

SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

27 APRIL 2022

LONDON





ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury

London WC1B 4ET

tel +44 (0)20 7563 4104/4102 fax +44 (0)20 7563 4037

Vat No: GB 791627108

Sale Details | Wednesday 27 April 2022 at 10.00 a.m

When sending commission bids or making enquiries,
this sale should be referred to as **PONGO - 22001**

Viewing of Lots | At Spink London - in line with Government Advice

Tuesday 26 April 2022 at 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

At time of production we will be able to welcome members of the public to view
on this designated date. For updates please refer to www.spink.com or SpinkLive.

Live platform | 

Your Specialists for this Sale



Marcus Budgen
mbudgen@spink.com
+44 (0)20 7563 4061

Bids

Fred Lawton
flawton@spink.com
+44 (0)20 7563 4102/4104
fax +44 (0)20 7563 4037

Payment Enquiries

Veronica Morris
creditcontrol@spink.com
+44 (0)20 7563 4018

Technical Issues

support@spink.com
+44 (0)20 7563 4089

VAT Enquiries

John Winchcombe
jwinchcombe@spink.com
+44 (0)20 7563 4101



Robert Wilde-Evans
rwilde-evans@spink.com
+44 (0)20 7563 4074



Harry Blackett-Ord
hbord@spink.com
+44 (0)20 7563 4021

The Spink Environment Commitment: Paper from Sustainable Forests and Clean Ink

Spink has a long history of preserving not only collectables but our planet, too. We are proud to ensure that our policy of sustainability and conservation keeps up with Spink's growth, helping improve the environment for new generations of collectors.

We insist that our printers source all paper used in the production of Spink catalogues from FSC and/or PEFC suppliers and use non-hazardous inks. We also ask they hold the environmental standard ISO 14001.

Spink recycle all ecological material used on our premises and we encourage you to recycle your catalogue once you have finished with it.

www.spink.com

@SpinkandSon

#Spink_Auctions

Spink_auctions

Spinkauctions

Spink_auctions



Group Chairman and CEO

Olivier D. Stocker

Director

Tim Hirsch FRPSL

Chief Financial Officer

Alison Bennet

Head of EMEA

Mira Adusei-Poku
mpoku@spink.com

Specialists

Stamps

Tim Hirsch FRPSL
Iain Murphy
Nick Startup
Neill Granger FRPSL
Dominic Savastano
Josh Barber
Thomas Fell
Michele Martini
Ian Shapiro (Consultant)
Guido Craveri (Consultant)
Christopher Green
George Yue (Consultant)
Alan Ho

Historical Documents

Thomas Fell
Neill Granger FRPSL
Ian Shapiro (Consultant)

Books

Emma Howard
Fabian Rigby

Client & Auction Management

Geoff Anandappa (Consultant)
Nik von Uexkull
Jade Le Petit
Fred Lawton
John Winchcombe
Viola Craveri
Moirra Johnston
Newton Tsang
Katrina Chan

PR & Marketing

Rita Ariete
Alzbeta Lanova
Nerissa Douglas
Emily Cheng

Chief Customer Officer

Rita Ariete

Head of Asia-Pacific

Sue Pui
spui@spink.com

Coins

Kelvin Cheung
Richard Bishop
Tim Robson
Gregory Edmund
Barbara Mears
Kin Choi Cheung
Paul Pei Po Chow
Joseph Lam
Georgie Potter
Greg Cole (Consultant)

Orders, Decorations & Medals

Marcus Budgen
Robert Wilde-Evans
Harry Blackett-Ord
Greg Cole (Consultant)

Special Commissions

Marcus Budgen
Robert Wilde-Evans

Finance

Alison Bennet
Sue Pui
Marco Fiori
Mina Bhagat
Dennis Muriu
Veronica Morris
Milos Durdevic

Representatives For Australia

Michael R. Downey - mdowney@spink.com

Representative For Canada

Timothy J. Stewart - tstewart@spink.com

Representative For Japan

日本での弊社オークションへの出品・参加に関するお問い合わせ

Alan Ho - japan@spink.com

Representative For South Africa

Andrew Kennedy - akennedy@spink.com

Chief Operating Officer

Mira Adusei-Poku

Head of Consignments

Charles J Blane
cblane@spink.com

Banknotes

Kelvin Cheung
Elaine Fung
Arnas Savickas
Paul Pei Po Chow
Greg Cole (Consultant)

Bonds & Shares

Kelvin Cheung
Mike Veissid (Consultant)
Greg Cole (Consultant)

Wine & Spirits

Newton Tsang (Auctioneer)

IT & Administration

Michael Lewis
Arran Simon
Liz Cones
Kenneth Williams
Newton Tsang
Jacqueline Wong

Spink UK

69 Southampton Row
Bloomsbury
London
WC1B 4ET
Email:
conciierge@spink.com
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4000
Fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4066

Spink USA

145 W. 57th St.
18th Floor
New York, NY
10019
Email:
usa@spink.com
Tel: +1 646 941 8664
Fax: +1 646 941 8686

Spink China

4/F and 5/F
Hua Fu Commercial
Building
111 Queen's Road West
Sheung Wan
Hong Kong
Email:
china@spink.com
Tel: +852 3952 3000
Fax: +852 3952 3038

Spink Asia

Registered at:
50 Raffles Place
#17-01 Singapore Land
Tower
Singapore 048623
Email:
singapore@spink.com

Spink Switzerland

Via Livio 8
6830 Chiasso
Switzerland
Email:
switzerland@spink.com
Tel: +41 91 911 62 00
Fax: +41 91 922 20 52

INTRODUCTION

'Your late husband did a wonderful act, for which his country will be eternally grateful.'

Those words were spoken by H.M. The King, upon presenting a Victoria Cross to Sally Scarf at Buckingham Palace on 30 June 1946. That Victoria Cross was awarded to her late husband, Squadron Leader Arthur Scarf (Lot 601). The couple had only been able to enjoy the first few months of their marriage when he performed his remarkable act of bravery – at the cost of his own life – at the opening of the Battle of Malaya in 1941.

Due to the theatre in which Scarf was thrown and the subsequent rampage of the Japanese Army to their initial victory, it was not until nearly five years later that his ultimate sacrifice was recognised with the V.C. he had duly earned. That gratitude for the service of the men and women of the Malaya Campaign is particularly important this year, it being the 80th Anniversary of the events that led to the surrender at Singapore on 15 February 1942.

It is no exaggeration that the story of Scarf has been a true inspiration and this subject to which we all share the passion is indeed rich in further examples. In the following pages – via the stories which are told – I trust you will perhaps experience a full range of emotions. Tales of bravery, fortitude, comradeship and leadership are littered in the 657 Lots that are offered for Sale.

Further to the remarkable service of Squadron Leader Scarf in the Second World War, we are blessed with a plethora of other landmark items, including the Medal of Private Adams, 24th Foot, who was killed in the Defence of Rorke's Drift (Lot 1).

Notice should also be made of the themed 'Special Collections' in this Auction, which include a fine offering of awards to the Women of the Nursing Service, awards to the Naval Brigade for the Indian Mutiny, awards to the Royal Naval Air Service and awards to the West Yorkshire Regiment.

Do not hesitate to make contact if Harry, Robert or myself can assist you in any way.

ENJOY!

Marcus

WEDNESDAY 27 APRIL 2022**Commencing at 10.00 a.m.**

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

Estimates

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

Order of Sale

The Important Zulu War Medal awarded to Private R. Adams, 24th Foot	Lot 1
Single Campaign Medals.....	Lot 2-162
Campaign Groups and Pairs	Lots 163-325
A Collection of Medals to the Naval Brigade for the Indian Mutiny	Lots 326-328
A Collection of Medals to the Women of the Nursing Services	Lots 329-379
A Collection of Medals to the Royal Naval Air Service - Armoured Cars Section and for Service during the Russian Intervention	Lots 380-386
A Collection of Gallantry Medals to the West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)	Lots 387-404
Medals from the Collection of the late Raymond Bliss.....	Lots 405-506
Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service	Lots 507-569
Single British Orders and Decorations.....	Lots 570-600
The Historically Important and Unique Posthumous 'Battle of Malaya 1941' Victoria Cross group of five awarded to Squadron Leader A. S. K. Scarf, Royal Air Force	Lot 601
Long Service, Coronation & Jubilee Awards, Miscellaneous & Militaria	Lot 602-620
British & Foreign Miniature Dress Medals	Lots 621-627
Foreign Orders, Decorations & Medals	Lots 628-657

THE IMPORTANT ZULU WAR MEDAL AWARDED TO PRIVATE R. ADAMS, 24TH FOOT

RORKE'S DRIFT - THE GREATEST DEFENCE OF ALL

There can surely be no more inspiring tale than that of 'the few' who found themselves at the former mission station of Rorke's Drift near the Buffalo River, Natal Province on 22-23 January 1879. It goes without saying that to date no action in British military history has eclipsed the feats performed, neither in terms numerical disadvantage - at least 40 to 1 - or the level to which the engagement has resonated through the ages.

When dawn broke on 23 January, the scene was of utter desolation, the bodies of at least 351 Zulu warriors littering the ground. What the defenders had faced seems almost impossible to surpass. That they stood firm remains a testament to their accumulated bravery, resilience and presence of mind.

The medallic awards for those present at Rorke's Drift are also worthy of mention, for no fewer than 11 Victoria Crosses and 4 Distinguished Conduct Medals were awarded for the actions of that famous day.

In terms of public perceptions the legacy of the defenders was perhaps sealed in history with the reception of Stanley Baker's film *Zulu*, which transported millions of transfixed viewers to the scene of battle in a 139-minute epic. I have little doubt that most of us have likewise been transfixed - perhaps inspired - at some point in our lives on a long Sunday afternoon watching that film.

In a strange chance of fate - which seems to strike often in this specialist field - in May 2019 I was entrusted to catalogue the Medals of Gunner A. Howard, 'N' Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, one of just four members of the Royal Artillery present at the Defence of Rorke's Drift. Whilst researching his remarkable story I was drawn to the fact that he shared a room in the Hospital with Private Robert Adams, 'D' Company, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, who was one of that gallant Band of Brothers who lost his life during the Defence. It seems incredible that less than three years later that Medal should be entrusted to my charge. I trust you will appreciate reading about his bravery - and tragic death - in this legendary action.

Marcus Budgen, March 2022.

The Casualty Roll

1st Battalion, 24th Foot (3 killed in action, 1 mortally wounded)

Beckett, William. Private. 25B/135, died of wounds 23 January 1879
Horrigan, William. Private. 1-24/1861, killed in action
Jenkins, James. Private. 25B/841, killed in action
Nicholas, Edward. Private. 25B/625, killed in action

2nd Battalion, 24th Foot (8 killed in action, 1 mortally wounded)

Adams, Robert. Private. 25B/987 D Company, killed in action
Chick, James. Private. 25B/1335 D Company, killed in action
Cole, Thomas. Private. 25B/801 B Company, killed in action
Fagan, John. Private. 25B/969 B Company, killed in action
Hayden, Garret. Private. 2-24/1769 D Company, killed in action
Maxfield, Robert. Sergeant. 25B/623 G Company, killed in action
Scanlon, John. Private. 25B/1051 A Company, killed in action
Williams, Joseph. Private. 25B/1398 B Company, killed in action
Williams, Thomas. Lance-Sergeant. 25B/1328, died of wounds 23 January 1879

Other units (4 killed in action)

Army Commissariat and Transport Department; Byrne, Louis Alexander. Acting Storekeeper, (civilian attachment), killed in action
1st Battalion 3rd Regiment Natal Native Contingent; A Private of Mkungo's tribe, killed in action
2nd Battalion 3rd Regiment Natal Native Contingent; Anderson, Michael. Corporal, killed whilst deserting
Natal Mounted Police; Hunter, Sydney H. Trooper., killed in action.

- 1 The historically important Zulu War Medal awarded to Private R. Adams, 'D' Company, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, who was killed in action at the Defence of Rorke's Drift



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (987. Pte. R. Adams. 2/24th. Foot.), *highlights a little polished, very fine*

£40,000-50,000

Purchased: Spink, 12 December 1994 (the original bill of Sale accompanies the Lot).

Robert Adams attested on 21 December 1876 and had previously served with the East Middlesex Militia. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot on 22 January 1877 and was thence sent to the General Depot from 1 November-21 December 1878. He served with 'D' Company and was a patient at Rorke's Drift at the time of that epic Battle. Adams shared the left-front corner room of the hospital building with Gunner Howard, as recalled in *The Washing of the Spears* which confirms the location of Adams and the fact that he gave vital effort to the Defence of this particularly vulnerable sector of their perimeter:

'Although their room represented a blank wall to the side, a window opened to the front and a door gave onto the inset veranda. The men [Adams and Howard] were both ambulatory, and they barricaded the door and the window and knocked loopholes out to the side.'

A letter penned by Howard on 7 February gives his own take on the opening shots, which rang out from around 1630hrs:

'Just a line to let you know that I am still in the land of the living. I daresay before you get this you will have heard of the massacre [Isandhlwana]. They killed just half of our battery and nearly all the 1/24th Regiment. The awful black devils watched the General out of the camp, and then, as soon as his command had got clear away, they came down like bees out of a hive, and there was awful slaughter.

I was not in the camp, for I had the diarrhoea and was left behind at a place they call Rorke's Drift, where there was a temporary hospital. One company of the 24th, ninety strong, was left to protect it.

Well, the same day as the other affair happened about which I have just told you four thousand or so of them paid us a visit at the hospital. But we had about three hours' notice and plenty of sacks of oats with which we threw up a temporary fortification round this old place. When the Zulus arrived, about five in the evening, they did not find it quite as comfortable as they thought, for they had expected us that they would have nothing to do but assegai us at their pleasure and possess the place, but we had knocked holes through the house to fire through. Boxes of ammunition were placed behind us.

Forty men were in the hospital, and nearly all able to fight when it came to the pinch. I had a rifle belonging to the Sergeant which was too ill to use it. The Zulus made short work of him [Sergeant R. Maxfield, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment].



The death of Adams would have followed that of the brutal ritual death with befell his comrade:

‘The Zulus spread-eagled Joseph Williams on his back, pulled away his belt and tore his tunic open. An assegai ripped down through his exposed belly, a dozen blades plunged into his body, and the maddened warriors quartered him and tore the corpse to bloody shreds.’

His remains were buried with his comrades in the cemetery at Rorke’s Drift and his name inscribed on the memorial which stands there to this day.

The actions of Private Robert Adams are forever carved into the history of perhaps ‘The Greatest Defence of All’.

His effects, which included his Medal with clasp ‘1877-8-9’ were claimed by his family.

Reference sources:

The Washing of the Spears, Donald R. Morris, 1965.

Invasion of Zululand, 1879: Anglo-Zulu War experiences of Arthur Harness; John Jervis, 4th Viscount St. Vincent; and Sir Henry Buller, Brentthurst Press, 1979.

Rorke’s Drift, Michael Glover, 1997.

The South African Campaign of 1879, J. P. Mackinnon & S. H. Shadbolt, 1973.

The Silver Wreath.



SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

- 2 The fascinating Naval General Service Medal awarded to Midshipman Edward John Johnson R.N., who was wounded in action during the Battle of Zealand Point in March 1808, went on to serve aboard the flagship of the North American station during the Chesapeake Campaign, and concluded his career as superintendent of the Royal Navy's Compass Department during the age of the famous polar explorers Sir John Franklin and Sir James Clark Ross - the latter named Cape Johnson in Antarctica in his honour



Naval General Service Medal, 1 clasp, Nassau 22 March 1808 (E. J. Johnson, Midshipman.), on original riband mounted with two silver buckles, housed in a red leather case perhaps originally containing a compass, *extremely fine*

£4,000-5,000

Edward John Johnson, son of the Reverend Henry Johnson of Bywell, Northumberland, was born in 1795 and joined the Royal Navy on 1 May 1807 as a First-Class Volunteer. Assigned to the 60-gun H.M.S. *Nassau*, he quickly found himself in action at the Battle of Zealand Point (Medal and Clasp), notable for the destruction of the 74-gun *Prins Christian Frederik*, the last Danish ship of the line of the Napoleonic Wars.

The Battle of Zealand Point saw a British squadron (led by the *Nassau*) pursue and overwhelm the Danish ship. The action opened at 7.50pm with the *Prins Christian Frederik* using her stern chasers to fire on the *Nassau*; fifteen minutes later the two ships were broadside-to-broadside pounding away with their maindeck guns. By this point the remainder of the British squadron (H.M.S. *Stately*, *Vanguard*, *Constant* and *Kite*) had come up and *Nassau* pulled ahead to allow her consorts a clear field of fire. Captain Jessen of the *Prins Christian Frederik* fought bravely on until, with casualties of over 140 men, he struck his colours. By this point his ship was aground and, after removing all wounded and prisoners to the British squadron the following morning, the *Prins Christian Frederik* was blown up later that day.

Volunteer Johnson is noted as wounded during this action (*London Gazette* 1808, p. 536 refers). Later as Midshipman and Acting-Lieutenant, he went on to see a great deal of further action for the remainder of the Napoleonic Wars; his entry in *A Naval Biographical Dictionary* refers to service aboard such famous vessels as the 44-gun frigate H.M.S. *Endymion* and the 80-gun H.M.S. *Tonnant*; this latter ship was heavily involved in the end-moves of the War of 1812 - indeed, she was the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and it was from her that the admiral directed the British attacks on Washington D.C. and Baltimore. Of especial note the lawyer, author and poet Francis Scott Key was aboard the *Tonnant*, dined with Cochrane, and witnessed the attack on Fort McHenry from her deck: it was this action which inspired him to write "The Star Spangled Banner" which is, to this day, the national anthem of the United States of America. Johnson's obituary notes: "When in the *Tonnant*, he co-operated on shore in the attacks upon Washington and Baltimore, and in the boats during the expedition against New Orleans." (*The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Review*, Vol. 193, p. 439, refers).

Promoted Lieutenant on 28 February 1815, Johnson remained in the Royal Navy at the conclusion of the war and turned his skills to a more scientific bent, being appointed to the *Shamrock* surveying vessel between 1818-20. He then commanded the 10-gun H.M.S. *Britomart* on the Lisbon station (1829-31), shortly afterward conducting an Admiralty-sponsored survey of the Faroe Islands.

In 1835 Johnson, now Captain, again operated under Admiralty instructions to conduct magnetic experiments with iron steamships in Ireland; these experiments were also communicated to the Royal Society, which elected Johnson a Fellow on 10 May 1836. Two years later he was made a member of the Admiralty's Magnetic Compass Committee and in 1842 appointed to superintend the Compass Department of the Royal Navy. In these capacities he must have come into regular contact with those fellow Naval officers fascinated by science, navigation, exploration and the use of the magnetic compass - not least the ill-fated Sir John Franklin, and Sir James Clark Ross; indeed the latter, during his Antarctic expedition of 1839-43, named Cape Johnson in his honour. A further hint of both his work and connections is contained within the 1862 publication: *Admiralty Manual for Ascertaining and Applying the Deviations of the Compass Caused by the Iron in a Ship*, which notes on the first page: 'Part I contains the well-known Practical Rules drawn up originally in 1842 by a committee consisting of the late admirals Sir F. Beaufort and Sir James C. Ross, Captain Johnson, R.N., Mr. Christie, and General Sabine, now President of the Royal Society'.

In 1852 Johnson published *Practical Illustrations of the Necessity for Ascertaining the Deviations of the Compass with Explanatory Diagrams, and Some Account of the Compass System now Adopted in the Royal Navy; notes on Magnetism, &c.*; he died a year later at Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London, aged 58.



- 3 **An important Naval General Service Medal to Surgeon Superintendent J. Bower, R.N., who tended the sick aboard three Convict Ships during voyages to Australia and Tasmania**
One of the ships, the *Emma Eugenia*, held 170 female convicts; Bower recorded the stories of these women in handwritten diaries that form a vivid chapter of Australian social history



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (John Bower, Asst. Surgn.), *very fine*

£1,000-1,400

John Bower served as Assistant Surgeon aboard the frigate *Castor* during the Egyptian-Ottoman War of 1839-41. In 1839 Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, alarmed European powers by invading the Ottoman province of Syria, even capturing a Turkish fleet. *Castor* joined a large fleet commanded by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, which included Austrian, Prussian and Russian vessels. This fleet bombarded Acre and stormed the town on 3 November 1839. In the subsequent negotiations, Egyptian forces agreed to withdraw from Beirut. *Castor* also took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d’Acre on 3 November 1840 (Medal).

On 25 October 1850, Bower was appointed Surgeon Superintendent aboard *Emma Eugenia*, a female convict ship. His diary, held at the National Archives under the reference ADM101/25/7, gives an astonishing insight into the 170 women and 20 children from Millbank Prison who were forcibly transported to Australia aboard this ship. As Deborah Oxley has shown in her book *Convict Maids*, these women were typically young first offenders, often imprisoned for minor crimes. Bowers recorded the name, age, and ailments of every convict. Some of the women took babies with them. Bower noted his attempts to save the life of Elizabeth Jane Knight, eight months old:

‘...yesterday, [she] cried during the night. Had three stools during the day: defecations yellow. Slept better. Food again refused. March 4th: much emaciated. March 6th: cried the whole night, is still unsettled, ate a small piece of soaked bread. March 9th: gradually becoming weaker and expired early this morning.’

The *Emma Eugenia* finally reached Hobart, Tasmania, on 15 March 1851. Bower’s experiences aboard her led him to conclude:

‘On the whole I consider the experiment tried in the *Emma Eugenia* proves that the separation of the prisoners on so large a scale cannot be accomplished in such vessels, and further I am of the opinion that the construction of several separate cells in which the most depraved and worst conducted women might be confined would be attended with less obstruction of the ventilation and greater practical good to the whole of the prisoners.’

Bower was then Surgeon Superintendent aboard another convict ship, this time for male convicts, called the *Pyrenees*. He joined her on 22 December 1852, and fulfilled his duty until she reached Western Australia on 16 May 1853. Again, he kept a detailed record of the convicts and their complaints, for which the National Archives reference is ADM101/62/7.

Voyage of the Lord Raglan

On 6 February 1858, Bower was appointed Surgeon Superintendent of the *Lord Raglan*, moored at Deptford. Previously a frigate, she had been hired by the British Government as a convict ship, and five days later was fitted with bars, locks, chains, and all the impedimenta of a mid-Victorian gaol. Bower's diary of this voyage is also held in the National Archives (ref. *MT3211*).

On 17 February, 21 wives and 29 children of convicts came aboard *Lord Raglan* while she was anchored off the Nore. The detachment of Royal Marines detailed to guard the convicts consisted of one Sergeant-Major, one Sergeant, two Corporals, and 26 Privates, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Graham. A further 60 convicts from Chatham Prison were taken aboard at Sheerness on 19 February. The ship's crew numbered 38 sailors, and her captain was Thomas Hybert.

Bower outlines the daily routine aboard ship: at 2.30 p.m. dinner was served to the convicts, who were then allowed to exercise on deck; at 5.30 p.m. supper was served, and at 6.30 p.m. prayers were led by Revered Frederick Lynch. Bower regularly visited the prison to check on the convicts' health. Another 65 convicts came aboard at Portsmouth on 20 February, a further 122 embarked at Portland on the 23rd, and a final 23 convicts were squeezed in at Plymouth on the 25th. On 5 March, having stowed provisions in the hold, the *Lord Raglan* sailed for Fremantle, a coastal town in what was then called the Swan River Colony.

Bower's diary lists the names and ages of every convict aboard *Lord Raglan*, even revealing their behaviour, and their progress in learning to read and write (literacy classes were organised). On 26 May he noted that a certain John Garnett was 'placed in irons as incorrigible... for flatly disobeying my orders given through one of the Constables whom he also threatened in the execution of his duty.'

Generally, Bower was respected throughout the ship. He made everyone drink lime juice regularly to ward off scurvy. His diary reveals that he had about twelve patients to deal with at any one time. When *Lord Raglan* arrived at Fremantle on 1 June with 268 convicts aboard, two had died during the voyage, which was actually a very good outcome and reflects highly of the efforts of Bower.

- 4 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Egypt (**D. Troy, 23rd Foot.**), with silver riband buckle, *polished and suspension a little slack, nearly very fine and a rare casualty* £1,000-1,400

David Troy was born at Cape, Queen, Waterford in 1779 and joined the 23rd Foot in 1798. He served with the Regiment in Egypt and he lost an arm in action, this being the reason for his discharge in June 1802.

- 5 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Maida (**P. Holland, Serjt., 27th Foot**), slight manufacturing flaw to lower face of clasp, *good very fine* £1,200-1,500

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's May 1992.

Phillip Holland was born at St Munchions, Limerick in 1776 and having served at the Battle of Maida, was discharged on 29 August 1814. He had been a Sergeant since 1805.

- 6 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**J. Whitmore, Serjt 1st Foot Gds**), mounted court-style on card for display, *sometime lacquered, good very fine* £700-900

PROVENANCE:
Hayward's, March 1973.

John Whitmore, a native of Warrington in Lancashire, served in the 1st Foot Guards with the rank of Sergeant and was discharged, aged 44 and still in that rank, on 22 September 1814, to become an Out-Pensioner at the Royal Military Hospital Chelsea.

During the Corunna campaign, both First and Second battalions of the 1st Foot Guards served together in Major-General Henry Warde's Brigade, part of Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird's 1st Division. At the Battle of Corunna, on 16 January 1809, the Guards were initially in reserve before being personally committed to the hand-to-hand fight for the village of Elvina by the army commander, General Sir John Moore - it was just after this moment that Moore received his mortal wound.

- 7 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Busaco (**G. Peirson, A.P.M.G.**), *good very fine* £800-1,000
 14 Medals to the Paymaster General's Department. Uniquely named to this rank.
George Peirson served in the Peninsula from 1809 and was present at Cadiz and at the Battle of Busaco. Awarded a pension of £91 5s/year on 25 December 1823, he died on 19 December 1857.



- 8 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (**G. R. Pemberton, Lieut. 3rd Battn. Bengal Volrs.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £1,600-2,000
 PROVENANCE:
 Spink, March 1957.

46 Military General Service Medals to the Honourable East India Company.

George Richard Pemberton was born at Marylebone on 11 July 1789, eldest son of Dr Christopher Robert Pemberton, Physician Extraordinary to King George III and was made a Cadet in 1805, arriving in India in December 1806. Promoted Lieutenant in May 1809, Pemberton shared in the storming and capture of Fort Cornelis in the Java campaign of 1811.

He was made Captain in May 1824, besides being Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Fox, Commanding the Rajputana Field Force in 1825. Advanced Major in June 1832, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1839, commanded the 56th Native Infantry that same year and was made Colonel in March 1849. Made Major-General in November 1854, he was advanced Lieutenant-General in September 1862 but was declared bankrupt that same year. He died at Chertsey on 28 April 1866.



- 9 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chateauguay (**A Doyer, Canadn. Militia**), fitted with silver riband buckle, *edge bruising and a little polished, better than good fine, a rare casualty* £4,000-5,000
- Augustin Doyer** is confirmed on the roll as a Private in the 1st Battalion, Select Embodied Militia of Lower Canada for the action at Chateauguay. Papers show a request for arrears of pension from 1833 which was submitted in March 1868. The reviewers of the claim agreed he was a militia man who had been wounded in the war against the United States. A later letter in the pack states he was wounded on the right side of the head at Chateauguay by a ball from a firearm.
- Casualties totalled 2 killed, 16 wounded and 4 missing at Chateauguay.
- 10 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Albuhera (**J. Hoar, Serjt. 23rd. Foot.**), *edge bruise, good very fine* £800-1,200
- Joseph Hoar** was born at Shepton Mallet and served in the 23rd Foot from 15 October 1803-10 July 1812. He was discharged on account of 'palsy contracted in Portugal'.

- 11 A most interesting Military General Service Medal awarded to Ensign Stephen Radcliff, 6th (1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, who was wounded in action during the regiment's famous bayonet charge at the Battle of Maya in 1813



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes (S. Radcliff, Ensn 6th Foot), *highlights slightly polished, otherwise good very fine*

£1,800-2,000

PROVENANCE:

Elson Collection, Glendinings September 1963.

Stephen Radcliff (or Radcliffe) was commissioned Ensign into the 1st Battalion 6th (1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot on 20 July 1810. After participating in several key actions of the war (including Rolica, Vimiero, Corunna, and the Walcheren Expedition) the 6th Foot returned to the Peninsula from 1812 and served through to the conclusion of the war.

In reserve at Vittoria (21 June 1813) the regiment made a name for themselves during the subsequent campaign amongst the slopes and peaks of the Pyrenees mountains, not least at the Battle of Maya (25 July 1813), when they came to the rescue of several hard-pressed infantry battalions who had been stoutly defending the mountain pass all day against seemingly overwhelming odds; marching 'to the sound of the guns', they surprised a large column of advancing French infantry and attacked their flank, causing the enemy to retreat in some disorder. It is noted that two officers of the 6th, Lieutenant Dutton and Ensign Radcliff, were wounded at this point (*A History of the Peninsular War, Vol. VIII, A Biographical Dictionary of British Officers Killed and Wounded, 1808-1814*, refers).

After the action at Maya the regiment fought a further gallant action storming the Heights of Echalar, which drew direct praise from Wellington himself: *The most gallant and the finest thing. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of these brave troops.* The military historian of the Peninsular War, Sir William Napier (who himself commanded the 43rd Foot during this campaign) later singled-out the 6th for specific comment: *By sheer force of arms, 1500 men had driven 6000 good French troops from a position so rugged that there would have been little to boast of if the numbers had been reversed and the defence made good.*

From here, the regiment saw further service at the battles of the Nivelles and Orthes, the latter action being a particularly hotly-contested affair that cost the 6th no fewer than twenty officers and men killed & 136 wounded. It was to be their last battle in Europe: upon the cessation of hostilities they were quickly redeployed to North America to participate in the last throes of the War of 1812.

