7 September 1902 when he was transferred to the Regimental Depot and later to the 'A' class reserve on 23 December. Finally discharged on 21 June 1905 at Winchester; sold together with service records and medal rolls.

x194 Four: Private H. J. Holdaway, Cameron Highlanders

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (2991. Pte H. Holdaway. 1/Cam. H.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasp, Cape Colony, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (2991 Pte. H. Holdaway. I: Cam'n: Hdrs:), service number somewhat obscured by wear; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2991 Pte H. Holdaway. Cameron Highrs.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-98 (2991 Pte Holdaway 1 Cam Highrs), mounted as worn, *severe contact wear and edge bruising overall, nearly very fine* (4)

£300-350

Harry James Holdaway was born at Chalvey Buckinghamshire in 1874, the son of William and Marry Ann Holdaway of 1 Garibaldi Place, Upton cum Chalvey, Eton. Enlisted with the Cameron Highlanders on 5 February 1892 having previously worked as a Gardener and served in the 5th Royal Fusiliers. Posted to Malta with 1st Battalion on 14 September 1892 he served here until 18 February 1895 before transferring to Gibraltar and serving there until 3 October 1897. At this stage they were sent to Egypt for service in the Nile Expedition of 1898 engaging at the battles of Atbara and Omdurman. There was little time to rest however as they were posted to South Africa on 3 March 1900 for service in the Second Boer War. With the conclusion of the conflict he returned to Britain on 8 November 1902 and was transferred to the Army Reserve on 31 January 1904 and finally discharged on 1 May 1908; sold together with copied medal rolls, census information and service records. For the medals of his brother Sergeant E. Holdaway see lot: 195.

x195 Four: **Sergeant E. Holdaway, County of London Yeomanry, late Royal Horse Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (71300 Dr E. Holdaway, G Bty., R.H.A.); 1914-15 Star (1128 L. Cpl. E. Holdaway. 3-Co. of Lond. Y.); British War and Victory Medals (1128 Sjt. E. Holdaway. 3-Co. of Lond. Y.), mounted as worn, *minor contact marks, overall very fine* (4)

£200-240

Edward Holdaway was born at Chalvey, Ch Buckinghamshire in 1871, the son of William and Mary Anne Holdaway of 1 Garibaldi Place, Upton cum Chalvey, Eton. Enlisting on 7 March 1889 with the Royal Artillery having previously served as Groom and private in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment. Posted first to '2' Brigade he transferred to 'A' Brigade and then to a Royal Horse Artillery Depot following the reorganisation of the Artillery. Transferring to the Army Reserve on 6 March 1896 he was recalled for service in the Second Boer War on 9 October 1899 and posted on 23 January 1900. He returned to the Army Reserve on 3 March 1902. He found work as a cook, living in Windsor but with the outbreak of the Great War returned again to service with 1/3 County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters) with the rank of Private but later promoted Lance Corporal. Holdaway entered the war in Egypt on 28 March 1915, from here the unit served in Gallipoli from August and after a brief tour of Salonika it arrived in Palestine in June 1917. Here they participated in the Battle of Gaza, the advance on Jerusalem and had a notable role in holding the city against Ottoman counter attacks. Posted to France in 1918 Holdaway was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps on 13 June 1918 and later to the Royal Army Service Corps on 6 September 1918, with the rank of Sergeant. He was finally disembodied on 11 May 1919, living for some time afterwards he passed away at Whulus Cottage, Lake End, Dorney on 8 September 1949 of heart failure; sold together with copied service records, census information and *M.I.C.* For the medals of his brother Private H. J. Holdaway please see lot 194.

x196 Five: **Lieutenant C. C. Hewlett, Army Service Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (15959. Pte. C. C. Hewlett. A.S.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (15959 Pte C. C. Hewlett. A.S.C.); 1914 Star, with clasp (S-15959 S.Sjt C. C. Hewlett. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. C. C. Hewlett.), with MID oak leaves, *contact marks to first two, overall very fine* (5)

£240-280

Clifford Charles Hewlett was born on 14 January 1882. He served with 'B' Supply Company, Army Service Corps during the Second Boer War. Continuing to serve Hewlett entered the Great War on 18 September 1914 with the rank of Staff Sergeant, he received a 'mention' on 1 January 1916 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 5 November 1917. Later serving with 32 Department, Unit of Supply, he was promoted Lieutenant and retired on 14 January 1928; sold together with copied medal rolls and *MIC*.

x197 Five: **Private H. Leonard, Army Veterinary Corps, late Leicestershire Regiment**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (3894 Pte H. Leonard, I:Leic:Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3894 Pte H. Leonard. Leicester: Regt); 1914-15 Star (Se. 10921 Pte. H. Leonard, A.V.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Se-10921 Pte. H. Leonard. A.V.C.), *post loose on first, minor contact wear overall* (5)

£300-400

Henry Leonard was born at Findern, Northamptonshire in 1875 the son of Thomas and Sarah Leonard. Enlisting on 13 October 1893 with the 2nd Battalion, Leicester Regiment he transferred to the 1st Battalion on 2 January 1896. Posted to South Africa with this unit on 8 January 1896 Leonard served through the Battle of Talana and the Defence of Ladysmith. The Battalion was present for the Battle of Belfast and served throughout the Guerrilla phase of the war. Leonard was transferred to the Depot on 18 August 1902 and posted back to Britain later that year on 13 September. Discharged to the Reserve he served with D Section of the Reserve Battalion from 9 October 1905-9 October 1909 when his period of engagement ended. Having found work as a Labourer he re-attested for the Army Veterinary Corps on 21 July 1915. Leonard joined the British Expeditionary Force in France on 12 September 1915, serving with them until 27 December when he returned to Britain for several months. Leaving Britain for France again on 20 March 1916 he remained there for the duration of the war being placed on furlough between 18 August-1 September 1918. Leonard was discharged on 13 May 1919; sold together with copied medal rolls, service papers and an extract from the Talana roll.

x198

Five: Quartermaster & Lieutenant W. Mann, Princess of Wales Own (Yorkshire Regiment)

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond, Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (4735 Cpl W. Mann, Yorkshire Regt); 1914-15 Star (4735 S.Mjr W. Mann. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Q. M. & Lieut. W. Mann.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4735 C. Sjt. W. Mann. York: Regt), *post loose to first, otherwise some contact wear overall good very fine* (5)

£400-500

William Martin Mann was born at Hammersmith in 1876 the son of Elijah Mann of Shepard's Bush, and worked as a fishmonger prior to enlistment having also served with the Militia in 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. Enlisting with 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment on 8 December 1894, Mann served in Britain until 25 November 1896 when he transferred to the 2nd Battalion in India. Promoted Lance Corporal while serving here on 27 May 1897 and continuing to serve in India until 28 April 1898 when he was reposted to the Regimental Depot in Britain. Mann remained there for a year before being transferred to the 1st Battalion on 8 April 1899 and promoted Corporal a few months later on 14 July 1899. Joining the Boer War on 24 November 1899 serving with enough distinction to be promoted Lance Sergeant on 10 May 1901 shortly before he was transferred back to the Regimental Depot on 10 September. He was briefly transferred to the Army Reserve after the war on 10 July 1902, however he rejoined the 1st Battalion on 15 December 1902.

Promoted Sergeant on 29 April 1903 he returned to the Regimental Depot on 28 June 1905 and was appointed G. R. Clerk to 3rd Battalion on 22 July 1905. Later he served attached to 3rd Battalion from 12 July 1908-13 March 1909 when he was posted to 2nd Battalion. Promoted Company Sergeant Major on 1 October 1913. With the outbreak of the First World War Mann was transferred to the 6th (Service) Battalion and appointed Sergeant Major on 26 September 1914. This unit was sent to Belton Park for training before being sent to Gallipoli, landing at Sulvia Bay on 6-7 August 1915. They remained on the Peninsula for the duration of the campaign leaving on 21 December 1915 and, upon arriving in Egypt, taking up defensive positions on the Suez Canal in February 1916. They were soon ordered to France to bolster the Somme offensive arriving in early July. Mann survived this fighting and by 12 December 1916 he was discharged to commission, serving on the General List from 21 December. Given a Special Appointment with the War Office Records Office on 10 December 1919 a role which lasted until 1 April 1921; sold together with copied medal rolls.

x199

Six: Driver W. Sadd, Royal Artillery

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (32574 Dvr: W. Sadd, 5th Bty: R.F.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (32574 Dvr: W. Sadd. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (32574 Dvr. W. Sadd. R.A.); British War and Victory Medals (32574 Dvr. W. Sadd. R.A.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (32574 Dvr. W. Sadd. R.A.), mounted as worn by *Firmin*, London, *the first two somewhat battered and worn, contact wear overall, very fine* (5)

£240-280

William Sadd served with 5th Battery, Royal Field Artillery during the Second Boer War. The medal roll gives his clasp entitlement as Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal. Sadd was still serving during the First World War, noted as entering the conflict on 29 August 1915 at Hafiz on the North West Frontier. Having been deemed effective after the war he went on to fight in the Third Afghan War. Appearing on the roll for this conflict with the rank of Acting Bombardier with 74/16 Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. He is noted as discharged after this campaign; sold together with copied medal rolls.

x200 Six: Trooper C. Greetham, East African Mounted Rifles, late Staff Captain, Field Intelligence Department and Sergeant Major, Kimberley Light Horse



Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, hallmark 'd'; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Relief of Mafeking, Rhodesia, Transvaal (Sergt. Major C. Greetham Kimberley Lt. Horse); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. C. Greetham Field Intelligence Dept.); 1914-15 Star (217 Tpr. C. Greetham. E. Afr. M. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (217 Tpr. Greetham. E. Afr. M. Rif.), mounted for display in this order, *the second and third officially engraved in 'B.S.A. Company Medal' style, local rivets to the second, otherwise good very fine and a rare combination* (6)

£700-900

One of 151 combinations known of the 'Defence of Ladysmith' and 'Paardeberg' clasps. **Charles George Greetham** initially served with the Kimberley Light Horse during the Boer War, at the rank of Troop Sergeant Major and Pay Sergeant to the unit. He was mentioned in Lord Roberts' despatch (*London Gazette* 17 June 1902, refers), an account of which is given in *The Colonials in South Africa*: 'At Edenkop, Eastern Transvaal, 30th June, he twice went out under heavy fire to bring in his brother, who was stunned by [a] fall of his horse.'

Greetham was subsequently transferred and commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Field Intelligence Department for the remainder of the war with the roll showing his rank as Staff Captain.

At the onset of the Great War, he enlisted in the East African Mounted Rifles on 9 September 1914, and served in East Africa, his *MIC* noting 'Theatre 4A'. He was discharged medically unfit on 4 November 1914 and was issued with a Silver War Badge (*The Story of the East African Mounted Rifles*, refers); sold together with copied medal rolls, lists of despatches and the recipient's *M.I.C.*

x201 Six: **Sergeant J. Barrett, South African Medical Corps, late South African Veterans Regiment and Gordon Highlanders**

India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, Samana 1897 (2014 Pte. J. Barrett 1st Bn. Gord: Highrs); Queen's South Africa, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Belfast (6557 Pte J. Barrett, Gordon Highrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (6557 Corpl: J. Barrett. Gordon Highrs.); 1914-15 Star (Pte J. Barrett 10th F. Amb. S.A.M.C.); British War 1914-20 (Sjt J. Barrett. S.A.V.R.); Victory 1914-19, bi-lingual issue (Sjt. J. Barrett. 10th F. Amb. S.A.M.C.), *overall wear, nearly very fine* (6)

£350-400

J. Barrett is noted as returning to England for discharge on 22 July 1902.

A COLLECTION OF MEDALS FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA 1945-46

The Property of a Gentleman

The clasp 'S. E. Asia 1945-46' was issued for two hard-fought campaigns in the wake of VJ Day in which the remarkable steps of re-arming and seeking the assistance of the Japanese was required. It covers the two theatres:

Dutch East Indies (Java and Sumatra), 3 September 1945-30 November 1946

French Indo-China, 3 September 1945-28 January 1946

Both colonies fought to retain their post-War Independence, with the initial rules of engagement adopted by the Allied troops had to be hastily reviewed after serious and barbaric acts were committed by the nationalists.



Prior to the capitulation of Japan it was evident to the Allied powers that the re-occupation of South East Asia would be an enormous task primarily because of the huge power vacuum left by the Japanese on their surrender and their encouragement and support, both financially and in ordnance, to the indigenous population.

The Potsdam Conference realigned the boundaries of South East Asia by relinquishing some of MacArthur's territorial responsibilities to Mountbatten, who now had a grossly enlarged boundary to deal with, and with limited resources. Most of his combatants were keen to be discharged and returned home, having given all in Burma. Thus a large number of Indian troops were used in the forthcoming campaign, in spite of the fact of Indian Independence which was soon to follow.

As a result of Potsdam, the boundaries for Mountbatten was extended to include the East Indies, Java and the southern part of Indochina below the 16 North parallel. Thus an extra 80 million people and 500,000 square miles of territory were to be covered.

One final complication was that MacArthur prohibited any Commonwealth forces taking any form of action until he had formally accepted the Japanese surrender, delaying the mission by an additional month. As a result Mountbatten did not take the formal Japanese surrender in South East Asia until 12 September 1945.

Sukarno unilaterally declared independence on the 17 August 1945 setting in motion a chain of events which would embroil the British in this harsh campaign.

French Indo China

An advance party of 20th Division arrived in Saigon on the 6 September 1945 and so commenced Operation Masterdom. 12-13 September saw a Brigade of 20th Indian Division under Major-General Gracey deployed to Saigon to disarm some 50,000 Japanese troops, repatriate the Allied POW's as well as maintaining law and order south of the 16th Parallel until the French were able to re-occupy the colony.

Mountbatten was keen to ensure that the division did not become involved in local politics but keep abreast of the developing situation, indeed he quickly adopted the Japanese chain of command to maintain discipline and loyalty; the key to this was to channel all orders through the HQ of the Japanese Imperial commander, Terauchi.

On 17 September the local inhabitants celebrated their self-proclaimed Independence Day and the friction between the local population and Gracey's force boiled over.

The armed Viet Minh, forerunners to the Viet Cong, were bitterly opposed to the re-occupation by Allied troops and armed clashes were inevitable. The Viet Minh tried their best to convert the Indian troops against their commanders by appealing to their desire for home rule which was actively being pursued at home. Much to their credit these attempts were all but denied to the Viet Minh.

Roadblocks and guerrilla activity were the hallmarks of the Viet Minh and they often resulted in bitter affairs, but thankfully the Allied units were well equipped and experienced in this form of warfare, having emerged from the Burmese theatre.

Mountbatten flew to Saigon on the 29 November 1945 where he received the personal surrender of Terauchi following which the Allies began to leave French Indo China. Operation Masterdom officially ended on the 13 May 1946.



Dutch East Indies

On 15 September a naval flotilla put into Jakarta harbour and sought the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens van der Post. Events deteriorated rapidly as the indigenous population were agitated and assumed it was the Dutch returning.

In the Dutch East Indies some 35,000 Japanese troops handed over their weapons to Indonesian nationalists under Dr. A Sukarno who promptly proclaimed their independence on the 17 August 1945. They were determined to kill every European they could, thus the race to the POW camps before the nationalists followed. They swiftly took control of Java and the other islands so that when the first British troops arrived on 29 September they were met by banners proclaiming 'Indonesia for the Indonesians'.

The situation became so difficult that former POW's were ordered to remain in the camps, only in convoy and escorted by soldiers could they venture into the streets and until the arrival of the Allied forces were reliant on the Japanese to protect them from marauding militants.

Consequently the allies had no option but to re-arm the Japanese. An example of the re-arming of the Japanese and their loyalty involved the Kido Butai under Major Kido, who assisted Wing Commander Tull at the Camps in Semarang. Kido was recommended for the Distinguished Service Order for his part, but it was not promulgated.

The most serious fighting took place in Surabaya. Some 4,000 British troops arrived on 25 October 1945 and Brigadier Mallaby demanded that the Indonesians disarm and surrender the city. Three days later they began advancing into the city and were suddenly attacked by some 20,000 rebels. The British were driven back with heavy losses: Brigadier Mallaby was killed whilst trying to negotiate a ceasefire in controversial circumstances as were over 200 of his men. This defeat precipitated a full scale revolt against the British that spread throughout Java.

The allies sent reinforcements into the city supported by the Royal Navy together with tanks and artillery and immediately commenced shelling the city whilst the RAF bombed the rebel strongpoints. After three days of street fighting the city was re taken but at an enormous cost to both the allies and the Indonesians. As recalled by Sukarno:

‘The city itself was in pandemonium. There was bloody hand-to-hand fighting on every street corner. Bodies were strewn everywhere. Decapitated, dismembered trunks lay piled one on top of the other...Indonesians were shooting and stabbing and murdering wildly.’

Despite the military defeat suffered by the Republicans, the battle and defence mounted by the Indonesians galvanised the nation in support of independence and helped garner international attention. It also had the effect of convincing Britain that wisdom lay on the side of neutrality in the Revolution. In fact Britain would support the Republican cause in the United Nations a few years later.

Elsewhere the British were driven out of Magelang and Ambarawa. In Bandung they gave the nationalists an ultimatum to evacuate the city by midnight of 24 March. The rebels fired the city as they left, leaving the British to occupy a destroyed town.

Casualty figures for the Allies, especially the Indian troops, were extremely high for such a short campaign. Unsurprisingly, given the nature of the campaign and the terrain upon which it was fought, exact casualty lists vary. Richard McMillan records total casualties of 2,353, with 620 killed. He suggests a total of in excess of 30,000 Indonesian casualties. Casualties to the Japanese troops attached to Allied forces are estimated at 1,000. The figures exclude the civilians and former POW's who were also killed, many by enemy shellfire.

Cataloguer's note

I hope you will enjoy learning a little more about this campaign, much as I have done. It has been a great pleasure to tell the stories of a number of gallant servicemen of the British and Indian Armies who gave such valuable service in South East Asia, most after having served during the Second World War.

My thanks must go to our vendor who has, over several decades, diligently curated this collection. He has added valuable research to the stories of the ‘Men behind the Medals’ you will read in the coming pages and the units they served in. He should also be commended for shining light on this little-known campaign which is undoubtedly of great significance in shaping the modern history of that region.

Marcus Budgen

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|-----|---|----------|
| 202 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (1514296 Pte. L. Reeves. S.W.B.), <i>good very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| 203 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (4919723 Pte. R. Dickin. R. Lincolns.), <i>good very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| 204 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (5338658 Pte A Lewis Seaforth), <i>good very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| 205 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (11052943 Cpl. E. V. Cartmale. W. Yorks), <i>good very fine</i> | £100-140 |

Eric Victor Cartmale was born on 3 March 1921 and died at Luton in March 2006.



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|-----|--|----------|
| 206 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Capt. H. T. Morgan. R.A.), <i>good very fine</i>


Henry Trevor Morgan was born on 9 October 1918 and was educated at Oundle, at which he was the Regimental Sergeant-Major of the School Contingent. He was commissioned into the Durham Light Infantry in July 1937 and saw active service during the Second World War and in South-East Asia. Whilst on active service in Burma, he served with 451 Sub-Area, Line of Communication Command on internal security duties in the Arakan.

Morgan transferred to the Royal Army Education Corps in July 1946 and retired Major in that Corps. He died at Richmond, Surrey in November 1993; sold together with copied research. | £140-180 |
| 207 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Major. A. R. Madden. R.A.M.C.), <i>good very fine</i>

Alec Ridewood Madden was born on 27 February 1900, was educated at St Paul's, Hammersmith and qualified at St Mary's in 1930 and was commissioned in the Royal Army Medical Corps in October 1939. Having seen active service during the Second World War and in South-East Asia, he retired Lieutenant-Colonel on 27 October 1948. After his service with the Royal Army Medical Corps, he worked as Medical Officer to Rubber Estates and Holt Shipping, his address in 1954 being the Post Office at Kuala Krai, Kelantan. Madden died in 1979; sold together with copied research. | £140-180 |

- 208 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (2387779 Cpl. B. G. Ry lance. R. Sigs.),
contact marks, nearly very fine £100-140
- 209 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (7670233 Sjt. C. O. G. Turner. R.A.P.C.),
good very fine £100-140
- Colin Osborne George Turner** was born at Swansea in September 1915 and by 1939 was an assistant schoolmaster at Fairleigh School, Weston Super Mare. He was commissioned into the Royal Army Service Corps on 13 April 1953 and was discharged in July 1956. Turner died in 2003; sold together with roll extract.
- 210 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt. Col. G. M. Kempe. Gen. List.), *good very fine* £160-200
- George Marshall Kempe** was born on 16 February 1907 at Salisbury, Wiltshire and was educated at Bradfield College. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in 1930 into in the Northamptonshire Yeomanry (25th Armoured Car Company), Royal Tank Corps. During the Second World War he served with the British North Africa Force from July-December 1943 and the Central Mediterranean Force until April 1945 whereupon he proceeded for further service in India and later the South-East Asia campaign.
- During that campaign he was an Acting Lieutenant-Colonel for 20th Brigade, 20th Indian Division, Claims and Hiring Officer, ALFSEA, HQ. 12 September-31 December 1945.
- Kempe was promoted Major in the 11th Hussars on 1 December 1947 and relinquished his commission - as Lieutenant-Colonel - in 1952 due to disability. Kempe was twice married, to Josephine Johns at Paddington, London in 1932 and Celia O'Reilly at Midhurst, Sussex in 1951. Kempe, who was a keen countryman, died in December 1985; sold together with copied research including Service Record.
- 211 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (T/Maj. B. G. Pense, Gen. List. (I.A.)), *good very fine* £140-180
- 212 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (634901 F. Sgt. D. E. V. Marks. R.A.F.), *very fine* £100-140
- Dudley Eric Urban Marks** was born in August 1909 at Swansea and joined the Royal Air Force in February 1939. He served at home during the Second World War (Defence and War Medals 1939-45) with No. 209 Squadron, HQ 17 Group and later with 225 Group. Having served in South East Asia he lived at Western Zoyland in Somerset; sold together with copied Service Record.
- 213 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (J. L. Fryer), *number, rank and unit erased, thus nearly very fine* £60-80
- 214 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (EC.2516 Pte. M. Lenong. A.P.C.), *good very fine* £80-120

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ISBN: 9781912667673
RRP £40

- 215 **The General Service Medal and M.I.D. certificate attributed to Lieutenant C. G. Antonissen, Royal Netherlands Army and Special Operations Executive, who earned his 'mention' for his remarkable part in leading the in the legendary Hotel Oranje Incident at Surabaya, Indonesia, 19 September 1945**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *neatly erased*, together with his Mention in Despatches Certificate, this dated 4 April 1946, *good very fine*

£180-220

Christian Gregorius Antonissen was first drafted in the the Royal Natherlands Army in January 1939, aged 17, but was dismissed due to 'defaults' in April 1939. He clearly managed to escape to England, for he was part of Draft 145 of the Dutch Forces in England in March 1945, being made Lieutenant in May 1945. Antonissen was thence put at the disposal of the Anglo-Dutch Section of the Special Operations Executive. He was parachuted into Gunugsari, Surabaya to lead the 'Mastiff Carbolie' mission on 18 September 1945. Landing on Darmo Airfield, the Japanese gave them a good reception and were taken to the Oranje Hotel. The following day the 'flag incident' took place.

At that time the call for Indonesian independance, after some 300 years of rule, was coming to boiling point. A party climbed the Hotel and tore down the Dutch flag. Antonissen climbed the roof and saw that Dutch pride was restored, thus he raised a much larger flag in its place. This act was observed by a large crowd of supporters of the Indonesian People's Party, with a huge clash following. In the battle, four Indonesian's and one of the Dutch party were killed. As the locals swarmed the hotel, they again climbed the roof and tore the blue section from the Dutch flag, creating what is today recognised as the Indonesian flag.

Antonissen, for his part in the action, was 'mentioned' before being discharged in August 1946; sold together with research from the Dutch National Archives, besides other extracts.



216

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Palestine 1945-48 (**14495200. Cpl. L. R. Edbrooke. Int. Corps.**), *second clasp loose upon riband, extremely fine*

£160-200



'S. E. Asia 1945-46' clasp earned with 597 Field Service Section, Intelligence Corps.

'Palestine 1945-48' clasp earned with 292 Field Service Section, Intelligence Corps.

Lawrence Robert Edbrooke was born in 1926, the son of Doctor Frank Robert Edbrooke. Educated at Haileybury School, young Edbrooke excelled, playing in the cricket XI and rugby XV and eventually being Head Boy.

In 1944 he joined the ranks of the Intelligence Corps and is recorded on the Bletchley Park Roll of Honour for his time served in the Wireless Experimental Depot at Abbottabad, India during the Second World War. The Wireless Experimental Centre (WEC) was one of two overseas outposts of Station X, Bletchley Park.

Having left the British Army he was awarded a scholarship to read Classics at Clare College, Cambridge and in his third year was elected as a Master to Shrewsbury School. He thrived and was fondly remembered by a generation of Salopians, besides volunteering for the Citizen's Advice Bureau amongst prison work and died on 2 December 2007; sold together with copied extracts including his obituary and a related cap Badge.

217

The Mention in Despatches Certificate awarded to Brigadier Sir P. A. B. McKerron, for services in the Dutch East Indies

Mention in Despatches Certificate in the name of 'Brigadier P. A. B. McKerron, C.M.G.' and dated 26 June 1947, *good very fine*

£50-70

Patrick Alexander Bruce McKerron was born on 6 May 1896 and was educated at Fettes College and Aberdeen University. During the First World War, McKerron served with the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders in France, where he was wounded in 1917. He transferred to the Indian Army serving with the 20th Punjab Regiment in the Punjab and on the North West Frontier.

McKerron joined the Malayan Civil Service in 1920 as Assistant Superintendent in the Monopolies Department (Singapore). Between 1922 and 1924, he was a District Officer in Jasin, Malacca. In January 1925, he was appointed as District Officer (Nithong Tebal), Assistant District Judge (Singapore and Penang) and Police Magistrate (Penang). In 1928, he was the British Resident to Brunei. In 1932, he was the Secretary of F.M.S. Retrenchment Committee and in the following year, he appointed Superintendent of Taiping Convict Establishment. Between 1934-36, he was the Assistant Adviser (Kedah and Trengganu) and Superintendent of Prison of Kedah. In 1938, he was the Under Secretary in Straits Settlement and First Assistant Secretary.

In February 1939, McKerron was in charge of the Manpower Bureau for voluntary service for Malaya. This was an appeal for British Europeans to enrol in the volunteer force in the event of emergency (Second World War). The objective of the registration is avoid the tragic mistakes of the First World War when thousands of men enlisted and went to the front who would have been of far greater value to the country in their civil posts. By mid-April, about 2500 British Europeans enrolled for the voluntary service. McKerron was later appointed as Press Censor in September 1939.

In 1940, McKerron was appointed as member of the Advisory Committee on the formation and organisation of Defence Corps in Singapore. This was partly due to McKerron was an army officer prior to his civil career.

During the period of British Military Administration in Malaya in 1945-46, McKerron was the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer in Singapore, assisting Major-General Sir Ralph Hone (Chief Civil Affairs Officer of Malaya).

After the Military Administration ended on 31 March 1946, McKerron was sworn-in as the 1st Colonial Secretary of Singapore on the following day. During his tenure as Colonial Secretary, McKerron was sworn-in as Officer Administrating the Government when Sir Franklin Gimson (Governor of Singapore) was away in England for a period of 5 months in 1947. He retired on 29 April 1950 as Colonial Secretary and handed over to J D M Smith, whom became the Acting Colonial Secretary. Wilfred Lawson Blythe was later sworn-in as the 2nd Colonial Secretary of Singapore on 30 June. He died on 20 March 1964.

218 Pair: **Private W. C. Bedford, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)**

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (14865547 Pte. W. C. Bedford. Buffs.), mounted as worn, *partially officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (2)

£100-140

W. C. Bedford earned his Medal & clasp with The Buffs and latterly joined the Royal Artillery, to whom it was sent in June 1951; sold together with three Safe Driving Medals with extra clasps, besides his Identity Tags, cap Badge and cloth Insignia.

219 Three: **Driver A. J. Smith, Royal Army Service Corps**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (T/14453339 Dvr. A. J. Smith. R.A.S.C.); Korea 1950-53 (T/14453339 Dvr. A. J. Smith. R.A.S.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (3)

£140-180

Together with related cap Badge.

220 Three: **J. L. Kelly-Hill**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (J. L. Kelly-Hill.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3)

£100-140

221 Three: **Flight Lieutenant A. N. Hogg, Royal Air Force, who flew as a Navigator in Dakotas in South-East Asia**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Act. Flt. Lt. A. N. Hogg. R.A.F.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£400-500

Alex N. Hogg, a native of Glasgow, enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September 1943 and went to Canada to complete his training as a Navigator. He passed out of Course No. 123 at No. 1 Central Navigation School, Rivers, Manitoba in July 1945 and latterly when to fly in South-East Asia before the end of the year (Medal & clasp). His Log Book also includes flights with British European Airways from 1949-1972.

Sold together with a comprehensive original archive comprising:

(i)

His Aircrew other than Pilot RCAF Flying Log Book.

(ii)

Named box of issue for the G.S.M., with its issuance slip, together with 'ticker' tape for the Second World War campaign awards.

(iii)

Identity Tags, besides Navigator's brevet, cap, tie and scarf.



(iv)
His Royal Air Force tunic, with riband bar for all three awards.

(v)
Altimeter from an aircraft in which he presumably flew, the reverse marked 'A.M.'

(vi)
Navigation set, compass etc.

(vii)
Various training books and Note Books from his service, besides two framed photographs and a envelope of small photographs from his service.



222 Four: **Lance-Corporal D. Marriott, Royal Military Police**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (14433344 Pte. D. Marriott. R.M.P.), *good very fine* (4)

£100-140

Served with 15 Indian Corps Provost Unit; sold with copied roll extract.

223 Four: **Major E. G. B. Mawer, Royal Army Service Corps, late Royal Air Force**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt. E. G. B. Mawer. RASC. (DUPLICATE)), mounted as worn, *rod replaced on this last, very fine* (4)

£80-120

Edgar George Bruce Mawer joined the Royal Air Force in August 1940 and was promoted Flying Officer, before transferring to the Royal Army Service Corps (Printing and Stationer Service). He thence joined the Royal Army Ordnance Corps as Lieutenant in October 1946, being advanced Captain in May 1949 and Major in 1954. Retired in June 1955, Mawer was a coin dealer in Exeter, setting up the Exeter Coin Gallery. He filed for bankruptcy on 20 January 1970.

Note: confirmed on the roll for 'Palestine 1945-48' clasp but not at present confirmed for the 'S. E. Asia 1945-46' clasp.

224 Five: **Major C. D. Rees, South Wales Borderers, later Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was 'mentioned' for services in Malaya with the 2/6th Gurkha Rifles, when his Company accounted for a number of terrorists in jungle engagements**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Major C. D. Rees. S.W.B.), *some edge bruising and contact wear, therefore nearly very fine and better* (5)

£400-500

Ex-Schweder Collection, DNW, September 2008.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 26 October 1954.

Cyril David Rees was given an Emergency Commission in the South Wales Borderers in May 1941, with which regiment he attained the rank of Major in July 1946. He was released from the Army in 1947, but rejoined serving in the ranks as a Corporal before being granted a Short Service Commission with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in February 1950. He was transferred to the Reserve of Officers in June 1956 with the rank of Temporary Major.

Rees served in Malaya from 1951-55 as Officer Commanding, Support Company, 2/6th Gurkha Rifles. In January 1954 his company was responsible for killing two communist terrorists and wounding another two in an ambush, with two more terrorists being killed in the follow-up operation. (*6th Gurkha Rifles Regimental History* refers).

- 225 Five: **Private T. Tinker, South Wales Borderers**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (5574155 Pte. T. Tinker. S.W.B.), *good very fine* (5) £140-180
- 226 Five: **Major H. G. Bowyer, Somerset Light Infantry, who was wounded in South-East Asia whilst attached to the 1/18th Garhwal Rifles**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-56 (Major H. G. Bowyer. Som. L. I.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5) £500-600
- Approximately 4 'S. E. Asia 1945-46' clasps issued to the Somerset Light Infantry.
- Henry Gordon Bowyer** was born on 23 November 1921 at Wokingham and was commissioned into the Somerset Light Infantry from the ranks of The Buffs on 11 February 1941. He served in Burma and South-East Asia attached to the 1/18th Garhwal Rifles and commanded 'A' Company. As recalled in *The British Occupation of Sumatra*:
- 'On the morning of 4 December, it was reported that the Brigade Major of 71st Indian Infantry Brigade and a woman Red Cross worker had failed to return from a trip to the beach at Emmahaven, the port of Padang...[5 December] On this day also, Major Bowyer went from the Battalion lines to an outlying location to investigate a report of shots being fired. On returning, an assailant fired one round at close range, wounding him in both arms. The other occupants of the jeep in which he was travelling returned fire but the man got away. Bowyer was taken to hospital.'
- His comrades from 'A' Company burned the village from which the shots came as a reprisal the following day. It later transpired that in the area, Japanese grenades and bombs were being hidden and the bodies of the missing Major and the Red Cross worker were found, brutally stabbed to death and buried in shallow graves south of the swimming pool in Emmahaven. Bowyer died in South Somerset in September 2005; sold together with copied extracts.
- 227 Five: **Captain J. W. Briscoe, 7th Light Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, later Army Cadet Force, who was evacuated from North-West Europe**
- 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (1794780 Pte. J. W. Briscoe. A.A.C.): Cadet Force Long Service, E.I.R. (Lt. J. W. Briscoe.), *good very fine* (5) £160-200
- John William Briscoe** originally enlisted in the Royal Artillery in 1941 before transferring to the Army Air Corps on 8 March 1944.
- The 7th (Light Infantry) Parachute Battalion was formed from the 10th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in November 1942. It initially belonged to the 3rd Parachute Brigade but was transferred to the 5th Parachute Brigade as the 6th Airborne Division was formed in 1943.
- The Battalion jumped into Normandy on D-Day, 6 June 1944 and relieved the glider-borne coup de main that had captured the bridges across the Orne River and Canal. It participated in the defensive battles around Breville and the eventual break-out to the Seine, before being withdrawn back home in August.
- The Battalion saw action in the Ardennes during the winter and in March 1945 jumped under fire during the Rhine Crossing as part of Operation *Varsity* afterwards forming part of the 6th Airborne Division advance to the Baltic. The Battalion's 'B' Company suffered particularly heavy casualties just one month before of the end of the war in Europe at Wunstorf and Neustadt on 7-8 April 1945.
- For further details on their service in this theatre, visit https://www.pegasusarchive.org/normandy/war_7thBatt.htm which was submitted by their CO, Lieutenant-Colonel Pine-Coffin.
- Once the War in Europe ended the Battalion was moved to the Far East with the 5th Parachute Brigade between 1945-46, after which it was returned to the 6th Airborne Division in Palestine. The Battalion incorporated 17th Parachute Battalion in July 1946 but retained its name. When the 5th Brigade was disbanded its manpower was redistributed among the remainder of the Division and 7th Parachute Battalion was re-designated 3 Para in July 1948.
- Briscoe was himself evacuated from North-West Europe in April 1945, either wounded or sick. Having served in South-East Asia, he was commissioned in March 1962, latterly serving with West Riding of Yorkshire Army Cadet Force.

- 228 Five: Sergeant C. G. Smeaton, Army Air Corps, a member of the 13th (Lancashire) Battalion who dropped onto Ranville on D-Day, who was wounded on 13 June 1944 and latterly would have been present for the unit's famous Mutiny in May 1946



1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (10675622 ASgt C G Smeaton AAC), *good very fine* (5)

£300-400

C. G. Smeaton qualified as a Parachutist on Course No. 92 in late 1943 and served with the 13th (Lancashire) Battalion who dropped on Ranville just after midnight on D-Day, 6 June 1944. their objectives being the area in and around the village of Ranville. There was some hard and bloody fighting throughout D-Day, but by the end of the day the 6th Airborne Division was firmly in control of Ranville and the villages around it; all the objectives had been achieved; the Orne and Caen bridges captured; and the bridge over the Dives destroyed.

Smeaton was himself wounded on 13 June during the Battle of Breville. Three days prior, the Recce Platoon had come face-to-face with the 857th Grenadier Regiment, fighting until the enemy were within 50 yards and the few survivors of the action escaping through the woods.

Assuming Smeaton recovered from his wounds, he would thence have 'jumping' in Operation *Varsity*, the largest airborne operation of the War on 24 March 1945. He subsequently served in the South-East Asia with the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Battalion, September to December 1945, and the Dutch East Indies, December 1945 to May 1946. He would have been posted back to Singapore in June 1946, following the mutiny of the 13th Parachute Battalion.

Mutiny of the 13th Parachute Battalion

The infamous mutiny of the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Battalion in Malaya in 1946 had serious consequences for all members of that unit, both mutineers and those that remained loyal. Military command invoked strict security censorship, and rapidly worked to diffuse and cover-up the shambolic incident, not least by convicting 252 men of the battalion for Mutiny, disbanding the unit, and positing-out former loyal members of the battalion to other army units.

229

Five: Brigadier C. W. Phillpotts, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, late Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment and Ceylon Defence Force



1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (Lt. Col. C. W. Phillpotts. R.A.O.C.), *official correction to initials on this last, very fine* (5)

£260-300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1946 (North-West Europe).

Charles William Phillpotts was born on 2 August 1907, the son of Sergeant David William Phillpotts, who was killed in action with the Royal Field Artillery on 21 October 1914. Young Phillpotts was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire Regiment in 1931 and was seconded to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps on 12 May 1934. He was listed as Officer Commanding Ordnance in the Ceylon Defence Force that same year. Having seen action in North-West Europe during the Second World War, being made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1944 and adding a 'mention' for good measure, he served in South-East Asia from 28 June-6 July 1946 on a visit to HQ AFNEI and 26th Indian Division (Medal & clasp). He was awarded a further clasp for his service in Palestine attached to HQ 1st Armoured Brigade from 23 May-15 November 1947, whilst rolls are not presently available for the Malaya campaign, during which he added a third clasp to his Medal. Phillpotts retired as a Brigadier in 1958 and died in London in January 1971.

230

Five: Private D. P. Green, Royal Army Service Corps

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (T/14445871 Pte. D. P. Green. R.A.S.C.), *very fine*

£140-180

- 231 **Five: Major A. R. Fish, Royal Signals**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Major A. R. Fish. R. Sigs.), *mounted as worn, good very fine* (5) £240-280
- Arnold Robert Fish** - or Taffy to his friends and comrades - was born on 25 July 1911 at Kingston and was educated at the Tiffin School. Whilst there he played in the cricket XI and rugby XV and was Secretary of the Debating and Literary Society. Rather than heading onto further education, Fish joined a City Bank and eventually rose to become Director of Hill Samuel (today a part of the Lloyd's Group). Fish was commissioned into the Royal Signals and saw active service in Burma - it was said he went bald having 'got too close to the Japanese Army' - and latterly in South-East Asia, being attached to the with 2nd (Indian) Air Formation Signals, retiring as a Major in April 1946. He retired to Esher and forged his career in banking with his wife, with whom he had issue of a son and daughter. The Major died on 28 July 2008, regarded as 'a true Gentleman'; sold together with original letters related to his retirement and issue of Medal & clasp, besides copied research and obituary.
- 232 **Five: Signalmán G. Engleheart, Royal Signals, the son of the recipient of the Victoria Cross**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (2343491 Signmn. G. Engleheart. R. Sigs.), *good very fine* (5) £140-180
- Geoffrey Engleheart** was the son of Sergeant H. W. Engleheart, who won a Victoria Cross with the 10th Hussars during the Boer War. His great-great-grandfather was the world-renowned miniaturist Francis Engleheart, who trained under Sir Joshua Reynolds.
- 233 **Five: Corporal J. G. R. Thomson, Royal Engineers**
- 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (2091466 Cpl. J. G. R. Thomson. R.E.); Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (2091466 Cpl. J. G. R. Thomson. R.E.), *mounted as worn, very fine* (5) £140-180
- Clasp unique to 24 (RB) Indian Field Company, Royal Engineers.
- 234 **Five: Major J. H. Benoy, Royal Engineers, who earned a 'mention' during the Second World War**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Capt. J. H. Benoy. R.E.), *very fine* (5) £160-200
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 July 1945 (Burma).
- John Humphrey Benoy** was born on 3 March 1922 and was educated at Felsted School, playing in the Rugby XV in 1939 and later gaining qualifying a Bachelor of Science (Engineering). Having served in the ranks for 229 days, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 7 February 1942, being made Lieutenant on 1 October 1942, Captain on 22 March 1945 (confirmed 3 March 1949), serving with the 22nd Indian Field Squadron in South-East Asia and finally being made Major on 17 April 1955. He latterly joined the Combined Cadet Force at Felsted but emigrated to France and died at Libourne in the Gironde on 2 June 2001; sold together with copied research.
- 235 **Five: Sapper J. E. Pocock, Royal Engineers**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star, *copy* clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (14066726 Spr. J. E. Pocock. R.E.), *contact marks and the last cleaned, nearly very fine* (5) £160-200

236

Five: **Bombardier C. M. Cook, Royal Artillery**, who earned a 'mention' for services in South-East Asia in 1946 with No. 656 (Air Observation Post) Squadron, Royal Air Force



1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46, with M.I.D. oak leaf (14290834 Bdr. C. M. Cook. R.A.), *very fine* (5)

£200-240

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 26 June 1947:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Netherlands East Indies (prior to 30 November 1946).'

C. M. Cook served with No. 656 (Air Observation Post) Squadron, Royal Air Force which arrived in the Far East with 90 other ranks of the Royal Artillery. In Burma they were the only AOP Squadron to support the whole of the 14th Army, throughout the Burma campaign.

The Squadron flew in the victory parade at Kuala Lumpur in Malaya on 14 September 1945 following which the Squadron moved to Java and Sumatra. At that time, their work was with the guns of the Devon & Dorset Yeomanry and the Dutch 'U' Brigade to support the campong clearing operations. The Squadron took over the completion of 4,500 pin-pointed obliques within three months of the monsoon which was soon to arrive. The Squadron undertook some round flights of up to 450 miles before handing over to the Dutch by November 1946; sold together with copied research.

See *Fire by Order; Recollections of Service with 656 Squadron in Burma* by E. W. Maslen-Jones for further details.

237

Five: **Corporal J. W. Hill, Intelligence Corps**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (14890104 Cpl. J. W. Hill. Int. Corps.), *good very fine* (5)

£140-180

'S. E. Asia 1945-46' clasp earned with 604 Field Security Section in the Dutch East Indies.

238

Six: Major R. I. H. Lloyd-Jones, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), later Army Cadet Force



1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt R I H Lloyd-Jones Buffs); Cadet Forces Medal, E.II.R. (Major R I H Lloyd-Jones. ACF.), *very fine* (6)

£600-800

Robert Ian Hugh Lloyd-Jones was born on 19 August 1925 and was educated at Solihull School and then read economics at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Having served during the Second World War and in South-East Asia with The Buffs, he joined the Army Cadet Force, rising to be a Major. He was Manager of Martins Bank Information Department and died on 29 September 2009 at Philleigh, Cornwall.



Sold together with his slouch hat, besides a selection of cloth and metal Badges.

239

Six: Fusilier E. R. Davies, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, late Private, Army Air Corps, who remained loyal during the infamous mutiny of the 13th Parachute Battalion in Malaya in May 1946

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Stars; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (22530039 Pte. E. R. Davies. A.A.C.); Korea 1950-53 (22530039 Fus. E. R. Davies. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (6)

£260-300

E. R. Davies joined the Army Air Corps and probably served during the Second World War in North West Europe which would have including 'jumping' in Operation *Varsity*, the largest airborne operation of the War on 24 March 1945. He subsequently served in the South-East Asia with the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Battalion, September to December 1945, and the Dutch East Indies, December 1945 to May 1946. He would have been posted back to Singapore in June 1946, following the mutiny of the 13th Parachute Battalion.

Mutiny of the 13th Parachute Battalion

The infamous mutiny of the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Battalion in Malaya in 1946 had serious consequences for all members of that unit, both mutineers and those that remained loyal. Military command invoked strict security censorship, and rapidly worked to diffuse and cover-up the shambolic incident, not least by convicting 252 men of the battalion for Mutiny, disbanding the unit, and positing-out former loyal members of the battalion to other army units. In this case Davies went onto serve with the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in Korea; sold together with copied roll extract.

240

A good campaign group of six awarded to Major N. Wright, Seaforth Highlanders who was commissioned from the ranks and who earned a 'mention' for the Far East



General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (2815629 Sjt. N. Wright. Seaforth); 1939-45 Star Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, the Second World War campaign awards privately impressed '113252 Major N. Wright. 1/Seaforth'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army (Capt. N. Wright), mounted court-style as worn by *Spink & Son, King Street, traces of lacquer, good very fine* (6)

£300-400

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 August 1946 (Far East).

Norman Wright served in the ranks of the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in Palestine (Medal & clasp) before being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 17 January 1940. By the end of the Second World War he was serving as a Major and earned a scarce mention for the Far East operations, of which just 139 'mentions' were made, compared to some 16,700 'mentions' for Burma and around 700 for the Malaya campaign. Having seen further active service in South-East Asia (clasp), he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in February 1949 and retired to Edinburgh; sold together with his calling card and copied research.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 615.

241 Six: **Troop Sergeant H. A. Lloyd, Royal Armoured Corps**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (7/945352 Sgt. H. A. Lloyd. R.A.C.), *minor official correction to first digit of number on last, otherwise good very fine* (6)

£160-200

Henry Ash Lloyd was a native of Pontypridd and was born on 8 January 1923. Having enlisted on 17 September 1941 Lloyd served in North Africa and Burma during the Second World War. The 9th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment became the 146th Regiment, Royal Armoured Corps on 22 October 1941. In May 1943, the 'B' Special Service Squadron, Royal Armoured Corps were absorbed into the 146th Regiment, R.A.C., and the regiment was attached to the 36th Indian Infantry Division. 'A' Squadron was allocated to the 72nd Indian Brigade, with 'B' Squadron being allocated to the 29th Indian Brigade. 'C' Squadron became the Divisional Reserve. The Regiment undertook amphibious training with the 36th Indian Division, which at the time was designated for amphibious operations along the coast of Burma and elsewhere in the theatre. Later part of the 50th Indian Tank Brigade the Regiment took part in the landings at Ramree Island. Lloyd served with them in South-East Asia from 11 December 1945-27 March 1946 and was discharged from Bovington Camp on 11 October 1946. He died at Bangor in 1996; sold together with his Service & Pay Book, Release Book and named box of issue for the G.S.M.

242 Six: **Warrant Officer Class 1 H. A. Senior, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (68942 W.O.1. H. A. Senior. R.E.M.E); Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., with Second Award clasp (68942 Sjt. H. A. Senior. R.E.M.E.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£180-220

Harold Arthur Senior was born in 1921 and was a native of Easson Road, Darlington, County Durham. He served with 82nd Mobile Workshop Company and died in 1971; sold together with named box of issue for his Defence Medal and the Efficiency Medal & clasp.

243 Six: **Captain H. J. F. Mackrell, Royal Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Capt. H. J. F. Mackrell. R.A.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (Lt. H. J. F. Mackrell. R.A.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£160-200

Harry John Fullard Mackrell was born in 1920 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 5 November 1943. He served in South-East Asia with ERE HQ 451 Sub-Area, Royal Artillery (Medal & clasp), with the Efficiency Medal being awarded in June 1950. He retired Captain in October 1954.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 616.

244 Six: **Corporal F. R. J. Delbridge, Military Provost Staff Corps**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (3247233 Cpl. F. R. J. Delbridge M.P.S.C.); Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (5618912 Cpl., M.P.S.C.), *G.S.M. officially re-impressed, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (6)

£80-120

Frederick Richard John Delbridge died in Devon on 12 November 1964.

245

Six: Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. N. Wood, Royal Army Service Corps, who commanded the 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers at the Battle of Kangaw and in Java in 1946



1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak Leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt. Col. R. H. N. Wood. R.A.S.C.); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£240-280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 May 1946 (Burma).

Ronald Herbert Norton Wood was born in Norton, Worcestershire, in March 1909. He was the son of H. W. Wood of the Rectory, Stoke Bliss, Worcester. Wood was educated at Greenhill School, Evesham, the King's School Worcester and R.M.C. Sandhurst. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment in August 1929, and advanced to Lieutenant in November 1931.

Wood served as ADC to the Area Commissioner, Shanghai, from November 1933, and transferred to the Indian Army in 1936. He was posted to the 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers at the end of January 1936, and advanced to Captain in August 1938. Wood was seconded as Acting Major, C/O HQ 252 Indian Armoured Group in Iraq, in December 1941. He returned to his parent unit, and was appointed second in command in May 1942. In 1944 he was attached to the Green Howards for several months, and advanced to Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1945.

Wood commanded the 2nd Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers in Burma from 23 October 1944, which would have seen him present at Kangaw and in Java, January - November 1946. He was promoted Major in July 1947, and transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps in October of the same year. Wood advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in July 1952, and retired in 1956.

246

A well-documented campaign group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant A. Provan, Royal Air Force

Six: 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (W/O A Provan (514765) RAF); Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (W/O A Provan (514765) RAF), mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£260-300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1942.



Alexander Provan was born at Glasgow on 22 April 1911. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force in 1932 and extracts from his handwritten service record give a flavour of his active service:

‘- May 1940, posted to the Shetlands and became a Tempy Sergeant.
- Jan 1941 posted to No. 232 Squadron (Hurricanes) which included training with personnel for beach landings with the Commandos.
September 1943 volunteered to be posted to India and after a short spell in Bombay was sent to the Imphal Valley.’

Provan latterly served in French Indo-China and Saigon (Medal & clasp), whilst there he met a WVS who he later married. Returned home in September 1946 he served in Germany from April 1950. He retired as a Flight Lieutenant on 22 April 1961 and died in October 1999.

Sold together with the following original archive:

- (i)
Hand-written career notes.
- (ii)
Appointment documents, as Warrant Officer and Flight Lieutenant, besides Mention in Despatches Certificate.
- (iii)
Three engraved sports Medals.
- (iv)
A file with other original letters and documents, besides a small photograph album.

247 **Seven: Private L. W. Short, South Wales Borderers, late The Queen’s Regiment, Royal Artillery and Royal Welch Fusiliers**

Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (6087829 Pte. L. W. Short. S.W.B.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (6087829 Gnr. L. W. Short.), mounted as worn, *this last with one or two corrections, very fine* (7)

£160-200

Leslie William Short saw wide and varied Military service:

The Queen’s (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, 3 November 1937-31 July 1940.
Royal Artillery, 1 August 1940-16 December 1945.
Royal Welch Fusiliers, 17 December 1945-17 June 1946.
South Wales Borderers, 18-24 June 1946.

He was working at Tooting Bec Hospital as a Carpenter and living at the YMCA, Leybourne, Dover in 1953; sold together with an attractive album of his service, including photographs and documents, besides cloth and metal insignia, riband bars and miniature awards.

Coronation and Jubilee Medals remain unconfirmed.

248 Seven: **Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Whitaker, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Major. J. R. Whitaker. R.E.M.E.); Indian Independence Medal 1947, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£240-280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 September 1946 (Burma).

John Rudolph Whitaker was born at Lewisham in January 1905. He enlisted in The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment in July 1941 (6100845) from 168 O.C.T.U. and was commissioned into the Royal Irish Fusiliers in January 1941. Transferred to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Whitaker saw wife service in Burma and South-East Asia. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1953, he died on 19 May 1969.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 617.

249 Eight: **Yeoman of Signals E. J. Everid, Royal Navy**



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Near East (C/JX. 147896 E. J. Everid. Yeo. Sigs. R.N.), *unofficial rivets between clasps*; U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn with section of jacket cloth sewn behind, *very fine* (8)

£240-280

Edwin James Everid was born on 8 March 1920 and saw active service with the Royal Navy during the Second World War, off South-East Asia (Medal & clasp), during the Near East operations (clasp) and off the coast of Korea or Japan outside the issue for the Queen's Korea Medal (U.N. Medal). He died in August 1984.

250 Eight: **Sergeant N. E. King, Royal Artillery, late Royal Military Police**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (21021230 Sgt. N. L. King. R.M.P.); Korea 1950-53 (21021230 Sgt. N. L. King. R.M.P.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.V.I.R. (1433721 Sgt. N. L. King. R.A.), *good very fine* (8)

£240-280

Norman Leonard King enlisted in the Royal Artillery in 1938 and was discharged in 1961.

- 251 A rare 'Dutch East Indies' M.B.E. awarded to Chaplain to the Forces The Rev. J. C. H. A. Fordham, Royal Army Chaplains Department



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast Badge, silver; 1939-45; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the Second War campaign awards all privately engraved 'Rev. J. C. H. A. Fordham'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (The Rev. J. C. H. A. Fordham. C.F.4. R.A.Ch.D.); Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, the reverse dated '1961', silver-gilt and silver, *very fine* (8)

£500-600

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 26 June 1947.



James Charles Horace Adcock Fordham was born in November 1911 in Durham and by 1939 was serving in the Royal Army Chaplains Department. During the Second World War his service included time aboard *Triphibian* and he was commissioned on 15 August 1944. Having served in the Dutch East Indies, he was awarded the Efficiency Decoration (*London Gazette* 14 July 1961, refers). Fordham died in 1993 at Preston, Lancashire.

252	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (17951 Sep. Kila Singh, 2 Bn. Ind. Grs.), <i>very fine</i> 2nd Battalion, Indian Grenadiers.	£60-80
253	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (2362 Dfdr. Jagir Singh, 13 Lrs.), <i>very fine</i> Duffadar, 13th Lancers.	£60-80
254	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (40599 Sep. Ganpat Phatak; 4 Bn.,; Mahratta L. I.), <i>one or two corrections, nearly very fine</i>	£50-70
255	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (15212 L/Nk. Bhagat Ram, 3-2 Punjab R.), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
256	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (3029111 Sep-Boot. Maker. Hari Ram, 6-8 Punjab R.), <i>good very fine, rank scarce</i>	£70-90
257	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (I.O. 25692 Subdr. Bakhshish Singh, 1-16 Punjab R.), <i>suspension re-affixed, nearly very fine</i>	£70-90
258	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (3447 Hav. Balwant Singh, Patiala S. F.), <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
259	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (10676 Sowar Darshan Singh, 11 Cav.), <i>claw loose, nearly very fine</i>	£50-70
260	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (24597 Rfn. Khem Chand Ram, 5 Bn., Raj. Rif), <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
261	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (20802 Sep. Dewan Chand, 4 Bn., Dogra R.), <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
262	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (11699 Sep. Surat Ram, M.G. Bn., Dogra R.), <i>suspension neatly re-affixed, very fine</i> Machine-Gun Battalion, Dogra Regiment.	£50-70
263	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (14165 Nk. Tej Singh, 2 Bn., Kumaon R.), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
264	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (10561 Rfn. Banwa Singh Negi, 1 Bn., R. Garh. Rif.), <i>good very fine</i> Royal Garhwal Rifles.	£60-80
265	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (8145 L/Nk. Nasib Singh, 1 Bn., Dogra R.), <i>claw a little loose, very fine</i>	£60-80
266	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (28081 Sep. Shiv Singh, 9 Bn., F.F.R.), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
267	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (3332865 L/Nk. Chuhar Singh, 2-13 F.F.Rif.), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
268	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (28734 L/Nk. Mohan Lal, 14 Bn., F.F.Rif.), <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
269	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (1305133 L/Nk. Phera Singh, Bombay Engr. Gp., R.I.E.), <i>very fine</i>	£50-70
270	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (33915 L/Nk. Ram Prashad, Bengal Engr. Gp., R.I.E.), <i>test marks to rim, nearly very fine</i>	£50-70

- 271 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (61700 Jem-Stm. Gian Singh, I.A.O.C.), *very fine* £70-90
- 272 Four: Captain J. I. Das, Royal Indian Army Service Corps
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Capt. J. I. Das, R.I.A.S.C.), *very fine* (4) £100-140
- Jag Ishwar Das** was born on 10 September 1924 and was commissioned into the Royal Indian Army Service Corps on 19 September 1943, being advanced Lieutenant on 19 March 1944 and serving in the South-East Asia operations as a Captain (Medal & clasp). After Indian independence, he took a Regular Commission in the Bihar Regiment serving with the Army Education Corps School, Pachmari as Publication Officer. He thence went to the Military College at Dehra Dun in 1955.
- 273 Five: Major A. K. Gray, 8th & 6th Gurkha Rifles and Sultan of Oman's Forces



Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya (Capt. A. K. Gray. 8G.R.), *second clasp loose upon riband*; Oman, Sultanate, As-Samood Medal, mounted as worn, *good very fine and a good combination*

£260-300

Alastair Kirkland Gray was born at Angus, Scotland on 23 November 1925 and enlisted in The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment on 8 June 1943 (No. 6100783). He was commissioned into the Indian Army on 19 August 1944 and saw active service in Burma and South-East Asia with the 8th Gurkhas (Medal & clasp). Transferred to the 6th Gurkha Rifles, he resigned his commission on 6 December 1963 and joined the Royal Signals (TA), retiring on 21 September 1976. During his career he served with the Sultan of Oman's Forces and died on 2 February 2014.

- 274 Five: Major M. S. Milliken, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, who retrained as a Vicar after his war service
1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Major. M. S. Milliken R.I.A.S.C.), mounted for wear, *very fine* (5) £140-180
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 22 August 1946 (Far East).

Michael Sturge Milliken was born in Waterford, Ireland, in August 1920. He was the son of H. E. Milliken, a school master at Malvern College, London. Milliken was educated at Oldfield School, Swanage and Merchant Taylor's Moor Park. He originally served in the ranks during the Second War, before receiving an Emergency Commission as Second Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Army Service Corps, in October 1941.

By the end of the Second World War he was serving as a Major and earned a scarce mention for the Far East operations, of which just 139 'mentions' were made, compared to some 16,700 'mentions' for Burma and around 700 for the Malaya campaign. After leaving the service he returned to education - studying at Pembroke College, Cambridge. Obtaining a BA in 1948, and an MA in 1963, he attended Wells Theological College before being appointed a Curate at St. Albans, Bournemouth. Milliken was Rector of Fawley, 1969-79, and Vicar of Chilworth and North Baddesley in the diocese of Winchester until his death in March 1983.

275

Five: **Havildar C. S. Bisht, Royal Garhwal Rifles, who earned a 'mention' for the South-East Asia operations**



1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46, with M.I.D. oak leaf (6018 Hav. Chandar Singh Bisht, 1 Bn., R. Garh. Rif.), contact marks, nearly very fine (5)

£160-200

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 26 June 1947 (Netherlands East Indies prior to 30 November 1946).



India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2-Lt. K. M. Hutchinson. U-L.I.A.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Indian Service Medal; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. K. M. Hutchison. 8th G.R.), *this last with minor official correction before rank, nearly extremely fine* (6)

£800-1,000

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 June 1954 (6th Gurkha Rifles - Malaya).



Kenneth Mahaffy Hutchison was born on 13 March 1920 and was educated at Manwood School, Sandwich. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in July 1939, serving with the Indian Army, attached to the Leicestershire Regiment on the North-West Frontier at Razmak (Medal & clasp) and during the Second World War, with the 1/8th Gurkhas. He was promoted to Captain in July 1946 (Brigade of Gurkhas), having served in South-East Asia as Second-in-Command of the 4/8th Gurkhas in Java (Medal & clasp). Joining the 6th Gurkhas on 15 January 1948, he served with that unit in Malaya, having being made Major in July 1952 (clasp & M.I.D.). Retiring from the unit on 31 December 1963, he worked for the National Institute for the Blind and retired to play golf in 1986. He died at Deal, Kent on 11 March 2004; sold together with copied research including a photograph of the recipient.

277

Six: **Mess Clerk Hasmat Ali Khan, 1-9 Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Mess Ck. Hasmat Ali Khan 1-9 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War and India Service Medals, these all impressed (Mess Clerk Hasmat Ali Khan 1-9 Gurkhas); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Mess Clerk Hasmat Ali Khan 1-9 Gurkhas), *edge bruising, contact marks, very fine* (6)

£160-200

Ex-A. M. Shaw Collection, DNW, December 2012.

278

Six: **Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Edlmann, 2/6th Rajputana Rifles**

India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Capt. F. J. Edlmann. 2-6 Raj. Rif.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt. Col. F. J. Edlmann. 6 Raj. Rif.), *good very fine* (6)

£400-500

Francis John Edlmann was born on 3 November 1902 and was educated at St Anthony's, Eastbourne. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant onto the Indian Army Unattached List in February 1923 and served with the 1st Battalion, Black Watch. Whilst in India he married Kathleen Ellen Cleary on the 30 March 1924 and a son followed later that year. Advanced Captain in February 1932, he served on the North West Frontier of India (Medal & 2 clasps), being made Major in February 1940. Having commanded his Battalion in South-East Asia (Medal & clasp), Edlmann retired in 1950 and died in Surrey on 16 May 1953.

Sold together with 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment) helmet plate by *J. H. Johnson & Co. Aligarh*, besides eleven sports Medals in bronze and silver, including St Anthony's, Eastbourne, Woolwich Vs Sandhurst Long Jump 2nd Place 1922, 1st Battalion Black Watch Annual Games 1923 100 & 220 yards silver Medal and Relay Race Bronze Medal.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 622.

279

Six: **Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. Melville, 5/6th Rajputana Rifles**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt. Col. C. A. S. Melville. Raj. Rif.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£300-400

Cyril Alan Swinton Melville was born on 24 June 1906 in Cumbria, the son of Major Alan Melville, Indian Army and was educated at Wellington College, Somerset from 1920-24, before going up to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 5/6th Rajputana Rifles with whom he served until 1947. During the Second World War he served with the Burma Frontier Force from 1938-41, the 14th Army in Burma 1942-44 and in Italy from 1944.

His Regiment was to take part in Operation 'Zipper', the reconquest of Malaya in 1945, but the Japanese surrender prevented any further action. Instead the Regiment was sent to the Dutch East Indies for the South-East Asia operations (Medal & clasp). In 1946 he returned with his Regiment to India and they took part in policing the riots in the Punjab in 1947. Retired Lieutenant-Colonel, he died at Northallerton on 1 December 1956.

Melville wrote *Memoir of Service with 5th Battalion Rajputana Rifles in Assam, Burma and Java, 1942-1946*, a copy of which is provided with the Lot. This contains graphic accounts of their encounters and casualties suffered when in action in The Dutch East Indies in late 1945

280

Six: **Major S. L. Roxburgh, Indian Army, attached Army Field Intelligence, who was cashiered by sentence of General Court Martial in November 1947**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Capt. S. L. Roxburgh S.L.Q.M. (I.A.)); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., India (S-Sjt. Instr. S. L. Roxburgh [sic], I.U.L. Attd. A.F.I.), *good very fine* (6)

£240-280

Sydney Leslie Roxburgh was born on 12 August 1900. Having served in Burma during the Second World War and in South-East Asia (Medal & clasp), Roxburgh was cashiered by Court Martial on 22 November (*London Gazette* 23 January 1948, refers). His case came before the House of Commons:

'Officer's Arrest, Colombo

Mr. Gammans asked the Secretary of State for War if he is aware that Captain S. L. Roxburgh of the Command Ordnance Depot, Colombo, has been in close arrest awaiting trial since March, 1947; that although his court martial started in October, no verdict has yet been given; and if he will take steps to expedite this matter.

Mr. Shinwell : I have called for further information about this case by cable from the military authorities overseas, and I will write to the hon. Member when it has been received.

Mr. Gammans : How comes it that an officer can remain for seven months under close arrest before being brought to trial? Can the right hon. Gentleman say how that could possibly happen without questions being put asking for more urgent steps to be taken to look into the matter?

Mr. Shinwell : That is precisely what I am trying to find out.

Mr. Manningham-Buller : Does the right hon. Gentleman think that the War Office was in ignorance of the fact that this officer was kept under close arrest as long as that?

Mr. Shinwell : I am informed that there was some difficulty about witnesses and the like. It is precisely because I am dissatisfied, and because a Question was put down on the Order Paper, that I am trying to ascertain the facts.'

Roxburgh died on 11 May 1973 at 10 Kittiwake Road, Yeading Green Estate, Northholt; sold together with named lid for the box for the Medal & clasp and slip for the Second War Campaign Awards, denoting '3', besides copied research.

- 281 **A 'double-issue' G.S.M. group of six awarded to Captain F. W. V. Shaw, Indian Army Ordnance Corps and Cyprus Central Prison Staff**



1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (E.C.5435 Capt. F. W. V. Shaw, I.A.O.C.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (1188 Sgt. F. W. V. Shaw), *some contact marks, very fine* (6)

£200-240

Frank William Verecker Shaw was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Rajput Regiment on 29 November 1941. Serving with the Indian Army Ordnance Corps he was promoted to a War Substantive Lieutenant on 1 October 1942.

282

A very fine campaign group awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. C. France, 2/13th Frontier Force Rifles, later Wing Commander, Royal Air Force Regiment, who was twice 'mentioned' and wounded during his career



India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. M. H. C. France, 2-13 F. F. Rif.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. M. H. C. France. 2. F. F. Rif.), mounted court-style as worn by *Spink & Son, St James's, traces of lacquer, very fine* (7)

£700-900

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 January 1938 (Waziristan, 25 November 1936-16 January 1937). Probably for the following action from the *Official History of Operations*:

'On the 9th, the Razmak Brigade moved down the Khaisora to camp (1584413) near Zerpezai. They met with a little opposition whilst going into camp and were sniped during the early hours of the night. The Bannu Brigade when camping near Dakai Kalai experienced some difficulty in establishing a camp piquet on the north bank (192404). At 14-00 hours, A Company (less one platoon) 2/13 Frontier Force Rifles was ordered to occupy this position and establish a platoon piquet there. On arrival, it was found that the position was commanded by a ridge about four hundred yards away and that there was broken and dead ground right up to the piquet position. All three platoons of the company would be required to hold the extended position necessary to cover the dead ground. A fourth platoon arrived at about 15-30 hours from the battalion reserve, and this platoon was all that was available to construct the piquet defences. Soon after 15-00 hours heavy and accurate fire was opened from the north and north east, causing some casualties, and a party of tribesmen, under cover of this fire, were seen moving into broken ground about three hundred yards from the position. About an hour later a platoon of machine guns arrived, and with them an artillery observation officer from the 12 Mountain Battery. The machine guns came into action, and the artillery engaged the enemy until they came so close that fire could no longer be continued without danger to the troops. A close support aircraft was also in action.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 18 September 1951 (Malaya, Acting Wing Commander).

Maitland Hassan Cole France was born on 2 October 1911, the son of Dr W. H. France, of Selston, Nottinghamshire and was educated at Oakham School, 1923-30. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Lincolnshire Regiment from the Oakham Contingent in July 1933 and transferred into the Indian Army on 31 August 1934, being promoted Lieutenant on 30 November 1936, serving on the North West Frontier in this rank (Medal & clasp, M.I.D.). He was advanced Captain on 20 April 1940 and Major on 2 November 1943, serving during the Second World War in Africa, being wounded (*Oakham Register*, refers), also serving in Burma.

France is mentioned in *Road Past Mandalay* by John Masters:


‘A tall officer stood on the platform, watching it pull in. His tunic was a peculiarly dark shade of khaki baratheia, his shirt even darker. He stood in an aristocratic stoop, his feet at what appeared to be an impossible angle to each other, and his face wore an expression of great ennui. I leaped out of the train and slapped him on the back. “Maitland,” I cried. “My God, we haven’t met since we came out together in the Nevasa in ‘34, have we? And what’s this?” I fingered his tunic. “Have you joined the Coldstream?” (By then I had recognized the very dark khaki as that affected by H.M. Foot Guards when uncouth circumstances force them to get out of their red coats.) Captain Maitland France of the Frontier Force Rifles, Indian Army, examined his fingernails. “No,” he said, “I just prefer the shade.”

Maitland always liked to choose a good pose, and stick to it. Then the man he was waiting for came up, and it turned out that they were both for the course, too, so we shared a taxi up to the Staff College at the far end of Quetta.’

He commanded the 2nd Frontier Force Rifles in the South-East Asia operations (Medal & clasp), which would have seen him present during the famous events at the Battle of Surabaya. Confirmed in his rank on 15 October 1948, he transferred to the Royal Air Force Regiment in 1949 and was ‘mentioned’ for his services in Malaya in 1951 (clasp). France retired on 2 October 1966; sold together with a bound book with copied research, from which this biography has been prepared.

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CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

283 Three: Private W. Lean, Royal Marines

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (William Lean.); Baltic 1855, unnamed as issued; China 1856-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3)

£600-800

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

284 'He bids fair to rival the gallantry of his lamented uncle, that bright ornament of his profession, the late Sir Frederic Maitland'

Sir Wm. Parker, in his despatch of 1842, on the bravery of Lieutenant Maitland-Dougall at the capture of Chapoo

A superb and important campaign pair awarded to Admiral W. H. Maitland-Dougall, Royal Navy; a scion of that famous Naval family, young Maitland-Dougall distinguished himself during the First Opium War, being 'mentioned' on several occasions for his gallantry, personally leading his men in action and accounting for the enemy in hand-to-hand actions on occasion



China 1842 (W. H. Maitland. Lieut.. H.M.S. Wellesley.); Royal Humane Society, large silver medal (successful) (Capt. W. H. M. Dougall. R.N. 3 August 1852.), *good very fine* (2)

£1,600-2,000

R.H.S. Silver Medal:

'Jumped from the pier at Dundee, on 3 August 1852, and swam out to John Swandle, aged 10, who sank whilst bathing, and brought the boy to shore.'



William Heriot-Maitland-Dougall was born on 3 July 1819 and by the time of the First Opium War was serving aboard the *Wellesley*, this in the command of his relative Captain Thomas Maitland, later Admiral of the Fleet Thomas Maitland, 11th Earl of Lauderdale and would surely have been present for the death of another feted relative, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland on 30 November 1839.

Indeed, his entry in *The Naval Biographical Dictionary* gives perhaps the best details of his career:

‘This officer entered the Navy on 16 October 1832, as First Class Volunteer, on board the *Castor*, Captain Lord John Hay, and in July, 1836, after having been employed on the Home station and off the north coast of Spain during the Civil War, removed as Midshipman to the *Vanguard*, commanded in the Mediterranean by Captains Hon. Buncombe Pleydell Bouverie and Sir Thos. Fellowes. Joining next, in June, 1837, the *Wellesley*, bearing the flag of his uncle, Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, he served as Mate of that ship at the taking of Currachee in February 1839, and in her boats in a skirmish at Bushehr, in the Persian Gulf, in April of the same year. His appointments as Lieutenant, appear to have been – 10 July 1839, to the *Hyacinth*, Captain William Warren, 23 June 1840, again to the *Wellesley*, Captain Thomas Maitland, 16 October 1841, to the command of the *Algerine* and 20 September 1842, to the *Blonde*, Captain Thomas Bourchier. In the *Hyacinth* Maitland was in action with the enemy’s junks at Chuenpee; and, when in the *Wellesley*, he assisted in demolishing the enemy’s fortifications at the latter place – landed, during the attack on the Bogue Forts, in command, with Mr. W. H. Hall of the *Nemesis*, of a party of seamen and marines, and took possession of Little Tycocktow, spiking at the same time its guns, and destroying a neighbouring encampment – and united in the operations against Canton, Amoy, Chusan, Chinghae, and Ningpo. In the attack upon Amoy his skull was fractured and he was otherwise much injured. During his command of the *Algerine* we find him particularly mentioned for his conduct at the capture of Chapoo, where, after he had assisted in landing the troops, he accompanied them on their advance, and with his own hands slew two mandarins. He was also employed in the same vessel in surveying the Yang-tse-kiang, and was present in action with the Woosung batteries, and at the pacification of Nanking. On his return to England in the *Blonde* in March 1843. Mr Maitland found that his services had procured him a Commander’s commission dated 23 December 1842. His last appointment was on 31 January 1846, to the command of the *Electra*, fitting for the North America and West India station, where he remained until his health obliged him to invalid, in March 1847.’

He was mentioned on numerous occasions in *Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Nemesis from 1840-43*:

‘[January 1840]...*Nemesis* was sent to convey Lieutenant Maitland, of the *Wellesley*, to Anunghoy, as bearer of a chop or official document, relating to the truce, and to a projected treaty of peace, the precise terms of which did not transpire.’

In the capture of the Bogue Forts at Wantung:

‘There was every probability that these would be carried without resistance, for the *Wellesley* had already seriously damaged the fort, by her beautiful firing of shells, in the morning, and the *Modeste* had also contributed to silence it. A party of the *Wellesley*’s Marines were embarked in her own boats, about four o’clock, under Lieut. Maitland, and proceeded across, in company with the *Nemesis*, in order to complete the day’s work. A few shots were fired by her as she approached the fort, but, finding they were not returned, the boats pushed off to land, including the boats of the *Nemesis*, with Capt. Hall and Lieut Pedder. The fort was found abandoned; and having taken possession of it, they advanced up the hill in the rear with all speed, as they observed a body of Chinese in disorder, close to an encampment upon the top of it. However, on the approach of the little party, they fled into the interior, abandoning their lines, magazines etc. These were all set fire to and destroyed, and the effect of the blaze, which lasted for a considerable time, becoming more vivid as the night closed in, spread far and wide, among the distant inhabitants of the country, the general panic which had already seized their troops. The conflagration extended itself on all sides, much beyond the original site of the encampment, and threw its lurid glare over the scene of slaughter and confusion of the day. Having spiked the guns in the fort, the boats returned with their crews to their respective ships.’

In the action at Woosung:

‘A small party from the *Algerine*, under Lieutenant Maitland, boldly landed before they could be well supported, and were a little cut up.’



Having come ashore, Maitland-Dougall missed no time in taking up his free time with his favourite pastime, golf. To this day, the first hole at Scotsraig is known as ‘The Admiral’ whilst refreshments are given to players in the Maitland-Dougall Lounge. He was instrumental in reforming the Club in 1887 and was elected Captain; but was more than just an enthusiast. Having been founded in 1817, the course had been ploughed and thus their Members contested their Medal on the links at St Andrews. In Autumn 1860, Maitland-Dougall spotted a vessel in distress in the Bay and it was soon found the lifeboat was a man short. Maitland-Dougall took the stroke oar and was out at sea for some five hours. Returned to shore, he returned to the tee and, having added a little buckshot to his ball, shot 112 to take the Gold Medal that year. It was not his first lifesaving act, for he had been awarded a Royal Humane Society Silver Medal eight years prior. He also took ten Club Competitions at the Panmure between 1852-63.

Maitland-Dougall was advanced Rear-Admiral (Retired) on 1 January 1875, Vice-Admiral (Retired) on 15 June 1879 and Admiral (Retired) on 31 March 1885. He died on 7 March 1890.

Sold together with a silver curling Medal, presented to the Scotsraig Curling Club by his wife, dated 1881, being the prize Medal from 1853-1881, winners engraved on either side, 54mm, with a curling stone on the top and copied research.

The Maitland-Dougall Photographic Collection is held at St Andrews University.

285 Pair: Captain I. H. Hewitt, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, later 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot



China 1842 (J. [sic] H. Hewitt, Lieut. 18th R. Irish Reg. Infantry); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Capt. Isaac Henry Hewitt. 18th Rl. Irish Regt.), *good very fine* (2)

£1,400-1,800

Purchased June 1986.

Isaac Henry Hewitt was born on 22 April 1818 at Kinsale, County Cork, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel I. H. Hewitt. His father served with the 85th, 38th and 6th Regiments, also Commanding the 24th Portuguese Regiment in the Peninsular, having been severely wounded at Monte Video.

Young Hewitt purchased his Ensigncy in the 18th Regiment on 12 July 1839 and was promoted Lieutenant on 13 May 1841, serving with distinction with his unit in China. He is noted as having served in the operations, including the actions at Canton, Amoy, Chusan, Chinho, Ningpo, Segoan, Chapoo, Shanghai, Woosung and Chin Kiang Foo. In the action at Chin Kiang Foo on 21 July 1842, Hewitt commanded a section of 14 men who went to assist the Grenadier Company who came up against stiff defence by the Tartars. Hewitt and his men faced a hand-to-hand fight, which cost Private McCarthy his thumb whilst fending off an attack on Hewitt (Medal). He participated in the China Donation Batta and was awarded £109.11s.6d and £36.10s.6d paid in 1846.

Having been promoted Captain on 15 March 1853, he latterly served in the campaign in Burma from 1 April 1852-30 June 1853, when the unit served at Moulmein, Rangoon, Prome, on the Tonghoo Pass and at Donobyu. Having secured Moulmein, they were again engaged at Rangoon when they assisted the Bengal Sappers and the Bluejackets get through the thick jungle to get their ladders onto the White House stockade. On 14 April they were faced with the magnificent Shwe-Dagon pagoda. A fiercely protected bastion, the spectacular 14th century pagoda was defended by cannon over its three main tiers, in addition to being protected by a brick and mud rampart. The force chosen to storm the Pagoda comprised a detachment of the 80th, two Companies of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment and some troops from 40th Bombay Native Infantry. An approach march having been made before dawn through jungle, the ranks of the storming party readied themselves for the attack. James Jones's *History of the South Staffordshire Regiment (1705-1923)* takes up the story:

'The distance to be covered in the advance to the eastern entrance of the Pagoda was 800 yards. The troops crossed steadily under a heavy fire from the walls crowded with the enemy. When the storming party reached the Pagoda steps, a rush was made for the upper terrace, and a deafening cheer told that the Pagoda was won. The enemy evacuated the place in great confusion, and were severely handled by the troops and the fire from the steamers on the river.'

They latterly found themselves under siege at Prome in August-October 1852 and in November two Companies were sent out to the districts on patrol to locate enemy. With a force cornered at Tomah, the British waited until March 1853 for reinforcements for a full scale attack, which eventually cost



the 18th 1 killed and 28 wounded. The Regiment sent Companies onto the Tonghoo Pass to shepherd a delivery of 148 elephants over the pass. Others were sent out against Myat Toon and were part of the main attack on his stronghold on 19 March, when a frontal attack with the Sikhs secured the victory. Once peace stopped the field operations, the unit was returned to Calcutta, depleted by 365 casualties over the course of the operations.

Hewitt transferred to the 52nd Regiment and retired by sale of his commission in 1856. Having married Fanny Howard, daughter of The Rev. Henry Howard of Quendon, Essex, he died on 3 June 1865; sold together with a file of copied research.

286 Pair: Sergeant J. Aitken, 74th (Highland) Regiment

South Africa 1834-53 (Sergeant John Aitken, 74th Regt.), *the rank a contemporarily engraved addition*; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (675 Sergt. John Aitken, 74th Foot), *traces of lacquer, heavy contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

£260-300

John Aitken was born at Torfan, Dundee in 1830 and enlisted in the 74th Regiment in 1848. Having seen active service in South Africa (Medal), he was discharged at Stirling Castle, with his L.S. & G.C., on 8 October 1869, with some 21 years 98 days service to his name; sold together with copied research.

x287 The well-presented pair awarded to Captain R. W. Litton, 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieutt. Richd. Weld Litton. 31st Regt), naming finely engraved in upright serif capitals; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (R Litton. Capn XXXI Regt), engraved naming, suspension contemporary replaced with swivel hoop suspension, in named, pawnbrokers mark to rim, housed in a superb *J. Turner* leather case, with his miniature awards and 31st Regiment Shoulder-belt plate, *Shoulder plate without its backplate, some contact marks, very fine* (2)

£600-800



Richard Weld Litton was born at Altmore, Tyrone, Ireland in 1833, the son of Edward Litton. His Grandfather, also named Edward Litton, served as an officer of 37th Regiment and saw action at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. Commissioned Ensign on 17 October 1851 with the 31st Regiment, he was promoted Lieutenant on 25 March 1853. Appointed the Adjutant of this regiment just after the Crimean War on 7 March 1856 he was later promoted Captain on 23 April 1858. Not long after this he transferred to the 30th Foot on 25 June 1858. Married to Mary Stewart, daughter of Sir Hugh Stewart, 2nd Bt. on 24 August 1859. He is noted in the *London Gazette* as the executor of the will of Captain Edward Chichester Bolton, Royal Artillery on 25 February 1881. Litton is also noted as being M.P. for Coleraine and a Privy Councillor. At this point he is described as formerly Captain and is living at 13 Park Lane, Middlesex. Litton died in early 1905 at Dublin South, Ireland; sold together with a research file containing census information, *London Gazette* entries and research into the Litton family.

288

Three: **Private J. Patterson, 72nd Highlanders**

Crimea 1854-56, one clasp, Sebastopol (2853 John Patterson 72nd Highlanders); Indian Mutiny 1857-58, one clasp, Central India (John Patterson, 72nd Highlanders); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (No. 2853 Private John. Patterson. 72nd Highlanders), *name and regiment on first re-engraved in running script with floral decoration, polished and heavy contact marks to first, fair* (3)

£260-300

John Patterson (also spelled 'Paterson') attested for the 72nd Highlanders on 16 May 1853 at Brechin (just north of Dundee), his trade noted as a Weaver and aged 17. His discharge papers note good conduct throughout his 11 years of service - nine of these abroad - and confirm his Medals, being discharged at his own request in 1864.

289

Pair: **Sergeant A. Nulty, 81st & 85th Foot**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (2759 Pte. A. Nulty. 81st Foot.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (2759. A. Nully. H.M.s. 81st, Regt.), *note surname spelling, good very fine* (2)

£260-300

Andrew Nulty was born at Garryowen, Limerick in around 1838 and enlisted underage at Dublin on 23 September 1852, at that time having just turned 14. Having claimed to be a Musician, he was appointed Drum Major on 4 April 1859, being made Sergeant on 10 April 1859. He was tried for drunkenness and reduced to Private on 21 March 1864.

Nulty saw active service in the Indian Mutiny (Medal), when it appears his brother Michael also served in the same unit and on the Indian Northwest Frontier from 21 December 1869-12 September 1870 (Medal & clasp). Having also transferred to the 85th Regiment, Nulty was discharged on 7 May 1877, intending to live around Hyde Park, London. He had been once tried by Court Martial and 5 times entered in the Defaulters Book. By 1881 he was living at 6 Latchmere Road, Battersea but died towards the end of that year; sold together with copied research.

290

Three: **Major A. S. Crum, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, later Imperial Yeomanry**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (2/Lieut. A. S. Crum. 2/Oxf: L.I.), *official corrections to unit*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia (Capt. A. S. Crum. 18/Impl. Yeo.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Major A. S. Crum.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£300-400



Alexander Stewart Crum was born on 20 March 1867 and was educated at Eton and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 52nd Foot on 17 September 1887. Advanced Lieutenant on 23 January 1892 he resigned his commission on 24 July 1897. All his service was spent with the 52nd in India and he served in the Burma Campaign, 1891, with the Wunthoo Column (Medal & clasp). In 1900 he was re-employed as Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry, on the Staff of the 18th Battalion (Sharpshooters) until 1902. Returned to the fold during the Great War Crum served as Major, Second-in-Command of the 9th (Service) Battalion and in September 1916 in the same appointment with the 36th Training Reserve Battalion (British War Medal confirmed as sole entitlement as per MIC). A keen pig-sticker when in India, the Major died on 24 July 1941; sold together with copied research.

- 291 An impressive campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, 3rd and 4th Gurkha Rifles, who was wounded and thrice 'mentioned' during the Afghanistan operations



India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Northwest Frontier, Bhootan (Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft 3rd Goorkha Regt.), *the 3 inverted*; Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Ali Musjid, Kabul, Kandahar (Lt. Col. F. F. Rowcroft. 4th Goorkha); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Lieut: Colonel F. F. Rowcroft 4th Goorkha Regiment), *good very fine* (3)

£800-1,000



Francis Frederick Rowcroft was born in India and baptised at Fategarh on 21 January 1835. Having been educated at Bedford Grammar and the Civil Engineering School at Putney, he was commissioned Ensign in the 3rd Gurkhas in December 1853 and served in the Sonthal Campaign, 1855-56, having been made Lieutenant in November 1856 and thence with the Bhootan Field Force (Medal & clasp), before also serving in the Hazara Campaign (clasp). He was made Captain in December 1865 and Major in December 1873.



Transferred to the 4th Gurkhas, he served in Afghanistan, during which he took part in the capture of Ali Musjid and the forcing of the Khyber Pass, the 2nd Bazar Valley Expedition, the pursuit of Amatallah Khan. He was also present in the advance to the relief of Sherpur, the fighting at Jagdalak and at Shekabad, whence he commanded a Column. He served in the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar and the reconnaissance of 31 August 1880 before the Battle itself, when he was wounded in action. Having concluded in the operations against the Marris, he finished the War having also been thrice 'mentioned' (Medal & 3 clasps, Star). Concluding his career as Commandant of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry (later 8th Gurkha Rifles), he died at Brighton on 29 November 1883; sold together with copied research including a number of group photographs in which he is indetified.

292 **Four: Sergeant-Conductor A. W. Smith, Indian Telegraph Department and Unattached List**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (Sergt. A. W. Smith Unattached List); India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Sergt. A. W. Smith Tel: Deptt.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Sub-Cond. A. W. Smith. I. Tel. Dept.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (Sergt. A. W. Smith. Unattached List), officially engraved naming, *good very fine* (4)

£200-240

Arthur William Smith was born on 24 July 1858 and was made Sub-Conductor on 11 June 1906 and Conductor on 26 June 1908, before retiring on 5 March 1909; sold together with written research.

293 **Pair: Sepoy U. S. Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (1350 Sepoy Uzir Sing Thapa 2d. Bn. 1st Gurkhas); India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (1350 Sepoy Uzir Sing Thapa 2d. Bn. 1st Gurkha Rifles), *very fine* (2)

£160-200

294 **Three: Naik N. Singh, 6th Punjabis and 59th Scinde Rifles**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-5 (2931 Sepoy Natha Singh, 6th Punjab Infy.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (2931 L. Naick Natha Singh, 59th Scinde Rif.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (2931 Naick Natha Singh, 59th Rfls.), *the first with refixed suspension claw and edge nicks, official correction to number on the second, very fine* (3)

£300-400

Just 34 rank and file from the 59th Scinde Rifles served in the Somaliland operations of 1902-04, the whole on attachment to the 52nd Sikhs.

- 295 Five: Major-General J. G. Hunter C.B., Indian Army Staff Corps, late 70th Foot and 16th Baluch Infantry, who won his laurels in Burma before leading a Brigade in the Great War, only to see his reputation marred by scandal



95, 3 clasps, Burma 1885-7, Burma 1887-89, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (Lieutt J. Gunning Hunter 10th Bl. Infy.); 1914-15 Star (Brigdr. Gen. J. G. Hunter I.A.), *unofficially engraved naming*, British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. J. G. Hunter.), *contact marks overall, nearly very fine* (5)

£600-800

[C.B.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1913.

John Gunning Hunter was born on 1 November 1859, the son of Colonel Alexander Hunter and Margaret Julia Hamilton (nee Hunter) at Ootacamund in the Nilgiri Hills, Madras Presidency. Graduating from the Royal Military Academy, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 70th (The Surrey) Regiment of Foot on 1 May 1878. Joining the Regiment in time to serve with them during the Second Afghan War, Hunter initially served in the Kandahar Column (led by General Stewart) before joining Major-General Biddulph's Thull Choitali Field Force. Hunter then transferred to the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot on 13 September with the rank of Lieutenant. He next joined the Bengal Staff Corps (20 October 1880) retaining the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army. Posted as Adjutant of the 10th Native Infantry he served in the 1885-87 and 1887-89 Burma Expeditions in 1st Brigade under Brigadier-Generals East and Wolsey respectively, and later in the Pagyi district under Colonel Symons during which he was mentioned in despatches (*Hart's Annual Army List 1903* refers). He married Louisa McCallum in 31 March 1885 at St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. Whilst serving in the 1889-90 Chin-Lushai Expedition he was advanced Captain, on 1 May 1899. During the expedition he was personally charged with the capture of the village of Hanta for which he again received a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 12 September 1890).

Hunter continued to serve with the 10th, at one point acting as Second-in-Command with the rank of Temporary Major from 6 November 1895. He was appointed to that rank permanently on 15 July 1898 after the 10th N.I. became the 10th Jat Bengal Infantry. The Regiment was renamed the 10th Jats in 1903 and on 1 May the following year Hunter came to command it with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Upon the outbreak of the Great War he travelled to Britain and took command of 122nd Brigade in January 1915 with the rank of Temporary Brigadier General. This unit was part of the Northern Army and was stationed in Newcastle at the time. Transferring to 106th Brigade, 35 (Bantam) Division in July 1915 Hunter joined the war on the Western Front in February 1916 (as such therefore not entitled to a 1914-15 Star). The Brigade's first taste of battle came during the Somme Offensive at the Battle of Albert, when they were placed under the command of 9th (Scottish) Division and most notably played a role in the Battle of Delville Wood in July. Hunter was given a staff role before January 1917 receiving a further 'mention' soon after (*London Gazette* 4

January 1917, refers) and in September that year he was appointed to the War Office, along with a promotion to Temporary Major-General. It was at this time that his son, Captain Atholl Glenning Hunter, was killed whilst serving in Mesopotamia with the 32nd Lancers (the first British unit to enter Baghdad) on 22 October 1917 and there is a small but fine memorial to him in the Royal Memorial Chapel at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

Hunter continued to serve with the War Office with the rank of Major-General; this he retained upon his retirement in 1919. Unfortunately his retired life was rather unsettled - and though this appears to have been the case before the death of his son, that unhappy incident may well have been a catalyst to negatively affect a reunion between the General and his estranged wife. However, behind the scenes other issues were coming to a head, as reported in the *Sunday Post* on 5 December 1920 under the headline '*Indian General's Love Affair*', the article stating:

'She [his wife] had suspicions that he was carrying on with another woman [...] They went up to a room on the fourth floor. At half-past seven he [a private investigator] saw them go out. They returned at eleven p.m. and went immediately to the fourth floor. The next morning he went to the hotel, and knocked at the door of the bedroom he had seen them enter. Somebody said "Come in." The door was locked but was immediately opened. He entered the room. The Lady was standing in a dressing-gown, and the gentleman was in bed. Witness asked the man if he was Major-General Hunter, and he said "yes".

This incident, aside from being widely reported, led to the swift divorce of Hunter from his wife Louisa in December 1920. He wasted little time in marrying again (March 1921) to Helen Barbara Slater at St. Martin's, London. However he wasn't able to enjoy his new marriage for long, dying at Nantes, France five years later on 11 June 1926.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

296

Pair: Nursing Sister E. Wright, Medical Staff



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Nursg. Sister. E. Wright.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, *nearly extremely fine and rare* (2)

£2,600-3,000

13 Medals & clasps issued to the Nursing Sisters.



E. A. Wright - or Annie to her friends and comrades - was born on 17 February 1847 and was employed by the National Aid Agency on 1 March 1881. She was sent to the Guards' Hospital on 26 January 1882 and her contract renewed for two further years in March 1884.

She went to Egypt aboard the *Tasmania* in April 1885, taken onto the strength of the Military Nursing Establishment on 1 April 1885, arriving at Suez on 22 April and thence onto Suakin. Indeed *Suakin 1885*, by Major Gambier Perry gives further detail:

'Further in rear still was the Headquarter Camp, and between us and them lay the Medical Staff Camp at 'H Redoubt'...The Medical Staff were at this time under single bell tents and suffered severely from the sun, I never saw fellows more sunburnt in so short a time.'

Wright was presented with her Medal & clasp whilst attached to the Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill in 1886 (*British Medical Journal* 13 February 1886, refers) whilst the Star was sent to her on 25 April 1888; sold together with an original group photograph of the Medical Staff besides copied research.

x297

Five: **Private M. Kelly, East Lancashire Regiment**

India 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3140 Pte M. Kelly 1st Bn E. Lanc. Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Transvaal (3140 Pte M. Kelly, E. Lanc: Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3140 Pte M Kelly, E. Lanc: Regt.); Army L.S & G.C., G.V.R. (3140 Pte M. Kelly. E. Lanc: Regt.); Army Temperance Association Award of Merit, R.A.T.A. (Pte. J. Kelly, 1st East Lancashire Regt., 1911), mounted as worn, *traces of lacquer, contact marks and wear overall, nearly very fine* (6)

£240-280

Martin Kelly was born at Dublin in 1872, the son of Joseph Kelly of 18 Cochraine Street, Dublin. He served with the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Dublin Fusiliers from February 1890 with the number B. 2119 he then enlisted with the East Lancashire Regiment on 12 February 1891. Posted first to India on 26 November 1892 he was still serving here during the expedition to relieve Chitral in 1895, serving further until 28 February 1896 he then moved to Burma. Returning to Britain after over five years in the East on 18 December 1897 he was married the next year on 1 November 1898 to Annie West. Posted again on 12 January 1900 when 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment formed part of the reinforcement sent to South Africa during the Second Boer War. Here they served during the Guerrilla phase of the conflict, seeing actions at Karee Siding and Zand River. Posted back to Britain on 25 November 1902, a possible clue to his role in South Africa may be found in his attainment of a Mounted Infantry certificate on 2 October 1903. Kelly went on to serve with the regiment for some years, just prior to his discharge the Lieutenant Colonel commanding his Battalion wrote to the War Office and requested that he be placed on the registration roll of men for employment as Pensioner Messenger at the War Office. He was discharged having provided notice on 30 April 1913 at Colchester, his discharge papers note his previous service included time as a Groom and an Officer's Servant and that he had been in the RATA for six years; sold together with copied service records and the *Medal Yearbook* listing for the Army Temperance Association Award of Merit.

298 Pair: Rifleman S. Thapa, 9th Gurkha Rifles

India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (3591 Rifln. Sriman Thapa 9th Bl. Infy.); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (359 Rifleman Sriman Thapa 2d. Bn. 9th Gurkhas), *naming rather worn on first, official correction to second, nearly very fine* (2)

£160-200

299 The East Africa campaign pair awarded to Mr Wallace Blake, Acting Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, who was later tried for breaking the Official Secrets Act



East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898 (Asst. Collector Wallace Blake.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland (Acting Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, W. Blake.), *good very* (2)

£1,400-1,800



Frederick Wallace Hastings Blake was born in 1864, son of Major-General George Frederick Blake, Royal Marines and was appointed as an Assistant Collector in the East African Protectorate in January 1898, and arrived at Mombassa from England on 16 March 1898. It was noted that he had previous service in the Cape Mounted Rifles. He took part in the operations against the Ogaden Somalis in 1898 when an expedition under Major W. Quentin, consisting of about 1060 native troops, pacified the country after the troubles there (Medal & clasp).

Following the murder, on 16 November 1900, of Mr Arthur Jenner, Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, Blake, who then became Acting Sub-Commissioner, was the first to telegraph this news. He was then stationed at Kismayu and signed the telegraph 'Wallace Blake'. A punitive expedition was formed under the command of Colonel T. P. B. Ternan, and Blake was to have served as Intelligence Officer, having organized an Intelligence Department; he was 'fully acquainted with local affairs, and will accompany the force in the field'. When Colonel Ternan arrived at Kismayu from Mombassa on 24 November, he found 'that Mr Blake, the Acting Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, had strengthened the place by putting up a barbed wire fence and taken various military precautions against a possible attack by the Ogadens.'

In fact Blake did not accompany the expeditionary force but remained at Kismayu as Provost-Marshall (Medal & clasp). In December 1900, Blake fell ill with severe sunstroke and left Mombassa for England in March 1901, by now an Assistant District Officer.

While on six months convalescent leave in London, he met Captain Price, the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison. Captain Price remarked:

'...that East Africa was no place for a man with young children. You're just the right age, you've plenty of experience of training and discipline in the Cape Mounted Rifles and your present job as Magistrate and Administrator makes you very suitable for governing a prison.'

A visit to Major Clayton, Secretary of the Prison Commissioners and Colonel Garcia, one of the Commissioners was sufficient to secure the vacancy as prospective Deputy Governor of Pentonville Prison. He secured an extension of unpaid leave, but very shortly afterwards; he resigned from the Foreign Office and reported for instruction at Chelmsford on 1 February 1902.

During the Great War he was appointed a temporary Major in July 1915, and served as a Commandant, 2nd Class, in the Military Detention Barracks and Prisons. Following a short period of instruction at Aldershot, he was appointed to Chelmsford Prison, which was being used as a Detention Centre. The terms of his appointment were that he would receive the same rate of pay that he would have received in the Prison Service, (sic) £550 per annum and quarters.

In addition to the normal duties as camp Commandant, Blake used the facility as an Intensive training School and personally supervised instruction in: trench digging; bombing and the use of the Lewis Gun and bayonet exercises. This is mentioned because later there was a disputed claim for a war Gratuity on the grounds that his job as a Detention Camp Commandant was substantially different to that of a Prison Governor.

He remained at Chelmsford until 31 January 1919, when the Barracks were closed and he returned to civil employment as Acting Governor of Wandsworth Prison. This was to prove to be a turbulent and controversial appointment as Conscious Objectors were still being detained, and they were most unhappy about the situation. A historian of the prison wrote:

'As the war drew to a close discipline in the prison began to break down and the Governor, Captain Green, was unable to restore order to a potentially explosive situation. At short notice he was replaced by Major Blake. Blake's methods of restoring order led to a Home Office enquiry.'

Blake's methods were successful in averting a riot, but there were complaints and Mr Albion Richardson was appointed to investigate the charges.

For some months previous to Blake taking up the appointment of Governor, the prison had been in a condition of progressive disorder. The Conscious Objects were protesting aggressively against their continued confinement. It was the group who denied the validity of law and the right of the State to trench on their freedom, which made the protests. Blake denied the allegations of mistreatment, though he admitted that the prison was in an appalling state, and that he did crack the whip and use appalling language. He re-joined the Prison Service until his retirement in 1924. It was in retirement, that he was tried for breaching the Official Secrets Act, at the Old Bailey in 1926 and found guilty. Blake had sold stories regarding the famous Thompson-Bywaters murder case upon which he had played a part. He avoided a custodial sentence on account of his previous good service; sold together with a copy of his book, which features a portrait photograph and an extensive file of copied research.

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

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

The campaign pair awarded to Private T. Ramsden, York and Lancaster Regiment, wounded in the Defence of Fort Itala on 26 September 1901



British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (2914 Pte. T. Ramsden, 2/Y & Lancr. Regt.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1901 (2914 Pte. T. Ramsden. 1: Yk: & Lanc: Regt.), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasp, good very fine* (2)

£500-600

Thomas Ramsden was born at Everton, Doncaster, Yorkshire in 1869 and was a miner upon his enlistment at Burnley on 26 January 1891. He saw active service in South Africa from 14 May 1894-13 February 1897 and during the Boer War from 13 December 1899-9 November 1901 (Queen's Medal & 7 clasps). He was slightly wounded at Fort Itala on 26 September 1901, of which M. C. Carter gives a fine account:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the same time Botha despatched 1800 of his men, keeping back only about 200. These divided into three groups. 600 under Chris Botha made for the summit of Itala; 800 under Opperman, Potgieter and Scholtz went by a different route to encircle the base camp and 400 under Emmett and Grobbelaar were to attack Fort Prospect. Full moon was two nights away and the clear night was lit from dusk to near dawn.

Crouching cold and stiff amongst the rocks at the summit, the small British detachment watched and silently waited. Towards midnight the approaching sounds of the Boers could be heard. Soon a large body of men, about 600 in all, could clearly be seen approaching in the moonlight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His Battalion had 4 killed and a further 14 (Ramsden included) wounded, one of whom died later; sold together with copied research.



301 Pair: **Farrier-Major R. Parker, British South Africa Police, late 6th Dragoons**

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896 (2339 Sgt. Farr. R. Parker, 6th Dragns.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Rhodesia (985 Far:-Maj: R. Parker. B.S.A. Police), *the last with naming officially re-impressed, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine and a rare pair* (2)

£500-600

PROVENANCE:

Hayward's Gazette, February 1972, Item No. 372.

Sold together with copied roll extracts.

x302 Five: **Able Seaman A. B. Winnett, Royal Navy, who served with ashore as a Bluejacket in South Africa and China, who latterly served at the Battle of Jutland**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Ladysmith (A. S. Winnett, Ord: H.M.S. Terrible); China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (A.S. Winnett, A.B., H.M.S. Terrible.); British War and Victory Medals (190101 A.S. Winnett. A.B. R.N.); Imperial Service Medal (Albert Sydney Winnett), *contact marks and edge bruising, very fine* (5)

£400-500

Albert Sydney Winnett was born at Chelsea, London on 1 February 1881, son of John and Diana Winnett of 6 Davis Place, he was baptised at St. John's Church, World's End on 17 April. The family moved in with Winnett's grandfather, also called John, by 1891 at 3 South End, Chelsea. Prior to enlistment he worked as a telephone wirer, attesting with the Royal Navy on 6 August 1896 with the rank of Boy Class II. Posted for training aboard H.M.S. *Ganges* on 11 August 1896 he was promoted while here to Boy Class I on 16 May 1897 before transferring for further training aboard *Impregnable* on 11 June 1897. His first posting was to the Shore Establishment H.M.S. *Pembroke I* from 14 December 1897-23 March 1898. However after this Winnett was at last given a post at sea aboard H.M.S. *Terrible*, a *Powerful*-class protected cruiser. Serving on her from 24 March he achieved his majority while aboard becoming first an Ordinary Seaman on 17 February 1899. That same year the *Terrible* took part in the Second Boer War, arriving on station in South Africa on 14 October 1899. The Ship's Captain, Percy Scott, seeing no threat from the sea decided to make use of his powerful naval guns on land where the Boer's 'Long Tom's' too often had the edge over British guns. With the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. *Powerful* going on ahead to aid in the Defence of Ladysmith while *Terrible's* Brigade took part in it's relief. The Naval Guns went into action at Colenso on 15 December 1899 and later at Spion Kop and Vaal Krantz. When the British eventually broke the Boer defensive lines over the Tugela River it was the heavy guns of *Terrible's* Naval Brigade which covered their advance. With the relief of Ladysmith the crew of *Terrible* returned to their vessel, leaving Durban for China to see service in the Boxer Rebellion on 27 March 1900. En-route Winnett was promoted Able Seaman on 22 July 1900.

With the vessels arrival into Hong Kong on 8 May 1900 the 12 pounder naval guns were again mounted onto field carriages for use by a Naval Brigade. The *Terrible* took three companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to Taku, arriving on 21 June. From there they moved on to Tientsin, defeating the Chinese army defending the city on 9 July 1900 and lifted the Siege of Peking on 15 August. With this victory the crew of the *Terrible* returned to their ship on 7 September. After a typhoon struck Hong Kong on 17 December the *Terrible* remained on hand to help, raising a capsized dredger in the Canton River and providing relief to those affected by the disaster. The vessel finally left for Britain in July 1902, arriving on 19 September they were treated to a public dinner in Portsmouth. Winnett's inter-war service was largely confined to shore establishments such as H.M.S. *Pembroke*, starting on 25 October 1902 and Depot ships such as H.M.S. *Northumberland*, starting 15 December 1903. He purchased his discharge on 22 March 1904, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve at Chatham the next day.

Life after the navy does not seem to have suited Winnett however and he re-enrolled on 23 March 1909 with his former rank of Able Seaman. With the outbreak of the Great war he was serving aboard H.M.S. *Prince George* a post he held from 13 July-16 August 1914. Serving variously aboard H.M.S. *Albion*, *Vivid* and *Victory III* he soon joined the M-class destroyer H.M.S. *Moorsom*. It was aboard this ship that Winnett would face the first naval combat of his eventful career at Jutland. They sailed with the Grand Fleet, taking station with 13th Flotilla ahead of H.M.S. *Lion* on 31 May. The order to launch a torpedo attack came at 16:10 on 1 June with *Moorsom* taking its place in the first wave. Unfortunately the attack was intercepted by German destroyers and their torpedoes went unfired. Driving off the German warships the flotilla was ordered to launch a torpedo attack against the van of the High Seas Fleet. This time they were successful and *Moorsom* launched two torpedoes, receiving a hit aft in exchange though it proved not to be serious. Launching another two torpedoes *Moorsom* joined by *Lydiard* disengaged to the side of 5th Battle Squadron and took no further part in the action. They returned to base at 20:15 due to a lack of fuel, their oil tanks after having suffered some damage, possibly from the hit they took during their torpedo run. Following Jutland Winnett

remained on *Moorsom* for some time, later being transferred to H.M.S. *Skate* an R-class destroyer which was completed in February 1917. It was torpedoed by SM UC-69 on 12 February in the North Sea and on 26 March 1917 Winnett was transferred to *Pembroke* I. Returning to *Skate* after her repairs he served aboard from 3 July 1917-15 February 1918.

Winnett worked as a Cable joiner after the war, being awarded the Imperial Service Medal on 21 June 1946 (*London Gazette* 18 June 1946, refers). He died at Haringey in June 1971; sold together with copied medal rolls, service records and *London Gazette* entry.

303 Three: **Private R. J. Brackstone, Middlesex Regiment, late British South Africa Police**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1277 Tpr. R. J. Brackstone. B.S.A.P.); British War Medal 1914-20 (1994 Pte. R. J. Brackstone. Midd'x R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (265709 Pte. R. J. Brackstone. Middx. R.), *good very fine* (3)

£180-220

PROVENANCE:

Baldwin's, October 1964.

No Middlesex Battalion was engaged at strength in the Third Afghan War, but a detachment of men from the 9th and 10th Battalions served during the campaign, either on the strength of another unit, or in a Special Service Battalion.

Richard John Brackstone attested for the British South African Police on 6 August 1901, and served with the Mashonaland Division during the Boer War. He was discharged on 5 August 1903. He subsequently attested for the Middlesex Regiment and served on attachment to the 2nd Motor Transport Company, Supply and Transport Corps during the Third Afghan War.

x304 Pair: **Gunner J. W. Topham, 10th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Transvaal (16189 Gnr: J. W. Topham, 10th M.B., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasp, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (16189 Gnr: J. W. Topham. R.G.A.), *edge bruising and contact marks, good fine* (2)

£160-200

John William Topham was born at Kenmare, Kerry, Ireland in 1876, the son of Robert William and Minnie Topham of Abbey Street, Killaloe. Attesting on 11 August 1896 Topham served with 27th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery from 10 September 1896. Posted to South Africa with 10th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery on 12 February 1898 he served with this unit through the Second Boer War. After which they became Royal Garrison Artillery in 1 April 1903. Transferred to the Army Reserve on 10 August 1903 he re-joined on 18 February 1904 and was posted to 108th Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. Topham was finally discharged on 10 August 1908; sold together with copied service records.

x305 Pair: **Driver J. Cotton, Army Service Corps, who was taken prisoner at Lindley on 1 October 1900**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (9362 Dr: J. Cotton. A.S.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9362 Dvr: J. Cotton. A.S.C.), both mounted as worn, *contact marks, some edge bruising, very fine* (2)

£140-180

James Cotton was born in Natal, South Africa in 1872, the son of John Cotton of 95 Manor Road, Kingston, Hampshire. Enlisting with the Army Service Corps on 17 May 1890. He was arrested on 20 September 1893 for 'striking his superior officer', convicted on 27 September he served nearly a month in prison and was released on 25 October 1893. Transferred to the Army Reserve on 22 March 1896 he was recalled to service on 23 October 1899. Taken prisoner at Lindley on 1 October 1900 he is listed as 'Rejoined'. Finally discharged on 19 September 1902; sold together with casualty roll and service records.

306 Three: **Sergeant F. Speed, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, late Army Service Corps**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (219 L. Corpl. F. Speed. A.S.C.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (No. F.123. Sergeant Frederick Speed. S. Rhodesia Volunteers); Southern Rhodesia Volunteers (E.D.) silver shooting medal, the reverse engraved (Tpr. F. Speed), *good very fine* (3)

£240-280

- 307 Three: **Havildar S. Nawaz, 55th Coke's Rifles**
- India General Service 1908-35, 4 clasps, North West Frontier 1908, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (1596 Sepoy Shah Nawaz, 55/Coke's Rfls. (F.F.)); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. Persia, Kurdistan (Hvldr. Shah Nawaz, 1-55-Coke's R.); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue (1596 Havr. Shah Nawaz, 1/55/Coke's Rfls.), *last with minor correction to unit, good very fine* (3) £240-280
- 308 Pair: **Jemadar Lalbahadur Rana, 1st Gurkha Rifles**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Jem. Lalbahadur Rana, 1-1 G.R.); Jubilee 1935, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £100-140
- 309 Pair: **Barber M. Ram, 5th Gurkha Rifles**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Barber Mangu, 2-5 G.R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (Barber Mangu Ram, 2-5 G.R.), *very fine and scarce to rank* (2) £100-140
- 310 Pair: **Rifleman K. Thapa, 1st Gurkha Rifles**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (6324 Rfm. Kharakbahadur Thapa, 2-1 G.R.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (6324 Rfm. Kharakbahadur Thapa, 2-1 G.R.), *test marks to rim and traces of verdigris to second, very fine* (2) £80-120
- x311 Eight: **Chief Petty Officer A. Stagg, Royal Navy, who served on 'Q-Ships' during the Great War and earned a 'mention' for service with D.E.M.S. during the Second World War**
- Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (J.15825 A. Stagg, Ord. Sea. H.M.S. *Swiftsure*.); 1914-15 Star (J.15825, A. Stagg, A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.15825 A. Stagg. L.S. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (J.15825 A. Stagg. P.O., H.M.S. *Royal Oak*.), *first four and last worn, thus nearly very fine* (8) £140-180
- Alfred Stagg** was born at Ballycastle, County Mayo on 26 August 1896. His family moved to England shortly afterwards, residing on George Street, Hastings. Entering the Royal Navy on 12 February 1912, Stagg first served aboard *Ganges*, being transferred to *Swiftsure* on 2 July 1913. He was made Ordinary Seaman on 15 March 1914 and Able Seaman on 9 November 1914. From 27 January-4 February 1915, the *Swiftsure* helped to defend the Suez Canal near Kantara during the first Ottoman offensive. She became part of the Dardanelles Squadron on 28 February 1915, taking part in the Gallipoli Campaign. Stagg then served aboard *Endymion* from 8 January 1916.
- Volunteering for service aboard Q-Ships, Stagg joined the crew of *Acton* on 1 April 1917. Renamed *Q-34*, this converted cargo ship (also named *Wellington* and *Gandy*) was credited by German sources with sinking the *UC-72* in Bay of Biscay on 20 August 1917. Stagg was promoted Leading Seaman on 1 September 1918.
- Stagg latterly took part in the Allied Intervention in Russia by serving aboard *Sportive*, which helped to evacuate White Russian forces from Odessa. Placed under Lieutenant-Commander Knox-Little, *Sportive* heroically entered a minefield to rescue survivors of the *Manuel Balmo* after she struck mines on 31 March 1919. In appalling weather conditions, *Sportive* continued to assist White Russians along the Black Sea coast through the winter, even being attacked by Red aeroplanes. She withdrew to Alexandria on 7 June 1920.
- Stagg served over two years aboard *Royal Oak* from 12 May 1927, and was involved in the infamous Mutiny on 12 January 1928. This incident caused great controversy and embarrassment at the time. On 9 September 1929 he earned his L.S. & G.C., serving aboard *Tarantula* (an Insect Class Gunboat) on the China Station in 1933, finally being shore pensioned on 25 August 1936.
- Stagg was recalled as Chief Petty Officer to *President 3* on 24 August 1939. This was the accounting base for Defensively Equipped Merchant Ships or 'D.E.M.S.' during the Second World War. It was here that pay records were maintained for those sailors who were serving as gunners aboard Merchant Ships. Stagg was mentioned in dispatches for D.E.M.S. work, likely as a training instructor (*London Gazette*, 2 June 1943 refers). He received another War Gratuity, and was discharged on 14 September 1945; sold with copied research.

- x312 Four: Corporal H. Jordan, Royal Horse Guards, late 10th Hussars, by family repute decorated for saving the life of Henry Innes-Ker, 8th Duke of Roxburghe



1914 Star, with clasp (2960 Pte H. Jordan. 10/Hrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2960 Cpl. H. Jordan. 10-Hrs.); Russia, Empire, Medal of the Order of St George, 3rd Class, silver, the reverse numbered 'N.22250', and the rim '2960 Pte. H. Jordan. 10th Hrs.', *traces of lacquer, some pitting and contact marks, very fine* (4)

£300-400

Russian St George Medal *London Gazette* 25 August 1915.

Herbert Jordan was born at St. Annes, Liverpool in 1887 and worked a Boot Maker prior to service. Enlisting with the 18th Hussars on 2 March 1906 at Ashton-under-Lyme, he transferred to the 10th Hussars and saw service with them in India in 1908. During this time he served in the Sovereign's Escort at the Royal Durbar in Delhi. Discharged in 2 March 1913 he was recalled in 1914 for service with 10th Hussars and served in France from 6 October 1914, serving attached to the Royal Horse Guards in 1915. He earned a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915, refers) and the Medal of the Order of St. George followed. His act of valour is not recorded however a letter from his son-in-law dated 10 June 1997 states that he was responsible for saving the life of Henry Innes-Ker, 8th Duke of Roxburghe who served as an officer in his Regiment and was severely wounded in 1915.

Returning to France after a spell in Britain on 28 October 1915 he served back in France. Promoted Corporal in 1916 he suffered a gunshot wound which caused him to be invalided on 15 February 1918; sold together with a research file containing original discharge documents, correspondence between the recipient, his relatives and the War Office as well as copied *MIC* and *London Gazette* entries along with a 10th Royal Hussars Cap Badge.

For the medals of his son-in-law see lot 522.

- 313 Four: Lance-Sergeant R. Bartlett, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was killed in action on 23 October 1914

1914 Star, with clasp (10029 Cpl. R. Bartlett. L. N. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (10029 Cpl. R. Bartlett. L. N. Lan. R.); Great War Memorial Plaque (Richard Bartlett), together with his Memorial Scroll in the name of 'L/Serjt. Richard Bartlett Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.', *good very fine* (4)

£260-300

Richard Bartlett was born in 1886, son of Clarence Bartlett and grandson of Abraham Dee Bartlett, Superintendent of the Zoological Society of London's Gardens at Regent's Park. Bartlett enlisted in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Preston by 1911 and served in France from 12 August 1914. By October 1914, the unit was thrown into the heat of action. Having snatched but a few hours sleep they were called to march to the Pilkem crossroads at 0330hrs on 23 October. Ordered to attack the trenches along the Bipschoote-Langemarck Road they went forward to take their objective, but with Bartlett being killed in action. He is commemorated upon the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.

314 Three: **Corporal A. Slack, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on 27 October 1914**

1914 Star, *copy* clasp (9092 L. Cpl. A. Slack. Yorks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9092 Cpl. A. Slack. Yorks. L.I.), *good very fine* (3)

£200-240



Albert Slack, a native of Sneighton, Nottingham, was born in 1888 and was an iron moulder when he enlisted in the Army on 28 January 1907. By 1911 he was serving with the 1st Battalion in China and served in France with the 2nd Battalion from 10 August 1914. He was killed in action on 27 October 1914 and is commemorated upon the Le Touret Memorial. In 2009, fifteen bodies found in shallow graves in the hamlet of Beauchamps-Ligny. Eleven of those were found to be killed in the period and unit in which Slack served, from the cap Badges and insignia which was located on the bodies. Four bodies remained unidentified and were buried with the others with Military Honours in the Y Farm Cemetery in Bois-Grenier in 2014, it seems likely Slack might well have been one of those who remained unidentified; sold together with copied research which includes a portrait photograph of the recipient.

315 Three: **Private J. Jordan, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action on 14 January 1915**

1914 Star, *copy* clasp (9124 Pte. J. Jordan. 2/Suff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-9124 Pte. J. Jordan. Suff. R.), *good very fine* (3)

£160-200



John Jordan, a native of Wisbech, served in France from 15 September 1914 and was killed in action on 14 January 1915. On that day the Battalion were in the trenches at Vierstraat. Major-General Haldane visited the unit, which came under heavy shell fire at noon, killing Jordan and two further comrades, with three more being wounded. Jordan is commemorated upon the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial and upon the Wisbech Memorial.

316 Three: **Private R. C. McCraw, Cameron Highlanders**

1914 Star, with clasp (9438 Pte. R. McCraw. Cam'n: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (9438 Pte. R. C. McCraw Cam'n Highrs.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3)

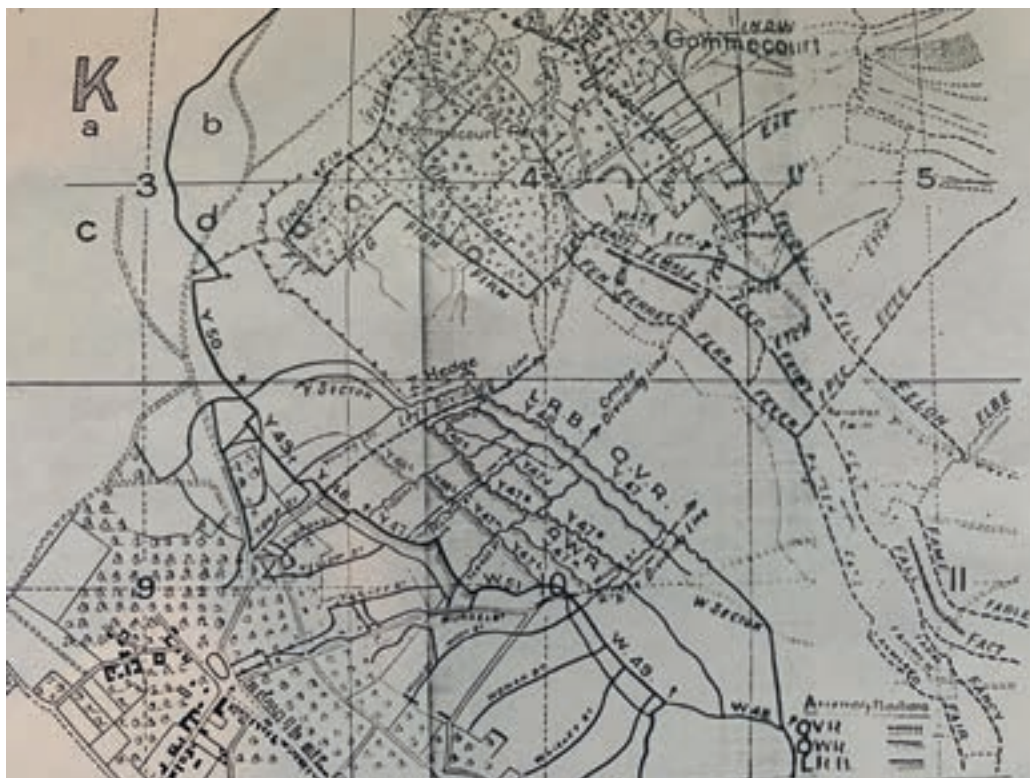
£80-120

Robert C. McCraw joined the Cameron Highlanders on 20 January 1913 and served in France during the Great War from 14 August 1914. He was discharged with a Silver War Badge on 2 July 1919. Two of his brothers were killed in action during the Great War, Private D. McCraw, Royal Highlanders (No. 12238) and Corporal J. A. L. McCraw, whose Medals are sold as Lot 372.

- 317 Three: Private W. G. B. Kettle, 1/9th (County of London) Battalion, London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916

1914 Star (2435 Pte. W. G. B. Kettle. 9/Lond: R.); British War and Victory Medals (2435 Pte. W. G. B. Kettle. 9-Lond. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£400-500



William George Burnet Kettle, who was born at Port Elizabeth, South Africa in 1888 and was living at Acton, London, served in France with the 1/9th Battalion, London Regiment in France from 4 November 1914. The Battalion went 'over the top' in the attack on Gommecourt on 1 July 1916 and suffered casualties of 545 killed, wounded and missing. Making their attack at 0730hrs into the face of a German counter-barrage, by 0948hrs the assaulting Companies had reached their objective but counter-attacks and a lack of ammunition made the situation critical. By 1230hrs the German attacks increased in force with Companies being forced backwards, in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. By 1630hrs the surviving members of the Battalion were ordered to reform, being driven out of the trenches taken and being forced to withdraw to Bayencourt. Kettle was killed in action and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 318 Six: **Captain A. Maitland-Dougall, Royal Navy**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. Maitland-Dougall. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. A. Maitland-Dougall. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; United States of America, Legion of Merit, breast Badge, gilt and enamel, in its case of issue, the Trio mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£200-240

Legion of Merit *London Gazette* 16 July 1946:

'For services as Head of Information Section (Enemy Weapons) of Torpedo and Mining Department, Admiralty, during the War against Germany and Japan.'

Arnold Maitland-Dougall was born on 29 June 1887 and entered the Royal Navy on 15 January 1902, being made Sub-Lieutenant on 15 November 1906 and Lieutenant on 15 February 1908. A skilled torpedo officer, he served aboard *Hercules* from 15 December 1913-24 February 1919. He would have served at the Battle of Jutland, when *Hercules* was part of the First Battle Squadron in the battle, firing ninety-eight 12" shells under the command of Captain Lewis Clinton-Baker. Maitland-Dougall had been made Lieutenant-Commander on 5 July 1916 and was made Commander on 31 December 1919 and Captain on 3 December 1927. It is interesting to note his Service Record holds a letter, dated 5 June 1931, which states:

‘Captain Maitland Dougall was a Torpedoman and had a good record as a Commander but may be considered lucky in having been promoted for service under fire at Nanking.’

Maitland-Dougall was aboard the *Emerald* at this point and suffered the only casualty of the Nanking Incident, Able Seaman John Knox. The Captain was placed on the Retired List at his own request on 6 January 1933, before returning to the fold for the Second World War; sold together with copied research.

319 **A Great War campaign group of four awarded to Chief Petty Officer J. Neil, Royal Navy, who served in H.M.S. *Warspite* at the battle of Jutland**

On that memorable occasion, the *Warspite* was hit by no less than 13 ‘large projectiles’, several of them after her helm jammed: making an involuntary circle at ‘Windy Corner’, she became the prime target of the big guns of the German High Seas Fleet and suffered casualties of 14 killed and 32 wounded

1914-15 Star (178651 J. Neil, C.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (178651 J. Neil, C.P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (178651 John Neil, P.O. 1Cl., H.M.S. *Cumberland*), *generally good very fine* (4)

£140-180

John Neil was born in Baylick, Cork, Ireland in November 1877 and entered the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in January 1894. Having been advanced to Petty Officer 1st Class, he joined H.M.S. *Cumberland* in September 1911 and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1914.

By the outbreak of hostilities, he was serving in the battleship *Superb* but in April 1915, he removed to another battleship - the *Warspite* - and he remained similarly employed for the remainder of the war.



*H.M.S. Warspite and H.M.S. Warrior in trouble at ‘Windy Corner’;
by William Lionel Wyllie (1851-1931)*

Jutland

As part of the 5th Battle Squadron, *Warspite* was hit by no less than 13 ‘large projectiles’, several of them after her helm jammed and forced her out of line; making an involuntary circle at ‘Windy Corner’, she became the prime target of the ‘big guns’ of the High Seas Fleet.

Warspite’s Executive Officer was sent to inspect the damage:

‘His 26-page narrative of his between-decks steeplechase around the battleship’s accumulating scenes of carnage - with its terse references to fire, smoke, darkness, chasms awaiting the unwary, escaping steam, electrical shocks, flooding, terrible injuries and incidental absurdities - provides a nightmare glimpse of the realities of modern naval action’ (*The Rules of the Game*, by James Gordon, refers).



The real thing: telling scenes of damage sustained aboard H.M.S. Warspite

A glimpse of the *Warspite*'s casualties is to be found in the words of E.R.A. 1st Class Thomas Collins:

'Later, when we were safely housed in a dry dock, there was a poignant scene as crowds of dockyard workers gathered on the dockside to watch the dead and wounded being carried over the gangways. The ship's male voice choir, led by their conductor, a Welsh stoker, sang 'Comrades in Arms' while this was being done. Many strong men broke down and wept. After the dead had all been carried ashore it was now the turn of the wounded. I was standing beside the Reverend Walter Carey at this time and a stretcher was being carried past with a body completely swathed in bandages with only holes for mouth, nose and eyes. As the stretcher passed, we heard a voice saying, "God bless *Warspite*" and recognised it as that of Father Poland who was badly burned trying to save the men in the 6" Battery deck when the cordite ammunition was set on fire. Carey broke down and wept like a child.'

Neil was demobilised as a Chief Petty Officer in March 1919.

- 320 *'At 4.15 p.m. on Thursday 13th December 1917, whilst zigzagging at a speed of 13 knots and 15 miles west by north of Contrary Head, Isle of Man, H.M.S. Stephen Furness was struck by a torpedo on her starboard side, between bridge and funnel, smashing numbers one and three boats ... As a result of the damage and there being no watertight bulkhead between the collision bulkhead forward and the after end of the engine room, she filled rapidly, dipping by the bow ... she suddenly sank by the head taking all the boats with her. As she sank she rose perpendicularly in the air. Less than three minutes had elapsed since the torpedo first struck.*

Hostile Sea, by Adrian Corkhill, refers.



A Great War campaign group of four awarded to Petty Officer 1st Class J. A. Lyngnane, Royal Navy, one of just 12 men to survive the loss of the armed boarding steamer H.M.S. *Stephen Furness* off the Isle of Man in December 1917 - 98 of his shipmates were killed

1914-15 Star (194711 J. A. Lyngnane, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (194711 J. A. Lyngnane, P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (194711 J. A. Lyngnane, P.O., H.M.S. Bristol), mounted as worn, *generally very fine or better* (4)

£80-120

James Arthur Lyngnane was born at Hounslow, Middlesex on 27 February 1881 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in July 1897.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in March 1914, he was serving as Petty Officer in the light cruiser H.M.S. *Bristol* on the outbreak of hostilities, in which capacity he was present in the Falkland operations.

Having then removed to the gunnery training establishment *Excellent* as a P.O. (Instructor) in December 1915, Lyngnane returned to sea in the armed boarding steamer *Stephen Furness* in April 1916. He was likewise employed at the time of her loss on 17 December 1917, when she fell victim to the U-Boat offensive being mounted off the coast of the Isle of Man.

Torpedoed by *UB-64* 15 miles off Contrary Head, Isle of Man, the *Stephen Furness* started listing straight away and, before the life-boats could be lowered, suddenly went down. Six officers and 92 ratings were lost, nearly half of them members of the Mercantile Marine Reserve.

Fortunate indeed to be among those plucked from the icy waters by the trawler *Elite*, Lyngnane returned to instructional duties in Portsmouth. In March 1918 he joined the battleship *Neptune* and he remained similarly employed until the war's end.

His final appointment was aboard the royal yacht *Osborne* between January 1920 and March 1921, and he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve on coming ashore in the latter month.

Sold with a copy of Adrian Corkhill's *Hostile Sea*, a history of the U-Boat offensive around the Isle of Man during the Great War, in which Lyngnane is confirmed as just one of 12 survivors from the loss of the *Stephen Furness*.

321 'How you fellows didn't all have a breakdown I don't know. It made me feel awful, leading the comfortable life I do, I can tell you'

So states a letter from Desmond Curran, a Consultant Specialist, sent to investigate the state of H.M.S. *Hussar*'s crew, who had reputedly 'cracked up' under constant air attack; the correspondence of Captain J. J. Youngs, R.N., as held by the Imperial War Museum, refers.

A Great War campaign group of four awarded to Stoker 1st Class W. C. Teague, Royal Navy, who later endured multiple enemy air attacks in H.M.S. *Hussar* in 1940



For remarkable footage of *Hussar* on one of those occasions - on her returning to port to disembark her wounded after being bombed on 15 May 1940 - see:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OXJNUCl8oxc>

1914-15 Star (K. 27115 W. C. Teague, Sto. 2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (K. 27115 W. C. Teague, Sto. 1, R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (K. 27115 W. C. Teague, Sto. 1, H.M.S. Vivid), *light contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (4)

£140-180

William Charles Teague was born in Paignton, Devon on 20 June 1897 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in June 1915.

Following a brief spell in H.M.S. *Forward*, he served in the battleship *Ajax* from September 1915 until January 1916, and in the patrol boat *P. 35* from March 1917 until February 1919.

Having then gained advancement to Stoker 1st Class and been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in July 1930, he was pensioned ashore in June 1937.

H.M.S. Hussar: a harsh re-introduction to active service

Recalled shortly before the renewal of hostilities in June 1939, Teague joined the ship's company of the minesweeper *Hussar*, and remained similarly employed until October 1940. In that period, as cited above, *Hussar* was subjected to multiple air attacks.

The first - and most serious of these - took place on 16 May 1940, when she was sweeping off the Dutch coast and was hit by a bomb on the starboard edge of her quarterdeck. Three members of her crew were killed and a further 10 wounded, but she managed to make Harwich using her manual steering gear. Her arrival - and the subsequent disembarkation of her wounded - was, as cited, captured on the film, footage that revealed extensive damage and one very close call:

On 10 July 1940, *Hussar* was again bombed and damaged, off Orford Ness, and she was ordered to Chatham to be paid off. As revealed by the correspondence of Captain J. J. Youngs, R.N., held at the Imperial War Museum (IWM 92/50/1), she was indeed paid off in a 'sad affair which caused an awful stir':



'... After Dunkirk I returned to *Hussar* for three months at Harwich. You may remember about August we got down to about three ships due to enemy action and eventually so many people went sick in *Hussar* that I was unable to take her to sea, a sad affair which caused an awful stir in higher places. She was paid off on medical recommendations which were that the whole crew needed a change of scene ...'

Those medical recommendations were made by the above cited Consultant Specialist, Desmond Curran, who sent the following letter to *Hussar*'s skipper:

'Dear Captain Youngs,

I just wanted to thank you so much for your kindness and hospitality to me on my visit to the *Hussar*. Could you, should you be seeing your fellow officers, thank them for me too?

I have seen all sorts of grandees about it since - Rear Admirals Taylor and MacNamara at Chatham, and also a Staff Captain Faulkner there - who have a note to the effect it was not in the least your 'fault'. So I don't think you need worry about that ... Have sent in a report at their request, saying *Hussar* was obviously a very 'Happy Ship' and that the men spoke most warmly of the officers - and putting forward various recommendations as a doctor about more regular leave, a shorter stretch at sea, age guides for mine escorts, occasional change of men - and in detail most of the points you fellows were kind enough to mention.

If it has any effect - and I hope it may for Admiral Sir C. Little seemed interested and issued some orders about the ages of men right away - I shall be very glad. How you fellows didn't all break down I don't know. It made me feel awful, leading the comfortable life I do I can tell you.

With all very best wishes and good luck - and again my thanks for treating an 'inquisitor' so kindly.

Yours very sincerely,

Desmond Curran

P.S.

Hope your chief gets a good leave - he needs it, (he's) a fine fellow.'

Postscript

Curran's 'age guides for mine escorts' undoubtedly applied to Teague, who was 43 years old at the time of the specialist's report. He was transferred to the escort *Centurion* in October 1940 and, in April 1941, to the depot ship *Paris*.

He was released from the service as 'Class A' in September 1945.

- 322 Three: **Private T. Powis, 1st Royal Marine Battalion, Royal Naval Division, who was killed in action at the Battle of the Ancre on 13 November 1916**

1914-15 Star (Ply.17007. Pte. T. Powis. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Ply.17007. Pte. T. Powis. R.M.L.I.), *good very fine* (3)

£160-200

Thomas Powis was born at Salford, Lancashire on 16 April 1894 and enlisted in the Royal Marines Light Infantry at Manchester on 25 August 1914, whilst working in a cotton mill. Serving with the 1st Royal Marine Battalion from 20 November 1914, he was killed in action on 13 November 1916 at the Battle of the Ancre, when the unit were on the left flank, alongside the Howe Battalion, with the 2nd Battalion to their rear. Powis is buried in the Ancre British Cemetery at Beaumont-Hamel; sold together with copied Service Record.

- 323 Three: **Able Seaman H. J. Harker, Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division, killed in action on 9 May 1915**

1914-15 Star (KP.436. H. J. Harker. A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (K.P.436 H. J. Harker. A.B. R.N.V.R.), *good very fine* (3)

£160-200

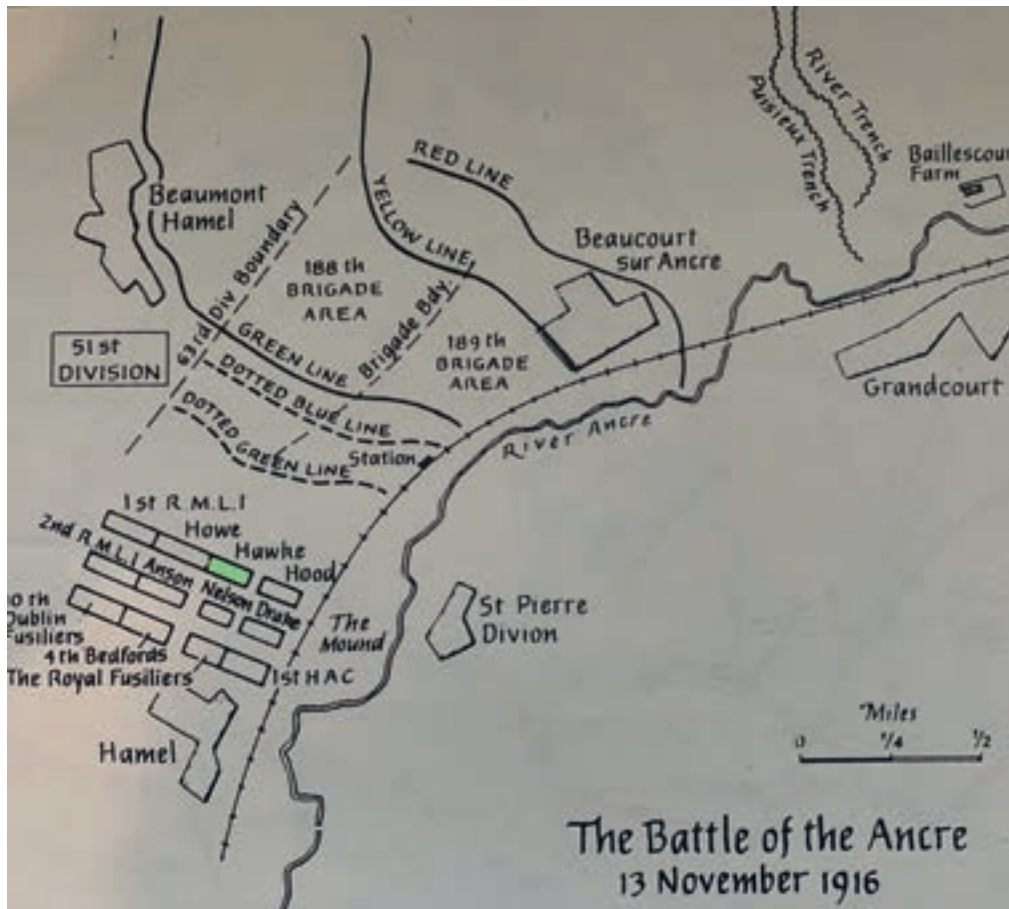


Herbert John Harker was born in Leeds on 23 November 1895 and worked at Kitson & Co's engineering works in Leeds. He had been a member of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry upon joining the Royal Naval Division Depot at Crystal Palace on 10 September 1914. Assigned to the Drake Battalion on 3 November 1914, he was made Able Seaman on 1 March 1915 and was killed in action in the Dardanelles on 9 May 1915. He is commemorated upon the Helles Memorial and died the day after his friend Able Seaman L. Webster (KP/435) had been killed; sold together with named boxes and forwarding letter, besides copied photograph of the recipient.

- 324 Three: Able Seaman E. E. Copeland, Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, who was mortally wounded on 13 November 1916 at the Battle of the Ancre, and died the following day

1914-15 Star (T.Z.5128 E. E. Copeland. A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (T.Z. 5128 E. E. Copeland. A.B. R.N.V.R.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£160-200



Edward Elliott Copeland, a native of Dunston-on-Tyne, Durham, was born on 26 July 1896 and joined the Royal Naval Division on 7 June 1915. Drafted from the 2nd Reserve Battalion, he joined the Hawke Battalion in Mesopotamia in December 1915. He thence served on the Western Front and was mortally wounded on 13 November 1916 during the Battle of the Ancre. On that day, the Battalion marched out through the mist at 0545hrs. As the first wave went in, a devastating machine-gun fire cut down swathes of men from a redoubt on their front. On the right of the redoubt, a portion of 'B' Company under Lieutenant The Hon. Vere Harmsworth, passed the strong point and got to the second line. Harmsworth was twice wounded, before being cut down. The redoubt was their objective and nearly 400 Officers and men became casualties in the first half hour of their attack (*The Royal Naval Division*, refers). Freyburg famously also won his Victoria Cross on that day. Copeland was mortally wounded and died the following day, aged just 19. He is buried in the Puchevillers British Cemetery; sold together with copied research.

- 325 Four: Private A. Rogers, 5th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

1914-15 Star (17725 Pte. A. Rogers. Oxf. & Bucks: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (17725 Pte. A. Rogers. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Albert Rogers), *last with traces of verdigris, good very fine* (4)

£100-140

Albert Rogers, a native of Edlesborough, Bedfordshire, served in France from 7 July 1915 and was killed in action during the Battle of Delville Wood on 24 August 1916; sold together with copied MIC and forwarding letter for the Plaque.

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Three: **Private A. Sneddon, 16th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (14830 Pte. A. Sneddon. High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (14830 Pte. A. Sneddon. High. L.I.), *traces of verdigris, otherwise good very fine* (3)

£400-500

Alexander Sneddon served in France with the 16th Battalion H.L.I. from 23 November 1915 and was killed in action on 1 July 1916. Having made their attack on the Leipzig Salient, their first objective being the Wonderwerk and the last being Mouquet Quarry at 0730hrs, within 10 minutes they had lost half their number with survivors clinging to shell holes for cover. By the close of play the battalion's casualties totalled 554 killed, wounded and missing. Sneddon was one of those casualties and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

327

Three: **Private D. Stark, 17th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (15433 Pte. D. Stark. High: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (15433 Pte. D. Stark. High. L.I.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£400-500



David Stark, a native of Glasgow, was born in 1897 and was educated at Kent Road Public School and at Glasgow High School, where he took the Senior Art Scholarship, before going onto the School of Art & Technical College. He joined Highland Light Infantry in September 1914, aged 17 and served with the 17th Battalion in France from 22 November 1915.

Stark was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion, as part of 97th Brigade, 32nd Division, was involved in an attack on the Leipzig Salient. Leading the assault with the 16th Battalion H.L.I., the leading companies moved out from the front line at 7:23 a.m., creeping forward to within 30 or 40 yards of the German front line. At 7:30 a.m. they rushed forward, overran the German front line, and obtained possession of the Leipzig Redoubt. They quickly moved on towards the Hindenburg Trench but heavy fire from the Wonder Work brought the assault to a standstill, and they were forced to retired to Crucifix Corner. Total casualties suffered by the Battalion that day were 469.

Stark is buried in the Lonsdale Cemetery, Authuille; sold together with local extract which gives details and a portrait photograph.

328

Three: **Captain G. J. Bouchier, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**

1914-15 Star (Capt. G. J. Bouchier L. N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. J. Bouchier), mounted as worn *some pitting, minor contact marks, overall very fine* (3)

£80-120

George James Bouchier was born at Wigan, Lancashire in October 1877, the son of Henry James and Annie Bouchier and was baptised at Abram, Lancashire on 10 November 1877. By 1901 he was working as a secretary to a Colliery Company and in the same year he joined the Freemasons. The lodge records have him employed as a Surveyor by 31 December 1901. He was commissioned to the 2nd (Volunteer) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on 14 March 1903 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant and promoted Lieutenant on 11 June 1904. The year before the Haldane Reforms Bouchier was promoted Captain (20 May 1907) and with the implementation of the reforms the 2nd (Volunteer) Battalion became 5th Battalion and Bouchier became Supernumery on 1 April 1908. Returning to active service with the outbreak of the Great War Bouchier entered the war in France on 12 February 1915. Returning to Britain he was married on 16 August 1916 at Headingley, Leeds to Elizabeth Jessie Hind with Captain G. Glaister, 5th (Reserve) Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment as a witness. Notably on the wedding certificate his father's profession is listed as 'Director'. After the conclusion of the war Bouchier lived at 78 Park Road, Southport.

- 329 Three: **Corporal B. H. Taylor, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was killed in action on 9 October 1918**

1914-15 Star (1757 Pte. B. H. Taylor. Notts. & Derby. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1757 Cpl. B. H. Taylor. Notts. & Derby. R.), *good very fine* (3)

£140-180

Bertie Henry Taylor, a native of Radford, Nottinghamshire, served in France with the 1/7th Battalion from 25 April 1915 and thence with the 11th Battalion. He was killed in action on 9 October 1918 and is buried in the Busigny Communal Cemetery Extension; sold together with copied research.

- 330 Four: **2nd Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, 8th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment), who was commissioned from the ranks and killed in action on 7 April 1917**

1914-15 Star (17253 Pte. J. H. Wilson. Notts. & Derby. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. H. Wilson.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (John Hardy Wilson), in its card envelope of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£300-350

John Hardy Wilson was born in 1884, son of Samuel and Frances Wilson of The Yews, Kegworth, Derby. Before the outbreak of the Great War Wilson had worked as an Architectural Assistant for the County Architect and was a member of the Nottingham University OTC. He served in France in the ranks from 14 July 1915 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 6 August 1916. Wilson was killed in action during the attack on Le Verguereon on 7 April 1917 and is buried in the Vadencourt British Cemetery, Maissemy, being further commemorated upon the Kegworth War Memorial, Nottinghamshire County Council Employees Memorial and the University College Nottingham Officer Training Corps Memorial. The *Nottingham Evening Post* included the following mention of his death:



‘Sympathy was expressed at the meeting of the Notts Education Committee this afternoon [24th April 1917] on the death in action a young officer, and satisfaction at the honour earned by a Hucknall schoolmaster now in the army. Mr. H. Mellish, who was re-elected chairman of the committee, with Mr. R. B. Bagnall-Wild vice-chairman, alluded to both matters. They would learn with regret, he observed, that Lieut. J. H. Wilson, formerly chief assistant to the committee’s architect, had fallen in action. Obtaining a commission in a county battalion, he was one four who fell in a very gallant fight recently.’

Sold together with copied research.

331

Four: Private G. Amos, 11th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916

1914-15 Star (16407 Pte. G. Amos. Notts. & Derby. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16407 Pte. G. Amos. Notts. & Derby. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (George Amos), in its card envelope of issue, *the last a little polished, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£500-600



George Amos, a native of Bolsover, served in France from 27 August 1915. Amos was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916, on which date the Battalion was involved in an attack on Ovillers. Moving forward to the British front line from the reserve at Authuille Wood, they then advanced to the German front line, but encountered heavy machine gun fire from the front and both flanks and were pinned down in No Man's Land, suffering a total of 518 casualties that day.

His wife was sent notification that he was wounded and missing on 17 August, but his death was later confirmed. Amos is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial. He had previously sent his family a moving poem, extracts include:

'Tomorrow you will look for me and in your usual way, call out for me 'Daddy' joyfully, expectant of my play.

I shall not answer to your call to sail the boat or roll the ball.

I shall not see you fast asleep, in mother's arms; I shall not see you laugh and weep like April's changing charms; with poignant greiving I shall miss the morning romp, the bedtime kiss.

These recollections almost make me in my duty pause, cancel the step I mean to take, to serve my country's cause. But who could call his conscience just pacific to the Prussian last?...

Good-night my little child, good-night, with you I'd rather be; But what were life without the life of sacred liberty, or England's glorious heritage beneath a blood & iron rage? G.A.'

Sold together with letter to his wife, Soldier's Daily Remembrancer, Bolsolver Roll of Honour, Bolsover Wesleyan Special Memorial Service 25 July 1920 programme, Certificates of Marriage and Death of his widow, a speech written by Amos regarding service in the New Army, closing with 'Kaiser Bill will think "Hell's been let loose"', besides the poem previously mentioned and copied research.

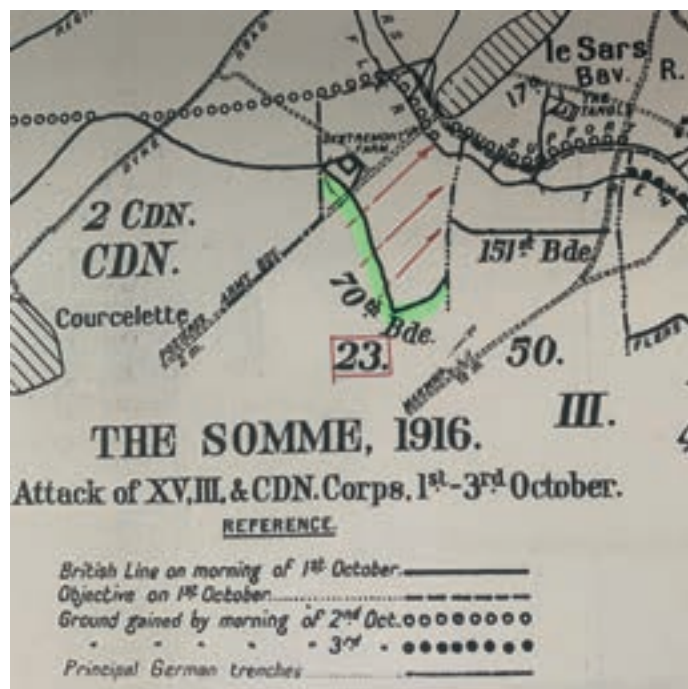
- 332 Three: **2nd Lieutenant E. A. Bassano, 13th Battalion attached 11th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was killed in action on 1 October 1916**

1914-15 Star (PS-7095 Pte. E. A. Bassano. R. Fus:); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. A. Bassano.), *good very fine* (3)

£240-280



Edward Arthur Bassano was born in 1893 in Derby and educated at Derby Public School. In December 1908 Bassano applied for, and obtained, a job as a Bank Clerk in Crompton & Evans' Union Bank. This bank was acquired by Parr's Bank in 1914, which latterly became a part of NatWest. He left his job at the bank's Derby Corn Market branch and enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers on 31 May 1915 and served in France with the 21st Battalion from 14 November 1915. Bassano was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Sherwood Foresters on 4 August 1916 and was killed in action on 1 October 1916, whilst attached to the 11th Battalion. On that day, the unit moved from The Tangle to assemble in Destremont Trech at 0915hrs. They attacked Flers Trench and its Support Trench near Le Sars, taking the objective, but in the action Bassano was killed. He is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial and also online by the NatWest Group (<https://www.natwestgroupmembers.com/our-fallen/our-fallen-ww1/b/edward-bassano.html>); sold together with an original copy of *The Derbyian*, December 1916, which still noted Bassano missing at that point, besides copied research,



x333

Three: **Sergeant W. G. Snasdell, Royal Field Artillery, who died on 27 November 1916, having been taken a Prisoner of War at Kut**

1914-15 Star (4870 Sjt. W. G. Snasdell. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (4870 Sjt. W. G. Snasdell. R.A.), *extremely fine* (3)

£140-180



Willie Gordon Snasdell was born in 1885 and was a native of Mile End, London. He served in Egypt from 7 November 1914 with the 6th Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery. He was captured at the Fall of Kut and died on 27 November 1916 and is buried in the Baghdad (North Gate) Cemetery; sold together with a portrait of the recipient in a rolled gold locket, besides the paper envelopes of issue.

x334

Three: **Gunner A. W. Nichols, Royal Artillery, late 104th Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was made Prisoner of War after the fall of Kut el Amara and though he was fortunate to one of only 209 men exchanged after the surrender he never recovered from the Siege, dying of disease on 25 August 1916**

1914-15 Star (37081 Gnr. A. W. Nichols, R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (37081 Gnr. A. W. Nichols. R.A.); Bronze War Plaque (Arthur William Nichols), *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£80-120

Arthur William Nichols was born at South Hackney, Middlesex in October 1890. Enlisting at Startford, Essex with the Royal Garrison Artillery before the War he was posted to 104th Heavy Battery in India. Stationed at Campbellpore when the war began the Battery was posted to Basra in January 1915, with Nichols arriving on 25 January. Serving as part of the 2nd Indian Corps garrison at Qurna from 1 April 1915, attached to 177th Infantry Brigade with a section at Kurmat Ali attached to the 66th Punjabs. Moving on by the end of July 1915 one section was at Al Gharbi on the Tigris and another section was at Amara. The Battery went into action on 26 September 1915 in support of 18th Infantry Brigade, however one section was destined to become one of those caught up in the disastrous Siege of Kut. This section, under the command of Major Farmer, was taken prisoner during the fall of Kut on 29 April 1916 including Nichols. By this stage much of the garrison was suffering from disease and malnutrition, maladies only made worse by the poor conditions in Ottoman P.O.W. camps. Few British other ranks were to be exchanged with the eventual number being 209, one of these was Nichols. Unfortunately he was already suffering severely from an illness picked up during the Siege. Upon his return to India he was posted to the Royal Artillery Depot in Jubbulpore, however his health deteriorate further and he died on 25 August 1916. Nichols is remembered on the Kirkee Memorial and buried at the Jubbulpore Cantonment Cemetery. After his death his mother, still living at 4 Victoria Grove, Morpeth Road South Hackney was awarded a pension; sold together with copied medal rolls, memorial and pension details as well as an original Royal Garrison Artillery cap badge.

335

Four: **Corporal H. C. Beale, Army Service Corps**

1914-15 Star (M2-055122 Pte. H. C. Beale. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (M2-055122 A-Cpl. H. C. Beale. A.S.C.); Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, A.I.R., bronze, *light contact marks, very fine* (4)

£80-120

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 12 July 1918.



Herbert Charles Beale was born in 1885 was a native of Sydenham, London. He served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps in the French theatre of war from 17 April 1915; sold together with a photograph of the recipient wearing his Medals.

336 Three: **Private J. Clack, Army Service Corps**

1914-15 Star (MS-742 Pte J. Clack. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (MS-742 Pte. J. Clack. A.S.C.), *good very fine* (3)

£30-50

For the medals of Sergeant J. Clack, likely a relation, see Lot 550.

337 Three: **Sergeant C. D. Edwards, Army Pay Corps, died as a result of enemy action as a civilian on 10 July 1944 in Clapham, when a V1 rocket struck at 0255hrs**

1914-15 Star (1962 Pte. C. Edwards, A.P.C.); British War and Victory Medals (1962 A.Sjt C. Edwards. A.P.C.), mounted for display, *contact marks, very fine* (3)

£140-180

Cecil David Edwards was born in London in 1876, the son of William and Annie Edwards of 2 The Terrace, Clerkenwell. He worked as manager at a cigarette manufacturer and lived at Acre Lane, Brixton with his wife Nellie May Edwards. He enlisted with the Army Pay Corps in 1914 and entered the war in France on 9 September 1915 at the Field Pay Office. Promoted Acting Sergeant he survived the war and went on to live at 11 St. Lukes Road, Clapham. By the start of the Second World War Edwards had moved to 414 Clapham Road. He was killed on 10 July 1944;

‘The V1 hit Clapham Road opposite Clapham North Tube. 6 houses were demolished and 20 houses and a Church severely damaged. The area has been re-developed as a housing estate and the church re-built.’

Four people were killed due to that strike; sold together with copied *MIC*, census information and air raid statistics for the area in question.

338 Three: **Rifleman A. Rai, 7th Gurkha Rifles**

1914-15 Star (No. 1629 Rfmm. Asman Rai, 2/7/Gurkha Rfls.); British War and Victory Medals (1629 Rfmm. Asman Rai. 2-7 Grks.), *a little polished and worn, nearly very fine* (3)

£50-70

339

Three: **Warrant Officer T. Haworth, 4th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was thrice wounded in action, before being killed in action on 11 September 1918**

1914-15 Star (1270 Pte. T. Haworth. 4 Bn A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1270 L-Cpl T. Haworth. 4 Bn. A.I.F.), *incorrect number on the BWM, good very fine* (3)

£160-200

Thomas Haworth was born in 1889 in Lancashire and joined the Australian Imperial Force on 1 November 1914. Embarked for Mesopotamia, he joined his unit in April and was wounded in action for the first occasion, a gunshot wound to the thigh, at Gallipoli on 26 April 1915. Recovered and appointed Company Sergeant-Major on 30 July 1915, he was wounded for a second occasion, a gunshot wound to his nose, at Gallipoli on 11 August 1915. He again re-joined his unit, as Regimental Sergeant-Major on 3 September 1915, before being evacuated sick on 8 November 1915. He was charged by Court Martial for going AWOL and escaping on 17 May 1916, being reduced Sergeant and re-joined the unit in France on 19 July 1916. He was again charged, this time for drunkenness, and the civil offence of attempted rape and assault. Haworth was given a sentence of 10 years penal service - which was commuted to two years hard labour - on 2 February 1917, before being released with the unexpired portion of his sentence remaining suspended, on 22 December 1917. Re-joining his unit on Boxing Day 1917, he was wounded for the third time, a gunshot wound to the leg in France, on 17 April 1918. Re-joining his unit on 11 July 1918, he was killed in action on 11 September 1918, being buried in the Roisel Communal Cemetery. In view of his service, despite the sentence against him, his Medals were permitted to be issued to his family; sold together with copied Service Record.

x340

Four: **Private G. W. Bryant, Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force**

1914-15 Star (318 Pte. G. W. Bryant. 1/A.N. & M.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (318 Pte C. W. Bryant. 1 A.N. & M.E.F.); ANZAC Commemorative Medallion (G. W. Bryant), *contact marks, nearly very fine* (4)

£160-200



George William Bryant was born at Bristol in 1886, the son of William John Bryant of Shirehampton, Bristol. Enlisting with the Australian New Guinea Expeditionary Force on 11 August 1914 in Sydney he embarked at Rabaul with 'C' Company on 19 August. Discharged at Sydney on 4 March 1915 he re-enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force on 25 March and was sent to Liverpool Camp. Embarking for the Middle East with 'B' Company, 20th Battalion, 5th Brigade on 26 June 1915. Disembarking at Alexandria on 15 July he rejoined the war at Gallipoli on 22 August near Russell's Top. Evacuated from Mudros on 18 December Bryant disembarked at Alexandria on 9 January 1916 and was sent to Tel El Kebir. While here he went absent without leave for the first time on 20 January and soon after was sent to 2nd Pioneer Battalion on 9 February. Embarking for France on 19 March he disembarked at Marseilles on 26 March. Seeing action in Northern France at Flers, Pozieres, Guedecourt, The Somme and Ypres he again went absent without leave on 26 January 1917, not returning until 28 January, he was awarded seven days Field Punishment number 2 as a result. After some time on leave in Britain in January 1918 Bryant again went into action, this time at Villers Bretonneux, Amiens and Peronne. Catching Influenza in December he was sent treated by

7th Field Ambulance from 23-25 December 1918 before being sent to Britain, arriving 21 January 1919 and being sent to Fulham Military Hospital. Surviving he was sent to Weymouth on 20 February and soon returned to Australia, arriving on 3 May at Sydney, he was discharged there on 2 July; sold together with copied research from the Australian Central Army Records Office and correspondence with the Recipient's nephew. For the medals of his brother see Lot 345 and for the medals of his nephew please see Lot 522.

- 341 Three: Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, No. 21 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, late King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was mortally wounded in an air combat with Pour le Merite recipient Hans Berr on 7 October 1916 - Stewart had taken off with four other aeroplanes but were intercepted by enemy from *Jasta 2* and *Jasta 5*, which included the 'Red Baron', who shot down Lieutenant Fenwick in the same action

The gallant Stewart, something of a veteran being aged 26, died a lingering death and expired on 12 October at La Havre



1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. A. Stewart. K. O. Sco. Bord.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. A. Stewart.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (James Aitchison Stewart), complete with outer card envelope, together with his Memorial Scoll dedicated to 'Temp. Lt. James Aitchison Stewart Royal Flying Corps', the above all in an attractive display frame, together with period cloth RFC 'Wings', three RFC cap Badges and photograph of the recipient, *nearly extremely fine* (Lot)

£1,200-1,500

James Aitchison Stewart was born at Edinburgh on 25 March 1890, the son of a Medical Doctor and was educated at the Edinburgh Institution and Edinburgh Academy. A student of Medicine, 1907-11, he served in the O.T.C. Artillery, having previously served in the 9th Volunteer Battalion, Royal Scots. Commissioned into the 7th Battalion, Royal Scots in 1911, he transferred to the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Stewart first saw action with the 7th Battalion in France during 1915, being granted sick leave from 20 August 1915. Transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, he joined No. 21 Squadron flying BE12's. As recalled in *Under the Guns of the Red Baron*:

Five BE.12's took off from their base at Bertangles at 07.30hrs on an offensive Patrol led by Captain R. Neville, Neville and Lieutenant Stewart each carried bombs, they were escorted by three escorts. *Jasta 2* and *Jasta 5* intercepted them, Stewart dropped his bombs on a dump at Ytres and dived, he managed to land his plane at 18 Squadron's base. He was mortally wounded in this action, having been shot up by Hans Berr, an Ace and 'Blue Max' winner. Richthofen was at this time chasing Fenwick, one of the escorts detailed to protect Stewart and Neville. Richthofen first engaged Fenwick near Rancourt, which is someway to the southwest of Ypres so he must have chased Fenwick some distance before he went down.'

The Red Baron landed in order to confirm the victory and even took the souvenir of the section of canvas with the number 6618 to decorate his hut wall.