Radcliff was promoted Lieutenant on 16 September 1814 and placed on Half-Pay on 16 April 1817. Interestingly, he appears to be one of only two officers of the regiment to qualify for the Medal with this combination of clasps - and of those two, the only one wounded in action.

Sold with notes on the recipient and some copied research.

- 12 Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Albuhera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse (**Thos. Hughes, 23rd Foot.**), *edge bruise and a little edge wear, very fine* £1,400-1,800
- Thomas Hughes** joined the 23rd Foot in January 1809 at Stourbridge and served in Captain Strangeway's Company, which also saw him present at the Battle of Waterloo. He was discharged at Dublin in November 1822.



- 13 Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivele, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (**Peter Caffary, 88th Foot.**), mounted court-style on card for display, *sometime lacquered, good very fine* £2,800-3,200

Peter Caffary, a native of Castle Bellingham north of Dublin, was born in 1786 and enlisted with the 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers) on 3 October 1809, giving his profession as a Labourer and his age as 23. The 88th made a great reputation for themselves in the Peninsular, their Brigade commander - the redoubtable Sir Thomas Picton - often referring to the regiment as 'The Devil's Own' or, more unkindly, the 'Connaught Footpads', due to their propensity for hard fighting and plundering in equal measure!

The regiment saw much fighting from 1809 onwards, and it is likely Caffary was part of a draft of replacements sent out to bring the unit back up to strength after the battles of Talavera and Bussaco - indeed, his first action was the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro (3-5 May 1811) in which the Irishmen of the 88th lived up to their fearsome reputation, being ordered (along with the Scotsmen of the 74th) by Wellington himself to spearhead a desperate counter-attack on the village when the fate of the battle hung in the balance.

The Medal Roll notes Caffary 'Absent Sick' for some time afterward; he therefore missed the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and the Battle of Salamanca - at this latter action the battalion captured an exotic Turkish-style musical instrument from a French band, which was known as a 'Jingling Johnny' and became a proud battle-honour thenceforward. Returning to duty, Caffary then served with his unit for the remainder of the war, and was severely wounded in the head at the Battle of Vittoria (21 June 1813) - likely in the heavy fighting the regiment saw at the contested crossing of the Bridge of Mendoza or the fight for the village of Arinez.

Despite this severe wound, Caffary participated in the final few major battles of the Peninsular campaign, culminating in Toulouse in 1814. His papers then note brief service in America (by a stroke of bad fortune missing both the last engagements of the War of 1812 and the Battle of Waterloo) followed by two years in France with the Army of Occupation. Caffary then went with the 88th to the Ionian Islands, and was discharged at his own request in January 1831 at Corfu, with a pension of 10d per diem. His conduct was noted as 'Good' and he retired to Chester after a total of 21 years, 121 days with the Colours; he is also noted as a recipient of the 88th Foot Order of Merit 1818, Second Class (*Regimental and Volunteer Medals 1745-1895, Vol.1*, refers).

Sold with copied service papers and copied regimental history and research. For further information on the 88th Foot's actions during the Peninsular War it is worth referring to Lieutenant William Grattan's stirring military memoir: *'Adventures with the Connaught Rangers, 1809-1814'*.

- x14 Honourable East India Company Medal for Seringapatam 1799, pewter, 48mm, pierced and fitted with pin and silver loop suspension, *some corrosion and contact marks, very fine* £260-300
- 15 The Waterloo Medal awarded to Lieutenant George Dodwell, 23rd Light Dragoons, who participated in the regiment's famous - and very costly - charge at the Battle of Talavera in 1809, and saw much action during the Waterloo Campaign



Waterloo 1815 (Lieut. George Dodwell, 23rd Reg. Light Dragoons), fitted with original steel clip and ring suspension, *some light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine*

£3,800-4,200

George Dodwell, of Kevinsfort, County Sligo, was appointed Cornet in the 23rd Light Dragoons on 6 July 1804, and promoted to Lieutenant on 25 April 1805. He served in the Peninsula from June to December 1809, and was present at the Battle of Talavera where the 23rd Light Dragoons made their famous and costly charge against three lines of cavalry. Sir William Napier, the renowned military historian and army officer noted in his account of the battle: *'Sir Arthur ordered Anson's brigade of cavalry, composed of the 23rd Light Dragoons and the First German Hussars, to charge the head of these columns [Villarte's Division, some grenadiers and two regiments of light cavalry]. They went off at a canter, increasing their speed as they advanced and riding headlong against the enemy; but in a few moments, a hollow cleft which was not perceptible at a distance intervened, and at the same moment the French, throwing themselves into squares, opened their fire. Colonel Arentschild, commanding the bussars, an officer whom forty years' experience had made a master in his art, promptly reined up at the brink, exclaiming in his broken phrase, "I will not kill my young mans!" The 23rd found the chasm more practicable, the English blood is hot, and the regiment plunged down without a check, men and horses rolling over each other in dreadful confusion; yet the survivors, untamed, mounted the opposite bank by twos and threes'... and 'fell with inexpressible violence upon a brigade of French chasseurs in the rear. The combat was fierce, yet short, for Victor seeing the advance of the English, had detached his Polish lancers and Westphalia light horse to support Villatte, and these fresh men coming up when the 23rd, already overmatched, could scarcely hold up against the chasseurs, entirely broke them.'*

After this, the unstoppable 23rd rode on to attack French infantry, which (unfortunately for the cavalry) had time to form squares - an almost-impregnable defence against mounted opponents. Major Ponsonby of the 23rd, somewhat absentmindedly, later wrote: *'We had a pleasing amusement of charging five solid squares with a ditch in their front. After losing 180 men and 222 horses, we found it was not agreeable and that Frenchmen will not always run away when they see British cavalry...'* The fighting now petered out. It had been a very bloody battle. The grass on the battlefield caught fire, roasting the dead bodies of men and horses and scorching the wounded. *'I never saw a field of battle which struck me with such horror as Talavera'*, wrote George Napier, another member of that famous military family.



The 23rd Light Dragoons, with a total strength of 480 officers and men, lost 207 killed, wounded and missing - and 224 horses. Such a large 'Butcher's Bill' was impossible to immediately replace and the regiment was withdrawn to England to recruit, never to return to the Peninsula. George Dodwell's brother, James, was also serving with the regiment at Talavera and was slightly wounded/injured in the action.

Back into Action

On 16 June, the 23rd were rushed up from Brussels to Quatre Bras and the following day were employed with Dornberg's 3rd Cavalry Brigade in covering the retreat of Allied troops. At Waterloo, the 23rd Light Dragoons were posted in the rear of Halkett's 5th Infantry Brigade in the Allied right centre, and during that long and dangerous day made several important charges with a high degree of 'steadiness and determined bravery'. Between five and six o'clock, Cox's Troop was detached from the main body of the regiment and successfully repulsed and pursued a body of French cavalry causing annoyance to a brigade of guns, until repulsed by the fire of a French infantry square. In the evening as the triumphant Allied advance began, Lord Uxbridge rode up to Major Latour, commanding the 23rd, and requested a troop horse, his mount being wounded or exhausted. Latour immediately complied 'by dismounting Sergeant-Major Stride, giving his Lordship the Sergeant-Major's mare.' The grateful cavalry commander instantly galloped some yards to the front to join Wellington and was busily engaged in urging the troops not to let the enemy stand when the cannon ball struck him in the knee, giving rise to their famous exchange: 'By God, sir, I've lost my leg!', 'By God, sir, so you have!'

Dodwell was placed on half-pay on 30 May 1816 and appears to have returned to his native Ireland, where he died on 23 June 1843.

As an additional point of interest, the National Army Museum in Chelsea holds the Regimental Guidon of the 23rd: it is believed to have been carried by the regiment at Talavera, probably the last occasion on which a cavalry guidon was carried into action by a British cavalry regiment.

16 St. Jean d'Acre 1840, silver, unnamed as issued, pierced with rings for suspension, *very fine* £140-180

17 China 1842 (C. R. Nutt, Surgeon, H.M.S. Harlequin), note incorrect second initial, *edge bruising and a little polished, nearly very fine* £800-1,000

96 Medals issued to H.M.S. *Harlequin*.

Charles Kevern Nutt entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Surgeon on 8 March 1827 and became Surgeon on 28 May 1840. He was appointed as Surgeon to the *Harlequin* on 21 August 1841, and in that ship took part in the first China War, including the storming and capture of the City of Chin Keang Foo at the entrance of South Grand Canal in the Yang-Tse-Keang on 21 July 1842. He was placed on the Retired List with the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on 3 September 1864. He was still alive in July 1889; sold together with copied research.

- x18 China 1842 (**James Hislop, Royal Marines.**), *very fine* £300-400
- x19 Punniar Star 1843 (**Private William Taylor 50th Queen's Own Regt.**), *one nut missing from reverse screw, very fine* £200-240
- 20 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Purser J. Smith, Ind Flot.**), *edge bruise, good very fine and rare* £1,000-1,200
James Smith was appointed Purser on the *East India Register* on 11 November 1836 and was with the *Cleopatra* in 1847. He served with the Indus Flotilla at the Siege of Mooltan, which upon its commencement on 21 December 1848, formed a Brigade of Seaman under the command of Commander Powell, Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla. Although C. R. Low records '...about one hundred men' the nominal list shows only approximately fifty men '...being actively employed on shore' - with the following entitlement to the 'Mooltan' clasp to their Medal.
Indeed, Major (later Sir) Herbert Edwardes, commented:
'It was a fine sight to see their manly faces, bronzed by long exposure to the burning sun of the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, mingling with the dark soldiers of Hindostan, or contrasting with the fairer but not healthier occupants of the European Barrack. They looked upon their Battery as a ship, their 18 pounders as so many sweethearts, and the embrasures as port holes.'
Captain Douglas-Morris, in Vol. 1 of his *Naval Medals*, does not record this Medal in his far-from-complete Roll, while Smith was retired on 15 June 1855.
- 21 Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Mooltan (**Private. Laik Sing. Scinde. Camel. B.C.**), *very fine* £160-200
Scinde Camel Baggage Corps.
- 22 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, pierced with dual ring suspension, *very fine (2)* £160-200
- 23 Baltic 1854-55 (**Edward Blackburne R.N. Died Sepr. 9th 1854**), *engraved naming, very fine* £100-140
Edward Blackburne joined the Royal Navy, aged 33, on 6 July 1847 and having served in the Baltic as an Engineer died of a 'disease of the heart' on 9 September 1854.
- x24 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *extremely fine* £70-90
- x25 Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £60-80
- x26 China 1856-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £140-180
- x27 China 1856-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, *claw loose, very fine* £140-180
- x28 China 1856-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* £160-200
- 29 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (**Lieut. Chas. I Wrench, 1st Bn. 23rd. R. W. Fusrs.**), *note middle initial, good very fine* £300-400
Charles James Wrench was born in Salehurst, Sussex in 1835. Commissioned Ensign on 3 October 1855 and advanced Lieutenant on 29 May 1858, Lieutenant Utterton wrote to his sister Conny from the camp at Cawnpore on 15 December 1857. He had been to see Wrench and Graham in hospital:
'The former trying yesterday (7 December) to break a Sepoy musket he had picked up loaded by foolishly hitting it on the wheel of a hickory discharged it - and sent the ball through his stomach, coming out behind.'
Wrench died at Lucknow on 15 March 1861.

A fine Indian Mutiny Medal to Colonel W. Keith, Royal Engineers, twice mentioned in dispatches for his gallant services at Lucknow



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Lieut. W. Keith, Royal Engrs.), *very fine*

£500-600

M.I.D. *London Gazettes* 16 April 1858 & 17 July 1858.

William Keith was born at 25 Union Street, Aberdeen on 5 October 1836, the son of another William Keith. Gaining a Lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers on 7 April 1856, he was assigned to No. 4 Company, led by Major L. Nicholson. This company landed at Calcutta on 21 November 1857, and together with No. 11 Company, it was to form the Engineer Brigade before Lucknow, under the command of Brigadier-General Robert Napier, Bengal Engineers. Keith took part in Sir Colin Campbell's final recapture of Lucknow in March 1858.

Major-General Sir James Outram outlined every stage of this operation in his subsequent dispatch, from which we know that Major Nicholson ordered two 'cask bridges' to be thrown across the River Goomtie on the night of 4 March. Though it was a 'troublesome and difficult operation', the bridges and their approaches were complete by 4 a.m. on the 5th, enabling three troops of artillery, five regiments of cavalry, and two infantry brigades to continue the advance on Lucknow.

On the night of 8 March, having reached the city, the Engineer Brigade was ordered to construct an entrenchment for eight 24-pounder siege guns and three 8-inch howitzers. Accurate fire from this battery enabled Campbell's force to occupy the Fyzabad Road, giving it complete control over Lucknow's eastern suburbs. When a rebel stronghold called the Padshah Bagh was reached, men of the Royal Engineers blew open its gates with powder charges. Under murderous enemy fire, they selected the best site for siege guns to enfilade the mutineers at La Martiniere. Major Nicholson wrote in his diary:

'Got close to the enemy's lines, and from a position close to the [River] Kukrail we found we could see into the rear of these works. Poor creatures! They have not a grain of sense; they have thrown up the most tremendous works, and they are absolutely useless.'

Keith and his comrades spent the night of 9 March digging a battery for five mortars next to the Padshah Bagh. As 10 March dawned, these mortars commenced a fearful bombardment of the Kaiser Bagh, which fell on 14 March. On 17 March, after the Residency had been recaptured, the Engineer Brigade was ordered to destroy nine cart loads of powder at the Juma Musjit. By some accident, the powder ignited prematurely. Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Brownlow, along with 30 men, perished in the explosion. Outram wrote that every man present sustained at least some injury, but it is not known whether Keith was among them. Mentioned in Outram's dispatch, Keith was 'highly applauded' by Major Nicholson for 'energy displayed' before Lucknow.

Keith was present at Jhansi on 3 April, when the city's formidable walls were stormed by Sir Hugh Rose's troops. He then commanded the detachment of No. 4 Company, Royal Engineers that formed part of the Azimgurgh Field Force, under Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard. Azimgurgh lay 170 miles east of Lucknow, and posed a threat to Campbell's lines of communication to Calcutta. The city was held by some 300 rebel sepoy of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Bengal Native Infantry. Lugard's force arrived before Azimgurgh on 15 April, finding that the main bridge over the River Tons had been partially destroyed. Keith, leading a party of Sikh sappers, quickly repaired the bridge in full view of the enemy. This enabled three guns of the Royal Horse Artillery to reach the far bank, commencing a brisk fire against the mutineers. This action earned Keith the 'warmest thanks' of Brigadier-General Lugard.

Promoted to Captain on 5 June 1865, Keith was stationed in Nova Scotia for five years, before a lengthy posting to Gibraltar in 1881. He became a Colonel in the Royal Engineers on 1 July 1885, and retired from the Army on 17 December 1887, having served for 30 years and 286 days. He was awarded an extra annuity, bringing his total retirement pay to £598 per annum. His brother, George Keith, was a Colonel on the Madras Staff Corps.

Sold with copied research, *London Gazette* entries, and a long extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Sandes' memoir *The Military Engineer in India*.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| x31 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Delhi (Wm. Longworth, 1st Eurn. Bengal Fusrs.), <i>very fine</i> | £260-300 |
| x32 | Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (J. Jones, 90th Lt. Inf.), <i>very fine</i>
John Jones joined the 90th Light Infantry from the 80th Foot (No. 3958). | £240-280 |
| 33 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Saml. Madden, Asst. Surgn. "Rattler"), <i>edge bruising, nearly very fine</i> | £200-240 |
| | The Medal Roll confirms the Medal should have been named to Madden as an Assistant Engineer rather than as an Assistant Surgeon. | |
| | Samuel Madden was born on 25 May 1825 and he entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant Engineer on 25 November 1847. In December he joined the <i>Hydra</i> , serving on her until February 1850. | |
| | He then served on <i>Fisgard, Flamer, Blenheim</i> and <i>Fisgard</i> again before joining the <i>Rattler</i> in September 1851. He served on her until May 1856. | |
| | In February 1857 he was promoted to Chief Engineer serving on the <i>Ajax, Pelorus, Indus</i> and <i>Ocean</i> . In January 1870 Madden was advanced to Acting Inspector of Machinery on <i>Princess Charlotte</i> . November 1870 saw him reverting to Chief Engineer. After a short time on the books of the <i>Agincourt</i> he joined the <i>Minotaur</i> and was invalided from the service in August 1872. | |
| x34 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (563 Gunr. J. Godward, D By. F Bde. R.A.), <i>edge bruising, very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| 35 | India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7, bronze issue (Sweeper Bheeka 1st. Bn. R. W. Fus.), <i>worn, fair, rare to unit</i> | £140-180 |
| | Sold with copied Roll extract which lists just two awards, to Bhistie Bheeka and Bhullan, whose names are thence struck through (as not awarded Silver Medals), for service with the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | |
| 36 | India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7 (183 Armr. Sergt. J. Belfield 1st Bn. R. W. Fus.), clasps mounted in this order, <i>neat pawnbroker's mark after naming on rim, very fine</i> | £140-180 |
| | John Belfield was born at Dublin in February 1847 was had previously served in the Royal Navy as part of the Armourer's Crew and had been discharged in March 1876. He enlisted in the Army in July 1878, by that time a groom. Also serving with the 82nd and 40th Foot, he joined the Corps of Armourers in July 1883 and thence with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in Burma. He was discharged in October 1889. | |
| 37 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte J. Hawkins. Streatfields Fingoes.), <i>good very fine</i> | £400-600 |
| | Private Hawkins is confirmed on the Medal Roll for this clasp, additionally being the only European other-rank noted with this unit. 'Streatfield's Fingoes' are mentioned in contemporary memoirs (| |
| | The Frontier War Journal of Major John Crealock 1878, refers) and were commanded by Frank Newton Streatfield, who was mentioned in General Thesiger's despatch of 26 June 1878. | |

x38 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (828. Pte. S. Byers. 94th Foot.), *good very fine* £400-500

39 The outstanding Second Afghan War Medal to Major F. C. N. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, who in 1857, aged eight, escaped from mutineers at Fyzabad with his mother; his father lost his life attempting to disarm the rebels



Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Lt. F. C. N. Goldney. Ben: S.C.), *good very fine* £500-600

Frederick Charles Napier Goldney was born in India on 9 September 1849, the second son of Colonel Philip Goldney of the Bengal Army. Philip Goldney, the son of a London goldsmith, held important civil and military posts over a long career in India. Commissioned into the 29th Bengal Native Infantry, he fought against the Bhils in 1824 and was present at the conquest of Sind. In 1853 he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Bengal (European) Light Infantry, only formed that year. Trained at Chinsura on the River Hooghly, this regiment was to earn a formidable reputation in the forthcoming struggle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goldney led an infantry brigade into Oudh (now Awadh) when the province was annexed in 1854. Known as 'the nursery of sepoys' for the number of recruits it supplied to the Bengal Army, this fertile region was an independent kingdom until its Nawab was forced into exile by the Company. Promoted in 1857, Colonel Goldney became civil commissioner at Fyzabad, 80 miles east of Lucknow on the River Sarayu. He occupied a bungalow there with his wife, Mary Louisa (the daughter of Colonel John Holbrow), and his sons Thomas and Frederick, then aged ten and eight.

Fyzabad was garrisoned by the 22nd Bengal Native Infantry and the 6th Oudh Irregular Infantry. Following mutinies by native units throughout Oudh in previous weeks, both regiments mutinied on 8 June 1857. The European officers and their families presented easy targets for the mutineers, who swept through the cantonment with knives and torches. Forewarned by loyal Indian servants, Mrs Goldney and the boys escaped in a carriage, Frederick leaving his beloved rocking horse to its fate. Mrs Goldney's diary states that they were among 49 Europeans - mostly women and children - to flee from Fyzabad.

Colonel Goldney was less fortunate. Though a native had told him of the impending mutiny, he felt his presence was still needed at Fyzabad. He tried to parley with the mutineers. When their leader requested a meeting, he shrugged off warnings of a possible trap and walked alone into the rebel camp. When the talks failed, he and other soldiers (including a loyal sepoy) made a fighting withdrawal to the river, escaping downstream in three boats. Having got as far Begumjee, one of the boats hit a sandbank. Farrier Sergeant Busher, of No. 13 Light Field Battery, described the scene:

'Some boats with mutineers pushed off from the opposite shore and came towards us. Colonel Goldney observing this directed that those who could run should, without any further loss of time, endeavour to escape, remarking that there was not even the shadow of a chance of our meeting with mercy at their hands, and at the same time added that he was too old himself to run.'

The mutineers recognised Colonel Goldney; his role as civil commissioner made him a special target. He was taken and killed by mutineers from the 17th Bengal Native Infantry. By sacrificing himself, he bought time for Busher and others to escape.

With no news of her husband, Mrs Goldney's first thought was to make for Allahabad, but she abandoned this plan on hearing that all Europeans there had been slaughtered. Along with the other families, she continued southwards, constantly pursued by bands of mutineers. Forced to change horses at Pratapgarh, she later recalled:

'I made a sign to my coachman, and away we went. Never, never shall I forget that gallop through Pratapgarh. The moment the crowd saw I was off, they rushed after the carriage; and such a wild shout they raised, and ran; one rebel threw his spear with good aim; it touched the edge of the carriage behind, and fell; had it been aimed a barley-corn higher, one of the three children would have received it in the chest.'

On 15 June, the party made contact with Rajah Madho Singh. Though sympathetic to the rebel cause, this Rajah took mercy on the European women and children and sheltered them in his fort at Amethi. (In recognition of this service, the British allowed him to keep his title of Rajah following the Mutiny.) By 23 June, Allahabad had been recaptured and the Goldney family were able to board a steamer, which took them down the Ganges to Calcutta and safety.

During a stop at Dinapoor, Captains Orr and Reid came aboard. Both these men had escaped from Fyzabad with Colonel Goldney, and bore witness to his selfless courage. Though the death of his father was a bitter blow, such bravery must have left an enduring mark on young Frederick.

Proud scion

Peace officially returned to India in July 1859. The Goldneys took up residence at Kurnaul, near Calcutta. Frederick Goldney attended Bishop Cotton School, Simla, before finishing his education at Cheltenham College. In 1868 his mother wrote to Prince George, Duke of Cambridge (Field Marshal Commanding in Chief), begging to purchase a commission for him. Several months elapsed, until a referee, P. P. Gordon, described to Horse Guards the tragic circumstances of Colonel Goldney's murder. This letter had the desired effect, and on passing the officer's examination in India, Goldney became an Ensign in the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment of Foot on 10 November 1869.

Stationed at Dum Dum, this regiment had just returned from the Abyssinian campaign. In 1870 it moved to Fyzabad, the city which loomed so large in Goldney's youth. Despite a severe outbreak of cholera, the 26th Foot enjoyed sporting trips and competitions, and was ranked the best regiment in India for rifle-shooting. Goldney was gazetted a Lieutenant in 1871, and on 21 July 1874 he was appointed as a probationer to the Bengal Staff Corps, echoing his father's administrative flair. He served in this role during the 1874-75 Duffla Expedition, so would have caught the eye of Colonel F. S. Roberts V.C., Quartermaster-General of the British force in that campaign.

The Duffla tribe still inhabit the hills to the east of Assam, and in 1872 they raided a colony of their own tribesmen, who had settled in British territory. They took 44 captives into the hills. The British expedition aimed to release these prisoners and force the Duffla into submission. It comprised 1,000 troops, drawn entirely from Native Infantry Regiments with two mountain guns and a detachment of sappers, and was commanded by Brigadier-General W. Stafford. The force arrived at the River Dikrung on 18 November 1874, and the sappers threw a pontoon bridge across it. Little resistance was faced, though a hill 7,695 feet above sea level had to be scaled. On reaching the village of Oompoong, the British force captured the Duffla chieftain Boya Gam and took his son hostage. Though the Duffla expedition's aims were achieved without fighting, the work of the Staff Corps was relentless due to the logistical difficulties encountered. Supplies had to be dragged up mountain paths, and the ceaseless winter rains put nearly 200 men out of action.

Lieutenant Goldney served on the Bengal Staff Corps during the Second Afghan War (Medal without clasp), which ended with the final defeat of Ayub Khan outside Kandahar in September 1880. His efforts were rewarded with a promotion to Captain in 1881. His retirement, at the rank of Major, was announced in the *London Gazette* on 28 January 1890. In 1877 he had married Edith Caroline, fourth daughter of the surgeon Henry Wilkins. He fathered two daughters, Alice and Marjorie, and lived with his family at 71 Windsor Road, Ealing. His death at the age of 91 was reported in *The Times* on 15 March 1941.

Sold with *London Gazette* entries, copied research, and copies of the letters and diary mentioned herein.

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 40 | Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Bullock Driver Neemur 13th By. 9th Brde. R.A.), <i>officially re-engraved naming, very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| x41 | Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, <i>very fine</i> | £30-50 |

- 42 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (**R. H. Nicholson, Surgn., R.N. H.M.S. Albacore.**), *some very light pitting from Star, very fine* £240-280
- Robert Howard Nicholson** was the son of Captain Huntley Nicholson, late 1st Foot and 42nd Highlanders (M.G.S. & A. of I.), and was trained at the London Hospital becoming L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, and L.M. in 1882; also in 1882 M.R.C.S., England. He served as Surgeon R.N. aboard *Albacore*, 4, a composite Gun-boat and took part in the Egyptian War of 1884-85. He retired in March 1914 as Fleet Surgeon and died in 1934.
- 43 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**J. A. Long, S.B. Stewd. H.M.S. "Inflexible"**), *pitting from Star, very fine* £160-200
- John Arthur Long** was born on 2 April 1849 at Portsea and joined the Royal Navy in 1873. Added to the books of *Inflexible* on 5 July 1881, he served with her during the Egypt campaign as a Sick Berth Steward and was discharged dead on 4 February 1885, whilst on leave.
- Local Portsmouth papers report an inquest into his death which was due to opium poisoning and a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was given. He was subject to "much trouble by his wife", in addition he was in debt to a money lender and had recently been at 'Commanders Table' for not giving £8 to a family which had been entrusted to his care.
- 44 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (**W. Connolly. Asst. Sk. Bh. Attt. H.M.S. "Superb."**), *very fine* £140-180
- William Charles Edward Connolly** was born on 17 December 1856 at Sheerness and entered the Royal Navy on 17 December 1880. Having been made an Acting Sick Berth Attendant in September 1880, he joined the books of *Superb* and served aboard during the Egypt and Sudan campaign. He was serving aboard the *Ready* when 'discharged dead' at Monte Video on 15 March 1888.
- 45 **The Egypt and Sudan Medal awarded to Admiral's Servant W. Lockyer, Royal Navy, who attended to Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. aboard the *Euryalus* from May 1882**
- Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1884 (W. Lockyer. Admls. Svt. H.M.S. *Euryalus.*), *very fine and perhaps a unique rating* £240-280
- William Lockyer** was born at Totnes on 28 September 1861. By 1881 Lockyer was noted in the Census as a Domestic Servant living at 4 St James's Place, Westminster, with Rear-Admiral Hewett living at No. 5. On joining the Royal Navy on 15 April 1882 he gave his trade as valet and joined as a Domestic 1st Class. Lockyer joined the *Euryalus* on 3 May 1882, alongside the Rear-Admiral and was present during the Egypt and Sudan campaign. Lockyer was discharged on 17 April 1888.



Lockyer's Boss – Vice-Admiral Hewett

- 46 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**J. Bonell, A.B. H.M.S. Racer.**), *very fine* £260-300

James Bonell was born on 23 March 1863 at Pedmore, Worcester. He joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class on 2 March 1879 and served aboard the *Racer* from 1885-89, besides a short period on *Phaeton*. Made Ordinary Seaman on 2 April 1881, Able Seaman on 1 February 1883, he was made Leading Seaman on 31 October 1890. Bonell was discharged to shore on 23 March 1891.

- 47 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, Tamaai (**J. O'Hanley, Pte. R.M., H.M.S. "Euryalus"**), *pitting and edge wear from Star, nearly very fine* £200-240

Approximately 63 Medals with this clasp combination awarded to the Royal Marines and Royal Navy.

John O'Hanley was born on 8 October 1862 in Anderson, Glasgow. He enlisted in the Royal Marines on 8 October 1880, giving his trade as dresser. After a time with the Plymouth Division he was drafted to the *Euryalus* on 11 January 1882, serving on her until 23 July 1885. Rear Admiral Hewett sailed to Suakin and landed a brigade of 150 seamen and Royal Marines from *Euryalus*, *Ranger* and *Coquette*, to hold the fort at El Teb. Soon a larger British force arrived by sea from Port Said and India. Led by General Graham, a 3,900 man column, including a Naval Brigade of about 600 men from *Euryalus*, *Carysfort* and four smaller ships, marched inland from the nearby port of Trinikat. On 29 February 1884, they attacked a Dervish army of nearly 10,000 at El Teb. After numerous brave attacks by the Arabs, many of whom died vainly rushing the machine guns and rifles of the British squares, the British took the town driving the remaining rebels off into the desert.

The force re-embarked in the ships and moved along the coast to Suakin, disembarking again to march inland to Sinkat. They were stopped at Khor Ghob on 12 March by a huge Dervish army and encamped for the night. During darkness Commander Rolfe, the Commander of *Euryalus*, crept out through the enemy lines to gather intelligence. This information enabled General Graham to launch a new attack against the Dervishes in the morning at Tamaai. In this Battle over terrain divided by a nullah, the squares became separated and broken up. The force rallied into smaller squares, but the Naval Brigade advanced ahead of its machine gun ammunition, and was reduced to hand-to-hand fighting in retreat, with 10 men being killed in action. The British force regrouped however and, led by the Royal Marines, crossed the nullah to win the day. About 2000 Arabs and 109 Britons were killed - these included Lieutenant Montresor of *Euryalus* (whose memorial is in St Ann's Church in Portsmouth).