The gallant Stewart was transferred to No. 2 General Hospital and died several days later on 12 October 1916, being buried at the St Marie Cemetery, La Havre. His widow claimed his effects and Medals, which were sent to her at Rushall Manor, Pewsey, Wiltshire; sold together with copied Service Record.

342

Three: **2nd Lieutenant, late Flight Cadet B. H. Archer, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, Royal Field Artillery and County of London Yeomanry**

1914-15 Star (1600 Pte. B. H. Archer, 3-Co. of Lond. Y.); British War and Victory Medal (317506 F.Cdt. B. H. Archer R.A.F.), *the second officially re-impressed with rank 'F.Cdi', very fine* (3)

£50-70

Bernard Humbley Archer was born on 17 July 1891 at Southport and was a Civil Servant in the Scotch Education Department in Whitehall from January 1912-October 1914, whence he joined the 1/3rd County of London (Sharpshooters) Yeomanry. He initially served as part of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from 28 April 1915. Posted to the Suez Canal defences near Ismailia, the regiment later saw considerable action during the Gallipoli Campaign, in particular the attacks on Chocolate Hill and Hill 112.

Joining the Royal Flying Corps on 27 January 1918, he was subsequently transferred to the Royal Air Force and discharged 2nd Lieutenant on 22 March 1919.

343

Eight: **Wing Commander A. V. Ebert, Royal Air Force, late 2nd County of London (Yeomanry) Regiment, Hertfordshire Regiment and King's African Rifles**



1914-15 Star (2341 Cpl. A. V. Ebert. 2 Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2341 A. Sgt. A. V. Ebert. 2-Lond. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (340199. Sgt. A. V. Ebert. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., Coinage Head Bust (W.O.2. A. V. Ebert. R.A.F.); Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, no clasp, mounted court-style for wear, *cleaned, very fine* (8)

£500-700

Albert Victor Ebert was born in 1895 and served in France with the 2nd County of London (Yeomanry) Regiment from 6 January 1915 and latterly with the 2/1st Battalion Hertfordshire Regiment and the 3rd Battalion, King's African Rifles. He joined the Royal Air Force and got married on 21 December 1919, whilst living in Pimlico and was commissioned from the ranks as Flying Officer on 4 September 1937. Ebert was retired as Wing Commander on 19 July 1948; sold together with copied research.

344

Three: **Corporal Mechanic J. S. Neville, Royal Flying Corps, later Royal Air Force**

1914-15 Star (4453. 2.A.M. J. S. Neville. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medal (4453. 1.A.M. J. S. Neville. R.F.C.), *scratches to reverse of first, otherwise very fine* (3)

£50-70

John Shepherd Neville was born on 13 May 1887 and was a chauffeur before joining the Royal Flying Corps. He served in France from 17 April 1915-30 August 1916 with No. 4 Squadron. It concentrated on the reconnaissance role, standardising on the B.E.2 in 1916. In the Battle of the Somme, thy flew contact patrols keeping track of the position of advancing troops at low level, in addition to more regular reconnaissance and artillery spotting missions. Neville latterly served with No. 215 Squadron and joined the Royal Air Force on its formation in 1918.

x345 Three: **Private R. T. Bryant, Royal Air Force, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers**

1914-15 Star (24038 Pte. R. T. Bryant. R. Dub. Fus.); British and Victory Medals (302381. Pte. 2. R.T. Bryant), *minor wear to second, very fine* (3)

£80-120

Robert Taylor Bryant was born in April 1882 at Barton Regis, Gloucestershire, the son of William John and Ellen Bryant of Pembroke Road, Shirehampton. Enlisting on 11 June 1915 with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and entered the war in the Balkans with 6th Battalion on 18 November 1915. Later joining the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment he served with them before transferring to the RAF on 28 May 1918. Serving here with No. 113 Squadron until his discharge on 30 April 1920 he returned home to 26 Horsefair, Bristol; sold together with original Royal Dublin Fusilier dog tag, copied research on the recipient and *M.I.C.*. For the medals of his son please see Lot 522 and for the medals of his brother see Lot 340.

346 Four: **Lance-Sergeant W. T. Oates, 'A' Company, 6th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), who was killed in action on 30 November 1917 at Lateau Wood during the Battle of Cambrai, having already been wounded in 1915**

1914-15 Star (G-4538 Pte. W. T. Oates. E. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals (G-4538 Cpl. W. T. Oates. E. Kent R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (William Thomas Oates), together with his Memorial Scroll in the name on 'L/Serjt. William Thomas Oates East Kent Regt.', *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£160-200



William Thomas Oates was born in Hampstead and during the Great War served in France with the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs from 11 March 1915. That unit served at the Second Battle of Ypres, with Oates being wounded in action, it being reported for actions in April and May 1915 (*South Eastern Gazette* 2 November 1915, refers).

Oates thence joined 'A' Company, 6th Battalion, The Buffs. Oates would have seen action during 1917 at the First Battle of the Scarpe, the Battle of Arleux, the Third Battle of the Scarpe and the fateful Cambrai Operations. He was posted missing action and latterly killed in action on 30 November 1917.

Also killed with the Battalion on that day was 2nd Lieutenant James Hoste Welldon, their CO gives a little more insight into the action that probably cost the lives of both Oates and Welldon at Lateau Wood:

'He (Welldon) was holding with his Platoon a strong point at Quennet Farm just north of the wood. It was surrounded and completely cut off early in the day. It was very bad luck, as the Hun was let through a little distance to the north of this point and they afterwards cut the farm off from the westward side. I did not get any of his Platoon back.'

Oates is commemorated upon the Cambrai Memorial, Louverval; sold together with Cap Badge, copied research and his portrait which was featured in *Bond of Sacrifice*.

347

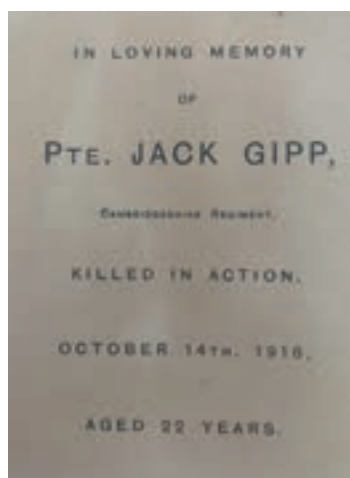
Three: Private J. S. Gipp, 1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 14 October 1916 during their famous attack on the Schwaben Redoubt

1914-15 Star (3112 Pte. S. Gipp. Camb. R.); British War and Victory Medals (3112 Pte. J. S. Gipp. Camb. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£240-280



John Stanley Gipp - or Jack to his friends and comrades - was born at Cambridge in 1896 and in 1911 was working as an errand boy and living with his parents at 28 Ross Street, Cambridge. He served in France with the 1st Battalion from 10 July 1915 and was killed in action during the attack on the Schwaben Redoubt on 14 October 1916, being commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial and the Cambridge Guildhall Memorial. The assault, which cost the Battalion over 200 casualties, led to no less than 42 gallantry awards and was described by Field Marshal Douglas Haig as ‘...one of the finest feats of arms in the history of the British Army.’; sold together with a memorial card and copied research.



348 Four: **Corporal F. Rollason, 2/5th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 3 December 1917 at the Battle of Cambrai**

1914-15 Star (1500 Pte. F. Rollason. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (203295 Cpl. F. Rollason. R. War. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Frank Rollason), *good very fine* (4)

£140-180



Frank Rollason was born at Ladywood, Birmingham and served in France with the 2/5th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment from 23 February 1915. Having been reported wounded on 26 July 1916, he was killed in action at Cambrai on 3 December 1917, almost certainly in the charge from the trenches at La Vacquerie:



‘At dawn that day Colonel Coates decided to attack with two Companies in order to recover a line lost on the previous day. They advanced most gallantly, but all the Officers and NCO’s were shot down and the few Privates who returned reported that the attack had been continued until practically all were casualties.’

Rollason is commemorated upon the Cambrai Memorial; sold together with copied research.

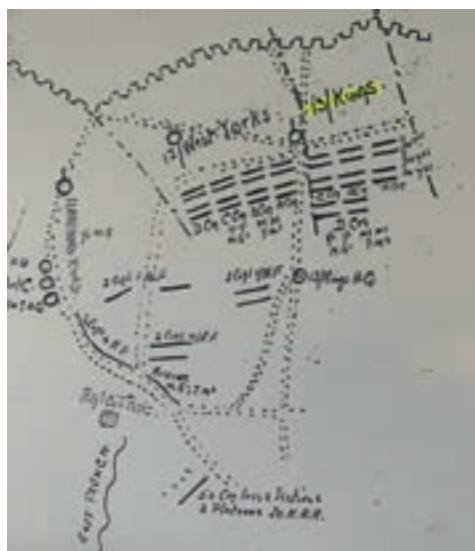
349

Three: Lieutenant W. H. S. Carter, 13th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, who was killed in action during the dawn attack on Bazentin-le-Grand on 14 July 1916

1914-15 Star (Lieut. W. H. S. Carter. L'Pool. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. H. S. Carter.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£240-280

William Henry Seaman Carter was born in 1895, the son of Henry and Emily Carter of Rolledene, Exmouth, Devon. He was commissioned into the Liverpool Regiment from the Public Schools Battalion, Royal Fusiliers on 29 September 1914, having enlisted on 15 September 1914. Carter served in France from 26 September 1915 and was killed in action on 14 July 1916. On that day, the 3rd Division made the 'big push' for the Bazentin Ridge, with his Battalion charged to storm Bazentin-le-Grand. At 0320hrs, a huge artillery bombardment opened up for 5 minutes, with the attack going in at 0325hrs. Raked with machine-gun fire from the trenches and houses in the village, they took awful numbers of casualties. Most officers were cut down; Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbons, who was mortally wounded, requested urgent assistance at 0511hrs, whilst Lieutenant C. M. Cooper of the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers assumed Command. The village was finally cleared around 0930hrs, but Carter had been killed. He is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with copied *MIC* and research.



- 350 Four: **Private H. Yates, 18th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (16431 Pte. H. Yates. L'Pool R.); British War and Victory Medals (16431 Pte. H. Yates L'Pool R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Harold Yates), *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£400-500



Harold Yates, son of Issac and Clara Yates, of 92 Rice Lane, Walton, was born in 1894 and served in France from 7 November 1915. The Liverpools went 'over the top' on 1 July 1916, when part of 21st Brigade, 30th Division, on the extreme right of the British line. They were to attack from assembly trenches to the east of Talus Boise, a jutting finger of woodland pointing towards German trenches below the south-east corner of the fortified village of Montauban, with objectives of the Silesia Trench and Glatz Redoubt. Yates and his comrades had to cross 500 yards of no-mans land. The 30th Division front was defended by 6 Bayerische Reserve Infanterie-Regiment from Amberg. The objective was taken at heavy cost for, by 3 July, the Battalion numbered just six Officers and 288 other ranks. Yates was killed in action and is buried in the Dantzig Alley Cemetery; sold together with a postcard of the recipient, besides copied research.

- 351 Three: **Private G. McCall, 16th (Newcastle) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who served under the alias R. E. Etherington and was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

1914-15 Star (16-709 Pte. R. E. Etherington. North'd Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (16-709 Pte. R. E. Etherington. North'd Fus.), *good very fine* (3)

£400-500

George McCall, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, served during the Great War under the alias of Robert Ernest Etherington. He served in France from 22 November 1915 and was killed in action on 1 July 1916. On this date the Battalion was involved in an attack at Thiepval: according to the *Official History of the Great War* a football was followed into battle at zero hour. Within moments the leading waves were hit by machine gun fire, with the survivors forced to lay down and await any chance of returning to their lines. One report noted that the Battalion had advanced in perfect formation, the dead being later found in straight lines as if 'dressed' for parade. Relieved the following day, the Battalion suffered a total of 378 casualties.

McCall is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

'As early as 1940, Winston Churchill's energetic mind turned to matters offensive and he perceived the need for a vessel able to put armour and vehicles ashore 'over beaches' and 'anywhere in the world'. Ultimately ships could be designed and built for this revolutionary purpose but, at the time only conversions were feasible to prove the concept ... The ships identified for conversion were the [tankers] Bachaquero, Misoa and Tasajera.'

The Encyclopedia of Weapons of World War II, by Chris Bishop, refers.

A Great War and Second World War campaign group of nine awarded to Leading Seaman P. H. Bell, Royal Navy, who served in the first Mk. 1 Landing Ship (Tank), namely the above cited converted tanker Bachaquero

Deemed by one source to be 'Churchill's favourite ship', the Bachaquero lent valuable service in the amphibious assault on Vichy-held Madagascar in May 1942, followed by like services in the North Africa landings in November 1942, on which latter occasion Bell was present and mentioned in despatches

He 'set a high example to other ratings' as a member of the Bachaquero's beach party on Z Beach, which came under fire from Fort Djebel

Bell was borne on the books of the Combined Operations establishments Quebec and Copra for the remainder of the war, and likely saw further action at the time of the Sicily and Salerno landings

British War and Victory Medals (J. 92806 P. H. Bell, Boy 2, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage bust (92806 (Dev. B. 15294) P. H. Bell, A.B., R.F.R.), mounted as worn, *the earlier awards with bruising and polished, thus generally good fine, the remainder good very fine* (9)

£180-220

Philip Henry Bell was born in Hendon, London on 8 April 1903 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in September 1918. For his subsequent services in H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign* during the Russian intervention, he was awarded the British War and Victory Medals.

Having then come ashore as an Able Seaman in April 1933, when he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve, he was recalled on the renewal of hostilities and joined the destroyer *Vidette*.

Departing *Vidette* in early 1941, Bell served at the Royal Naval Air Station *Kestrel* in the period April-August 1942, but soon after that he joined the Churchillian-inspired L.S. (T.) Mk. 1 *Bachaquero*. In common with her sister ships, *Misoa* and *Tasajera*, she had been requisitioned by the Admiralty in December 1940, direct from her role as an oil tanker operating in Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela.

In terms of conversion for her new landing craft role, her oil tanks were removed to form a tank deck, and two large hatches and two 50-ton derrick cranes fitted to lift vehicles from the tank deck to the upper deck. Her bows were cut off square and a heavy steel door fitted, and a hinged extension, together with the door, provided a 100-foot ramp to unload vehicles.



L.C. (T.) Mk. 1 Bachaquero embarks Bren carriers at Bone, Algeria, in March 1943

And in terms of protection, steel armour plating was fitted to the bridge and wheelhouse, and the ship was armed with a single 40mm. gun, six 20mm. anti-aircraft guns, three Lewis machine-guns, and a smoke mortar. By the time of her commissioning in August 1941, she could accommodate around 200 troops, in addition to her crew of 98. And she could carry eighteen 30-ton tanks, or twenty-two 25-ton tanks, or 33 heavy trucks.

As stated, Bell was mentioned in despatches for his deeds as a Leading Seaman in the *Bachaquero* at the North Africa landings in November 1942 (*London Gazette* 4 May 1943, refers), the original recommendation stating:

‘For zeal and energy with the Beach Party. He set a high example to other ratings.’

An example set, it should be added, under fire on Z Beach from Fort Djebel. In fact, official Admiralty sources for the Centre Task Force state the ‘unloading of ships was seriously delayed by heavy surf and casualties to landing craft’ (TNA ADM 1/14300, refers). It is also worth noting that the raid on nearby Oran harbour met with disaster, the same raid in which Captain Frederick Peters, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., won the V.C.

Post Operation “Torch”, it seems likely that Bell saw further action in landing craft operations off Sicily and Salerno. Having been borne on the books of the Combined Operations training base *Quebec*, he was transferred to the books of *Copra* in September 1943. He was finally released as ‘Class A’ direct from the latter Combined Operations base in October 1945.

353 Three: **Private T. Trotter, 20th (1st Tyneside Scottish) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916**

British War and Victory Medals (21-229 Pte. T. Trotter. North’d Fus.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Thomas Trotter), in its card envelope, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£300-400

Thomas Trotter was killed in action on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916 and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

On this date the Battalion served as part of the 102 Brigade, 34th Division, and they ‘moved forward with 23rd Northumberland Fusiliers up Mash Valley north of La Boisselle 7.30 am (1/7) - advance being across widest part of No Man’s Land saw Battalion almost completely destroyed within minutes of leaving start positions.’ In his history of The Tyneside Scottish (102nd Brigade) Brigadier-General Trevor Ternan records situation at night - 20th and 23rd lying dead in Non-Man’s Land - remnants holding short length of our front trench north of La Boisselle. The tremendous casualties suffered by the Tyneside Scottish were among the worst ever recorded on the Somme. The following details are taken from Brigadier-General Ternan’s history - of the 80 officers that went into action only 10 returned, losses including all four commanding officers (killed) and all second in commands and adjutants. Of the men, some 80 per cent became casualties. There were 940 all ranks killed and some 1,500 wounded, the 20th Battalion losing every officer and sergeant. Brigadier-General Ternan notes that not one man was taken prisoner and expresses the opinion that losses in killed were unnecessarily high owing to the fact that the Germans deliberately fired at and killed any wounded lying helpless in front of their trenches that made the slightest movement or showed any sign of life.’ (*British Battalions on the Somme* by R. Westlake, refers)

Confirmed as full entitlement.

'I wish to express my admiration of the manner in which the Destroyers attached to the Dover Command carried out the difficult operation of evacuating the troops from Boulogne both in the face of heavy air attack and point-blank fire from guns, machine-guns and snipers. The handling of their ships and their armaments and the bearing of the ships' companies was beyond all praise. The following received from the CIGS [Chief of the Imperial General Staff] - Army's thanks to your people for last night's magnificent effort at Boulogne.'

A congratulatory message from the Vice-Admiral Destroyers, Dover, dated 24 May 1940, the recipients including the ship's company of H.M.S. *Whitshed*.

Six: Engine Room Artificer J. E. Johnson, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Whitshed* at Bolougne and Dunkirk in May 1940

British and Victory Medals (M.29486 J. E. Johnson. E.R.A. 5 R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (344 E.C., J.E. Johnson. E.R.A. R.N.R.), mounted for display, *minor contact marking on first two, overall very fine* (6)

£140-180

John Edward Johnson was born at Newcastle, Northumberland on 2 January 1898 the son of Thomas and Susannah Johnson of Terrace Place, Newcastle. Johnson enlisted on 4 March 1918 as Engine Room Artificer Class V at *Victory V* being moving to the Destroyer Depot Ship H.M.S. *Diligent* from 14 May. Promoted Acting Engine Room Artificer Class IV on 2 June 1919 he was shore demobilised on 27 March 1919. Enlisting with the Royal Naval Reserve on 20 October 1924 he continued to serve throughout the interwar period. During this time he is noted as working as a Fitter with Armstrong Whitworth at Elswick shipyards from 23 March 1925. Johnson was still living in Newcastle with his wife Elsie Johnson in 1939 when he was called back to duty to the rank of Engine Room Artificer Class I.

Second World War

Serving first ashore at H.M.S. *Victory II* from 6 October 1939 he was then sent aboard H.M.S. *Whitshed*. He was still serving on this vessel when she sank *U-55* in the South-West approaches on 30 January 1940. Transferred to Dover after the commencement of the German Blitzkrieg, she played a major role in the demolition of port facilities at IJmuiden and Amsterdam. On 14 May, as part of the operation to rescue the Dutch royal family, she evacuated a contingent of Irish and Welsh guards (Harpoon Force) from the Hook of Holland.

On 22 May, *Whitshed* was the escort leader for ships carrying troops of the 20th Guards Brigade to Boulogne. On her return journey, she carried RAF personnel, POWs and civilians back to England. With the situation in Boulogne rapidly deteriorating, *Whitshed* was back in Boulogne by 1500hrs on 23 May, to evacuate around 250 wounded soldiers. While there, she assisted the Irish Guards in taking out enemy positions in the town with her 4.7" guns. Later that evening, under air cover from the Royal Air Force, *Whitshed*, along with sister ship *Vimiera*, re-entered Boulogne and each ship embarked around a thousand men.

The following extract, taken from an article written by Major-General G. L. Verney, D.S.O., M.V.O. - for the *Irish Guards Journal* in 1957 - serves as a stirring tribute to the fine work carried out by *Whitshed* and eight other destroyers in the evacuation of Boulogne:

'There was no finer Naval enterprise during the late war than the evacuation from Boulogne by nine Destroyers, under close-range enemy fire, of the 2nd Battalions of the Irish and Welsh Guards and Headquarters, 20th Guards Brigade after a desperate 48 hours' defence of the port. With German artillery on the high ground less than a mile away, with enemy tanks on the quay on one side of the harbour, mortars, machine-guns and infantry in the houses and snipers on the roofs, the Destroyers came in two at a time - for the basin was too narrow for more - and took on board, first wounded and stragglers from the B.E.F. and Allied refugees, and then as many men of the two battalions as had been able to fight their way back through the town when the order for evacuation arrived.

Guardsmen, with seamen and marines of the demolition parties, fought as units together and held off the Germans for several hours while thousands of men were embarked and taken across the Channel, the task being made harder by numerous intense air attacks during which man bombs fell into the water so close to the ships that it seemed they could not survive. The accurate gunnery of the Navy excited the admiration of all; one enemy tank was sent spinning across the quay; snipers were blown off roofs; in one ship the mounting of a gun was blown away, but the gun was supported on the shoulders of some of its crew and continued firing.'

With defeat of the Allies in France *Whitshed* became part of the Royal Navy's effort to evacuate the B.E.F. from Dunkirk. Despite attacks by enemy aircraft and U-boats she came away unscathed through the operation. However she was struck by a mine off Harwich on 31 July 1940 which forced her to come into port for repair. Johnson left *Whitshed* on 5 August 1940. He served largely ashore



for the rest of the conflict, seeing some service with H.M.S. *Saltburn* before being released to the Class A reserve on 18 September 1945; sold together with copied research including service records, census information and research into H.M.S. *Whitshed*.

The report of events at Boulogne can be read via:

<http://www.holywellhousepublishing.co.uk/PDF/BoulogneRoP-WHITSHED.pdf>

- 355 **An interesting group of three awarded to Commander F. W. Robinson, Royal Naval Reserve - who had a successful career in laying submarine cables, before serving aboard the Cable Ship *Dacia* when she was torpedoed by Max Valentiner's *U-36* in Madeira Harbour on 3 December 1916**

British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Frederick W. Robinson); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, E.VII.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1909, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£160-200

Frederick William Robinson was born on 25 October 1857 at Stratford, Essex and by the end of the century was commissioned in the Royal Naval Reserve and working for the India Rubber Telegraph Works at Silvertown, working with submarine cables aboard the *Dacia* and *Buccaneer*. He rose to become Engineer in Charge and laid cables to Cuba and New York during his career.

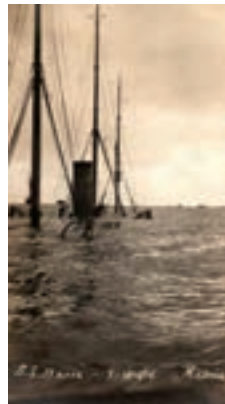
He was awarded the Royal Human Society's Testimonial for his work aboard the *Silvertown* at Salina Cruz, Mexico in 1893. Mr W. Bobbitt, a cable hand, was laying cables in a strong surf, when Robinson, together with five comrades, saved his life. Sadly two men were drowned (*The Electrician*, 10 November 1893, refers). His R.N.R. Decoration followed on 4 November 1909.

During the Great War, he was serving aboard the *Dacia* when she was in the process of diverting the German South American cable into Brest. Anchored in Madeira Harbour, she was torpedoed by Max Valentiner's *U-36*, exploding and sinking. Valentiner earned himself a Pour le Merite as the third highest scoring U-Boat ace during the Great War but was also listed as a War Criminal, for he had previously sunk the *Persia* on 30 December 1915.

The work of the cable ships was kept rather secret during the Great War, indeed it wasn't until 18 December 1919, that the Chairman of the company, Major Leonard Darwin, presented the following report on the operations:



Dacia struck by Valentiner.



Down she goes – a watery end for the Dacia.

‘There is one other matter connected with the past history of the company to which I wish to allude. Since the war began I have on more than one occasion said that we had been doing work for the French Government, but I gave no details. Early in the War we were employed in diverting the German Emden-Teneriffe cable into St. Nazaire and in making several repairs to French Government cables - dangerous work, which ended more than two years afterwards with the sinking of our ship and the accompanying French man-of-war in Funchal Harbour, Madeira, by a German submarine.

Far the most important work accomplished by our ship, the *Dacia*, under the supervision of submarine cable engineers Mr. Crawford and Mr. Robinson successively, was the diversion of the rest of the German Emden-Teneriffe cable so as to connect Brest with Casablanca, in Morocco, and the diversion of the German Teneriffe-Monrovia cable so as to connect Morocco with Senegal. The Emden-Teneriffe cable was first cut off Brest, a length picked up and relaid into Brest. The same operation on a larger scale was then performed off Casablanca, with the result that, after the necessary connections had been made, this second portion of the German Emden-Teneriffe cable was converted into a French Brest-Casablanca cable. Similar work was carried out on the German Teneriffe-Monrovia cable, thus extending the French cable from Casablanca, to Dakar in Senegal. Our cable engineers, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Robinson, after fully considering the difficulties, held that these were possible operations; there were no signs. that any other English expert, whether governmental or in private employment, shared in this view; whilst the electrical advisers to the French Government declared the scheme to be impracticable owing to the depth in which the cable lay.

Imagine fishing for a cable in pitch darkness - not that any light at the bottom could have made matters easier - the cable lying about as far below the ship as is the Tower of London from Buckingham Palace; imagine trying to cut the cable in these circumstances in the hope of being able to haul up one of the two ends thus set free to the surface; imagine pulling it up vertically through these nearly three miles of water, then steaming away, whilst continuing to drag up the cable from the bottom, coiling it up on board without any kinks Or unperceived injuries; and finally relaying it exactly where required; imagine all this, and I think scepticism as to the possibility of success becomes more than excusable. If our information is correct, this remarkable performance is absolutely unique in the history of submarine cable enterprise, and this whether we look to the length of the cable lifted, 1,200 miles, or to the average depth of the water in which it lay.

Our staff without exception worked splendidly, but the chief credit for the success must be awarded to our managing director, Mr. C.H. Gray. He conceived the scheme and advised the Board to take the risks involved; he persuaded the French Government to neglect the doubts expressed by their own expert advisers; and he-inspired all hands with the energy essential for success in such a feat.

I am very glad to say that the position was fully realised by the French Government, for our Foreign Office has recently transmitted to Mr. Gray the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, which had been awarded to him by the President of the French Republic for his services during the war. I know you will all join with me in giving him our hearty congratulations. It is only his native modesty that prevents his wearing the red button to-day.'

Robinson applied for his Medals in August 1919, with them being delivered to him at 32 Empress Avenue, Ilford; sold together with his whistle and copied research.

356 Three: **Inspector E. J. Harper, Shanghai Municipal Police, late Merchant Navy**



British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (Edward J. Harper); Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, unnamed as issued, *traces of verdigris, very fine* (2)

£260-300

Edward John Harper was born at Aberdeen on 18 June 1890 and served in the Mercantile Marine during the Great War. His Medals were issued to the Shanghai Municipal Police, whom he joined in 1924. Harper was advanced Segeant in 1926 and was an Inspector by 1939. He resigned in order to start business in Australia with John Smith and Angus Turner; sold together with his riband bar and copied research.

357 Pair: **Captain F. J. Siltzer, Grenadier Guards, a noted author**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. J. Siltzer.), mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, 17-18 Piccadilly, good very fine* (2)

£60-80

Francis John David Siltzer - or Frank to his friends and comrades - was born on 13 August 1869 at Brussels, Belgium. Living at Kensington, London by 1881, he went up to be educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, gaining his BA in 1891. He married Violet Stourton in 1893. By the outbreak of the Great War, he was commissioned into the West Kent Yeomanry from the Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars) Yeomanry on 21 September 1914. Commissioned into the Grenadier Guards, he served in France from 29 December 1916 and served with No. 1 Company, 3rd Battalion from April 1917 (*The Grenadier Guards in the Great War 1914-18*, refers). He was present during their famous attack at Beosinghe in the Battle of Pilckem Ridge on 31 July 1917, when the 3rd Battalion formed part of the 2nd Guards Brigade. The *Regimental History* continues:

'The whole Brigade took up its battle positions without any difficulty: the two leading Battalions



each placed two companies less two platoons on the farther bank, and left two platoons as moppers-up on the western bank. The shelling of the Canal by the German artillery never ceased for a moment, and caused a good many casualties. The attack was timed to start at 3.50 A.M., but in order to conform with the creeping barrage the actual advance of the Brigade did not take place till twenty minutes later. The leading Battalions advanced behind the creeping barrage in four waves, with an interval of over 100 yards between each wave. The attack was assisted by a machine-gun barrage: eight guns from the Divisional Machine-Gun Company were detailed for this work, as well as the 4th Guards and the 29th Machine-Gun Companies. Both by the attacking troops, and by prisoners who were subsequently taken in the advance, this barrage was reported to have been most effective.

The attack was completely successful, and the first objective or Blue line was secured at 4.30 A.M., but there was naturally a considerable number of casualties, especially on the right, where the Scots Guards were exposed to enfilade fire. The 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards waited in its trenches until 5 A.M., by which time it was light; and although the enemy continued with all the German thoroughness to shell the Canal itself, it never seems to have occurred to him to put barrages down farther back. This was undoubtedly a bad mistake on his part.

At 5 A.M., according to orders, the 3rd Battalion started off with No. 1 Company under Lieutenant E. R. Fryer on the right, and No. 2 Company under Captain the Hon. F. Eaton on the left. In support came No. 3 Company, commanded by Captain W. Neville, while No. 4 Company under Lieutenant F. Heasman was employed in carrying up material to the various objectives, and was directly under the orders of the Brigade. The passage across the Canal was successfully accomplished, though owing to the broken bridges there was a certain amount of delay. In some places, indeed, these bridges, consisting of petrol tins, had been so much damaged that there was practically nothing to walk upon. However, the barrage thrown on the Canal was by no means continuous, and as a certain amount of latitude was allowed in the choice of a crossing, officers were able to select comparatively safe courses, with the result that there were no casualties. Having crossed the Canal, the Battalion advanced in artillery formation towards Artillery Wood over the most difficult ground, while the German artillery sent high-explosive shells over, directing them to any strong points that might be made use of by the attacking force. So the 3rd Battalion arrived at the Blue line.

Meanwhile the battalions in front had been pushing on to the second objective or Black line. This phase of the attack was more complicated, for the enemy's machine-guns were scattered about in 'pill-boxes', which were difficult to capture, and a great many casualties occurred not only from the machine-guns, but also from the German infantry, which was holding positions in the shell-holes in front of its trenches.

When the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards approached the Black line it found that there were hardly any British troops in front of it, as the Scots Guards, having suffered heavy casualties, were mostly employed in dealing with the 'pill-boxes' on their right. Captain Eaton at once disengaged No. 2 Company, and brought it up on the left of No. 1. The enemy's machine-guns at Maison Tambour had been very troublesome, and had caused twenty casualties in No. 1 Company on the way up. Leaving Captain Neville to deal with this difficulty, Captain Eaton and Lieutenant Fryer extended their companies in two waves, and with the help of the Scots Guards, who were now freed from guarding the right flank, rushed on, and seized the second objective or Black line. At the same time Captain Neville brought up Lewis guns and rifle grenades, and with the help of hand grenades succeeded in silencing the obstructive enemy post. The Adjutant, Lieutenant Henderson, finding that the Division on the right was not keeping pace, went out to find the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, but

before he was able to accomplish his mission he was shot through the body, and eventually carried back into safety.

Although the Black line had been captured, the situation on the right was still unsatisfactory, and part of No. 1 Company had to face to that flank. The duty of reporting the position of the Battalion to the contact aeroplanes was then accomplished by waving large flappers above sheets laid on the ground.

The advance to the third objective or Green line was now timed to begin, and this was entrusted to the 3rd Battalion Grenadiers and 1st Battalion Coldstream. As the advance progressed considerable opposition was met with from the block-houses on the railway. These block-houses were also holding up the Thirty-eighth Division. Nor was No. 2 Company on the left of the Grenadiers free to advance, as there were several 'pill-boxes' in front of it to be disposed of. Captain Eaton began to deal with these methodically, and with the aid of Lewis guns and bombs demolished each in turn. As No. 1 Company approached a house which it had surrounded, a large white flag was seen to be waved frantically from one of the apertures, and eventually three German officers and fifty men emerged and surrendered.

Captain Neville was occupied in dealing with the situation on the right, while Nos. 1 and 2 Companies continued their advance. Just beyond Wood House he brought up two machine-guns and got them into action under cover of the low railway embankment. Lieutenant Dunlop was told to advance with No. 9 Platoon, and started off most gallantly in the face of a withering fire when he was shot dead. Captain Neville at once brought up No. 12 Platoon, while Lieutenant Borthwick, with No. 11 Platoon, guarded the right flank. This enabled Nos. 1 and 2 Companies to push on and secure the Green line. During the last advance Captain Eaton had been unable to keep touch with the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, who had had to bear to the left to retain touch with the 3rd Guards Brigade, but on reaching the Green line every unit was at its allotted post. While Captain Eaton and Lieutenant Fryer were ordering their Companies to consolidate the position, Captain Neville noticed that the Thirty-eighth Division was still being held up by three 'pill-boxes' which were situated in rear of his Company on the other side of the railway line. Rifle-fire was quite useless against 2 feet of ferro-concrete, and he therefore determined to make a bombing attack. Though there was, of course, considerable danger of the attackers being shot by the Thirty-eighth Division, it seemed the only way of dealing with this obstruction. The attack was led by Sergeant Browning and Private Baker, both of whom were wounded, and was wonderfully successful, the enemy being completely dislodged from their position, and losing 20 killed and 42 captured. Lieut.-Colonel Thorne came up soon after, and expressed his approval of all the dispositions that had been made. In order to adhere strictly to the orders, he told Captain Neville to take his men from the front line into support, and Lieut. Fryer to occupy the whole of the front-line trench. At this moment, however, the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, of the 1st Brigade, was seen advancing to pass through, and in order to prevent any confusion Captain Neville decided to wait until it had passed before sorting out his men. Having carried out his orders he was just looking round to see if there were no more men of his Company in the front line when he was hit by a bullet.

During the whole attack No. 4 Company, under Lieutenant Heasman, acted as a carrying party for the whole Brigade, and was split up into five small parties of about twenty men, each under a Sergeant. Yukon packs which the men wore were of great service for carrying shells and water-bottles. Each man carried four Stokes-gun shells and a coil of French wire during the initial stages of the attack, but later in the day two or three tins of water were carried instead. One party made no less than five journeys to the Blue line, a distance of 1000 yards, and the average number of journeys was three. After the third objective had been taken Lieutenant Heasman received orders to go himself to Battalion Headquarters, and to send Second Lieutenant Carrington with the whole of No. 4 Company up to the second objective to relieve the Scots Guards.

The total casualties in the 3rd Battalion were 2 officers killed (Second Lieutenant B. J. Dunlop and Captain G. W. East, R.A.M.C.), 4 officers wounded (Lieutenant K. Henderson, Lieutenant J. F. Worsley, Second Lieutenant A. G. Elliott, 216 and Captain W. Neville, M.C.), whilst among other ranks there were 26 killed, 113 wounded, and 12 missing.

Siltzer was indeed lucky to come through, being promoted Captain. He applied for his Medals on 4 April 1922, with them being sent to him at 8 Chester Street, Belgrave Square.

A keen horseman, Siltzer was a noted polo player and writer on all things equine. Indeed, his work *Newmarket - Its Sport and Personalities* was published with a most favourable introduction from the Earl of Durham in 1923. He also published *The Story of British Sporting Prints*. Siltzer died on 28 August 1924, with his widow improving and re-publishing *Newmarket* some years later; sold together with copied research and MIC.

For the O.B.E. awarded to his wife, please see Lot 484.

- 358 Four: **Private W. E. Priestman, Scots Guards, who was wounded in action in 1914**
- British War and Victory Medals (6801 Pte. W. E. Priestman. S. Gds.); War Medal 1939-45; Silver War Badge (250480), *very fine* (4) £60-80
- William Ernest Priestman** served in France with the Scots Guards from 21 August 1914 and suffered a gun shot wound to the left forearm on 29 October 1914, being admitted to No. 1 Field Ambulance. He was evacuated to England the next day and was treated at 2nd West General Hospital, Manchester. He was discharged on 15 October 1917 with his Silver War Badge; sold together with Scots Guards badges, riband bar and copied research which confirms further entitlement to 1914 Star.
- 359 Three: **Private R. Ellis, 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, who was killed in action on 28 March 1918, during the German Spring Offensive**
- British War and Victory Medals (3954 Pte. R. Ellis. W. Gds.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Robert Ellis), in its card envelope and with Buckingham Palace forwarding letter, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £160-200
- Robert Ellis**, a native of Newcastle, was born in 1885 and served in France with the 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards. He was killed in action on 28 March 1918, when they held a front of around 2,000 yards with their right on Boyelles. At 0700hrs the enemy opened a fierce bombardment which continued until 1130hrs, when the enemy were spotted to be massing on their right. Having sent our own artillery onto the enemy position, they instead found the enemy forcing their left. They were forced to abandon the Switch Trench and their left fell back onto the Green Line.
- Ellis is commemorated upon the Arras Memorial.
- 360 Pair: **2nd Lieutenant E. G. Bowyer, 1st Battalion, Cambridgeshire Regiment, killed in action on 15 October 1916**
- British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. E. G. Bowyer.), *very fine* (2) £160-200
- Edgar George Bowyer** was born in 1895, son of Edgar and Annie Bowyer of 10 Monmouth Road, Overport Drive, Durban and it was noted he had previous service in German West Africa with the 4th Umvoti Mounted Rifles (1915 Star). Having served with the Monmouthshire Regiment, he served in France with the Cambridgeshire Regiment from 30 May 1916 and was killed in action on 15 October 1916, being commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with copied *MTC*, and research.
- x361 Pair: **Private O. B. Reeves, Bedfordshire Regiment, late Army Pay Corps, killed in action on 23 May 1917 when his battalion was shelled and then gassed in quick succession**
- British War and Victory Medals (39469 Pte. O. B. Reeves. Bedf. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £50-80
- Oliver Blake Reeves** was born at Willesden, London in 1892, the son of William Henry Buckhurst, known as Reeves and Jane Blake of 338 High Road, Willesden. Working as a Cost Clerk in London later joining 3rd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment with the service number 5420. He is also listed as having served in the Army Pay Corps with the same number. Reeves transferred to the 6th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment with his new service number after 1916 and saw service on the Western Front. The Battalion was particularly heavily engaged at the Battle of Arras in April 1917, seeing action at the First and Second Battle of the Scarpe. They were also present at the Battle of Arleux, though during after the assault on Greenland Hill on 29 April it was realised that only 58 men came through the attack. The Battalion came under extremely heavy fire on the night of 22/23 May 1917 in the support trenches near Tilloy. First regular munitions and then gas shells hammered them throughout the night causing casualties of 7 dead and 14 wounded. One of the killed was Reeves, recorded as dying on the morning of 23 May. He is buried in the Tank Cemetery, Guemappe and was originally recorded as unknown. His body was however later identified; sold together with copied census information, service information and extracts from the war diary of the 6th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.

- 362 Five: **Lieutenant T. Whitfield, West Yorkshire Regiment, later Section Leader, Special Constabulary**
- British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. T. Whitfield); Defence Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.I.R., with two additional service bars, Long Service 1947, Long Service 1955 (Sect Ldr Titus Whitfield), mounted as worn, *very fine*, together with a Bradford and District Master Plumbers Association Past President Badge, the reverse engraved 'T. Whitfield Esq. President 1952-53', silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to reverse (6) £70-90
- Titus Whitfield** was born on 7 May 1895 at Shipley and during the Great War was commissioned from the ranks of the West Riding Regiment, serving in France with the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1917. His Medals were issued to him in Shipley in 1921 and by 1939 he was listed as a Master Plumber & Electrician (Heavy Worker). Confirmed on the 1953 Coronation Medal roll as an Inspector, he died at 12 Castle Street, Shipley on 12 January 1966; sold together with copied research.
- 363 Pair: **Captain A. Sumner, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was wounded in action in command of his Company at the Second Battle of the Aisne**
- British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. Sumner.), *good very fine* (2) £70-90
- Albert Sumner**, a native of Preston, Lancashire, served in France with the 9th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, being made Lieutenant on 8 June 1916. He is mentioned on a number of occasions in the *Battalion History* which confirmed he commanded a Company in the 3am attack on Kemmel on 26 April 1918. Made Acting Captain on 11 May 1918, he commanded 'B' Company and was wounded in the Second Battle of the Aisne on 27 May 1918. At the end of the Great War, Sumner returned home to Holmrook Road, Deepdale, Preston; sold together with copied research, riband bar and Regimental Badge.
- 364 Pair: **Private W. Sykes, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, late Army Cyclist Corps, who died of wounds on 22 July 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (33737 Pte. W. Sykes. L. N. Lan. R.), *nearly extremely fine* (2) £60-80
- Walter Sykes** was born at Huddersfield in 1890 and latterly moved to Derby. He initially served in the Army Cyclists Corps before joining the 7th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with whom he served overseas with. Sykes died of wounds on 22 July 1917 and is buried in the Locre Hospice Cemetery, with his Medals and pay being sent to his widow who lived at 48 Freehold Street, Derby; sold together with copied research.
- 365 Pair: **Private F. Ogden, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (24015 Pte. F. Ogden. L. N. Lan. R.), *traces of verdigris, very fine*
- Pair: **Gunner H. P. Fletcher, Royal Artillery**
- British War and Victory Medals (166653 Gnr. H. P. Fletcher. R.A.), *very fine*
- India General Service 1908-35, Burma 1930-32 (352242 Pte. G. Huxtable. Manch. R.), *worn, fine* (5) £60-80

366

Pair: 2nd Lieutenant A. L. Palmer, 5th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who died of wounds on 6 March 1917

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. L. Palmer.), *good very fine* (2)

£140-180



Albert Leslie Palmer, who lived at Hallam Fields, Ilkeston, was born in 1898 and was mortally wounded at Fonquevillers Brewery on 4 March 1917 and died of his wounds two days later. He is buried in the Warlincourt Halte British Cemetery.

367

Pair: Private F. German, 1/5th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was killed in action on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916

British War and Victory Medals (4019 Pte. F. German. Notts. & Derby. R.), *good very fine* (2)

£300-400



Frederick German, a native of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, was born in 1895 and was killed in action on 1 July 1916 during the attack on Gommecourt, when the 1/5th Battalion could count 208 killed and missing, with scores more wounded. The first four waves of the Sherwood Foresters managed to advance through No Man's Land and reached the German trenches, where fierce close combat fighting ensued. They steadily made their way toward the corner of Gommecourt Wood where the German 91st Reserve Infantry Regiment counter-attacked. Although the 6th Battalion should have been in support, orders were confused and men of the 5th Battalion were forced to withdraw into shell holes close to the enemy wire in front of their trenches. German was killed and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

- 368 Three: **Private R. Mitchell, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, killed in action on 21 March 1918**
- British War and Victory Medals (306908 Pte. R. Mitchell. Notts. & Derby R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Robert Mitchell), *good very fine*, housed in a glazed frame (3) £60-80
- Robert Mitchell** was born in 1880 and was a native of Lancing, Sussex. He served in France with the 2/5th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters and was killed in action on the First Day of the German Spring Offensive, 21 March 1918. Mitchell is commemorated upon the Arras Memorial.
- 369 *Family group:*
- Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (**Arthur Frederick Tondeur**), *good very fine*
- Pair: **Private F. Tondeur, 21st London Regiment**
- British War and Victory Medals (4159 Pte. F. Tondeur. 21-Lond. R.), *first with officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (3) £70-90
- Arthur Frederick Tondeur** served with the Surrey Yeomanry and was killed in action with the 12th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 18 June 1917 and is commemorated upon the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial.
- 370 Pair: **Rifleman N. Thapa, 1st Gurkha Rifles**
- British War and Victory Medals (2823 Rfmm. Nathu Thapa, 1-1 Grks.), *good very fine* (2) £30-50
- 371 Four: **Rifleman Asaram Pun, 1st Gurkha Rifles**
- British War and Victory Medals (3940 Rfmm. Asaram Pun, 2-1 Grks.; War and Indian Service Medals 1939-45 (17833 Rfm. Asaram Pun, 1 G.R.), *very fine* (4) £60-80
- 372 Three: **Corporal J. A. M. McCraw, alias Mack, 3rd Battalion Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment), who was killed in action on 29 March 1917**
- British War and Victory Medals (139630 A. Cpl. J. A. Mack 3-Can. Inf.); Memorial Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved '139630. Pte. J. A. L. Mack.', *good very fine* (3) £70-90
- James Alexander Leitch McCraw** - who served under the alias 'Mack' - was born in Edinburgh on 4 March 1899, son of Alexandra and Christina. Having joined the C.E.F. on 22 July 1915 at Toronto, he joined the 3rd Battalion on 18 June 1916, he was killed in action on 29 March 1917 whilst his unit were in the Labyrinthe Section of trenches. Two of his comrades were also killed in action on the same day. McCraw is buried in the Ecoivres Military Cemetery, Mont-St. Eloi; sold together with copied Service Record.
- For the Medals of his brother, Private R. McCraw, Cameron Highlanders, please see Lot 316.
- 373 Pair: **Corporal L. W. Treagust, Royal Flying Corps**
- British War and Victory Medal (11922. Cpl. L. W. Treagust. R.F.C.), *good very fine* (2) £40-60
- Lewis William Treagust** was born at Havant in 1888 and was a carpenter and joiner upon joining the Royal Flying Corps in October 1915. He served in France as a Rigger from 19 March-27 November 1916, being admitted to Amiens Hospital for a middle ear infection from 2-7 November 1916. He latterly served with No. 143 Squadron.

374 Pair: **Staff Nurse L. W. Wolrige (later Dolman), Territorial Force Nursing Service**

British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse L. W. Wolrige.), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£60-80

Leila Winifred Wolrige was born on 17 March 1884 and was living at 149 Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea at the outbreak of the Great War. She joined the Territorial Force Nursing Service on 29 April 1915, having been working at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester and served overseas in Mesopotamia from 16 May 1915, being based at Basra, Amara and also seeing service in India. During the course of the War she contracted malaria and dysentery at Cas Simla in June 1918. She met and married a Captain Dolman of the Egyptian Civil Service while at the Station Hospital, Secunderabad and was discharged on 29 April 1919. She died at St Martins House, Clarence Parade, Southsea on 15 March 1972; sold together with a General Nursing Council Badge, the reverse engraved 'R. Dolman. S. R.N. 116465 27-11-42 and her full copied service record.

For her miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 620.

375 Pair: **Rifleman M. Limbu, 10th Gurkha Rifles**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (6106 Rfmn. Makardhoj Limbu. 1-10-Gurkha R); Indian Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (6106 Rfm. Makardhoj Limbu, 1-10 G.R.), *very fine* (2)

£100-140

376 Seven: **Naik D. Gurung, 1st Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (2202 Rfm. Dalbahadur Gurung, 1-1 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the Second World War campaign awards all officially impressed '2202 Nk. Dalbahadur Gurung, 1 G.R.'; Indian Independence 1947 (2202 Nk. Dalbahadur Gurung, 1 G.R.), *very fine* (7)

£140-180

377 Six: **Captain (KGO) B. Thapa, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, who was a Prisoner of War in the Far East**



India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (6829 Rfm. Bhimbahadur Thapa, 2-2 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt. Bhimbahadur. Thapa. 2 G.R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (408515 Lt. (KGO) Bhimbahadur Thapa 2 G.R.), official corrections to first and last, *very fine, the last rare* (6)

£200-240

Bhimbahadur Thapa served as a Rifleman with the 2nd Gurkha Rifles on the North West Frontier (Medal & clasp) and would have been taken a Prisoner of War at Singapore when the 2nd Battalion went 'in the bag' in 1942. Having risen to be Regimental Sergeant-Major, he was commissioned Lieutenant (KGO) on 1 October 1949. His L.S. & G.C. followed on 31 October 1951, thence serving in Malaya in that rank (Medal & clasp), before being made Captain on 5 September 1953. He retired on 28 January 1957.

378 Six: **Lieutenant K. Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (6626 L-Nk. Kharakbahadur Gurung, 2-2 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; War and Indian Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt. Kharakbahadur. Gurung. 2 G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (21131031 Jem. Kharakbahadur Gurung. G.R.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£160-200

Probably taken Prisoner of War in the Far East.

379 Seven: **Warrant Officer Class 2 B. Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (6970 Rfn. Barsuba Gurung, 2-2 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21133012 W.O.Cl.2. Barsuba Gurung, 2 G.R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (21133012 W.O.Cl.2. Barsuba Gurung. 2 G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (21133012. Sjt. Barsuba Gurung. G.R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (7)

£140-180

Barsuba Gurung would have been taken a Prisoner of War at Malaya with the 2nd Battalion. He was made Lieutenant (QGO) on retirement on 21 March 1961.

380 Six: **Sergeant (Cook) K. Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (F-22 Ck. Kulman Gurung, 2-2 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; India General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21133011 Sjt. Kulman Gurung. 2 G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (F.22 Cook, Kulman Gurung. 3-2 G.R.), *very fine* (6)

£140-180

Kulman Gurung would have been taken a Prisoner of War of the Japanese at the Fall of Singapore.

381 Six: **Jemadar D. Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles**

India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (9132 L-Nk. Deobahadur Gurung, 2-8 G.R.); Africa Star; Italy Star, *lacking ring*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last four all officially impressed 'I.O. 50395 Jemdr. Deobahadur Gurung, 8 G.R.'; Indian Independence 1947 (I.O.50395 Jemdr. Deobahadur Gurung, 8 G.R.), *official corrections to first, very fine* (6)

£80-120

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India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (364774. L. A.C. A. E. G. H. Thorp. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45 with M.I.D. oak leaf, Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (364774 F.Sgt. A. E. G. H. Thorp. R.A.F.), *slight edge bruise and minor contact marks to first otherwise good very fine* (4)

£180-200

Arthur Edward Gabriel Harry Thorp was born at Chatham, Kent on 23 July 1907 the son of Arthur and Aimee Thorp and was baptised at Chatham, St Johns, Kent on 25 August of that year. Enlisting on 14 January 1924 as an Aircraft Apprentice at R.A.F. Halton, he joined as part of the 9th entry but passed out with the 11th. Having trained as a Fitter he was posted in that role to R.A.F. Henslow in May 1928 and was promoted Aircraftman Class I in November of that year. Posted to India at R.A.F. Kohat in June 1930 just in time for the campaign against the Afridis, he worked in the station workshops overhauling the engines which led to him being made a Flight Fitter with 'C' Flight 27 Squadron. Returning to Britain in 1934 he was posted to 24 (C) Squadron being promoted Corporal Fitter. Here he was posted for two months to Miranshah Fort, flying in multiple cross country runs with his total flying time in Kohat working out at 59 hours. Thorp took a conversion course from 1936-37 at H.A.D. Henslow and advancing Fitter Class I. Towards the end of this service he married Elsie Mary Caine in September 1937 at Bedford and that same year was posted to 23 (F) Squadron at Northolt to be employed as Corporal Fitter Class I on Flight Maintenance. This unit was later relocated to Wittering on 16 May 1938.

Thorp was posted to 705 (C) Flight aboard H.M.S. *Repulse* in 1938, conducting flight maintenance here he was promoted Sergeant and commanded the Flight for three months. Returning to Britain in 1939 he served with 605 (F) Squadron, a night fighter unit based at originally at R.A.F. Castle Bromwich but relocated regularly over the coming year from Tangmere on 27 August 1939 to Leuchars 11 February 1940 to Wick 28 February and finally Hawkinge 21 May. He served here as Sergeant in command of a flight, a role he retained when in June 1940 he was reposted to 614 A.C. Squadron at Grangemouth. Promoted Flight Sergeant in 1941 Thorpe was posted to 58 Operational Training Unit and employed as Flight Sergeant in command of repair and inspections and receiving a 'mention' for this work on 1 January 1942. Undertaking the same role the next year at Flying Instructor's School Belvedere, part of the Rhodesia Air Training Group, Thorp was soon discharged to Commission on 4 July 1943 as Pilot Officer (Technical) with the number '52233'. With this new rank he served at Number 20 Service Flying Training School at Cranborne with the role of M.T. Officer, much of his flying here was related to Air Tests however on 3 February he undertook a night search for a missing aircraft. Remaining in this position until he was promoted Flying Officer (Wireless) on 5 January 1944. He was attached to Headquarters, R.A.F. Kumalo, with the Rhodesia Air Training Group in July of that year before transferring there officially on 1 December 1944.

Posted to 7 Service Flying Training School at Peterborough on 17 March 1945 before the unit relocated to Kirton-On-Lindsay on 3 April 1946 and transferred to be Flying Officer (Branch List) on 7 November 1946. Promoted the next year to Flight Lieutenant on 5 January 1947 and posted to Headquarters 23 Group at Leighton Buzzard that same year to undertake Technical Staff Duties. Remaining here for several years until appointed Officer Commanding RAF Coningsby in February 1952. After so many years in Britain Thorp was posted overseas for the final time, to Khormaksar with Headquarters British Forces Aden performing the role of Flight Lieutenant (Technical). He served there until his retirement on 29 May 1958; sold together with original service records; documents and pilot's log book as well as the framed award certificate for his M.I.D. and a named case for his medals. This case containing full sized medals, corresponding miniatures, riband bar, dog tags, name plate and two permanent passes including one named to H.M.S. *Repulse*.

383 Four: **Signalman A. J. Randle, Royal Signals**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2323056. Sgln. A. J. Randle. R. Signals); France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£60-80

384 Four: **Sergeant J. D. Truluck, Leicestershire Regiment, killed in action during the Seige of Tobruk on 25 November 1941, having won a 'mention' for gallant service on Crete**

General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (4857222 Pte. J. D. Trulove [SIC]. Leic. R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45 with MID oak leaf, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£240-280



Jack Douglas Truluck was born at 25 St. Thomas's Road, Hastings, Sussex in 1918 son of Albert Henry and Olive Pearce Truluck of Hastings. Attesting with the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment on 1 August 1933 he served with them in Palestine. Stationed in Crete at the time of the German invasion the battalion was evacuated between 28 May-1 June 1941 with Truluck's earning a 'mention' for his service in those frenzied days (*London Gazette* 4 July 1941, refers), in which he is also noted as Acting Sergeant. Taking a course for a commission, Truluck was awaiting the decision when he was killed during the fighting at Tobruk on 25 November 1941; sold together with copied newspaper extracts, regimental history extracts and burial details.

385 Three: **Lance-Corporal M. Riley, Loyal Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at Dunkirk on 1 June 1940**

General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3853356 Pte. M. Riley. Loyal. R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (3)

£140-180

M. Riley served with 1st Battalion, Loyal Regiment during the fall of France. The battalion took part in the fighting around Tournai before being pushed back towards Dunkirk. Riley was taken prisoner on 1 June 1940, being listed as both missing and wounded. The Battalion War Diary notes this as a day of increased losses. The next day the Battalion reached Dunkirk and embarked for Britain; sold together with a copied map of British dispositions north of Tournai, relevant extracts from the war diary and casualty lists.

386 Pair: **Sergeant R. Sunwar, Gurkha Signals**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21139143 Sigm. Rambahadur. Sunwar. R. Sigs. Gur.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21139143 Sgt. Rambahadur Sunwar. Gurkha Signals.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£80-120

387 Four: **Warrant Officer Class 1 S. Pun, Gurkha Signals**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21143583 Sigm. Sambahadur Pun. R. Sigs. (Gur.)); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (21143583 W.O.Cl.1. Sambahadur Pun. Gurkha Signals.); Coronation 1953; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (21143583 W.O.Cl.2. Sambahadur Pun. Gurkha Signals.), *official corrections to first, very fine and a good combination* (4)

£160-200

Understood to have been born in January 1930, enlisting in the Gurkha Signals in January 1948 and being discharged in April 1970.

388 Pair: **Lance-Corporal K. Ghale, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**

General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Brunei (21140349 Rfm. Kharkabahadur Ghale 1/2 GR); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21140349 L/Cpl. Kharkabahadur Ghale, 1/2 GR.), *good very fine* (2)

£140-180

389 Pair: **Warrant Officer Class 2 I. S. Huff, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula (22524538 Pte. I. S. Huff. R.M.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (22524538 S.Sgt. I. S. Huff. RMP.), *good very fine* (2)

£160-200



Ian S. Huff was born in London and joined the Royal Military Police in the early 1950's and served initially in Malaya. Having thence joined the Special Investigation Branch, he was posted to Aden in 1960 serving with the Aden SIB DET. In 1962 he returned to the United Kingdom and joined SIB Southern Command and in 1965, having been promoted Staff-Sergeant, joined 72 Section in Germany. In 1970 he went out to Hong Kong for a tour as the Detachment Commander with the Hong Kong DET SIB. He was promoted Warrant Officer Class 2 and retired in 1972; sold together with copied research including a group photograph including the recipient in Hong Kong.

390 Pair: **Sapper L. Limbu, Gurkha Engineers**

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Brunei (21152581 Spr. Lachhiminarain Limbu. Gurkha Engrs.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21152581 Spr. Lachhiminarain Limbu. Gurkha Engrs.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£80-120

391 A notable Second World War Mediterranean operations campaign group of six awarded to Gunner (T.) A. E. Shaw, Royal Navy, afterwards a Senior Commissioned Engineer (Air) in the Fleet Air Arm

In a fraught period of operations in the H.M.S. *Ajax* in 1940-41, Shaw was present at some spectacular encounters of the close-range variety, in addition to lending valuable service at the evacuation of Greece and Crete

Likely the most memorable was a night action fought off Cape Passero in October 1940, when *Ajax* closed the range to 300 yards and laid waste elements of the *Regia Marina's* 12th Destroyer and 1st Torpedo Boat Flotillas: for a loss of 13 killed and 22 wounded, she destroyed two torpedo boats and damaged two destroyers, one of them fatally so

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (J. 112031 A. E. Shaw, A./L.S., H.M.S. *Ajax*), mounted as worn, *generally very fine* (6)

£140-180

Arthur Ernest Shaw was born at Grimsby, Lincolnshire on 25 March 1908 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in October 1924.

An Able Seaman at the shore establishment *Vernon* on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he removed to H.M.S. *Ajax* in April 1940 and was still likewise employed at the time of his promotion to Acting Temporary Petty Officer in March 1941; he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in the following month.

It is therefore possible to deduce that he saw much action in the Mediterranean, *Ajax* winning five Battle Honours in the same period.

Cape Passero: point-blank encounter of the spectacular kind

In August 1940, *Ajax* was allocated to the 7th Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean and quickly found herself deployed to the Malta run.

On the night of 11-12 October 1940, she intercepted an Italian force off the south-east coast of Sicily and a close-range night action ensued - sometimes called the battle of Cape Passero. No better summary of events may be quoted than an article by Vince O'Hara on the *Regia Marina Italiana* website:

'On October 8 the full weight of the Mediterranean fleet, four battleships, two carriers, a heavy cruiser, five light cruisers and sixteen destroyers, departed Alexandria to provide distant cover for a Malta bound convoy of four steamers. Hidden in part by heavy weather, the convoy made port on October 11 undetected by the Italians. That same day, however, an Italian civil aircraft flying to Libya reported elements of the Mediterranean fleet about 100 miles southeast of the island where they were loitering, waiting to escort three empty cargo vessels back to Alexandria that night. Supermarina had reservations about this sighting because no military aircraft confirmed it; nonetheless, they dispatched several groups of light units to patrol potential transit areas.

They ordered the largest group, 11th Destroyer Flotilla, *Artigliere*, *Aviere*, *Geniere* and *Camicia Nera*, under Captain Carlo Margottini, supported by the 1st Torpedo Boat Flotilla, *Airone*, *Alcione* and *Ariel*, under Commander Alberto Banfito to guard the waters east of Malta. Admiral Cunningham, sailing aboard his flag *Warspite*, established a scouting line of cruisers extending north from his force. The wing ship, the light cruiser *Ajax*, Captain E. D. B. McCarthy, was zig-zagging at 17 knots about seventy miles north of the convoy and about the same distance east, north-east of Malta.

The weather was moderating from earlier thunderstorms. The moon was up and very bright, just four days short of full. The 1st Torpedo Boat Flotilla was proceeding at 17 knots in a long line of bearing with each ship about 5,000 meters or 5,400 yards apart. *Alcione* saw *Ajax* first at 0135 hours on October 12 from about 18,000 meters (19,600 yards). Undetected by the cruiser, *Alcione* reported her contact, requested assistance and proceeded directly to the attack. At 0142 *Airone*, followed shortly thereafter by *Ariel*, sighted the cruiser and followed their flotilla mate in. *Alcione* approached *Ajax* undetected and fired two torpedoes at *Ajax's* port side from a range of just 1,750 meters (1,900 yards). She then turned away to attack from another direction.

Her half-salvo missed its target. At 0155 *Ajax* finally spotted two strange vessels silhouetted against the bright moonlight, one on either side of her bow just several thousand yards off. These vessels were *Airone* and *Ariel*. One minute later *Airone* fired two torpedoes from a range of only 2,000 yards. *Ariel* followed at 0157 with two more. *Ajax* flashed a challenge, and, receiving an inappropriate reply, increased speed and altered course. The four torpedoes all ran wide, although at this point *Ajax* was still uncertain whether or not she was under attack.

Airone, closing rapidly, fired off another pair of torpedoes from 750 yards (also wide) and resolved *Ajax*'s confusion by opening fire. She snapped off four quick salvos, hitting *Ajax* twice on her bridgeworks and once six feet above her waterline, igniting a fire in a storeroom. The range was down to slightly more than 300 yards when *Ajax* finally returned fire. Her 112-pound shells smashed the Italian torpedo boat and left her dead in the water. The two antagonists were so close, *Ajax*'s machine guns could sweep *Airone*'s deck. *Ajax* reduced speed to 25 knots and shifted heading constantly to avoid torpedoes and gunfire. She fired two torpedoes of her own, one of which might have hit, adding to the misery of *Airone*'s crew.

With *Airone* in a sinking condition, *Ajax* turned the attention of her main batteries to *Ariel*, returning her fire and quickly scoring one hit from 4,000 yards. This may have penetrated a magazine because *Ariel* blew up and sank within a few minutes, taking most of her crew with her. The time was 0214. When *Alcione* finally returned from her extended manoeuvre she found the British ship gone, *Ariel* sunk and *Airone* on fire and slowly following. She could do nothing but rescue survivors, saving 125, about half the complement of the two ships. *Airone* finally went under at 0235.

Meanwhile, the 11th Destroyer Flotilla, alerted by *Alcione*'s original message of forty-five prior was hurrying to the battle in an extended column with *Artigliere* leading followed by *Aviere*, *Camicia Nera* and *Geniere*. *Aviere* found the British light cruiser first, but *Ajax* was fully alert and, at 0218, she hit *Aviere* lightly on her bow before the Italian could fire any torpedoes. *Aviere* turned and lost contact. *Artigliere*, the flotilla flagship, came in next. Manoeuvring at high speed she fired a single torpedo at *Ajax*'s starboard side, which missed, and began trading gunfire with the cruiser. Initially the Italian, steaming at a high speed and zig-zagging got the better of the exchange, hitting *Ajax* four times, putting out her radar and knocking out one of her 4" secondary battery.

The moon had just set; reducing the general illumination and depriving *Ajax* of the backlight that made the Italian ships, stand out. Not equipped with flashless gunpowder, the repeated flashes from *Ajax*'s guns blinded her crew with every salvo. Nonetheless, at 0230 *Ajax*'s gunners finally hit the elusive *Artigliere* and hit her hard, killing the flotilla commander, Captain Margottini and bringing her to a halt. By 0232 *Artigliere* was dead in the water and her guns silent. The other two destroyers of the flotilla remained in the offing. *Camicia Nera* and *Ajax* exchanged ineffective salvos from about 5,500 yards. *Ajax* believed she was facing two cruisers, so when *Nera* disappeared into a smoke screen of her own devise, *Ajax* used the opportunity to break contact and turn toward the fleet. *Geniere*, following at some distance, never entered action.

The remainder of *Ajax*'s squadron concentrated on *Ajax*'s position, but arrived too late to see any action. *Ajax* suffered 13 killed and 22 wounded in this action. She expended 490 6" shells and 4 torpedoes. *Ajax*'s damage was patched up in a couple of weeks and she was back in action by November 5. *Camicia Nere* took *Artigliere* in tow, but she was forced to abandon the damaged ship the next morning when two British cruisers and four destroyers approached. The British heavy cruiser *Duke of York* finished off *Artigliere* at 0905 with torpedoes. Italian reinforcements of three heavy cruisers and three destroyers sailing from Messina arrived too late to save *Artigliere* or to engage the *Duke of York* group.'



In June 2017, the wreck of the Artigliere was discovered by a research team led by Paul Allen, the billionaire co-founder of Microsoft, who is a marine archaeology enthusiast.

In June 2017, the wreck of the *Artigliere* was discovered by a research team led by Paul Allen, the billionaire co-founder of Microsoft, who is a marine archaeology enthusiast.

On 12 November 1940, near the Strait of Otranto, *Ajax* and her consorts in Force X intercepted a small convoy of four Italian merchant ships escorted by the naval auxiliary *Ramb III* and the torpedo-boat *Nicola Fabrizi*. *Ramb III* fired 19 salvoes and succeeded in breaking away without suffering any damage.

The *Nicola Fabrizi* stayed with the merchant ships and attacked the British force. As a result, she was hit immediately and suffered serious damage. The Italian torpedo boat continued to fight and retired badly damaged. After *Nicola Fabrizi* was neutralized, the British force divided up the targets and sank all four of the Italian merchant ships.

Greece and Crete

Having then participated in the battle of Cape Matapan in the interim, *Ajax* was heavily engaged in the evacuation of our troops from Greece and Crete.

On the night of 27-8 April 1941, she and three destroyers went to pick up 5,000 men from Greece, including the 4th New Zealand Brigade, which had formed the rearguard. And it fell to *Ajax* to embark General Freyberg and Rear-Admiral H. T. Baillie-Grohman; the latter, who had originally



H.M.S. Dido, Ajax and Orion in action off Crete, 21 May 1941; by Rowland Langmaid (1897-1956)

gone to Athens on the 15th, was in charge of the embarkation operations, and so remained ashore until the last moment.

Next up was the evacuation of Crete and it was during one such trip on the night of 21 May 1941 that *Ajax* and her consorts came upon an enemy convoy about 18 miles north of Canea. The convoy was escorted by motor torpedo boats, one of which was the first victim. The *Dido* was close enough to her to pour in fire from multiple pom-poms, and she was blown to pieces by a broadside from *Ajax*. The destruction of the whole convoy, in which it was estimated 4,000 enemy troops were being taken to Crete, occupied less than two hours.

One week later, at dawn on the 28th, en route to Heraklion, *Ajax* fell victim to sustained air attack. She was ordered back to Alexandria, having suffered severe damage and casualties.

She then covered Syrian operations in June and joined Force K at Malta in November, being withdrawn in February 1942 for refit.

Postscript

Shaw came ashore to *Vernon* and was commissioned as an Acting Gunner (T.) on 24 May 1943. Shortly afterwards, he joined the destroyer *Duncan*, in which ship he served on the north Atlantic-run and, by the war's end, he was serving in another destroyer, the *Troubridge*.

Post-war, he transferred to the Fleet Air Arm and retired as a Senior Commissioned (Air) Engineer in the mid-1950s.

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A Second World War and Yangtze incident campaign group of six awarded to Petty Officer E. G. Doney, Royal Navy

Having seen extensive action in the light cruiser H.M.S. *Hermione* on the Malta run - and survived her loss in June 1942 - he once again came under heavy fire aboard the frigate *Black Swan* in the famous Yangtze incident in April 1949

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (D/JX 126606 E. G. Doney. P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (JX 126606 E. G. Doney. P.O., H.M.S. Drake), *minor contact marks, good very fine* (6)

£800-1,000

Edward George Dooney was born in Cork on 14 May 1910 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in April 1926. By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as an Acting Leading Seaman in the cruiser H.M.S. *Norfolk*.

Quickly deployed in pursuit of the *Gneisenau*, *Scharnhorst* and *Admiral Scheer*, *Norfolk* was damaged by the detonation of 'near-miss torpedoes' from the *U-47* and made for repairs at Belfast. Re-joining the Home Fleet at Scapa Flow, she sustained further damage in a heavy air raid on 16 March 1940.

Dooney was next drafted to the shore establishment *Drake I* in May 1940 and gained advancement to Acting Temporary Petty Officer at the year's end. Then in March 1941, he joined *Hermione*, a recently launched light cruiser.

Mediterranean - the Malta run

Her 'working up' period completed in May 1941, *Hermione* joined the 1st Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean Fleet - as part of Force 'H' - and was quickly deployed in escorting the carriers H.M.S. *Ark Royal* and H.M.S. *Furious*, bound from Gibraltar to Malta, laden with fighters bound for the beleaguered island.

In July, *Hermione* operated as cover for *Ark Royal* - and the battleship *Nelson* and cruiser *Renown* - during an attack on the enemy airfield Aghero, Sardinia. Later in the same month she participated in the famous Malta convoy, Operation "Substance", in the course of which she went to the rescue of a merchantman and the destroyer *Nestor*, both under sustained enemy attack; her gunners shot down two enemy aircraft.

On 2 August 1941, the Italian submarine *Tembien* was spotted by one of the *Ark Royal's* aircraft, and *Hermione* rammed and sank her in spectacular fashion.

In September, *Hermione* again escorted the *Ark Royal*, enabling aircraft to be flown off for the defence of Malta, in addition to participating in another well-known Malta convoy, Operation "Halberd".



H.M.S. Hermione rams the Italian submarine Tembien on 2 August 1941; artwork by Marc Stone, as used for a propaganda poster

In March 1942, following the loss of *Ark Royal*, a renewed attempt was made to fly off aircraft to Malta, this time from the carriers *Argus* and *Eagle* but, due to adverse weather conditions, they had to call off the attempt. Later in the month the operation was repeated, and 16 Spitfires reached Malta under the watchful eye of *Hermione*; she retired to Simonstown, South Africa, for repairs.

Loss of the Hermione

Back on the Mediterranean station by the summer of 1942, *Hermione* was allocated to Force 'A' and, in the middle of June, participated in the hotly-contested Malta convoy Operation "Vigorous". Having expended most of her ammunition in consequence of protracted enemy aircraft attack on the 14th, she withdrew, under escort, to Alexandria.

At 23.20 hours on the 15th, *U-205* spotted a group of warships north of Sollum and attacked two destroyers with one torpedo each at 23.38 and 23.40 hours, but missed. Only then did Reschke - the U-Boats's commander - recognize one of the 'shadows' as a cruiser and fired a spread of three torpedoes at 0019 hours on the 16th, hitting *Hermione* on the starboard side. The ship immediately settled by the stern with a list of 22° and then completely turned over on one side, remaining afloat for 21 minutes before sinking. Eight officers and 80 ratings were lost and the survivors were picked up by escorting destroyers and landed at Alexandria.

Dooney, who was admitted to 64 General Hospital in the Middle East on 26 June 1942, returned to the U.K. and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in June 1943.

Yangtze incident

'Have re-joined the Fleet south of Woo Sung. No damage or casualties. God Save the King.'

Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Kerans, R.N., H.M.S. *Amethyst*.

'Welcome back to the Fleet ... Your bearing in adversity and your daring passage tonight will be epic in the history of the Navy.'

Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, C.-in-C. Far East Fleet.

The succinct - yet sublime - signal sent by Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Kerans, the captain of H.M.S. *Amethyst*, following his ship's epic escape from the grasp and guns of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in July 1949, has indeed embedded itself in the annals of the Royal Navy.

These historic signals marked the conclusion of what became known as the 'Yangtze Incident', an incident in which the Royal Navy won the attention - and admiration - of the free world. Total casualties amounted to three officers and 43 men killed and seven officers and 87 men wounded, the Royal Navy's greatest loss of life during peacetime operations.

The exploits of H.M.S. *Amethyst* have rightly found a place in the annals of the Royal Navy, for they epitomise the high standards of the Senior Service in the face of great adversity. Likewise, the exploits of *Black Swan*, *Consort* and *London* are worthy of high praise, all three ships making plucky attempts to come to the rescue; just how plucky may be gleaned from their casualty returns.

That such a small-scale, post-war incident resulted in media coverage on an unprecedented scale is surely a mark of equal esteem, albeit under an umbrella of trying international relationships. The conduct of all those personnel ensnared in the gunsights of a belligerent communist opponent - an enemy blessed with the advantages of armament and surroundings and devoid of the usual rules of conflict - was indeed sublime.

Dooney's part in the incident commenced at Hong Kong in September 1947, when he was drafted to *Tamar* and thence, in November 1948, to the frigate *Black Swan*.

When *Amethyst*'s potential fate became known, the cruiser H.M.S. *London* (Captain P. G. L. Cazelet, R.N.), and the frigate *Black Swan* (Captain A. D. H. Jay, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.), were ordered to proceed upriver to her assistance.

The attempt was made on 21 April but so severe was the fire from the Communist-held shore batteries that the anticipated rescue had to be abandoned. Just how severe may be gleaned from the resultant casualties, namely 15 killed and 17 wounded in the *London*, in addition to 12 wounded in *Black Swan*, both ships suffering severe damage to their superstructure.

Dooney was likely relieved to be pensioned ashore in June 1950.

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'On one such convoy to Malta in March 1942, they came under heavy aircraft attack. Mr. Rice recalled that the crew of H.M.S. Legion were at action stations for 72 hours and in the few days that it took them to get to Malta they claimed a number of aircraft.

When they reached Malta they came in for more action. Mr. Rice was on the bridge when he spotted 20 enemy aircraft coming towards them. The crew were called to actions stations but being in harbour were unable to take any evasive action. They suffered eight direct hits and the call came to abandon ship. Many of the crew were killed but Mr. Rice managed to escape with a head wound'

An extract from a post-war newspaper interview with Able Seaman J. W. Rice, late of H.M.S. *Legion*.

A well-documented Second World War campaign group of five awarded to Able Seaman J. W. Rice, Royal Navy, who witnessed extensive action in the Mediterranean in the destroyer H.M.S. *Legion* in 1941-42

Just how extensive may be gleaned from the fact his skipper, Commander R. F. Jessel, R.N., was awarded the D.S.O. and D.S.C. and Bar, and thrice mention in despatches, in the same period

As famously captured on camera, *Legion* went to the assistance of the torpedoed *Ark Royal*, closing the sinking carrier and bringing off 1500 officers and ratings - many of whom jumped onto hammocks placed on *Legion's* foredeck

Otherwise heavily engaged on the Malta-run - she sank an Italian submarine during Operation "Halberd" - *Legion* also lent valuable service at the battle of Cape Bon, when she assisted in the destruction of at least two Italian cruisers

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£140-180



John William Rice was born at Chorlton, Manchester on 13 April 1906 and entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in June 1941.

In late August of the same year, after attending *Ganges* and *Pembroke*, he joined the destroyer H.M.S. *Legion* at Gibraltar. He would remain similarly employed up until her loss at Malta in 1942, having witnessed much action in the interim.

Legion's first notable action after Rice joined her was the Malta convoy Operation "Halberd" in September 1941, during which the ship came under sustained air attack. It was on returning from the operation - in the company of her consorts *Halberd* and *Gurkha* - that she contributed to the destruction of the Italian submarine *Adua*.



H.M.S. Legion closes the stricken carrier Ark Royal:

'It was a tricky job because her wireless masts were in the down position and might have wiped Legion's mast ...

On 13 November 1941, after joining the 4th Destroyer Flotilla, *Legion* was present on the occasion the carrier *Ark Royal* was torpedoed off Gibraltar by the *U-81*. In the company of her consort *Lightning*, she raced to the stricken carrier's assistance, Commander Jessel displaying marked skill in bringing her alongside *Ark Royal* and helping to embark 1500 officers and ratings, many of whom jumped into hammocks that had been rigged-up on *Legion's* foredeck.

On 13 December 1941, *Legion* was present at the battle of Cap Bon, on which occasion she contributed to the destruction of the Italian cruisers *Alberto di Giussano* and *Alberico da Barbiano*. Following this success, Rice and his shipmates assisted *Kipling* when they took out the *U-75* off Marsa Matruh on 28 December.

Loss of the Legion - head wound

Further laurels were gained for a torpedo attack carried out by *Legion* in the Second Battle of Sirte on 19 March 1942, but on returning to Malta after the action, she was attacked and severely damaged by enemy aircraft.



H.M.S. Legion steams into her old stamping ground, Grand Harbour, Valetta

Commander Jessel was compelled to run her up the beach at Marsaxlokk, from whence - after emergency repairs to make her hull watertight - she was towed to Valetta on the 25th. And it was here - as related by Rice in the above cited newspaper interview - that *Legion* was mortally damaged by several direct bomb hits. Her forward magazine exploded and she rolled over and sank in the harbour, her bridge and funnel lying against the jetty.

Rice was wounded in the head, hospitalised and evacuated to Port Said in H.M.S. *Penelope* a fortnight later; his service record confirms his receipt of a Certificate for Wounds & Hurts, dated 4 April 1942.

Subsequent wartime career

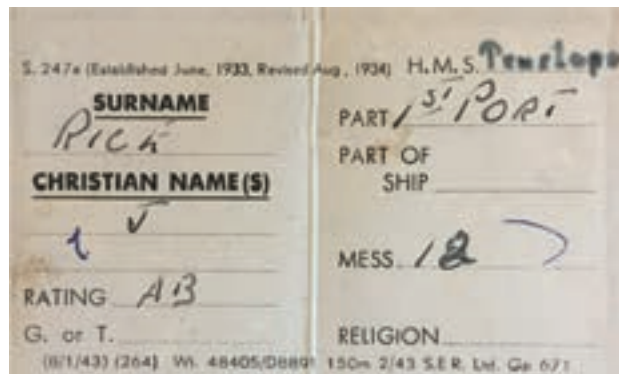
As verified by a copy of his service record, Rice was borne on the books of *Stag* at Port Said until January 1943. A month or two later, however, he was drafted for 'special service', namely an appointment for landing craft duties. He duly saw action off Salerno in the Landing Ship (Tank) 360, prior to serving at the shore establishments *Hannibal* at Algiers and *Byrsa* at Naples.

On returning to the U.K. in March 1944, Rice held an appointment as a naval policeman attached to New Scotland Yard. He was deemed 'physically unfit for Naval service' in December 1945 and died at Colwyn Bay in April 1981.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

(i)

A wartime portrait photograph in uniform and another portrait taken in later life, wearing his medals; together with newspaper cuttings, including the above quoted post-war article.



(ii)

Three named wartime port passes, including one issued to him as a casualty / passenger in H.M.S. *Penelope* in April 1942; together with a named commissioning card, as a rating in a Seamen Platoon Section, date stamped 26 June 1944.