O'Hanley had later seagoing appointments including on the *Curlew* and *Amphion*. He was discharged on 2 December 1892. He thence enlisted into the Army in April 1900 into the Rifle Reserve Regiment, then in September 1902 joined the Royal Garrison Regiment which took him to Gibraltar.

- 48 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (**A. Masters, Pte., R.M.L.I.**), *nearly very fine* £260-300

Alfred Masters was born in Whitechapel, London on 1 September 1860. He enlisted into the Royal Marines at Westminster on 20 July 1878. Served with the R.M. Battalion in Egypt, September 1884-May 1885. Imprisoned for 14 days in August 1885, he was discharged dead 'Drowned' on 9 July 1888, when serving with *Ready* off the Rio Grande. The action led to the award of the Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal (case No. 24103) to Signalmen J. Martin. Masters is commemorated upon a stone memorial at the Jamaica Old Naval Cemetery; sold together with copied service papers and roll extracts.



- 49 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (**2193. Pte. J. Elvine. 20th. Husrs.**), *a little pitting, very fine* £240-280
- John Elvine** was born in Bury St Edmunds and enlisted in to the 20th Hussars on 16 July 1883 at Cahir, Ireland, a grocer by trade.
- He served in Egypt from 2 June 1885-2 November 1889 and was present at the action at Ginnis, besides the operations at Toski on 3 August 1889 when one Troop of the 20th Hussars was the only British unit present. He left Egypt on 2 November 1890 and appears to have died in 1920.
- 50 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Gemaizah 1888, Toski 1889 (**2749. Pte. P. Maguire. 20th Hussars.**), *a little pitting, very fine* £240-280
- Patrick Maguire** was born at Kells, Meath and enlisted into the 19th Hussars at Colchester on 8 May 1885, a grocer's assistant by trade. Transferred to the 20th Hussars on 8 May 1886, he served in Egypt from October 1885-November 1887 and again from September 1888-November 1890. Confirmed on the roll as serving with 1st Royal Dragoons Detachment, he was discharged to the Reserve on 4 May 1892.
- 51 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb (**H. Garrity. Pte. R.M. H.M.S. "Téméraire"**), *edge bruising and pitting from Star, better than good fine and rare* £400-500
- Approximately 40 Medals with this combination of clasps issued to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.
- Hugh Garrity** was born in Liverpool on 23 February 1863 and he was a labourer upon his enlistment on 23 February 1881 at Derby. After recruit training and service in Plymouth Barracks he joined *Penelope* in January 1882 serving on her until July that year, when he joined *Temeraire*. Leaving her he served on *Eurayalus* from February-April 1884. He then served in Barracks until his discharge in May 1885. Garrity served two periods in the cells and one in gaol. His character was noted as 'indifferent' for 184 days.
- 52 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Alexandria 11th July, Suakin 1884, El-Teb-Tamaai (**W. Gristock, Pte., R.M., H.M.S. "Monarch"**), *edge bruising, pitting, good fine, rare* £400-500
- Approximately 81 Medals with this combination of clasps to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.
- William Gristock** was born on 12 January 1857 at Bridgwater. He enlisted on 12 January 1875 and was discharged on 26 May 1897 after completing his full term of service but was not entitled to the L.S. & G.C. Medal.
- 53 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 3 clasps, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85, Kirbekan (**1441 Pte. J. Patterson. 1/Rl. Highrs.**), *very fine* £300-400
- Joseph Patterson** enlisted in August 1882 and served in Portsmouth before deserting from 19 March-17 September 1883 when he re-joined his unit in Aldershot. He served thence served in Egypt from April 1884-April 1886 (Medal & 3 clasps).The Battalion sailed for Malta on 1 May 1886 when Patterson once again deserted on 16 May 1886.



- 54 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-el-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb, The Nile 1884-85 (2397. Pte. A. Russell. 1/R. Hhrs.), *pitting and a little worn, nearly very fine* £400-500



Allan Russell was born at Lesmahagow, Lanark in 1859. He enlisted on 12 June 1880 at Perth, a mason by trade and served in Egypt from August 1882-June 1886. Russell was transferred to the Reserve on 24 June 1886.

- 55 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, bronze issue (Pockhali Kareem 11th. Hussars), *cleaned, very fine* £100-140
- 56 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Saheb Din I Survey Deptt.), *very fine* £60-80
- 57 India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (54 Havdr. Bhagwan Sing Thapa. 2d. Bn. 1st Gurkha Rifles.), *good very fine* £100-140

- 58 India General Service 1895-1908, 4 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Samana 1897, Tirah 1897-98, Waziristan 1901-2 (**258 Sepoy Ramchand 6th Bl. Lt. Infy.**), *private rivets, suspension a little slack, very fine* £240-280
- x59 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, disc only (**2241 S.Q.M.S. E. Drew. Johannesburg M.R.**), *worn, fair* £30-50
- x60 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (**3606 Pte. A. Elce. Cape M.R.**), *good very fine* £60-80
- x61 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Mafeking (**520 Tpr: J. D. MacKenzie. Rhodesia Regt.**), *good very fine* £140-180
- x62 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901 (**1161 Pte. A. Stuart. C. T. Highrs.**), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, suspension repaired, otherwise good very fine* £50-70
- x63 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (**39832 Pte. G. Drummond. 142nd Coy. Imp: Yeo.**), *good very fine* £100-140
- George Drummond** was born in November 1881 at Lochee, Forfarshire and served with the 142nd Company (Fincastle's Horse), Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War in South Africa from 17 April-18 October 1902. During the Great War he served in France with the 6th Battalion, Black Watch (No. 40690) and was killed in action on 21 March 1918. Drummond is commemorated upon the Arras Memorial; sold together with copied research.
- x64 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Natal, Transvaal (**6366. Pte. J. Gallagher, 1/Manchester Regt.**), *unofficially re-engraved naming, very fine* £40-60
- x65 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (**268392 E:R:A: W. Mogridge, H.M.S. Doris**), *very fine* £140-180
- William Mogridge** was born at Tiverton, Devon on 14 August 1867 and was a fitter by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy on 19 January 1895. He joined *Doris* on 29 December 1897 and was landed as a Bluejacket with her Guns during the Boer War, serving with the ship until 31 May 1901. His Medal and 2 clasps (these noted sent loose) were sent to him at *Vivid* on 20 March 1902. Mogridge was 'Discharged Dead', the result of tubercular laryngitis and secondary syphilis, at Plymouth Hospital on 8 September 1904; sold together with copied Service Record.
- 66 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**2930 Pte. R. C. Roberts, R. Welsh Fus.**), *good very fine* £180-220
- Robert Chambers Roberts** was born in St Asaph and joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 15 October 1890, a tailor by trade. Roberts served for eleven weeks in the Grenadier Guards earlier in the same year but purchased his Discharge.
- Having served in Crete, Roberts was discharged to the Army Reserve on 28 May 1898 but was recalled on 9 October 1899 and went out to South Africa for the Boer War. On 14 February 1900 he was wounded in action during the taking of Hussar Hill. Returned home in May 1900, he served at home until his discharge on 14 October 1902.
- With the outbreak of the Great War, Roberts was recalled in October 1914 as a Sergeant at Caernarfon. In April 1916 he transferred to the Royal Defence Corps. Discharged in February 1919 giving his home address as 36 William St, Caernarfon, he did not earn any Medals for the Great War. Roberts died on 27 February 1939, at 2 Margaret Street, Caernarfon, having previously been awarded a Chelsea Pension.
- x67 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Laing's Nek, Transvaal (**1072 Pte. F. Webster. Imp: Lt. Infy.**), *post a little loose, very fine* £60-80
- x68 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**88055 Gnr. A. Sharpe, 63rd Bty. R.F.A.**), *very fine* £100-140

- 69 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (3722 **Sapper J. Harrison, R. Angl. Engrs.**), *edge bruising and polished, better than good fine* £120-150
J. Harrison was also entitled to the 'South Africa 1901' clasp for his services in the Royal Anglesey Royal Engineers (Militia); sold with medal roll verification.
- x70 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (9148 **Corpl: W. Logan, Roberts Horse**), on a length of distressed original riband, *good fine* £70-90
- x71 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (26144 **Tpr: W. R. Smith. Kimberley Lt. Horse**), *good very fine* £60-80
- 72 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (1818 **Pte. T. Clark, R. Welsh Fus:**), *edge bruise, good very fine* £80-120
Thomas Clark enlisted in the 4th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 21 March 1892. He was born in Waterford but prior to enlistment had been residing in Llanbedlig, Caernarvonshire. Clark served in South Africa May 1900-June 1901 and was discharged in March 1902.
- x73 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Rhodesia, Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal (100 **Tpr: A. D. Gunn. S: Rhod: Vols:**), *good very fine* £160-200
Angus Donald Gunn served during the Boer War with the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, his Medal & three clasps was issued on 31 August 1908.
- 74 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1901 (5876 **Pte. G. Bennett, R. Welsh Fus:**), *private rivets between state and date clasps, edge bruising, very fine* £140-180
- x75 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener, Transvaal, Wittebergen (9710 **Serjt: J. Percival. Kitchener's Horse**), *official correction to rank, very fine* £140-180
- 76 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (26682 **Pte. T. Dicken. 29th Coy. Imp: Yeo:**), *nearly extremely fine* £140-180
Thomas Dicken was born at Wrexham in 1881 and was a moulder upon his joining the Denbigh Yeomanry on 11 February 1901, having previously served with the 1st (Volunteer) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Arriving in South Africa in March 1901, he died from enteric fever at Spingfontein on 19 July 1901, being commemorated upon the Wrexham Church Memorial; sold together with an original photograph of the recipient astride his mount.
- x77 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (38971 **Tpr: A. W. McKeag. Candn: Scouts**), *very fine* £100-140
- 78 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (**Lieut: W. Hatherley-Jones, 1st Bn. RI. Welsh Fus:**) naming impressed in a later style, *contact marks, nearly very fine* £140-180
William Hatherley Jones was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd (Volunteer) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 5 January 1898 and advanced to Lieutenant in December 1899. He resigned his commission on 18 September 1901.
- 79 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen, South Africa 1901 (1820 **Pte. J. Castle, R. Welsh Fus:**), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, contact marks, very fine* £80-120
John Castle was born in 1865 at Huddersfield but by the time of his enlistment into the Militia in March 1892 was living in Llanbeblig. Castle served in South Africa from 26 May 1900-29 September 1901, transferring to the Militia Reserve the next day. He continued to be engaged with the 4th Battalion until the disbandment of the Battalion in August 1908. His Service Record states he died in December 1908.
- x80 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Cape Colony, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (363 **Pte W. R. Fleming. Impl: Lt Infy**), *sometime lacquered, good very fine* £90-120

- x81 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (592 Pte. **S. Burton. Impl: Lt. Infy.**), *good very fine* £140-180
Samuel Burton was issued with his Medal & 4 clasps on 15 January 1903.
- x82 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (823 Pte **W. H. Marshall, Impl: Lt Infy**), last clasp loose upon riband, *good very fine* £90-120
- x83 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (66595 Dvr: **J. Abbott, 21st Bty: R.F.A.**), *very fine* £60-80
- x84 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (20222 Shg: **Sth: C. Brown. 28th Coy. Imp: Yeo:**), *nearly extremely fine* £70-90
Cyril Brown served as a Shoing Smith with the 28th (Bedfordshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry, which was raised in 1900. The unit were also known as Compton's Horse and were perpetuated on 19 September 1901 by the Bedfordshire Imperial Yeomanry.



- 85 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**Lieut. H. J. Phillips, R. Welsh Fus.**), *edge bruises, good very fine* £300-400
Henry John Phillips was born at Chippenham, Wiltshire on 11 April 1880. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 9 September 1900.
 From the Militia he was commissioned into the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 14 September 1901. Served in South Africa, 1901-02 (Medal & 5 clasps). Promoted to Lieutenant in 1905 and to Captain in 1911, he was appointed Adjutant of the 7th (Merioneth & Montgomery) Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 5 April 1910.
 Phillips died on Malta on 17 May 1914 following an operation for appendicitis. At the time he had been selected for Staff College, for which he was studying for his exams. As a youth he had hunted with the Beaufort Hounds and the Atherstone, where he '...earned a reputation for going very straight', latterly riding out with the United Hunt of Ireland and played polo for the North Wiltshire Club. Whilst in South Africa he had won a number of horse races, including a £50 race aboard 'Groggy', besides taking a great interest in hunting, which saw him add jackal to his bag. He played cricket for the Regiment XI and at one time for the Gentleman of Cheshire, being a Life Member; sold together with copied research including letters from Mr L. W. Lord, who had this Medal in his cabinets during the 1980's.

- 86 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (**4177 Sejt. W. Pearce, R. Welsh Fus:**), clasps mounted in order listed, *unofficial rivets, very fine* £160-200
- Walter Henry Pearce** was born at Stroud, Gloucestershire. He enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 4 December 1893, giving his trade as Clerk and being a member of the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Gloucester Regiment. He was transferred to the 1st Battalion in December 1894. Made Corporal in February 1897, he was made Sergeant in October 1899. Serving in South Africa, in December 1901 he was reduced to the ranks following a Court Martial.
- On 29 April 1901 Pearce was taken Prisoner of War at Paardeberg, being later released. The action saw one Officer and four other ranks killed, following a Boer attack on their convoy.
- Pearce went to the Reserve in November 1902 and was discharged in December 1905. Upon discharge he returned to Stroud, the 1911 Census recording him as a tobacconist and athletic outfitter, married for six years, with three sons. His brother was living at the same address.
- 87 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7539 Pte. J. Frimston. Vol: Coy. R. W. Fus:**), *unofficial rivets between first and second clasps, rather worn, good fine* £80-120
- Joseph William Frimston** was born in Holywell and enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 4 February 1901. He had previously served in 'D' Company, 2nd (Volunteer) Battalion. Frimston was discharged on 28 June 1902 on completion of his engagement. By 1911 he was living at 20 Avenham Street, Hulme, Manchester and was working as a flour miller's assistant. He died in 1928.
- 88 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**7469 Pte. G. Fox. Vol: Coy. R. W. Fus:**), second to fifth clasps loose upon riband, *contact marks, very fine* £100-140
- George Fox** was born at Flint and enlisted in the in 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 22 January 1900. Fox served in South Africa from 25 February 1901-31 May 1902 (Queen's Medal & 5 clasps), being discharged on 28 June 1902.
- x89 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (**31127 Pte. F. D. Beck. 96th Coy. Imp: Yeo:**), unofficial rivets between State and date clasps, mounted as worn, *very fine* £60-80
- 96th (Metropolitan Mounted Rifles) Company.
- x90 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (**3072 Serjt: S. Lawrence. Kitchener's Horse**), *clasps all tailor's copies, traces of lacquer, very fine* £70-90
- King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa (**1946 Serjt: J. Flynn. Kitchener's F.S.**), *official correction to number, very fine (2)*
- Samuel Lawrence** served from 26 January 1900-29 May 1901 and had a duplicate Medal issued in March 1907.
- x91 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 7 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (**2279 Pte. T. Hendley, Rl. Warwick: Regt. M.I.**), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps, very fine* £140-180
- 92 Anglo-Boere Oorlog 1899-1902 (**Burg. J. H. Smidt**), *extremely fine*, in its named box of issue £60-80
- Johannes Heindrick Smidt** served in the Rustenburg Kommando from October 1899-31 May 1902 and was in the actions at Nooitgedacht, Cyferbult and Vlaktefontein. His Medal was issued on 21 July 1921.
- x93 Anglo-Boere Oorlog 1899-1902 (**Burger P. W. C. Leibbrandt.**), *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* £30-50
- x94 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (**4374 Serjt: D. Smith 2nd Rl: Welsh Fus:**), *edge knocks, very fine* £160-200
- Confirmed upon Medal Roll.
- x95 China 1900, no clasp (**Pte. G. W. Cooper. Shanghai Vols:**), *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* £200-300

- 96 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**Lt. P. G. F. Higginson. Kenya Regt.**), *good very fine* £140-180
- Peter George Freeman Higginson** was born at Tenbury Wells in 1925. He was made a Lieutenant in the Kenya Regiment on 14 March 1954 and was promoted Captain on 8 April 1956.