(iii)

Three charming letters to Rice, from his old skipper Richard Jessel, dating from the mid-1970s, one including mention of their rescue of *Ark Royal's* crew:

'Yes, I well remember that sad day when the 'Ark' was lost. I especially remember having to put the Legion alongside. It was a tricky job because her wireless masts were in the down position, and might have wiped Legion's mast. Then, when her list got worse, I had to avoid her port screw making a hole in our bottom. We embarked over 1500 of her crew!'

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A well-documented Second World War campaign group of five awarded to Able Seaman R. Barber, Royal Navy, who was wounded when H.M.S. *Huntley* was sunk by enemy aircraft off Mersa Matruh in January 1941

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£80-120

Ronald Barber was born in Salford, Lancashire, about 1916.

His date of entry into naval service is unknown but, as verified by accompanying documentation, he was serving in the minesweeper H.M.S. *Huntley* when she was sunk by enemy aircraft 30 miles north-west of Mersa Matruh on 31 January 1941. He was among the survivors but 18 of his shipmates were killed and his captain, Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Cotsell, R.N.R., afterwards died of wounds.

Barber later served in the Fairmile B-class M.L. 140, which motor launch was present in operations off Normandy in June 1944, in addition to undertaking minesweeping missions off the Dutch coast. Sold with a quantity of original documentation and uniform, including:

(i)

The recipient's Certificate for Wounds and Hurts, in the name of 'D/SSX. 20212 Able Seaman Ronald Barber', issued in respect of a 'contusion of left shoulder' received on the loss of H.M.S. *Huntley* on 31 January 1941, 'when the ship was attacked and sunk by enemy aircraft.'

(ii)

His official G.V.I.R. copy of the *New Testament*, the inside cover inscribed, 'R. Barber, R.N., D/SSX. 20212'

(iii)

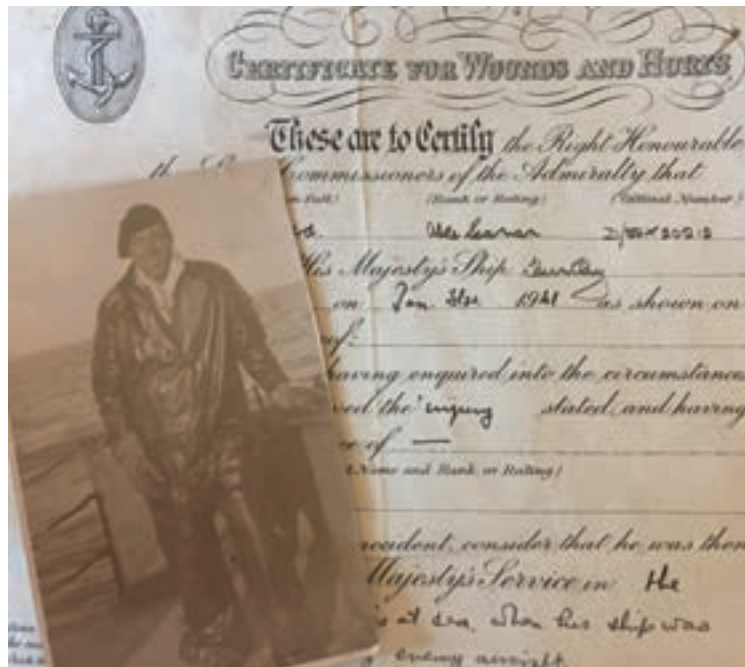
A wartime photograph of the recipient, on deck, in oilskins, and a photographic postcard of Motor Launch (M.L.) 140, as sent to his wife in July 1945.

(iv)

A black silk 'Nelson Commemorative Scarf', and the linen upper section of a blue-collared rating's tunic.

(v)

Three Royal Naval Temperance Association medals, in gilt-metal / white metal and enamel.



- 395 Four: Leading Seaman G. Holmes, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. *Howe* during her involvement in the Pacific Campaign

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

£60-80

Grahame Holmes was born at Salford, Lancashire on 25 September 1920, the son of Ellen Holmes of 59 Wiltshire Street, Salford. Enlisting with the Royal Navy with the rank of Ordinary Seaman on 10 June 1941 with *Glendower* where he remained until being posted to *Victory* on 24 July to train as a Radio Direction Finder. His first seaborne posting was H.M.S. *Edinburgh Castle* on 24 September of that same year. Promoted Able Seaman on 10 March 1942 aboard H.M.S. *Afrikander III* Holmes continued to serve aboard a number of ships. Earning his Atlantic Star aboard H.M.S. *Nigella* in September 1942 en-route to H.M.S. *Kongeni*, not long after he was advanced Acting Leading Seaman on 12 December 1942. Transferring to H.M.S. *Sheba* on 1 November 1943 he was confirmed Leading Seaman there. Posted to H.M.S. *Howe* he remained aboard that ship from 14



June 1944-25 February 1946 in the Pacific theatre. Here the *Howe* was involved in heavy fighting in support of allied efforts in Sumatra, Okinawa and Miyako. Transferred on 25 February, Holmes was discharged on 5 May 1946; sold together with original service records, medal entitlement forms and a *Howe* pennant and ships' badge wall plaque.

396

Four: Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Hayhurst, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£80-120

Frederick Cooper Hayhurst was born on 14 July 1917 at Manchester and was a Custom & Excise Officer upon his joining the Royal Navy (JX 18511) on 18 March 1940. He served at the Fleet Air Arm Station *Sparrowhawk* from 31 April 1940-23 June 1941 and was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Specialising in meteorology, Hayhurst joined *Albatross* in the South Atlantic from 20 October 1941, also seeing service with *Vulture* and *Goldcrest*. Retired in the rank of Lieutenant-Commander on 23 December 1958, he died on 9 April 2013; sold together with his original waxed Royal Navy Certificate of Service, letters and a quantity of 'flimsies' with favourable reports, RNVR Club Membership Card, Naval Pay and Identity Book, a number of photographs and a pair of epaulettes besides buttons.

x397

A fine Battle of Britain campaign group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. H. 'Bill' Holland, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, having earned his rare clasp when answering the Call of Duty whilst still with No. 57 O.T.U. in October 1940, he had a good scrap with an Me.109 in April 1941 having joined No. 226 (Rhodesia) Squadron, before being shot down himself on 27 June 1941; made a prisoner of war at the legendary Stalag Luft III at Sagan - site of 'The Great Escape' - he communicated with the Top Secret Room 311 at the War Office in 1943



1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Flt. Lt. W. H. Holland. R.A.F.V.R.), officially engraved naming, *good very fine* (4)

£3,000-4,000

Ex-Gaston-Grubb Collection.

William Henry Holland - or Bill to his friends and comrades - joined the Royal Air Force as an Aircraftman on 2 September 1939, was awarded his Flying Badge on 24 September 1940 and was commissioned Pilot Officer (General Duties) on 12 October 1940. Joining No. 57 O.T.U. (formerly No. 7), he clearly engaged the enemy whilst training in Spitfires in this period. The trainee Pilots, flying from RAF Hawarden, are known to have flown operational flights over the north-west, even scoring 3 enemy shot down in September alone.

Holland joined No. 611 (West Lancashire) Squadron on 4 November 1940 and thence No. 266 (Rhodesia) Squadron on 13 December 1940. It was whilst flying Spitfire P8185 on a Channel Sweep between Dungeness and Boulogne on 15 April 1941 that he:

‘Fired 2 second burst at Me109 which suddenly dived beneath on tail of Spitfire, but was full deflection shot, and thinking another Me109 was on his own tail - this subsequently appears to have been P7611 - broke off with steep climbing turn and did not again see E/A. Whilst this Me109 is not claimed as damaged, three Pilots saw a Me109 dive past them at 300mph at this time with wheels partially down.’

He was flying the same kite on 27 June 1941 and having taken off from West Malling at 1615hrs, was lost in action. Despite not being seen in engagement with the enemy, he survived and was taken Prisoner of War. Given identity No. 1377, Holland was held ‘behind the wire’ the infamous Stalag Luft 3 at Sagan. Little more is known about his involvement in The Great Escape, but a letter signed by Captain R. B. Ford for Major Winterbottom from Room 311 at the War Office, marked MOST SECRET, to his wife on 31 May 1943 stated:

‘We have reason to believe that F/Lieut. Holland is communicating to us by secret means. It is possible therefore that in an occasional letter his style may be slightly different to that to which you are accustomed, or that he may mention some new subject which you find puzzling.’

From December 1942, Room 311 had been screening his letters home for details and Holland was awarded a ‘mention’, no doubt on account of his clandestine work, by War’s end (*London Gazette* 13 June 1946, refers). It should be noted that in the same list, just a few lines above Holland is the posthumous ‘mention’ of Squadron Leader Roger Bushall - AKA ‘Big X’ - and another to Wing Commander Stanford Tuck, the two main ringleaders.

Sold together with MOD letter to Gaston-Grubb, dated 29 November 1977, confirming the entitlement to the above awards, besides copied letter quoted above and research.

It appears the issuance and confirmation of the ‘Battle of Britain’ clasp by the MOD may well be in error, for he was serving with an OTU when he flew during the Battle. Other Pilots, also serving in OTUs are known to have scored victories during the Battle, only to later have been denied the clasp for which they were surely deserving, whilst a number of Squadrons were removed from those which were entitled.

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x398

A well-documented campaign group of five awarded to Warrant Officer F. W. Hargrave, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew extensively in Burma and latterly in the South-East Asia campaign, having previously served with the Air Sea Rescue Marine Craft Unit

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (W.O. F. W. Hargrave (1710186) R.A.F.), *this last with officially re-engraved naming* (5)

£400-500

Frederick William Hargrave was born on 24 January 1923 and served in the Royal Air Force from 15 January 1942. He initially served with No. 15 (Air Sea Rescue), Marine Craft Unit, out of Blyth, which saw him perform his duties on various small craft (Atlantic Star). He qualified as an Air Gunner in November 1943, having attended his Course at Morpeth and following other Courses, he joined No. 215 Squadron in India in September 1944. He put his previous experience to use during two Air Sea Rescue searches of the Bay of Bengal on 8 & 10 October, but with no trace. Hargrave shared in a number of experimental bombing tests before being Top Gunner on two Ops to target supply dumps at Taungup on 21 & 23 December. He found himself in the thick of the action on 3 January 1945, when targetting the Bangkok-Moulmein Railway, with their No. 3 engine being hit by flak and set alight, with No. 4 engine hit in no less than 13 places. They were forced to land at Cox's Bazaar, before being flown back to base the following day. A note from the recipient states the forced landing and explosions caused him concussion and resulted in the need for a hearing aid later in life.



He saw no rest, taking part in continuous Ops in the following days as the Japanese Army was pounded with vast bomb loads and combined operations, in which Hargrave shared. By the time he flew in his final Op on 22 March, he had completed 20 Ops. He saw further action on 11 September, taking a petrol load and assisting in the repatriation of POWs (Medal & clasp). He was discharged as a Warrant Officer on 2 June 1946.

Sold together with the following items:

(i)

His Flying Log Book, covered in brown leather, covering his career, with good details of his operations.

(ii)

A most interesting private workbook, detailing his career to include trade details, aircraft identification, small arms ammunition, sightings and his 'Operational Clippings', which detail his actions, accompanied with newspaper clippings which relate.



(iii)

RAF Service and Release Book.

(iv)

Named box of issue for the General Service Medal.

(v)

A wide array of photographs which illustrate all aspects of his career.

399

Five: Flight Sergeant N. M. Trimmer, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action flying with No. 223 Squadron on 15 March 1944



1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their Air Ministry postage box, this addressed to his mother 'Mrs E. C. Trimmer, 65 Cannon St, Shirley, Southampton', *good very fine* (5)

£70-90

Norman Maurice Trimmer was born in Southampton in 1923 and was educated at Taunton's Grammar School from 1934-38, when he played football for his house and form. He joined the Royal Air Force aged 17 and having completed his training in the United Kingdom, served in Africa and on bombing missions over Italy. He was flying with No. 223 Squadron from Malta when he was killed in action on 15 March 1944 and is commemorated upon the Malta Memorial.

x400

A well-documented campaign group of four awarded to Captain K. R. Campbell, South African Air Force, a skilled Beaufighter Pilot who served with No. 19 Squadron in the Italian theatre to great effect

1939-45 Star (98422 K. R. Campbell); Italy Star (91422 [sic] K. R. Campbell); War Medal 1939-45 (98422 K. R. Campbell); Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (98422 K. R. Campbell), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£400-500

Kenneth Robert Campbell, a native of Wynberg, South Africa, was born in 1920 and joined the South African Forces in July 1940, whilst at that time working as a Clerk for the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa. Joining the South African Air Force, he first flew in early 1942 and remained in Africa until late 1944, when he went up to Shallufa for the Beaufighter Conversion Course in August. He joined No. 19 Squadron at Campomarino in September and just a few days into his active service was lucky to walk away from a crash on take-off, when he was a passenger observing the firing of cannons. October saw Campbell fly his first Ops, going in for strike attacks at Bjevolar on several occasions before the month was out. He also flew on shipping sweeps and photo recce missions, flying on at attack on the Naval guns at Lussino - in conjunction with the Royal Navy - on 17 December 1944, when he delivered 8 x 60 R.P.'s and his cannon to great effect. As the new year dawned, Campbell was often to the fore. His own memories of the events elaborate on his Log Books, which give details of the failure of his starboard engine failing which caused them to ditch, being in the water for some time before taking to dinghies that were dropped, being picked up by the Air Sea Rescue Launch *Seagull* at 1700hrs, having ditched at 1200hrs:



‘As I was leading the attack my first mission, before attacking the Naval guns with rockets, was to approach the Island at sea level and spray the slopes of the Island in the area of our attack with cannon fire. Hoping this would make Jerry take cover and not fire at us for, on previous raids, two of our aircraft were hit by explosive bullets.

Unfortunately for me, however, Jerry got me first hitting the starboard engine. I remember our Navigator, Dave, shouting. He did not have to tell me - I felt it immediately. The starboard throttle was jerked out of my hand and the aircraft veered to starboard.

As we were flying at sea level I needed to gain height so, in order to lighten the aircraft I fired all four 20mm cannons and the rockets to get rid of the heavy ammunition. But in doing so, lost valuable speed due to the recoil action, and flying on one engine was unable to regain speed in order to attain height. In retrospect firing the cannons was the wrong thing to do!

Knowing that we would not have the height or speed to reach base I told Dave it would be better to ditch whilst I still had control of the plane. This I did, and, fortunately we both survived. The water was freezing. In fact before we took off from base the runway had to be cleared of snow.'

When they came into ditch, Campbell broke the air bottle on his Mae West, his assumption being that it broke the force of the ditching and also helped '...float me out of the open hatch above my head' as the aircraft filled with water. Having been dropped a dinghy and been picked up some five hours later, the pair were flown to Yugoslavia and thence onto hospital. Thankfully minor bruising and shock were the only injuries Campbell suffered. The events are also recalled in *Eagles Victorious*.

He was back on duty by 8 February and made up for lost time, going in on a strike on Prigokje and two days later on an enemy Barracks near Zuzemburk, this time the whole countryside being covered with snow (image from Log Book depicts this scene). Campbell again has fine images of his work, another depicting the attack on enemy HQ at Tarnova, which was attacked with a Mustang escort on 20 March. He was also photographed in action when leading a strike on Postumia on 17 April. Returned to South Africa, Campbell was discharged in December 1945.

Sold together with his Flying Log Book, carrying forward some 1416hrs55mins, covering the period 1 July 1944 to his Release, bound with green cloth, besides UDF Release Documents, Anson Dinghy Drills sheets, silk escape map, Medal confirmation and envelopes (these issued to him at PO Box 299, Blantyre, Nyasaland in 1953), a selection of photographs (most annotated on reverse), cloth and metal Insignia, including his cloth 'Wings' and his memories from which quotes have been taken.

- 401 **Three: Flying Officer F. M. Allen, No. 467 (Royal Australian Air Force) Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action when his Lancaster was lost in action during the Battle of Berlin on 29 December 1943**

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

£500-700

Francis Macivor Allen was born on 5 May 1921 at Bromley, Kent and having joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, qualified as a Navigator in June 1943. Joining No. 16 OTU on Wellingtons and thence 1661 Conversion Unit, he joined No. 467 (Royal Australian Air Force) Squadron flying Lancasters on 4 November 1943. He flew his first Op, as 2nd Navigator, on 2 December, flying on Berlin in a raid comprising 458 aircraft. Having been made Flying Officer on 8 December, he flew his second Op on Frankfurt on 20 December. His final Op would be on 'The Big City' - Berlin once again - on 29 December. Lifting off from RAF Waddington at 1638hrs, his aircraft crashed at Gosszichten some 14km south-east of Berlin. On that night 712 aircraft attacked Berlin, of which 21 were lost. All the crew of ED547 PO-M were lost, with his crew all being buried in the Berlin Cemetery. Allen's body was never recovered and he is commemorated upon the Runnymede Memorial, having lost his life aged 22; sold together with his Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (Form 1767).

- x402 **Six: Flight-Lieutenant G. F. Murdoch, Royal Canadian Air Force, who flew a Tour of Ops which included good action on D-Day, 6 June 1944**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence Medal 1939-45, silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp; War Medal 1939-45, silver; Canadian Forces Decoration, with Second Award Bar (F/L G. F. Murdoch), mounted court-style as worn, *traces of lacquer, good very fine* (6)

£600-800



Gordon F. Murdoch was the son of Pearl McElroy, of 73 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa who began Course 1 AOS at Malton, Ontario in November 1942. Having completed his Conversion Course at Wombleton, Yorkshire, he joined No. 426 (Thunderbird) Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force at Linton in February 1944 as Navigator. He flew his first Op on Stuttgart on 20 February, flying Lancaster K flown by Flight Officer Robertson, which saw them fight off no less than three fighter attacks. A baptism of fire indeed.

Murdoch flew further sorties on Le Mans, 7 March, before going onto strike Stuttgart, Berlin, Essen and Nurnberg before that month was out. On his second visit to Stuttgart on 15 March, the Log Book notes:

‘Hit by flak near target. Attacked by FW.190. Got 60 miles off trak coming back. Landed Ford Sussex.’

As plans for the Allied invasion of Europe stepped up, so did the work for his Squadron. May saw raids on St Valery-en-Caux, Haine St Pierre, Ghent, Louvaine, Merville and Le Mans. As June begun, he flew on Houlgate on 5 June to bomb:

‘Coastal guns prior to Allie Landings of France. Target clearly marked.’

On that fateful day, 6 June 1944, he flew to bomb the Coutances Railway Bridge, a target skillfully taken out. After this Op, Murdoch followed his trusty Pilot, Pilot Officer Robertson on attachment to No. 432 Squadron, for the daylight sortie on 15 June to attack the dock at Boulogne. That day Bomber Command sent 297 aircraft to attack, sinking three German minsweeping tenders, nine minesweepers, two patrol boats, three tugs and five harbour defense vessels in the process. He flew a further daylight Op on St Marten on 21 June, having been returned to his Squadron. The summer continued with relentless Ops, his Tour concluding with a raid on Creil on 5 August. Having flown the Lancaster, Halifax and Oxford, he had completed 38hrs25mins of Daylight Ops and 115hrs55hrs of Night Ops. His mother was sent his Operational Wings having completed his Tour of his in October 1944. Murdoch returned to Canada and flew with No. 435 and 164 Squadrons, his last entry in the Log Book being in August 1946; sold together with his Flying Log Book, *binding a little loose but the contents in good condition*, Operational Wing issue Certificate, portrait photograph besides cloth and metal Badges and Insignia.

x403

A poignant campaign group of five awarded to Pilot Officer (Air Bomber) J. C. Corbally, Royal Canadian Air Force, who having flown on a hair-raising raid on Kassel in October 1943, in which his aircraft was shot to pieces, the gallant actions of its crew to return the ‘flying sieve’ led to the award of a C.G.M. and D.F.C.

Corbally was tragically killed on 30 March 1944 when flying on Ops destined for Nuremburg, but his Halifax was in a mid-air collision which cost his life

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp; War Medal 1939-45, silver, all in their stamped boxes of issue, together with his RCAF Birks Bar dedicated to 'P/O J. C. Corbally R.C.A.F. 31 Mar 1944', this with its original envelope and folder, *extremely fine* (5)

£600-800



Joseph Corbally was born on 11 July 1919 at Toronto and was the son of Joseph and Justina Corbally. Having enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force on 24 March 1941, he initially began training as an Air Observer but later switched to air bomber training. Prior to going overseas he had stated that he married Helen Isobel Clem, but the pair never married, perhaps making the statement in case Corbally would be killed, so that she would be entitled to a Dependents' Allowance should he be killed.

Training in the United Kingdom in late 1942, Corbally joined No. 427 Squadron on 26 August 1943 at Leeming, Yorkshire. He flew his first Op on Mannheim on 5 September and a further Op to Hanover followed on 22 September.

It was on just his third Op, to Kassel, on 3 October, that he had a fateful flight. As recalled by *Yorkshire Aircraft*:

'Halifax LK637, took off from Skipton on Swale airfield at 18.30hrs for an operational flight to bomb Kassel. Outbound, at 20.10hrs, the Halifax was attacked from below by an unseen enemy aircraft while flying over the Zuider Zee, Holland. The rear turret was extensively damaged and the fuselage was raked in cannon fire killing both the rear gunner and wireless operator and also injuring the flight engineer. The Halifax also caught fire but after the pilot put the aircraft into a steep diving turn the airflow put out the fire. The intercom was disabled in the attack as was the hydraulic system and also the bomb doors were damaged initially preventing them being jettisoned.

On the return flight to England a 2000lb bomb fell through the damaged bomb doors but this then opened the doors to allow the rest of the larger high explosive bombs to be jettisoned. Having made landfall and with the undercarriage being stuck in the up belly landing with bombs on board the aircraft was probably not ideal. Having made contact with flying control they had initially received instruction that the aircraft be abandoned and not landed but in and out of consciousness the flight engineer managed to instruct others how to locate and then cut hydraulic pipes that would allow the undercarriage to lower and lock down. Realising that the seriously injured flight engineer would probably not survive a parachute descent the pilot opted to try and land the aircraft to give a better chance of survival. They landed at Skipton on Swale airfield at around 22.40hrs but some incendiary bombs then ignited on landing and set the aircraft on fire. The five remaining crew members made good their escape from the aircraft and the fire was soon put out. The pilot was later awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross while the injured flight engineer was awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal for their actions on this night.'

Sergeant William Harry Cardy was duly awarded the C.G.M. whilst Corbally was made Pilot Officer on 30 November 1943, perhaps as a result of his conduct on that night. He flew twice during 'Big Week', completing Ops to Leipzig on 20 February 1944 and to Augsburg on 25 February. Corbally flew his 13th Op on 30 March 1944, it was to be his last. Flying in Halifax LV923, his aircraft collided with a Lancaster from No. 427 Squadron. Aged just 24, he is buried in Hotton War Cemetery, Belgium.



Sold together with a good original archive comprising:

- (i)
His Flying Log Book, with all his Ops and training entries.
- (ii)
Letters of condolence to his fiancée related to his death, besides forwarding letters for the Medals.
- (iii)
Newspaper cuttings related to his career, besides cloth and metal brevets and Insignia.

404 Six: Flying Officer A. P. Ouellette, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action flying with No. 162 Squadron over Egypt on 2 July 1942

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with overseas clasp; War Medal 1939-45, Canadian issue in silver; Canadian Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R., by *Birks* and marked 'Sterling', reverse engraved 'F. O. A. P. Ouellette J-15390', *very fine* (6)

£160-200

Alphonse Peter Ouellette was born in 1918, the son of Alphonse Edward and Amanda Ouellette, 1117 Albert Road, Windsor, Ontario. Educated at St Joseph's and Windsor Vocational School, he worked in the repair department for Ford Motors and enlisted in June 1940. Ouellette earned his 'Wings' at Dunnville and joined No. 162 Squadron in Africa. He was flying in Wellington X9986 on 2 July 1942 and was lost over Eldhaba, Egypt, being commemorated upon the Alamein Memorial; sold together with copied research.

405 Three: Sergeant J. Fox, Durham Light Infantry, wounded and taken Prisoner of War at Dunkirk in 1940 and held at Stalag 383

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial (4446756 Sgt. J. Fox. D.L.I.), mounted for display, *contact marks, very fine* (3)

£140-180

John Fox was born at Durham on 25 March 1911, the son of Francis and Margret Fox of 57A Jackson Street, Spennymoor. He worked as a miner, also enlisting with the Durham Light Infantry (Territorial Army) on 21 April 1928. Initially joining 6th Battalion he was transferred to 10th Battalion in which he was serving during the Fall of France in 1940. Fox, who was serving at the time with the rank of Lance-Sergeant, was posted as missing at some stage between 10 May-16 June. He had been wounded in action and was taken prisoner and taken to Stalag 383 at Hohen Fels with the number 20701. Fox survived the experience and lived until July 1990; sold together with copied census information, casualty lists, an extract from the 10th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry War diary and information on the role of the Regiment during the war.

406 Three: Sergeant J. Swarbrick, The Loyal Regiment, who was taken prisoner at the Fall of Singapore

Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *contact marks, very fine* (3)

£40-60

Joseph Swarbrick was born 28 January 1913. He enlisted with 2nd Battalion, The Loyal Regiment with the number 3853167. Taken prisoner on 15 February 1942 at Singapore (where he was serving with the rank of Sergeant), Swarbrick survived his imprisonment and was liberated on 2 September 1945.

Sold together with a copied prisoner lists, four corresponding dress miniatures, three mounted as worn and four original sporting medals, three in cases of issue including one named to 'L/Cpl. J. Swarbrick' for the 1936 inter-unit team boxing championship, another named to the 'inter-company knock-out' winners, and one relating to the 1933-34 football, inter-company Junior League. Further entitled to the 1939-45 Star.

- 407 Three: **Sergeant T. F. Shields, The Border Regiment, taken Prisoner of War at Dunkirk on 10 June 1940**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R (3593508 Cpl: T. F. Shields. 4-Bord.R.), mounted for display, *minor contact marks and heavy edge bruising to third, nearly very fine otherwise very fine* (3)

£140-180

T. F. Shields served with the 4th Battalion, Border Regiment during the Fall of France. He was taken prisoner on 10 June 1940 and held at Stalag 344, Limbinowice, Poland; sold together with copied casualty lists.

- 408 Three: **Bandsman W. E. Wilson, Norfolk Regiment, who was taken prisoner at Dunkirk but was lucky to escape the fate of 97 of his comrades who were massacred by fanatical S.S. troops at Le Paradis, Pas-de-Calais**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., Regular Army, G.VI.R. (5769719 Pte. W. E. Wilson. R. Norfolk.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£140-180

W.E. Wilson served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Norfolk Regiment as a Bandsman during the Fall of France. The Battalion's resistance at the La Bassee Canal earned a terrible retribution when the surviving 97 men surrendered to the Germans on 27 May 1940. They were taken into an open field and deliberately gunned-down by S.S. troops - only two men survived the horrific incident. Their commander was Polar explorer Major Lisle Ryder, brother of Captain Robert Edward Dudley Ryder, who won the Victoria Cross during the St Nazaire Raid (The Medals of the Ryder Brothers were exhibited at Spink during our *200 Years of Polar Exploration* exhibition in November 2019).

Whilst the bulk of the battalion was killed, some had escaped the encirclement and many of these were evacuated - Wilson however was taken prisoner on 27 June 1940. He was repatriated on 5 November 1943; sold together with copied newspaper articles relating to the massacre, casualty lists and extracts relating to the Royal Norfolk Regiment.

- 409 Three: **Private A. L. Lockwood, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment, taken prisoner at Dunkirk and held in Stalag IX-C**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial (6345725 Pte. A. L. Lockwood. R.W.K.), *contact marks and pitting to second, very fine* (3)

£140-180

Albert L. Lockwood was born in Shoreditch, London on 18 January 1917. He married Ruby M. Best at Dartford in 1939. Landing with the Royal West Kent's, Lockwood was listed as missing at Abbeville on 20 May 1940. It was later discovered that he had been captured and taken to Stalag IX-C at Bad Sulza, Thuringia as a prisoner of war with the number 30502. This camp held a large number of prisoners for the working of the potassium mines south of Mühlhausen, Lockwood was free by 1945; sold together with casualty rolls, personal information on the recipient an extract on the role of the Royal West Kent Regiment as well as copied pictures of the camp.

- 410 Three: **Private R. Turner, Lincolnshire Regiment, killed in action during the Battle of Ngakyedauk on 8 February 1945**

1939-45 Star (14637534 Pte. R. Turner 1/Lincs); Burma Star (14637534 Pte. R. Turner 1/Lincs K.I.A. 8-2-45); War Medal 1939-45, mounted for display, with named box of issue *good very fine* (3)

£100-140



Raymond Turner was born at King's Cross, Halifax in 1925 the son of Thomas and Ruth Hannah Turner. He served with 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment in Burma during the Battle of Ngakyedauk sometimes called the Battle of the Admin Box. It is conjectured that he may have been one of the casualties from the hospital, massacred when the Japanese troops overran that building on the evening of 7 February as his death was listed on 8 February. The new allied tactic of digging-in and holding their ground rather than withdrawing to avoid encirclement was a success and the Japanese advance was halted by lack of supply. Turner was buried at Taukkyan War Cemetery; sold together with original documents relating to the recipients burial and copied research including a casualty list, burial details and an extract from an online essay written on the recipient and well as an extract on the Lincolnshire Regiment and a cutting from a newspaper article on the Mountbatten and an original photograph of the recipient.

411

Three: **Private J. H. Cope, Royal Leicestershire Regiment, captured at Tretten, Norway on 23 April 1940**

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial (4859220 Pte. J. H. Cope. R. Leicesters.), mounted for display, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (3)

£140-180



John Henry Cope served with the 1/5th Battalion, Royal Leicestershire Regiment during the Norwegian Campaign sharing in the action at Tretten on 23 April 1940. Here an improvised force from 248th Brigade and the Norwegian Army held the German advance for the better part of a day, withdrawing around 2130hrs. Several units were cut off as German tanks penetrated the village and it is likely that Cope was among these troops whose firing was heard for some time as the Allied front withdrew. Cope was held first at Leic, Germany and an article in the *Leicester Evening Mail* on 7 June 1940 states:

‘written to his parents stating that he is a prisoner of war in Germany and is quite well’

He was later transported to Stalag XX-A at Thron Podgorz in Poland. It was from here that he was liberated at the end of the war; sold together with copied newspaper articles, copied casualty lists and extracts relating to the Leicestershire Regiment.

- 412 Three: **Private R. Galloway, Highland Light Infantry, taken Prisoner of War during the retreat to Dunkirk**
- 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.V.I.R. (3303462 Pte. A. Galloway. 9-H.L.I.), *contact marks and edge bruising to third, that last partially obscuring the first two digits of the number, overall very fine* (3) £140-180
- R. Galloway** served with the 1st (Glasgow Highlanders) Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. The casualty roll lists his date of capture as 'date not reported' but it was certainly at some stage during the retreat to Dunkirk, possibly at Rexpo'de where the Battalion was briefly encircled only to break out towards the beaches. Galloway was taken to Stalag IV-C, Wistritz bei Teplitz, in what was then Czechoslovakia; sold together with copied casualty lists, a Prisoner of War roll and extracts relating to the Highland Light Infantry.
- 413 Three: **Private A. C. E. Young, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), taken Prisoner of War on 17 May 1940**
- 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.V.I.R. (6288059 Pte. A. C. E. Young. Buffs.), *minor contact marks and edge wear, very fine* (3) £140-180
- A.C.E. Young** served with 'B' Company, 5th Battalion, The Buffs in France and was taken prisoner on 17 May 1940. He was held at Stalag XX-B, Marienburg and was repatriated after the war; sold together with copied casualty lists and an extract on 5th Battalion, The Buffs in France 1940.
- 414 Three: **Corporal E. Stacey, Royal Engineers, late 8th Battalion, King's Own Royal Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War at Dunkirk on 28 May 1940**
- 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.V.R. (2208189 Cpl. E. Stacey. R.E.), *good very fine* (3) £140-180
- E. Stacey** served with the rank of Corporal in the 8th Battalion, King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) during the Fall of France. This battalion took part in the withdrawal to Dunkirk, a disordered affair as the unit war diary makes clear with various companies each taking their own path to the beaches. During the chaos, Stacey was one of those who went missing, being taken prisoner on 28 May 1940. He was noted as a British prisoner of war at Neurode Mining Camp but was later repatriated; sold together with a copy of 8th Battalion, King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) War Diary, casualty lists and extracts relating to the King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster).
- 415 Three: **Driver J. F. Herr, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action at the Battle of Imphal on 7 April 1944**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with named box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £70-90
- John Frederick Herr** was born at Croydon, Surrey on 2 April 1917, the son of Frederick and Evelyn Herr. Prior to the outbreak of war he worked as a Furniture Removals Porter but when war began he enlisted with the Royal Engineers. Herr had been posted to 58 Field Company by the time of the Battle of Imphal. He was killed on 7 April 1944 and is buried at Imphal War Cemetery; sold together with copied burial details, casualty lists and extracts on the Battle of Imphal.
- 416 Three: **Water Carrier Tulsia, 1st Punjab Regiment**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed '11-F W/Carr. Tulsia. 1 Punjab R.', *good very fine* (3) £50-70
- 417 Four: **Fusilier W. Pyke, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Medjez El Bar, 4 April 1943; he died in a colliery disaster in 1979**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (4) £50-70
- Walter Pyke** was born on 1 March 1923 the son of Walter and Mary Pyke of 141 Ashton Road, Glasshoughton, Yorkshire. Pyke worked prior to the war as a Tailor's Assistant, enlisting with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on 12 February 1942 before joining the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers on 30 July. While serving with this unit during the battle of Medjez El Bar when the 2nd Battalion was severely attacked through thick fog on 4 April 1943; 'C' company was cut off and all either killed or captured. Pyke was taken prisoner and transported to Stalag IV-A in Hesse. After his release he was transferred to the Loyal Regiment on 22 January 1946 where he served until 28 February 1947 when he was transferred to the Army Reserve. Pyke was killed in a cave-in at the Prince of Wales Colliery, Glasshoughton in 1979; sold together with the recipients original Record of Service, Transfer Forms and Service Book besides copied census records, casualty lists, an extract relating to the Battle of Medjez El Bar and a newspaper article referring to Pyke's death.

Sold by Order of the Family

418 Four: **Junior Commander J. C. C. Bernard, Auxiliary Territorial Service, who won a 'mention' for her work against V-1 and V-2 rockets, besides planning Operation 'Backfire'; latterly Founding Principal of the women's college Trevelyan at Durham University**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine* (4)

£200-240

M.I.D *London Gazette* 31 July 1945 (North-West Europe).



Joan Constance Churchill Bernard was born on 6 April 1918, the daughter of Admiral Vivian Bernard (Medals sold in these rooms in April 2020). She was educated at Ascham School, an independent girls school in Sydney, Australia and at St Anne's College, Oxford. During the Second World War she was commissioned into the Auxiliary Territorial Service and rose to be Junior Commander (Captain). From 1944-45 she was based at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, serving in SO Air Defence Division. Between July-November 1945, she was posted to Special Projectile Operations Group. Whilst there, she was involved in tactical planning of the defence against the V-1 and V-2 rockets: Operation 'Backfire' was her initiative. 'Backfire' gave the British the opportunity to observe and interrogate the German scientists who build the weapon. The handling and launch procedures were unknown, so German personnel were ordered to perform these, which for the most part they did willingly. The launches were filmed and because the personnel wore their original uniforms and the rockets were painted in near to their original livery, this footage has been mistaken for footage of wartime German launches. The British attempted to recruit German personnel, even those transferred from US custody and due to be returned, to assist with our own missile programme.

After the Second World War, Bernard joined the scientific department of the National Coal Board, served as Assistant Secretary (Education, Music and Drama) of the National Federation of Women's Institutes from 1950-57. She returned to education in 1957 and began the study of theology at King's College London. In 1962, she became Warden of Canterbury Hall, a hall of residence of the University of London and was also a part-time lecturer and tutor in theology at King's College London.

In May 1965, she was selected to become the Founding Principal of a new women's college of the University of Durham. She took up the post in January 1966, giving her nine months to prepare Trevelyan College for its first students. She was concurrently an Honorary Lecturer in Theology and retired from university life in 1978.



Retiring to London, she became an active member of the national structure of the Church of England, serving as a Member of the Ordination Candidates' Committee, ACCM from 1972-91. In addition, on a local scale, she was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Southwark from 1984-94. Bernard died on 1 August 2012, her funeral was held at Southwark Cathedral on 30 August 2012.

Sold together with a large archive of original material including photographs from her wartime service, including the rocket tests of Operation 'Backfire', portrait photographs, besides two photograph albums related to Trevelyan College and other family images and documents.

419 **Four: Gunner A. E. Warmingham, Royal Artillery, who was taken Prisoner of War in the Western Desert; he was later tried for attempted murder**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2047767 Gnr. A. G. Warmingham. R.A.), mounted for display, *good very fine* (4)

£140-180

Albert George Warmingham served with 32 Field Regiment in the Western Desert and was listed as missing on 26 June 1942. Held at Stalag 8B, Teschen, as prisoner no. 221536 he was released and went on to serve with 81st Field Regiment in Palestine. Upon his return to Britain Warmingham was invalided from the army and noted as:

'Suffering from anxiety state [SIC].'

Evidently of unsound mind, he began to issue threats to a married women he was seeing named Lydia Briscoe, eventually attempting to shoot her. Fortunately missing, he hit the wall beside her head and neither she nor her baby, which she was holding at the time, were harmed. Briscoe's counsel stated that:

'Last November he showed her two bullets, and said one for you, and one for me, and I have got the gun that goes with them.'

His disturbed state was put down to his experiences as a Prisoner of War and led to a call for gun control in Britain; sold together with copied casualty lists and newspaper articles.

420 **Four: Gunner A. J. Miles, Royal Artillery, taken prisoner at the Fall of Singapore and later taken to Japan aboard a 'Hell Ship'**

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, with named box of issue, *minor edge bruising, very fine* (4)

£100-120



John Alfred Miles was born at West Ashford, Kent on 9 August 1902, the son of Edith Miles. He had previously served with The Buffs before being discharged and taking up a Reservist role. Miles was living with his wife at 21 Williams Avenue, Wyke Regis, Weymouth when he was called back to service with the Royal Artillery and posted to Malaya. He was taken when the fortress of Singapore fell, and transported first to camp 4D in Thailand and later taken by ship to Sakamoto Camp, Japan. Liberated from captivity, Miles was repatriated and died at Weymouth, Dorset in 1976; sold together with copied prisoner of war lists, casualty rolls and an original newspaper clipping mentioning the recipient as well as Royal Artillery shoulder patches, dog tags and a King's Badge.

421 Four: **Driver S. Goodenough, Royal Signal Corps, taken Prisoner of War at the Fall of Crete, 1941**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.V.I.R. (2573424 Dvr. S. Goodenough. R. Sigs.), *good very fine* (4)

£140-180

S. Goodenough served with 68 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, 'S' Section in Crete. He was taken Prisoner of War on 20 June 1942 he was sent to Stalag 4F at Hartmansdorf, Chemnitz and repatriated after the war; sold together with copied casualty lists.

422 Four: **Acting Corporal J. A. McIntyre, No. '3' Field Provost Company, late Royal Durban Light Infantry**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45, all officially impressed '1966 J. A. McIntyre', *some contact marks and edge bruising to third, very fine* (4)

£60-80

John Alfred McIntyre was born on 26 August 1915. He lived at Hilfields, Ladysmith, Natal with his wife before being called up on 9 June 1941. Travelling to Suez with the Royal Durban Light Infantry as part of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, he disembarked there on 20 July. He was detached from this unit on 8 August in order to train as a Provost and on 27 September he transferred to No. 3 Field Provost Company with the rank of Acting Corporal. Whilst serving with this unit McIntyre was listed missing believed P.O.W. on 20 July 1942, he was later discovered not to be a prisoner, but was injured having suffered a fractured wrist. Sent to 64 General Hospital on 2 July he remained there until 11 July. McIntyre's service from this point takes place entirely in South Africa: he is admitted to hospital on several occasions including one stint for 'Hysteria' at Durban on 10 December 1942. He transferred to No. '6' Provost Company on 14 July 1945, remaining in South Africa; sold together with copied records of service.

423 Five: **Sergeant J. N. Donald, Northamptonshire Yeomanry & 'B' Special Service Squadron**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial (7894942 Tpr. J. N. Donald. N. Yeo.), *good very fine*

£160-200

James Nicholl Donald served with the 2nd Northamptonshire Yeomanry. He was posted to the 52nd Training Regiment in July 1942 and it is also noted he spent time with 'B' Special Service Squadron from October 1942, probably serving on Madagascar. He was transferred to the Z Reserve on 12 July 1946.

424 Five: **Trooper J. F. T. Young, Fife & Forfar Yeomanry**



1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals; Efficiency Medal, Territorial (7892669. Tpr. J. F. T. Young. F. F. Yeo.), *minor official corrections to the last, good very fine* (5)

£160-200

John Heming Thompson Young served with the 2nd Fife & Forfar Yeomanry and was transferred to the Z Reserve on 2 March 1946.

x425

Five: **Major W. J. R. Heppell, Royal Engineers, who received a 'mention' while serving with 4 Special Service Brigade, Commandos during the Second World War**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45 with MID Oak Leaf; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., Territorial, the reverse officially dated '1951', E.II.R. Second Award Bar, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5)

£260-300



Wilfred John Richardson Heppell was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Territorial Army on 18 September 1939. Likely present at Dunkirk he was certainly involved in training 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards in explosives handling as a letter thanking him from this unit was sent on 3 August 1941, sent from Piddlehinton Camp, Dorset. He served with the rank of Captain with the Commandos from 20 April 1944, seeing action in North West Europe and earning a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 9 August 1945, refers). Leaving the Commandos on 22 November 1945 he continued to serve with Territorial Army. Promoted Major on 14 March 1953, he appears on the September 1962 Army list in that capacity; sold together with Dunkirk commemorative medal with a named document of issue and the D-day commemorative medal with Normandy Bar in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, as well as an archive of original document including original 1939 commission, *M.I.D.* certificate, Commando Service Certificate and a large number of photographs illustrating his service as well as a copied 1962 Army List and an original Commando blazer Badge.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

426

Five: **Major I. R. Wright, Army Service Corps**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Major. I. R. Wright. R.A.S.C.), mounted as worn, *pitting and contact marks, very fine* (5)

£140-180

Ian Ross Wright was born at Madras on 14 February 1916. Served as Lieutenant with the Army Service Corps from 14 June 1940 he was Camp Commandant for the King's Africa Rifles. Promoted Captain on 30 October 1945 he went on to see service during the Malaya Emergency. Finally advanced Major on 10 November 1950, he served at the Royal Army Service Corps Depot at Brampton, Huntingdonshire until his retirement in 1959; sold together with dress miniatures.

For the Medals of his father please see Lot 483 and for the Medals of his his grandfather please see Lot 471.

427

Five: **Corporal O. G. E. Bouchier, Royal Army Service Corps**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial (T.86009 Cpl. O. G. E. Bouchier. R.A.S.C.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks on fifth, very fine* (5)

£60-80

Oliver G. E. Bouchier was born in January 1921 at Ormskirk, Lancashire.

- 428 Five: **Warrant Officer Class 2 R. A. Nash, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, a prolific writer of true crime articles under the nom de plume 'Caxton'**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (22281913 S.Sgt. R. A. Nash. RMP.), *good very fine* (5)

£140-180

Ronald A. Nash served with the Royal Military Police during the Second World War and joined the Special Investigation Branch, serving in Germany, Gibraltar and Guyana, besides the United Kingdom. During his service, he wrote numerous articles on true crime cases under the name 'Caxton' for the *Regimental Journal* including *Officer in the Tower*, *Killer on the Run*, *Death Sentence (Twice)* and *Another nice murder*. Released from service in 1967 he joined the Ministry of Social Services and died on 8 February 1975; sold together with copies of a number of his articles besides copied research.

- 429 Five: **Company Sergeant-Major J. F. Sutton, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, later Inspector, Leicester City Police**

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Police Long Service, E.II.R. (Inspr. John F. Sutton), *good very fine* (5)

£140-180



John Frederick Sutton - or Fred to his friends and comrades - joined the Leicester City Police in 1937. During the Second World War he served with the 80 Section, Special Investigation Branch in Italy. After the end of the Second World War he returned to his old posting and rose to become Chief Inspector. He retired around 1967 at the point when the Force was reformed to make the Leicester and Rutland Constabulary; sold together with copied research including a photograph of the recipient.

- 430 Five: **Captain (QGO) R. Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21133572 Cpl. Ratanbahadur. Gurung. 2GR.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Capt. Ratanbahadur Gurung. 2 GR.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (Lt. (QGO) Ratanbahadur Gurung 2 GR.); Indian Independence 1947 (21133572 Rfn. Ratnabahadur Gurung. G.R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (5)

£160-200

- 431 Five: **Captain C. Gurung, Nepalese Contingent**

Nepal, Kingdom, Assam-Burma Medal; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45 (Capt. Chandra Singh Gurung, Nepalese Contgt.), the first four mounted as worn, fifth loose, *very fine* (5)

£40-60

- 432 **Five: Havildar K. Gurung, 1st Gurkha Rifles, a Prisoner of War in the Far East**
- India, Army L.S. & G.C. (5030251 Hav. Khambasing Gurung, 1 G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (7803 Rfn. Khambasing Gurung, 1 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, the Second World War campaign awards all officially impressed '7803 L/Nk Khambasingh Gurung, 2-1 G.R.', mounted as worn in this order, *very fine* (5) £140-180
- The 2nd Battalion, part of the 28th Brigade, saw heavy fighting at Jitra during the Malaya campaign where it was forced to hastily retreat after taking part in the initial resistance on the Asun and being isolated and confronted by overwhelming Japanese forces which included tanks. The 2nd Battalion was in action a few weeks later at Kampar where they successfully held off superior forces. Within a few days they were again in action but were outnumbered and sustained heavy casualties during the engagement at the Slim River Bridge on 7 January. The Allies had withdrawn from Malaya, to Singapore, by January 1942. The unit, which would have included Khambasing, were taken Prisoner of War.
- 433 **Five: Lance-Naik B. S. Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, these all officially impressed '4528 L/Nk. Bhamal Sing Gurung, 4 G.R.'; India Independence 1947 (4528 Rfn. Bhamal Sing Gurung, 4 G.R.); India, General Service, 1 clasp, Jammu and Kashmir 1947-48 (5331136 L-Nk. Bhamal Sing Gurung, 1-4 G.R.), *very fine* (5) £60-80
- 434 **Five: Rifleman T. Thapa, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**
- 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21132286 Rfn. Tilbahadur. Thapa. 2 GR.); India General Service 1947 (21132286 Rfn. Tilbahadur. Thapa. G.R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (5) £70-90
- 435 **Five: Rifleman B. Pun, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21132155 Rfn. Balbahadur Pun 2. G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (21132155. Rfn. Balbahadur Pun. G.R.), *good very fine* (5) £80-120
- 436 **A rare Hong Kong Royal Naval Dockyard Police Long Service group of five awarded to Constable (Indian) S. Khan, Hong Kong Royal Naval Dockyard Police**



1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Hong Kong Royal Naval Dockyard Police Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R., bronze (Serwar Khan, Const. No. 136), engraved naming, *good very fine* (5) £600-800

Long Service Medal as per *Yard Letter* No. 419, 31 July 1957.

Serwar Khan would surely have been interned during the Second World War. The Hong Kong Royal Naval Dockyard Police were staffed by European Officers and Senior NCO's, but the majority of the Staff comprised Muslims, termed the 'Indian Contingent'. They primarily worked at *Tamar*. In 1941 after the outbreak of hostilities, the unit served alongside the Hong Kong Dockyard Defence Corps. It appears at least 9 of his comrades were killed up until the Fall of Hong Kong on 25 December 1941. Of the remainder who were interned, the Europeans were held captive in Hong Kong and Japan, whilst the Indian Contingent were taken to Canton and elsewhere in Japanese occupied territories, being subjected to woeful hardships. Some were also pressured to join the sponsored Indian Nationalist Army.

Following a request from the Contingent in 1922, the Long Service Medal was instituted after further requests by the Europeans the following year. The *Royal Mint* state 281 Medals were struck, but it appears some 150 or so were ever issued; sold together with copied research and an image of a member of the Contingent on Stonecutter Island in the 1970's.

- x437 Six: **Major A. T. Chamberlayne, Royal Fusiliers**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (Maj. A. T. Chamerlayne. R.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted court-style as worn, *minor contact marks, very fine* (6) £240-280
- Arthur Thomas Chamberlyne** appears on the Army Lists as a Lieutenant with The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) in 1939, advancing to Captain in 1942. After the war he was promoted again to Major in 1952.
- 438 Six: **Corporal T. McGhie, Lothian & Border Horse**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial (420784. Cpl. T. McGhie. Lothians.), *good very fine* (6) £160-200
- Thomas McGhie** served with the 2nd Lothian & Border Horse and was transferred to the Z Reserve on 14 June 1946.
- On 12 September 1940, the regiment was converted from a temporary armoured car/mechanized infantry formation to an armoured formation within the Royal Armoured Corps. The change coincided with the brigade being re-designated as the 26th Armoured Brigade, part of the newly formed 6th Armoured Division. They were issued with Crusader cruiser tanks alongside the Valetine and Matilda infantry tanks. They earned the following Battle Honours:
- NORTH AFRICA (Tunisia)
 Jan 1943 Bou Arada
 Feb 1943 Kasserine Pass
 Feb 1943 Thala (south of)
 Mar 1943 Ebba Ksour and Kairouan
 Apr 1943 Fondouk
 Apr 1943 Goubellat Plain (Sidi Khalif, Salt Lake & Mosque Hill)
 May 1943 Hammam Lif
 May 1943 Bou Fichta
 May 1943 Tunis
- ITALY
 May 1944 Cassino
 July 1944 Arezzo
 Aug 1944 The River Arno
 Apr 1944 Bondeno
 Apr 1945 The River Po.
- 439 Six: **Sergeant F. A. McNair, Royal Engineers, late Royal West Kent Regiment, taken Prisoner of War on Leros in November 1943**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S & G.C., Regular Army, E.II.R. (6344035 Sgt. F. A. Mc Nair. R.E.), mounted for display, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (6) £140-180
- Frederick Alexander McNair** was born in London on 26 January 1920. Whilst living at Colbourne Avenue, Brighton, McNair enlisted with the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment on 26 February 1937. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Siege of Malta and later the Defence of Leros. In September 1943, the Battalion had been ordered to the defence of the Greek Islands, and in the second week of November, on Leros, was more or less wiped out, reeling under a ferocious

German invasion. The attack began when the enemy made a seaborne attack followed by some 700 paratroopers that swarmed the island. In bitter and confused fighting, besides relentless aerial attacks and with companies acting independently, all but 43 men were killed or taken prisoner within 24 hours. McNair had already been taken by that point and was transported first to Greece and then Germany, ending his trip at Stalag VII-A, Isar. He was detailed onto Arbeitskommando No. '3841' in February 1944; this forced labour party comprised 85 British POW's who worked at Schleissheimer Strasse in Much. McNair was liberated here in April 1945 and repatriated. It is noted in his M.I.9. prisoner of war questionnaire that he had been instructed on Malta by Major H. E. Scott on how to behave in the event of his capture. He later transferred to the Royal Engineers with the rank of Sergeant and died in 1987 at Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Sold together with copied research including his prisoner of war questionnaire, extracts of online biographies and extracts relating to the regiment.

440 **Six: Captain D. J. Davidson, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, late Royal Armoured Corps**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (Capt. D. J. Davidson. R.A.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (6)

£260-300

David John Davidson was commissioned into the Royal Armoured Corps in December 1942. Having been transferred to the Army Reserve in 1946, he re-joined in time for Korea and was commissioned Captain in 1950 with his old unit. Davidson latterly served in Command of the Special Investigation Branch detachment in Korea and was stationed at Pusan. He retired in 1958; sold together with copied research including a letter from RMP RHQ confirming his role in Korea.

441 **Six: Regimental Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer Class 1) C. C. Stacey, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, who earned a 'mention' for Malaya**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (6208407 Sgt. C. C. Stacey. R.M.P.), *contact marks, very fine* (6)

£240-280

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 27 April 1951, covering dates 1 July-31 December 1950. Just two 'mentions' to the Royal Military Police for that period.



C. C. Stacey saw active service in Malaya and with the SIB in Singapore and Malaya. He was a talented swimmer, diver and soccer player. Whilst commanding the SIB HQ at Seremban, his fishing stories were apparently 'larger and longer' than others! He 'joined the opposition' upon leaving the British Army in 1962, when he took up a position at New Scotland Yard; sold together with copied research and extracts.

x442 Six: **Private T. C. Jensen, 9th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, late 54th Battalion**

1939-45 Star (NX85014 T. C. Jensen); Pacific Star (NX85014 T. C. Jensen); Pacific Star (NX85014 T. C. Jensen D), duplicate; War Medal 1939-45 (NX85014 T. C. Jensen); Australian Service Medal 1939-45 (NX85014 T. C. Jensen); Australian Service Medal 1945-75 (NX85014 T. C. Jensen), mounted court-style for display, *minor pitting, very fine* (6)

£140-180



Trevor Christian Jensen was born on 28 December 1922 at Newcastle, New South Wales, the son of Christian James Jensen of 10 Hamilton Street, Hamilton North, New South Wales. Working as a painter prior to enlistment he attested with the Militia on 5 January 1942 at Paddington and was posted to 54th Battalion on 16 July. This posting put him in a garrison unit in Western Australia which did not appear to suit Jensen. He was placed on a charge on no less than 8 occasions largely for being absent without leave but also for the use of obscene language and disobeying a lawful command on 22 May 1943. When the 54th Battalion was disbanded in early 1944 Jensen was transferred to 9 Battalion (Militia) on 9 May. Embarking on the *Natoomba* on 14 May he arrived at Madang on 18 August, moving to Bougainville 15 November. He took part in his first action that same month being part of the attack on Little George Hill on 29 November and later the capture of Artillery Hill on 18 December. Transferred to the Southern Front in January 1945 the Battalion joined the advance on the Puriata River including taking part in the decisive victory at Slater's Knoll on 29 March. Jensen returned to Australia on 29 May 1945 having suffered from repeated attacks of Malaria, two of which left him hospitalised, he was discharged on 26 June 1946. His duplicated Pacific Star is noted on his records, with the replacement sent out on 13 March 1997. Jensen died at Sydney on 4 May 2005; sold together with copied service records, medal roll and discharge papers.

443 Six: **Lieutenant-Colonel Balaram Shamser Jang Bahadur Rana, Nepalese Contingent**

Nepal, Kingdom, 25 Year Service Medal; Jubilee 1936; Coronation 1956; 1939-45 Star; Defence Medal 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45 (Lt-Col. Balaram Shumser J. B. Rana, Nepalese Contgt.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£140-180

444 Seven: **Lieutenant (QGO) R. Gurung, Gurkha Signals**

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21133208 C/Sgt. Ranbahadur. Gurung. R. Sigs. Gur.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (Lt. (QGO). Ranbahadur Gurung. Gurkha Sigs.); Indian Independence 1947 (21133208 Rfn. Ranbahadur Gurung. G.R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (7)

£160-200

- 445 **Eight: Staff-Sergeant H. D. Thomson, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, late Royal Engineers**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (5772259 S/Sgt. H. D. Thomson. R.M.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R., Regular Army (5772259 S.Sgt. H. D. Thomson. R.M.P.), *minor official correction to surname on last, good very fine* (8) £160-200
- Harry D. Thomson** - or 'Ticker' to his friends and comrades - served with the Royal Engineers during the Second World War and joined the Royal Military Police on 4 March 1946. Having seen active service in Malaya and with the Singapore DET, he joined the Hong Kong DET and was thanked by the Commissioner of the Hong Kong Police for his work in the case of Private Shepherd, Army Catering Corps during 1957; sold together with copied research.
- 446 **Eight: Havildar T. Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles**
- India, General Service, 1 clasp, Jammu and Kashmir 1947-48 (573155 L-Nk. Tikabahadur Thapa, 2-8 G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (85108 U/L/Nk. Tikabahadur Thapa, 2-8 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last four all officially impressed '85108 L/Nk. Tikabahadur Thapa, 2-8 G.R.'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (85109 L/Nk. Tikabahadur Thapa, 3-8 G.R.); India, Army L.S. & G.C. (5731552 Hav. Tikabahadur Thapa, 8 G.R.), mounted in this order as worn, *one or two official corrections, very fine* (8) £140-180
- 447 **Three: Private L. Hughes, Green Howards, who was taken Prisoner of War in the Western Desert on 4 June 1942**
- Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £20-40
- Lawrence Hughes** was born on 19 November 1920, served with the 4th Battalion, Green Howards in the Western Desert and was taken prisoner by the Italians on 4 June 1942. Repatriated after the war his medals were sent to his address at 93 Field Road, Feltham. Hughes transferred to the Yorkshire & Lancashire Regiment on 23 May 1945, and continued to serve until 2 July 1946; sold together with two original Soldier's Service and Pay books, a Record of Service card, a Skill-at-Arms book and a Soldier's Release Book, as well as copied casualty lists.
- 448 **Three: Jemadar A. Thapa, 1st Gurkha Rifles**
- Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, all officially impressed 'I.O.39799 Jemdr. Atarsingh Thapa, 1 G.R.', *good very fine* (3) £50-70
- 449 **Six: Miss S. R. Patman, Women's Royal Voluntary Service**
- Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Miss S. R. Patman); Korea 1950-53 (Miss S. R. Patman); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (6) £200-240



Shelagh Rosalie Patman was born on Jamaica on 6 November 1922, the daughter of an Army Officer and landed in the United Kingdom from Mauritius in March 1928. She joined the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in 1939 and sailed to the Far East - including Malaya (Medal & clasp) - in January 1949, before seeing further service in Korea and Japan (Queen's Medal, U.N. Medal) from 26 October 1952. Returned home in July 1954, Patman saw two spells in East Africa and worked at the East Africa Leave Centre in Kenya. She returned home from overseas in May 1958 and died at Barnstaple in September 1992; sold together with copied research and a photograph of her putting a record on to play with Lance-Corporal T. W. Murphy whilst in Kenya.

- 450 Four: **Captain B. A. Thompson, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, who won a G.O.C.'s Commendation in 1969 for arresting a villain armed with an explosive device in Singapore**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (22559489 Sgt. B. A. Thompson. R.M.P.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.R., Regular Army (22559489 W.O.Cl.2. B. A. Thompson. R.M.P.), mounted court-style as worn, *edge bruising, very fine* (4)

£240-280

Bernard Arthur Thompson - or 'Tommy' to his friends and comrades - was born at Bow, Tower Hamlets on 31 May 1927 and served in the ranks of the Royal Military Police during the Second World War and in Malaya. He joined 93 Section, Special Investigation Branch, British Army of the Rhine in 1957 from Singapore as a Sergeant. He went to 5 Section (East Africa) in 1962 and was married in Nairobi whilst in Africa. Thompson joined S.I.B. Detachment Singapore as its Regimental Sergeant-Major (WO1) in 1968. It was in 1969 which he won his General Officer Commanding's Commendation for an action on the Changi Road, as recalled in the *Regimental Journal*:

'Congratulations to WO1 Thompson for risking his life in arresting a villain in possession of a dangerous explosive device, in which, incidentally, Sgt Cowell played a large part. The tension was terrific; it must have been; we forgot to reach for the shadow-roll.'

Having been commissioned, Thompson was advanced Captain on 31 May 1974. Having retired from the Army to live at Fordingbridge, Hampshire, he was the Security Officer in the TV industry and died at Salisbury Hospital on 6 June 2005; sold together with copied research.

- 451 Pair: **Marine W. T. Perkins, Royal Marines, who saw home service and possibly served in Burma, perhaps after the armistice**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with named box of issue inscribed 'R.M.E. 11781', *good very fine* (2)

£20-30

William Thomas Perkins was born on 14 March 1913 in Alphington, Exeter. His Admiralty Award Slip shows that this is his complete group although a written note by his son suggests he may have been posted to Burma. Perkins married in 1945 and his son Roger was born at 16 Ide Lane, Alphington in 1946. Perkins died on 9 June 1978 with probate giving his address as 7 Raglans, Alphington; sold together with original Admiralty Award Slip, copied photographs of the recipient in uniform and copied notes relating to his life.

- 452 Pair: **Colonel Lava Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepalese Contingent**

War Medal 1939-45 (Col. Lava Shamsher J.B.R., Nepalese Contgt.); Nepal, Kingdom, Assam-Burma Medal, *first with one or two official corrections, very fine* (2)

£80-120

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453

A good campaign group of five awarded to Wing Commander A. H. Donaldson, Royal Air Force, who flew a multitude of missions in Sunderlands of No. 205 and 88 Squadrons during the "Firedog" operations in Malaya and off the coasts of Korea - he also notably effected the dramatic Air Sea Rescue of the stricken M.V. *Joseph S.*, saving the lives of 23 of her crew in December 1950



Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (3012345 Plt. II. A. H. Donaldson. R.A.F.); Korea 1950-53 (Fg. Off. A. H. Donaldson. R.A.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-43, mounted as worn, *very fine* (5)

£800-1,000

Alex H. Donaldson first took to the skies with the Royal Air Force in a Tiger Moth at No. 4 EFTS in March 1945, completing further training at RAF Booker in July 1947. Having moved onto fly Harvards, he took further training at No. 6 FTS, Tern Hill in 1948 and at 235 OCU, before joining No. 205 Squadron at Koggala, Ceylon and flying their Sunderlands. An All-Weather Flying Course at Tengah, Singapore in July 1949 prepared him for his first operational posting when the Squadron moved to Seletar in September that year to participate in the Malaya operations. Having taken part in a Naval exercise in co-operation with H.M.S. *Triumph* on 2 October, he completed an Air Sea Rescue search for two P51's that had crashed in the Sumatran Jungle on 14 October with no luck.

Firedog

The "Firedog" operations heralded a new dawn for the Royal Air Force, working in collaboration with the other Forces to pinpoint and attack enemy. An entry on 20 October followed:

'Close support Op. with Army. Bombing & Strafing bandits. N.W. Malaya.'

A newspaper cataloguing entitled 'He Captains Jungle Aircraft' gives a fine insight:

'Due home in the next few weeks is a young Widnes man who is serving in the RAF with a Far East Flying Boat Squadron based at Seletar, Singapore, and equipped with Sunderlands, which is actively engaged in operations against the Malayan bandits.

He is 24-years-old Pilot III Alex H. Donaldson, only child of Mr and Mrs T. H. Donaldson, of 6 Hall Avenue, Hough Green.

Pilot III Donaldson was educated at Simms Cross School, and Gilmore Secondary School, Liverpool and before joining the RAF in 1944 was a Sergeant in the Widnes ATC.

The Air Ministry News Service states that Pilot Donaldson sometimes Captains the aircraft during the Malayan operations, which are in support of Security forces operating in the jungle. With the aid of other RAF Squadrons, the Sunderlands blast pre-selected areas with 500lb and 20lb fragmentation bombs, driving the bandits into the hands of the troops and police surrounding area.



In addition to this task the Sunderlands are used for Air Sea Rescue duties, and co-operate with the Navy in exercises in the Bay of Bengal and South China Sea.

Pilot Donaldson was posted to the Squadron while it was at Koggalla in Ceylon during 1948. When it transferred to Singapore late last year he was the second pilot of one of the aircraft that carried the ground crews and equipment. He does an average of between 40 and 50 flying hours a month.'

Donaldson appears to have flown on around 30 'Firedog' missions besides two on Operation 'Thor' in January 1950 in which 25 bandits were killed by a patrol of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles in the Yong Peng area of Johore. Donaldson assisted ably with 280 x 20lb bombs dropped on 17 January and a further 250 x 20lb bombs on 23 January.

Joining No. 88 Squadron in December 1950, he also flew in a number of memorable Air Sea Rescues, including that on 7 December after distress signals had come from the M.V. *Joseph S.* that began to take in water rapidly. Having alighted alongside the vessel twice, Donaldson and Flight Lieutenant Hunter effected the rescue of the crew of 23.

On 15 January 1951 whilst on an anti-submarine patrol in the Japan sea, he also shared in the saving of a United States Naval Corsair pilot who had ditched east of Wonsan.

Having flown his final 'Firedog' mission on 16 October 1952, Donaldson retired on 4 January 1954 with a total of 2329.55hrs flying on his Log Books. He flew 44 operations in Malaya, 46 in Korea and took part in 14 Air Sea Rescues. Re-joining the service as a Corporal Radar Operator on 10 October 1955, he flew for the final time on 9 September 1977 in Meteor WA669, target towing for Hunters, with a final Grand Total of 2367.45hrs flying; sold together with the recipient's two Pilots Flying Log Books Form 414, with a few newspaper cuttings tipped in and photographs of the aircraft he flew.

Some fine footage of a Sunderland in action can be accessed via:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ySczmKPLGOo>

454

Pair: Warrant Officer Class 1 J. Pickanick, Southern Rhodesian Forces



War Medal 1939-45; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Southern Rhodesia (X1295 W.O.1 Joseph Pickanick), *good very fine* (2)

£160-200

Joseph Pickanick was born on 3 January 1915 in Bulawayo, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) he attended University in Cape Town from 1932-1936 and qualified as B.A., L.L.B.

Like many in Rhodesia he served in the Southern Rhodesia Territorial Force and during the Second World War he must have done full time service as he qualified for the War Medal (if it had been part time it would have been the Southern Rhodesia Service Medal) and the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, which was awarded in 1946. He was discharged on 26 January 1946.

In 1952 he was working as a book seller and provider of stationery and lived at 26 Harvey Brown Avenue, Salisbury; with thanks to Paul Brewster for the research into this recipient.

455

Three: Lieutenant (QGO) K. Pun, Gurkha Signals

War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Malay Peninsula (Lt. (QGO) Khagbir Pun. Gurkha Signals.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£70-90

456

Pair: Signalman B. S. Jesson, Royal Signals

Korea 1950-53 (2404782 Sigm. B. S. Jesson. R. Sigs.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *attempted erasure to first, thus fine* (2)

£40-60

457

Pair: Observer J. W. Bachelor, Royal Observer Corps, late Royal Artillery

U.N. Korea 1950-54; Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.I.R., with Second Award Bar (Observer J. W. Bachelor. ROC.), *part of name double-struck, good very fine* (2)

£140-180

Medal issued 1969.

Second Award Bar issued 1981.

J. W. Bachelor presumably served with the Royal Artillery on his National Service and thence joined the Observer Corps, serving with No. 3 Group for both awards; sold together with named boxes of issue for the Medal & clasp, besides unofficial General Service Cross, the reverse engraved '22792781 J. W. Bachelor. R.A.'

- 458 **A scarce 'double-issue' pair awarded to Signaman B. Gurung, Gurkha Signals**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo, both identically named (21142202 Sig. Bankaji Gurung. Gurkha Signals.), *very fine* (2) £100-140
- Understood to have been born in 1941, entering the Gurkha Signals in January 1960 and being discharged in October 1974.
-
- 459 **Pair: Corporal P. Chhetri, Gurkha Signals**
- General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (21156967 Sig. Puspakumar Chhetri. Gurkha Signals.), *private rivets*; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (21156967 Cpl Puspakumar Chhetri QG Signals), *test marks to rims of both, very fine* (2) £80-120
-
- 460 **Pair: Staff Sergeant G. J. McGilchrist, Royal Military Police**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23599198 Sgt. G. McGilchrist RMP.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (23599198 S.Sgt. G. J. McGilchrist RMP), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- Understood to have served in the Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police.
-
- 461 **Three: Staff-Sergeant A. C. Jeanette, Royal Signals**
- General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (23986939 L/Cpl A C Jeanette R. Signals); South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (23986939 SSgt A C Jeanette R Signals); U.N. Medal for Cyprus, *edge bruising, very fine* (3) £500-600
-
- 462 **Pair: Major D. H. Goold, Rhodesian Forces, late Royal Air Force**
- Rhodesia, General Service Medal (Maj. D. Goold); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Flt. Lt. D. H. Goold, R.A.F.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £160-200
- David Houghton Goold** was born at Glasgow in 1928 and qualified as a Medical Doctor, before doing his National Service, being commissioned into the Royal Air Force (Medical Branch). He emigrated to Rhodesia in 1960 and was Medical Officer for the Federal Government at Salisbury. Goold was also a member of the Territorial Forces (no doubt serving in a medical capacity) and qualified for a Rhodesia General Service Medal.
-
- 463 **Four: R. S. Tofler, Australian Forces**
- Australian Active Service Medal, clasp, ICAT (8531835 R S Tofler); Afghanistan Medal (8531835 R S Tofler); Australian Defence Medal (8531835 R S Tofler); Australian Service Medallion (Robert Tofler), *good very fine* (4) £80-120
- Understood to have been involved in important department for intelligence operations.

SINGLE BRITISH ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

464 The superb diamond-set G.C.B. Star worn by Sir Basil Zaharoff



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Cross Star, 95mm, gold, platinum and enamel, enhanced throughout with a plethora of diamonds, *extremely fine*

£50,000-70,000

PROVENANCE:

Spink, November 2019.

Our jeweller comments:

‘This Star is manufactured in 18ct. yellow gold, with a platinum sheet being soldered on to the backing of the gold. The reverse of the Star has the typical continental fixings of a gold double-pin and catches. The whole Star has been skilfully hand back-holed to provide as much natural light to flood the diamonds from the front with a highly-polished finish of the finest quality to both back and front. The diamonds have been set in thread-and-grain style to really show off the arms. The three Crowns have been hand cut and enamelled; underneath the crowns is a circular pave-set plate with a red enamel border with the motto set with diamonds in thread-and-grain. Between the motto are four spheres set with diamonds and milled grain on the edges.

All stones are old cut and with an approximate weight of around 30.50-31.50 carats.’

G.C.B. (Civil): Honorary award appointed on 1 January 1919, placed in the Private Circular, 13 May 1919 and Investiture made at Buckingham Palace by the State Chamberlain on 26 October 1921. Most unusually, the Central Chancery Card states: ‘*Special Permission given by The King for prefix “Sir”*’. As a French citizen it is highly irregular such a title was permitted.

Basileios ‘Basil’ Zacharias Zaharoff - or ‘Zedzed’ to his close friends - was born on 6 October 1849 at Mugla, part of the Ottoman Empire. The eldest child of a Greek merchant, the family had become the Zaharoff’s when they lived in Russia as exiles after the anti-Greek ‘Easter pogroms’ of 1821. By 1855, they had returned to Constantinople’s Greek neighbourhood of Tatavla. Young Basil first found work as a tour guide but soon became an arsonist: working together with the firefighters called to extinguish the flames of the buildings he’d just set alight, he soon learned that they could all share in the payments for recovered or salvaged treasures.

After a charge of irregular imports, he left for Athens, where the 24-year-old Zaharoff was befriended by a political journalist, Etienne Skouloudis. The wily Zaharoff convinced Skouloudis of his case.

By a stroke of good fortune, Skouloudis knew the agent about to depart from arms manufacturer Thorsten Nordenfelt. Skouloudis used his influence to secure the role for Zaharoff in October 1877. The following years passed with Basil learning this trade besides adding further strings to his bow, surfacing in Galway and St. Louis, marrying an heiress and posing as a Prince whilst in the United States. The finest story of his time with Nordenfelt must surely be the tale of the ‘dangerous and eccentric’ *Nordenfelt I* steam-submarine, those two terms not usually affectionately attached to seafaring vessels. In simple terms, with a promise of generous payment terms, Zaharoff sold the first model to the Greeks. He then persuaded the Turks that the Greek submarine posed a threat, selling them two. After that, he persuaded the Russians that there was now a new and significant threat on the Black Sea: they invested in two.

None of the submarines were seaworthy and shortly after launching one of the Turkish vessels veered up and sank by the stern. Throughout the period he was at the centre of most large arms deals and steadily grew closer to Maxim. He was also involved in the Spanish arms trade, boycotting other submarines, trading in arms and in fact acquiring a factory in Spain along the way. As an aside, it should be noted that the fairer sex were often involved in influencing potential clients - Basil later attributed his success to his prowess and veracity in the bedroom.

With the eventual purchase of Maxim by Vickers, Zaharoff found himself elevated in position and also in the gift of shares. Cornering the market, by the outbreak of the Great War he owned the Union Parisienne Bank and had control over the French daily newspaper *Excelsior*. The work of Vickers during the War deserves special mention for they produced no less than:

- 4 Ships of the Line.
- 3 Cruisers.
- 53 Submarines.
- 3 Auxiliary Vessels.
- 62 Light Vessels.
- 2,328 Cannon.
- 8,000,000 tonnes of Ordnance.
- 90,000 Mines.
- 22,000 Torpedoes.
- 5,500 Aeroplanes.
- 100,000 Machine Guns.

Zaharoff himself is thought to have spent around £50,000,000 for the Allied cause and was incredibly close to both Aristide Briand and David Lloyd George. In fact he is reported to have left an envelope with 1,000,000 Francs in cash for War Widows. His work in ensuring that Greece entered on the Allied side of the conflict should not be underestimated. It was his press agency that assisted in the deposal of King Constantine. During the War he was often the go-between and confidant of King George V, the Prime Minister and his French counterpart. An even more remarkable story is his attempt, authorised by Lloyd George, to buy the Turks out of the War. Zaharoff travelled to Switzerland with £10m in gold to attempt to begin negotiations. It perhaps comes as no surprise that he was intercepted at the border, having to endure being strip-searched and left waiting in the snow by border guards. It was a valliant attempt that led to Zaharoff requesting the British Government issued:

‘...Chocolate for Zedzed.’

That ‘chocolate’ was finally given at the end of hostilities. He was nonetheless awarded the G.C.B. in 1919 on the insistence of the Prime Minister to the King, with whom he had fallen out of favour.

Post-War dealings

Having donated half a billion in gold Francs to try to assist the Greek effort to claim further territory from Turkey, Zaharoff also foresaw the money to be made in the ‘black gold’ of oil, incorporating the predecessor to British Petroleum. He also forged a close bond with Prince Louis II of Monaco, buying the Société des Bains de Mer and turning a profit from the Monte Carlo Casino for the first time in years. Due to their close affection, he leant upon Georges Clemenceau to retain the rights of Monaco during the Treaty of Versailles.

Having lived one of the most remarkable lives of the time, Basil was additionally enthused with a love for aviation, claiming (together with Maxim) to have gone ‘airborne’ in 1894, in what would have been a world-first. With a love for fine art and living at the Château de Balincourt, Zaharoff died on 27 November 1936 at Monte Carlo.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| x465 | The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, Knight Commander's breast Star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamel, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> | £400-600 |
| x466 | The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military), on Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in <i>Gerrard & Co.</i> case of issue, <i>good very fine</i> | £400-600 |
| 467 | An extremely rare Knight Grand Commander's (G.C.S.I.) Collar Chain of the Order of the Star of India | |



The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander's (G.C.S.I.) Collar Chain, comprising 7 English Rose and 8 Indian Lotus Flower medallions, interspersed with 14 double laurel branches secured with a bow ribbon, and central Crown medallion, the Lotus Flower medallions comprising central flower with four Lotus buds, *four of the buds detached but present, a further four buds detached and missing*, 1570mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor red enamel damage to some of the English Rose medallions, the chain with minor breaks in two places, otherwise very fine and extremely rare*, housed in a contemporary but unrelated case, with additional space for sash Badge and Star £40,000-50,000

Only one other Star of India Collar Chain is understood to have appeared for public Sale this century, that awarded to the Nawab of Bahawalpur, here at Spink, in November 2005.

- | | | |
|------|---|------------|
| x468 | The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Civil), Knight Commander's 1st type set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel: Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> | £450-500 |
| 469 | Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with Second Award Bar, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945', <i>good very fine</i> , in its <i>Garrard & Co</i> case of issue | £800-1,000 |
| 470 | Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars, <i>good very fine</i>
Approximately 169 M.C.'s with Second and Third Award Bars issued during the Great War. | £800-1,000 |

AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE*Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant*

471

A 1904 K.C.B. group of four awarded General Sir W. P. Wright, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, who sailed with two of the three Flying Squadrons and published an account of the adventures of the Detached Squadron 1874-1877 and after retirement was appointed President of the Fulham branch of the League of Mercy



Part Lot

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B., Military Division, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; Jubilee 1887; Coronation 1902; League of Mercy, Badge, in presentation case, *enamel on star slightly chipped on left side, Medals with traces of lacquer, overall very fine (4)*

£1,600-2,000

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 9 November 1904.

William Purvis Wright was born on 16 July 1846 at Benfields, Berkshire, the son of Captain C. M. M. and Helen Wright (née Callender). Educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross and Royal Naval College, Greenwich, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Marines on 31 December 1862. Serving first at Woolwich Headquarters until 4 November 1864 he was transferred to H.M.S. *Victoria*. Promoted Lieutenant while serving with this vessel on 13 September 1866, Wright was present on the *Victoria* during her tenure as Flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, leaving her when this service ended on 7 August 1867 and returning to shore. Joining H.M.S. *Satellite* on 22 September 1868 while that ship was serving as part of the Pacific Squadron. Here his service record states:

‘Landed in command of a detachment R.M. to investigate and explain outrages alleged to have been committed by Indians on the shipwrecked crew of the English Barque “John Bright”’

He is noted as having been a ‘sober and zealous’ officer during his service aboard *Satellite* and joined her on her journey back to Britain as part of the first Flying Squadron from Chile, arriving home on 1 December 1870.

After a stint at the School of Musketry at Chatham from 1 August-4 October 1871 he joined H.M.S. *Volage*. This newly constructed corvette was one of the vessels marked to take part in this circumnavigation of the globe by the second Flying Squadron, intended to ‘show the flag’ across the world. Serving from 18 October 1871-10 October 1872 he returned ashore when the *Volage* made Britain again and after sometime at Chatham Headquarters he was posted to H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* on 1 October 1873. Perhaps on the strength of his previous service with the Flying Squadron's Wright was appointed to H.M.S. *Narcissus* when that ship joined the Detached Squadron for its global circumnavigation on 8 August 1874. The *Narcissus* was the flagship of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert for the duration of the cruise which included visits to South America, India

(where they served as escort to the Prince of Wales) and South Africa. The Squadron was at sea from 31 September 1874-10 May 1877 with Wright returning to Chatham Headquarters on 12 May. That same year his account of the journey were published by H. Lewis entitled 'The Cruise of the "Narcissus" with the Detached Squadron'. Promoted Captain on 2 September 1878 he was assigned to Plymouth Headquarters on 8 October before transferring to the Royal Marine, Deal Depot on 20 October.

While serving here he married Louisa Hassall, the widow of Lieutenant Hassal, Royal Navy in 1879. Joining H.M.S. Excellent the gunnery instruction school on 2 August 1880 Wright was appointed Gunnery Instructor on 20 September and serving in this role for the next three years until 8 September 1883 when he was promoted Major. Continuing to serve ashore until 16 March 1889 he was posted aboard H.M.S. Bellerophon when that ship served as Flagship on the North American Station. While in this role he was promoted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on 8 September 1890 and then confirmed as Lieutenant Colonel on 1 February 1892. Leaving Bellerophon on 29 April of that year Wright was transferred to the Portsmouth Division and was soon promoted Colonel on 20 November 1895 and appointed second in command for the Division.

Performing the role of Assistant Adjutant General Royal Marines from 10 May 1897 Wright retained this role upon his promotion to Colonel-Commandant on 23 May 1899, soon followed by the award of a good service pension of £150 on 30 December. His request for promotion to the rank of Major General the next year was approved on 14 March 1900 with a glowing reference which states:

'Colonel W. P. Wright has performed the duties of Assistant Adjutant General Royal Marines since 10 May 1897 & I look upon him as a most excellent Staff Officer & fit for any position on the Staff, either in or out of the Corps.'



In light of this sentiment amongst his peers it is unsurprising that this was soon followed by the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General Royal Marines on 19 June 1902, a position which made him the professional head of the Royal Marines. Made supernumerary on 12 October 1902 he remained in the role Deputy Adjutant General, promoted the next year to Lieutenant-General on 11 April 1903 but remaining supernumerary. Promoted General on 14 July 1907 retiring the next month on 19 June 1907. Wright remained active after his retirement, most notably as President of the Fulham Branch of the League of Mercy, for which he was awarded the Order of the League of Mercy on 7 July 1909. Also an active clubman he was a member of the United Services Club. Wright died at 37 Ladbroke Square on 30 April 1910 as a result of 'heart disease brought on by indigestion'; sold together with copied service records a 120cm by 95cm oil portrait and framed photograph.

For his miniatures see lot: 603 and for the medals of his son see lot: 483 and his grandson see lot: 426.



472

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

472

The remarkable C.M.G., O.B.E. group of four awarded to Admiral E. H. M. Davis, Royal Navy, who first saw action as a teenager in the Anglo-Satsuma War and Choshu Rebellion, before seeing action ashore with the Naval Brigade during the Zulu War; he latterly raised the British flag on no less than thirteen islands in the Western Pacific and secured important ethnographical collections for our Museums whilst in command of the *Royal Sovereign* in that region

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *converted from a neck Badge*, in its R. & S. Garrard & Co. case of issue, with full neck riband with fittings as worn; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st Type breast Badge, silver-gilt; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Commr. E. H. M. Davis, R.N. H.M.S. "Active" & "Boadicea"); Jubilee 1897, last three mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, 17-18 Piccadilly, good very fine* (4)

£2,400-2,800

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 2 January 1894:

'For services connected with certain Islands in the Western Pacific.'

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 March 1920:

'Organiser, Bexhill-on-Sea Transport and Ambulance Column.'



Edward Henry Meggs Davis was born on 18 August 1846 and entered the Royal Navy in 1860. He first saw action during the Anglo-Satsuma War, being at the Bombardment of Kagosima in 1863 and the Storming and Capture of the Forts at Simonoseki the following year. In that first action, from 15-17 August 1863, a British fleet of 7 vessels under Sir Augustus Kuper sailed and bombarded the city in reply to the Namamugi Incident of 1862. After two days, the British withdrew but the Japanese eventually paid compensation.

Having served ashore with the Naval Brigade during the Zulu War, including Transport Duties and being promoted Commander 14 August 1878, he had the rare accolade of having served with two vessels during the period, borne out in the unusual naming upon his Medal.

In command of *Daring*, he transferred to *Wivern* on 19 March 1885 and impressed Admiral Dowell for his skills in photography during that period. He took command of *Royal Sovereign* and undertook the following expeditions in the Western Pacific, taking 13 islands into British possession:

‘Vanuatu and New Caledonia - 10 December 1889-18 June 1891.
(Papua) New Guinea and Solomon Islands - 18 June 1891-9 April 1892.
Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu - 14 April 1892-30 August 1892.’

Whilst on the Ellice Islands he met Martin Kleis and besides secured some important collections. Today 141 artefacts from his expeditions are held by the British Museum, presented from the Christy and Gerrard Collections.

In September 1891, Bluejackets from *Royalist* landed and punished a village of the Kalikoqu tribe of in the Roviana Lagoon, on the southern side of New Georgia in the Solomon Islands, following the murder of a trader; the sailors shot some of the men who were believed to be the leaders, set fire to the village and destroyed canoes. Davis also penned the important work *The proceedings of H.M.S. “Royalist”, May-August, 1892, in the Gilbert, Ellice and Marshall Islands*.

Having been duly presented with his C.M.G., Davis went onto join the Legislative Council of Jamaica in 1900 and was promoted Rear-Admiral on 13 March 1907, made Admiral on retirement on 5 November 1908. He served at home in a civil capacity in Bexhill during the Great War (no Medals), earning an O.B.E. and was a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes. A Nautical Assessor of some repute, Davis died as a result of an accidental fall from a window he was trying to repair at home on 6 October 1929; sold together with copied research and a portrait photo of the Admiral wearing his Medals.



473

The C.M.G. group of seven awarded to Vice-Admiral R. A. Nugent, Royal Navy, Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence 1916-18

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Capt. R. A. Nugent, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. A. Nugent, R.N.); France, Republic, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, with Rosette upon riband, gold and enamel, gold mark to obverse downward tassle; Japan, Empire, Order of the Rising Sun, 3rd Class neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, red cabochon at centres; Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Anne, neck Badge, with Swords, silver-gilt Badge of Continental manufacture, silver mark to loop, 50mm, *good very fine* (7)

£2,400-2,800

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

French Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 21 June 1918.

Japanese Order of Rising Sun *London Gazette* 8 March 1920.



Raymond Andrew Nugent was born on 25 February 1870 and entered the Royal Navy on 15 July 1883, was appointed Midshipman on 15 September 1885, being advanced Sub-Lieutenant on 14 September 1889, Lieutenant on 30 June 1892, Commander on 30 June 1903 and Captain on 30 June 1909. In November 1912, whilst aboard, a Court of Inquiry concluded that a coaling accident aboard *Collingwood* which resulted in the death of a Leading Signaller injured two others could not have occurred had proper supervision been exercised. In December 1912, he assumed command of *Highflyer*, before commanding *Swiftsure* from 25 April 1913. He had seen active service in China in 1900 (Medal) and in the Persian Gulf in 1914 (Medal & clasp).

During the Great War, he commanded *Argonaut* from August 1914, remaining with her until being ordered home in *Amphitrite* to assume command of the battleship *Albemarle* in June 1915. On the night of 6 June 1915, as *Albemarle* was traversing the Pentland Firth in company with *Zealandia* and *Hibernia* southward from Scapa Flow, a ferocious gale coupled with an ebb tide produced heavy seas. During the night *Albemarle* was struck by two massive waves, one of which carried away the fore-bridge and the roof of the conning-tower. Nugent was washed on to the upper deck, while an Officer and rating were lost overboard and drowned. A lucky escape indeed.

Nugent served as Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence Division, 30 September 1916-22 August 1918, during which he played a key role within Operation Dreadnought, the anti-U-Boat intelligence operation in the Baltic Sea. He was made Naval ADC to the King on 1 November 1919 and was made Rear-Admiral on 25 March 1920. Nugent was promoted Vice-Admiral on retirement on 24 November 1925 and died on 13 September 1959; sold together with his Vice-Admiral's shoulder boards, silver, bullion thread and his Cap Badge, besides copied research.

Family Group:

- 474 Five: **Chief Engineer G. T. Dobson, Merchant Navy, killed on 28 January 1941 in the loss of the *Greloza***

Mercantile Marine and War Medals, mounted in that order (George T. Dobson); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *first two polished and pitted, overall very fine*

A 1945 Gothenburg Convoy O.B.E. group of four awarded to Chief Engineer C. Dobson, Merchant Navy, who interned during the fall of Norway and again after the failure of the second Gothenburg Convoy having volunteered to serve with it despite being in his sixties

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt, British War and Mercantile Marine Medals (Charles Dobson); 1939-45 Star, mounted as worn, *first two slightly polished, very fine* (9)

£600-800



George Thomas Dobson was born at Johnson Street, Hartlepool, on 17 December 1875, the son of Charles Dobson Senior. Serving in the Merchant Navy prior to the war he married Bessie Evelyn Bidduph at Hartlepool, Durham. He was still with the Merchant Navy as an Engineer Class I during the Great War and is reported to have seen anti-submarine service. By 1919 he was serving aboard the S.S. *Whateley Hall* and by 1921 the S.S. *Hubbestone*, it was around this time that he moved to Cardiff with his wife where he lived for the remainder of his life. Promoted to Chief Engineer in 1939 he served with the S.S. *Greloza* prior to the war. Remaining with this as the war progressed he was present aboard on 28 January 1941 when lagged behind her convoy and was bombed by a German Kondor aircraft. The *Greloza* sank 400 miles west of Malin Head and Dobson was killed. He is remembered on the Merchant Navy Memorial, Tower Hill; sold together with the original commemorative scroll sent to his widow, in its original envelope, and a research file containing copied research on the recipient and his brother including photographs of both the recipient himself and the ships he served aboard, newspaper articles on his exploits and *M.I.C.* entries, along with census information.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 16 October 1945.

Charles Dobson was born on 16 March 1883 at Hartlepool, Durham, the son of Charles Dobson Senior. He was married in Hartlepool to Winnifred Hobbin before the war. Also serving in the Merchant Navy he was Chief Engineer during the Great War serving aboard S.S. *War Jackdaw* in July 1918.

Like his brother Dobson remained in the Merchant Navy into the Second World War and on 9 April 1940 he was aboard the S.S. *Romanby* as it loaded Iron Ore in Narvik, Norway. An account from his diary quoted in the *Liverpool Echo*, 1 May 1940, states:



'April 9 - Just going to load at 5 a.m. German destroyers entered harbour. Three additional German destroyers landed troops. Took charge of harbour. Came swarming aboard our five ships. We were all lined up on deck, arrested and taken ashore about five o'clock that afternoon to a school. Slept on floor without blankets.

April 10.- About 5 p.m. five British destroyers entered the port, and a great naval battle took place, Several Merchant ships which the Germans had anchored in front of their destroyers as protection were blown out of the water by the British destroyers

Two German Destroyers were sunk. Our ships was sent to the bottom as well as the other four merchant ships. That day we were moved from the school to Iris Cafe, right on the waterfront. German marines were put in charge of us.'

His account continues noting air raids on 12-13 April resulting in three German destroyers sunk as well as a bombardment of the shore by British ships. It was decided to inter the British crews in Sweden and on 23 April, Dobson was one of those who endured a 36 mile march through a blizzard to their place of confinement. Despite being in his sixties at the time Dobson survived to be repatriated, although he did suffer from frostbite to both his hands and feet. He continued to operate in the Baltic despite this experience and was one of the crewmen at Gothenburg in March 1942 who volunteered to bring a convoy of merchant vessels to Britain. There odds were slim and the convoy were intercepted by German Warships. The official report states:

'The 'Gudvang made a very spirited attempt to break out from the Skagerrak and was sailing for 22 hours before she was overhauled and forced to blow herself up'

Dobson had volunteered to serve as Chief Engineer aboard the S.S. *Gudvang* and was again interned. The official report does credit to his bravery, stating:

'Mr. Dobson gave particularly helpful and exemplary service. In spite of being an elderly man he gladly assumed responsibility in this hazardous operation, the risks of which he fully appreciated. All these Officers volunteered to run the enemy blockade knowing that the enemy were fully aware of the proposed operation and had, in view of the success of a previous similar operation, taken exceptional counter measures. Although the ships were unsuccessful in running the blockade, it was due to the determination and co-operation of these Officers that the ships were prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy.'

Their situation was not improved by the captains of several of the ships including the *Gudvang* scuttling their charges to prevent the resources falling into German hands. Taken to Camp Milag, Bremen not all of Dobson's compatriots were able to last the rough conditions with his skipper, Captain Nicholson dying of disease. They were liberated in May 1944 by an elements of the Welsh and Scots Guards. Returning to Hartlepool Dobson lived at 170 Durham Street, West Hartlepool. He was visiting his son on 27 February 1948 at 5 Weldeck Gardens, Hartlepool, when he suffered a heart attack and died; Sold together with a research file containing copied research on the recipient and his brother including photographs of the recipient himself and the ships he served aboard, newspaper headlines relating to his two internments, a *London Gazette* entry along with census information and extracts from *The Red Duster at War* and the report on the Gothenburg voyage.

- 475 A 1945 B.E.M. group of eleven awarded to Colour Sergeant J. W. Ellis, Royal Marines, a veteran of the Arctic Convoys PQ2 and QP2 aboard H.M.S. *Norfolk* - previously present during the famous *Bismarck* action



British Empire Medal, Military Division, G.V.I.R. (Mrne. John W. Ellis. R.M. Ply.21120.), impressed naming on a prepared ground, with card box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Arctic Star, with its box of issue named to 'J W Ellis PLYX/21120'; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., Coinage Head bust (Ply. 21120 J. W. Ellis. Sgt. R.M.), *this last a double-issue with two Medals identically named*, mounted court-style for display, *good very fine* (11)

£600-800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.



John Walter Ellis was born on 4 September 1903 at St Andrews, Plymouth and joined the Royal Marines on 24 October 1921. Promoted Sergeant on 1 December 1933, his L.S. & G.C. Medal was issued on 28 February 1937. Ellis served aboard *Norfolk* during the Second World War from 14 June 1940, that saw her form part of Force K, also being tasked with tracking the *Admiral Scheer*.

Bismarck action

The moment it became known that the *Bismarck* and *Prinz Eugen* had put to sea from Bergen, dispositions were at once made to prevent the enemy from breaking into the Atlantic to execute Admiral Lutjens's 'Good hunting and good bag.'

Sent to patrol the Denmark Straits, the cruisers H.M.S. *Suffolk* and H.M.S. *Norfolk* set out to track down the enemy, poor weather with fog and ice floes making their brief all the more difficult. On the evening of 23 May 1941, however, lookouts aboard the *Suffolk*, followed by those in the *Norfolk*, sighted the German ships sailing at high speed on a south-westerly course. Admiral Wake-Walker, with his flag in *Norfolk*, immediately reported this intelligence to the surrounding British forces.

Throughout the night the two cruisers continued to shadow the enemy force and, on the following morning, witnessed the attack carried out by the *Prince of Wales* and the *Hood*, the ultimate result of which was the terrible loss of the latter battleship. Hits, however, were observed on the *Bismarck*, and soon afterwards a successful torpedo strike was delivered by a Fleet Air Arm aircraft from the *Victorious*.

On the evening of 25 May contact was lost and it was not until a Coastal Command aircraft re-sighted the *Bismarck* some 550 miles west of Land's End that the Royal Navy moved in for the kill, a victory that prompted Churchill to state to the House of Commons on 27 May:


'Great as is our loss in the *Hood*, the *Bismarck* must be regarded as the most powerful as she is newest battleship in the world, and the striking of her from the German Navy is a very definitive simplification of the task of maintaining the effective mastery of the Northern Sea and the maintenance of the Northern Blockade.'

The *Norfolk's* role throughout the pursuit of the *Bismarck* was a significant one and on at least one occasion she came under the *Bismarck's* direct fire. The following extract was taken from *Pursuit*, by Ludovic Kennedy:

'...Norfolk, meanwhile, fifteen miles away inside the fog, had picked up the first of *Suffolk's* signals: her Captain Alfred Phillips was in his sea-cabin eating cheese on toast when the Yeoman of Signals burst in with the news. Phillips at once increased speed and steered for the open water, but in his eagerness not to lose touch, he misjudged the direction, and emerged from the fog to find *Bismarck* only six miles ahead, coming straight at him. This time there was no doubting her readiness. As *Norfolk* swung to starboard to get back to the safety of the fog, *Bismarck's* guns roared in anger for the first time. On the *Norfolk's* bridge they saw the ripple of the orange flashes and brown puffs of cordite smoke, heard the scream of the shells - a sound which some have likened to the tearing of linen and others to the approach of an express train. Admiral Wake-Walker saw the sea to starboard pocked with shell splinters, observed one complete burnished shell bounce off the water fifty yards away, ricochet over the bridge. Great columns of milk-white water rose in the air, two hundred feet high. Five salvoes in all *Bismarck* fired before *Norfolk* regained the mist: some straddled, and splinters came aboard; but there were no casualties or hits.'

The 8-inch guns of *Norfolk*, alongside the heavier armaments of the *Rodney* and *King George V*, greatly contributed to the final bombardment of the *Bismarck* and as the *Dorsetshire's* torpedoes delivered the coup-de-grâce, so ended one of the greatest threats ever placed upon allied convoys in the North Sea.

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Arctic Convoy duties

Ellis also served during the Arctic Convoys on PQ2 (18-30 October 1941) and QP2 (3-11 November 1941). He was removed from the *Norfolk* and reduced to Marine on 16 February 1942, also being 'deprived of L.S. & G.C. Medal' (*Service Record*, refers). His service was terminated on 2 October 1942 but he re-enlisted on 26 October 1942, seeing service with the Armed Supply Group and 34th Amphibious Assault Regiment. This latter posting included service in South East Asia in 1945-46. Ellis was finally discharged on 9 June 1947. He latterly saw service with the Controls Commission Germany and retired from the British Frontier Service in November 1968. He died on 12 May 1978.

Sold together with a fine original archive of material comprising:

- (i)
Original issuance slip, letters of application and confirmation for the Arctic Star, which was issued on 26 September 1918.
- (ii)
His passport, besides two West German passports of other citizens.
- (iii)
Two Royal Marines permanent passes, together with other original documentation, Control Commission Germany cap Badge and copied Service Record.
- (iv)
Silver-plate salver, engraved 'Presented to J. W. Ellis on his retirement from British Frontier Service 15 Nov. 68.'

476 **A rare East Africa D.S.C. awarded to Captain C. F. M. Chambers, Royal Naval Air Service**



Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., silver (Hallmarks for London 1917), the reverse contemporarily engraved 'F. S. Lt. C. F. M. Chambers R.N.A.S. 10th June 1917. Lindi. E. Africa', in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue, *good very fine*

£600-800

D.S.C. *London Gazette* 19 December 1917:

'During the combined operations in the neighbourhood of Lindi, East Africa, on the 10th and 11th June 1917, this officer flew his machine at all hours of the day under heavy fire with excellent results, bringing back to his Commanding Officer clear and concise reports.'



Charles Ferris Montagu Chambers was born at Middleberg, South Africa on 27 March 1892 and found a love for the air in his youth. Chambers earned Aero Certificate No. 168 at Hendon on a Valkyrie Monoplane on 12 December 1911, whilst living at St Augustines Road, Bedford. Before the Great War he worked at home in aircraft design and in the United States of America with Aeronautical Syndicate Ltd until 1914. He joined the Royal Flying Corps and transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service in April 1916, being made Flight Sub-Lieutenant in June 1916. He was serving in East Africa with No. 8 Squadron at the time he was awarded his D.S.C. for the action at Lindi.

Lindi, a port of German East Africa, was occupied by British Forces in September 1915, but ever since that time had been practically bottled up, the surrounding country being held by the Germans. Lindi does not lie on the coast, but on the northern shore of the estuary of the river Lukuledi, which is some seventy miles north of the Portuguese frontier. In view of operations that had been planned, it became very desirable in the summer of 1917, to clear a larger area round Lindi in order to secure a better water supply and to prepare the main exits from the town and harbour.

Over the two days of the Battle, Chambers excellent himself and proved his skill as a Seaplane Pilot. He gathered vital information regarding the efforts of the British Combined attack, providing sightings for our Naval guns and observing Column movements. His Reports (*CAB45/67*, refers) shine light on those events and provide detailed accounts of the flight times and further detail. The actions proved a success, with the enemy driven inland, with a small number of decorations, including three awards of the C.G.M. to Naval ratings.

Chambers, having been awarded his D.S.C., was advanced Captain and saw further service in Italy. He fell ill and was discharged on 7 December 1918; sold together with a good file of research including Combat Reports and detailed extracts.

- 477 The superb Gold Sea Gallantry Medal group of five awarded to Ensign F. M. Upton, United States Navy, the recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor (Navy) for the Great War, who was further decorated with the Lloyd's Medal, Liverpool Shipwreck Marine Medal and New York Lifesaving Gold Medal for his gallant part in the wreck of the *Antinoe* in January 1926



Sea Gallantry Medal (Foreign Services), G.V.R., gold (Frank M. Upton. "Antinoe." 25th-28th January. 1926.); Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea, 2nd small type, silver (Fourth Officer Frank M. Upton. S.S. "Antinoe" 24th to 28th January 1926.); Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Marine Medal, 3rd type, silver (To 4th Officer Frank M. Upton. For Gallant Service, 24/28 Jany. 1926.); Lifesaving Benevolent Association of New York, gold (marked 14 carat) Medal, by *Tiffany & Co.*, the reverse named 'Frank M. Upton' and the suspension bar 'January 27, 1926'; Allied Theatrical Interests and Neptune Association Medal to the Crew of S.S. President Roosevelt 1926, 32mm., bronze, reverse inscribed (name engraved), 'Presented to Frank Upton in recognition of Gallantry and Humanity in connection with the rescue of the S.S. Antinoe Feb. 19 1926', *good very fine* (5)

£6,000-8,000

[Congressional Medal of Honor] *Colorado* G.O. No. 403 of 1918:

'For extraordinary heroism following internal explosion of the *Florence H.*, on 17 April 1918. The sea in the vicinity of wreckage was covered by a mass of boxes of smokeless powder, which were repeatedly exploding. Frank M. Upton, of the U.S.S. *Stewart*, plunged overboard to rescue a survivor who was surrounded by powder boxes and too exhausted to help himself. Fully realizing the danger from continual explosion of similar powder boxes in the vicinity, he risked his life to save the life of this man.'

20 gold Medals were awarded by the Board of Trade for this dramatic rescue which attracted much international interest at the time. The gold Medals together with various presentation pieces for the officers were all presented on board the *President Roosevelt* at Southampton on 6 February 1926. Those to Wirtanen and Heitman, both deceased, were handed to Captain Fried.



Frank Monroe Upton was born in Loveland, Colorado on 29 April 1896. Perhaps the best biography is offered by the US Naval History and Heritage Command:

‘He enlisted in the U.S. Navy from that state [Colorado] and served as a Quartermaster on the destroyer *Stewart* during World War I. On 17 April 1918, while his ship was serving on escort duty in Quiberon Bay, France, the nearby American steamship *Florence H* suffered an internal explosion. Though the sea in the vicinity was covered by exploding boxes of smokeless powder, Upton dove into the water and rescued an exhausted survivor. For his “extraordinary heroism” on this occasion, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

In December 1918, Upton was commissioned as an Ensign in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve Force. Upon completion of his military service, Upton became an officer in the U.S. Merchant Marine. In January 1926, while serving as a Fourth Mate of the U.S. passenger liner *President Roosevelt*, he participated in the rescue of the crew of the British freighter *Antinoe*, which was breaking up in the North Atlantic. Upton, along with the others involved, were awarded the King George V Gallantry at Sea Medal [Gold] by the British Government and were given a ticker-tape parade in New York City. During World War II, as master of a merchant ship, he voyaged to Murmansk, Russia, the Persian Gulf, and West Europe, and took part in the 6 June 1944 D-Day Landings at Normandy. After his Merchant Marine service, he relocated to Boulder, Colorado and operated a motel.’

Good insights into the persona of Upton are offered in *Whistled like a Bird*, which features large extracts from his first wife, Dorothy Putnam:

‘Upton up here all day and overnight, after two years silence and disappearance [having been at sea]. He’s nice as ever G.P. to town to go over movies etc...an odd duck, perfectly simple and single track...yet he somehow gives an impression of depth and contradictoriness which isn’t there. If he had better teeth, he’d be a very stunning man, very much a ‘mere male’ tho.’

His service in the Great War, with his award of the Congressional Medal of Honor, one of just 121 for the Great War of which 21 went to the Navy, is quite remarkable. The actions displayed in 1926 further added to his laurels.

To save the Antinoe - Sea Gallantry Gold

The New Egypt & Levant Steamship Company freighter *Antinoe*, 3,747 tons, was en-route from New York to Queenstown, with a cargo of grain, under the command of Captain Harry Tose with a crew of 25. On 23 January 1926 having run into a heavy gale, she was struck by an extremely large wave. The wave burst upon the vessel damaging the steering gear and engine, and carried away the dingy. Becoming unmanageable and developing a list an S.O.S. message was broadcast. The call was received by Newfoundland and relayed, being picked up by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* which passed it on to the *President Roosevelt* of the United States Line, under the command of Captain Fried. The *President Roosevelt* made contact with the *Antinoe* at 12.30 on 24 January. After pumping oil into the sea she attempted to launch a boat. This ended in tragedy as the boat was smashed against the sides of the ship and two of the crew were drowned. At 9p.m. the weather worsened, and in violent snow squalls, the two ships lost touch. Over 18 hours later through the skill and perseverance of Captain Fried the *President Roosevelt* regained contact with the *Antinoe*. In the interim, the situation of the ship had deteriorated, with a derrick breaking loose and causing damage and the engines completely stopped. In this perilous situation Captain Tose decided to abandon ship. Five successive attempts were made by the *President Roosevelt* to drift lifeboats down to the *Antinoe* attached to a line, each without success. Similarly, attempts to send a line by rocket also failed.



On 26 January more oil was distributed but the weather was too severe to permit a boat to be sent away and attempts were made to reach the *Antinoe* with lines but without success. It was possible, however, on 27 January to get another boat away, the weather having moderated and in charge of Mr Miller and manned by 3rd Officer Sloan, 4th Officer Upton, Wall, Beers, Wilke, Fugelsang, Fisher, Riedel and Caldwell, this boat got away about 7.20p.m. and after very great difficulty reached the *Antinoe* and took off 12 survivors who were in a pitiful condition.

Again, on 28 January about 12.40a.m. another boat was sent away, Chief Officer Miller being once more in charge, with a crew comprising Upton, Wall, Diaz, Araneda, Alberts, Hahn and Roberts. There was a heavy sea running, but the wind had dropped considerably, and by the light of the moon, the *Antinoe* was reached and the 13 remaining survivors taken off. Nearly 4 days were occupied in rendering these services and the *President Roosevelt* lost 6 lifeboats. The *Antinoe* was abandoned and left to sink.

The Captain and crew of the *President Roosevelt* were the recipients of the thanks of the British Government and the congratulations of the Admiralty. A letter of thanks was also sent by King George V to President Coolidge. The owners of the *Antinoe* made a presentation to Captain Fried and his men. (*Dictionary of Disaster at Sea*, refers). Captain Fried was awarded the Navy Cross for this action, whilst Upton was presented a silver salver to go with his gold Medal and other awards. Footage from British Pathe can be viewed via: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Of6I5IRQJ1U>

In the period 1911-37 a total of 44 Medals were awarded in gold. With the exception of the Albert Medal (1st class) this is the only official bravery Medal awarded in gold.

Back with Dorothy, Upton was lucky not to lose his hand in 1929 when it was trapped in a propeller. Bandaged up, he and Bill Lancaster flew from the East Coast to Cleveland to see the air race there (*Ibid*). It was clear Upton wanted to marry Dorothy, for she was an heiress with means, indeed he was flying solo and doing acrobatics just a few weeks after getting behind the controls. The pair were married by 1930, but cracks soon appeared, no doubt as a result of the scenes he had seen in action in the previous years. On 4 February 1934, he had argued with his wife and continued drinking alone at a bar. She saw his car pull back home and expected that the arguments would continue but instead:

‘Brought home at 10pm...Doctors. Blood. He shot him twice in the head, but too drunk to be aimed right. Bed, two Doctors. Loss of blood. I shall be 24hr Nurse.’

With Upton lucky to survive this attempted murder, the pair eventually divorced, it was clearly not a love match. Upton returned to the fold during the Second World War. He died on 25 June 1962 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia (Section 8, lot 55-A).

Sold together with his superbly ornate illuminated Certificate for the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society Marine Medal, a copy of the book from which quotes have been taken and copied research.

His Congressional Medal of Honor is held by the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.



- 479 A rare Ashanti 1896 C.M.G. group of five awarded to Major H. D. Larymore, Royal Artillery, A.D.C. and Secretary to Colonel Sir Francis Scott and British Resident at Kumassi, later Resident in Northern Nigeria



The Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamels, complete with ribbon buckle; Jubilee 1897, silver; East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1892 (A. Inspr. Capt: D. H. Larymore. G.C. Constaby.); Ashanti Star 1896; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1904 (Resdt. Major H. D. Larymore. C.M.G. Political Dept.) *some enamel chipping to the first, otherwise good very fine* (5)

£2,400-2,800

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 10 April 1896.

Henry Douglas Larymore was born on 16 September 1867, son of A. D. Larymore, late Deputy Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal. He was educated at Westminster School and joined the Army as a Lieutenant in the Edinburgh Artillery (Militia) on 5 October 1886, becoming Captain in February 1891. In that same year he was seconded for employment in West Africa and served with the Jebu Expeditionary Force in 1892, as Staff Officer and secretary to Colonel F. C. Scott, C.B., Commanding the Expedition (Despatches *London Gazette* 1 July 1892, medal with clasp, thanks of Government and Executive and Legislative Councils of Lagos). It seems his 'mention' probably sprung from his action at Asuom in February 1892, when alone with only Scott and a party of Houssas, thus just one Officer observed the event. Had a further observer been present, he may well have been put forward for a higher award:

'Sir Francis was suddenly disturbed by a great clamour, and going to the door of the hut he saw his troops surrounded by an armed, howling mob, mad with drink. The Houssas had formed into line and were loading their rifles, while the natives, who numbered a thousand or more, had loaded also, and in another minute shots would have been exchanged, when the little force must have been annihilated. Captain Larymore, however, dressed only in a suit of pyjamas, rushed in between the



two bodies of men with his umbrella open. He gave orders for his men to unload and go into the hut, while he quietly stood, umbrella in hand, confronting the horde of savages. Quiet was restored, and the natives, after yelling considerably, retired. Had the Captain seized his arms and rushed out showing signs of alarm, the natives would have instantly opened fire, and no one would have been left to tell the tale.'

Larymore was next employed on various political missions to the Hinterland of the Gold Coast as Assistant Inspector in the Gold Coast Constabulary. He served in the Ashanti Expedition of 1895-96, in the operations against King Prempeh, on the Staff as Headquarters Camp Commandant and as A.D.C. to Colonel Sir Francis Scott (Honourably mentioned, Bronze Star, and nominated C.M.G. - one of just 5 such awards for the campaign) when the 'mention' stated:

'He is a very zealous and energetic officer with a great knowledge of the natives. He has been on service with me before, and I know him to be a really good officer.'

He subsequently acted as British Resident at Kumassi 1896-97, in which year he went to India with the Royal Garrison Artillery, as second-in-command of No. 11 Company at Rangoon. He served in the same capacity at Roorkee in 1898, and with No. 9 Company at Roorkee in 1899. That same year he took command of No. 24 Company at Delhi, and at Rawal Pindi in 1900.

Larymore returned to Sierra Leone in 1901, in Colonial employment. He was appointed 3rd Class Resident in Northern Nigeria in April 1902, becoming 2nd Class Resident in the following October, and attended Christ's College, Cambridge, as Hausa scholar in 1903. Returning to West Africa, Larymore took part in the operations against the Semolika people of Northern Nigeria, with the expedition under Captain G. C. Merrick, R.A., in October 1904 (Medal with clasp). The roll entry states:

'Major Larymore accompanied the expedition from the day it left to the day of return & conducted the negotiations with the Chiefs after the town of Semolika was taken.'

Larymore retired from the Army on 5 January 1907, but rejoined in January 1915 to serve on the Staff of Woolwich Arsenal as Inspecting Officer of Munitions, and later went to the U.S.A. in charge of the Explosives Section of the Munitions Commission. After the war he returned once again to West Africa to become Resident in Northern Nigeria. Major Larymore died on 30 January 1946. His wife, Constance, whom he married in 1897, had published in 1908, *A Resident's Wife in Nigeria*, some extracts from which accompany the group together with a quantity of copied research, Colonial Office extracts and others related to his career.

480 *'Sir Louis Knuthsen, known to all of his friends as "K", was perhaps the best-educated medical man I have known. He had travelled extensively and intelligently in his younger days, and had important friends in every country in Europe. His opinion on almost any subject or event was informed 'from the inside', and was invariably delivered in entertaining fashion. His evident kindness always inspired active affection both in his patients and his friends. As he grew older his ripe wisdom became invariably apparent and was widely valued. After the death of his wife in 1946 he seemed lonely, and his chief pleasure was in the society of his friends, young and old. In summer his tall, handsome figure, dressed in the height of Edwardian fashion, could be seen most afternoons strolling up towards "Lord's."'*

His obituary, *The Lancet* of July 1957, refers



The important K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K. St. J., group of eleven awarded to Major Sir L. F. R. Knuthsen, Royal Army Medical Corps and British Red Cross Society, who commanded No. 5 B.R.C. Hospital at Wimereux during the Great War, affectionately known as 'Lady Hadfield's Hospital', and later became a hugely respected and admired physician to the Princess Royal, with a particular specialism in diseases of the skin

The Royal Victorian Order, K.C.V.O., Knight Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold retaining pin, both pieces officially numbered, '506'; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace, neck Badge and breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast badge, silver-gilt; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's (Brother's) breast Badge, silver; 1914 Star (L. F. Knuthsen. B.R.C.S. & O.St.J.J.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves (Major L. F. Knuthsen.); **France**, Republic Reconnaissance Medal, silver, unnamed as issued; **France**, Republic, Medaille d'Epidemies, silver (Major L. Knuthsen 1920), *good very fine* (11)

£2,000-2,400

K.C.V.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1936.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

K. St. J. *London Gazette* 17 July 1936.



Louis Francis Roebuck Knuthsen, formally known as Louis Francis Behagen Knuthsen until 1925, was born in 1871 at Santa Cruz, Trinidad & Tobago, the son of Francis Knuthsen and his wife Anne (nee Roebuck). Educated at Edinburgh Academy and at Edinburgh University, he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1893 and proceeded to become a Doctor of Medicine in 1901. After graduation he was in general practice for a short time in Truro, Cornwall, and later at Falmouth, where he became consulting surgeon to the town hospital and a lecturer on ambulance work for Cornwall County Council. He was also local secretary of the British Medical Association in Falmouth before transferring to Shifnal in Shropshire, where he remained until he finally settled in London in 1903. A busy practitioner, these early and relatively rural placements were interspersed with post-graduate study at Paris, Berlin and Vienna Universities.

Whilst in Cornwall - likely dealing with regular injuries associated with the packet ships, fishing and mining industries and agriculture - Knuthsen developed a strong interest in first aid. In London he fostered this passion as a lecturer and examiner for the London County Council, whilst also becoming clinical assistant at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat at Golden Square, and at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. In 1904 he determined to specialise in dermatology and was appointed clinical assistant at St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. He was promoted to casualty medical officer of the hospital, and, in 1908 was appointed assistant physician.

During the Great War, Knuthsen served as one of 236 doctors sent overseas by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross, and soon became officer-in-charge of the 100-bed, British Red Cross Hospital at Wimereux in the Pas-de-Calais. Here he served alongside Lady Frances Belt Hadfield, C.B.E., wife of the silicon steel tycoon, Sir Robert Hadfield, who offered significant financial aid for the treatment of wounded and sick servicemen (*The Obituary of Lady Hadfield, The Times*, refers). Aside from the risk of disease and aerial bombardment, the role was not without risk; several members of a similar unit sent to Serbia in October 1914 were captured by the invading Austro-German army at Vrnjatchka Banja and were held as POW.'s in Belgrade until March 1916.

Appointed Honorary Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps, Knuthsen was twice mentioned (*London Gazette* 25 May 1918 & 10 July 1919, refer), besides earning an O.B.E. and his French awards. In particular, Knuthsen had developed a reputation for the treatment of skin diseases, likely trench foot, but also diseases associated with lice and the stagnant water which plagued trench warfare, especially during the Third Battle of Ypres. His findings were published in a paper titled *The Treatment of Scabies in France* - a work of considerable significance given the fact that one study in 1915 found that 95% of soldiers were infested with an average lousiness of 20 lice per man, with 5% having 100-300 lice each (*Medical Services: Hygiene of the War*, by W.G. Macpherson, refers).

Knuthsen's work complimented that of Alexander Fleming who spent the war studying wound infections in the British Army General Hospital that had taken over Boulogne Casino. Whilst there remained at this time no antibiotics, the work of such dedicated medical practitioners meant that the majority of important pathogens had been discovered and were now amenable to laboratory investigation. Not ignoring the huge impact that the provision of clean drinking water had on soldiers in the trenches, it is perhaps remarkable that only 260 British soldiers died during the entirety of the Great War from typhoid and paratyphoid. On the other hand, trench fever still caused a fifth of admissions to casualty clearing stations, its most famous casualty being A. A. Milne, author of Winnie-the-Pooh.

As the conditions of the unwounded living in the trenches became an enormous military problem, so the ability to study the contamination by scratching of louse faeces into a man's skin offered an opportunity to tackle a problem which had haunted the poorest in civilian society for hundreds of years, most famously in the overcrowded Victorian slums of London. In *The First World War*, historian Hugh Strachan wrote positively about the trenches:

'Trenches saved lives. To speak of the horror of the trenches is to substitute hyperbole for common sense: the war would have been far more horrific if there had been no trenches. They protected flesh and blood from the worst effects of the firepower revolution of the late 19th century.'

What Strachan had failed to say was that the sheer misery associated with diseases and parasites in the trenches also had a positive impact upon the lives of future generations through accelerated medical advancement by doctors such as Knuthsen; whilst small outbreaks caused by the sarcoptes scabiei mite still occur today in the British army and civil society, the availability of permethrin cream means that the likelihood of hospitalisation is very unlikely (*The British Medical Journal*, 'The Scabies Problem on Active Service', refers).

Appointed C.V.O. in 1934, Knuthsen was appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to the Princess Royal the following year and attended her when she had an appendicitis operation at around that time (*The Herald Express*, 8 July 1957, refers). In 1936 he was made K.C.V.O. and in 1951 he became an Extra Physician to the Princess Royal. He also served as a Knight of Grace of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem and was one-time Vice President of the British Hospitals Association. Knuthsen was also a warden of the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, following in the footsteps of Sir William Goschen who had served in the role for 43 years (*The Coventry Evening Telegraph*, refers).

A keen horse rider and cricket enthusiast, Sir Louis died on 7 July 1957 at home in Chesham Street, Belgrave Square, eleven years after the passing of his wife Mildred. His will left £500 to Edinburgh Academy, requesting that it be used to assist sporting activities; sold with copied *British Medical Journal*, *Who Was Who* and *The Lancet* obituaries besides copied research.

He was sketched by Muriel Swinstead, who latterly married the 8th Earl Poulett.

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481

A rare R.V.M. pair awarded to Sergeant-Major G. Wise, King's Royal Rifle Corps - the doting Personal Soldier-Servant to His Royal Highness Major Prince Christian-Victor of Schleswig-Holstein G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J., the favourite grandchild of Queen Victoria



Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (8425 Pte. G. Wise, 4th K.R.R.C.), *clasp back-straps adapted for mounting, very fine* (2)

£260-300

R.V.M. presented by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on 30 November 1900 (*The Genealogical Magazine* Vol. IV, p417, refers).

Wise and Prince Christian-Victor the only members of the 4th Battalion to be in receipt of the Queen's Medal & these 6 clasps.

George Wise was born on Warfield, Windsor on 24 December 1871 and served as Personal Soldier-Servant to Prince Christian-Victor from 1892. The Prince was the son of Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert and was the favourite grandchild of Queen Victoria. He holds the honour of being the only member of the Royal Family to have played First Class Cricket. Entering the King's Royal Rifles Corps in 1888, he served with the 4th Battalion in South Africa, with Wise in close order. The pair went out on the *Braemar Castle* on 6 October 1899. His master tragically died of enteric fever at Pretoria on 29 October 1900, aged just 33. When the Medal roll was drawn up in July 1901, Wise was entered on a supplementary roll noting:

'This private soldier servant to Prince Christian-Victor was brought out in 1900 and is now at Cumberland Lodge Windsor.'

Wise was clearly well-respected by the Schleswig-Holstein's, for he was taken into the household of Princess Marie Louise. She latterly penned a letter of recommendation for him:

'George Wise was personal servant to the late Prince Christian Victor for 8 years...his devotion to my brother was decorated personally by HM the late Queen Victoria...After my brothers death, he became my Steward and Sec: in charge of all my household a/cs and my entire household. He was with me from 1900 to 1916...I can not recommend him too highly, & is absolutely fitted for any position of trust.'

Wise served during the Great War with the Army Service Corps Expeditionary Force Canteens in Spring 1917, being Sergeant-Major of an Officers' Club at Dieppe. He served just 77 days before being discharged with a Pair.

Wise died at Hadley Gardens, Chiswick on 27 February 1963. His diary was used in part for the book *Christian Victor - The Story of a Young Soldier*.



Prince Christian-Victor

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482

A rare 'Second World War Intelligence Chief's' C.B.E. group of eleven awarded to Brigadier C. D. Roberts, Royal Artillery, who served as Chief of Security Intelligence Middle East from 1944-46, leading the capture of at least twelve enemy spies in the period; he had previously been decorated for his service in South Russia in 1919

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Military, Commander's 2nd type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. D. Roberts.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Brig. C. D. Roberts. C.B.E. Staff.); Coronation 1953; Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Anne, breast Badge, with Swords, 35mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name under enamel on reverse, gold marks to ring; United States of America, Legion of Merit, breast Badge, gilt and enamel, *traces of lacquer, minor official correction to first letter of rank on GSM, good very fine* (11)

£3,000-4,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945. The original Recommendation states:

'Lt.-Colonel Roberts has been responsible for organising and conducting the counter-intelligence work in Syria since July 1941. His work has largely contributed to our immunity from enemy espionage and sabotage in that territory. He has succeeded in breaking up their early stages several enemy organisations and has been responsible for the capture and conviction on a charge of espionage of twelve enemy agents.'

Russian Order of St Anne *A.F. South Russia No. 2085* 22 November 1919.

American Legion of Merit *London Gazette* 19 November 1948. The original Recommendation states:

'Brigadier C. Douglas Roberts, British Army performed meritorious service to the United States as Defense Security Officer in the Levant cities of the Middle East from June 1942 to August 1944.'

Charles Douglas Roberts first saw action in South Russia from 14 May 1919, serving as a Captain on the General List, being Artillery Instructor at Armavir from 1 March-21 October 1920 for which he was rewarded with his 3rd Class Order of St Anne with Swords. Recalled for service in the Second World War, having been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in October 1939, He soon found his way into the Intelligence world in the Middle East.

Roberts played a key role and was the Chief (with title of Defence Security Officer) of Security Intelligence Middle East (SIME) based in Cairo from 1944-46, having previously ran a team in Syria. It was composed of Security Service (MI5), with Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) provided by liaison officers and army Intelligence Corps personnel (including Field Security teams), but MI5 were the lead agency and provided the focus. During the period he was awarded a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 24 June 1943, refers), an O.B.E. (*London Gazette* 14 October 1943, refers), before being appointed a Commander in that Order. His citation records the capture of at least twelve enemy spies, these included Johannes Eppler and Hans Gerd Sandtede, who were working for Rommel and were part of the German Operation Salaam, masterminded by László Almásy. Having infiltrated Cairo, the pair set up on a house boat on the Nile (Operation Condor). They quickly however came under the watch of Roberts and British Intelligence. The boat was eventually stormed and the whole story has been widely publicised since.

The work of SIME is regularly cited in reference works related to Ian Fleming's 30 Assault Unit, besides all manner of 'Secret' operations in that theatre of War. Roberts is known to have joined the Foreign Office having retired from the British Army; sold together with copied research.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 483 A 1934 Knight Bachelor, Great War O.B.E. group of six awarded Major Sir W. O. Wright, 2nd (Madras) Garrison Group Artillery, late Madras Artillery Volunteers (The Duke's Own), who served with this unit when they returned fire at the S.M.S. *Emden* during the Bombardment of Madras, going on to command the unit he was an important figure within Madras Society, later Honorary Consul for Belgium at Madras



Knight Bachelor's Badge, 1st type breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1933, in its *damaged* case of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st Type breast Badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; British War Medal 1914-20, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major W. O. Wright); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Indian Volunteer Forces Decoration, G.V.R. (Maj: W. O. Wright, 2nd (Madras) G. G. Arty.); Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Knight's breast Badge, gilt and enamel, last six mounted as worn by *Spink & Son*, enamel chipped on first, thus good fine, traces of lacquer to mounted group, very fine (7)

£800-1,000

Knight Bachelor *London Gazette* 4 June 1934.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 September 1919.

Order of the Crown *London Gazette* 28 September 1937.

William Owen Wright was born in 1882, the son of Major-General William Purvis Wright K.C.B. and Louisa Sparkes Owen. He worked for Parry & Co. Ltd in Madras prior to the Great War and served in the Madras Artillery Volunteers (The Duke's Own) being listed as a Lieutenant in the *Madras Weekly Mail* on 5 March 1908. Married on 22 June 1912 to Barbara Dorathea Mabel Mullaly at Madras by the Garrison Chaplain. When war broke out in 1914 the city of Madras found itself unexpectedly on the frontline when the German cruiser *Emden* steamed into port. She slipped quietly into the Bay on the night of 22 September and opened fire around 21:00. The Garrison was turned out and the Madras Artillery Volunteers led by Major H. H. G. Mitchell and Major J. Cunliffe manned the guns to repel the attack. By 22:00 the *Emden* had pulled away, having caused significant damage to the oil tanks by the port. The terror caused by this event seems to have hung over the port for some time with the *Englishman's Overland Mail* reporting on 1 October that a member of the Garrison Artillery Volunteers had been arrested for spreading rumours of the raider's return. Nevertheless the Garrison had performed well under fire and were generally praised for forcing the *Emden's* withdrawal. Major Cunliffe who had direct commanded the volunteers during the attack was

allowed to take a temporary Commission as Captain in the Royal Artillery and was seconded to serve on the Western Front. Major Mitchell was promoted to Honorary Lieutenant Colonel and the Madras Volunteers were addressed by the Governor of Madras in December and thanked for 'the actual military service they have done during the past few months' (*Englishman's Overland Mail* 24 December 1914, refers). Later a detachment of volunteers was also sent to fight in the Persian Gulf in 1915. The unit was reorganised on 1 April 1917, renamed 2nd (Madras) Garrison Group Artillery, Wright was promoted to Major the same day and, with Mitchell's post an honorary one and Cunliffe seconded, given effect command. He was clearly effective in his role earning a 'mention' on 11 June 1920 to go with his O.B.E. After the end of the war Wright was to continue his work with Parry & Co. reaching the post of Director in 1928 and Chairman Madras Branch European Association in 1931. His work soon earned him a Knighthood in the 1934 Birthday Honours, around this time he also served as the Honorary Consul of Belgium in Madras for which he was granted the Order of the Crown with the *London Gazette* stating that it was:

'conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him while Honorary Consul of Belgium at Madras.'

He later served as a President of the Employers Federation of India in 1938. Wright returned to Britain, living at 18 Archery Square, Walmer, Kent, he died at Maldsmead, Marine Road, Walmer on 8 May 1951; sold together with a letter to his son from *Cleaver, Holt & Morris* dated 1955 giving provenance to the Knight Bachelor's Badge. For his miniature dress Medals please see Lot 606, for the medals of his father see Lot 471; and his son see Lot 426.

484 **A 1919 O.B.E. attributed to Mrs V. M. A. Siltzer, British Red Cross Society**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Civil) Officer's 1st type, Lady's shoulder Badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, on lady's bow riband, in *Garrard & Co. Ltd* Lady's case of issue, *case scuffed, otherwise nearly extremely fine*, together with Society of Saint Augustine Medal, mounted for wear by *Spink & Son* (2)

£120-160

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 January 1919:

'Stores Department, Headquarters Staff, British Red Cross Society.'

Violet Mary Annette Siltzer (nee Stourton) was born on 3 January 1873 at Hannover Square, London. She married Francis John David Joseph Siltzer at Howden, Yorkshire on 19 September 1893. Her father died in a shooting accident in Yorkshire in October of that year and young Violet was left £15,000 in his will.

By the time of the Great War she was living in Kensington and joined the British Red Cross Society. After the death of her husband in August 1924, Violet was a key player in the illustration, improvement and re-publishing of her late husband's seminal work *Newmarket - Its Sport and Personalities* (*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* 11 January 1930, refers). She died in Westminster on 10 April 1961; sold together with note giving attribution and copied research.

For the Medals awarded to her husband, Captain Siltzer, Grenadier Guards, please see Lot 357.

485 **An M.B.E. group of six awarded to Captain L. R. N. Bell, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police & Police Sergeant, West Riding Constabulary**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast Badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Police Long Service, E.I.R. (Sergt. Leonard R. N. Bell), *good very fine* (6)

£200-240

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 October 1947.

Leonard Roland Norman Bell joined the Leeds City Police in July 1939 and transferred to the Military Police in May 1943, serving with the Special Investigation Branch from 12 October 1943. He had been commissioned on the General List and served in North-West Europe by War's end. Remaining the the Service, he was discharged by Medical Board on 28 December 1947, as a result of devastating burns which left him 80% disabled on his right arm, both legs, the right side of his face and his scalp. Having been awarded a pension, whilst living at 67 Pimlico Road, Clitheroe, he returned to the Leeds City Police, who were latterly amalgamated to form the West Riding Constabulary. Bell died on 2 September 1995; sold together with original forwarding letters for the M.B.E., Medical Board, Soldier's Pay Book besides copied research.

486

A rare 1958 M.B.E group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 R. A. Spick, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, late Grenadier Guards, decorated for his Command of the SIB Detachment on Malta from 1955-58

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd type breast Badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army (2612315 W.O.Cl.2. R. A. Spick. R.M.P.), *good very fine* (5)

£300-400

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 12 June 1958. The original Recommendation states:

'WO II Spick has been in charge of the SIB Det in Malta for some two and a half years and during this time his work has been outstandingly successful. Many of his investigations would have been covered elsewhere by experienced officers but he has accepted the heavy additional responsibility and has shown that he is fully capable of performing duties far above those normally expected from soldiers of his rank.

By his tactful manner and personal ability he has gained the confidence and trust of high ranking officials, both service and civilian, in Malta. As a direct result of this he has been called upon for assistance much more often than is the case in the average SIB unit. In particular, on a number of occasions very senior officers of the Royal Navy have requested his help in difficult investigations of a disciplinary nature. All this has resulted in his being frequently grossly overworked and it has entailed his working extremely long hours day and night. He has not, however, allowed this work to interfere with the very high standard of his work.

Indeed he has, by the success of his efforts, merited the personal congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, the GOC Troops, Malta, and many other senior service officers. WO II Spick has made a notable contribution to the maintenance of good discipline in Malta and has enhanced the reputation of his Corps. He has displayed an outstanding degree of responsibility and a sense of duty far above the average of his rank. His fine achievements in the past two and a half years, his magnificent example to all ranks and his selfless devotion to duty are well-known to those who have served in Malta, and are worthy of the highest praise.'



Robert Alfred Spick, served with the Grenadier Guards during the Second World War and became a Life Member of the Guards Association in October 1967. He lived at Lynwood, The Avenue, South Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey, was presented his M.B.E. at Buckingham Palace on 2 December 1958; sold together with a number of original items of paperwork including his Malta Warrant Card, letters and photographs, besides copied research.

- 487 **A 1945 Civil M.B.E group of three awarded to District Officer E. R. St. A. Davies, Kenya Colonial Service**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, (M.B.E.) Member's 2nd Type breast Badge, silver; Coronation 1953; Denmark, Kingdom, Pro Dania 1940-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£140-180

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

Eric Reginald St Aubrey Davies was born in 1906 in British Columbia, Canada and was educated at Felstead College and Corpus Christi, Cambridge. He served in Kenya in the Colonial Service and latterly as Clerk of the Council and Government Secretary and Treasurer of the Isle of Man. He died in Cape Town on 7 December 1985; sold together with his bullion shoulder boards, the reverse with ink inscription 'Davies Secretariat'.

- 488 **A poignant 1944 B.E.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant J. Murphy, 7th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment, who was killed in action in Normandy on 18 July 1944**

British Empire Medal (4532858 Sgt. John Murphy); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£300-400

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1944.

John Murphy was born at Middlesbrough, Yorkshire in 1910, the son of Peter and Alice Murphy. Serving with the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment he was awarded the British Empire Medal in the 1944 Birthday Honours. He fought during the Normandy Campaign with both the 6th and 7th Battalions, which suffered heavy losses during the fighting. Murphy was killed in action on 18 July 1944 and, according to a letter written on 24 July, he was buried by his Platoon in the village in which he died. The circumstances of his death given to his family passed the news that he was '...killed quite suddenly by a shell.'

The *War Diary* for his Battalion places them in the vicinity of Conde-Sur-Seulles on the day of his death; however he must have been reburied as his remains now rest in the Hottot-Les-Bagues War Cemetery. McIntyre's wife and daughter were presented with his medal, a photograph placing them 'Outside Buckingham Palace 9 April 1946' with his daughter holding the B.E.M.; sold together with original letter to Mrs Murphy, copied photograph, war diary for the 7th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, regimental casualty roll, burial details and *London Gazette* entry.

- 489 **A very rare B.E.M. for Gallantry awarded to Corporal Karnabahadur Limbu, 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles**



British Empire Medal for Gallantry, Military Division, E.II.R. (21146537 Cpl. Karnabahadur Limbu. 10 P.M.O.G.R.), officially impressed naming on a pre-prepared ground, *minor official correction to unit, otherwise good very fine*

£400-500

3 awards of the B.E.M. for Gallantry to Gurkhas during its existence 1958-74.

B.E.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 1 July 1958:

‘On the 13th January, 1958, Corporal KARNABAHADUR, hearing the cries of a woman rushed from his quarters to discover that a three year old child had fallen fifteen feet, through a small trapdoor into a septic tank. Disregarding his own safety he immediately climbed through the trap door and let himself down into the depths where he remained floating and holding the child secure from drowning until others came to his assistance.

He did not hesitate to face the danger of death by drowning in appalling circumstances and the added risk of asphyxiation for the sake of saving the life of a child.’

Karnabahadur Limbu enlisted in 1943 and was discharged to pension as a Sergeant in February 1966.

490 **A 1965 B.E.M. awarded to Pipe Major (Warrant Officer Class 2) B. Limbu, Gurkha Signals**

British Empire Medal, Military Division, E.II.R. (21146271 W/O.II. (L) Bombahadur Limbu, Gurkha Sigs.), officially impressed naming on a pre-prepared ground, *test mark to obverse, very fine*

£160-200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 4 June 1965. The original recommendation - for the period 16 July 1954-31 December 1964 - states:

‘Bombahadur Limbu was originally a Piper in an Infantry Battalion. He transferred to Gurkha Signals in 1954 and is now Pipe Major with the local rank of Warrant Officer Class Two. On transfer he was promoted to Lance-Corporal and given twelve men to be trained as Pipers. He patiently and good humouredly taught the beginners the rudiments of piping and then took them for an attachment to an established band. Only six months after their first lesson the Pipers paraded from their first public appearance, this remarkable progress was due entirely [to] Bombahadur Limbu’s untiring devotion and never failing encouragement.

During the years following the formation of the Gurkha Signals Pipe Band Bombahadur Limbu was faced with the responsibility normally associated with higher rank than his own but his advice to the Commanding Officer and Pipe President was always proved to be well considered and invaluable.

Bombahadur Limbu’s example, inspiration and leadership have undoubtedly been responsible for the high state of morale of the whole band. Morale has never dropped despite long working hours, much tedious travelling and engagements which have been mentally and physically exhausting. During the Malayan Emergency he led his Pipers on regular ‘flag showing’ tours involved throughout the country, culminating in the Victory Parade in 1958. In 1956 he was sent to Katmandu for the King of Nepal’s Coronation Parade, there he received from the Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom, a Pipe Banner presented by HRH The Princess Royal to Gurkha Signals.

During the period covered by this citation Bombahadur Limbu has won general acclaim for his pipers performances at a wide variety of engagements which have included the High Commissioner’s Queen’s Birthday reception and a number of parades for Malaysian military and civilian organisations.

The fact that in 1964, Gurkha Signals 10th Anniversary Year, the Pipe Band of the Gurkha Signals shares equal prestige with the long established bands of the Brigade of Gurkhas is a complete reflection of Bombahadur Limbu’s unselfish devotion, fine example and an ability. He is leaving the Army on retirement in October 1965.’

491 **A 1948 B.E.M. awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major D. Aveyard, Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, who was the Senior SIB Detective during the Korean War**

British Empire Medal, Military Division, G.VI.R. (863192 Sgt. Douglas Aveyard, C.R.M.P.), officially impressed naming upon a pre-prepared ground; 1939-45 Star Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (863192 W.O.Cl.I. D. D. Aveyard. R.M.P.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (7)

£400-500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948. The original Recommendation, for his work with 98 SIB as a Local Unpaid Sergeant, states:

‘He has consistently carried out his duties [over the last 14 months] with untiring energy and devotion. When carrying out a task he frequently works day and night, without rest, until the work is completed. He has proved himself to possess great qualities of determination and judgement. The good services he has rendered are out of all proportion to what would reasonably expected of a man of his rank.’



Douglas Aveyard - or 'Dave' to his friends and comrades - was the Regimental Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer Class 1) and Senior Detective of the Special Investigation Branch in the Korean War. During that period, he worked tirelessly with Warrant Officer Williams, the pair being known as 'The Two Inseparables' and working out of Kure Docks. He also worked under Lieutenant McDonald as part of the Seoul Det. Aveyard broke his right leg in a car accident whilst with 70 Section SIB in Germany in 1955 and retired in March 1959, living in Hillingdon, Middlesex; sold together with copied research which includes a group photograph with the recipient identified.

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492

'Having served in two wars I have witnessed many examples of gallantry, mostly performed in the heat of battle, and not always requiring sustained effort, but I have never yet witnessed such an exhibition of extreme gallantry as displayed by Mr Hutchings on this occasion, which was a period of extreme strain from 7.50am until 2.30pm'

The Director of Prisoners, Accra.

A rare post-War G.M. awarded to Superintendent S. E. Hutchings, Ussher Fort Prison, Accra, Gold Coast, for his remarkable part in quelling the mutiny of some 600 prisoners



George Medal, G.V.I.R. (Samuel Edgar Hutchings), on its original pin, *minor official correction, nearly extremely fine*, with card box of issue

£2,400-2,800

G.M. *London Gazette* 1 June 1948. Major D.V. Henderson's G.M. Archive offers:

'Even farther West, on 29 February 1948, following disturbances in the town of Accra, Gold Coast, a mob of looters passed intoxicating liquor over the wall of Ussher Fort Prison and, later in the day, nearly 600 prisoners mutinied. Efforts were made by a Warder to persuade the prisoners to return to their cells, without success, meanwhile Superintendent S. E. Hutchings and another Warder, both off duty, went to the prison and forced their way through the hostile mob gathered outside the gates. Once inside the prison, he took charge of the staff of 30 Warders and, although the situation was such that the use of firearms would have been justified, he tried peaceful methods of persuasion. Later, when the mob outside forced the prison gates, releasing 200 prisoners, he and two Warders fought their way to the gates and succeeded in closing them and, additionally, were successful in recovering 50 prisoners. Without any thought for personal safety, Superintendent Hutchings then returned to the yard and, although he was struck on several occasions, he persisted in his efforts to pacify the prisoners, finally succeeding after a total of 80 hours. The two Warders were each awarded the B.E.M.'



Samuel Edgar Hutchings was born in Bradford and served in the Regular Army until joining the Prison Service in October 1930. After training at Portland Borstal Institution, he was posted to Feltham Borstal and afterwards served at H.M. Prison Wormwood Scrubs from 1942.

After the War, Hutchings transferred to the Colonial Prison Service, being posted to Ussher Fort and James Fort Prisons, Accra, on the Gold Coast, as a Prison Superintendent. Early on the Sunday morning of 29 February 1947, there were disturbances in Accra during which a store neighbouring Ussher Fort prison was looted. The mob passed crates of beer, wine and spirits over the wall to the inmates who consumed it without discrimination. The Warders on duty were quickly rendered powerless in face of the crowd of some 600 prisoners all of whom seemed eager to share in the spoils arriving 'by air'.

At 7.45 a.m. Hutchings was summoned by telephone from his bungalow and he set out at once for Fort Ussher undeterred by the hostile mood of looters along the way. Driving his car through the crowd that followed, he knew that if the car stopped, he would be mobbed by the crowd, indeed an Army Officer on the scene suggested '...you would not last two minutes.'

Hutchings was determined to stick to his duty and coolly made his way along, without mishap. At the prison he entered the yard, against the views of the Chief Officer whose view it was '...they are nearly all drunk and getting worse every minute, they will kill you.'

Hutchings again stuck to his work and attempted to restore order, as this was impossible he concentrated his efforts in preventing the Warders from any acts that would stoke the fire further. Meanwhile, the mob outside forced the main prison gates by sheer weight of numbers and, opening the inner gate, encouraged and aided the escape of about 200 inmates, before Hutchings and his few Warders inside the yard were able to close the exit and hold it against the 300 or so furious prisoners who had missed the opportunity to escape.

When the Director of Prisons arrived on the scene he was staggered to learn that Hutchings was inside the yard, as he 'considered that the consequences to any Officer in amongst that mob were extremely grave, and that the chances of his remaining, or being able to get out alive, were remote'. In due course, reinforcements arrived from a Warder Training Depot and the Director decided to contact Hutchings:

'I entered the yard only with the greatest of difficulty, preventing prisoners from rushing the gate as it was opened to allow me to enter. I found Mr. Hutchings extremely harassed by the yelling and shouting around him, but cool and completely fearless ... He informed me a military picquet had arrived shortly before with fixed bayonets and that the Officer in charge of the military patrol had fired his revolver in the air. With commendable courage and common sense, Mr. Hutchings had ordered the military patrol out of the prison in order to avoid bloodshed, and decided to handle the situation with such force as he had available'.

At length, and by persistence, he persuaded even the most mutinous of the prisoners in the yard to return to their cells without resorting to the tear gas and pick axe handles laid in by the Director. One moment recalled by Hutchings which perhaps turned the tide of the events that day was when he was set upon by a prisoner, who searched him head to toe without saying a word and said:

‘You have not got a revolver?’

Hutchings replied ‘Does your father carry a revolver when he is at home?’

‘No’ came the reply.

‘Then why should I carry a revolver whenever I come to see my family. You and I know that bad children and naughty ones have to be punished when they do wrong, as you have, so punishment will come in due course; surely, when you do something bad at home you are not shot by your true father.’

This exchange was observed by the mob and it led to the eventual cooling of tension. Hutchings selected some twenty names of prisoners who obliged his requests and assisted in passing the message that the mutiny must stop. Some were granted immediate release whilst others have sentences reduced. Having put in his Report to the Government (which is reproduced in his book), Hutchings was Gazetted for a well-deserved G.M., which he received at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 2 November 1948. He was transferred to Malaya in 1951 - after having handed over control of Kumasi Prison to Nkrumah’s new Government - to take over control of the Central Prison at Kuala Lumpur. In 1955 he was seconded to the Colonies Detention Camp at Ipoh, Central States of Malaya, he recalls coming face-to-face with a snake ‘almost as thick as my neck, and easily fifteen feet in length.’

Rather than causing a commotion by pulling his revolver, the beast was dealt with by Hutchings and some Warders with stones which lay about. He found the next morning it had been sold into the Chinese medicine market. A few days later, 4 June 1955, he figured in a further serious incident concerning the killing of three Chinese detainees by gunfire. Following a serious riot which broke out, four Warders had opened fire with their rifles having seen comrades being mobbed and beaten in attempt to quell the riot. It transpired that 99 detainees had broken free, attacked their Warders and refused to enter their blocks. Attacking the Warders, they dragged some of them into the block, in either to kill or take them hostage. A Baton and Rifle Squad came out and Hutchings remained ‘firmly convinced’ they made clear the intention to break up the riot. He continues:



‘I am certain that the first shot was fired over their heads of the unruly mob, and as this did not check the vicious attack, other Warders opened fire.

The Warders throughout acted with great courage in handling a most menacing and dangerous situation. In my opinion it was solely due to those who took the initiative to use firearms, that there was no loss of life amongst the staff.’

For his own part in the events of that evening, Hutchings was commended by the Commissioner of Prisons’ Office. His final posting before retirement was at Seremban Prison. Hutchings wrote his memoir entitled *Life in the Colonial Prison Service*, whilst his wife penned the two-Volume work *Every Road Leads Back Home*, copies of which are included with the Lot.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

A few words from Brenda Sadd:

‘As Fred Sadd’s daughter-in-law, who I first met when I was in my teens, I learned a lot. He showed me how good fathers treated their children, an experience I never had in my own family.

Fred was a kind, quiet person but firm and fair and the most honest man I have ever met. He loved his football and played for his village Caister, as their goalkeeper for many years. At one time he played in the team at the same time as David (his brother-in-law) and his son Brian, much to his delight. He was a big man in every way, often known as “the gentle giant” to his friends. His actions in the floods of 1953 were so typical of him, the word hero is unfortunately very over used now, but he was one, a real one, and I hope he will be remembered as such.

- 493 **The extremely rare 1953 ‘Great Yarmouth Floods’ George Medal group of three awarded to Leading Fireman F. W. ‘Fred’ Sadd, Fire Service, for his remarkable gallantry in saving at least 25 lives during the worst flooding to hit these shores in the 20th Century**



George Medal, E.II.R. (Frederick W. Sadd), with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Defence Medal 1939-45; Fire Brigade L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Sub. Offr. Frederick W. Sadd), *good very fine* (3)

£4,000-5,000

G.M. *London Gazette* 28 April 1953:

‘Leading Fireman Sadd was in charge of a fire appliance which attended a fire call to Gorleston where a small estate of 16 prefabricated bungalows and some 30 two-storey houses was completely flooded to a depth of more than 5 feet. Sadd, seeing there were several people trapped in the bungalows and houses, and hearing their cries for help, instructed a fisherman to collect a boat and report back to him with it. Meanwhile, as something approaching panic was reigning in most of the flooded buildings, Leading Fireman Sadd, accompanied by two members of his crew, started to wade to the bungalows.

The water, however, soon proved to be too deep for his companions and Sadd, realising that they were unlikely to survive, ordered them back and continued alone. The level of the water was still rising, a very severe gale was blowing, it was pitch dark and the surface of the water was exceedingly rough. At times Sadd was completely submerged but he alternately waded and swam his way from house to house, reassuring the occupants and promising them that he would return with a boat to rescue them. He then made his way back to the high ground where the fisherman had returned with a boat. No oars were available but Sadd refused to abandon the attempt and by wading, and at times swimming, either pulling or pushing the boat in the direction it was desired to take, visited each of the bungalows, rescuing the persons found in them. In almost every case it was impossible to take

the boat close up to the bungalows, and Sadd had therefore to carry each person in turn from bungalow to boat. The water was exceedingly cold and the conditions atrocious, but although suffering severely, Sadd persisted in his efforts.

After rescuing 5 adults and 5 children in this manner, Sadd collapsed, was given first aid treatment and sent back to his Station. A short while after, he responded to another call where, under similar conditions, he personally rescued a further 6 adults and 9 children from the houses on the estate. Throughout the entire proceedings, Leading Fireman Sadd showed courage of the highest order, with little or no regard for his own personal safety.'



Frederick William Sadd - or Fred to his friends and comrades - was born on 3 July 1909 at Great Yarmouth. By the outbreak of the Second World War, he was a Grocer's Assistant living with his wife in Caister-on-Sea, joining the Fire Service in August 1940. By the time of the 1953 Great Yarmouth Floods, he had completed some 13 years 3 months service, all of this full-time. The events of 31 January 1953 have gone down in history and the devastating flooding which overran Great Yarmouth were part of the greater North Sea Floods struck the Netherlands, north-west Belgium, England and Scotland. They were caused by the combination of wind, high tide, and low pressure caused the sea to flood land up to 5.6m above sea level. In Britain, they accounted for the worst flooding in the 20th Century.

As recalled by the *Eastern Daily Press*:

'Sea defences were swept aside by the wall of water which swept into King's Lynn at 6.30pm, had reached Hunstanton by 7pm and was powering towards Great Yarmouth by 9pm.

People noted a strange yellow tinge to the twilight, strong gusts of wind and a marked drop in temperature.

Out to sea a routine weather report from a ship near Iceland noted a drop in air pressure. It was plotted by forecasters at Britain's Meteorological office as a secondary depression which had broken away from a major low-pressure system in the Atlantic. But there was no suggestion that this would develop into the fiercest northerly gale ever recorded in Britain.

The winds began lashing Scotland – and the ever-deepening low-pressure system causing them spun off its predicted course and straight down the North Sea.



The winds pulled vast quantities of sea water southwards – a huge surge of water being forced down the narrowing funnel of the North Sea and on to the East coast of Britain.

Exactly 100 people were drowned, in Norfolk alone, that dreadful night. Thousands more spent a terrifying winter night, cowering on roofs, in trees, and on improvised rafts, soaked to the skin and lashed by salt-spray and hurricane-force winds. Tens of thousands more lost almost everything they owned and became homeless overnight.’

With flood defences breached, it was down to the bravery of everyday heroes like Sadd to show their mettle. He did this in spades, as elaborated upon in the Recommendation submitted on 17 February 1953, which gives further detail upon the final published citation.

It reveals his call to action came at 2210hrs on 31 January to Bells Marsh Road, where he effected the rescues in that place. Sadd threw himself into the icy water, sometimes wading and sometimes being fully submerged, all the time assuring the frightened families that he would come back to save their lives. When the row-boat they had been offered arrived, it was found that it had no oars and no bung in the escape-hole. Having plugged the hole, he took command and made the decision that he would propell the vessel by his wading and swimming, in spite of the strong waves and heavy winds that faced them. Having rescued 5 adults and 5 children, it is no surprise he collapsed at the scene exhausted.

Taken back to his Station for treatment, he took a shower and changed clothes. Most would have felt their duty was done, but Sadd then answered calls to the same location at 0325hrs on 1 February, saving the lives of a further 6 adults and 9 children. In the process, he suffered severe bruising to both legs, made in collisions with fences and other obstructions under the flood waters. He did not report these himself, these were noted by his companions on return to his Station. The following day, he also went to the Gasworks on Southdown Road in order to pump out flood water from the elevator and coke crusher

Always modest, as quoted in the press at the time, upon hearing he had been awarded the George Medal, Sadd said it was ‘...the second unbelievable thing to happen to me in the last few days. [The other] was I that I had been allotted a Cup Final ticket after trying for years and years.’

His own memories of the actions during that night:

‘It all began quietly with a telephone call to the station that a prefab was on fire. I took a crew of three and an engine. Not until the engine suddenly hit the water did we realise there was a flood. I fell out and found it was like a sea. All the street lighting had failed and there was a terrible wind.

...I started to wade across the flooded gardens. Suddenly I was nearly up to my neck with the soft ground giving under my feet. I could not see any fence tops, ditches or other obstacles until I blundered into them.’

Sadd went to London with his wife and son to receive the George Medal from the hands of The Queen at Buckingham Palace on 14 July, besides a Public Dinner at Great Yarmouth Town Hall, given by the Major Alderman Barfield on 14 May. He was also invited onto the Midland News on 29 April to talk about his actions and award, earning a fee of £2-2-0. Another touching moment for the family came when an anonymous Londoner sent a Ten Shilling note to him for his work, addressed to him at Bell’s Marsh Road, the place of the rescues, with the simple message ‘WITH BEST WISHES’. Sadd was latterly presented to The Duke of Edinburgh upon his visit to Great

Yarmouth in December 1954, when The Duke showed a great interest in the gallantry displayed in earning the George Medal. His story was also featured in the comic *Wham* on 28 May 1966 and *The Eagle* in 1962. It is said he suffered leg cramps in later life, no doubt an effect of the prolonged immersion, besides sometimes calling out in his sleep, like he had done during those fateful days. The gallant Sadd died in June 1987.

Sold together with an impressive original archive, comprising:

(i)

A large album, filled with original and copied photographs, newspaper cuttings, telegrams, letters of congratulation and further details related to his award.

(ii)

His 5 Special Service Reports, Great Yarmouth Fire Brigade (No. K. 433B), each filled out with ink and detailing four rescues on 1 February 1953 and pumping work at Gasworks on 2 February 1953, *a little worn*.



(iii)

Ten Shilling note sent to Sadd, with postmark for London 3 April 1953, sent in thanks for his work by an anonymous Londoner.

(iv)

Copy of *Wham*, No. 102, 28 May 1966, featuring the acts of Sadd, *torn in parts*.

(v)

Copied Recommendation for Award.

(vi)

Wooden glazed frame for the Medals, made by his son, in which they have been kept for several years.

(vii)

Newspaper editions featuring mention and coverage of the events and of Sadd's actions. The most important perhaps by Steve Snelling for the *Eastern Daily Press* on the 50th Anniversary of the Floods in 2003.

Note: these Medals were originally loaned to the Great Yarmouth Fire Station in 1989 by his son for display and safe-keeping. By 2015, the Medals (without the original archive) were offered for Sale at Auction and were subsequently withdrawn. Having been returned to their rightful owners, we have the privilege to offer them for Sale today.

- 494 **A Great War M.C. group of four to Captain A. Fraser, Highland Light Infantry, late Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry, a pre-war Territorial who was also wounded in action in 1918**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Captain A. Fraser 16th Battn H.L.I. 3rd June 1919'; 1914-15 Star (2085. L-Cpl. A. Fraser, Q.O.R. Glasgow Y.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. Fraser.), *very fine* (4)

M.C. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919.

£600-800

Archibald Fraser, of Clarkston Glasgow, enlisted in the Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry on 26 March 1913, serving in France with that unit from 1 September 1915 until commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion Highland Light Infantry on 26 September 1916. Appointed Acting Captain in July 1917, he suffered gunshot wounds to the right arm and chest in May 1918 which, happily, he appears to have recovered from without undue complication. Relinquishing his commission in September 1921, his *MIC* notes his father applying for his medals and a forwarding address at the Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

Sold with a good file of copied paperwork and research.

- 495 **A very fine Great War M.C. group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord H. Kennedy, Coldstream Guards**



Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. Lord H. Kennedy. C. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. Lord H. Kennedy.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; British War and Victory Medals 1939-45; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (Lord. H. Kennedy (M.C.)), *good very fine* (9)

£1,800-2,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.



Hugh Kennedy was born on 19 January 1895, son of Archibald Kennedy, 4th Marquess of Ailsa and was educated at Horton School. During the Great War he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards from the Ayrshire Yeomanry on 6 August 1915. He served in France with No. 3 Company, 1st Battalion from 3 October 1915, having been made Lieutenant on 27 August 1915. Kennedy ended the Great War with a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 22 May 1917, refers) to go with his Military Cross. His Medals were issued to him at Culzean Castle, Ayr.



By the outbreak of the Second World War, Kennedy was farming in East Africa and he returned to the fold and was made Captain on 22 May 1940, Major on 12 November 1942 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 12 July 1945. He clearly also served in a Civil capacity during the Mau Mau Operations in Kenya, before appointment as a Magistrate and also being the Presiding Officer for the Nanyuki District during 1956 election. Returned to England, he died in Surrey on 27 April 1970; sold together with copied research including images of the recipient.

496 **A Great War 'German East Africa' group of four awarded to Captain W. G. Ambrose, 3rd Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, late Cheshire Regiment and Political Officer, Colonial Office**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. G. Ambrose. 3-Nig. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. G. Ambrose.), *very fine* (4)

£800-1,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918. *History of the Royal West African Frontier Force* confirms the award for gallantry at Itete River on 26 July 1917. *With the Nigerians in German East Africa* gives more detail:

'On 25 January the enemy attempted to ambush the 3rd Battalion Company, but were driven off. However, on the following day they attempted the same again, with some success. The enemy on this occasion were in strength and included a large proportion of Europeans.

It was necessary to drive the enemy out of their position on the road, so as to permit the remainder of the Column to get through without being harassed. A sharp fight ensued, in which the Nigerians were successful and managed to dislodge the enemy from their position after a two-hours' fight. The 3rd Battalion Companies suffered 17 casualties in this engagement, of which five rank and file were killed...This little engagement was a most creditable piece of work on the part of the two 3rd Battalion Companies [one Commanded by Ambrose]. The thickness of the bush and the strong position taken up by the enemy made their success all the more creditable. The 3rd Battalion's comparatively small losses in this engagement were due entirely to the excellent leadership of the two Company Commanders engaged, and to the exemplary behaviour of the men.'

William Gerald Ambrose was born in 1869 at London, obtained honours in Law from University College, Oxford in 1890, whilst also taking the Maclaren Medal for Boxing, was called to the Bar passing 5th in 1893 and was put forward to be a District Commissioner in the Colonial Service in October 1895. He was working in the Nigeria Political Service at Igbo Binni in 1897 and was involved in the boundary work with the King of Mahin in that period. He was also made a Captain in the Cheshire Regiment as early as November 1898, was put forward for the Aro Expedition and was a Senior District Commissioner in 1909, in his own words having '...spent many years pacifying unruly tribes generally in the capacity of Political Officer with a military expedition'. Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Ambrose was commissioned Captain from the Reserve of Officers and served in the Cameroons from August 1914. He latterly served in German East Africa. Further to the gallantry displayed at Itete, Ambrose was again to the fore at the sharp action at Nyengedi on 30 September 1917, when in Command of No. 12 Company. Further to his award of the Military Cross, *WO32/5320* gives following:

'Has throughout the campaign done good work and rendered very valuable service as a Company Officer.'

Ambrose retired after some twenty-five years of devoted service to the West African Field Force and as a Political Officer, drawing a pension of £742. He bred and broke prize-winning cocker spaniels and attempted to gain employment with the British Government in China in 1925, whilst living at The Moors, Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire (*WO339/8606*, refers); sold together with copied research and extracts.

497 **A Second World War North-West Europe M.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant E. R. S. Fifoot, Coldstream Guards, later Head Librarian at the Bodleian, Oxford**

Military Cross, G.VI.R., officially dated '1946', the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. E. R. S. Fifoot. Coldstream Guards', in its original *Royal Mint* case of issue and card forwarding case and letter as issued; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (4)

£1,000-1,400

M.C. *London Gazette* 24 January 1946, the original recommendation states:

'This officer has been an outstanding patrol and platoon leader ever since joining the Battalion in August 1944. Every time he has had the opportunity to distinguish himself for bravery and devotion to duty he has done so. Outstanding examples occurred during twice during Operation 'Veritable'.