- x97 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (**I.P. M. M. Page.**), *good very fine* £60-80



- 98 Africa General Service 1902-56, 6 clasps, N. Nigera, Aro 1901-1902, N. Nigeria 1902, N. Nigeria 1903, N. Nigeria 1903-04, N. Nigeria 1904 (**1544 Pte. Oloshunde. N. Nigeria Regt.**), *good very fine* £400-500

The first, third and fourth clasps confirmed, whilst the unit is known to have been entitled to the others.

- 99 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (**1745 Sr. Bhag Singh, 16 Cavy.**), impressed naming, *very fine* £80-120

- 100 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (3) (**277 Rfmn. Siribahadur Rai, 3-7 Grks.; 2882 Rfn. Amrit Basnet . 2-9 G.R.; 2756 L.Nk. Bahadur Gurung, 2/10/Gks.**), *very fine* (3) £100-120

- 101 India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps (2), Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (**5302 Rfmn. Pahal Chand, 2-9 Grks.**); Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (**5681 Rfmn. Mandhoj Gurung, 2-3 Grks.**), *nearly very fine* (2) £70-90

The 2nd Battalion 9th Gurkha Rifles (2-9GR) served in the Kohat area during the Third Afghan War but did not take an active part in operations.

The Battalion had only returned to Dehra Dun in March 1919 after two and half years' service in Mesopotamia. On the outbreak of the Third Afghan War, 2-9GR was ordered to mobilise on 13th May and provide a draft of two hundred men to join 1-9GR on the Khyber front. The remainder of the Battalion moved to Kohat at the end of May and was encamped with 2-7GR near the railway station. Following a severe outbreak of cholera in the Kohat cantonment, from which the Battalion suffered several casualties, it moved to Hangu in mid-June, where it remained until July when it returned to Dehra Dun. While at Hangu, an attack by rebel tribesmen on a Battalion picquet was successfully repulsed at a cost of two Gurkhas wounded. In addition to the draft it provided to 1-9GR, the Battalion transferred two complete companies to 3-9 GR and 3-8GR respectively in June 1919; within three months of its return from Mesopotamia, nearly three quarters of the Battalion's strength had been sent to other units.

All three battalions of 9th Gurkha Rifles took part in the Third Afghan War and those eligible were awarded the Indian General Service Medal 1908 clasp AFGHANISTAN N.W.F. 1919. There is no record in the Regimental History of any casualties or honours and awards to the 2nd Battalion as a result of the Afghan War. The Regiment was also awarded the Battle Honour AFGHANISTAN 1919.

The 2nd Battalion deployed to Dardoni, to the west of Bannu and adjacent to Miranshah, in December 1920 where it served throughout 1921. Here it joined the 7th Brigade and was employed in convoy protection and picquet duties.

In November 1921, the authorities had decided to arrange a settlement with tribes in the Upper Tochi and re-establish a militia post at Datta Khel. The 2nd Battalion formed part of the Datta Khel column, which moved out of Dardoni on 26th November and reached Datta Khel, via the Spinchilla Pass, on 30th November, having established a forward base at Mahomed Khel. A reserve of supplies was then laid in at Datta Khel and work commenced on the post to be held by the militia on the withdrawal of regular troops.

On 4th December, two companies of 2/3 GR were redeployed to garrison the forward base at Mahomed Khel.

On 11th December, an empty convoy of camels and mules left Datta Khel, escorted by 2-69th Punjabis. The foothills from the Spinchilla Pass to Mahomed Khel were picqueted by a company of 2/3 GR. On leaving the Spinchilla Pass, large numbers of tribesmen attacked the convoy and although it reached Mahomed Khel safely, the 2-69th Punjabis escort had to fight a severe rear guard action for the last 3 miles. During this withdrawal, the 2/3 GR company which provided the picquets became separated from the 2-69th Punjabis escort and, finding itself attacked on all sides by an enemy estimated at being 400 - 500 strong, abandoned its dead and wounded in order that it could reach the safety of Mahomed Khel. As a result of this action, 2/3 GR casualties were 23 killed (to include the company commander, Major Paget) and 19 wounded.

Garrison life at Dardoni and the action on 11th December is described in detail by John Morris, who was serving as a captain in 2/3 GR at the time, in his autobiography "Hired to Kill". He relates that as the picquets of his company began to withdraw they became cut off from the main column and were attacked from all sides by enemy tribesmen. In desperation, his company, which was widely dispersed, fought its way back to the safety of Mahomed Khel, being forced to leave both its dead and wounded. Early the next morning, he describes how they went back to discover the dead lay scattered in small groups and that from their postures, except for the fortunate few who had been killed instantly, every man had been subjected to the most barbarous treatment while still alive by the enemy tribesmen. The bodies had been stripped and in every case the genitals had been roughly severed and stuffed into the victim's mouth.

Throughout the remainder of December 1921 and during January 1922, the Battalion was employed in helping to build the new fort for the militia at Datta Khel. It left Datta Khel for Dardoni in February 1922, where it was stationed for the rest of 1922.

Although the regimental history does not record any honours and awards to the Battalion as a result of operations in Waziristan for this period, Deeds of Valour Performed by Indian Officers & Soldiers during the Period 1860 - 1925, records that 694 Rifleman Manbahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles was awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd class for conspicuous gallantry in action near Muhammad Khel, North West Frontier, on 11th December 1921. The Indian Distinguished Service Medal also lists awards of the IDSM.

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| 102 | <p>Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Asst. Surgeon W. C. Fordham, R.I.M.S. Palinurus.), <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>Walter Charles William Fordham was born on 12 September 1884 and served aboard the <i>Palinurus</i> from 17 January-20 April 1913. He died at Agra in February 1922 and is further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.</p> | £200-240 |
| x103 | <p>Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Ch.11318. Lce. Cpl. E. T. W. Meears, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Alert.), <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>Ernest Thomas Watts Meears was born at Barnes on 2 August 1879 and was a gas fitter upon his enlistment in the Royal Marines on 20 February 1900. He served aboard <i>Alert</i> in the Persian Gulf from 4 February 1910-26 February 1912 and was discharged on 26 April 1912.</p> | £80-120 |

- 104 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (**Surg. Lt. A. Kelly. R.N.V.R.**), *good very fine* £140-180
Arthur William Kelly was baptised at Rushden, Isle of Man in 1914 and was working at Saint Thomas's Hospital, London in 1939. He qualified in 1942 and was later Assistant Medical Officer (Obstetrics & Gynaecology) at St James's Hospital. Kelly was Vice President of the Isle of Man Medical Society and died at Castletown in 2002.
- x105 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (**CH/X. 3316 B. Greig A/Sgt RM**), *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £60-80
- x106 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (**RM.18727 J. D. Rollo. Mne. R.M.**), *very fine* £80-120
- x107 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (**R.M.14448 P. Coopey. Mne. R.M.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £60-80
- x108 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Arabian Peninsula (**RM.17107 M. J. Evans. Mne. R.M.**), *very fine* £60-80
- 109 1914 Star (**M.9791. H. Pickles, Jun. R.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.**), *sometime silvered, very fine* £80-120
Harry Pickles was born on 14 April 1896 at Keighley, Yorkshire. He was a railway porter and was mobilised as a Junior Reserve Attendant on 2 August 1914, serving with the Royal Naval Division at Antwerp (1914 Star). He was next appointed to the AMC *Mantua* leaving her in November 1916 and being appointed to *Pembroke*. He saw further service on the *Bacchante* from February 1917-February 1919 and was awarded his Sick Berth Reserve Long Service Medal on 11 January 1924.
- 110 British War Medal 1914-20 (3) (**M.10965. C. S. Pengelly. S.B.A. R.N.; M.15519 S. F. Marshall. P.S.B.A. R.N.; M.9477 W. J. Williams. J.R.A. R.N.**), *good very fine* (3) £100-140
Charles Samuel Pengelly was born at Devonport on 17 October 1894 and was a printer by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy on 18 December 1914. Serving as a Sick Berth Attendant at the Royal Navy Hospital, Plymouth, Pengelly was struck down with meningitis and died on 15 July 1915. He is buried in the Plymouth (Weston Mill) Cemetery.
Samuel Frederick Marshall was born at Torquay on 3 April 1894 and was a shop assistant upon his joining the Royal Navy on 27 September 1915. Marshall remained in the Royal Navy and was a Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer upon being pensioned, with a L.S. & G.C. & 1937 Coronation Medal in September 1937. Returned to the fold for the Second World War, Marshall was invalided from the Royal Naval Hospital, Sherborne in July 1945.
William Jay Williams was born at Wilmslow on 24 April 1884 and was a checker by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy on 9 August 1914. He lost an eye whilst at *Victory* and was invalided in December 1914.
- 111 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Nk. Mohd. Ali, 53 C.T. Coy.**); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Waziristan 1919-21 (**Pte. W. D. Brent. Rlys.**), *very fine* (2) £70-90

- 112 The British War Medal awarded to Dresser R .B. H. Wyatt who went on to become a noted Doctor and Pathologist, acting as Coroner for the executions of German Spies Karl Theo Druke and Werner Heinrich Waelti during the Second World War as well as acting as an expert witness for the defence during the trial of the 'Blazing Car Murderer', putting him at odds with noted Pathologist Sir Bernard Spillsbury



British War Medal 1914-20 (Dresser R. B. H. Wyatt.), *good very fine*

£40-50

Raymond Benedict Hervey Wyatt was born at Hampstead, London on 15 December 1890, the son of Arthur and Katherine Wyatt of 7 St. Peters Street, Bedford. Studying Medicine at Christchurch College, Oxford University, he enlisted with the Royal Navy and served as a Dresser aboard the Hospital Ship H.M.H.S. *Glengorm Castle*. This vessel served in that capacity from September 1914 with 423 beds aboard and a medical staff of 18 Officers and six nurses. Wyatt would doubtless have seen a good deal of service aboard the *Glengorm Castle* and indeed she was one of the last hospital ships to be decommissioned, this only happening in 1921. Strangely Wyatt's medals appear to have been issued by the Government of India although his address at the time is for Sunnyside, Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

Qualifying as a Doctor on 31 January 1919 he soon married Beatrice Emily Kiek at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Ladbroke Grove on 15 July 1919. Wyatt maintained his connection to the navy, serving as a member of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve from 1926 with the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant. During this time he was also working as a Doctor on Wimpole Street, London as Honorary Pathologist of Bedfordshire Country Hospital and was called to the Bar at the Inns of Court on 3 July 1935.

It was around this time that he faced scandal in the press as his wife accused him of 'misconduct at a London Hotel' (*Bedfordshire Times and Independent*, Friday 05 July 1935, refers). A divorce was granted with the rather bemusing twist that Wyatt's wife had specifically stated that a divorce was 'the last thing in the world she wanted' (ibid). It appeared that for the sake of her professional career she would have preferred he divorce her. Regardless Wyatt was soon married again, this time to Sheila Primrose Cameron at Edmonton, Middlesex in 1939.

He was still a practicing Pathologist during the Second World War, even acting as Coroner at the executions of the German spies Waelti and Druke who were hanged on 6 August 1941. The pair had been dropped from a seaplane in a rubber dingy and rowed to shore they were found to have in their possession a black suitcase containing wireless broadcasting equipment as well as a parachute, revolver and entrenching tool. Here Wyatt worked alongside legendary Pathologist Sir Bernard Spillsbury who provided evidence at the inquest, he had previously worked alongside him in the Alfred Rouse case. Wyatt died on 10 June 1977 at Cambridge; sold together with copied research including Naval lists, both British and Indian *M.I.C.*'s and Medical Registers as well as well as census data, a marriage ban and death index for 1977.

Further entitled to the 1914-15 Star and Victory Medal 1914-1919.

- 113 British War Medal 1914-20 (**G. L. Haward. B.R.C. & St. J. J.**), *verdigris, sometime cleaned, very fine* £20-30
- George Leslie Haward** was born at Darlington on 30 December 1878. Despite being a Quaker, and therefore unable to fight, Haward decided to do his bit to help the British Forces in France without personally committing an act of violence. Serving from 25 June 1915- 13 January 1919 in France as a Motor Mechanic and Joiner with the British Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem Friends Ambulance Unit, based in Dunkirk; sold together with copied service records, *M.I.C.* and an extract from the British Red Cross Register of Overseas Volunteers.
- 114 Victory Medal 1914-1919 (**O. F. Paget.**), *minor contact wear, very fine* £30-40
- Owen Frank Paget** was born at Cambridge on 17 February 1871, the son of Clara and Sir George Paget K.C.B., M.D. of 2 St. Peter's Terrace, Cambridge. His father was a noted physician and scholar and his career doubtless influenced Paget in his own choices. Educated at Temple Grove Grammar School, Charterhouse and later Cambridge University he emigrated to Australia in 1896, the same year he married Hilda Maude Carter. Returning to Britain in 1906 he trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and qualified for his M.D. Working at Fremantle Hospital he enlisted with the French Red Cross as a Surgeon upon the outbreak of the Great War. Entering the war in France in June 1915 he served for the duration until it became possible for him to serve with the Australian Imperial Force which he attested for on 6 March 1918 with the rank of Captain. Paget suffered a severe fall on 13 May 1918 while crossing a railway line and fractured his left fibula, it is noted that he was still able to walk with the aid of a stick. Returning to Western Australia he died in Perth, Western Australia in 1953; sold together with copied research including attestation records, biographical notes and medal rolls and well as education records and *M.I.C.*
- 115 Victory Medal 1914-19 (2) (**2267 Rfmn. Rupdhoy Limbu, 2-7 Grks.; 4929 Rfm. Narbir Rai, 1-10 G.R.**), *very fine* £30-40
- Rupdhoy Limbu** is listed in the role of prisoners of war (IOR L/MIL/17/15/138) held by Turkey during the 1st World War. It is assumed that he formed part of the Kut Garrison that capitulated in 1916.
- The 2nd Battalion deployed to Egypt in defence of the Suez Canal in 1914. It then re-deployed to Mesopotamia in 1915 and formed part of the Kut Garrison, which was besieged and eventually surrendered to Turkish forces in 1916. A new Battalion was raised almost immediately in Mesopotamia and took part in the capture of Bagdad in 1917. The Battalion went on to serve in Palestine in the final year of the War.
- x116 Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (**Albert Edward Drummond**), *drilled and polished, nearly very fine* £40-60



Albert Edward Drummond served with the 16th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers (No. 53721). He served in France from 22 November 1915 and was killed in action on 10 July 1918, aged 19. Drummond is buried in the Bouchoir New British Cemetery.

- 117 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**48221 Swr. Gurdial Singh, 13 Lrs.**), *very fine* £40-60
 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers
 The unit were one of the first two Indian cavalry Regiments nominated for mechanisation. One Squadron was equipped with the Vickers Medium Mark I tank and two Squadrons with armoured cars. They were deployed on frontier duties but in April 1941, left for Iraq with the 10th Indian Division. They saw action against the Vichy French in Syria and also served in Persia and Iraq before joining the British Eighth Army in North Africa. In October 1942, they moved back to Persia and then to India.
 After the Japanese surrender in 1945, the Regiment moved to Java in the Dutch East Indies in support of the 5th and 23rd Indian Divisions, who were engaged in suppressing a revolt by the Indonesians.
 Their Stuart medium tanks proved invaluable in supporting convoy movements and in keeping open the lines of communication. They were frequently in action against Indonesian forces and Captain John Mitchell won himself a very fine Military Cross in March 1946.
 In August 1946 the regiment returned to Secunderabad and on Partition of India in August 1947, the 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers were allotted to the Pakistan Army.
- 118 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**11638 Sowar Arjan Singh, 11 Cav.**), *very fine* £40-60
 11th Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 The Regiment was mechanised in 1940. During the Second World War, it initially served in Syria and Iran, and then went on to North Africa, where it fought in the Battle of Gazala. It then moved to Burma, where it greatly distinguished itself against the Japanese. In 1946, the Regiment was sent to the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) to pacify the country after the surrender of the Japanese.
- 119 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**2229 Hav/Clk. Ramkishan Gurung, 1-1 G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60
 Following the surrender of Japan in August 1945, 20th Indian Division was ordered to French Indo-China to take control of the Headquarters of the Japanese Southern Armies. It was to enforce the surrender terms and disarmament of Japanese forces and liberate Allied prisoners of war and internees south of the 16th Parallel and maintain law and order until French troops were able to assume control.
 1-1GR was one of the first units of 20th Indian Division to be deployed from Rangoon, Burma to French Indo-China. The leading group of the Battalion, together with the advance party of the Control Commission, flew into Saigon in the middle of September 1945. It was immediately made responsible for providing guards and batmen for members of the Commission and for guarding key points throughout the City. The remainder of the Battalion arrived by air and sea at the end of September and the beginning of October 1945. The 1st Battalion operated in the northern sector of Saigon for the next six weeks during which time it frequently clashed with the Viet Minh and as a result sustained a number of casualties. Towards the end of October 1945, the Battalion (less one company left behind to guard the Commission) was re-deployed to the north of Saigon to begin the disarmament of Japanese troops. In the initial weeks, 1-1GR again clashed with the Viet-Minh as it sought to restore order in its area of operations. By early December 1945, the situation had calmed down sufficiently to allow formal Japanese surrender parades to be held. These went on continuously for several weeks as the Battalion disarmed 7,500 Japanese and accepted the personal surrender of 1000 swords. In late January 1946, responsibility for law and order was handed over to the French authorities and 1/1GR sailed for India.
 During the Battalion's four month tour in French Indo-China, three Gurkhas were killed and twelve wounded. In addition to being awarded the General Service Medal 1918 clasp S.E.ASIA 1945-46, which was the last campaign medal to be awarded to 1-1GR in British Service, one Military Medal was awarded to a Gurkha rifleman.
- 120 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**22888 Rfn. Rudrabahadur Gurung, 3-1 G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60

- 121 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**31165 Rfn. Bombahadur Gurung, 4-2 G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60
- The 4th Battalion 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) (4-2GR) was raised in March 1941 at the Regimental Centre at Dehra Dun . It subsequently served on the North West Frontier of India before deploying to Burma in March 1945. On 1st January 1948, it was re-designated 5th Battalion 8th Gurkha Rifles and remained as part of India's Army. Following the end of hostilities with Japan, the 4th Battalion 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) (4-2GR), as part of the 32nd Indian Brigade, 20th Indian Division, deployed to French Indo-China in early October 1945. Operating to the north of Saigon, the Battalion's day to day activities were described as being strenuous but did not make history. Battalion posts were sniped almost every day and patrols were continuously searching the countryside and houses for rebels and arms. The Viet Minh, or Annamites, employed guerrilla tactics against the Battalion in an area that was thick in vegetation and swampy and criss-crossed with drainage and irrigation channels. The Annamites nearly always managed to fire the first shots and then faded away into the countryside before a counter-attack could be mounted . Battalion casualties amounted to four killed-in-action (KiA) and twelve wounded-in-action (WiA).
- By late November 1945, the arrival of French forces allowed the 4th Battalion to assume its primary task of disarming and repatriating Japanese prisoners-of-war (PoW), although it continued to conduct operations against the Annamite rebels until December 1945.
- In late December 1945, 4-2GR sailed for Jesselton, British North Borneo where it relieved the Australian garrison and assumed responsibility for the repatriation of 12,000 Japanese PoW. It then moved to Labuan Island before returning to India in May 1946.
- The General Service Medal 1918 clasp S.E.ASIA 1945-46 was awarded to those eligible in the 4th Battalion. The history of 4-2GR lists the award of the Military Medal to 6264 Havildar Man Sing Gurung for service in French Indo-China.
- 122 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**3309 Hav. Tekbahadur Rana, 3-3 G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60
- 123 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**51190 Rfn. Asbahadur Gurung, 3/4 G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60
- The Battalion sailed with 5th Indian Division from Rangoon at the end of August and landed at Singapore on 5th September 1945. It was initially employed in assembling and guarding Allied prisoners of war for repatriation, to include a number of Gurkhas who had been taken prisoner during the Japanese invasion of Malaya and the capture of Singapore in 1942. The Battalion next moved to Kluang in Southern Malaya to assist in the screening of Japanese prisoners of war. These duties continued until November 1945, when 3/4GR was ordered to move to Java, Dutch East Indies to reinforce 23rd Indian Division in the restoration of the rapidly deteriorating security situation.
- In Java, the Battalion was employed in cordon and search duties, guarding and patrolling until March 1946, when it was redeployed to Alor Star in Northern Malaya. Over the next three months it was engaged in anti-smuggling duties and cross border operations against bandits in Siam.
- The 3rd Battalion was ordered back to the Dutch East Indies in June 1946; this time to reinforce 26th Indian Division in Sumatra in the maintenance of law and order until relieved by Dutch Forces in October 1946. The Battalion then returned to Malaya for the third and final time. Throughout 1947, 3/4GR was stationed in Kuala Lumpur guarding military installations. It returned to India in January 1948.
- During the Battalion's tours of duty in the Dutch East Indies, seven Gurkhas were wounded in action of whom two subsequently died. For its operational services in Java and Sumatra between November 1945 and October 1946, 3/4GR was awarded the General Service Medal 1918 clasp S.E. ASIA 1945-46 and five officers were Mentioned in Despatches.
- 3/4GR was the only battalion of the Regiment to serve in either French Indo-China or the Dutch East Indies at the end of the Second World War. The GSM 1918 clasp S.E.ASIA 1945-46 was the only GSM to be awarded to 4GR and the last British campaign medal to be awarded in its 90 years of British Service.

- 124 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**5432155 P/L/Nk. Subitman Gurung, 3/5 R.G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60
- Following the surrender of Japan on 15th August 1945, the 3rd Battalion 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (3-5RGR) took part in Operation ZIPPER - the re-occupation of Malaya - in September 1945. It remained in Malaya for one month disarming Japanese troops and undertaking patrols and flag marches before moving to Java in October 1945.
- On arrival, 3-5RGR spent the first six months in Bandoeng, a hill station in eastern Java, where it held several parades to disarm Japanese troops and undertook intensive patrolling to protect some 50,000 Allied Prisoners of War and Internees (RAPWI), mostly Dutch and Eurasian, against the growing violence against them by Indonesian militants who were campaigning for “Merdeka” - their freedom. The first attack against the Battalion occurred in November 1945, when a Gurkha sentry was attacked and wounded by armed Indonesians. Thereafter, attacks against the Battalion became more frequent and violent as they sought to intervene between the Dutch and Indonesians and maintain a semblance of law and order. The Indonesians displayed extreme fanaticism in pressing home their attacks and often suffered heavy casualties before being beaten back. Like all units of the Indian Army, the 3rd Battalion was also subject to increasing nationalistic and anti-colonial propaganda. A number of Indian troops deserted, to include three havildar clerks from the Battalion; they subsequently gave themselves up and were court martialled. In April 1946, the Battalion was re-deployed on road protection duties along a section of road between Batavia (Jhakata) and Bandoeng. Attacks on convoys, road blocks and mining by Indonesians again required a heavy programme of patrolling and escorts by the Battalion. There were a number of sharp clashes with the Indonesians, resulting in casualties on both sides. During this period three Gurkha soldiers went missing and were presumed to have been kidnapped.
- In July 1946, the Battalion moved to the outskirts of Batavia where it adopted a defensive role against possible attacks by Indonesian nationalist forces. It remained in the general area of Batavia until it left Java for Malaya in November 1946. On its return to Malaya, the Battalion was sent to Kota Bahru, to the north east of the country, where Japanese forces had first landed in December 1941. Here it guarded numerous dumps of stores from pilfering until it embarked for Calcutta in August 1947 shortly after India Independence had been declared . During its thirteen months, the 3rd Battalion’s casualties were one British officer, one Gurkha officer and eight Gurkha Other Ranks who were either killed in action (KiA) or died of their wounds and 36 Gurkha other ranks wounded in action (WiA). For its service in Java, those eligible in the Battalion were awarded the General Service Medal 1918 clasp S.E.ASIA 1945-46. The following awards were made also made to the Battalion:
- Indian Distinguished Service Medal
Lance Naik Narbahadur Ale.
Mention in Despatches
Lance Naik Dalbahadur Limbu.
- 125 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**10160 L/Nk. Tejbahadur Gurung, 3-8 G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60
- Prior to the end of hostilities with Japan, the Battalion was warned for service in French Indo-China. The following is an extract of its service In French Indo-China taken from the Regimental History: ‘...Embarked on H.M.T.S.Morton Bay, the Battalion finally left the Rangoon river on 30th September. Its service in Burma had ended.
- ...On 8th October, 1945, the Battalion arrived at Saigon, disembarked the following morning, and marched to an airfield about nine miles distant, where it was engaged on defensive duties and on the difficult tasks of preserving law and order until French troops were able to take over. The lawless condition of the country was due to the activities of the Annamite Independence Party, and many encounters with members of this movement took place. In these, the Annamites found the Gurkha a particularly unpleasant person on whom to wage war. Large numbers were killed and captured with small losses to the Battalion.
- As happened in other places in the east, Japanese help in quelling disturbances was occasionally given. On 14th December, 1,000 Japanese officers and other ranks arrived at Battalion Headquarters. A formal parade under Subadar-Major Darabjit Gurung, M.C., was held. Japanese officers surrendered their swords to officers of the Battalion.
- On 19th December, 1945, the Battalion was relieved by French troops, and sailed in M.V. Highland Brigade on 26th December for North Borneo...
- This move was made in order to relieve Australian troops.
- ...Guard duties on establishments, and on Japanese prisoners-of-war camps, and normal training was the Battalion’s routine until 29th April, 1946... when the 32nd Indian Brigade began to disband.’ During the 3rd Battalion’s 3 month tour in French Indo-China its casualties were 4 killed and 7 wounded in action.

- 126 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**87831 Rfn. Chitrabdr Limbu, 4/8 G.R.**), *very fine* £40-60
- 4th Battalion 8th Gurkha Rifles (4/8GR) was raised at Shillong in North East India on 15th March 1941 with drafts from each of the three Battalions of the Regiment and recruits from the Regimental Centre. In September 1943, it moved with the 7th Indian Division to Arakan with whom it served throughout the remainder of the Second World War in Burma. During 1946, 4/8GR served in Java for 5 months. The Battalion's post War service in South East Asia is described in the Regimental History as follows:
- 'arly in September 1945, the Battalion moved to a big tented camp near Myngaladon, the aerodrome for Rangoon. ... with the Dasher just completed the Battalion was flown to Siam, being stationed in Bangkok. ... guard duties, etc, were severe. Not the least, and certainly the most disliked, duty was guarding the dirty, indisciplined, insolent Indian National Army prisoners. In contrast with these rebels, the turn-out and bearing of the Japanese prisoners of war was excellent.
- ... the Battalion left Siam on 12th December ... and it was at Port Dickson (Malaya), 150 miles north-west of Singapore, that the Battalion disembarked on 17th December ... For some six months the Battalion remained in Malaya, engaged in duties of an internal security nature. ... on 6th June orders were received for the Battalion to embark at Singapore on 13th for Java.
- ... Batavia was reached on 16th June. The Battalion was posted to 37th Indian Infantry Brigade, which was guarding the Batavia area. On 18th June the Battalion proceeded to a village named Bekassi, to the north-east, some nineteen miles from Batavia. Bekassi, a small village, stands on the river of the same name. Before the Battalion had arrived, an agreement had been reached whereby the Bekassi river was the boundary between the Allies and the Indonesians, and the Allies were not allowed to cross the river to the eastern side; the result being that the Indonesians subjected our troops to sniping and mortar fire ... The Battalion's task was to clear the area on the west bank of the Bekassi river ... and to stop any filtration into Batavia. ... In order to counter hostile activities ... one platoon ... proceeded on 26th June to a village about three miles to the north. The same night the platoon was attacked, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place until dawn. All attacks were beaten off. In this affair the Battalion lost Subadar Kharakbahadur Gurung and one Gurkha other rank killed and two Gurkha other ranks wounded. ... sanction was given to control the east bank of the Bekassi. On 16th July three Gurkha other ranks were killed in an ambush on two 15 cwt trucks. It was decided, therefore, to clear the main road and area eastwards to a distance of four miles. This was accomplished, and was the last real operation carried out by the Battalion in Java, as on 23rd August it moved back to the outskirts of Batavia, where astride the Batavia-Bekassi road, divisional and brigade defence duties, including guards, occupied it until after Dasher, when it moved to Batavia to take over the guarding of the docks. After five weeks of this hot and dirty neighbourhood, all ranks were not sorry to embark ... for Malaya, which was reached on 21st November 1946. Camped in an ideally situated position near Kuala Lumpur, the next few months passed very pleasantly. It was in these circumstances that the Battalion's term of active service in the Second World War came to an end.'
- 4/8GR eventually returned to India in December 1947.
- 127 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**I.O.27318 Subdr. Sukh Ram, 2 Bn., F.F. Rif.**), *very fine* £80-120
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April 1945 (Burma).
- Sukh Ram** enrolled in the Indian Army on 8 October 1927, being made Jemadar on 28 November 1942. During the Second World War he served with the 13th Battalion Frontier Force Rifles. The 13th Battalion served in the retreat from Burma in 1942 and remained at Assam and Ranchi until November 1943, when it joined the 4th Indian Infantry Brigade. They served in the Arakan in 1944 and thence for the invasion of Ramree Island on 15 January 1945, when they landed at Letpan.
- Sent to Sumatra in October 1945, the battalion spent over a year in-theatre, seeing fierce fighting with Indonesian partisans; sold with copied research.
- x128 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**10291422 Cpl. D. Brown. A.A.C.**), *official corrections to number and surname, very fine* £60-80
- Army Air Corps.
- x129 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (**14754360 Pte. C. Earney A.A.C.**), *good very fine* £60-80