In the Battalion attack at Mull south east of Gennep he commanded the right hand forward platoon which had to cross 3000 yards of open country in face of heavy and accurate enemy DF fire and considerable small arms fire from farm houses and concrete 'Hay Stacks'. Over all this distance this officers fine example was of the utmost encouragement and resulted, despite heavy casualties, in complete victory.

Again on the 9th March this officer was commanding a forward platoon in the Battalion attack on the Wesel bridgehead. His platoon started to suffer casualties before crossing the start line and on reaching that they were met with further heavy small arms and mortar fire.

Despite all this Lieut. Fifoot led his platoon with conspicuous dash and gallantry. No sooner was the original objective reached than he was ordered to carry out a difficult manoeuvre to the flank to meet a threatened German counter attack. Despite intense and accurate mortar and Nebelwerfer fire he accomplished this manoeuvre with great skill thus neutralising the threat to his Company's whole position.

These are but two examples of this young officer's intrepid conduct as a Platoon Commander in the offensive operations of the last few months. During the winter defensive fighting he was equally outstanding as a gallant and resourceful patrol leader. His outstanding conduct and devotion to duty have on many occasions been brought to the notice of his superiors.'



Erik Richard Sidney Fifoot was born on 14 June 1925 at Woodstock, Oxfordshire to the noted legal scholar Cecil Herbert Stuart Fifoot and Hjordis Baars Erikson. His father was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1917 and, as a result of injuries sustained in Flanders, was partially deafened. Fifoot studied at Berkhamsted School and later the University of Oxford. He was commissioned into the Coldstream Guards in 1943. The award of the Military Cross after a period of sustained service with 5th Battalion, Coldstream Guards during Operation Veritable, the allied offensive through the Reichswald forest onto the Rhine flood plain. During this operation the 5th Battalion served with 32 Brigade in General Horrocks' 30 Corps.

With the end of the war Fifoot left the Army to continue his studies. He was married on 2 September 1949 to Jean Meriel Stuart Thain, daughter of Colonel J. S. Thain, M.C. of the Royal Engineers, late of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The next year he was studying at University College London for a Diploma in Librarianship and Archives beginning work that same year in the library of the University of Leeds, a role he remained in until 1958 by which time he had risen from Assistant Librarian to Sub Librarian. Appointed Deputy Librarian at Nottingham University in 1958 he then became Librarian and the University of Edinburgh in 1960, a post he held for nearly twenty years until 1979. During this time he published *A Bibliography of Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell* which he had begun writing after demobilisation in 1950. Fifoot was made Professorial Fellow at Exeter College, Oxford and in 1979 returned to Oxford along with his wife, that same year he sat as Chairman of the Society of College, National and University Libraries. Finally he was made Head Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford on 1 January 1980. Fifoot retired in 1981 and founded Three Rivers Books Ltd which he ran as Director from 1981-1990. He also remained a member of the Executive Board of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions until 1983. Fifoot died on 24 June 1992 in Oxfordshire; sold together with original photograph, order of service for the recipient's funeral, a letter to Jane Fifoot and the original letter of issue from King George as well as a copy of the *Sitwell Bibliography* by the recipient and a copy of the recommendation for the award. Along with a mixed collection of photographs and a wartime diary from Jane Fifoot.

For his miniature dress medals please see Lot 611. For photographs and newspaper clippings relating to his father-in-law Colonel J. S. Thain, please see Lot 598.

- 498 An outstanding 1949 Malaya M.C. group of six awarded to Captain (KGO) L. Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles



Military Cross, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue, reverse officially dated '1950'; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (1872 Rfm. Lachhiman Gurung, 1-2 G.R.); War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Capt. Lachhiman. Gurung. M.C. 2G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (388580. Jem. Lachiman. Gurung. G.R.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£3,000-4,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 19 May 1950. The original recommendation states:

'In the early hours of 22 November 1949 Lachhiman Gurung received information from a nearby Planter that the tracks of a considerable number of bandits had been seen crossing from South to North across the Segamat-Labis road and adjacent to his Coy HQ at Tenang. His Company Commander being temporarily absent, the Jemadar without hesitation ordered out all available men, fifty in number, whom he divided into two Platoons. Leading the Coy himself, and after following with difficulty the bandit tracks for some five hours he and his leading Scouts came suddenly into a clearing where they were at once engaged by LMG, Sten and rifle fire. The Jemadar, notwithstanding that his shirt over his right shoulder had been pierced by a bullet and his rifle sling hit in two places, at once took up the best field of fire he could find and, with three other men directed fire on the enemy killing three of them. Finding himself pinned to the ground he gave orders for his second Platoon to carry out a flanking movement. This they did killing a further bandit en route. Under cover of their movement and under heavy fire from what turned out to be no less than 200 bandits the Jemadar changed his position to a better field of fire and succeeded, with the help of his companions, in wounding seriously a further three bandits. At this the enemy fled leaving behind the four dead, four rifles and a quantity of ammunition together with most of their clothing which they had been washing.

Lachhiman Gurung, through his quick acceptance of responsibility, initiative and great personal courage was entirely responsible for routing a force of 200 bandits, killing four, wounding others and leaving them destitute of clothing and defeated with a force a quarter of their size.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 April 1952.



Lachhiman Gurung served in 'B' Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd (King Edward VII's Own) Gurkha Rifles when they were operating in the Voules Estate, in Tenang, just south of Segamat. He had no English or Malay skills and the leading Bandit killed in his action was known as the 'Indian Bandit' - who at that time had a \$1000 bounty on his head; sold together with research which includes a number of group images in which he is identified.



- 499 A superb immediate Burma 1944 Indian Order of Merit group of five awarded to Subadar D. Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles



Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 2nd Class, Reward of Gallantry, silver and enamel, the reverse with central screw-nut fitting and impressed on two lines '2nd Class Order of Merit', with riband buckle; India Distinguished Service Medal 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (8052 Hav. Durbahadur Gurung, 2-8 G.R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, these last three all officially impressed 'I.O.14395 Subdr. Durbahadur Gurung. 8 G.R.', *some enamel chipping to first, very fine*

£2,400-2,800

I.O.M. *London Gazette* 18 May 1944. The original recommendation states:

'M.S. 25 Track Kyauchaw - Datewekyauk, Burma.

On the night 7/8 Feb 1944 Subedar Durbahadur Gurung was ordered to lay a Platoon ambush in the area of MS 25 of the above track, with the object of inflicting the maximum loss on Japanese reinforcements and supplies which it was thought would endeavour to succour a boxed-in Japanese position at MS 25.

To achieve this object meant that the ambush must be located literally between two probable enemy fire zones, and that it must be prepared to carry out its role without hope of support. Its success, therefore, depended on exceptional qualities of leadership and determination on the part of its leader Subedar Durbahadur Gurung.

After skilful and daring personal recce the Subedar placed the ambush which, at about 2000hrs, was successful in scattering and inflicting heavy casualties on some 30 Japanese accompanied by mules carrying ammunition and rations.

The Subedar had therefore accomplished his object and was entitled to withdraw as quickly as possible before the inevitable counter-attack came in.

Durbahadur Gurung, however, decided to stay and meet this counter-attack in the hope of inflicting still further loss to the enemy.

At 2200hrs the enemy attacked both from North and South simultaneously but - due to the iron discipline preserved by the Subedar in withholding his fire - remained indefinite as to the actual situation of the ambush and finally rushed in at random. This was the moment for which Subedar Durbahadur Gurung had been waiting and the enemy rush was met with a withering and controlled fire directed as the result of personal and fearless close observation of enemy movement by the Subedar.

Again heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy whose attack was repulsed. Still the ambush remained to shoot down any parties endeavouring to get away their casualties. Only when the enemy movement had died away did Subedar Durbahadur Gurung withdraw his ambush which, throughout the whole operation, had not suffered a single casualty. Careful investigation places the enemy loss at not less than 25.

In carrying out his initial ambush Durbahadur Gurung displayed qualities of tactical skill and resolution much above the average, in deciding to stay for the enemy counter-attack after the ambush, he showed outstanding initiative only succeeded by his personal gallant leadership and determination under heavy fire furing the successful repulse of that counter-attack. His exceptional qualities are worthy of the highest commendation and well merit recognition by the immediate award of the I.O.M. 2nd Class.'

Durbahadur Gurung was from Khandhajang, Kashi.

500 A most impressive O.B.I., Indian Army M.S.M. group of ten awarded to Subadar T. Thapa, 4th Gurkhas

Order of British India, 2nd Class neck Badge, gold and enamel; 1914-15 Star (No. 13 Rfmn. Tejbir Thapa, 1/4/Gks.); British War and Victory Medals (13 Rfmn. Tejbir Thapa, 1-4 Grks.); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (13 Rfmn. Tejbir Thapa, 1-4 Grks.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, N. W. Frontier 1937-39 (Jemdr. Tejbir Thapa, 1-4 G.R.); War and India Service Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (13 C.H.M. Tejbir Thapa, 1-4 G.R.), *contact marks, generally very fine* (10)

£1,400-1,800

Sold together with an engraved brass plaque with his details upon it.

501 A Great War D.C.M., M.M. pair awarded to Sapper T. B. Hartley, Royal Engineers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (432237 Sapr. T. B. Hartley. M.M. 57/W. Lan: D.S. Coy. R.E.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (432237 Sapr. T. B. Hartley. 57/D.S. Coy. R.E.), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£700-900

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In an area full of gas he laid wires from the forward exchange to the batteries. He performed his duties with self-sacrificing perseverance and cool courage under most trying conditions.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1917.

Thomas B. Hartley, a native of St Helens, served with the 57th West Lancashire Divisional Signal Company, Royal Engineers in France and is further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.



500

502

'I would urge for consideration whether this N.C.O. should not now be considered worthy of receiving the VICTORIA CROSS, this being the fourth time his name has been brought to notice for conspicuous acts of gallantry in twelve months.'

Letter to the War Office, 1915.

The important King's African Rifles D.C.M. and Bar pair awarded to Colour-Sergeant G. Williams, 3rd King's African Rifles, decorated for his gallantry at Tsavo in October 1914 and latterly recommended for the Victoria Cross for a further act of bravery at Jassin in January 1915; Williams would be killed in action in July 1918



King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (1925 C.Sjt: George Williams. 3/K.A.R.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 5 clasps, Uganda 1900, Nandi 1905-06, East Africa 1905, Somaliland 1908-10, East Africa 1913-14 (687 Pte. George Williams. Uganda Rifles.), *claw a little loose on this last and with attempted erasure of naming, thus a little weak in one or two places, A.G.S. nearly very fine, the D.C.M. better* (2)

£4,000-5,000

Recommendation for the Victoria Cross, to the War Office:

'Commanded 'D' Company on the 18th January after Lieutenant Dean had been wounded and the Effendi killed. He succeeded in extricating the Company after all the ammunition had been expended, and went back by himself under very heavy rifle and machine gun fire and brought in a maxim gun.

This N.C.O. has earned a great reputation for gallantry. He was promoted Sergeant from Lance-Corporal for gallantry at Adalile on 15 December 1913 (Maheran Country).

He was granted the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in action as Tsavo on the night of 5/6 September 1914. Promoted Colour-Sergeant for gallantry in the field at Tsavo on 1 October 1914.

I would urge for consideration whether this N.C.O. should not now be considered worthy of receiving the VICTORIA CROSS, this being the fourth time his name has been brought to notice for conspicuous acts of gallantry in twelve months.'

King's African Rifles D.C.M. through K.A.R. orders and published in *The Times* 11 May 1917::

'For showing great courage and enterprise on the night of 5-6 September 1914, at the action at Tsavo. This N.C.O. twice, at great personal risk, crept up to the German position and brought back information of the enemy's disposition and strength.'



George Williams first saw active service with the Uganda Rifles against the Nandi in Uganda from July-October 1900 (Medal & clasp), before gaining further clasps for Nandi 1905-06, East Africa 1905, Somaliland 1908-10 and finally the clasp East Africa 1913-14 for actions against the Marehan, during which Williams was promoted Sergeant.

Lloyd Jones in *K.A.R.* gives further detail:

‘Occasionally half-educated Swahilis ejected from the missions in Zanzibar presented themselves for enrolment, and were eagerly snapped up, as owing to their knowledge of a smattering of English they were invaluable as clerks and signallers. As can easily be imagined, these ex-mission boys were often characters, and many amusing stories are current concerning their bold if amusing efforts to express themselves on paper. Usually adorned by such uncompromising English Christian names as George Williams or John Dixon, they would frequently voice remarkably oriental and eminently pagan sentiments when trying to express themselves in the language of their adopted faith.

George Williams, though nominally a Christian, made no pretence of piety, but freely admitted that he still feared the ‘devil’ and other malignant spirits which had been a terror to his ancestors. He was an excellent signaller, and a capable Sergeant, though his occasional relapses resulted in his reduction to the ranks more than once. He always bobbed up again, and on several occasions he distinguished himself on service.’

Williams wrote to Lloyd-Jones:

‘Dear Sir, Just I receive news that you have been fighting with the Habashi and you get wounded...this country now we are fighting with Marehan. The first time, I went to Adalile Hill to working, as you know signalling station with three signallers and escort of 7 men. I have to start working from 15 November 1913.’

Having shown gallantry on two occasions at Tsavo, Williams showed further gallantry of the most inspiring nature at Jassin in January 1915, when the German accounts offer:

‘A strong British force was beaten in a two-day battle on January 18th-19th near Jassin. The British lost some 200 killed. Four Companies were captured. The total losses of the British were about 700 men, 350 rifles, one machine-gun and 60,000 rounds of ammunition.’

Williams himself shone once again in the action, going back under a heavy fire to drag out the machine gun under his command, after the whole crew and porters had been killed. Making his way through the bush with the 60-pound weapon, he was even noted as having apologised for not having come back to camp with its tripod (*WO106/273*, refers). After the initial recommendation went into the War Office in February 1915, a catalogue of administrative errors and misinterpretations took place. The thread is attempted to be explained below. Mr Machtig of the Colonial Office wrote on Valentine's Day 1916:

‘This is rather a curious point the Victoria Cross Warrant of 1856 laid down that the distinction was applicable to our Army and Navy. Of course, in those days there was no KAR but it was clearly intended that the (Victoria) Cross, should only be given to members of the British Army and Navy. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that a special warrant was issued extending the application to persons, who may hereafter be employed in the local forces raised, or which may be raised in our Colonies and their dependencies and who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with our troops in military operations.’

He continued:

'Clearly if we are to claim that native soldiers of the KAR are eligible. We must take our stand upon the terms of the 1867 warrant. But in view of the definite extension in 1911 to the Indians, it would seem difficult to do so.'



Referencing the KAR Regulations which explicitly mention the Victoria Cross and the Askari:

‘Any native officer, NCO or private being in possession of the Victoria Cross.....shall be exempted from paying Hut Tax. Sergeant George Williams in whose case the point has now come up was recommended for the V.C. by General Tighe (document number WO38244) He has already been given the KAR Distinguished Conduct medal for a previous act of gallantry.’

Furthermore, the letter of March 1916 continued:

‘HM The King (George V) has decided that the warrant of 1867 covers the case of all Native troops forming part of the Dominions or Colonial Forces no matter what colour or race they may be (sic).

The letter from the War Office is also retained in the file, reference 012/2510/ (M.S.3): the question is then raised as to where this leaves the recommendations of Colour Sergeant George Williams's 3rd Battalion KAR for the Victoria Cross?

Further confusion is thrown into the mix as it appears the fact that the fact that Major-General Tinghe had been awarding Medals to his Division without the consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies had touched a nerve. In his letter of 30 June 1915 he had approved the award of a number of King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medals direct to the War Office to be promulgated in the *London Gazette*, with the matter of William's Victoria Cross placed in the attachment:

‘Also recommended for a Victoria Cross by my No. 242 dated 1st March 1915; if the VC has not been granted, recommend for an additional Bar (to the KAR DCM). No. 1925 Colour Sergeant George Williams DCM 3/KAR.’

The issues thus stemmed from the poor communication and historical reluctance for smooth business between the War Office and the Colonial Office. The politics between the two Offices, besides the fact their GOC's were unclear to whom the recommendation for awards should be passed, made the case even more difficult. Whilst it meant the case of Williams was seemingly overlooked for the time, Clause 7 of the Victoria Cross actually conferred the ability for the bypassing of the authorities:

‘If the act in question be performed under the eye of the Officer Commanding the forces in the Field or the General commanding a division of a General commanding a brigade, such a General Officer shall have the power of conferring the decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation of the Sovereign.’

In order that all awards were to come to the Colonial Office in future, of which a telegram of 14 September 1915 relates:

‘To the General Officer Commanding in Nairobi, East Africa, your action in conferring African Distinguished Conduct Medal is irregular. (Stop) No further awards to be made by you, but recommendations may be submitted direct to the Colonial Office with which department authority rests. Military Secretary.’

Despite the fact the Victoria Cross which Williams surely earned, the Bar to the D.C.M. had already been published in the Colonial Office *Official Gazette* of 22 December 1915, General Notice No. 909. He was killed in action in Portuguese East Africa in the first days of July 1918, as recalled by Colonel T. O. Fitzgerald:

‘During this period of the campaign some very severe fighting took place particularly at Namurie where the 3rd/3rd KAR was again badly handled losing a considerable number of officers and men. At Namacurra, near Quilimane, close to the Zambesu River, where a detachment of the 2nd /3rd KAR was operating with the Portuguese. Most of the men were either killed or drowned in this action in attempting to cross the Namacurra, a river infested with crocodiles. Major Gore-Brown, a very gallant officer who was commanding the detachment, also lost his life attempting to swim the river. Company Sergeant George Williams, who did such very gallant action throughout the campaign, was killed in action.’

Williams would not have been issued any Campaign Medals for the Great War and none have been traced; sold together with a comprehensive file of copied research, including a photograph of Williams proudly wearing his two Medals.



A previously unpublished image of George Williams, from the album of Captain L. F. Evans, 3 & 6 King's African Rifles and 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. (With thanks to Robert Wilde-Evans.)

503

A fine I.D.S.M. and Indian Army M.S.M. pair awarded to Havildar-Major M. S. Mal, 2nd Battalion, 3rd (Queen Alexandra's Own) Gurkha Rifles



Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (2582 Havr. Man Sing Mal, 2-3 Grks.); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (2582 Havr. Man Sing Mal, 2-3 Grks.), *edge bruising, very fine* (2)

£600-800

I.D.S.M. *Gazette of India* 3 June 1918 (Egypt). Extracts from the *Regimental History* confirm the award for actions on 23 November at El Jib:

‘The first wave simply withered away, a few survivors finding what cover they could behind rocks...as each wave reached this bullet-swept area, the same thing happened and thus the attack died away within 700 yards of its objective...The Adjutant, Lieut. Turner, was hit in the thigh, just as Battalion HQ reached the fatal zone...The Havildar-Major, Man Sing Mal, who had gallantly bandaged Lieut. Turner and other wounded men, was himself hit.’

M.S.M. *Gazette of India* 9 February 1919.

Man Sing Mal tended to Lieutenant R. L. Turner in the action at El Jib. Having recovered, he went on to become Professor Sir Ralph Turner, who unsurprisingly gained a deep affection for the Gurkhas, studying and publishing widely on many subjects of Nepal and its people. He wrote the famous panegyric, no doubt influenced by men like Mal:

‘As I write these words, my thoughts return to you who were my comrades, the stubborn and indomitable peasants of Nepal. Once more I hear the laughter with which you greeted every hardship. Once more I see you in your bivouacs or about your camp fires, on forced marches or in the trenches, now shivering with wet and cold, now scorched by a pitiless and burning sun. Uncomplaining you endure hunger and thirst and wounds; and at the last your unwavering lines disappear into the smoke and wrath of battle. Bravest of the brave, most generous of generous, never had a country more faithful friends than you.’

For further details, see <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/archives/2015/08/04/soas-history-ralph-lilley-turner/>

- 504 **An immediate Waziristan 1923 I.D.S.M. group of three awarded to Subadar J. Khattri, 9th Gurkha Rifles**



Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., with top riband bar, *this without pin* (Subdr. Jitbahadur Khattri, 1-9 Gkhs); India General Service 1908-35, 3 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (Jemdr. Jitbahadur Khattri, 1/9/Gurkhas.); Delhi Durbar 1911, *contact marks, very fine* (3)

£1,000-1,200



Jitbahadur Khattri enlisted in the 9th Gurkha Rifles in February 1904 and was awarded one of 13 Delhi Durbar Medals presented to the unit. He was made Jemadar in April 1917 and Subedar in August 1920, though little is known of his service during the Great War.

Having seen action on the North-West Frontier of Afghanistan, Jitbahadur Khattri and his comrades went up to Waziristan. He showed outstanding bravery during the action on 6 February 1923, in which he recovered the casualties from sniping from the Mahsud tribesmen in the Makin area after the punitive operations to burn their villages. As recalled in the *Regimental History*:

‘Both Lieutenant I. A. Roche and Subedar Khattri were most prominent and conspicuous in organising and covering the evacuation of the wounded during the course of the retirement.’

Sold together with copied research and a photograph of the recipient wearing his Medals, with the top riband bar of the I.D.S.M. having slipped down the riband.

505 **An immediate Second World War I.D.S.M. awarded to Rifleman K. Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles**

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R., with top riband buckle (3792 Rfn. Kamsing Gurung, 1-4 GR), with its *damaged* original box of issue, *good very fine*

£600-800

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 January 1947. The original recommendation, which sprang from a letter in April 1946 by Major-General Lentaigne, who had been Commanding the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles and put him forward for an immediate Indian Order of Merit states:

‘Early in the morning on 6 March 1942 a recce party of 63 Indian Infantry Brigade consisting of the Brigade Commander, the Brigade Major, the three Battalion Commanders and their three Adjutants left Pegu to rejoin the Bridgade in the Rangoon area. They travelled in a convoy containing a Stuart Tank of the Armd Brigade and three wheeled Ford open top Carriers detailed from the Battalion of 48 Brigade. One of these carriers was driven by 2/Lt. Hawkins of 1/4 GR and contained Brigadier Wickham, Major Forteath and Lt. Colonel Leonard as passengers. The remainder of the crew consisted of two GORs of whom Rifleman Kumsing [sic] was the Bren Gunner. The convoy was ambushed by a Japanese road block in the area of Banwegon about six miles from Pegu on the road to Rangoon. The Stuart Tank by reason of its armour and closed top got through with some casualties. Two of the Carriers were destroyed and the majority if not all of their occupants were killed. The 4th Gurkha Rifle Carrier was subjected to heavy fire a very close range which entered through the front parts and wounded all the occupants except Rifleman Kumsing who was standing up at his post. The driver 2/Lt. Hawkins was hit under the eye. As an indication of the volume of the fire Lt. Col. Leonard was later found to have upwards of thirty bullets and splinters in his body. Kumsing manned his Bren Gun and by accurate bursts and the use of grenades accounted for a number of enemy snipers in the trees, and others who tried to rush the carrier. This respite enabled Hawkins to stop, reverse, and turn the carrier on the narrow road through the jungle and to drive it back to Pegu. The coolness, courage and skill in the use of weapons displayed by Kumsing who was exposed from the waist upwards to a heavy fire at close range from rifles and light automatics, undoubtedly saved the lives of all the occupants of the carrier.

I can only assume that the original citation was lost in the heavy fighting that occurred during the next few days during which the office of 48 Brigade was destroyed or captured. I have no hesitation in recommending the award of an immediate IOM retrospectively to No. 3792 Rfn. Kumsing.’

506 *'Khan was a member of my 'P.M.' Company and I remember Yambauk Chaung very clearly. For his part in the operation Khan was put up for the Victoria Cross and my recommendation was supported by Officers Commanding the supporting Machine Gun section and Field Artillery*

His bravery and complete disregard for his own safety was unbelievable amid the scene of black smoke from exploding mortar bombs and deafening fire from heavy machine guns; of sinking 'out of control' assault boats manned by wounded troops; the whole crossing area was a holocaust.

Major G. P. Jones on the events of 29 January 1945.

A superb 1945 I.D.S.M. group of four awarded to Sepot B. Khan, 5th Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross for his remarkable actions in the assault across the Yanbauk Chaung on 26 January 1945

Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (14805 Sep. Barkhat Khan, 5-1 Punjab R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

I.D.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 April 1945. The original recommendation states:

'During operations on Ramree Island in Burma on 26 January 1945, C Company was ordered to assault across the Yanbauk Chaung in four canvas assault boats under machine gun and mortar fire from enemy positions which dominated the area of the assault. On the boats returning from the flight Sepoy Khan, who was lying in a covered position on the north bank of the chaung, without orders to that effect, ran out across the beach to a boat which was out of control and which had a wounded man in it. He waded out into the stream and under extremely heavy fire which was sweeping the beach and chaung, dragged the boat upstream a distance of about 200 yards to the Company Assault position. Here he lifted the wounded man out and took him across the open ground to safety. Returning he hauled the boat clear of the tide and secured it to the bank.

During the remainder of the day and still under heavy fire, he remained in the open controlling and directing boats on their attempts to cross the chaung to reinforce the bridgehead. His actions were without any orders from his seniors and were a magnificent example to the remainder of the men.

When it was realised that no more boats could get over due to the heavy fire and the very rapid tide, Khan attempted to swim the chaung with a length of signal line to act as a guiding line for craft. The tide, however, was too strong but he refused to give up and time again he was swept downstream towards the enemy.

Still under heavy fire, as a last resort he tried to find a ford, wading out into the water he eventually succeeded in finding a bar of sand which was passable at low tide. The tide at that time being on the rise it rapidly became impassable and no man was able to cross, later this crossing place enabled the troops to be evacuated.

Throughout the day and night this Sepoy's complete coolness, utter disregard to personal safety and devotion to duty was the most magnificent example to everyone in his party and was to a very great extent responsible for the position being held despite almost continuous counter-attacks.'





Barkhat Khan was born in 1923, a punjabi muslim rajput of Yarala, Sensa, Mirpur and joined the 5th Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment on 16 July 1940; sold together with three related Badges, besides copied research and photograph of the recipient, besides the letter from Major G. P. Jones, his Company Commander, who is quoted at the top of the Lot.

507

The Great War M.M. and Bar awarded to Private. P. Wyre, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for taking charge of his platoon when there was no officer present and for his bravery during the defence of Givenchy

Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (202099 Pte P. Wyre. 1/4 L.N.Lanc:R - T.F.), *heavy abrasions over naming, fair*

£400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1918.

Second Award Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 7 October 1918.

Patrick Wyre was born in Bolton on 29 June 1897 the son of James and Mary Ann Wire [sic]. Wyre's surname was spelled Wire upon his birth certificate, whilst upon his parents' wedding certificate the name was spelled Weir. By 1901 they were living at 56 Crook Street, Bolton although by 1911 his parents had separated and Wyre was living with his father in Soho Street. He was employed in James Marsden & Sons Ltd cotton mill prior to enlisting. Wyre enlisted with 1/4th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in April 1915 with his name appearing in the *Bolton Chronicle* on 24 April as having enlisted. He was awarded the M.M. for leading his platoon into action during the Battle of Menin Road Ridge on 20 September 1917.

The second award was made for bravery during the Defence of Givenchy on 9 April 1918 during the later stages of the Spring Offensive. The 1/4 Battalion were located in the southern sector at Givenchy: German forces captured Givenchy and Festubert on the first day but these locations were retaken during allied counter-attacks. Wyre, now noted as a Corporal, was in the casualty list on 24 September 1918 and the battalion War Diary notes 18 other ranks wounded the previous week, mainly by shelling or gas. The War History for the regiment lists him as a part of 'A' Company and wounded on 16 September.

Wyre survived the war and is listed in the local electoral registers for the early 1920's living at 26 Ormrod Street. He is remembered on The Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Association Ltd Great War Roll of Honour, his name appearing on the same roll as Harry Woodcock M.M. whose award is offered as Lot 512; sold together with census information, newspaper cuttings and *London Gazette* entries. Further entitled to British War and Victory Medals.

- 508 **A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Private J. Wolfendale, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (17786 Pte. J. Wolfendale. 9/L. N. Lanc. R.); 1914-15 Star (17786 Pte. J. Wolfendale. L. N. Lan. R.); British War and Victory Medals (17786 Pte. J. Wolfendale. L. N. Lan. R.); Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (3846523 Pte. J. Wolfendale. 5-Loyal R.), *polished and with contact marks, nearly very fine* (5) £240-280
- M.M. *London Gazette* 10 August 1916.
- James Wolfendale** was born in 1895 and was living with his family at Tonge Square, Farnworth by 1901, his father being a coal miner. He was, by 1911, an 'inmate' at The Fylde Farm Reformatory School for Boys at Hardhorn, so perhaps young Wolfendale had been in trouble in his young years. He served in France with the 9th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment from 25 September 1915. Having earned his M.M., he latterly served with the Territorial Army; sold together with copied research.
- 509 **A 1916 M.M. awarded to Private James Watt, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 28 April 1917**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (11290 Pte J. Watt. 1/R. Sco. Fus), *good very fine* £140-180
- M.M. *London Gazette* 11 October 1916.
- James Watt**, a native of Kilmarnock, is noted as being awarded the Military Medal for the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers' attack on Bazentin Le Grand (otherwise known as the Battle of Bazentin Ridge) on 14 July 1916 as part of the larger Battle of the Somme.
- Additionally entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio (*MIC* confirms), he was killed in action on 28 April 1917 and is commemorated on the Arras Memorial; sold together with copied research.
- 510 **A very fine M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant E. Smith, 2/6th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who saw further action during the Easter Rising in Ireland, 1916, only to die of wounds before he could be presented with the decoration he richly deserved**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (240937 Sjt: E. Smith. 2/6 N. & D. R. - T.F.); British War and Victory Medals 240937 Sjt. E. Smith. Notts. & Derby. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Edwin Smith), housed within a velvet display board, *a little rubbing to rims of Medals from display, otherwise nearly extremely fine* (4) £800-1,000
- M.M. *London Gazette* 26 May 1917.



Edwin Smith was baptised on 24 February 1892 at St John's, Staveley. He was married in married on 8 January 1916 at the Congregational Church, Watford and almost certainly was one of 142 'Derby Scheme' men who joined the 2/6th Battalion at Watford in that month. The unit embarked for Ireland in time to arrive for the actions around the Easter Rising, when the unit was hotly engaged and which Smith served throughout. The unit employed armoured cars whilst on duty and the Foresters Brigade held Eamon De Valera under arrest and also earned a number of gallantry awards for their actions. During the summer they remained on duty in Ireland and provided men for the Flying Columns.



Serving in France with 'B' Company from February 1917, Smith had clearly distinguished himself, for the award of his M.M. appeared in print in May 1917. He would however die of wounds on 28 April 1917, having been treated at 55 Casualty Clearing Station. It seems almost certain he was mortally wounded in the attack on Hargicourt Quarries and Cologne Farm on 27 April, which cost the Battalion 4 Officers and 31 other ranks killed or missing. Smith was buried in the Le Chapelette British and Indian Cemetery, Peronne, whilst his M.M. was sent to his widow. He is further commemorated upon the Watford Borough Roll of Honour and the Staveley War Memorial, Derbyshire.



Sold together with pencil note from the Officer Commanding 'B' Company with slip confirming his M.M., C.W.G.C. confirmation and photograph of his grave, confirmation of his burial, War Graves Commission entry (dated July 1930) and one or two other original items.

511 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal M. Bailey, Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry, later Highland Light Infantry**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (350672 L. Cpl M. Bailey. 18/ High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (3002 Pte. M. Bailey. Q.O.R. Glasgow Y.); Silver War Badge (B32280), *generally good very fine, mounted on card for display* (4)

£200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.

Matthew Bailey served with The Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry, which was renamed the 18th (Royal Glasgow Yeomanry) Highland Light Infantry in the autumn of 1917. He enlisted on 1 July 1915 and was discharged on account of wounds, with his Silver War Badge, on 26 October 1918, aged 32; sold together with some copied research.

512 *'I have great pleasure in telling you that Signaller H. Woodcock, a member of your church has been awarded the Military Medal. Together with a comrade he repaired a telephone wire under heavy shell fire. Those are the first two to receive a reward in this Battalion. He is an exceptionally nice young lad, and I am very fond of him. He is also most regular in taking his communion.'*

Woodcock's Battalion Chaplain writes home to his Church.

A Great War M.M. awarded to Private H. Woodcock, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the first award to his Battalion during the Great War

Military Medal, G.V.R. (241876 Pte H. Woodcock. 2/5 L. N. Lanc. R. - T. F.), *contact marks, edge bruise, very fine*

£200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 July 1917.

Harry Woodcock was born at Bolton, Lancashire on 30 July 1896 the son of James and Elizabeth Woodcock. The family lived at Coe Street in number 23 and later number 43. At the age of twelve Woodcock began work with James Marsden & Sons as a 'little piecer'. Enlisting on 29 March 1915 with 2/5th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment he became part of the signals section.

Having been raised as a second-line unit the 2/5th Battalion remained in Britain until 9 February 1917 when they landed at La Havre and moved to the Fleurbaix sector near Lille. The next month they moved again to the Cordonnerie Sector where Woodcock was to win his M.M. While under heavy artillery fire he and Private John Clayton went out to repair the S.O.S. line which had been cut during the bombardment. During the ten minutes required to repair the line they were sitting in a shell crater exposed to the consistent hammering of enemy guns. Both Woodcock and Clayton were awarded the Military Medal, these were notably the first awards of this medal to the Battalion. The *Bolton Evening News* states:

'It was owing to these men's resource, devotion to duty, and disregard of personal danger that communication on the S.O.S. line was re-established'

Woodcock's actions were first reported to the local community by way of a letter from his regimental Chaplain, The Reverend C.W. Banks-Gale who wrote to the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bolton:

'I have great pleasure in telling you that Signaller H Woodcock, a member of your church has been awarded the Military Medal. Together with a comrade he repaired a telephone wire under heavy shell fire. Those are the first two to receive a reward in this battalion. He is an exceptionally nice young lad, and I am very fond of him. He is also most regular in taking his communion.'

The regiment was engaged heavily for the rest of the year facing combat at Ploegsteert Wood during the battle of Messines Ridge, during which time they were targeted by over 10,000 gas shells. Woodcock was to face enemy artillery again in August when the Battalion moved to Armentieres; whilst here he was one of the three O.R.s to be hit. Though he survived his wounds he was sent back to Britain to recover and while recouping at Greenbank Hospital he was invited to a presentation ceremony at Bolton Town Hall. Here he was bestowed with his medal on 16 March 1918 by the Mayor of Bolton. His comrade in the action, John Clayton, was killed in action on 26 October 1917 during the attack on Poelcapelle during the Battle of Passchendaele and as such his medals were presented to his father. Woodcock was discharged from the Army on 1 April 1919 due to his wounds and awarded a Silver War Badge (No. B 218178). He married, on 8 August 1925, Ethel Flitcroft and by the start of the Second World War was working as a Cotton Spinner and living at Phethean Street, Bolton. He died in 1962; sold together with a comprehensive research file including a typed summary of the research, the *London Gazette* entry for the award, copied newspaper and regimental history entries. Further entitled to British War and Victory Medal pair.

513

A very fine Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant F. Norburn, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, twice wounded in action, who took charge of a platoon when its officers were killed, took their objective and then held it for three days under heavy fire

Military Medal, G.V.R. (240784 Sjt: F. Norburn. 1/5 L. N. Lanc. R.-T.F.), *edge bruising and contact marks to rim, very fine*

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1917.

Frederick Norburn was born at Bolton, Lancashire in 1891 to Robert and Emily Norburn. He grew up living in the home of his uncle at Gaskell Street before moving to Astley Bridge by 1901. His father was employed as a fireman in a foundry by 1911 and, in what was presumably a related turn of events, started to spell his name 'Norbourn' though his son stuck to the original spelling. Frederick enlisted 1/5 Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on 15 September 1914, having previously been working as a Labourer in the same foundry as his father.

He joined the war in France in January 1915 and was in action a number of time, notably suffering a wound to the face at Guillemont on 10 August 1916 while in Dublin Trench, Montauban, which was recorded in the War Diary. He won his M.M. during the fighting at Pilckem Ridge, Passchendaele on 31 July 1917: Norburn's platoon had lost its officers during their engagement and was leaderless in the face of the enemy. He not only rallied them to keep fighting but also managed to lead them to take their objective, dig in and hold it for three days in the teeth of heavy enemy fire.

At some stage after receiving this award he was attached to 166th Trench Mortar Battery. Wounded again at Cambrai on 30 November 1917 he was taken prisoner and remained a POW for ten weeks before becoming part of a prisoner exchange. Having returned to Britain, via neutral Holland, he underwent an operation at King George Hospital, London. Presented with his M.M. whilst recovering, on 11 May 1918, by Mayor Alderman Knowles-Edge at Bolton Town Hall. The *Bolton Journal & Guardian* reported on his exploits that week stating:

'The Military Medal was awarded to him on the 31st July, 1917, at Ypres. He took charge of a platoon in a big attack, when the officers were killed, and after gaining the objective dug a strong point and held it under heavy shell fire for three days with 22 men.'

His wounds proved severe enough that he was discharged on 8 November 1918 entitling him to a Silver War Badge (No. B 37898). Upon settling in Deane, Bolton he married Bertha Brooks at Deane Parish Church in 1919 but sadly lost her in 1928 aged only 32. He remarried again in 1930 at the Parish Church of Emmanuel in Deane. At the start of the Second World War he was listed as an Insurance Agent; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* entries, newspaper cuttings and census information.

514

A Great War M.M. awarded to Private R. Tyrer, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment for delivering messages under heavy fire, and who was later recommended for a Bar to his medal when 'practically all' the other Battalion Runners had become casualties

Military Medal, G.V.R. (241409 Pte R. Tyrer. 1/5 L. N. Lanc: R - T.F.), *contact marks, nearly very fine*

£200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1918.

Robert Hilton Tyrer was born at Bolton in 1885, the son of William and Martha Anne Tyrer. The family was living at 63 Baxendale Street, Astley Bridge by 1901; in 1902 he was convicted of gambling with a number of friends after school with the *Bolton Journal & Guardian* stating:

'the case proved, and in defendants fined 2s 6d. The Mayor warned them of the [...] consequence of repetition.'

Robert had become the head of his family by 1911 with the death of his father: his mother may have been alive but does not appear in the records and he was living at 32 Maxwell Street with his sisters. Tyrer worked as a labourer in Dobson & Barlow's Mill but was also a member of the Park Bowling Club and attended the Astley Bridge Baptist Church. Enlisting on 24 November 1914 with 1/5th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment he joined the war in France on 20 July 1915 whilst attached to an entrenching battalion.

Tyrer joined his regiment on 13 November 1915 with 'D' Company, 1/5th Battalion and was promoted Lance Corporal on 10 August 1916 - however he reverted to Private at his own request on 21 August. Serving attached to 177 Tunnelling Company from 9 January 1917 he was awarded

a Good Conduct Badge, then from 15 June - 26 July he was attached to 254 Company, Royal Engineers. After a period of leave (29 August - 8 September 1917) Tyrer returned to his Battalion for the Battle of Menin Road Ridge on 20 September. During this battle he served as a battalion runner under heavy fire and was awarded the M.M. as a result: this role was particularly important as the signal lines were being cut by shellfire. Later that year at the Battle of Cambrai Tyrer was again recommended for the M.M., and although this application was unsuccessful the original recommendation by Captain Sparkes states:

‘During bombardment immediately preceding enemy attack N.E. of Epehy on 30 November 1917 - this man successfully delivered a message to right front company, passing through heavy enemy barrage. He afterwards rendered valuable assistance during the defence of Gloster Road, and during the following two days delivered numerous messages as practically all the other battalion runners were casualties’

He received his award on 18 September 1918 in a ceremony at Bolton Town Hall, it was awarded by Mayor Alderman Knowles-Edge. Returning to France he suffered an accidental injury on 20 September and was admitted to the Field Ambulance. He was discharged on 2 February 1919 and died at Bolton General Hospital on 16 April 1953. He is buried in Heaton Cemetery, Bolton in an unmarked grave (No. 2-L1-11); sold together with copied research including service records, census information and a copy of the recommendation for a second award of the Military Medal.

515 **A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal T. Dowbekin, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who not only captured a German machine gun post but immediately repositioned the gun and turned it upon the enemy**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (242139 Cpl T. Dowbekin. 1/5 L.N.Lanc:R. - T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (4587 Cpl. T. Dowbekin. L. N. Lan. R.), mounted as worn, *contact marks, edge bruise, nearly very fine* (3)

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1918.

Thomas Dowbekin was born in Bolton on 23 November 1893 the son of Thomas and Emma Lavinia Dowbekin. Educated at Ridgway's Endowed School, The Haulgh, he lived at 25 Princess St until 1906 when they moved to 71 Hopkins Street. He was working at Musgrave's No. 8 Mill as a piecer by 1911 and living at 3 Shipton Street. Enlisting with 1/5th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and was noted in the *Bolton Evening News* on 14 May 1915 as one of 24 men who had enlisted at some stage that month. Having joined the war in France in 1915 he was present for the Battle of Menin Road Ridge with the 1/5th Battalion, serving as part of 166th Brigade. Dowbekin won his M.M. here when the reserve battalions, including 1/5 Battalion, followed up on attacks towards Hill 37. Here he succeeded not only in capturing a German machine gun but also turning it upon the enemy.

Later in the year at the Battle of Cambrai the 1/5th Battalion were holding a section of the line around Honnecourt when they faced a massive enemy assault. Dowbekin was captured near the town of Epehy during an engagement which resulted in 18 Officers and 384 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Having been made a prisoner of war he was held in II Munster camp and listed as 'B' Company 1/5th Battalion although his date of birth was listed as 23 November 1894 at Manchester [SIC]. Transferring to Altdamm, Pomerania in February 1918 as Prisoner No. 35 and listed as a member of 'C' Company. He was released in November 1918, returned to Britain, and was awarded his M.M. by Lord Leverhulme, Mayor of Bolton in December 1918. The *Bolton Journal & Guardian* on 3 January 1919 ran a piece stating:

‘Corpl T. Dowbekin 1-5th L.N.L. Regt. won the Military Medal on 20th September 1917 at Ypres for the capture of a German machine gun, which he immediately turned upon the enemy. He went out to France in 1916, and had been in engagements on the Somme, Ypres and Cambrai. He was taken prisoner on 30th November 1917, at the last-mentioned battle and interned at Altdamm in Germany for 12 months.’

Dowbekin married Elizabeth Greenhalgh at St. Peters Church on 19 April 1919 and by the time of the Second World War was working as a cotton spinner. He is remembered on the Roll of Honour of Ridgway Endowed School; sold together with copied research including newspaper clippings, a *London Gazette* entry and census information.

516

A Great M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal C. Grognet, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who attended to the wounded at an advanced post while under heavy fire for two days with the threat of snipers too great to allow for evacuation

Military Medal, G.V.R. (241173 Cpl C. Grognet. 1/5 L. N. Lanc: R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (241173 Pte C. Grognet. L. N. Lan: R.); British War and Victory Medals (3141 Cpl. C. Grognet. L. N. Lan. R.), *contact marks, very fine* (4)

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 January 1918, the records of the 55th Division state:

‘During the attack on enemy position on 20th inst, [sic] and the following two days, he displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He attended wounded at an advanced post under the most adverse circumstances, the post being in the enemy barrage zone, and owing to snipers the wounded could not be taken away by day. His untiring energy in looking after their wants was most inspiring and encouraging to those at this post, for casualties were very heavy.’

Charles Grognet was born at Bolton, Lancashire on 15 August 1889 to Charles and Harriet Grognet. His father was also a former soldier having served with the Royal Artillery from 1861-82. He grew up at 71 Parrot Street with his parents and two sisters, Ellen and Lily. After the death of his father in 1891 Harriet remarried one Andrew Cawfield and the family moved to 109 Rupert Street. Grognet enlisted with the Territorial Force on 31 October 1914 and joined the war in France on 27 June 1915. Promoted Lance Corporal 1 March 1917 and Corporal on 20 September 1917, the same day that he was awarded his M.M. at the Battle of Menin Road Ridge. In the time that he won his promotion and medal the battalion was attacking a feature known as Hill 37. It is almost certainly during the capture and subsequent defence of this position that Grognet performed his acts of valour.

However, misfortune was waiting just around the corner and he was posted missing on 30 November 1917 during the battle of Cambrai. Confirmed as a prisoner of war on 30 January 1918 Grognet was sent to first Dulmen and later Parchim POW Camps in Germany. While here it appears he had some trouble proving he was an NCO, writing to his mother on 2 June 1918 and requesting the army send proof of his status as substantive Corporal. The document which the army sent must have had the desired effect, as he is noted in the camp documents with the correct rank. Released towards the end of the war he was in Bolton on 1 February 1919 for a presentation ceremony hosted by Lord Leverhulme, the Mayor of Bolton. The *Bolton Evening News* reported the event and noted his award as being:

‘For general good work and taking ammunition and rations up the line under heavy shell fire’.



Sold together with a research file including copied *London Gazette* citations, census and service records as well as newspaper cuttings and other research.

- 517 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Private F. Parkinson, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment**
Military Medal, G.V.R. (242022 Pte F. Parkinson. 2/5 L. N. Lanc: R.-T.F.), *good very fine* £140-180
M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.
- Fred Parkinson** was born in 1888 to Harry and Elizabeth Parkinson. He worked as a 'little piecer' in a Lancashire cotton mill at the age of 13 and in 1911 he is noted as living with his family at 41 Roxalina Street, Bolton. Married on 28 June 1913 to Mary Alice Horrocks at St. Marks Parish Church, Bolton, by this time he was working at James Marsden & Sons cotton mill. Enlisting with 2/5th 'Bolton Pals' Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, this Battalion joined the war in France on 9 February 1917, entering the frontline on 25 February.
- That same year they were involved in the Battle of Passchendaele and it was here that Parkinson won his M.M. The Battalion moved to Poelcapelle on 24 October 1917 in preparation for their attack on 26 October and advanced at 05:40hrs in appalling weather. Immediately assailed by heavy machine gun and sniper fire the Battalion lost all of its company officers in a short space of time and the attack bogged down. The Company NCOs rallied small groups of men, who led them forward to attack with bayonets as the mud was jamming their weapons and the weight of enemy fire made long-range work almost impossible. After a day of heavy fighting they retired to their starting line and consolidated their positions. Parkinson survived the war, returning to Bolton and living on Norman Street with his wife. He is remembered on The Fine Cotton Spinners & Double Association Ltd Great War Roll of Honour; sold together with copied research including census records, *London Gazette* entries and newspaper clippings. Further entitled a British War and Victory Medal pair.
- 518 **A Passchendaele 1917 M.M. awarded to Private R. Kay, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who had two brothers killed in action during the Great War**
Military Medal, G.V.R. (242292 Pte R. Kay. 2/5 L. N. Lanc: R.-T.F.), *contact marks, very fine* £200-240
M.M. *London Gazette* 23 February 1918.
- Robert Kay** was born in Bolton in 1880 the son of William and Margaret Kay. By 1901 the family had moved to Plover Street, Bolton, and Kay was working as a cotton piecer in a local mill - he had also been serving with 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment for the last four years. He married Mary Jane Atkinson Jones on New Year's Day 1904. Kay took advantage of the regular traffic between Liverpool and Canada to relocate to Hamilton Ontario with his wife, arriving on 3 June 1910. They had moved into 13 Edinburgh Avenue, Wentworth, Hamilton Ontario by 1911 but with the outbreak of war Kay returned to Britain to do his bit, arriving on 15 December 1914 at Liverpool. Enlisting on 19 March 1915 at Bolton Town Hall with the 2/5th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Kay didn't enter the war in France until 9 February 1917. This absence from the front must have been galling when on 28 November 1915 one of his brothers - Nathan - was killed serving with the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards. Having entered the war another of Kay's brothers - Charles - was killed whilst also serving with 2/5th Battalion on 1 April 1917. It seems he may have either witnessed his brother's death or at the least had it described to him as an article in the *Bolton Journal & Guardian* on 27 April 1917 states:
- 'A brother, Robert, who was in the same battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, writes that [the] deceased was struck by a piece of shell.'
- With the start of the Battle of Passchendaele the Battalion moved to Poelcapelle on 24 October 1917 ready to advance on 26 October. Moving off in terrible weather through heavy fire the Battalion lost all of its company officers to heavy sniper and machine gun fire leaving the NCOs to try and move their platoons forward. It was here that Kay won his M.M. as announced in the *Bolton Evening News* on 18 January 1918, along with a picture. His service had seriously affected Kay, however, and he was suffering from deafness and trench fever which was treated at the base hospital in Calais. Having transferred to the Labour Corps on 10 April 1918 he was invalided on 1 April 1919 and labelled as no longer fit for service.
- After the war Kay applied for passage back to Canada, embarking on 30 January 1920 aboard the S.S. *Megatama* with his wife. Upon returning to Canada they lived in Hamilton City and it was here that Kay's medals were forwarded, finding him working as a saw filer; sold together with copied research including service records, census information and a *London Gazette* citation. Further entitled to a Silver War Badge (No. B 302802) and the British War and Victory Medals.

- 519 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal W. Millar, Machine Gun Corps, who died on 29 October 1918**
 Military Medal (88662 Pte - L. Cpl - W. Millar. 33/M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (88662 Pte. W. Millar. M.G.C.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (William Millar), *good very fine* (4) £200-240
 M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919
 William Millar, of Kilmarnock, died in France on 29 October 1918 and is buried in Awoingt British Cemetery, just south-east of Cambrai.
- 520 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Corporal W. Whittock, Liverpool Regiment**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (202574 Cpl. W. Whittock. 5/L'Pool R.), *good very fine* £160-200
 M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.
 William Whittock, a native of Hammersmith, served in France with the 5th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment.
- 521 **A Tobruk Escaper's M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Sergeant C. E. H. Bagg, Royal Engineers, who dragged a wounded sapper from his vehicle in the middle of an air raid and, having escaped captivity in Italy, reached British lines**



- Military Medal, G.V.I.R (2193490 L. Sgt. C, E, H. Bagg, R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, with clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45, *edge bruise to first, minor contact marks overall, very fine* (4) £1,400-1,800
 M.M. *London Gazette* 9 September 1942, the original recommendation states:

‘Throughout the period of the recent operations, Cpl. Bagg has shown exemplary devotion to duty, especially in ensuring that no vehicle of his troop was abandoned through breakdown or through becoming bogged in sand.

On 21 Jan 42, the first day of the German advance, when at Alem Zogba, S.W. of Agedabia, the H.W. vehicles of his troop were given a sudden order to move. This order did not at once reach all the drivers, but Cpl. Bagg, though the Leaguer was being shelled by the enemy, remained there and organised the remaining vehicles into proper formation, and then led them back to Sqn. H.Q. without loss.

On 26 Jan 42, between Msus and Hagfet Gelgaf, a Sqn. H.Q. vehicle was set on fire by low-flying aircraft m.g. attack. Cpl. Bagg, who was travelling behind in a winch lorry, at once rushed to the lorry and, though unable to save it, succeeded in extracting Spr. Parker, who had been severely wounded in the arm and leg. Had it not been for Cpl. Bagg's prompt action, while enemy aircraft were still circling the area, Spr. Parker would undoubtedly have been burned to death.

During the withdrawal, Cpl. Bagg, on several occasions, showed marked determination and resource in extricating damaged and bogged vehicles, and in the destruction, in the face of the enemy of those which could not be salvaged.'

Clarence Edward Holden Bagg was born at Barnsley, Yorkshire in 1918. He served in North Africa with 1st Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, this until arrived in September 1941 they took part in the fighting at Gazala and later at Tobruk. They likely served attached to the 1st Armoured Division which was in the area of Agedabia at the time and suffered losses of over half their tanks in fighting between 28-29 December. Bagg's act of bravery could not prevent him from being taken prisoner on 20 June with the fall of Tobruk. He was transported to Camp No. '78' at Sulmona in Italy where he was held a prisoner of war, however he managed to escape and return to British lines. Bagg died in October 1973 at Barton, Lancashire; sold together with copied research including casualty lists, census information, a *London Gazette* entry, his citation and a former catalogue listing.

x522

A Second World War North Africa M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. T. C. Bryant, Royal Artillery, who saw service in the Libyan deserts with anti-tank and anti-aircraft regiments but was taken Prisoner of War, suffering in appalling conditions until his release on 11 April 1945

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (871093 Sgt. R.T.C. Bryant. R.A.); 1938-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted court-style as worn *traces of lacquer, nearly very fine* (4)

£1,200-1,500

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 February 1946.



Robert Taylor Charles Bryant was born on 25 March 1920 at Bristol, Gloucestershire. He worked as a Grocer prior to the war, joining the Territorial Army on 23 June 1937 at Southampton. Serving with the rank of Gunner, joined 153 Heavy Battery, R.A. (T.A.), on 26 September 1938, leaving the Territorials for the Regular Army he enlisted on 11 April 1939. He was certainly present for Dunkirk, being awarded the Dunkirk Veteran's Medal after the War. He then served with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, writing several undated letters to his brother in which his is serving with 1 Sub, C Troop with the rank of Sergeant. Bryant was taken prisoner at El Abem, Libya on 15 June 1942. From here he undertook a series of journeys, firstly to Porte St. Giorgio in December 1942, where he suffered from Malnutrition and Osteomyelitis from May 1943. Transferred to a Hospital in Termino in June he stayed there until being moved to Germany in November. Transferred to Stalag VIII B at Lamsdorf and was employed in polishing gravestones at Niklasdorf from January 1944 until October when he moved to Stalag VIII A at Gorlitz. Bryant's records recount one tale from his time as a P.O.W., stating:

'The bad conditions under which we marched from E Germany to the W then back. Marching from 14th Feb. for (...) of recapture 11th April. This was accompanied by lack of food, bad accommodation, sanitation, at a brick factory at Duderstadt which held us, 2,000 in all, this was especially noticeable. A broken pump provided water for all. Here a S. African was shot for making a fire for cooking.'

An article in the *Daily Echo* on 25 March 1946 provides some context for his release stating that he had been:

‘Taken care of by American forces near the Elbe in April of last year...he was on the march with other prisoners-of-war, who had freed themselves as the German troops retreated.’

Duly awarded the M.M. he also applied for an Italy Star and France and Germany Star but was informed that he wasn’t eligible on 27 March 1979. By this stage he was living in Victoria, Australia. He was however awarded the Corps of Commissionaires Merit Medal with a 15 year bar on 23 August 1988; sold together with a comprehensive research file including original attestation papers, award documents and newspaper cuttings as well as photographs, postcards and letters along with education certificates, Prisoner of War Interrogation records and certificates of service as well as a Dunkirk association lapel pin, a Corps of Commissionaires Merit Medal and Royal Artillery Sweetheart Brooch.

For the medals of his father please see Lot 345, for the medals of his father-in-law please see Lot 312 and for the medals of his uncle please see Lot 340. For his minature dress medals please see Lot 614.

523

An immediate ‘Tiddim Road 1944’ M.M. group of five awarded to Lance Havildar L. Ram, 1st Battalion, 17th Dogra Regiment

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (7152 L-Hav Lakhu Ram Dogra R); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (5)

£700-900

Purchased Delhi, March 1980.

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945. The original Recommendation states:

‘Ram commanded a 3” Mortar Det with a road block which was est[ablished] on 19 September 1944 at MS139 on the Tiddim Road. The enemy’s reaction to the block was heavy and sustained machine gun and grenade fire into the position, preparatory to a determined infantry assault at about 0200hrs on 20 September.

Ram at once put down accurate and killing defensive fire which stemmed the assault. The position of the mortar having been disclosed by its flashes to the enemy, who held a dominating height, the area of the Det was at once subjected to concentrated fire from all hostile weapons to cover the renewal of the attack.

Undeterred by the heavy fire, against which his uncompleted defensive works was little protection, Ram continued to keep his mortar firing until the attack was broken up and the enemy finally retired. Morning patrols discovered that the fire of the mortar had been amply effective.

This NCO’s cool efficiency when under heavy fire, and his disregard of danger contributed largely to the success of the road block.’



Lakhu Ram was a dogra rajput from Kiarban, Naura. The unit only recruited from this high caste of Hindus descended from the original Aryan invaders of India. They inhabited the foothills of the Himalayas between the Jhelum and Sutlej rivers in the Punjab. They had a long tradition of soldiering and fought for the British from the 1860s onwards; sold together with copied research and citations.

- 524 A very rare 1944 M.M. group five awarded to Havildar N. B. Karki, Mahindra Dal Regiment, Nepalese Contingent



Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (905 Hav. Nar Bahadur Karki); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, the last two detached, *very fine* (5)

£800-1,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 March 1945. The original recommendation states:

‘Operations Bishulpur-Silchar Track. 11 June 1944.

This N.C.O. displayed a high standard of bravery, initiative and intelligence in leading a patrol of 1 N.C.O., and 3 Rfn from the M.D.R. position to make contact with the 3/8 Gurkha Rifles at Kungri. We passed through strongly held Japanese positions which were immediately West of Mungri and then came under the 3” Mortar fire of our own Tps. He made contact with Bn. HQ, 3/8 Gurkha Rifles and with Bde. HQ got the dispositions of our own Tps and the enemy, which he memorized and was able to point out clearly on a map on his return to MS31.

On his return journey through the Japanese positions he was fired on whilst cutting the telephone line leading to the Japanese supply base at Youyrigtee. He cut the line returned the fire to cover the withdrawal of patrol and then withdrew to MS31 with his patrol intact.’

Nar Bahadur Karki was a Gurkha Hindu from No. 3 West, Kuncha, Nepal.

x525 The rare immediate 1944 M.M. group of seven awarded to Sierzant S. Mitek, 10th Polish Motor Battalion (Dragoons), Polish Army



Poland, Republic, Cross of Valour; Poland, Republic, Army Active Service Medal; Military Medal (S. Mitek, Polish Army.), *rank neatly erased*; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine* (7)

£2,400-2,800

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, March 1989, Lot 540.

M.M. Recommended by Regimental Commanding Officer Rtm. Wacław Kownas on 17 September 1944. The award was thence approved by G.O.C. 1st Polish Armoured Division Major General Stanisław Maczek, was countersigned by A/GOC-in-C First Canadian Army Lieutenant-General Guy Granville Simonds and by Field Marshal Montgomery C-in-C 21st Army Group on 30 September 1944:

'On the 13 September 44 in the village of Kemseke, Pte MITEK being a member of Bren-gun carrier crew which was sent out to make a recce of the village, showed great courage and self-sacrifice by leaving the carrier after it was fired at by enemy fire, in the result of which the driver was killed and he himself wounded, in spite of his wounds he attacked the enemy position and using hand grenades liquidated it. He also brought the Bren-gun carrier back to his unit.'





Stanislaw Mitek served with the 10th Polish Motor Battalion (Dragoons), a member of the famous 'Black Devils', one of Maczek's bravest soldiers. Having been evacuated after the Fall of France, the 1st Polish Brigade was established in Scotland, the 1st Armoured Brigade being formed in February 1942. The unit went back into action in the Battle for Normandy, numbering some 16,000 Officers and men and being fitted with 381 tanks and nearly 500 guns. They were under the 2nd Canadian Corps and went into Falaise, taking huge casualties in the actions in August 1944, with the gallant Poles being deployed as the 'cork in the bottle' against the German 5th & 7th Armoured Army who was trying to escape the encirclement at Chambois and the complex of the Mont Ormel hills. They held firm in this baptism of fire, no doubt many of the gallant Poles being inspired to effect revenge after what the enemy had done to their people in the previous years.

As they pushed forth across France and into the Low Countries, the fighting did not slacken, as displayed by the action required on 14 September by Mitek, which saw him wounded and evacuated home. All the way, the liberated were thankful for the work done to free them from the Nazi tyranny. Banners and shop windows in Breda upon their arrival read:

'THANK YOU POLES.'

The Division paused on the Meuse in November, before helping the peoples of Holland during the shocking 'Hongerwinter' after the retreating German Army stripped the nation of most of its food supplies. The 'Black Devils' crossed into Germany on 8 April 1945, pushing to the Kriegsmarine base in Wilhelmshaven. They liberated Westerbork and Stalag VI C Oberlangen Camps. The liberation, on 12 April, of Oberlangen, was a very emotional experience as among the prisoners there were some 1,728 female participants of the Warsaw Uprising, Home Army soldiers.

After the final actions to take the Naval Base, on 5 May the 34,000 enemy who held it laid down their arms. The Poles took 3 cruisers, 18 submarines and 94 fortress cannons. Mitek was promoted Sierzant by War's end. Obviously proud of his promotion, he had his former rank removed from the rim of his richly-deserved Military Medal, which was presented at Chelsea Barracks on 1 January 1945 by Lieutenant-General H. Franklyn, Commander-in-Chief Home Forces; sold together with an image of Mitek being presented with the M.M., besides copied research from the Polish Institute & Sikorski Museum.



Military Medal, G.VI.R. (21138230 L.Cpl. Kambersing Rai. Gurkha Rif.); War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21138230 Rfn. Khambasing Rai. M.M. 7 G.R.); Coronation 1953; Indian Independence 1947 (21138230 Rfn. Kambersing. Rai. M.M. G.R.), mounted as worn, *some edge wear from contact, very fine* (5)

£2,000-2,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 4 February 1949. The original recommendation, which includes the remark of the Commander-in-Chief for it to be an Immediate award - states:

'Whilst serving with the 1/7GR Team of No 4 Group FORCE FERRET this NCO was engaged almost continuously on operations in the KLUANG and MUAR Districts of JOHORE from August to November 1948.

On one occasion in the PALOH area, whilst scouting ahead of a 4 man recce patrol, he encountered 11 armed bandits in a deserted squatter area. The bandits, whose arms included a Bren and a Thompson Sub machine gun, immediately opened fire.

Although alone, in the open and under intense automatic fire Kambersing immediately attacked the enemy without waiting for his patrol to come up to his assistance. Firing his Sten gun from the waist he shot dead one bandit, wounded another and routed the remainder, who in their flight, abandoned a T.S.M.G, 170 rounds of T.S.M.G. ammunition, a large quantity of equipment, rations and medical stores and a collection of documents subsequently found to be among the most important captured in the anti-bandit Campaign. This action took place on the 2 Oct 48.

Throughout the operations from August to November and in a number of engagements Kambersing displayed complete disregard for danger, a great offensive spirit and a desire to get to grips with the enemy and the initiative and skill unusual in so young and junior N.C.O.'

Kambersing Rai enlisted in the Indian Army on 29 November 1943 and transferred to the British Army on 1 January 1948 whilst serving with the 1st Battalion in Rangoon. Having been promoted Lance-Corporal in June 1948, he served a tour with Ferret Force. That unit was formed of volunteers from British, Gurkha and Malay Battalions, Chinese interpreters and liaison Officers and Dyak and Iban trackers from Sarawak, all led by former Officers from the Special Operation Executive's Force 136. Their task was to seek out the enemy, in order that they be brought to battle by the main forces. With the disbandment of the Special Air Service, Ferret Force were rightly considered the elite force in these operations. Four groups were formed, each group being four 15-man teams. Operating deep

in the jungle, they lived off the land and had an array of successes, no less than the examples mentioned in the above citation. Major Richards, seconded to the 7th Gurkhas, gave insight in *The Kukri - Journal of the Brigade of Gurkhas* regarding their operations during Operation 'Rugger':

'An area of approximately 200 square miles, largely hill jungle, was to be our playground and initially, no other troops were to operate in this area....We slipped into the jungle before first light and, avoiding paths, moved east, until a suitable base was found.'

The Force were to begin their operation by destroying enemy camps and disrupting their lines of supply and communication. After some 14 days of being drained by leeches and harassed the enemy, including a number of costly engagements, Phase 2 was to begin after returning to the Rear HQ. A larger attack on the squatter bandit camp in the 23rd Mile Village area. Sweeping in, the Ferret Force, with support from the Seaforths and the 2nd Gurkhas, several bandits were killed in the first forays, whilst the remainder of those in the village were checked, with the help of the interpreters. By nightfall some 80 bandits had been shaken down and arrested. The village was burnt, much to the pleasure of the local Planters and workers, who knew that it was the centre for local Communist activity. Ferret Force were moved out to Port Dickson some days later and disbanded. So closed this chapter on the Malaya campaign. The lessons learnt however surely led to the re-forming of the SAS.

Kambersing Rai was awarded one of the first eight M.M.s for the campaign, four of which went to Gurkhas.

Following his time with the Ferret Force, Kambersing Rai served with the Boys Training Company for several months, before being part of the Coronation Contingent in 1953 (*The Kukri*, refers). Promoted Sergeant in 1958, he was discharged in December 1961; sold together with a file of research.

527

A superb 'Battle of Long Jawi' 1964 M.M. group of four awarded to Captain (QGO) Tejbahadur Gurung, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), for his remarkable action when he commanded a small party of thirty against an enemy force of several hundred - holding the vital ridge for several hours under fanatical attacks before a gruelling tactical retreat in an action of epic proportions; a party of the enemy were eventually ambushed and as recalled by Gurung, who made sure he was present, 'all were killed'



Military Medal, E.II.R. (21134797 Cpl. Tejbahadur Gurung. 2 G.R.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Brunei (21134797 Rfn. Tejbahadur. Gurung. 2 G.R.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (21134797 Sgt. Tejbahadur Gurung. M.M. 1/2 G.R.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (Lt. Tejbahadur Gurung. M.M. 2 GR.), a few contact marks, very fine (4)

£3,500-4,000

M.M. *London Gazette* 18 August 1964:

‘On 28th September 1963 Corporal Tejbahadur Gurung was commander of a mixed force of six Gurkhas, three policemen and twenty-one Border Scouts at Long Jawi, a long house village some forty miles from the Indonesian border. Just before first light he heard that the Indonesians were about to attack. He immediately ran to the Scouts’ hut to give the alarm. While doing so he was subjected to machine gun fire but succeeded in reaching the summit of the hill on which the hut was situated. Here, under heavy fire, he organised the defence.

The enemy brought heavy fire to bear on the position with small arms, a medium machine gun and a sixty-millimetre mortar, killing one Gurkha and one Border Scout. At the same time they attacked and killed both the Gurkha and Police radio operators in a little hut, thus preventing news of the attack being given. The Border Scouts withdrew into the jungle; there were left behind four Gurkhas, one policeman and one Border Scout to hold the position. Of these, two were wounded. Corporal Tejbahadur rallied his small force and held the crest of the hill for three hours against a well-armed force of over one hundred. It was subsequently found that five enemy had been killed and an unknown number wounded.

When their ammunition was almost exhausted Corporal Tejbahadur withdrew his force, tactically, to a position on a hill about one thousand yards away, from where he observed the enemy and gathered much useful information. Under cover of darkness he then led his men through uncharted jungle for three days and reported to the nearest military post. Throughout the action, Corporal Tejbahadur kept command of the situation conducting the defence with great skill and courage, and finally withdrawing in good order with all survivors and weapons.’

Tejbahadur Gurung was born in 1932 and enlisted in October 1949, being posted to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

Malay Emergency - first contacts

He saw active service in Malaya within a month of being posted to his unit, being ambushed by terrorists and his Platoon suffering a number of casualties. He served with 7 Section, 3 Platoon, ‘A’ Company and recalled that first action in *Gurkhas at War in their Own Words*:

‘News came in about seom *daku* and as we went up a winding *nullah* we were ambushed by about 15 of them on some high ground. We were moving in single file and were fired on from the front. We lost four wounded and two killed. Two of the wounded were hit in the leg and one was hit in the stomach...That was the first time I had been under fire. My Section was at the rear...The Commander of the lead section won an MM. We came across one dead *daku* and then another corpse later when we had been reinforced by another Platoon. When my Platoon had men killed I found extra strength and courage to chase and deal with the *daku*.

Thorny lantana and swamp made movement difficult and there was always danger of wildlife in one form or another. One man was attacked by a 20-foot-long python which wrapped itself twice around his body. The man became unconscious and was only saved by his elder brother’s quick action with a kukri.’

Brunei Rebellion 1962 - Sultan guarding

Having been in three contacts on his first tour of Malaya, Tejbahadur accompanied his Battalion to Hong Kong and subsequently to Malaya and Singapore, he was thence attached to ‘A’ Company at Tutong. Following the outbreak of the Brunei Rebellion, Tejbahadur found himself swiftly sent to Brunei town with his comrades, to guard the Sultan of Brunei in his bungalow. Digging trenches around the bungalow, the Sultan only left to pray or occasionally visit the Gurkhas. Tejbahadur served throughout the emergency tour and added the ‘Brunei’ clasp to his General Service Medal 1918-62.

Borneo - Long Jawi

The best description of the events can only be in the words of Tejbahadur himself:

‘The Battalion deployed to Sarawak. By then I was a Lance-Corporal. I was put to Command a group of Border Scouts at Long Jawi...The third day three British Officers arrived and had a look at the Defence of Long Jawi, which was threatened from Indonesia. There were no trenches when I arrived and I had started to have some dug. There was no wire. The British Officers had a meeting in the longhouse with all the inhabitants and told them of the way my group of Border Scouts would defend the place. None of us knew then that an enemy recce group was sitting at the back and so found out the plan...

I had sent a message to HQ warning of an enemy attack and next morning early I learnt that we were to be attacked soon. I could just make out an enemy group sorting itself out on a helicopter pad on the opposite side of the small valley and went to alert the signallers, mine and the Police Field Force



operator, and ran back up the hill with a box of grenades. The enemy opened fire with a 60mm mortar and I was knocked down. I lost the box of grenades in the gloom and only managed to pick up a couple of them which I put in my pouch. I regained the post.

The enemy then attacked the longhouse and killed the two radio operators. At first light fire became heavier around us and all the Border Scouts bar one slipped away. Our main post was not at the top of the hill but some way down. We had started to dig trenches around it. We slept and cooked there. The Indonesian machine gun kept on jamming. We returned fire, both automatic and single shots from rifles and this caused enemy casualties. Dhanbahadur was killed, so was the Bren Gunner and Kharkabahadur's thigh was shattered. Enemy fire became more intense and I decided that we had to leave and go to the top of the hill with our weapons. We made a quick escape but without our packs and no food. Belbahadur was also wounded but not so seriously.

We had to leave the dead men. The wounded said they could not move and were ready to die there but I told them we would get them to safety and they would be rescued. From the top of the hill we moved as silently and as quickly as we could down a small incline, over a stream and up into some thick jungle. We stayed there all day while the enemy still fired on our evacuated post. Eventually they charged and, finding everything empty, burnt the place down.

It rained all night and we had no cover. It was a very, very long time before the dawn. I decided to leave the two wounded men there and move away with the other two Gurkhas and one Border Scout. I bandaged the men up again as best I could. Kharkabahadur begged me to kill him but I managed to quieten him by saying I would return with others and rescue him. He would get better and be alright.

My small group set off and we moved all day, picking up a few edible berries as we walked through the jungle. The second night we slept in the open and on the next day, when we were by the large river, we saw some locals coming downstream.'

Having signalled them to come over, Gurung took the woman hostage, ordering the locals to find them a boat so they could travel downstream. The boat, which came with a boatman, exchanged for their hostage, the party moved off to Long Linau that evening. They ate chillies and salt that night, the first food they had eaten. They reached Company HQ the next day, to be greeted by the CO who angrily asked why they were not still at their post. Having told the story of their actions, rum was passed around and it seemed the radio message from Long Jawi never made it back, thus the reason no reinforcements came. Gurung continued:

'I ate, washed and was re-kitted before going back to be a guide. One worry was that the way I had got the boat might be adverse. It was not. We reached Long Jawi and rescued the wounded and the corpses. The next 19 or 20 days were spent farther south after the enemy. Lieutenant (QGO) Pasbahadur Gurung and his Platoon were flown in to where a fast-flowing river could take the raiding party by boat back into Indonesia to see if he could intercept them. I went with the Platoon. The ambush was laid just before the two boats containing the raiders came into view. All were killed.

On my return I found that I had been promoted Sergeant and had been awarded an MM. I went to UK so that The Queen could give it to me. She gave me a *shabash* and shook my hand. After that I was promoted to Gurkha Lieutenant and posted to 'C' Company. I finished my service as 2IC in Support Company as a Gurkha Captain.'

Accounts for the exact number of bandits the gallant band under Tejbahadur faced, by some put it as high as 200-300 strong. Two Gurkhas, a Policeman and 11 Border Scouts were killed (of whom 10 Border Scouts were executed by the opposing forces) whilst it is estimated 35 of the enemy were killed. Tejbahadur retired in 1977 and still met with Kharkabahadur in 1999 and swapped stories when the two went in to collect their Pensions; sold together with a file of copied research.

- 528 **An Indian Army M.S.M. awarded to Havildar H. Singh, 25th Bengal Infantry**
Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (564 Havdr. Hakam Singh. 25th. Bl. Infy.), *very fine* £60-80
- 529 **An Indian Army M.S.M. and 'Abor 1911-12' pair awarded to Company K.M. Jasbow Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles**
India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (3274 Rflmn. Jasbow Thapa 1/8th Gurkha Rifles); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (3274 Coy-K-M. Jasbow Thapa, 1-8 Gkhs.), *first rather polished, fair (2)* £140-180
M.S.M. understood to be a Great War award for Egypt.
- 530 **An Indian Army M.S.M. group of three awarded to Havildar P. Limbu, 7th Gurkha Rifles**
British War Medal 1914-20 (1099 Havr. Phauda Sing Limbu, 1-7 Grks); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (Hvldr. Phauda Limbu 1-7-Gurkha...); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (1099 Havr. Phaudesing Limbu 1/7/Gurkha Rfls.), *edge wear due to contact, claw loose upon second, fair* £80-120
- 531 **An Indian Army M.S.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Naik K. Bhandari, 9th Gurkha Rifles**



- 1914 Star (No.2965 Rfmm. Kharkbahadur Bhandari. 1/9/Gurkha Rfls.); British War and Victory Medals (2965 Rfmm. Kharkbahadur Bhandari. 1-9 Grks.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1921-24 (2965 L.Nk. Kharkbahadur Bhandari. 1/9/Gurkhas); Jubilee 1935; Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (2965...Kharkbahadur Bhandari. 1st....Gurkha Rfls.), *worn and very polished, fair (6)* £160-200

- 532 **An Indian Army M.S.M. group of four awarded to Havildar D. Rai, 7th Gurkha Rifles**
British War and Victory Medals (1338 Havr. Dilbir Rai, 2-7 Grks.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 (1335 Havr. Dilbir Rai, 2/7/Grks.); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (1338 Naik. (Tempy. Havdr.) Dilbir Rai 7th Gurkha Rfls.), mounted as worn with two lugs and split pin for wearing, *one or two official corrections, rather worn, fine* (4) £140-180
- 533 **An Indian Army M.S.M. awarded to Havildar-Major K. S. Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles**
Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (4157 A/Hav. Maj. Kharga Sing Gurung, 2/8/Gurkha Rfls.), *contact marks, nearly very fine* £50-70
Understood to be an award for India.
- 534 **An Indian Army M.S.M. awarded to Havildar S. Rana, 1st Gurkha Rifles**
Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (2543 Hav. Damar Sing Rana, 1/1/Gurkha Rfls.), *very fine* £80-120
M.S.M. *Gazette of India* 27 November 1920 (Palestine - without Annuity).
- 535 **An Indian Army M.S.M. awarded to Havildar D. Bhandari, 9th Gurkha Rifles**
Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (5329 Hav. Dhojbir Bhandari, 2-9 G.R.), *very fine* £60-80
M.S.M. as per *Indian Army Order* of 11 June 1936 (with Annuity with effect from November 1934).
- 536 **A rare Indian Army M.S.M. awarded to B. H. Major K. D. Gurung, Shere Regiment, Nepal Army**
Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R. (B.H. Maj. Karna Dhoj Gurung, Shere R), *traces of verdigris, very fine* £60-80

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537

A good Second War C.B., C.B.E. group of 10 awarded to Air Vice Marshal B. McEntegart, Royal Air Force, who flew Sopwith Dolphins with No. '19' Squadron in the Great War later becoming involved in Experimental development in the run up to the Second World War and Air Officer Commanding, Air Headquarters Levant from 24 June 1943

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., Military, neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E., Military Division, 2nd Type, Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. B. McEntegart. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; United States of America: Legion of Merit, breast badge, enamel, numbered to reverse '3618', the Orders in a *Spink & Son* brown card box, *minor contact marks on Great War Pair, overall good very fine* (10)

£1,000-1,200

C.B. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 June 1942.

Legion of Merit *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Bernard Francis McEntegart was born on 12 November 1891. Upon the outbreak of the Great War McEntegart joined the 20th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 6 October 1915. Joining the Royal Flying Corps on 9 February 1917 as a Flying Officer he was advanced Lieutenant on 1 July 1917. McEntegart joined the Royal Flying Corps in France on 11 April 1917 and began to fly as a Pilot on 15 April with No. 19 Squadron on the Western Front. With this Squadron he was flying alongside aces such as Albert Carter and John Leacroft - men with over 20 victories each. After a stint in Hospital (17-21 September) he returned to the home establishment, being promoted Temporary Captain on 1 March 1918. Returning to France as with the rank of Captain - later confirmed Flight Commander - with No. 19 Squadron on 1 May 1918, this unit was, at this time, flying escort duties having been re-equipped at the start of the year with the brand-new Sopwith Dolphin. Later transferring to command a flight in No. 60 Squadron, equipped with S.E.5's, with whom he remained for the rest of the War. McEntegart left the Squadron after the War joining Headquarters, No. 13 Wing on 14 February 1919.

Reposted a few days later with No. 29 Squadron on 21 February 1919 during the occupation of Germany, McEntegart was then briefly sent to No. 43 Squadron as a Pilot (6 August) before returning to the Home Establishment on 20 August. He was reemployed on 26 February 1920 with No. 6 Flying Training School as an instructor before joining No. 2 F.T.S. in the same role on 31 May 1920. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 January 1922 he also attended an Instructor's Course at the Central Flying School during this period. Leaving No. 2 F.T.S. on 30 November 1922 he later joined No 4 F.T.S. which had recently opened in Abu Suweir, Egypt. After almost five years with this posting McEntegart was advanced Squadron Leader on 1 July 1928 and moved to RAF Halton as an Administrative Officer on 7 April 1927. Leaving this role he became Personal Assistant to the Chief of Air Staff from 2 October 1928 - 24 March 1930, being reassigned not long after the arrival of Sir John Salmond. After attending several courses (including a flying boat course at RAF Colshot) he returned to active flying as a Flight Commander with No 205 Squadron on 17 January 1931 based out of Singapore. Here he married Anne Patmore, the couple having their first and only child in 1932. He twice served as their commanding officer from 29 December 1932 - 2 February 1933 then again from 1 December - 5 December 1933.

Listed as Supernumary on 28 February 1934, McEntegart joined the Staff of the Joint Directorate of Research and Development on 21 June before switching to the research-focussed Royal Aircraft Establishment to which he was attached on 25 June. Advanced Wing Commander on 1 January 1935 he was made Officer Commanding the Experimental Section of the R.A.E. on 17 August 1937. Promoted Group Captain on 1 November 1938 in preparation for his new role as Commandant of the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment at RAF Martlesham Heath, which he took up on 25 November. With the outbreak of the Second World War the A. & A. E. E. was moved to RAF Boscombe Down on 20 September 1939: McEntegart remained in command, being advanced Temporary Air Commodore on 1 December 1940 and serving in this post until 24 June 1943 when he became Air Officer Commanding, Air Headquarters Levant. Confirmed in his rank on 1 December 1943 he was promoted Temporary Air Vice-Marshal that same day. The next year he was posted Air Officer Commanding, Headquarters Mediterranean Allied Air Forces on 27 January 1944. In the course of these duties he received a 'mention' on 14 June 1945 - however McEntegart's health was failing and on 2 July 1945 he was given a special appointment of Directorate-General of Personnel and retired on 9 November, retaining the rank of Vice Air-Marshal. He joined his wife in Britain, moving to a farm at Dunscore, Dumfries; in his absence she had become a dairy farmer to support the war effort, their son having been evacuated to Canada. McEntegart died on 25 September 1954; sold together with an Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders cap badge.

- 538 A remarkable - likely unique - C.B., O.B.E., 'Kurdistan 1923' D.F.C., A.F.C. & 2 Bars, O.St.J. group of fourteen awarded to Air Vice-Marshal T. A. Langford-Sainsbury, Royal Air Force



Part Lot

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with evening neck riband; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast badge, silver and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd type, breast Badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; Air Force Cross, G.V.R., with Second and Third Award Bars; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. T. A. Langford-Sainsbury. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (F/O. T. A. Langford-Sainsbury R.A.F.), *official correction to rank*; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, these last fifteen mounted as worn, *contact marks, very fine* (17)

£10,000-12,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 11 July 1940.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 June 1924.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Second Award Bar to A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1921.

Third Award Bar to A.F.C. *London Gazette* 11 May 1937 (Commanding No. 48 Squadron, Manston.).



Thomas Audley Langford-Sainsbury was born on 23 November 1897 at Burghfield, Berkshire, the son of The Reverend T. H. Langford-Sainsbury. Educated at Radley from 1912, the young Langford-Sainsbury was a member of the Rugby XV in 1914 & 1915, besides giving his views to the debating society. Commissioned into the Royal Flying Corps in September 1916, he was made Flying Officer on 8 May 1917, serving with No. 41 Squadron in France that year. They had managed with DH5 fighters but were eventually equipped with S.E.5a's that October. The Squadron flew to great effect during the Battles of Cambrai, during the German Spring Offensive and the Battle of Amiens before War's end. Langford-Sainsbury was in London during the summer, being married at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington in July 1918. He had previously flown with No. 141 Squadron at Biggin Hill in January 1918, he had the somewhat infamous record of having crashed the only Sopwith Dolphin which had been assigned to the unit for Home Defence duties (http://dcmaxecuter.org/planspage_files/ExtraStuff/No.%20169%20The%20Sopwith%20Dolphin%205f.I.pdf refers).

With his first A.F.C. coming at the start of 1919, Langford-Sainsbury was taken onto the books of the Royal Aircraft Establishment as a Test Pilot with the Experimental Section in September 1919, with his Permanent Commission coming in the same period. Whilst there he flew alongside the greats, including Hill, Bulman and Gerrard. Having added a Second Award Bar to the A.F.C., he joined No. 30 Squadron as a Pilot on 7 March 1922 and embarked for the Middle East. Serving with the Squadron in Kurdistan in 1923, he was flying DH.9As - for which he earned his D.F.C.

Joining No. 208 Squadron as a Flight Commander in April 1924, he took the same posting with No. 15 Squadron in May 1926. Langford-Sainsbury first commanded No. 36 Squadron in September 1932, before assuming command of No. 48 Squadron in January 1936. The rare accolade of a Third Award Bar to the A.F.C. came the following May, before going to the Air Staff of No. 16 Group in September 1938. Having earned his O.B.E. and been advanced Group Captain in 1 March 1940, Langford-Sainsbury was Air Officer Commanding, No. 15 Group from November 1942. He took up the position of Air Officer Commanding, No. 201 (Naval Co-Operation) Group in March 1943, with a 'mention' soon after (*London Gazette* 2 June 1943, refers), he was made Air Commodore in November 1943. Air Officer Commanding the Eastern Mediterranean in February 1943, Langford-Sainsbury was thence Air Officer Commanding Egypt in November 1944. Made Senior Air Staff Officer, HQ Bomber Command in May 1945, he was afterwards AOA HQ British Air Forces of Occupation from 7 July 1947. Made Acting Air Vice-Marshal, he retired in that rank on 15 May 1949.

Retiring to Sussex, Langford-Sainsbury was a Managing Director in Fontwell and also played a prominent roll in the Order of St John in that region. He died at Chichester on 21 June 1972.

- 539 A fine C.B., C.B.E., 'Waziristan 1925' group of thirteen awarded to Air Vice-Marshal G. R. C. Spencer, Royal Air Force, who formed and commanded the Central Bomber Establishment 1946-47



Part Lot

The Most Honourable Order of The Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamels; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) 2nd type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (Mid. G. R. C. Spencer. R.N.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1925 (F/O. G. R. C. Spencer. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, 2nd type with bronze palm; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold II, Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel *very fine* (13)

£3,500-4,000

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1952.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941 and 17 September 1943.

Belgian Order of Leopold II with Palme and Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palme conferred by H.R.H. Prince Regent of Belgium, 27 June 1947.



Geoffrey Roger Cole Spencer was born on 23 November 1901, the son of Colonel Maurice Spencer, C.M.G., J.P. He was educated for a career in the Royal Navy at the R.N. Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth. He first entered the Royal Navy on 15 September 1917, as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Temeraire*, but joined the Royal Air Force in 1920 after a period at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell. He gained his 'Wings' on 14 September 1921, being certified as an efficient pilot on Bristol Fighters by OC 12 Squadron. He served with No. 20 (Army Co-op) Squadron in India 1924-27, and was present as a pilot during the operations in Waziristan. He became a Wing Commander in 1939 and Group Captain in 1940 on the Air Staff of Bomber Command. Promoted Air Commodore in 1943 on his appointment to the North African Air Staff, after a period as a Station Commander in England. He served with 2nd Tactical Air Force in 1945 and, having raised the unit, was Commandant of the Central Bomber Establishment from 1946-48. He became Director of Air Force Welfare in 1948, and Air Officer Commanding, R.A.F., Gibraltar in 1949. Promoted Air Vice Marshal on 1 January 1950, Spencer completed his career as A.O.C., No. 19 Group, 1950-52, with H.Q. M.E.A.F. 1952-54, and at H.Q. Technical Training Command 1954-56. Air Vice Marshall Spencer retired on 10 July 1956 and died on 7 December 1969; sold together with Czech Pilot's Badge, by Firmin, and the recipient's Pilot's Flying Log Book for the period February 1921 to July 1925, the Log Book slightly fire damaged, otherwise very fine and better (15)



540

A 1964 B.E.M. group of six awarded to Flight Sergeant J. F. Munro, Royal Air Force, awarded for service with in Malaysia during the founding of the Royal Malaysian Air Force

British Empire Medal, E.I.I.R. (563906 F. Sgt. James F. Munro, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Indian Independence 1947 (563906 Fitter IIA J. F. Munro, R.A.F.); Pingat Peringatan Malaysia 1963 Medal, bronze, *good very fine* (6)

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1964.

£350-450

James Frederick Munro was born on 6 May 1913 at Medway, Kent. Joining R.A.F. Halton as an Apprentice on 3 September 1929 with No. 1 Wing and graduating as Aircraftman Class II (M/R) on 22 July 1932. Posted to Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment at Martlesham Heath on 19 August 1932, while here he was promoted Aircraftman Class I on 1 April 1933. Later he briefly served attached to the School of Technical Training at R.A.F. Manston from 5 November-28 November 1935. Munro was married in January 1936 at Ipswich, Suffolk to Lobelia Ethel Cook Abbott. Posted to 14 (B) Squadron on 12 April 1936 he was sent to the Middle East on 21 May at Amman where he was promoted leading Aircraftman the next year on 1 May 1937. Leaving the Squadron for the Depot at Aboukir on 12 April 1938 he was promoted Corporal on 1 February 1939.

Transferring to 139 (B) Squadron at Wyton on 31 August 1939, moving around a number of different sites they were posted to Betheniville in December, Pivot in February 1940, West Raynham in May and Horsham-St-Faith in June. Advanced Sergeant on 1 February 1941 he was transferred a few days later to 35 Squadron at Linton-On-Ouse on 14 February before moving again to 76 Squadron at Middleton-St.-George on 15 June. Munro returned to Linton-On-Ouse when the squadron relocated on 17 September. Advanced Temporary Flight Sergeant on 15 February 1943 the squadron then 1942 relocated again to Holme-In-Spalding Moor on 16 June 1943. Still at Holme-In-Spalding Moor he joined 76 Squadron on 4 August 1945, relocating a number of times and ending at Palam on 25 May 1946. Transferring to 62 Squadron while here on 27 March 1947 he moved after just three days to Station Palam on 30 March. Munro was awarded his Long Service Medal on 3 September on 3 September 1947, he transferred to Mauripur later that month on 26 September.

Returning to training at No. 3 Flying Training School at R.A.F. Feltwell on 21 November 1947 Munro was confirmed Flight Sergeant on 1 January 1954 moving on to 155 Squadron at Kuala Lumpur on 3 April 1956. Transferring to Seletar on 30 August 1957 and later 231 Operational Conversion Unit at Basingbourn on 9 April 1959. Seconded to the Royal Malaysian Air Force with the Air Ministry Unit (Special Duty List Overseas) on 14 August 1961 it was during this secondment that he was awarded the British Empire Medal. Serving at R.A.F. Wittering from 9 October 1964 he was awarded the bar to his Long Service Medal on 3 September 1965. Finally posted to 71 Maintenance Unit at Bicester on 20 May 1966 he retired on 1 May 1968. Munro died at 360 Lordwood Lane, Chatham, Kent on 6 June 1980; sold together with details of the recipients record of service, details of death certificate and original R.A.F. Cranborne 'B' team hockey photograph dated 1944

Further entitled to General Service Medal 1918-62, clasps 'Palestine' and 'Malaya' and Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C. with clasp.

540A A Second War D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Air Commodore G. R. Howie, 216 Squadron, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially dated '1942', with integral top riband bar *adapted for mounting*; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Sqn. Ldr. G. R. Howie. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8)

£1,400-1,800

A replacement group known to the market, this the original group.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 September 1942.

Gilbert Ritchie Howie was born on 24 March 1910 and joined the Royal Air Force for training as a Pilot. After he qualified he remained as an instructor at No. 7 F.T.S. Peterborough for some years. He was posted to Palestine as a Squadron Leader and saw service there in 1939 before the outbreak of the Second World War. He remained in the Middle East and as Wing Commander and Officer Commanding No. 216 Squadron, was awarded the D.S.O. for services in connection with air trooping. No. 216 Squadron was equipped with Bombay aircraft and was responsible for the quick movement of troops from Syria and other trouble spots in that area.

Howie returned to the U.K. and assisted in D-Day operations and the occupation of North West Europe. After the War he was promoted to Group Captain on 1 January 1952, and in 1956 sent to Ankara as Air Attaché to Turkey. He retired from the R.A.F. in March 1960, on his 50th birthday, and subsequently lived at Thames Ditton.

At the time of Arnhem, Howie was a Station Commander, and one of the pilots under his command was Flight Lieutenant J. K. O'N. Edwards, who won the D.F.C. for Arnhem, but who was later better known in the entertainment word as Jimmy Edwards. In his book *Take it from Here* he makes several references to Group Captain Howie.

541

A good early Royal Flying Corps 'Somme' 1916 M.C. group of four awarded to Captain P. C. Campbell, Royal Flying Corps, late Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Lieut. P. C. Campbell, Somme 18.11.16.'; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut P. C. Campbell, A. & S. Highrs.) British War and Victory Medals (Capt. P. C. Campbell, R.F.C.), *good very fine* (4)

£2,800-3,200

Exhibited:

100 Years of the Royal Air Force, April 2018, Spink.

M.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For conspicuous skill and gallantry on many occasions. On one occasion, seeing a Cavalry patrol held up [on 26 September 1916 at Quandacourt], he came down to 600 feet, dropped bombs on the enemy and enabled his Observer to enfilade the hostile trench with machine-gun fire. Finally, his engine was put out of action by rifle fire from the ground.'



Patrick Colin Campbell was born in Droon on 6 November 1889, the son of Major E. P. C. Campbell, Royal Highlanders. Educated at Bradfield College 1904-07, before the outbreak of the Great War Campbell was an apprentice engineer with an ironwork's at Clydebank, Glasgow and later at the Argyll Motor Works. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders on 3 October 1914 and served in France from 10 March 1915 attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders. It was whilst at Neuve Chapelle in March 1915 and Bethune he suffered with 'trench feet'. Having been seconded to the Royal Flying Corps he qualified as a Pilot on a Cauldron Biplane at the Beatty School, Hendon on 8 November 1915 (Certificate No. 2017). Campbell joined No. 28 Squadron on 24 February 1916, before transferring to No. 18 Squadron, with whom he served from April-December 1916. During the course of that tour he was in the thick of the action, as to be expected by Royal Flying Corps Pilot.

On 16 September 1916 Campbell and his Observer 2/Lieut. W.A. MacKay damaged and drove down a German L.V.G. two seater reconnaissance plane near Combles on the Somme, it was seen taking a forced landing near Bapaume. The aforementioned action of 26 September led to his Recommendation for the Immediate award of the Military Cross on 2 October 1916, which was duly granted. Wasting no time, this time with the gallant 1st Class Air Mechanic O. F. Watts as his Observer, on 10 November the pair dropped bombs to good effect on an enemy aerodrome and before returning to base attacked four trains in Queant Station with machine gun fire. The following night Campbell and Watts attacked moving trains, two drums of tracer ammunition were expended and one train set on fire. Royal Flying Corps *Communiqués 1915-16* gives further details

'Crossed the line by following the railway from Albert to Arras to Achiet-le-Grand and then West. Identified Ervillers by bend in road; also Behagnies and Sapignies. A train was going North along the St. Ledger - Boyelles railway. We came down to 2,000 feet but did not bomb it as I thought it might be empty. I then followed railway until I saw three balloon sheds. Dropped one 20lb Hales and two incendiary bombs. They missed the sheds, but hit a shed in the town. The bombs were dropped from



2,000 feet. I then saw a train coming West, just West of Ecoust. I caught up the train from behind, it was a short one composed of four closed and three open trucks. The latter were full of boxes, we were 100 feet above it and I dropped the one single bomb remaining on right side, but it fell behind the train. The other four fell on the second closed truck behind the locomotive. The explosion knocked back my Observer, who was leaning forward and made my machine sway. We then circled round and emptied two drums into the train, which had stopped. The light on the tail of the train was still lit, also the headlights, then we went West again and climbed to about 3,000 feet. We saw another train coming from Boyelles to St. Leger. We came down to the North side of the train and turned to follow it. My Observer opened fire at it at about 200 yards range when we were about 200 feet up. He got about two shots into the centre of the train. The next few shots were just low, the next ten or so went over, the remainder hit the train, including the front of it about the engine, which put on speed. I crossed the line and gave my Observer time to change the drum and then turned to the left and flew over the train again, going down to 100 feet. My Observer got the range and emptied all the second drum into the front carriages and engine, which stopped and gave off clouds of steam. We then turned West and came down and the next one went over me about 500 feet or so. I then turned North for a minute or so and then West. No more rockets were fired.'

Watts was awarded the M.M. (Posthumous).

Campbell later took Command of 'A' Flight (DH5's) and later 'B' Flight as well as temporary Command of No. 28 Squadron 28 June 1917-12 July 1917 in France, he was admitted to hospital on 25 October 1917 in Italy. On discharge from hospital he was assessed as fit for Home Service only and served at HQ 48 Wing, No. 1143 Squadron, No.1. School of Navigation and 8 Training Depot Station. Being re-admitted to hospital from 29 October 1918-5 November 1918, Campbell went to France for the final time on 23 January 1919 as a Flight Commander S.W. Area. He was transferred to the Unemployed List on 18 April 1919.

Returned to live at Colintrave, Argyll, Campbell died on 26 February 1931; sold together with two original postcards of his house, copied research including a number of photographs besides No. 18 Squadron's article *Sense of Duty* by Peter Wright as published in *Cross & Cockade International Journal*, Vol 27 No.2, 1996 and Royal Flying Corps *Communiques* 1915-16.

For the M.M. to his Observer, Watts, please see Lot 543.

A rare and outstanding aerial combat M.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant H. Alexander, No. 20 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps



Military Medal, G.V.R. (6640 1.Cl.A.M. H. Alexander. No. 20 Sq: R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (6640 1.A.M. H. Alexander. R.F.C.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£2,000-2,400

M.M. *London Gazette* 6 January 1917. The original recommendation states:

‘For gallant conduct.

On 11 November 1916 when acting as Gunner to an Officer in a patrol of No. 20 Squadron the machine was attacked by two hostile Scouts at once. Whilst manoeuvring 1st A.M. Alexander was wounded in the right arm, using his left arm only he fired on his attackers until the gun was disabled by the enemy’s fire, and he was severely wounded in the side.

The engine of the machine was so shot about that a landing became imperative. Remembering that his Pilot was new to the district Alexander indicated to him the way to the nearest aerodrome, and then fainted.

On 23 September 1916 when gunner to another Officer Alexander assisted in shooting down a Fokker to the S.E. of Roulers.’

The following extracts are taken from the War Diary and relating Combat Reports:

23 September 1916 - ‘Lt. S. Alder with 1/A.M. Alexander of No. 20 Squadron, while on offensive patrol, successfully engaged a hostile machine. The German was seen to crash S.E. of Roulers.’ - ‘Fokker Monoplane. The H.A. dived at the F.E. from behind passing down in front of F.E. The F.E. dived, shooting 4 drums from 2 guns from the Dixon-Spain fixed mounting. The H.A. then dived absolutely vertically, turned over and was seen to crash on the ground, S.E. of Roulers between Ouchene and Rumbek.’

‘At 9.40 a.m. on 10/11/16, when over Menin, the pilot 2/Lt. R. W. Reid, sighted a H.A. diving at him from the right front. He at once turned half right and drove up at the H.A., intending his Observer, 1/A.M. Alexander, to open fire with front gun. The Observer however, had seen a H.A. diving from left front and when the pilot turned half right he thought it was to bring rear gun to bear on left hand H.A. The right hand H.A. misjudged his dive, passed overhead, and was not seen again. The Observer while getting up to fire rear gun was hit by a bullet in the right arm, rendering it useless. However, he managed to fire with his left arm only when the H.A. now just behind, shot the Lewis Gun out of action and again hit the Observer in the side. The Pilot then swerved away and, the H.A. ceasing to attack, he escaped over the lines to Bailleul.’

Harold Alexander was born at Brighton on 28 April 1898, was educated at St Andrew's School, Worthing and was a motor cyclist upon his joining the Royal Flying Corps in June 1915. Having seen action in France in 1916 with the legendary No. 20 Squadron, which finished the Great War with a tally of no less than 34 M.C.'s, 19 D.F.C.'s, 5 M.M.'s besides the Victoria Cross won by Thomas Mottershead.

Alexander served in France until 21 November 1916, being evacuated on account of his wounds. He was an Acting Sergeant in January and was with No. 4 Squadron at Felixstowe by June 1919, being discharged on 26 July 1919 with a Pension; sold together with copied research which also notes the award of a Silver War Badge (No. 10315)

- 543 A rare posthumous M.M. awarded to Air Mechanic 1st Class O. F. Watts, Royal Flying Corps, who flew as an Observer with No. 18 Squadron in France and was decorated for his part in a daring bombing raid on Fremicourt Aerodrome on 10-11 November 1916; he would not live to receive his M.M., for Watts was killed in action on 27 November 1916 in aerial combat, becoming the second victory of German Ace - and recipient of the Pour le Merite - Werner Voss of *Jasta 2*, Wingman of 'The Red Baron'



Military Medal, G.V.R. (20732 1.Cl:A.M. O. F. Watts 18/Sq: R.F.C.), *good very fine*

£3,000-4,000

Exhibited:

100 Years of the Royal Air Force, April 2018, Spink.

M.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1917. The original citation from No. 18 Squadron states:

'For conspicuous gallantry on the night of November 10-11th as passenger whilst night flying over the enemy lines having already expended all his bombs he attacked a train by machine gun fire from a height of 100 feet and set it on fire.'

Oliver Frederick Watts was born in September 1894 at Aston, Birmingham and was a motor mechanic by trade upon his joining the Royal Flying Corps at Birmingham on 4 November 1914, going down to Farnborough two days later. Serving in France from 8 November 1915, he joined No. 18 Squadron on 1 October 1916 as an Observer. Young Watts would have a fateful two months with the Squadron. Their *War Diary* records on 10 November 1916:

‘During a night bombing run Lieutenant P. C. Campbell (Pilot) and I.A.M., O. Watts (Observer) observed what they thought to be lights of an aerodrome at Fremicourt. The lights were red making a triangle. The aerodrome appeared to be situated in the S.W. corner of Buissy. They dropped their bombs and the lights were immediately put out and a party opened fire on them. On their way home they observed four trains in Queant Station and came down to 300 feet and opened fire on them.’

Royal Flying Corps *Communiqués 1915-16* gives further details

‘Crossed the line by following the railway from Albert to Arras to Achiet-le-Grand and then West. Identified Ervillers by bend in road; also Behagnies and Sapignies. A train was going North along the St. Ledger - Boyelles railway. We came down to 2,000 feet but did not bomb it as I thought it might be empty. I then followed railway until I saw three balloon sheds. Dropped one 20lb Hales and two incendiary bombs. They missed the sheds, but hit a shed in the town. The bombs were dropped from 2,000 feet. I then saw a train coming West, just West of Ecooust. I caught up the train from behind, it was a short one composed of four closed and three open trucks. The latter were full of boxes, we were 100 feet above it and I dropped the one single bomb remaining on right side, but it fell behind the train. The other four fell on the second closed truck behind the locomotive. The explosion knocked back my Observer, who was leaning forward and made my machine sway. We then circled round and emptied two drums into the train, which had stopped. The light on the tail of the train was still lit, also the headlights, then we went West again and climbed to about 3,000 feet. We saw another train coming from Boyelles to St. Leger. We came down to the North side of the train and turned to follow it. My Observer opened fire at it at about 200 yards range when we were about 200 feet up. He got about two shots into the centre of the train. The next few shots were just low, the next ten or so went over, the remainder hit the train, including the front of it about the engine, which put on speed. I crossed the line and gave my Observer time to change the drum and then turned to the left and flew over the train again, going down to 100 feet. My Observer got the range and emptied all the second drum into the front carriages and engine, which stopped and gave off clouds of steam. We then turned West and came down and the next one went over me about 500 feet or so. I then turned North for a minute or so and then West. No more rockets were fired.’

Watts was duly put forward for and would be approved for the award of the M.M., but fate would step in. His flight on 27 November 1916 would be his last:

‘Whilst flying in Artillery co-operation and taking photographs during a line patrol at 1300 Lieutenant F. A. George (Pilot) and I.A.M., Watts (Observer) were brought down by two hostile machines near Ginchy. The first shots fired broke the pilot’s leg and went through the petrol tank. The machine fell in flames and the Observer I.A.M., Watts was killed.’

Flying Fe2B 4915, having been shot down near Bapaume, they were claimed by Oberleutnant Werner Voss, becoming his second victory. Voss notched up no less than 48 Victories before himself being killed in action on 23 September 1917. Voss had only joined the vaulted *Jasta 2* on 21 November and had scored his first victory that morning, his pair of Victories earning him the Iron Cross First Class, awarded on 16 December 1916. Voss was a close friend and flew as Wingman of Manfred von Richthofen - The Red Baron - whilst with the unit.

Watts, aged just 23, is buried in the Corbie Communal Cemetery Extension, France; sold together with copied research and extracts which confirm further entitlement to 1914-15 Star Trio.

For the M.C. group to his Pilot, Campbell, please see Lot 541.

- x544 A rare and important Great War American ace's D.F.C. group of four awarded to Captain F. W. Gillet, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps and American Aviation Corps: also entitled to a Bar to his D.F.C., he ended the war with 20 confirmed victories, including three kite balloons, a score that placed him second only to the great Edward Rickenbacker



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. F. W. Gillet. R.A.F.); U.S.A., Victory Medal; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, mounted as worn, *the last with slightly dented obverse centre, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£4,000-5,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 November 1918:

‘When attacking a kite balloon, a two-seater guarding it advanced to engage him; Lieutenant Gillet shot the machine down and turning to the balloon, which was rapidly being hauled down, he dropped two bombs at the winch and fired a drum of ammunition into the balloon, which deflated but did not catch fire. In addition to this two-seater, this officer has accounted for two other machines and a kite balloon.’

Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 8 November 1919:

‘A pilot of great dash and skill who, since 3 August 1918 has destroyed twelve hostile aircraft. On 29 September, when on low line patrol, he attacked three Fokkers, driving down one, which fell in flames.’



Frederick Warrington Gillet, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1895, entered the American Aviation Corps at Newport News as a Sergeant in April 1917. Having qualified as a pilot, he was sent to the University of Illinois, but finding too many cadets and too few planes to fly, he crossed over the border to Canada and volunteered his services to the Royal Flying Corps. Duly granted a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant on the General List, he sailed for England and joined No. 91 Squadron on his arrival at the end of the year.

Subsequently confirmed as a Flying Officer, he transferred to No. 79 Squadron in France in March 1918, and commenced his remarkably rapid tally of victims with the destruction of a kite balloon north of Estaires on 3 August - in took a little over 12 weeks from this point to reach his confirmed total of 20 victories. A Fokker DVIII, the first of fourteen, was the next enemy aircraft to fall to his guns, this particular one being brought down north-east of Estaires on the 18th. And he closed his combat successes for the month with a DFW.C on the 24th, following a dogfight two miles east of Ballieul.

On 1 September Gillet gained two more victims and the D.F.C., his combat report for the action stating:

‘I dived through the clouds east of Armentieres to attack a kite balloon. As I approached the K.B. I saw an enemy aircraft flying at about 1500 feet. I opened my throttle and dived on him, firing about 200 rounds at about 100 yards range. The E.A. dived and the observer fired a burst at me. I followed the E.A. down and fired another 150 rounds at very close range. The E.A. crashed into the ground. I then returned west towards the balloon which was being pulled down and fired 50 rounds into it at very close range, dropping two bombs near the winch. The balloon was hauled down and appeared to be deflating. The balloon was not observed to catch fire. The fire from the ground was very erratic after I dropped my bombs.’

Four days later, once again east of Armentieres, Gillet brought down a Fokker DVIII, and on the 21st a similar aircraft fell to his guns in a dogfight between Harboudin and Wavrin. On the latter occasion he fired 150 rounds, the wing of the enemy aircraft collapsing before it crashed into a railway line in a wood. Gillet's score now started to escalate rapidly, two more Fokkers and an Albatross C. falling to his guns before the end of the month, the latter after a combat over Passchendaele.

Advanced to Captain and made a Flight Commander in October 1918, he got the month off to a good start with the destruction of a kite balloon four miles east of Roulers on the 2nd, a Fokker over Courtrai on the 5th, and a brace of the same in combats over Menin and Gulleghem on the 8th, one of these crashing into a field and the other bursting into flames on impact with ground. Again, on the 14th, in two separate dogfights, he downed Fokkers over Inglemunster and Gits, the latter victim spinning into the ground near a canal. On the 17th of the same month, however, for reasons unknown, he was briefly hospitalized, but he was back in action by early November when he downed a Fokker DVIII west of Renaix on the 4th. But his greatest moment came on the 10th, when in a quickly fought engagement - some sources say just five minutes - he was credited with the destruction of three Fokker DVIIIs, two of them actually colliding north-west of Besseghem.



Gillet was released from the R.A.F. in March 1919, a Belgium Croix de Guerre being added to his D.F.C. that July, and a Bar to his D.F.C. in November. He subsequently returned to the U.S.A., where he entered into a variety of business ventures, and died there, at Baltimore, in December 1969.

In 2016, the Western Front Association East Coast Branch (USA) commissioned noted aviation artist Michael O'Neal to create the commemorative painting *Maryland over Flanders* for permanent display at the War Memorial Building. O'Neal's stunning work – rendered in oil on Belgian linen – depicts Gillet's Sopwith Dolphin fighter emerging from the clouds with two German Fokker D.VII's falling away on either side. The painting – based on an actual event – recalls a harrowing dogfight Gillet won near the end of the war. The painting was unveiled at the Memorial Building on North Gay Street in Baltimore in the presence of his grandson and great-grandson, besides Paul Cora, President of the Baltimore Chapter of the Western Front Association; Colonel Robert J. D'Alessandro, Chairman of the United States World War I Centennial Commission; David Craig, head of the Maryland World War I Centennial Commission; and Alan Walden, former mayoral candidate and news commentator at WBAL-AM.



545

A rare Great War Balloonatic's D.F.C. group of three awarded to 2nd Lieutenant W. F. Dollery, Royal Air Force, late Hampshire Yeomanry and Royal Garrison Artillery

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in its *John Pinches, London* case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. W. F. Dollery, R.A.F.), *good very fine* (3)

£2,800-3,200

Approximately 35 Distinguished Flying Crosses awarded to Kite Balloon Officers.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 December 1918:

'Throughout the recent operations this officer has set a magnificent example of fearlessness and devotion to duty. On 29 September 1918, when observing from a balloon, he was forced by enemy attack to parachute, but, although he had already been up to five hours, 2nd Lieutenant Dollery, with most praiseworthy keenness, immediately re-ascended and continued to observe until weather conditions made it necessary to haul down the balloon.'



William Frank Dollery was born in Ropley, Hampshire, in June 1890, was employed as a Mechanical Engineer by London and South Western Railways from 1907-14. Sometime thereafter enlisting in the Hampshire Yeomanry, he was advanced to Corporal and, in April 1917, was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Having then accrued 'a good working knowledge of artillery work, especially that of heavy guns and howitzers' (his R.A.F. service record refers), he was an ideal candidate for balloon work, and successfully gained appointment as a Kite Balloon Officer in the newly established Royal Air Force - his subsequent award of his D.F.C. appears to have been for gallant deeds in No. 11 Section, 12th Kite Balloon Company.



Dollery, who was placed on the Unemployed List in April 1919, returned to his pre-war profession as a Mechanical Engineer but died aged just 36 years at The Cloister's, Bishop's Sutton, Arlesford, Hampshire, on 6 July 1927, leaving effects of £2120 to his widow Ada.

Sold together with the following original archive:

- (i)
Hampshire Public Schools Sports, presentation silver belt buckle, by *Vaughton, B'ham* and stamped 'STERLING', the reverse engraved, '1905, High Jump, Junior, Won by W. F. Dollery'.
- (ii)
London Railways Athletic Association, gold (9 carat) and enamel prize awards (2), by *D. G. Collins, London*, for Long Jump (1st) and High Jump Championships (2nd) in 1909.
- (iii)
Commission warrant for 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated 5 April 1917.
- (iv)
Three card mounted studio quality photographs from the Great War, two portraits of the recipient in uniform, one as a member of the Hampshire Yeomanry and the other as a Gunner subaltern, together with another of him and two relatives, most probably taken after an investiture.
- (v)
Old copy birth registry, marriage and death certificates.

x546

A 1943 D.F.C. group of five awarded to Pilot Officer F. J. Richardson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who Captained the aircraft of the famous Air Gunner Wallace McIntosh

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1943'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£1,200-1,500

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 October 1943, this citation quoted in the *Bradford Observer* 15 October 1943, states:

'This officer has inspired great confidence in his crew. He has operated against most of the major targets in enemy territory, always displaying the greatest determination and coolness whatever the hazards. On several flights his aircraft has been attacked by enemy fighters, but by skilful flying and excellent co-operation with his gunners he has not only succeeded in saving his aircraft from damage but has enabled his gunners to return accurate fire against the assailants, probably destroying two of them.'



Frederic James Richardson was born at Glusburn, Yorkshire in 1922, the son of a Poultry Farm Manager. He joined the R.A.F. with a friend, Geoffrey Dickinson, in March 1941 going first to Bournemouth, likely R.A.F. Hurn, where he met his future wife and later to Monkton. At this point Richardson was taken aboard the *Louis Pasteur* and transported first to Canada then to No. '1', British Flying Training School, Texas. Promoted to Sergeant (Pilot) he returned to Britain, in his own words:

'Where do you want to go when you get back to England?' He said, 'It's either Harrogate or Bournemouth.' I said 'I want to go to Harrogate don't I?' so where did they go Bournemouth.'

Returning to Bournemouth Richardson got an aircrew and they were transferred to 29 Officer Training Unit, North Luffenham. It was at this point that he performed his first mission, a leaflet raid over Paris. Moving out to R.A.F. Wigsley Conversion Unit, he picked up another Air Gunner, this being Wallace McIntosh, later D.F.C. and bar, D.F.M., widely believed to be the top sharpshooter in his role. On 14 January 1943 Richardson and his crew were posted to No. 207 Squadron at Langar, Nottingham and it was from here that they would perform most of their missions. His second raid was flown from here, a night bombing run over Nuremberg despite riding with a more experienced pilot this raid still stuck in his mind as a 'hairy' one.

From this point Richardson began to fly regularly with his own crew, their first sortie being against the U-Boat Pens at Lorient. McIntosh noted that after the attack Richardson dived to avoid the enemy fire building up a great deal of speed before levelling out and touched 360 mph over the Bay of Biscay. That raid proved to be the heaviest that Lorient suffered throughout the war. The crew was worked hard throughout 1943 launching an attack on Duisburg on 26 March they then took part in a major attack on Berlin on 27 March. Here they were twice attacked by night fighters which McIntosh and the other gunner Grant Booth finished off. Two days later they returned to Berlin for their tenth sortie, *Gunning for the enemy, Wallace McIntosh DFC and Bar, DFM* by Mel Rolfe speaks of the toll which the pace and ferocity of the fighting took on the crews, stating:

‘I believe that March to May 1943 were the roughest months I can remember. The flak was heavy and the losses were high. You just carried on, night after bloody night, not wanting to hear too much about the statistics, really. It was quite traumatic at that time. In those days we were maybe only putting out eight or nine aircraft for an op because there was a shortage of bombers, so many were being shot down and crews killed. If you lost two that was a hell of a lot. And everyone was so young.’

The constant sorties also took a toll upon the aircraft and on 3 April 1943 during a raid over Essen a mechanical failure sparked an engine fire aboard Richardson’s Lancaster. Fortunately he had the presence of mind to quickly launch the aircraft into a steep dive which extinguished the flames. Again attacked by night fighters over La Spezia on 13 April Richardson was able to avoid the enemy fire and get his craft into a position for McIntosh and Booth to open fire, downing yet another fighter. Richardson was remarkably cheerful over the intercom afterwards, ‘Okay boys, time for a fag’ (IBID).

Not all his crew were entirely impressed by his flying when on 20 April 1943 his bomb aimer Sammy Craig called over the intercom:

‘Fred, I’m soaking wet’. Having allowed his skipper a distracted moment to digest this morsel of the bomb aimer’s extreme discomfort in the nose of the Lancaster Craig added, plaintively: ‘Can you go up a bit?’ (IBID)

The low level flying over the Baltic Sea was intended to ensure surprise upon their dual targets, the Settin Shipyards and Rostock’s Heinkel factory. After some initial scepticism Richardson agreed to fly slightly higher, not by much though as he recalls when closing on the targets he was playing leapfrog with the electric cables. He could be a terror on the ground as well, as was remembered by most of the pilots of 207 who use to say:

‘For Chrissake, get in behind Richardson. Don’t go in front of him, the bugger’ll catch you up’ (IBED)

In June Richardson was informed that all Captain’s of Aircraft needed a commission. He wasn’t keen to get one believing it would lead to expenses but was told that if he didn’t his Radio Operator would become Captain of his aircraft which was too much for the young pilot. He was to be interviewed by Sir Ralph Cochrane, a worrying prospect made worse by his Group Captain, who disliked volunteers, considering him unsuitable and stating such in his report. Richardson speaks of the interview in his 2016 interview with David Meanwell states:

‘And he said, ‘How many trips have you done?’ I think at that time I’d done about nineteen, said ‘Any aiming point photographs?’ I said, ‘No’. ‘Target area?’ ‘Yes, got one target area one. ‘Mmm’, he said, ‘You’ve managed so far, I think the group captain’s a bloody fool you’ve got the commission’.

They continued to fly runs at German and Northern Italian industry, twice landing at Blida, Algeria because the target was too far for them to return to Britain. Richardson’s crew also flew in the 16 July Cislago raid, bombing and then machine gunning the power station which fed the North Italian railway network, it was after this raid that they returned to Blida a second time. They were also active during the ‘Battle of Hamburg’ on 24-25 July, an operation which was to be the last of their tour and which proved every bit as tough as the rest.



Leaving Langer Richardson went on to work as an Instructor for Bomber Command Officer Training Unit, which shortly became Transport Command Officer Training Unit. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 27 April 1945 he was offered a job with the Royal Air Force after the war but turned it down having heard that the standards were high and just one poor landing was grounds for dismissal. He married just prior to leaving the Air Force, enabling him to do so in uniform, he later obtained his Class 'B' release. Working first for Rustlers Iron Company at his former home in Keighley, Yorkshire he moved to Bingley after the birth for his eldest child in 1950. From Bingley the family moved to London in 1954 where Richardson, after some false starts began work with De La Rue. He retired in 1987 and went on to run two charity shops; sold together with the original, named forwarding letter for his D.F.C., R.A.F. 'Wings' along with a transcript of the 2016 interview, a copy of *Gunning for the Enemy*, Wallace McIntosh DFC and Bar, DFM by Mel Rolfe, copied *London Gazette* entries and an extract from the *Bedford Observer* also with several copied photographs.

- x547 A Second War 1943 D.F.C., 1942 D.F.M. group of six awarded to Hampden, Manchester and Lancaster Air Gunner, Flight Lieutenant L. R. Say, No. 61 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew no less than 53 Operational sorties with the Squadron, including the attack on the Nazi Headquarters at Aachen, 9/10 July 1941; to Karlsruhe 6/7 August 1941, when Say was knocked unconscious during a lightning strike on his aircraft - before returning to his station and putting out the flames; the attack on Billancourt Renault Factory, 3/4 March 1942 and on the first 1,000 Bomber Raid on Cologne on 30 May 1942



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1154059. Sgt. L. R. Say. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (6)

£3,800-4,200

Another group to Say, but without the original Flying Log Books, were sold at DNW in 2017.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 19 October 1943:

'Since the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal this officer has completed many operational missions as air gunner. On one occasion, his turret became unserviceable immediately on leaving base and had to be operated manually throughout a long and arduous flight. Pilot Officer Say has frequently displayed a fine fighting spirit when his aircraft has been attacked by enemy night fighters. He has always shown high courage and devotion to duty.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 22 September 1942:

'Flight Sergeant Say has taken part in bombing operations against the majority of the main targets in Germany and occupied territory including Berlin, Kiel, Essen, Rostock, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and the Renault Works, Paris. He acted as Air Gunner in two crews - the Captains being Flt. Lt. Gascoyne-Cecil, D.F.C., and Flt. Lt. Casement, D.F.C., both of whom have achieved consistently successful results. By his example in the air and on the ground, Flight Sergeant Say has gone far to maintain a high standard of morale and efficiency throughout all Air Gunners on the squadron. He is held in high esteem by Captains of aircraft and Air Gunners alike. On one occasion whilst returning from an attack on Karlsruhe, the aircraft in which he was flying entered a violent electric storm. The aircraft was struck by lightning or static electricity, the wireless set took fire and Flight Sergeant Say became temporarily stunned. Despite the fact that the aircraft became temporarily out of control and almost turned on its back, Flight Sergeant Say rendered valuable assistance to the Wireless Operator in extinguishing the fire.'

Leonard Robert Say was born at Bleadon, Weston-Super-Mare, in November 1920. He enlisted in the Royal Air Force for training as an Air Gunner in May 1940. Having completed his training he was subsequently posted as a Sergeant for operational flying with 61 Squadron (Hampdens), Hemswell. He flew his first Op on Kiel on 26 June 1941. When his 1st Tour finished with a trip to Wilhelmshaven on 8 July 1942, he had completed 33 Operational sorties with the Squadron in Hampdens, Manchesters and Lancasters, including: the raid on the Nazi Headquarters at Aachen, 9/10 July 1941, when his pilot was Flying Officer Gascoyne-Cecil and their Hampden 'ran into a cone of searchlights before approaching Aachen and was attacked by a fighter with a headlamp. Violent evasive action was immediately taken and the enemy aircraft was believed hit by F/O



Gascoyne-Cecil's guns. The Wireless Operator, F/Sgt. Beck, was wounded on the back of the left hand but continued to operate his wireless set. F/O Gascoyne-Cecil attacked the target and bursts were observed close to a railway junction' (Squadron Operations Record Book refers); Karlsruhe 6/7 August 1941, when Say was knocked unconscious before returning to his station; Boulogne; Kiel; the Billancourt Renault Factory, 3/4 March 1942, when with the same pilot they 'dropped... nickels and then attacked the target from 4,000 ft in a level attack, his bomb bursting in the target area. Near Paris he was fired upon by an unidentified twin-engined aircraft, and his tail gunner F/Sgt Say returned the fire from 150 yards. The enemy aircraft turned away at 50 yards and was not seen again' (Ibid); Essen; Gardening off Swinemunde, 22/23 May 1942, when his pilot was Flying Officer L. B. Gunter and their Lancaster 'pinpointed on the coast near Swinemunde, but was picked up by searchlights, and an enemy fighter. Evading fighter and S/Ld [searchlight] a second run was made, and the load accurately planted. Returning to base in the early morning mist the port undercarriage collapsed on landing' (Ibid); Gardening in the Danish Sound and an attack on Wilhelmshaven, both piloted by Flight Lieutenant P. R. Casement. The latter, just over a week after the raid on Wilhelmshaven, was to captain a crew which was to become the first Bomber Command crew to bring back irrefutable evidence that they had destroyed a U-boat at sea - a photograph showing the U-boat crew in the water swimming away from their sinking vessel.

Say advanced to Flight Sergeant, and was posted as an instructor at the end of July 1942. He was commissioned Pilot Officer into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in June 1943, but had returned to operational flying with his old Squadron on 28 February, flying on St Nazaire with Squadron-Leader Cecil. No. 61 Squadron, now operating out of Syerston, continued to carry out missions to heavily defended targets and Say was now crewed with Wing Commander W. M. Penman. In August 1943 they took part in sorties to Milan, Nurnberg and Berlin. Say flew his last operational sortie with the Squadron when piloted by Squadron Leader E. C. Benjamin to Berlin, 3/4 September 1943. He was posted as an instructor to No. 16 O.T.U., Upper Heyford, 15 September 1943, with the most impressive record of 53 Ops, a fine 'half-century' indeed.

Promoted to Flying Officer in December 1943, Say was posted to HQ Bomber Command the following month. He advanced to Flight Lieutenant in June 1945. Say was forced to relinquish his commission due to ill health in 1948. He died at 16 Wadham Street, Weston-Super-Mare, in October 1978.

Sold together with his Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book, with entries from 27 November 1940-11 June 1945, including all of his Operational Sorties, besides Air Gunner's brevet and Badge and Guide for Precautions if in the hands of the enemy booklet.

- 548 A very rare 1945 D.F.C., 1952 A.F.M. group of seven awarded to Flight Lieutenant, late Master Gunner J. D. Sanders, Royal Air Force



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945'; Air Force Medal, G.V.I.R., 2nd issue (1319786 F. Sgt. J. D. Sanders. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Flt. Lt. J. D. Sanders. R.A.F.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£4,000-5,000

Approximately 27 D.F.C., A.F.M. combinations awarded to the Royal Air Force, just one of two with the 2nd type A.F.M.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 27 March 1945:

'Warrant Officer Sanders has completed numerous operations in the course of which he has invariably displayed the utmost skill, fortitude and devotion to duty.'

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 5 June 1952.

John Dennis Sanders was born in 1923 and joined the Royal Air Force in June 1940 and served in the Lancasters of No. 156 Squadron at Upwood and Wyton. During the course of the conflict he flew no less than 40 Ops as an Air Gunner, for some 136 hours in his Log Books and was awarded his Path Finder Force Badge on 1 February 1945. Having been awarded his A.F.M., understood to have been rewarded in respect of his service with No. 35 Squadron, Sanders was made Master Gunner on 6 March 1953. He was commissioned Flying Officer in the General Duties Branch on 23 August 1956 and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 23 August 1959. Transferred to the Secretarial Branch in February 1964, he was retired on 14 August 1966; sold together with copied research.

549

A rare '1958 Malaya Helicopter Pilot's' D.F.C., 1954 A.F.C. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader J. H. Liversidge, Royal Air Force



A skilled and long-served Pilot, Liversidge flew during the Second World War before moving into the jet age, latterly becoming a skilled Helicopter operator in the thick jungles of Malaya - he flew almost constantly in the Sycamores of No. 194 Squadron from 1956-58

His final posting was Commanding the Helicopter Section of the Queen's Flight at Benson, which saw his passengers include a 'Who's Who' of Royal and Military figures; Liversidge was tragically killed in an air crash in December 1967

Distinguished Flying Cross, E.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1958'; Air Force Cross, E.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1954'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Flt. Lt. J. H. Liversidge. R.A.F.), mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£5,000-7,000

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 9 December 1958.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 10 June 1954.



Jack Harry Liversidge was born on 20 March 1918 and lived at Mexborough with his parents before being educated at Rotherham Technical College. A draughtsman at the Baker & Bessemer steel works at Kilnhurst, during the Second World War he joined the Royal Air Force and underwent training with No. 4 B.F.T.S. 'Falcon Field' at Mesa, Arizona. Liversidge then went onto No. 10 F.I.S. at Woodley, Reading and No. 3 E.F.T.S. at Shellingford, Bekshire, carrying forward some 951hrs 5mins on his Log Books by the end of July 1945.

Liversidge joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve from December 1946 and his next flight was in January 1948, putting in time with No. 9 Reserve Flying School and supplementing time at the Ultra Light Aircraft Club, Doncaster. The early 1950's saw him re-join, doing a refresher at Oakington in the Spring on 1951, qualifying on the Meteor on 16 April 1953. It was whilst at Little Rissington, that his richly-deserve A.F.C. was awarded. Moving onto helicopters, Liversidge passed on the Westland S.51 on 15 July 1955, before qualifying on the Sycamore on 26 August 1955 at Filton.



Jungle Chopper Pilot

Flying out to Kuala Lumpur, he joined No. 194 Squadron on 2 November 1955. Learning his area of operations, he began to branch out and begin to ferry passengers of interest up to drop off points including the 'Cameron Highlands', Fort Brooke (taking an unnamed SAS Trooper on 15 February 1956), Ipoh. His first 'CASEVAC' was flown on 31 January, but he performed five more the following month. Similar tallies followed as the year went on, with high numbers of sorties being flown in his trust helicopter. He had the unfortunate job of a CASEVAC from Alor Star on 15 September 1956 to remove a soldier with a gunshot wound, during which the soldier died. During

November he also had the job of acting as pilot for Brigadier Alexander and Brigadier The Lord Thurlow. His Log Books are also littered with 'Cont TRG' flights. The following period of time saw Liversidge permanently on operations, flying thousands of hours in the jungle. On 5 March he was on hand to CASEVAC the bodies of 9 soldiers lost in the crash of a freighter, going between VK251404 and Tapah. He flew his final sortie for No. 194 Squadron on 14 May 1958, carrying forward some 3852hrs 20mins on his Log Books. It is no surprise he was rewarded with the D.F.C. to go with the A.F.C. he already held.

Pastures new - Queen's Flight



Liversidge returned to South Cernet and then went onto the E.T.P.S. at Farnborough in September 1958 as Helicopter Flying Instructor. It is without doubt, the skills he learn in the jungles of Malaya were passed onto the next generation. He remained at Farnborough until August 1962, before going up to Benson to join the Queen's Flight, where he commanded the Helicopter Section. His Log Book for the period reads like a 'Who's Who' but a selection of 'notable' flights include:

Special Flight 1049, 1 February 1963.

The Rt. Hon. Hugh Fraser, The Rt. Hon. Julian Amery, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Thomas Pike, Sir Maurice Dean, Sir Henry Hardman.

Special Flight 1133, 10 April 1963.

Earl Moutbatten, Mr McNamara, Bandy, Nitze & Jones.

Special Flight 1143, 18 April 1963.

HRH Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Vesey.

Special Flight 1178, 3 May 1963.

HRH The Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, Chief Inspector Crocker.

Special Flight 1176, 10 May 1963.

HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Lady Jean Rankin, Lt. Col. Sir Martin Gilliatt, Captain Alastair Aird, Superintendant Wells.

Special Flight 1399, 26 July 1963.

HRH The Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh, James Orr, Inspector Thorning, Mr Pearce.

The Log Books also include a plethora of political and military figures, but it is clear Liversidge was a favourite of The Queen Mother.

Journey's end

The final Log Book entry for Liversidge was made on 5 December 1967, with some 5316hrs 50mins of flying during his remarkable career. He was tragically killed when flying Whirlwind XR487 on 7 December. Liversidge was en route to Yeovil, where a meeting was to be held to discuss the VVIP Wessex, when the main rotor-shaft snapped and the helicopter crashed at Brightwalton Berks. Liversidge with Flight Lieutenant R. Fisher, and the passengers, Air Commodore J. H. L. Blount, Captain of the Queens's Flight and Squadron Leader M. W. Hermon, the Flight's Engineering Officer were all killed. Liversidge was only 48 years old. An inquest in January 1968 found that metal fatigue was the reason for the crash. It led to some 500 gearboxes being taken out of service for safety checks.



Sold together with a superb original archive comprising:

- (i)
His full set of eight Log Books, covering his entire career, all clearly entered and in good condition overall.
 - (ii)
A selection of School and qualification certificates.
 - (iii)
Letter from the Earl Mountbatten, thanking him for his flight on 26 July 1963.
 - (iv)
A number of Royal Air Force certificates and booklets, including Inoculation & Vaccination, Aircrew Categorisation Card.
 - (v)
A poignant photograph album related to his death, including programme, photographs of the wreck, newspaper cuttings etc. all lovingly prepared by his family. Also included are mourning cards from The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, The Royal Household, besides other RAF figures.
 - (vi)
Silver presentation box, the lid engraved 'Presented to Flt. Lt. J. H. Liversidge A.F.C. by No. 194 Squadron R.A.F. Malaya April 1958' and a silver cigarette case, the outer engraved 'JHL'.
 - (vii)
Three framed photographs of the recipient on Queen's Flight duty.
 - (viii)
A plethora of images from his career.
 - (ix)
A number of official invitations, to events at Windsor Castle and Royal Ascot besides others.
 - (x)
A series of photograph albums, documenting his entire career, besides a scrap book with a number of cuttings.
- For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 612.

- 550 **A 1943 D.F.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant J. Clack, Royal Air Force, an Air Bomber whose raids on Germany progressed from propaganda leaflets to bombs**
- Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1269707. Sgt. J. Clack. R.A.F.), with named box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (5) £1,000-1,400
- D.F.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1943, the original recommendation states:
- ‘Sergeant Clack, as an Air Bomber, has completed 30 sorties involving a total of 183 hours flying. These include visits to Cologne, Essen, Duisburg as well as the more distant targets of Genoa and Turin. On the majority of occasions, Sergeant Clack’s aircraft succeeded in attaining its objective, although severe icing and an engine trouble caused some early returns. He co-operated well with his crew and his lucid descriptions at interrogation proved that he had performed his duties to the very best of his ability. His cheerfulness and perseverance were invaluable in maintaining the morale of his crew. I consider that the thoroughness with which he performed his duties, often under trying conditions, over an operational period of eight months merits the award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.’
- Joseph Clack** served with No. 102 Squadron, Royal Air Force during the Second World War. The Squadron, flying from RAF Driffield, flew Whitleys at the start of the war, dropping propaganda leaflets over Germany. They turned to night bombing as the war heated up, flying raids over France and Germany and were outfitted with the Handley Page Halifax. In March 1945 they switched to a transport role; sold together with an incomplete riband bar with Air Crew Europe star rosette; military photographs (subjects including Pathfinder missions, bombing runs, etc.) and his tunic, ranked to a Sergeant and with medal ribands including the DFM.
- For the medals of Private. J. Clack, likely a relation, please see Lot 336.
- 551 **A Great War A.F.C. group of three awarded to Squadron Leader W. H. MacKenzie, Royal Naval Air Service**
- Air Force Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (Flt. Lt. W. H. MacKenzie. R.N.A.S.), *cleaned, pitting and some wear through contact to naming on first, very fine* (3) £1,400-1,800
- A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.
- William Herbert MacKenzie** was born on 17 April 1892 on Prince Edward Island, Canada and entered the Royal Naval Air Service as a Probationary Flight Sub-Lieutenant on 11 December 1915. Going to Felixstowe, he qualified as an Aeroplane and a Seaplane Pilot and had an exciting sortie on 30 May 1916 as recalled in his Service Record (*ADM 273/8/58*, refers):
- ‘Carried out a patrol flight of over 5 1/2 hours, carrying Lewis Gun, 3 trays of ammunition, 2-65lb bombs & wireless; in Short Seaplane No. 8347, with Flt. Sub. Lt. Ball as Observer. Attacked enemy submarine from height of 800 ft & dropped 1-65lb which missed submarine by a few feet, causing it to submerge. Sent W/T message to all ships in vicinity warning them of submarine.’
- MacKenzie joined No. 6 Wing in Malta on 26 February 1917, being promoted Flight Lieutenant on 30 June 1917. He remained with the unit when they moved onto Taranto, before going to Calshot Torpedo School on 18 February 1918. His final posting in wartime was at the East Fortune Station for Instructional Duties from 25 March 1918. He retired in the rank of Squadron Leader on 3 February 1926 and died at Cuckfield in 1963; sold together with copied research.
- 552 **A very fine 1950 A.F.C. group of six awarded to Wing Commander D. Gray, Royal Air Force, who flew a plethora of Ops during the Berlin Airlift (Op Plainfare) and latterly forged a highly successful career with The King & Queen’s Flights, his Log Books being plastered with Royal, Political and Military figures of the era**
- Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated ‘1950’; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Sq. Ldr. D. Gray. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Wg. Cdr. D. Gray. R.A.F.); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £2,000-3,000
- A.F.C. *London Gazette* 2 January 1950.

Donald Gray was born on 22 December 1923 and enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 9 March 1942. His Log Books begin in early 1944, being commissioned in the General Duties Branch on 29 March 1944, having been a Leading Aircrewman. He underwent training at 41 Air School, Collondale, South Africa, 77 O.T.U., Qastina, Palestine, 26 O.T.U., Little Horwood, Buckinghamshire, 1668 Lancaster Conversion Unit at Bottesford and 1332 Transport Heavy Conversion Unit at Dishforth.

By the time of the Berlin Airlift, Gray had clocked up some 248hrs 25mins on his Log Book and joined Operation Plainfare at Wunstorf in August 1948. He flew into Gatow on no less than 38 Ops from 13 August-23 September 1948, a fine record in suppling Berlin indeed.

Joining No. 241 O.C.U. back at Dishforth, Gray was heavily engaged in the summer of 1949 in the celebration flights for the commemoration events for the end of the Second World War, taking part in the two Battle of Britain Flypast rehearsals on 10 & 13 September, before the main event, footage of which was captured by British Pathe (<https://www.britishpathe.com/video/britain-remembers-the-few>, refers). Gray flew in Hastings TG602 as 1st Navigator to Flight Lieutenant Davies. He also flew as 1st Navigator for Wing Commander Osborn for the 'RAF at Home' Formation Flight on 17 September 1949. Joining No. 511 Squadron in October 1949, he flew on 'Special' Flights to Buckeberg and Hamburg on 22 & 23 December 1949.

Following the award of the A.F.C., Gray had a brief spell with No. 50 Squadron in January 1950, before joining The King's Flight at Benson on 14 February 1950. His first flight was that same date, transporting Lt. Parker R.N., a close friend of The Duke of Edinburgh, to Le Var. A plethora of 'Special' and 'VIP' duties followed, flying a young Princess Elizabeth back from Nice on 10 May 1950. On their outward journey they had flown Air Commodore Fielden to Luqa. In July that year he flew HM The Queen and regularly flew the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, besides counting HRH The Princess Margaret (with Group Captain Peter Townsend in December 1950), HRH The Duke of Edinburgh (with Lt. Parker in close order on 26 August 1950) also being accounted for on his Log Books. After the passing of King George VI, Gray first flew with the newly reigning Queen Elizabeth II in June 1952. He also took Winston Churchill from Edzell to Biggin Hill return on 3 October 1952. He flew during the Cyprus (Medal & clasp) operations and latterly with No. 215 Squadron in Borneo (Medal & clasp). Promoted Wing Commander on 1 July 1962, Gray retired on 5 May 1971; sold together with his Log Books, covering the dates 22 March 1944-24 November 1967, covering 4086hrs 10mins in his career, finely bound in black leather, the cover tooled in gilt and copied research.

For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 613.

553 A scarce 1975 A.F.C. group of four awarded to Squadron Leader J. A. Horsfall, Royal Air Force, who also earned a 'mention' for service in Borneo

Air Force Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1975'; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Flt. Lt. J. A. Horsfall. R.A.F.); U.N. Medal for Cyprus; Jubilee 1977, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£2,800-3,200

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1975.

John Andrew Horsfall was born on 21 March 1938 and was commissioned Pilot Officer in the General Duties Branch on 15 December 1959. He flew the Beverley's of No. 47 Squadron for some time, being promoted Flight Lieutenant on 15 August 1962, before joining No. 215 Squadron in September 1963, flying Argosy's. It was in this aircraft that he earned his mention for operations in Borneo (*London Gazette*, 13 December 1966, refers), a period in which he was hotly engaged.

Promoted Squadron Leader on 1 July 1970, he was with No. 70 (LXX) Squadron in April 1973 and had converted to fly Hercules. In the years that followed he was heavily engaged flying out to the Far East and other locations. Research with the Lot suggests the A.F.C. was awarded in respect of his work in Cyprus with the United Nations. He appears to have been based at Ascension Island in and around the Falklands War, for he wrote to *The Times* relating to the show played by Jim Davidson, which he considered '...the highlight of a very unpleasant six months.' His name does not appear on the Medal Roll for the Royal Air Force.

Retired on 2 April 1988, Horsfall died on 9 July 2015; sold together with two Log Books, covering the dates 29 November 1956-25 July 1962 and 2 August 1962-12 August 1975.

- 554 **A rare 1976 A.F.C. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader P. C. Grayland, Royal Air Force**
- Air Force Cross, E.II.R., reverse officially dated '1976'; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3032296. S.II.B. P. C. Grayland. R.A.F.); General Service 1962, 2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (Flt. Lt. P. C. Grayland. R.A.F.), *officially re-impressed naming*; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (Fg. Off. P. C. Grayland. R.A.F.), *good very fine* (5) £2,000-3,000
- A.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 June 1976.
- Patrick Charles Grayland** was born on 13 May 1925 at Tonbridge, Kent. By the outbreak of the Second World War he was a forestry labourer but joined the ranks of the Royal Air Force in the Air Signalling Branch and served in Palestine after War's end. He was commissioned into the General Duties Branch in December 1957 and was promoted Flying Officer in April 1960. Made Flight Lieutenant in April 1963, he was designated as Specialist Aircrew in April 1971 and was made Squadron Leader in July 1972. Having served in the Ministry of Defence (Air Force Department) and earned his A.F.C., he was retired on 21 June 1976 and died at Crowborough on 11 August 1987; sold together with copied research.
- 555 **A Great War A.F.M. awarded to Sergeant Mechanic R. G. Goldfinch, Royal Air Force**
- Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (213223 Serjt. Mech. R. G. Goldfinch; R.A.F.), *good very fine* £1,400-1,800
- A.F.M. *London Gazette* 3 December 1918.
- Raymond George Goldfinch**, a native of Fielding, New Zealand, was born on 30 October 1893. He enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service (No. F13223) in 1916, having previously served in the New Zealand Territorial Force, before being transferred to the Royal Air Force as a Sergeant Mechanic on its creation on 1 April 1918. Goldfinch was awarded his A.F.M. for the long distance flight of Wing Commander (later Air Vice-Marshal) Amyas Eden Bourton.
- Another Air Force Medal, named to Goldfinch, is held in the collection of the Auckland Museum.
- 556 **A rare 1920 Palestine A.F.M. pair awarded to Flight Sergeant W. J. Glyde, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, who served in the Mediterranean during the closing months of the Great War before undertaking the 1,720 mile Cairo to Baghdad air route**
- Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (314863 Flt. Sgt. W. J. Glyde. R.A.F.); British War Medal 1914-20, with M.I.D. oak leaves (314863. F. Sgt. W. J. Glyde. R.A.F.), *contact marks, very fine* (2) £1,000-1,200
- A.F.M. *London Gazette* 12 July 1920.
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.
- One of nine Air Force Medas awarded to the Squadron for their service in Palestine.
- William Joseph Glyde** was born at Brighton, Sussex on 3 August 1892. He enlisted with the Royal Navy on 6 August 1910 as Carpenters Crew, serving mainly at shore establishments in that time though during the 1911 census he was aboard H.M.S. *Triumph* at Malta. Later Glyde served aboard the experimental seaplane Carrier H.M.S. *Hermes* from 18 May-23 December 1913. Promoted Air Mechanic on 1 July 1915 while serving in Britain. Appointed Petty Officer Class III on 1 June 1915 and Chief Petty Officer Class III on 1 September 1917. The next month Glyde transferred to the Mediterranean, serving here from 11 October 1917 until 31 March 1918 when he joined the fledgling Royal Air Force.



No. 216 Squadron was formed on 1 April 1918, taking part in over 162 bombing raids over Germany. After the Armistice they were employed in carrying mail to Cologne and Valenciennes before being transferred to Egypt in October 1919. While here they were based at Kantara, flying air mail in the region notably seeing service in Palestine, No. 216 Squadron also took part in the Baghdad air mail route from June 1921, carrying passengers and messages between Cairo and Baghdad using the Airco DH.10., an aircraft designed as a bomber. However this was soon replaced by the Vickers Vimy. The RAF took the leading role in the British occupation of Iraq and during the 1920s they faced increasing local resistance to the British presence in the region. As a result the link between Iraq and Egypt was increasingly important as a moral boost to British soldiers in those distant garrisons. The journey however was a gruelling 1,720 miles in tough conditions.

Glyde, by this time a Flight Sergeant, flew the route and doubtless had to contend with the problems all the airmen who flew it, such as the difficulties of navigating with basic instruments and few landmarks as well as conducting repairs on the fly. Their ingenuity and courage in undertaking the route was remarkable moreover with flight times sometimes lasting as long as 24 hours and their endurance must be marvelled at. It is noted in *The Baghdad Air Mail* by Wing Commander Roderick Hill that it was sometimes necessary to land the plane and sleep in or under it:

‘If you landed for the night in the desert you could sleep in it, although I preferred to sleep outside under the wings.’

After discharge Glyde went on to make use of the skills he had learned in his youth, appearing on the 1939 census as a Carpenter Foreman living at the Military Camp, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, Sussex. He was married at Hove, Sussex in 1951 but tragically died just three years later in 1954 at Brighton.

LONG SERVICE, CORONATION & JUBILEE AWARDS

- 557 Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (**24401802 Sgt G Thornton RMP**), *good very fine* £60-80
- Graham Thornton** served with the Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police and joined 72 Section (BOAR) in 1990 from Catterick. He joined the Armagh Det in April 1992 and appears to have gone on undercover work in 1994. The report in the *Regimental Journal* noted:
- SSgt Graham Thornton has been so quiet and elusive this quarter that a local conservation society has put out a protection order for him. Due to the demise of the lesser spotted Thornton this Det would appreciate all units to contact us in the event of a sighting.
- 558 Efficiency Medal, Territorial (**546126 Tpr. R. Palmer. Warwick. Yeo.**), *good very fine* £100-140
- Warwickshire Yeomanry.
- 559 Efficiency Medal, Territorial (**407733 Cpl. N. Kerr. Lovat Scouts.**), *good very fine* £160-200
- N. Kerr** served with Lovat's Scouts from 29 January 1940.
- 560 Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (**919766 Sgt. G. R. Taylor. RA.**), with named case of issue, *good very fine* £60-80
- Gordon Robson Taylor** was born on 30 January 1920. He worked as a Bank Clerk prior to the war and in 1939 was living at 7 Wolveliegh Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle. Enlisting with the Royal Artillery (T.A.) on 27 April 1939 he was posted to 10th Survey Regiment and served with them in North West Europe. He was captured on 26 April 1945 at Eichholz, North Rhine, Germany. He was held briefly at Stalag X-A, Schleswig from 5-7 May 1945. Taylor was one of the last British soldiers to be captured by the German Army during the war; sold together with copied casualty lists, unit war diary and ex-prisoner of war questionnaire.
- 561 Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (**Maj. A. J. Oliver, 37th Calcutta Presy. Bn. I.D.F.**), *good very fine* £180-220
- Alfred James Oliver** was born on 16 August 1873 and joined the Indian Posts and Telegram Department on 3 March 1901. He was commissioned into the 2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles on 23 September 1904, having joined the Defence Masonic Lodge that same year. He was promoted Captain in November 1911 and was awarded his Decoration in *Army Order* No. 86 of 1 March 1915, also in receipt of a British War Medal and Volunteer Long Service Medal. He was promoted Assistant Superintendent Telegraph Workshops, Calcutta in September 1920 and was made Superintendent in 1925. Oliver retired in October 1928; sold with copied research.
- 562 Pair: **Captain A. C. Crichton, 1st Battalion, North Western Railway Rifles**
- Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R., with integral top riband bar (Capt. A. C. Crichton 1st Bn. N. W. Ry. Voltr. Rfls.); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2) £240-280
- Alexander Clifford Crichton** was born on 21 May 1870, son of Charles Edwin Chrichton, an Engineer, a native of Jesmond, Newcastle. Educated at Bedford Grammar from 1881-87, he sailed for Bombay on 14 October 1891 and joined the East Bengal State Railway on 23 January 1895 as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, Grade 4. Crichton was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the East Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps in February 1896. Having risen to Captain by August 1903, he transferred to the North Western Railway Rifles in January 1904 and was a District Locomotive Superintendent at Sukkur in 1905. His 1911 Durbar Medal was issued to that unit, whilst the Decoration followed in May 1915. Retired to Wellington, Somerset, he died on 15 April 1949 at Charing Cross Hospital; sold together with copied research.

- 563 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), V.R. (**Qr. Mr. Sergt. J. Barnard, Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles**), engraved naming, *very fine* £80-120
Ex-Tamplin Collection, 2009.
J. Barnard, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, was awarded the Volunteer Force Long Service Medal, announced in General Orders, Fort William, 10 November 1899; sold together with some copied research.
- 564 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Corpl. C. Pemberton S. V. Lt. Horse**), engraved naming, *good very fine* £80-120
Medal as per *Indian Army Order* 1 September 1913.
Charles McLeod Fraser Pemberton was born on 15 March 1873 at Meerut, youngest son (of seven) of Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Pemberton, Royal Artillery. Young Pemberton was baptised at Morar, Gwalior on 2 June 1873 and by April 1891 was a Clerk living at Clyde House, Nutfield Road, Reigate, Surrey. He became a tea planter in the Sylhet Division of Assam, being an Assistant with Mookhamcherra Tea Company Ltd., Dullabcheera and in 1893 joined the Surma Valley Light Horse, being promoted Corporal in May 1900. Married at St Andrew's, Calcutta in November 1905, he was Superintendent of the East India & Ceylon Tea Company Ltd., with 2,618 acres and was its Manager by 1915. He died at Dullabcherra on 14 March 1917; sold together with a file of copied research.
- 565 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Voltr. T. Shaw Kolar Gold F. R. Voltrs.**), engraved naming, *good very fine* £80-120
Medal as per *Indian Army Order* 1 June 1914.
T. Shaw worked as a Shift Boss at the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company (India) and was a Volunteer in the Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers; sold together with copied research.
- 566 Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Pte. J. G. Smith. N. W. R. Bn. I.D.F.**), impressed naming, *good very fine* £80-120
Medal as per *Indian Army Order* 8 June 1920.
J. G. Smith served with the North-Western Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force and was a foreman erector on the railways. In 1920 he is listed as an Officiating Boilerman foreman at the Karachi Works; sold together with copied research.
- 567 Indian Army L.S. & G.C.. G.VI.R. (**993 Nk. Siribahadur Rai, 1-7 G.R.**), *scratch to obverse, very fine* £40-60
- 568 Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Southern Rhodesia (**No. 336 Sgt. Lee. L. J.**), officially engraved naming, mounted as worn, *edge bruising, good very fine and scarce* £160-200
Leonard James Lee was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in *The Southern Rhodesia Government Gazette* of 6 August 1954, whilst serving in the Southern Rhodesia Staff Corps. He was one of only 80 recipients in the Southern Rhodesia Army to be awarded this Medal. He probably served during the Second World War as a Regular and would have been eligible for the War Medal - but the Medal is mounted as worn; with thanks to Paul Brewster for the research of this Lot.

569	<p>Pair: Police Constable G. Mockford, Metropolitan Police</p> <p>Coronation 1902, bronze (P.C. G. Mockford. H. Div.); Coronation 1911 (P.C. G. Mockford.), <i>edge nicks, good very fine</i> (2)</p> <p>George Henry Mockford was born in Worthing, Sussex, on 29 January 1877, and joined the Metropolitan Police at Scotland Yard on 6 June 1898. Posted to 'H' (Whitechapel) Division, Mockford took into custody Peter Miller, who had on 2 February 1901 drawn a knife and stabbed thrice a man on Bureau Street. Mockford transferred to 'J' (Bethnal Green) Division on 21 February 1905, and retired on 10 June 1923, after 25 years and 5 days' service; sold together with copied research.</p>	£30-50
570	<p>Police Long Service, E.II.R. (Inspr. Henry F. Strand), <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>Henry F. Strand understood to have served as a Captain in the Special Investigation Branch, Royal Military Police, before rising to become an Inspector in the Police Service.</p>	£40-60
x571	<p>Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.R., 1 clasp, The Great War 1914-18 (James S. Fleming), <i>minor contact marks, very fine</i></p>	£10-20
x572	<p>Pair: C. R. De La Saux, Special Constabulary</p> <p>Defence Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service Medal G.V.R., 3 clasps, The Great War 1914-18, Long Service 1929, Long Service 1940, the first two unofficial (Charles R. De La Saux), <i>minor contact marks, very fine</i> (2)</p>	£40-60
x573	<p>Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.VI.R. (William Tyson), <i>good very fine</i></p>	£20-30
x574	<p>Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (Albert E. Shaw), <i>good very fine</i> (2)</p>	£20-30
x575	<p>Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, Ulster issue, E.II.R. (James McElhinney), mounted as worn, <i>good very fine</i></p>	£140-180
576	<p>Colonial Police L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (8823 African Sgt. Cl. 2. Takaendisa. B.S.A. Police), officially impressed naming on a pre-prepared ground, <i>one or two minor corrections, very fine</i></p> <p>Naming similar in style to that observed upon the British Empire Medal of this period.</p> <p>Takaendisa, who was from Mrewa District, enlisted in the B.S.A.P. in November 1939, and was subsequently awarded the War Medal 1939-45, in addition to his L.S. & G.C. Medal. In early 1947, he was also received a Commissioner's Commendation for his observant actions as a Court Orderly in early 1947, actions that led to the arrest of a thief (<i>Mapolisa</i> refers). He retired in February 1952.</p>	£40-60
577	<p>Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, <i>lacquered and cabinet toned, very fine</i>, with riband claw</p>	£50-70
578	<p>Coronation 1937 (6035 L.Nk. Bilchand Gurung 2/2 G.R.), attractively engraved naming, <i>good very fine</i></p>	£20-30
x579	<p>Jubilee 1897, Mayors' and Provosts' issue, <i>good very fine</i></p>	£140-180

MISCELLANEOUS & MILITARIA

- 580 Victory at Gibraltar 1783, by *Reich*, 43mm, white metal, *good very fine* £20-30
Purchased £7/10s/-
- 581 Defeat of the Dutch by Admiral of the Blue Sir Richard Onslow Bt. 1797, 48mm, bronze, by *Hancock*, *nearly extremely fine* £40-60
Purchased Spink, December 1968.
- 582 Boulton's Trafalgar Medal 1805, re-struck by *Pinches*, 48mm, silver, rim stamped 'No. 18', *all but mint*, in its case of issue £60-80
With its numbered card of issue.
- 583 Turton's Trafalgar Medal 1805, re-struck by *Pinches*, 45mm, silver, rim stamped 'No. 17.', *all but mint*, in its case of issue £60-80
With its numbered card of issue.
- 584 Arthur Duke of Wellington, Victory in the Pyrenees, by *J. Mudie*, 40mm, silver, *all but mint* £30-50
Purchased Spink, 1969.
- 585 **Boer War gold token**
Gold medallion, 22mm, gold, with ring for wear, engraved 'Issued from Kruger's Fugitive Train Middleburg Sep. 1900', *very fine* £40-60
Weight: 8.52g.
- 586 Bombardment of Scarborough & Non-Combatants by the German Fleet 16 December 1914, bronze Medal, 32mm, *nearly extremely fine* £20-30
- 587 **The Spink Jutland Medals purchased by Captain A. Maitland-Dougall, Royal Navy**
Spink & Son Jutland Memorial Medals, 45mm, silver and bronze, both in their *damaged* card boxes of issue, *good very fine* (2) £40-60
For the Medals of Captain A. Maitland-Dougall, please see Lot 318.
- 588 Spink & Son Jutland Memorial Medal, 45mm, silver, *good very fine* £20-30
- 589 Royal Shipwreck Relief Humane Society of New South Wales silver Medal, 36mm, the rim engraved 'SPECIMEN', *good very fine* £160-200



590

Barrington-Kennett Medal, 1st type (*1930 Senior Swimming 100 Yds Free Style Winners No 1 Wing A. A. F. Sparkes [SIC]*), hallmarks for London 1930, by *John Pinches*, note initials and incorrect spelling of surname, *contact marks, edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£80-100

[D.F.C.] *London Gazette* 25 January 1946.

[A.F.C.] *London Gazette* 1 January 1952.

Ernest Neville Monkhouse Sparks was born on 17 February 1912 the son of Francis George Monkhouse and Mable Alice Irving Sparks. Joining Halton as an Apprentice with the 17th Entry in January 1928, he served with 1 Wing with the number '562314', taking part in the 1930 Barrington-Kennett competition as a swimmer. His medal was named to 'A. A. F. Sparkes' however there was no apprentice with that initial with No 1 Wing. Moreover a photograph of the No 1 Wing's 1930 swimming team lists him as F.N.M. Sparks, suggesting a loose approach to naming at the time. He passed out of Halton with the rank of Aircraftman Class I to No.3 Flying Training School, Grantham. Retraining to fly here Sparks left with the rank of Sergeant (Pilot) and was transferred to 70 (BT) Squadron at Risalpur during their involvement in Waziristan Campaign on 25 May-14 September 1937 before it relocated to Dhibban on 16 October.

Commissioned Pilot Officer on 1 April 1940 Sparks was soon promoted Flying Officer on 1 April 1941. Having been advanced Flight Lieutenant on 1 April 1942 he joined No. 83 Squadron on 1 December 1943, flying Lancaster bombers. After serving briefly with the crew of Squadron Leader Johnson a diversionary attack over Mannheim on 20 December Sparks was soon given command of his own aircraft. His maiden flight as crew commander was in the Berlin raid of 29 December, the attack however caused little damage for heavy losses. However the raids continued and they were ordered to Berlin again on 1 January 1944, despite having only been with the squadron for a month Sparks was given the honour of leading them off. This raid proved even more disastrous than the first, especially for 83 Squadron who lost Wing Commander Abercromby in the attack.

By the time of the Mailly-Le-Camp raid in May 1944 Sparks was a Squadron Leader serving as Deputy Controller for the mission under the overall command of Wing Commander Deane. The target for the raid was the Panzer Training Centre at Mailly-Le-Camp, the intention was to mark the targets with Mosquitos led by Group Captain Cheshire while the Deane would command the bombers. The first part of the plan went ahead smoothly, with red marker flares dropped neatly in place to guide the bombing force to its destination, Cheshire accordingly radioed Deane to order the first wave of bombers in. This however was where things unravelled, Deane was having radio difficulties and was not only hardly able to hear Cheshire but could hardly broadcast to the rest of the Group. After a wait of several minutes the Group began its attack although whether this was due to somebody managing to receive an order from Deane or simply frustration at what proved a deadly delay is unclear. To make matters worse by some terrible chance the US Armed Services Radio was broadcasting Big Band music on the same RT frequency as the British Aircraft. In this confused situation Sparks had to take over, unable to contact Deane or hear his orders and uncertain if he was even still in the air he ordered the attack to begin. At this stage however it was hard to get orders through to the other aircraft as pilots were calling out recriminations and requests for orders, accompanied by occasional musical interludes, it is uncertain how many heard him. A bigger difficulty was getting the pilots to stop their bombing runs to in order to clear the way for the Marker's second run, in this Sparks was only partly successful. Nevertheless the second run went ahead and the order to attack came through to the second wave of bombers:



‘Rat Two, bomb. Come on, all you insolent bastards, everybody - bomb’

The waiting pilots thought the voice to be that of Cheshire but in fact it was Sparks. The casualties to the British force were appalling with 42 Lancaster’s shot down, the damage of the German facility however was practically levelled. Sparks remained at his position above Mailley-le-Camp until the very end of the raid when his Lancaster (JB402 OL-R) was shot down by a night fighter. They crashed around 15 km north of Montmirail, Marne, but survived with five of his crew and succeeded in evading capture thanks to the aid of the French Resistance. He returned to duty on 1 August 1944 and was leading sorties only a few days later as the Squadron repeatedly targeted St-Leu d’Esserent. When a follow up raid was proposed on K...nigsberg after the previous one only days before had failed to produce sufficient results, Sparks was one of the officers called upon to act as a visual marker. However he fell victim to the heavy flack, being last heard from at 01:37 while over the target but failing to reappear after the raid. It was soon learned that he had again been shot down, this time with only four of his crew surviving, but had been unable to evade on this occasion and was taken prisoner of war on the morning of 29 August. Though his name appears of the rolls of Imperial prisoners of war there is no camp or prisoner number associated with them, he does however also appear on the roll of Stalag Luft I. Remaining in the Air Force after the war Sparks was promoted Wing Commander on 1 July 1947 and appointed Officer Commanding RAF Section, Upper Heyford in 1950. He retired on 31 October 1956; sold together with RAF Halton lists, a copied photograph of the No.1 Wing 1930 swimming team and a copied entry in *Bomber Command Losses 1944*.

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|-----|--|--------|
| 591 | Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, National Rifle Association bronze Medal, 47mm, the rim engraved ‘RHKDF Rifle Meeting 1959 S/Sgt E. A. Bull’, <i>good very fine</i> | £20-30 |
| 592 | A painted wooden Mess Wall Shield of the 5th Battalion, The King’s African Rifles, by <i>George Potter & Co., Aldershot</i> , featuring the Battalion’s device in gold, surmounted by a George VI crown, two scrolls below emblazoned with: ‘5th BATTALION, THE KING’S AFRICAN RIFLES’, all set against a black background, 460mm x 380mm, the reverse with maker’s label, fitted with hanging wire, <i>minor loss of black paint and part of the scrolls repainted, otherwise in good condition</i> | £50-70 |

- 593 **Mixed militaria**
- A Malay States Volunteer Rifles Officer's dress Cap by *Christy's, London*; Middlesex Regiment Officer's dress Cap, unmarked; II Company, Grenadier Guards, 'Camp/Fantasy' Colour, with Battle Honours, approx. 550mm x 470mm, *good very fine* (3) £40-60
- 594 **A selection of items of Royal Welch Fusiliers interest**
- Comprising belt buckles, blazer buttons, shoulder and cap Badges, cloth insignia, 22nd Regiment of Canada (a twinned Regiment) cap Badge, besides much else, *viewing advised, very fine* (Lot) £60-80
- 595 **Three miniature portraits depicting Henry Temple C.B. and his wife**
- As per photographs, *slight chip to frame of smallest picture, minor water damage to reverse, overall very fine* (3) £40-60
- For a related family group please see Lot 497.
- 596 **A charming Cavalry watercolour by Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Walford D.S.O.**
- Watercolour on paper, 340mm x 240mm approx. featuring five depictions of a Cavalry Officer, with the inscription above "Celebrities in Glass Houses" No. 45. "Captain Canter" IInd (King's Furze) Dragoons: Sometime Adjutant-in-Ordinary to the Royal North "Bumperkin Bucolics" (Terrotorials).', signed J. C. Walford 1908 to the right bottom, *very fine* £40-60
- [D.S.O.] *London Gazette* 11 November 1914:
- '119th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. For gallant conduct at Eloges on the 24th of August, where he was wounded in two places, and at Le Cateau on the 26th of August, where, in spite of pain from his wounds, he showed a fine example in bringing limbers and teams up under a heavy fire.'
- John Colquhoun Walford** was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on 23rd July 1901, aged 19. Walford became a Lieutenant in 1904 and Captain in 1914, when his D.S.O. was won; he finished up a Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 596A **A large oil painting of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Courtenay, 4th Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)**
- Large format oil painting on canvas, the recipient wearing his C.B. and 2-clasp Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, in gilt frame, approx. 1100mm x 890mm, *one or two repairs to the canvas and the frame with chips and losses, nearly very fine* £400-600
- Due to the size of this Lot, collection is advised.
- 597 **A watercolour of Company Sergeant-Major L. Chitumbi, King's African Rifles**
- Watercolour of the recipient, wearing his cap and Medals, including the British Empire Medal, with inscription 'Luseni Chitumbe', 20 yrs KAR, 6 yrs Fire Service Corps Mbeya, Tanganyika. Tribe: Mngoni', glazed and framed, approx. 530mm x 630mm overall, *very fine* £80-120
- Due to the size and nature of this item, collection is advised.
- 598 **A photo album together with a mixed lot of photographs and newspaper clippings relating to Colonel J. S. Thain, Royal Engineers, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment**
- Album containing both pictures of both military and civilian life; newspaper clippings of Colonel Thain's obituaries; several loose photographs of Thain in military uniform during both the Great War and Second World War; the rear section of a Great War Shell impressed (Rh M F 123 June 1915 Dosseldorf), *album cover somewhat battered, interior intact, overall very fine* (lot) £40-60
- For the M.C. group of four to his son-in-law, Lieutenant E. R. S. Fifoot please see Lot 497.

BRITISH MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

- 599 An important mounted group of twenty-six miniature dress medals worn by Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Commander 2nd Army Corps 1939-40, C-in-C Home Forces 1940-41, Chief of Imperial General Staff 1941-46



The Most Honourable Order of The Bath (Military) gold and enamel; The Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, gold and enamel, with Second Award Bar, complete with top, lacking reverse centre; 1914 Star, with Bar; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Delhi Durbar 1911; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1914-18; Poland, Order of Polonia Restituta, gilt and enamels; U.S.S.R., Order of Suvorov, 1st class, silver, gilt and enamels; France, Legion of Honour, gilt and enamels; Belgium, Order of Leopold I, (Military), gilt and enamels; U.S.A., Distinguished Service Medal (Army); Czechoslovakia, Order of the White Lion (Military), gilt and enamels; Czechoslovakia, Military Order of the White Lion, 1st Class star; Greece, Royal Order of the Redeemer, gilt and enamels; France, Croix de Guerre 1939-45 with palm; Belgium, Croix de Guerre 1939-45, with palm; Czechoslovakia, War Cross 1939-45, the group court mounted as worn and contained in an old leather carrying case, *nearly extremely fine except where stated* (26)

£4,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:

Baldwin's, 1964. Sold with letter from Ron Barden:

'In 1964 A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd. mounted for display purposes, for RA Woolwich, Lord Alanbrooke's orders & medals. The miniatures were not required by RA Woolwich, nor by Lady Alanbrooke. Baldwin's then gave the group of miniatures to me & I retained the group from 1964 to Feb. 1998.'



Alan Francis Brooke was born in Bagnères de Bogorre, France on 23 July 1883, son of Sir Victor Brooke, Bart and Lady Brooke-Cole-Brooke. Educated abroad and at the R.M.A. Woolwich, he joined the Royal Field Artillery in 1902; transferring to the Royal Horse Artillery in 1909. Served in France from September 1914, in command of an ammunition column. Served as Adjutant of the 2nd Indian R.H.A. Brigade in February 1915 and was Brigade Major of the 18th Divisional artillery from November 1915. Appointed G.S.O.2, R.A. Canadian Corps in February 1917; and G.S.O. 2 R.A. First Army, July 1918-March 1919. For his services he was six times mentioned in despatches, awarded the D.S.O. and Bar and granted the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Between the wars he served as a General Staff Officer, Northumbrian Division T.A., 1920-23; Staff College, Camberley, 1923-27; Commandant at the School of Artillery, 1929-32; Army Instructor at the Imperial Defence College, 1932-34; Commander of the 8th Infantry Brigade, 1934-35; Inspector of the Royal Artillery, 1935-36; Director of Military Training, War Office, 1936-37; Commander of the Mobile Division, 1937-38; and Commander of the Anti-Aircraft Corps, 1938-39.

In 1939 he was appointed G.O.C.-in-C. Anti-Aircraft Command, followed by appointments as G.O.C.-in-C. Southern Command, 1939-40 and Commander of the Second Army Corps, B.E.F., 1939-40. At a critical time in the war he served as C-in-C. Home Forces, 1940-41 and was afterwards Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1941-46. Served as an A.D.C. to the King, 1942-46 and attained the rank of Field Marshal in 1944.

For his inestimable wartime services he was created a K.G. in 1946, G.C.B. in 1942 and O.M. in 1946. He was created 1st Viscount Allanbrooke, of Brookeborough in 1946. In addition to all this he was awarded a formidable array of orders and decorations given by grateful allies, some of which form the miniature group above.

Post-war he was created a G.C.V.O. in 1953. Amongst his many appointments at this time, he was Constable of the Tower of London, 1950-55 and H.M. Lieutenant, County of London, 1950-57. Viscount Alanbrooke died on 17 June 1963.

The full-size awards of the Field Marshal are held by the Royal Artillery, thus making these the only attributable items of Insignia available to collectors.

600 The impressive group of twelve miniature dress medals worn by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Laurence Field, Royal Navy



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, gold and enamel, ring suspension; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, gold and enamel, ring suspension; China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal 1914-20, 5 clasps, North Sea 1915, North Sea 1916, Jutland 31 May '16, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918; Victory Medal 1914-19, M.I.D. oak leaves; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Anne, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, 1st issue, with swords, silver-gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon; France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, 4th Class, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, rosette on ribbon; United States of America, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, gilt and enamel, mounted court-style as worn, *some with minor enamel damage, generally good very fine* (12)

£500-600

The recipient's full-size medals were previously sold in these rooms on 18 March 1997 and Sotheby's 30 June 1983. The miniatures are ex-Gordon Fairbank Collection.

Frederick Laurence Field was born in Killarney on 19 April 1871, the second son of Colonel Spencer Field, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Joining the Royal Navy in 1884, he was appointed Lieutenant in 1893. During the Boxer Rebellion he landed with the Bluejackets from *Barfleur* and was wounded in the taking of Tientsin City. For his services he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the medal with clasp. Promoted to Commander in 1902 and Captain in 1907. Served throughout the Great War, being present at the battle of Jutland as Captain of the battleship *King George V*. For his services during the war he was mentioned in despatches, awarded the C.B. (1916), C.M.G. (1919) and Orders and Medals from France, Romania, Russia and U.S.A. Served as Chief of Staff to Admiral Second in Command of the Grand Fleet, 1916-18 and Director of Torpedoes and Mining, 1918-20. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1919; Vice-Admiral in 1924; Admiral in 1928 and Admiral of the Fleet in 1933. Served as Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, 1920-23 and was awarded the K.C.B. in 1923 and K.C.M.G. in 1924. Served as Rear-Admiral commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, 1923; Vice-Admiral commanding Special Service Squadron during the World Cruise, 1923-24; Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, 1925-28; Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet, 1928-30; First Sea Lord of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Staff, 1930-33. Awarded the G.C.B. in 1933. Latterly living in Escrick Park, York, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Field died on 24 October 1945.

601

The mounted G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. group of thirteen miniature dress medals worn by Air Chief Marshal Sir J. M. Steel, Royal Air Force, late Royal Navy



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Grand Cross (G.C.B.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st type, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.B.E.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion's (C.M.G.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Orange Free State, Rel. of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek, South Africa 1902; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Gambia; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. Oak Leaves; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislas, Military Division, Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor enamel damage to motto on C.M.G., contact marks to QSA, generally very fine*, mounted as worn with post-1937 riband for the K.B.E., and housed in a *Spink, London*, case (13)

£300-400

G.C.B. *London Gazette* 11 May 1937.

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1935.

C.B. *London Gazette* 3 June 1922.

K.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 July 1926.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

John Miles Steel was born in 1877, the son of Colonel J.P. Steel, Royal Engineers and was educated at H.M.S. *Britannia* as a Naval Cadet in 1892. Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in 1897 Steel served during the Second Boer War with the Naval Brigade, and took part in the Relief of Ladysmith and subsequent operations (wounded at Elandslaagte). Latterly serving in the Gambia River Expedition (Mentioned in Despatches) he was promoted Commander in 1912 and served during the Great War in the Grand Fleet, and present at the Battle of Jutland, as Second-in-Command of *Conqueror* (Mentioned in Despatches *London Gazette* 15 September 1916 and awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanislas).

Promoted Captain in 1916 he was appointed to the Royal Naval Air Service and served as Director of Air Division, Admiralty, 1918. Transferred to the Royal Air Force, as Air Commodore, 1919, he served as Member of the Air Council and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Ministry, 1923-26. Promoted Air Vice Marshal, 1925, he served as Air Officer Commanding Wessex Bombing Area, 1926-31 and Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force in India, 1931-35. Promoted Air Marshal, 1932, he was appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Air Defence of Great Britain, 1935. He was made Air Chief Marshal, 1936 and retired in 1937. Steel served during the Second World War as Air Officer Commanding Reserve Command, 1939-40, and as Controller-General of Economy, Air Ministry, 1941-45.

- 602 The K.C.B., A.F.C. group of eleven miniature dress medals worn by Air-Vice Marshal Sir D. Harries, Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Air Service



An Airship specialist during the Great War, he commanded No. 5 Armoured Car Company in Iraq, 1922-24 and served as Head of Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, 1930-34

At the start of the Second War he was Air Officer Commanding R.A.F. Cranwell, 1939-42, before being appointed to the Command of No. 23 Group, and ultimately as Director-General of Personnel

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Air Force Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine, with M.I.D. Oak Leaves; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Italy, Kingdom, Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *major white enamel damaged to last, very fine* (11)

£200-300

K.C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1947.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1943.

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Chevalier, *London Gazette* 11 August 1917.

Douglas Harries was born in 1893 and was educated at the Royal Naval Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth, being commissioned Midshipman, Royal Navy, prior to advancing to Sub-Lieutenant, 15 September 1913. He transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service in December 1914 and was made Flight Lieutenant on 1 April 1915. After service at R.N.A.S. Dover, was appointed to command Polegate Airship Station, being posted to R.N.A.S. Kingsnorth, Kent on 4 March 1916. Made a Flight Commander, 30 June 1916, Squadron Commander, 30 June 1917, he was posted to R.N.A.S. Barrow on 28 July 1917. Made Temporary Major, Airship Branch, Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918, he was advanced Squadron Leader on 1 August 1918. After brief employment at the Air Ministry he was appointed as a Staff Officer, R.A.F. Howden (Airship Base), 8 July 1920; he was serving at Howden when R38 took off and broke up in flight over the River Humber on 4 August 1921

Harries was posted to R.A.F. H.Q. Iraq, April 1922 and was made Officer Commanding No. 5 Armoured Car Company R.A.F., Mosul, Iraq, November 1922. He was posted No. 4 F.T.S., February 1924 being made Wing Commander, 1 January 1926. After brief employment at R.A.F. Halton he was appointed Head of Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, October 1930; having held this post for four years he was appointed Officer Commanding R.A.F. Ramlah, and then in a similar capacity to R.A.F. Amman the following year. Advanced Air Commodore, 1 November 1938, Harries served as Air Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Cranwell, 15 August 1939-28 January 1942; on the latter date he was promoted Acting Air Vice-Marshal and appointed Air Officer Commanding No. 23 Group, Flying Training Command. Appointed Director-General of Personal Services, 7 August 1943 he was promoted Air Vice-Marshal, Director-General of Personnel on 1 June 1944. Harries retired on 19 August 1946, having played First Class Cricket as a young man; in later life resided at Mill Lane Cottage, Crondall, near Farnham, Surrey. This gallant airman died on 6 December 1972; his private papers are held by the Imperial War Museum.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 603 **The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by General Sir W. P. Wright, Royal Marines**
- The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B., Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Jubilee 1887; Coronation 1902; League of Mercy, Badge, enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £80-120
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note please see Lot 471.
- 604 **A mounted C.M.G. group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. L. Wear, Royal Army Medical Corps**
- The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Badge, gold and enamel; 1914 Star, clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1911; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £70-90
- C.M.G. *London Gazette* 22 June 1915.
- Algernon Edward Luke Wear** was appointed as Leeds Medical School Officer in 1910 and had joined the West Riding Royal Army Medical Corps Territorial Force in 1908. During the Great War he served in command of No. 7 Clearing Station in France from 1914, being awarded his C.M.G. and a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915, refers). Wear stayed on with the Leeds Medical School to 1931, when he also stayed on at the opening of the James Graham Open-Air School. He died in 1941; sold together with copied extract from the *Yorkshire Evening Post*.
- 605 **The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant D. D. Warren, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., Bedfordshire Regiment and Indian Civil Service**
- The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, silver, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, silver-gilt and enamel, complete with top bar, *some enamel damage to central surround*; Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, base metal except where stated, mounted as worn, *very fine and better except where stated* (7) £160-200
- C.S.I. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948.
- C.I.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1945.
- M.C. *London Gazette* 26 July 1918:
- 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in attempting to reach an isolated company under heavy machine-gun fire. After being wounded and attended to, he rejoined, and did excellent work in reorganising the men and controlling their fire.'
- Douglas Daintry Warren** was born at Royston, Hertfordshire, in January 1897, and was studying at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.
- Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, direct from the O.T.C. in June 1915, he went out to France as a reinforcement to the 2nd Battalion in the following year, and won his M.C. for the above cited deeds during an enemy attack on 22 March 1918.
- He was taken P.O.W. on 6 August 1918, when, according to his unit's war diary, 'the Bosche attacked our line and penetrated into several positions', a local newspaper report adding that 'he was with an outpost of his battalion when it was surrounded and all were taken prisoners.'
- Entering the Indian Civil Service after the War, Warren served variously as a Magistrate and Collector in Madras in the 1920s and 1930s, and was afterwards appointed Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of War Transport, in which latter capacity he was awarded his two full-sized neck decorations. He also served as a Divisional Officer with charge of assorted fire brigade stations during the War, his H.Q. being based at Triplicane Fire Station. Warren died at Royston in August 1972, aged 75 years; sold together with copied research.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 606 **The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Major Sir W. O. Wright, 2nd (Madras) Garrison Group Artillery**
- The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military), Badge, silver-gilt; British War Medal 1914-20; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Indian Volunteer Forces Decoration, G.V.R.; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Badge, gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £80-120
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note please see Lot 483.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 607 **The mounted D.S.O., M.C. miniature group of six miniature dress medals worn by Colonel W. E. Maitland-Dougall, Royal Artillery**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, clasp; British War and Victory Medals; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£100-140

Wilmot Edward Heriot-Maitland-Dougall was born on 1 December 1890, the son of William Heriot-Maitland-Dougall and Charlotte Isabella King. Educated at Charterhouse, he served during the Great War and won a D.S.O. and M.C., being wounded besides. Rising to Colonel, he was Aide-de-Camp to The King from 1941-45.

- 608 **The mounted D.S.O. group of seven miniature dress medals worn Squadron Leader T. W. 'Tommy' Lloyd, Royal Air Force, who served as 617 Squadron's Intelligence Officer under Guy Gibson, V.C. and Leonard Cheshire, V.C.**

Distinguished Service Order, gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Serbia, Order of St. Sava, silver, gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, together with an ink note stating 'worn by Auntie Alice at every 617 Reunion and Remembrance Sunday', *minor damage to arm points on the last, otherwise very fine and better*

£240-280

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 15 August 1917, 7 October 1918, 1 January 1943 and 8 June 1944.

Thomas Williams Lloyd served with the 4th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment, in France from March 1915, where he was wounded. Afterwards he was appointed Adjutant to a unit of 2,000 Royal Engineers at Liphook for six months, before he joined the mission that evacuated the Serbian Army from Albania to Salonika. He then spent a year in Mesopotamia as personal assistant to General Grey, who ran river transport, and worked out the scheme on which the advance to Baghdad was based. His subsequent award of the D.S.O. was gazetted to him as a Captain (Acting Major), Liverpool Regiment, Special Reserve, employed Royal Engineers, and was the only award listed under the relevant heading.

Towards the end of the war he was transferred to Italy for service in transportation and, after the armistice, was one of a mission of three officers sent by the War Office to report on communications in Hungary and the Adriatic Ports.

On the renewal of hostilities, 'Tommy' Lloyd was commissioned into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, and served as the Intelligence Officer at Woodhall Spa, an appointment that witnessed him acting as I.O. to Guy Gibson's newly formed 'Squadron X', soon to be retitled No. 617 'Dambuster' Squadron. By all accounts, including Paul Brickhill's best-selling history, Lloyd was a popular squadron personality and patently a first hand witness to the momentous events of May 1943, not least when he debriefed the returning 'Dambusters'.

Gibson, too, mentions him on several times in his classic memoir *Enemy Coast Ahead*, on one occasion for coming up with the idea of marking targets with incendiaries dropped by crack Beaufighter or Mosquito crews - 'their job would be to go in at dusk, just before the main force was due, and drop coloured incendiaries on the factory itself. These could be seen from high up and the boys of the main force would be able to do steady bombing runs which would plaster the area with cookies.' Gibson countered Lloyd's suggestion with the heavy loss likely to be suffered by the marking force, but noticed that the idea went down well with others, among them 'Hoppy' Hopgood.

Sadly, as recounted by Paul Brickhill, 'Tommy' Lloyd was killed in a flying accident on 13 February 1944:

'About the same time the rest of the squadron was landing at Ford in thick weather. Tommy Lloyd, Woodhall intelligence officer, had flown to Ford and de-briefed them, and then the weather worsened and it looked as though they were stranded for a while. [Squadron Leader Bill] Suggitt thought he could make it to Woodhall Spa all right and offered a seat in his aircraft to Lloyd, a gallant and revered World War I veteran. The immaculate Lloyd accepted but insisted on having a shave before take-off. A little later, spruce and monocled, he climbed into 'J Jug' with Suggitt, and five minutes later the aircraft flew into a hill and everyone was killed instantly except Bill Suggitt, who lingered for a couple of days before he died.'

Their Lancaster had hit a tree atop Littleton Down, the highest point on the South Downs in Sussex, and instantly spun into the ground. A local farmer found Bill Suggitt strapped in his seat shouting 'Turn the engines off,' but he lost consciousness shortly afterwards. Another crew member was Guy Gibson's Flight Engineer from the dams raid, John Pulford, D.F.M.

Five days later, Wing Commander Cheshire, commanding No. 617 Squadron, wrote to Lloyd's widow:

'Dear Mrs. Lloyd,

I have very much wanted to call on you and speak to you in person. Since I have been unable to leave the Station, I am taking this opportunity of writing to you.

Your husband was killed while flying from Ford, in Sussex, back to this Station. He had been down there with the Squadron, as was his usual custom, and having finished his work down there, was on his way back with us. The pilot was a Canadian called Suggitt, an experienced Captain with 64 operations to his credit. I regret to say that they crashed into a hill while flying in cloud. The whole crew died instantly except Suggitt, who, although unconscious, remained alive for two days.

Your husband had been with this Squadron ever since it first formed, and wherever the Squadron went, he went too. He looked after us not only as an Intelligence Officer, but also as a friend, and I don't think that any loss could mean more to us than his. I know there is little I can say that will help you or ease your burden, but I would at least like to tell you something of the influence that Tommy had on all of us. He was somehow a man to whom you could always turn in trouble, and a man who always did so much to make our life happier and more comfortable.

Wherever I may go, I know that I shall meet no-one more tolerant or unselfish, and on behalf of everyone here, as well as myself, I would like to extend to you my great appreciation and gratefulness for all that he did for us, and for the personal sacrifices that he so often made. I would like to extend to you my deepest and most profound sympathy.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Cheshire

Wing Commander, Commanding No. 617 Squadron.'

Sold together with copied research and the Defence and War Medals 1939-45 issued to his relative Flight Lieutenant W. E. Lloyd (No. 79271), in box of issue sent to 'Flat 14, 22 Basil Street, London SW3.'

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

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|-----|--|----------|
| 609 | <p>The mounted M.C. group of four miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant W. Barclay, Royal Naval Division</p> <p>Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn and in <i>A. & N. C. S. Ltd., Westminster</i> case, <i>good very fine</i> (4)</p> <p>Sold together with original pin and ribands upon which Warren Barclay's full-size awards were worn.</p> | £60-80 |
| 610 | <p>The mounted group of three miniature dress medals named to Captain H. G. Hegarty, M.C., Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, an Irish Great War fighter ace</p> <p>Military Cross, G.V.R, the reverse engraved 'H.G.H. 28.5.18. R.F.C.', British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, <i>good very fine</i> (3)</p> <p>Herbert George Hegarty was born in County Galway in 1887 and educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, Ireland. He was employed as a banker with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and served as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps from October 1911-1917. On returning to the UK he joined the Royal Flying Corps in June 1917 and after training was posted as a pilot to No. 60 (Fighter) Squadron (S.E. 5a's), at St. Marie Cappel in November 1917. Carrying out offensive patrols with the squadron he amassed 2 destroyed, 2 shared destroyed and 2 forced down out of control in the space of just six months, being awarded the Military Cross (<i>London Gazette</i> 16 September 1918, refers). The recommendation, dated 16 May, states:</p> <p>'On the 14th instant this officer whilst leading his patrol in extremely adverse weather, attacked alone an E.A. two-seater and fought him down from 3,000ft to 100 ft about 4 miles over the lines. He eventually drove down the E.A. which crashed. Also this morning he, together with another officer, attacked and destroyed an E.A. two-seater which crashed just in the enemy lines near Arras.</p> | £160-200 |

This officer has also the following victories to his credit:

29 January 1918. Attacked 6 E.A. Scouts in vicinity Sheet 20 E22 at height of 13,000 feet and succeeded in driving down one completely out of control.

4 February. Together with another officer attacked an E.A. Scout in vicinity of Sheet 28 D14 at 10,000 feet. This E.A. crashed in our lines.

18 February. Attacked an Albatros Scout over Menin at 13,000 feet which he drove down completely out of control.

30 March. Attacked an Albatros Scout S. of Albert at 12,000 feet and fought him down to 500 feet and E.A. crashed.

Lieutenant Hegarty has fought many other combats and has driven down several which he has not claimed owing to lack of confirmation. He is a bold and fearless pilot and is extremely modest. He has frequently led patrols in an extremely capable manner. Throughout the time he has served in the Squadron (five and half months) he has never missed his turn on patrol and has always shown a splendid spirit and example to all.'

He was promoted Temporary Captain and Flight Commander of 'A' Flight in June 1918 and added an Albatros Scout to his score. Having completed his tour with No. 60 Squadron he saw out the remainder of the war as an Instructor at No. 4 Fighter School. Hegarty died in Somerset in 1953; sold with comprehensive research.

611 The mounted M.C. group four of miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant E. R. S. Fifoot, Coldstream Guards

Military Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£40-60

For his full-size awards and a biographical note please see Lot 497.

612 The mounted D.F.C., A.F.C. group of five miniature dress medals worn by Squadron Leader J. H. Liversidge, Royal Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Force Cross; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£100-140

Sold together with a photograph with the recipient wearing these miniatures; for his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 549.

613 The two A.F.C. groups of miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander D. Gray, Royal Air Force, who flew a plethora of Ops during the Berlin Airlift (Op Plainfare) and latterly forged a highly successful career with The King & Queen's Flights, flying Royal, Political and Military figures of the era

Air Force Cross; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine*

Air Force Cross; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (11)

£100-140

These two groups were worn by the Wing Commander before and after he earned his General Service Medal 1962-2007, Borneo; for his full-size awards and a full biographical note, please see Lot 552.

x614 The mounted M.M. group of five miniature dress medals worn by Sergeant R. T. C. Bryant, Royal Artillery

Military Medal, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Dunkirk Association Medal, the last sewn to the riband of the second, otherwise mounted as worn, *very fine*

£60-80

For his full-size awards and a biographical note please see Lot 522.

- 615 **The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Major N. Wright, Seaforth Highlanders who was commissioned from the ranks and who earned a 'mention' for the Far East**
- General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine, South-East-Asia 1945-46; 1939-45 Star Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army, mounted court-style as worn, *traces of lacquer, good very fine* (6) £60-80
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 240.
- 616 **The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Captain H. J. F. Mackrell, Royal Engineers**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, South-East-Asia 1945-46; Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Territorial, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £30-50
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 243.
- 617 **The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Whitaker, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46; Indian Independence Medal 1947, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7) £30-50
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 248.
- Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant*
- 618 **The miniature dress medal worn by Captain H. S. King, Royal Engineers**
- India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Samana 1891, *good very fine* £30-50
- For his full-size medal, please see Lot 28.
- 619 **The miniature China Medal and Legion of Honour worn by Sir R. E. Bredon, K.C.M.G., Deputy Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service during the Siege of Legations, 1900**



China 1900, 1 clasp, Def. [Defence] of Legations; France, Legion of Honour, gold and enamel, unmounted, *good very fine* (2) £300-400



Robert Edward Bredon was born at Portadown, Ireland, in February 1846, the son of Dr. Alexander Bredon, and was educated at the Royal School, Dungannon, and Trinity College, Dublin, where he read Mathematics and Classics. He passed out in First Place from Netley for the Army Medical Staff, 1867, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment, April 1867.

On retiring from the Army in 1873 he joined the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, whose Inspector-General at the time was his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Hart. He was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Customs in 1898, and was present at the Defence of Legations in Peking at the time of the Boxer Rebellion, 20th June to 14th August 1900. He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1903, and the following year was promoted to a Knight Commander of the Order. On the retirement of Hart in 1908, he was appointed Acting Inspector-General, and in 1910 he was appointed to the Chinese Board of Customs, but retired in deference to the wishes of the British Government. He died in July 1918. Sir Robert Bredon married Lily Virginia Banks in 1879, and they had one daughter, Juliet Bredon, the well-known author.

620 The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Staff Nurse L. W. Wolrige (later Dolman), Territorial Force Nursing Service

British War and Victory Medals; Territorial Army Nursing Service Badge, the reverse stamped 'Gaunt, London', mounted as worn by *Spink & Son, 17-18 Piccadilly, London, nearly extremely fine*, housed in their *Spink & Son, 17 & 18 Piccadilly, London*, fitted leather case (3)

£30-50

For her full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 374.

- 621 **The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Brigadier J. J. M. Soutar, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Director of Veterinary Services in India, 1940-44**
- 1914 Star, with clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. Oak Leaves; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Egypt, Order of the Nile, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, rosette on riband; Khedive's Sudan 1910-21, one clasp, Garjak Nuer, *good very fine*, mounted court-style as worn by and housed in a *damaged* case by *Spink & Son, London* (7) £140-180
- [C.B.E.] *London Gazette* 1.1.1943
- [O.B.E.] *London Gazette* 17.6.1921.
- 'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations against the Garjak Nuers, Sudan.'
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17.2.1915
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5.1.1919
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17.6.1921
- John James McFarlane Soutar** was born at Edinburgh on 23 January 1889 and was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Having entered the Army Veterinary Corps as Lieutenant, 1910, he was promoted Captain in 1915. Seconded to the Egyptian Army during the Great War, he served in the campaign of Garjak Nuer, December 1919-April 1920 and was Senior Instructor at the Royal Army Veterinary School, 1922-26. Made Major, 1925, he was Assistant Director of Veterinary Services India, 1931-35. Made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1934, he was Colonel and Temporary Brigadier, 1940 and was Director of Veterinary Services in India, 1940-44. Following the Second War he resided at St. Andrew's, Fife and died on 16 December 1956.
- 622 **The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Edlmann, 2/6th Rajputana Rifles**
- India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1936-37, North West Frontier 1937-39; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Malaya, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (6) £40-60
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 278.
- 623 **An unattributed mounted group of three miniature dress medals**
- India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp; Khedive's Star 1882, mounted as worn, *very fine*
- Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow, *very fine* (4) £60-80
- x624 **An unattributed C.M.G., C.I.E. group of six miniature dress medals**
- The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Badge, 17mm, gold and enamel, with gold top riband buckle; The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Badge, 20mm, gold and enamel, reverse marked '15ct', with top riband bar; Baltic 1855; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian type; India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Tirah 1897-8, Punjab Frontier 1897-8, mounted for display, *very fine* (6) £160-200



627



632



637



641



644



647

FOREIGN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

625	Austria , Empire, Cannon Cross 1813-14, a selection of miniature Badges, <i>very fine</i> (5)	£100-140
626	Austria , Empire, five miniature dress Medals, including Merit Cross, one of these gold and enamel, with 'L' obverse and dated 'XII 1910' to reverse, Signum Laudis, <i>very fine</i> (5)	£50-70
627	Belgium , Kingdom, War Merit Order, 25mm including crown suspension x 13mm, gold and enamel, enhanced with a plethora of small diamonds, <i>very fine and most attractive</i>	£50-70
628	Belgium , Kingdom, Leopold II 1865-1905 Medal 13mm, gold; 1914-18 Medal, 10mm, gold; 1940-45 Medal, 13mm, gold and enhanced with a small diamond, the ring stamped '12K'; Order of Academic Palms, gold, enhanced with a small diamond, <i>very fine</i> (4)	£50-70
629	Belgium , Kingdom, a selection of miniature Orders and Medals (21), including Elisabeth Medal, War Medal 1940-45, 1865-1905 Leopold II Medal, <i>very fine</i> (21)	£60-80
630	Burkina Faso , National Order of the Upper Volta, Badge (3), each approx. 15mm, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£20-30
631	Fiji , Armed Forces Meritorious Service Decoration, 22mm, <i>very fine</i> Tonga , Medal of Merit, 20mm, silver, <i>very fine</i> Uganda , Order of the Source of the Nile, 18mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£30-50
632	France , Siege of Lyon 1793, Badge, 19mm, silver, gold centres and enamel, Fleur de Lys between rays, <i>very fine and rare</i>	£60-80
633	Germany , Bavaria, a selection of Orders and Medals (8), including Order of Merit and Merit Cross, <i>very fine</i> (8)	£40-60
634	Germany , Prussia, a selection of miniature Orders and Medals (15), including 1864 Medal (3), <i>very fine</i> (15)	£70-90
635	A mounted group of four miniature German medals Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914; Vatican, Order of the Holy Sepulchre; Germany 1914-18 Medal; Hindenburg Cross 1914-18, mounted continental-style as worn on double chain, with pins at either end for wear, <i>very fine</i> (4)	£40-60
636	International , Great War Victory Medals (7), Thailand and Italian types (6), <i>very fine</i> (7)	£30-50
637	Iraq , Kingdom, Faisal Coronation 1953, 18mm, <i>very fine</i>	£20-30
638	Italy , Kingdom, Independence Wars and Unification Medal 1865, 16mm, silver; Al Merito Cross, silver, Ricordo Medal, 17mm, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£30-50
639	Nepal , Kingdom, a selection of miniature Orders and Medals (3), silver and enamel, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£20-30
640	Pakistan , Republic, a selection of miniature Medals (8), <i>very fine</i> (8)	£20-30
641	Persia , Empire, Order of Merit, 24mm including suspension x 19mm, silvered, gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
642	Portugal , Republic, Order of Prince Henry, miniature set of Insignia (2), the Badge ring with hallmarks; Order of Agricultural Merit, 18mm, with hallmarks, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£20-30
643	Rhodesia , a selection of miniature Orders and Medals (8), including President's Commendation, Conspicuous Gallantry Cross (Police) and Meritorious Service Medal, <i>very fine</i> (8)	£30-50
644	Saudi Arabia , Kingdom, Merit Order of Abdul Aziz, 16mm, silver and enamel, <i>enamel chipping, very fine and rare</i>	£60-80
645	Thailand , Kingdom, Order of the Crown (2), both approx. 14mm; Royal Cypher Order, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£20-30
646	Vietnam , Republic, a selection of miniature Orders and Medals (6), including Vietnam Medal 1960 (5), Civil Decoration, <i>very fine</i> (8)	£30-50
x647	A most attractive mounted group of four Russian and Swedish miniature dress medals Russia, Imperial, Order of St Anne, 13mm, gold and enamel; Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Vasa, 25mm including crown suspension x 17mm, gold and enamel; Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Sword, 23mm including crown suspension x 14mm, gold and enamel; Russia, Imperial, Order of St Stanislaus, 13mm, gold and enamel, mounted as worn on double-braided gold chain with pins at either end, <i>good very fine</i> (4) Likely worn by a Swedish diplomat who saw varied service in Russia.	£240-280

FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MEDALS

x648	Austria , Empire, Order of Franz Joseph, sash Badge, by <i>Vinc Mayer's Sohne</i> , 70mm including crown suspension x 37mm, gold and enamel, compartment to reverse centre, gold and maker's marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i> , with later silk sash	£600-800
x649	Austria , Empire, Order of Leopold, breast Badge, 58mm including crown suspension x 32mm, gilt and enamel, marks to reverse of suspension, <i>good very fine</i>	£200-240
650	Bahrain , Order of Bahrain, 1st Class sash Badge, 89mm including suspension x 70mm, the suspension enhanced with eight pearls of matched sizes, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full sash riband	£300-400
651	Bahrain , Order of Bahrain, a case of issue for a 1st Class set of Insignia, by <i>Spink, London</i> , 280mm x 153mm x 63mm, <i>very fine</i>	£60-80
652	Bahrain , Merit Badge, with pin-back reverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
653	An interesting group awarded to Monsieur Leon Collette, Editorial Secretary of <i>La Libre Belgique</i>	

Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, with Palme; Commemorative Medal 1914-18; Victory Medal 1914-18; National Federation of War Invalids Medal; Volunteer Combatant's Medal 1914-1918; Reconnaissance Medal; Vatican, Holy See, Order of St Gregory, breast Badge; Order of Saint Sylvester, breast Badge, in case of issue; Lateran Cross, in case of issue; Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice Cross, in case of issue; Italy, Star of Italy and Prince of Piedmont; France, Mutualite Agricole Cross; Portugal, Red Cross Decoration, in its case of issue; Spain, Real and Benemérita Institution of the Spanish Knights Hospitallers of San Juan Bautista; Academic Merit Award (2); United Kingdom, West Ham Catholic Award, *a most unusual combination, very fine* (Lot)

£300-400

Leon Collette was born at Dison on 29 May 1894 and commenced his career as a journalist in 1912. His Great War Volunteer Medal indicates he volunteered for service with the Belgian Army during the Great War - the bars on his War Medal indicate some four and a half years of service. His bravery was recognised by the award of the Belgian Croix de Guerre and the Palme notes he was mentioned in despatches at Brigade level. His National Federation of War Invalids Medal indicates that he served the Federation in support of its aims. His death was reported in *Le Soir*:

‘We learn about the death in Brussels at the age of 75 of Monsieur Leon Collette, Editorial Secretary of *La Libre Belgique*. He joined *La Libre Belgique* a few days after the Armistice in November 1918. He took care for many years of the minutes of parliamentary debates. We present our condolences to our brothers at *La Libre Belgique*.’

He was also mentioned on numerous occasions in the history of the newspaper:

‘Leon Collette, who governs the editorial secretariat is found by some admirable and by others hateful. He's been there since 1932. He reveres the elders and forces the young to subordinate work. It does not attract anyone. He embodies a professional conscience and a dedication that are unique to this newspaper. He is tireless and present everywhere. He can fall on your back at any time - and woe to him who seems to be twiddling his thumbs. ‘Do you have leisure? Here are some little jobs.’ This is the formula for adjusting lazy people and designating the texts to be reduced, the communications to be summarized in four lines, the radio programs to be arranged, the local news to rewrite.” - “He always arrives at the newspaper first. Every morning, from 8 am, his motorbike in the courtyard. He takes off on his helmet, puts on his dust jacket, lights his pipe again and sets out to campaign. The intermediary between the boss and the editing, intendant of servile tasks, nothing escapes him, due less what is at his level.’

Furthermore:

‘The behaviour of Leon Collette is, in short, in accordance with the philosophy that permeates the universe where *La Libre Belgique* and its audience are located. Every year, subscription lists for Catholic schools are published there; whole columns are devoted to the lists of the readers who want to contribute their share to the pontifical gifts. It was the time when it happened that, in church, the priest during his sermon asked his faithful to avoid reading *Le Soir* and to read *La Libre Belgique* - great publicity.’

Sold together with five related table Medals, these engraved, besides named forwarding slip for a Vatican award, besides copied biographical research.



- x654 **Belgium**, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, breast Badge, 68mm including crown suspension x 42mm, gold and enamel, *ring clipped to test for gold, some enamel damage and ball-tips bent, nearly very fine* £60-80
- x655 **Brasil**, Republic, Order of Naval Merit, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, 62mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 80mm, silver, silvered, gilt and enamel, *very fine*, with full neck riband £80-120
- x656 **Brasil**, Republic, Order of Military Merit, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, 56mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 76mm, silver, gilt and enamel, *centre of Star detached but present, very fine*, with full neck riband and related miniature (3) £80-120
- x657 **Brasil**, Republic, Order of Aeronautical Merit, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, 63mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 78mm, silver, gilt and enamel, *very fine*, with related miniature (3) £80-120
- x658 **Brasil**, Republic, Order of Rio Branco, sash Badge, 63mm, gilt, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine*, with full sash riband £60-80
- x659 **Brasil**, Victory Medal, 35mm, bronze, signed J.S. for *Jorge Soubre* and rim stamped 'Casa da Moeda - Rio', unmounted, *very fine and rare* £300-400

PROVENANCE:

Private Collection Sao Paulo.



- x660 **Brasil**, Victory Medal, 35mm, bronze, loop and wire suspension, signed J.S. for *Jorge Soubre*, *very fine and rare* £300-400
- PROVENANCE:
Private Collection, Sao Paulo.
- x661 **China**, Republic, Armed Forces Order, neck Badge, 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Chinese characters and officially numbered '1680' to reverse, *enamel chipping to centre, very fine*, with neck riband £240-280
- 662 **Estonia**, Republic, Order of the White Star, neck Badge, 64mm, gilt and enamel, *enamel repair to reverse, good very fine*, with length of neck riband £160-200

x663	Estonia , Republic, Order of the Estonian Red Cross, neck Badge, 67mm including suspension x 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>minor enamel chipping, good very fine</i>	£160-200
664	Estonia , Republic, two Marksmanship Jettons, both by <i>Roman Tavast, Tallinn</i> , silver and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£80-120
x665	Germany , Hannover, Waterloo 1815 (Lieutenant Friedrich v. Maidel, Leichte Bat. Osnabrueck.), <i>pitting and wear, nearly very fine</i>	£600-800
666	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, breast Badge, 38mm, gold and enamel, maker's initials 'Wilm' between rays, <i>Wilhelm, Berlin, one or two enamel cracks, very fine</i>	£300-400
667	Germany , Prussia, Order of the Crown, 51mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, makers mark 'W' to base <i>Wilhelm, Berlin, good very fine</i>	£400-500
x668	Hungary , Order of Merit, 1st Class breast Star, with Swords, 90mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£300-400
x669	Hungary , Order of Merit, neck Badge, 53mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
x670	Four: Lieutenant-Colonel O. P. Grover, Indian Army Corps of Engineers India, Republic, Poorvi Star (IC-7076 A-Lt Col. O. P. Grover. Engrs.); Paschimi Star (IC-7076 A/Lt. Col. O. P. Grover, Engrs.); Vinsh Varsh Dirgh Seva (IC-7076 A-Lt. Col. O. P. Grover, Vsm,Engrs.); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (IC-7076 A-Lt. Col. O. P. Grover.Engrs.), <i>edge bruising and minor pitting to third, very fine</i> (4)	£80-120
x671	Six: Havildar Kesar Singh, Regiment of Artillery India, Republic, Paschimi Star (1153911 Hav Kesar Singh Arty); Raksha Medal 1965 (1153911 Hav Kesear [SIC] Singh Arty); Sangram Medal (1153911 Hav Keshar Singh Arty); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Himalaya (1153911 Hav. Kesar Singh. Arty); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (1153911 Hav Kesar Singh. Arty); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (1153911 Hav. Kesar Singh Arty.), <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£60-80
x672	Nine: Havildar B. R. Rana, 5 Gorkha Rifles (Frontier Force) India, Republic, General Service Medal 1947, 1 clasp, Mizo Hills (5444575 Rfn. B. R. Rana. G. R.); Vishesh Seva Padak, 1 clasp, Surakaha (5444575 Hav. B. R. Rana, 5 GR.); Paschimi Star (5444575 Rfn B. R. Rana 5 GR); Sangram Medal (5444575 Rfn B. R. Rana 5 G.R.); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Himalaya (5444575 Rfn. Bishnurj. Rana. G.R.); Videsh Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Bhutan 1961 (5444575 Hav B R Rana. G. R.); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (5444575 Rfn B. R Rana [5]); Vinsh Varsh Dirgh Seva (5444575 Hav B R Rana); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (5444575 Rfn B. R. Rana, G.R.), <i>contact marks, slight pitting, overall very fine</i> (9)	£70-90
x673	Six: Lance Naik S. Raj, Madras Engineers Paschimi Star (1321123 L/Nk S Raj M.E.G.); Raksha Medal (1321123 L-Nk. Selvaraj, Madras Engineers, GP.); Sangram Medal (1321123 L/Nk Selvaraj M.E.G.); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Jammu Kashmir (1321123 Spr. Selvaraj, Madras Engrs); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (1321123 L/Nk S. Raj M.E.G.); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (1321123 L-Nk. Selvaraj. Madras Engrs.), <i>good very fine</i> (6)	£50-70
x674	Five: Rifleman B. Singh, Jammu and Kashmir Rifles Samanya Seva Medals, 1 clasp, Mizoram (13731587 Rfn Bhag Singh, J&K Rif); Paschimi Star (13731587 Rfn Bhag Singh J&K Rif); Sangram Medal (13731587 Rfn Bhag Singh J&K Rif); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (13731587 Rfn Bhag Singh J&K Rfn); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (15731587 Rfn. B. Singh, J&K Rif.), <i>very fine</i> (5)	£40-60

- x675 **Six: Subedar J. Singh, Indian Army Corps of Signals**
- India, Republic, Samar Seva Star 1965 (JC30241 Nb Sub Jai Singh); Sangram Medal (JC30241 Sub J Singh); Sangram Medal (JC30241 Sub Jai Singh Sigs); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Jammu Kashmir (JC-30241 Nb-Sub. Jai Sigh. Sigs); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (JC 30241 Sub Jai Singh Sigs), *good very fine* (6) £60-80
- x676 **Five: Naik T. Singh, Sikh Light Infantry**
- India, Republic, Sangram Medal (4449507 Sep Tarsem Singh Sikh L I); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Bengal-Assam (4449507 Sep. Tarsem Singh Sikh. L.I.); Ucchh Tungta Medal (4449507 Nk Tarsem Singh S L I); Videsh Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Bhutan 1961 (4449507 Sep. Tarsem Singh, Sikh L.I.); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (4449507 Sep. Tarsem Singh. Sikh L.I.), *minor contact marks, Ink mark to rim of third, very fine* (5) £50-70
- x677 **Six: Naik C. Diss, Indian Army Corps of Signals**
- India, Republic, Raksha Medal 1965 (6323932. Sigmn. Charan Dass Sigs); Sangram Medal (6323932 Lnk C. Das Sigs); Dirgh Seva Aur Sadacharan Medal (63223932 Nk C Dass, Sigs); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (6323932 Chm. Charan Dass, Signs); Vinsh Varsh Dirgh Seva (6323932 Hav Charan Dass, Sigs); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (6323932 L-Nk. Charan Dass. Sigs.), *contact marks, very fine* (6) £40-60
- x678 **Five: Lance Naik S. Singh, Sikh Regiment**
- India, Republic, General Service Medal 1947, 1 clasp, Mizo Hills (3364804 Sep. Satnam Singh, Sikh R.); Sangram Medal (3364804 Sep Satnam Singh Sikh R); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, NEFA (3364804 Sep. Satnam Singh Sikh R.); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (3364804 Sep. S. Singh Sikh R.); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (3364804 L-Nk. Satnam Singh, Sikh R.), *very fine* (5) £40-60
- x679 **Four: Naik T. Singh, Sikh Regiment**
- India, Republic, General Service Medal 1947, 1 clasp, Mizo Hills, (3351887 Nk. Tara Singh, Sikh. R.); Defence Medal (3351887 L/Nk Tara Singh); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Jammu Kashmir (3351887 Nk. Tara Singh, Sikh. R.); Sainya Seva Medal (3351887 Nk. Tara Singh, Sikh R.), *overall edge bruising, very fine* (4) £40-60
- x680 **Six: Sapper C. Singh, Bengal Engineers**
- India, Republic, Paschimi Star (1401688 Spr. Chopal Singh. Bengal Engrs); Siachen Glacier Medal (140688 Spr. Chopal Singh, Bengal Engrs.); Sangram Medal (140688 Spr. Chopal Singh, Bengal Engrs.); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Bengal-Assam (140688 Spr. Chopal Singh, Bengal Engr); Ucchh Tungta Medal (1401698 Spr. Chopal Singh, Bengal Engrs.); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (1401688 Spr C. Singh Bengal Engrs 3P.), *very fine* (6) £60-80
- x681 **Five: Sepoy A. A. Chaman Ram, A.M.C.**
- Raksha Medal 1965 (13900315 Sep A A ChaNan Ram); Sangram Medal (13900315 Sep A A C Singh A M C); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Jammu Kashmir (13900315 Sep A A Chaman RAM, A.M.C.); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (13900315 Sep A A C. Singh [sic] A M C); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (13900315 Sep A A Chanan Ram [SIC], A.M.C.), *edge bruising, very fine* (5) £40-60
- x682 **Four: Havildar D. Singh, Sikh Light Infantry**
- India, Republic, Samanya Seva Medal 1965, 1 clasp, Bengal-Assam (4461463 Hav Dilbag Singh); Vishesh Seva Padak, 1 clasp, Surakaha, ~ (4461463 Nk D Singh S L I); Op Vijay Medal (4461463 Hav D Singh S L I); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (4461463 Nk Dilbag Singh S L I), *contact marks, very fine* (4) £60-80

x683	Four: Havildar P. Singh, Sikh Light Infantry India, Republic, Vishesh Seva Padak, 1 clasp Surakaha (4469408 L Nk P Singh S.L.I.); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Jammu Kashmir (4469408 Hav Paramjit Singh); Ucchh Tungta Medal (4469408 Sep P jit Singh); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (4469408 L Nk Paramjit Singh), <i>very fine</i> (4)	£40-60
684	Nine: Havildar M. S. Gurung, 1st Gurkha Rifles Samar Seva Star; Pashimi Star; Raksha Medal, 1965; Sangram Medal, 1971; Sainya Seva Medal - Jammu Kashmir; Videsh Seva Medal; 25th Independence Anniversary Medal, 1972; Nine Years Long Service Medal; U.N. Medal for ONUC (Congo), impressed '54359995 M. S. Gurung, 1 G.R.' where appropriate, mounted as worn, <i>very fine</i> (9)	£60-80
x685	Three: Havildar J. Singh, Indian Army Corps of Signals India, Republic, General Service Medal 1947, 1 clasp, Naga Hills (6252488 L-Nk. Janak Singh Sigs.); Raksha Medal 1965 (6252488 Hav Janak Singh Sigs.); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Bengal-Assam (6252488 S-M. Janak Singh, Sigs.), <i>very fine</i> (3)	£40-60
x686	Three: Sepoy M. Singh, Sikh Light Infantry India, Republic, Paschimi Star (4437037 Mukhtiar Singh, Sikh L. I.); Raksha Medal 1965 (4437027 Sep Mukhtiar Singh); Sangram Medal (4437027 Sep Mukhtiar Singh Sikh L I), <i>minor contact marks, very fine</i> (3)	£40-60
x687	Pair: Havildar D. Raj, Regiment of Artillery India, Republic, Sarahaniya Seva Medal, 1st issue (1235945 Hav Dev Raj Arty); Vinsh Varsh Dirgh Seva (1235945 Hav Dev Raj, Arty), <i>very fine</i> (2)	£30-50
x688	Four: Sepoy K. Singh, Sikh Light Infantry India, Republic, Vishesh Seva Padak, 1 clasp, Sri Lanka 1960 (4455783 Sep. Kulwant Singh, S L I); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Himalaya (4455783. Sep. Kolwant Singh, S L I); Videsh Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Sri Lanka 1960 (4455783 Sep Kulwant Singh, S L I); Nav Varsh Dirish Seva (4455783 Sep. Kulwwant Singh, S L I), <i>slight edge bruising, very fine</i> (4)	£40-60
x689	Pair: Sepoy S. Singh, Sikh Regiment India, Republic, Raksha Medal 1965 (3352338 Sep Sarjit Singh); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Himalaya (3352338 Sep Sarjit Singh, Sikh R.), <i>good very fine</i> (2)	£20-30
x690	Pair: Naik A. Singh, Defence Security Corps India, Republic, Raksha Medal 1965 (2437386 L-Nk, Anchsl Singh, D.S.C.); Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (2437386 Nk. Anchsl Singh, D.S.C.), <i>minor contact marks, very fine</i> (2)	£40-60
x691	Four: Havildar, J. Singh, Sikh Regiment, India, Republic, General Service Medal 1947, 1 clasp, Goa 1961 (3341718 (...), rank, name and regiment erased; Raksha Medal 1965 (3341718 Hav Joginder Singh); Sainya Seva Medal, 1 clasp, Himalaya (3341718 L. Hav. (...)ginder Singh. Sikh R.), attempted erasure of naming; Nav Varsh Dirsh Seva (3341718 Hav. Joginder Singh, Sikh R.), <i>suspension on fourth re-affixed, minor contact marks overall, very fine</i> (4)	£30-50
x692	Three: Lance Naik J. Singh, Sikh Light Infantry India, Republic, Sangram Medal (4441777 L/Nk Joginder Singh Sikh L I); Sainya Seva Medal, clasp, Jammu Kashmir (4441777 Sep. Jogincer [SIC] Singh, S.L.I.); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (4441777 L-Nk Joginder Singh Sikh L I), <i>overall edge bruising, very fine</i> (3)	£40-60

- x693 **Three: Sepoy B. Chand, Indian Army Service Corps**
 India, Republic, Poorvi Star (6363566 Sep B Chand ASC Sup); Sangram Medal (6363566. Sep. B Chand. ASC Sup); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (6363566. Sep. B Chand. ASC Sup), *overall minor pitting and contact marks, very fine* (3) £40-60
 Sold together with Indian Army Service Corps cap Badge with replaced pin.
- x694 **Four: Naik R. Chand, Indian Army Medical Corps**
 India, Republic, Poorvi Star (6790781 Nk S A Roop Chand A M C); Raksha Medal 1965 (6790781 Nk Sa Roop Chand. A.M.C.); Sangram Medal (JC 70635 Sub Sa RuP [SIC] Chand AMC); Pachisvi Swatantrata Jaynti Medal (JC 70635 Sub Rup [SIC] Chand AMC), *edge bruising, very fine* (4) £50-70
- x695 **Italy, Republic, Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, Grand Officer's set of Insignia, by Cravanzola, Rome, comprising neck Badge, 70mm including suspension x 50mm, gilt and enamel; Star, 73mm, silver, gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, very fine, with frayed neck riband** (2) £100-140
- x696 **A rare Japanese Naval Officer's buckle**
-
- Japan, Empire, Naval Officer's belt buckle, gold and enamel, clasp with maker's marks and purity assay (90%), *a little enamel chipping, good very fine* £1,800-2,200
 Previously inspected by the Yamato Maritime Museum, Kure.
- 697 **Latvia, Republic, Red Cross Order, breast Badge, 28mm, silver and enamel, good very fine, in its case of issue** £40-60
 Purchased July 1968.
- 698 **Latvia, Republic, Red Cross Order, breast Badge, 44mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to reverse, good very fine** £140-180
- 699 **Latvia, Republic, Jetton, by F. Muller, Riga and numbered '3305', screw a little bent, matching Jetton with pin-back and '70' below the cypher; 10th Anniversary of the Liberation War 1918-28, besides two other Medals, very fine and better** (5) £140-180
- x700 **Malta, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, 1st Clas set of Insignia, by Cravanzola, Rome, comprising sash Badge, 100mm including crown suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 84mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, silver mark to retaining pin, good very fine, with sash riband and in slightly damaged case of issue** (2) £200-240
- x701 **Malta, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, set of Insignia, by Cravanzola, Rome, comprising neck Badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 74mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, silver mark to retaining pin, good very fine, with neck riband, boutenierre and in damaged case of issue** (2) £160-200
- x702 **Malta, Order of Malta, Cross of Lorraine neck Badge, 107mm including trophy of arms suspension x 35mm, gilt and enamel, good very fine, with neck riband**
 Royal Engineers Training Battalion silver Medal, 35mm, the reverse engraved 'Sap. J. Tillbrook Sports Wouldham 1922', *good very fine, in case of issue* (2) £60-80

x703

An attractive reduced-size Collar chain of the Imperial Mexican Order of the Eagle



Mexico, Empire, Imperial Order of the Mexican Eagle, Grand Cross Collar chain, comprising twenty alternating medallions of the crowned monogram of Maximilian I and the Mexican golden eagle devouring a rattlesnake upon a bed of prickly pears, clasped by hook and loop device for wearing, 360mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *minor green enamel loss, otherwise good very fine, of later manufacture but nonetheless rare and interesting*

£6,000-8,000

The Imperial Order of the Mexican Eagle was instituted 1 January 1865 by Emperor Maximilian I, being awarded in two classes, the Superior Class: available only to Heads of State awarded the Grand Cross with Collar chain; and the Ordinary Class, with five ranks. With the fall of the Second Mexican Empire and the execution of the Emperor, aged just 34, on 19 June 1867, the Order ceased to exist. Today, the Mexican Republic Order of the Aztec Eagle provides reference to the former, in name and design elements.

Similar examples of the Collar chain have been seen with thirty links, from the workshop of C.F. Rothe, Vienna.



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x704	Mexico , Republic, Order of the Aztec Eagle, neck Badge, 45mm, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with neck riband, miniature Badge and in fitted case of issue	£60-80
x705	Netherlands , Kingdom, Order of the Netherlands Lion, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>A. Moussaault, Amsterdam</i> , comprising sash Badge, 113mm including crown suspension x 67mm, silver-gilt, gold centres and enamel, silver marks to reverse of cross atop the crown and to ring, <i>centre a little loose</i> ; Star, 87mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche and silver marks to reverse and maker's initials and silver marks to retaining pin, <i>some enamel chipping, very fine</i> with full silk sash (2)	£600-800
x706	Poland , Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta, set of Insignia, comprising Badge, 57mm, gilt and enamel, reverse dated '1944'; Star, 77mm, silvered and enamel, <i>of recent manufacture, very fine</i> (2)	£80-120
x707	Portugal , Kingdom, Order of St Avis, 1st Class Star, by <i>Da Costa, Lisbon</i> , 84mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
x708	Portugal , Kingdom, Order of St Avis, 2nd Class Star, by <i>Da Costa, Lisbon</i> , 86mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name upon hinge, silver marks to retaining pin, <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
709	Qatar , Order of Independence, sash Badge, 92mm including suspension x 57mm, the suspension enhanced with a single pearl, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with sash bow and good section of riband	£260-300
710	Qatar , Leadership Medal, by <i>Spink & Son, London</i> , <i>traces of adhesive to reverse, good very fine</i>	£50-70
711	Rhodesia , General Service Medal (4) (6557 Insp. (T) D. C. R. Wilkinson; 39436 S/R T. Fleming; 650392 Spr E. Bvongodza; 770238 Miss L. E. Van Rooyen), this last in plastic envelope of issue with named paper ticker tape, <i>good very fine and the last rather scarce</i> (4) Derek Cecil Roberts Wilkinson served in the BSAP from 2 Jan 1962 to 8 August 1975 when he requested his discharge. T. Fleming served in the BSAP Special Reserve (the "Wombles"); with thanks to Paul Brewster in the research of this Lot.	£60-80
x712	Russia , Imperial, Order of St Vladimir, breast Badge with Swords, 35mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and court stamp to reverse under enamel, marks to loop and ring and reverse of sword hilts, <i>good very fine</i>	£400-500
x713	Russia , Imperial, Order of St Vladimir, breast Badge, 34mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and court stamp to reverse under enamel, marks to loop and ring and between rays, <i>good very fine</i> , in case of issue	£300-400
x714	Russia , Imperial, Order of St Anne, breast Badge, 34mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and court stamp to reverse under enamel, marks to loop and ring, <i>good very fine</i>	£400-500
x715	Russia , Imperial, Order of St. Stanislas, Second Class neck Badge, by <i>Eduard, St. Petersburg</i> , 49mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and mark on reverse, 1896-1908 kokoshnik mark and gold mark on suspension ring, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , with neck riband, in embossed red leather box of issue Sold together with the Bestowal Document for the Russian Order of St. Stanislas, Second Class, dated 24 October 1907, with Russian Railways enclosure letter and Belgian Permission to wear document, as awarded to Monseieur A. Lambin, the Belgian State Railways Inspector General at Brussels.	£600-800



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|------|--|----------|
| x716 | Russia , Imperial, Order of St Stanislaus, 2nd Class (non-Christian) neck Badge, 47mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's initials 'A.K'. for <i>Albert Kiebel, St Petersburg</i> and court stamp to reverse, marks to loop, <i>some enamel loss, very fine and rare</i> , in case of issue | £600-800 |
| 717 | Russia , Imperial, Bravery Medal, silver, 27mm, numbered '836943'; Medal for Zeal, silver, 30mm; Russo-Turkish War Medal, bronze; Russo-Japanese War Medal, bronze <i>very fine</i> (4) | £100-140 |
| 718 | Russia , Imperial, China 1900-1901, silver, 28mm, <i>very fine</i> | £80-120 |
| 719 | Russia , Imperial, Jetton for the Red Cross in the Russo-Turkish War 1877-78, silver and enamel, silver marks to obverse, <i>good very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 720 | Russia , Imperial, Red Cross Jetton, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks to reverse, <i>good very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 721 | Russia , Imperial, Jetton for the Red Cross Society of Elizabeth under the Auspices of Grand Duchess Elizabeth, reverse with hallmarks and naming, <i>enamel chipping, very fine</i> | £60-80 |
| 722 | Russia , Imperial, Jettons (5), of varying nature including Musical Qualification, a number with engraved details to reverse; Musical Badge, silver and on riband mounting; Industrial Medallet, engraved details to reverse and on rim; Fraternal Society Medal, with ornate riband and integral suspension with devices, <i>very fine</i> (8) | £200-240 |
| 723 | Russia , Imperial, Jetton for 50th Anniversary 1856-1906; Unit Badge, by <i>Arm. Ekonom, Riga</i> ; rank Insignia token; Unit Badge, <i>very fine and better</i> (4) | £60-80 |
| 724 | Russia , Imperial, Qualification Badge, 43mm, silver-gilt, with corresponding reduced-size Badge, 23mm, <i>very fine</i> (2) | £40-60 |
| 725 | Russia , Imperial, Qualification Badge (2), both in silver and with marks to reverse, <i>one with replacement backplate, very fine</i> (2) | £70-90 |
| 726 | Russia , U.S.S.R., a Soviet-era photograph album of an unknown Soldier, bound in red cloth, featuring 59 pages of images, a number of military scenes, covering the 1930-70s era, featuring a wide-range of scenes, <i>an interesting first hand insight into this period of Russian history, very fine</i>

The recipient was clearly a talented football player, for a number of images are shown of scenes of this nature. | £40-60 |

- 727 **Russia**, U.S.S.R., a Soviet-era photograph album of an unknown Soldier, bound in brown cloth with gilt decoration, featuring 74 pages of images, a number of military scenes together with a wide-range of family and landscape scenes, *an interesting first hand insight into this period of Russian history, very fine* £40-60
- 728 **The very rare Saudi Order of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz 1st Class awarded to Lord Moore of Wolvercote**
- Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, Order of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz, 1st Class set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 100mm including suspension x 64mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to loop; Star, 85mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to retaining pin, *nearly extremely fine*, with full sash riband, riband bar, boutonniere and in its fitted case of issue with issue card with name in arabic and additionally written 'Sir Philip Moore' (2) £1,000-1,200
- The Order of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz was instituted in 1976 by King Fahad bin Abdulaziz, founder of the modern Saudi state. It is awarded to those who render important or exceptional service to the Saudi State and is awarded in four Classes.
- Philip Brian Cecil Moore**, later Baron Moore of Wolvercote, GCB, GCVO, CMG, QSO, PC, was born on 6 April 1921 and was Private Secretary to HM The Queen from 1977-86.
- Educated at the Dragon School, Cheltenham College, then Brasenose College, Oxford, he served with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War. He played one match for the England international rugby union team, against Wales in the 1951 Five Nations Championship, besides being a keen cricketer who played for Oxfordshire. Moore was Private Secretary, from 1957-58, to the 10th Earl of Selkirk in the latter's capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty. He was Deputy British High Commissioner (and acting HC) in Singapore, 1963-65, and back in the UK, Chief of Public Relations of the Ministry of Defence 1965-66. He was then Assistant Private Secretary to Queen Elizabeth II from 1966-72, then as Deputy until 1977 and as Private Secretary to the Sovereign until 1986. On his retirement in 1986, he was created Baron Moore of Wolvercote, of Wolvercote in the City of Oxford and he lived in a grace-and-favour apartment in Hampton Court Palace. He received the honour of being made a Permanent Lord in Waiting and died on 7 April 2009.
- 729 **A rare cased set of Saudi Medals**
- Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, a cased set of twelve Medals, each with corresponding miniature awards, besides riband bars, in a very fine fitted case, each being original strikings of these very rare awards, which include the Military Service Medal, Parachute Medal, Teacher Medal, Military Administrative Medal, Leadership Medal, Bravery Medal, Combat Medal and Medal of Honour, *extremely fine and perhaps a one-off display*, in *slightly damaged* case with embossed Coat of Arms to the lid (Lot) £800-1,000
- x730 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Naval Merit, Grand Cross Star, 60mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, *good very fine*, in fitted case of isse by *F. Laz, Arenal 0 - Madrid* £160-200
- Sold together with its original Bestowal Certificate, dated 22 May 1975, named to 'Sr. Bo Gotthelm Klenberg'.
- Bo Gotthelm Klenberg** was born on 10 October 1924 at Mikkeli, son of Major-General of Veterinary Medicine Gotthelm Gottfrid Klenberg. He entered the Finnish Navy in 1943 and rose to become Rear-Admiral and Commander of the Finnish Navy from 1977-78. He died on 31 January 2011, being the recipient of the Spanish Order of Naval Merit besides many others.
- x731 **Spain**, Kingdom, Order of Naval Merit, breast Star, 80mm, silver, gold and enamel, *enamel chipping, very fine* £160-200
- 732 **Syria**, Order of Merit, 1st Type (6 pointed Star), by *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, 4th Class breast Badge (2); 5th Class Badge, all with maker's name to reverse of suspension, *very fine* (4) £100-140
- 733 **Syria**, Order of Merit, 2nd Type (5 pointed star), 4th Class breast Badge (2), *very fine* (3) £50-70
- 734 **Syria**, Order of Omayad, 1st Class breast Star, 92mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, local maker's signature to reverse, *very fine* £140-180
- Probably by *Bichay, Cairo*.
- 735 **Syria**, Order of Omayad, 3rd Class neck Badge, by *Bichay, Cairo*, 65mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's signature to reverse, *one or two ray tips bent, very fine*, with neck riband £70-90



736	Syria , Order of Loyalty, Star, 64mm, by <i>Hugeunin, Le Locle</i> ; 4th Class breast Badge; 5th Class breast Badge, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£100-140
737	Syria , Order of Bravery (3), 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class; Order of Military Honour, 4th Class breast Badge; Order of Military Merit, 5th Class breast Badge, <i>very fine and better</i>	£60-80
738	Syria , Order of Devotion, 1st Type, of scarce local manufacture, 5th Class breast Badge, 45mm, gilt, <i>good very fine</i> , together with two sets of ribands for wear on tunic including riband of the Order (3)	£40-60
739	Syria , 1948 Palestine War Medal; Order of War Wounded; Order of Lebanon Peace; Russian Friendship Medal (2), Type 1, Type 2, <i>very fine</i> (5)	£60-80
740	Syria , Arab Army Medal 1962; Army Silver Jubilee 1971; 40th Anniversary of Syrian Arab Army 1985 (3), 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class, <i>very fine</i> (5)	£60-80
741	Syria , 8 March 1963 Medal (2), 1st Type, 2nd Type; Long & Exemplary Service Medal (2), 1st Type (1961-63), 2nd Type (1963-72); Training Medal 1964, <i>very fine</i> (5)	£40-60
742	Syria , Order of Protecting the Revolution; 6 October 1973 War Medal, <i>very fine</i> (2)	£40-60



x743	Turkey , Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmania, First Class set of Insignia, sash Badge, 85mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 68mm, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; Star, 93mm, silver and enamel, mint mark and silver mark on reverse, <i>some enamel damage to reverse of badge, good very fine</i> , with short length of sash riband for display purposes (2)	£600-800
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PROVENANCE:

Spink, November 2011, Lot 31 (when sold alongside the recipient's other Honours and Awards).

Order of Osmania First Class *London Gazette* 26 July 1892. Major-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| x744 | <p>Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidieh, Second Class set of Insignia, neck Badge, 78mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 62mm, silver, silver-gilt, gold applique, and enamel, mint mark on reverse; Star, 94mm x 89mm, silver, gold applique, and enamel, mint mark on reverse, <i>minor enamel damage, otherwise good very fine</i>, with short length of neck riband for display purposes (2)</p> <p>PROVENANCE:
Spink, November 2011, Lot 34 (when sold alongside the recipient's other Honours and Awards).
Order of the Medjidieh Second Class <i>London Gazette</i> 27 May 1886. Major-General Francis Wallace Grenfell, C.B., A.D.C., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.</p> | £600-800 |
| 745 | <p>Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Bravery Medal, silver, 32mm, with top riband bar, <i>good very fine</i>, in case, the inner inscribed 'Turkish War Medal AH1270' and riband bar</p> | £50-70 |

END OF THE SALE

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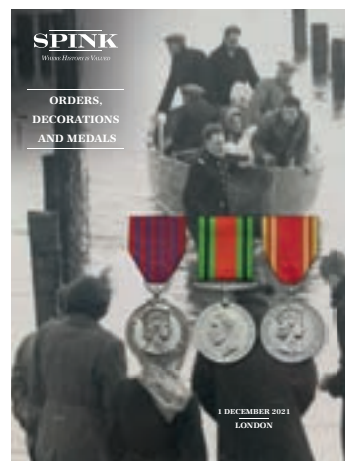
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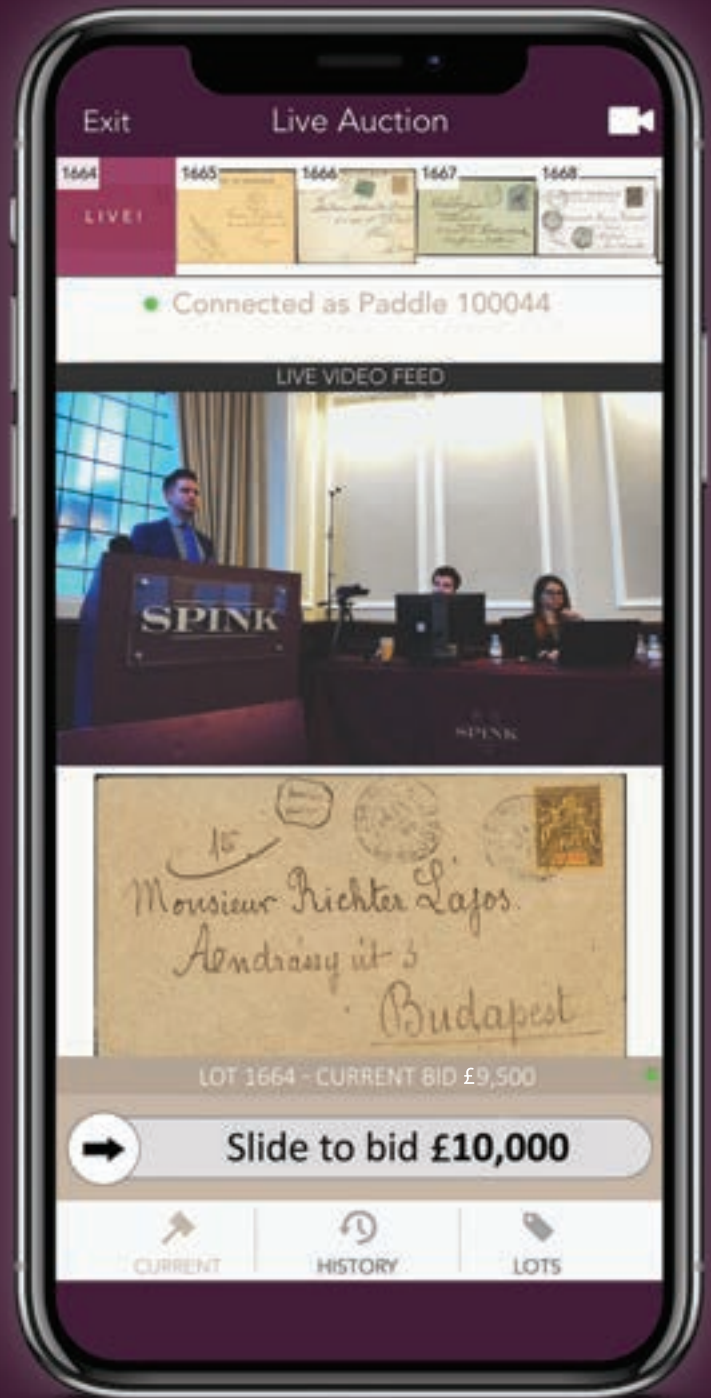
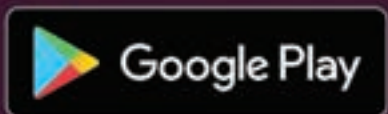
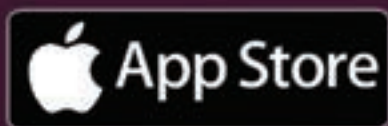
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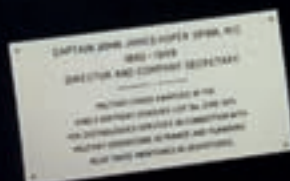
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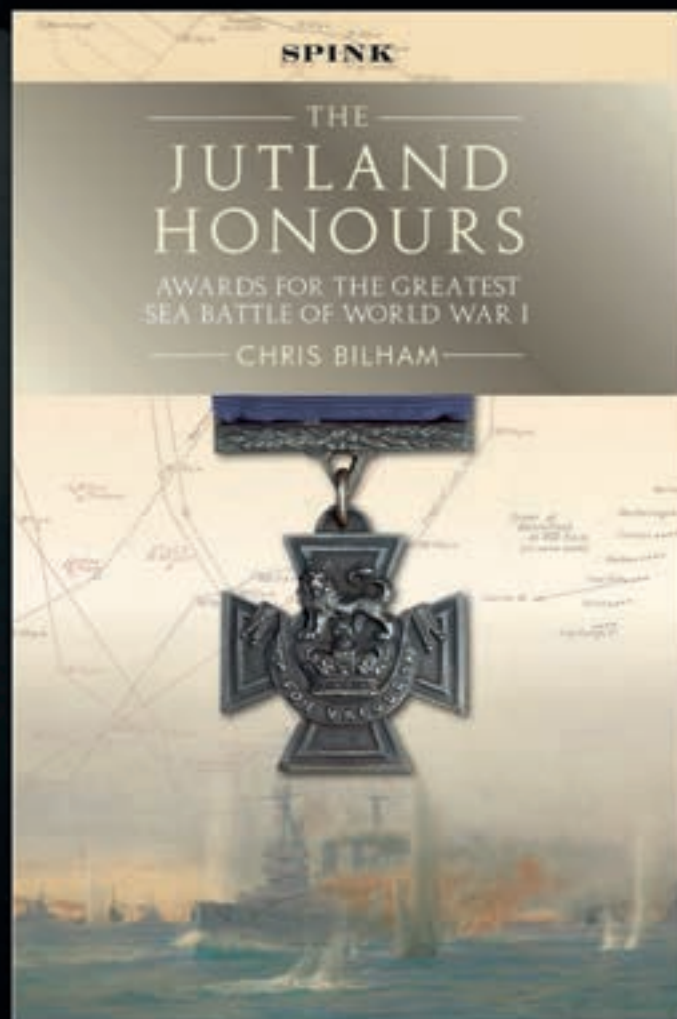
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Some lots may be designated, prior to the auction, as "Premium Lots", which means a deposit may be required before placing a bid on the item for sale. Information will be posted on our website in such an event.

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 – Buyers from outside the UK**
- 5.3.1** As we remain liable to account for VAT on all Lots unless they have been exported outside the UK within 3 months of the date of sale, you will 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 refunds due will be made when valid proof of export is provided. For avoidance of doubt, please note refunds cannot be made to private Buyers, when Lots are bought for private use, if exported by the Buyer.
- 5.3.2** If you are registered as a collectibles business outside the UK and the Lots are invoiced to this business, are not for private use, if you export the Lots outside the UK yourself or appoint your own agent you must obtain shipping documents from the Shipping Department for which a charge of £50 will be made.
- 5.3.3** Where required, we can advise you on how to export 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 will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to obtain such proof.
- 5.3.4** If you export the Lot, subject to par. 5.3.2., you must return the valid proof of export to us within 3 months of the date of sale. If you fail to return the valid proof of export 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.
- 5.3.5** To apply for a refund of any VAT paid, the valid proof of export 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.
- 5.3.6** Where a Lot is included within the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme and valid evidence of export from the UK 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 valid export from the UK 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 registration as a collectibles business.
- 5.3.8** Where the Lot is marked as an Omega (Ω) Lot or an Import VAT (x) Lot and valid evidence of export from the UK 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.
- 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 registration as a collectibles business and where valid evidence of export from the UK 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 3%. 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 Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme; Lots marked (g) special scheme Investment Gold; Daggered Lots (†), imported Lots marked (x) and (Ω).
- 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:
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	£20	£30
Up to £10,000	£20	£40	£60
Above £10,001	£30	£60	£90

The above fees are in GBP and would be converted into the sale currency if applicable.

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. Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme

1. Where possible, we will offer Lots for sale under the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme. Such Lots can be identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the Lot number in the catalogue. Such lots are subject to 20% VAT on the Buyers' Premium but are not subject to VAT on the Hammer Price.
2. Where Lots are sold using the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' 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' 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 UK. 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 UK.

SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

SALE CALENDAR 2021/2022

STAMPS

20 November	The Philatelic Collector's Series	Hong Kong	CSS68
8 December	The 'Lionheart' Collection of Great Britain and British Empire - Part XV	London	21015
9 December	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	New York	177
11 January	The Opium War Collection	Hong Kong	21042
25 January	The Philatelic Collector's Series	London	22012
26 January	The Lionheart Collection of New Zealand - Part I	London	22010

COINS

2-18 November	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 12: British and World Coins and Medals	London	21156
18 Nov-9 Dec	The Numismatic Collector's Series e-Auction	New York	372
25 Nov-16 Dec	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 13: Ancient, Indian and Islamic Coins	London	21155
18 Nov-9 Dec	The Numismatic Collector's Series e-Auction	New York	372
16 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series Sale at NYInc	New York	374
17-28 January	The Numismatic Collector's Series e-Auction	New York	375

BANKNOTES

18 Nov-9 Dec	The Numismatic Collector's Series e-Auction	New York	372
20 Dec-13 Jan	World Banknotes e-Auction	London	22173
14 January	World Banknotes at NYInc	New York	373

MEDALS

1 December	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	21003
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BONDS & SHARES

21 Dec-11 Jan	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World e-Auction	London	21145
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HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

11 November	Historical Documents: Postal History and Autographs	London	21066
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LIFESTYLE COLLECTABLES

5-19 October	Jewellery, Silver & Objects of Vertu e-Auction	New York	371
16 Nov-9 Dec	Going The Whole Hogshead - Whisky e-Auction	Hong Kong	SC001

The above sale dates are subject to change

Spink offers the following services:

- VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE AND PROBATE FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -
- SALES ON A COMMISSION BASIS EITHER OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -





SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

FOUNDED
1666

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WINE & SPIRITS HANDBAGS COLLECTIONS ADVISORY SERVICES SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

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