130	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (31108 Hav. Khan Zaman, 2 AATC), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
	This unit remains something of a mystery: perhaps the Anti-Aircraft Training Centre.	
131	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (F. J. L. Denny), <i>officially re-impressed naming, very fine</i>	£40-60
	Sold together with <i>restored</i> named forwarding slip for the Medal, dated 14 July 1954 to the Commonwealth Relations Office.	
x132	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (19126797 Tpr. R. L. Stace. L.G.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
x133	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (7952041 Tpr. D. S. Betts. RAC.), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
	D. S. Betts served in Palestine with 8 Royal Tank Regiment from June 1946-29 September 1947, later joining the Royal Artillery. His Medal was issued in December 1968.	
x134	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14808431 Sgt. G. H. Wookey. Cheshire.), <i>good very fine</i> , in its named card box of issue	£40-60
x135	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14487197 Cpl C F M Stott Queens), <i>a later issue, good very fine</i>	£50-70
x136	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3246528 Cpl. J. Gibb. A.A.C.), <i>cleaned, very fine</i>	£50-70
x137	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14957686 Pte. F. McFarlane. AAC.), a slightly later issue on a thick flan, <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
x138	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (1406428 Pte. L. Jary. A.A.C.), <i>good very fine</i>	£30-50
x139	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14135458 Pte. H. Fowler. A.A.C.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
x140	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14081103 L/Cpl. J. Bisset. R.M.P.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
x141	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2135 B/Const. A. H. Barrett. Pal Police.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
	Palestine Police.	
x142	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (22266124 Pte. R. Hoyland. Para.), <i>very fine</i>	£50-70
x143	General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (5825 Sgt. H. Enver.), <i>good very fine</i>	£40-60
	Cyprus Police.	
x144	General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Palestine 1945-48 (14862928 Pte. W. L. Benson. A.A.C.), <i>very fine</i>	£160-200
	W. L. Benson served with the 13 Parachute Battalion, Army Air Corps in South East Asia from 16 February-2 May 1946 and in Palestine from 6 November 1946-30 November 1947.	
	He would have been posted back to Singapore in June 1946, following the 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.	

- 145 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Cyprus (**P. T. F. Hill-Penton**), *officially re-impresed naming, very fine* £60-80
 With forwarding envelopes, one from the Red Cross and addressed to The Rutts, Bushey, Hertfordshire.
- x146 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Near East (**4395715 Gnr G S R Walker RA.**), *unofficial retaining rod between clasps, contact marks, very fine* £60-80
- x147 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Near East, Cyprus (**23248867 Pte. B. Richardson. Para**), *contact marks, very fine* £100-140



- x148 General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula (**23220480 Tpr. A. J. H. Howlett. S.A.S.**), *unofficial rod between clasps, good very fine* £500-600
Arnold John Henry Howlett was born at Braintree, Essex in March 1932 and died on 19 January 2013 at Sheringham, Norfolk.
- x149 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**561374. L.A.C. J. Spittlehouse, R.A.F.**), *good very fine* £60-80
John Spittlehouse served on the North West Frontier of India and during the Second World War as a Metal Rigger on the ground crew of No. 460 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force. He was commissioned Pilot Officer (Technical Branch) on 26 January 1943 and was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 11 September the same year.
- x150 India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (**4121332 Pte. B. E. Wood. R. Tank C.**), *good very fine* £40-60
 Together with a re-named India General Service Medal 1908-35 inscribed to the recipient.

151	India General Service 1936-39, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1937-39, North West Frontier 1936-37 (12865 Sep. Ishar Dass, 3-14 Punjab R.), <i>very fine</i>	£40-60
x152	Korea 1950-53 (818556 L/Cpl N. E. Crowe), <i>good very fine</i> Norman Edward Crowe served in Korea with the New Zealand Army and was a Driver in the Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps.	£60-80
x153	Korea 1950-53 (14194525 Gnr. R. W. Watts. R.A.), <i>good very fine</i>	£60-80
x154	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM.18596 J. M. Thacker. Mne. R.M.), mounted as worn, <i>number officially re-impressed, very fine</i>	£60-80
x155	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (RM.15954 P. Hopkins. Mne. R.M.), <i>contact marks, very fine</i>	£60-80
x156	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (PO24504R W. Heatherington Cpl RM), <i>good very fine</i>	£50-70
x157	General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24291088 Pte. A. Norbury Para.), mounted court-style as worn, <i>good very fine</i>	£70-90
158	General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (21154479 Sig. Paharsing Pun. Gurkha Signals.), <i>good very fine</i> Pharsing Pun was born in 1944 and enlisted in 1961. He served as a driver in the Gurkha Signals and departed on pension in the rank of corporal in 1977. 248 Gurkha Signal Squadron and 247 Gurkha Signal Squadron, on its return from its UK tour in 1964, supported operations throughout Borneo Confrontation between 1963 and 1966. When not deployed, they were based in Singapore. Personnel of both Squadrons would have been eligible for the GSM 1962 clasps BORNEO and MALAY PENINSULA	£50-70
x159	General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia (23658213 Cpl. J. Pym. SWB.), <i>unofficial retaining rod between clasps, very fine</i> Sold together with two related items of insignia.	£40-60
x160	General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Radfan, South Arabia (RM.18888 F. Fleming. Mne. R.M.), second clasp sewn to first, mounted as worn, <i>contact marks, very fine</i> Probably served with 45 Commando.	£100-140
161	General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Malaya, Borneo (21131971 Sigm. Karnabahdur Thapa. R. Sigs. (Gur)), <i>very fine</i> Gurkha Signals were not formally incorporated into The Brigade of Gurkhas until 1955. Prior to this, the Regiment had several titles each one a combination of the title Royal Signals and the designation Gurkha. Not one of these names was official and the Gurkha Signals did not appear in the Army List. They were, in effect, Gurkha Signallers of the Royal Corps of Signals. Gurkha officers were commissioned into one of the four Gurkha [Rifle] regiments and other ranks belonged, on paper, to the Gurkha battalions. On becoming an integral part of The Brigade of Gurkhas, Gurkha officers were commissioned into the Gurkha Signals and other ranks enlisted into the Regiment. From 1951, Gurkha Signals served in the Malay Emergency and elements of a Gurkha Signal Squadron were deployed following the outbreak of the Brunei Rebellion in December 1962.	£50-70



162 Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 17 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (Lt N Green Q.A.R.A.N.C.), mounted as worn *good very fine and scarce* £300-400

Nicola Green was commissioned Lieutenant in Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Reserve on 27 February 1989. She was transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers on 1 August 1991; sold together with copied *London Gazette* entries.

SPINK LIVE

Spink Live is now running on a new and improved bidding platform
 Accessible online through www.spink.com and also available IOS and Android devices

Bidding on 'Spink Live' remains free of charge

Click to Login / Register Tick your interests Scroll the Lots Slide to Bid

Download on the App Store
 GET IT ON Google Play

For any enquiries or further assistance please contact:
 Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4112 | Email: spinklives@spink.com

SPINK
 Where History is Valued

CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

163 Three: Surgeon E. McSorley, Royal Navy



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (E. McSorley. Asst. Surgeon, H.M.S. Firebrand), naming engraved in upright capitals; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, the reverse inscribed, 'E. McSorley, Asst. Surgeon, H.M.S. Firebrand'; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (E. McSorley. Asst. Surgeon, H.M.S. Firebrand), pierced with dual ring suspension, mounted for wear, *very fine* (3)

£500-700

Turkish Order of the Medjidie *London Gazette* 3 April 1858.

Edward McSorley entered the Royal Navy as an Acting Assistant Surgeon on 1 October 1852 and first saw service aboard the *Cruizer*. In December the same year he transferred to the paddle-wheel steam frigate *Firebrand* as Assistant Surgeon. During the Crimean War the ship saw service in the Black Sea and the Danube. McSorley continued to serve aboard the *Firebrand* until after the cessation of hostilities with Russia. He was promoted Surgeon in 1861 and died whilst on active service aboard *Rattler* in January 1866.

164 Three: **Surgeon J. F. Pritchard, Royal Navy**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. F. Pritchard: Add. Surn. HMS: Albion:), engraved naming; China 1856-60, 2 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, pierced with dual ring suspension (J. F. Pritchard, Add. Surn. H.M.S. Albion.), engraved naming, *contact marks, very fine* (3)

£600-800

John F. Pritchard joined the Royal Navy in July 1850. He *Albion* in November 1850 and served in her until January 1856 as an Assistant Surgeon, however his Medals and the Medal Roll are marked as 'Addl. [Additional] Surgeon (Medal without clasp confirmed).

Pritchard latterly served in China and was noted for attending the wounded on *Coromandel* during attack on the Taku Forts in 1858, his Medal being issued from the Roll for *Surprise*. He was promoted Surgeon in March 1857.

165 Three: **Captain J. Lawrence, 23rd Regiment (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), who later became High Sherriff of Monmouthshire**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieut. John Lawrence 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers), contemporarily engraved naming in serifed capitals; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Lieut. John Lawrence, 1st Bn. 23rd R. W. Fusrs.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British die, with replacement silver swivel suspension, *very fine* (3)

£500-600

John Lawrence was born in 1807, the second son of John Lawrence of Cwmbran House, Monmouthshire. He was commissioned Ensign on 28 November 1854 and advanced Lieutenant on 9 March 1855, proceeding to the Crimea on 4 May 1855. Indeed the Letters of B. T. Griffiths mention Lawrence several times. Purchasing his Captaincy on 29 October 1859 he retired on the sale of his commission in 1862.

Lawrence became High Sherriff of Monmouthshire in 1869, with the *Regimental History* recording that he entertained the officers to a banquet and presented them with an inscribed silver kettle.

166 Three: **Corporal J. Blackman, Royal Marines Light Infantry**



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (J. Blackman, R.M.L.I.), contemporary re-engraved naming; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (Jn. Blackman Corpl., R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Victoria & Albert, 21 Yrs.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British die, pierced with dual ring suspension (John Blackman, R.M.L.I.), contemporary re-engraved naming, *good very fine* (3)

£500-600

John Blackman was born at Harting, Sussex in the spring of 1835 and enlisted in the Royal Marines at Portsmouth in March 1853. Quickly seeing active service aboard H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Crimean War, including the Sebastopol operations, he ended his career as a Corporal on the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, in which ship he served for nearly 15 years. Blackman received his L.S. & G.C. Medal (confirmed on the Douglas-Morris Roll) on being discharged ashore in April 1874 - there being just seven L.S. & G.C. Medals with wide suspension named to the Royal Yacht.

- 167 **Pair: Private R. Loader, 23rd Regiment**
 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Robt. Loader 1st Bn. 23rd. Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, *the first with officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (2) £240-280
Robert Loader was wounded in action during the Crimean War.
- 168 **Pair: Private J. Kieley, 23rd Regiment (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)**
 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Kiely, 1st Battn. ... W.F.), *very light engraved naming*; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (John Kieley, 1st Bn. 23rd R.W. Fusrs.), note variation in surname, *edge bruising, contact marks, fine and better* (2) £600-800
John Kieley was wounded in action at the Battle of Inkermann, 5 November 1854.
- 169 **The exceptional ‘Thin Red Line’ and ‘Relief of Lucknow’ group of three to Private J. Kinnear, 93rd Foot (Sutherland Highlanders), who was killed in action during the capture of Lucknow in March 1858**



Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Balaklava, Sebastopol (1205 James Kinnear 93d Sutherland Highlanders), engraved in the normal style for the unit, note surname spelling; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (Jas. Kinnear, 93rd Highlanders); Turkish Crimea 1855, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (3) £2,400-2,800

James Kinnear served with the 93rd Foot (Sutherland Highlanders) during the Crimean War. Part of the Highland Brigade under Sir Colin Campbell, this regiment was positioned on the extreme left of the Allied army at the Battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854. When Lord Raglan finally ordered the advance at 1 p.m. that day, the army had been within range of Russian batteries for several hours, and had already suffered severe losses. The Highland Brigade crossed the River Alma and advanced up the enemy bank in echelon, led by the 42nd Foot (Black Watch). Described as ‘mad with warlike joy’, the 93rd engaged the Soudal and Kazan Regiments in a bitter musketry duel, forcing them to withdraw.

Kinnear’s service records confirm that, in addition to fighting at the Alma, he was also present at the Battle of Balaklava on 25 October 1854. In that desperate action, the Allies held at bay a much larger Russian host, intent on capturing the British supply port at Balaklava Harbour. The 93rd Foot was positioned just north of Balaklava, near the village of Kadikoi and overlooking the ‘South Valley’. Down this valley poured 3,000 Cossacks and hussars led by General Rhyzov. While the bulk of this force was repelled by Scarlett’s Heavy Brigade in a brilliant charge, a 400-strong detachment peeled off towards the 93rd’s position. Drawn up in a two-deep line, the Sutherland Highlanders appeared to *The Times* correspondent W. H. Russell as ‘a thin red streak tipped with steel’. From this derived the legend of the ‘Thin Red Line’.



Sir Colin Campbell, riding behind the line on his charger, told his men:

‘...there is no retreat from here! You must die where you stand!’

To which John Scott, the right-hand marker of Lieutenant Burrough’s Company, replied:

‘Ay, ay, Sir Colin; and needs be we’ll do that!’

As the Russian cavalry approached, some Highlanders showed a mind to rush forward and engage them. Campbell called out to them fiercely:

‘Ninety-third! Ninety-third! Damn all that eagerness.’

At last, when the enemy were within range of their Minié rifles, the Highlanders received the order to fire. A crashing volley rang out, which took the impetus from the charge, but one Russian squadron wheeled to the left and tried to encircle the 93rd. In response, Captain Ross’s Grenadier Company refused the right flank, and delivered volley after volley into the disordered mass. Rhyzov’s cavalry scampered back up the valley. One can only imagine the damage they would have caused if let loose in Balaklava Harbour.

Kinnear’s service records also confirm that he was present at the fall of Sevastopol on 8 September 1855. He therefore served throughout the Crimean campaign, from the initial landing at Kalamita Bay a year earlier to the eventual Allied victory. The Siege of Sevastopol was marked by a sordid mode of trench warfare that presaged the First World War. Most British regiments took their turn in the forward trenches, and the attrition rate was appalling. The Redan, a formidable earthwork designed by Eduard Tottleben (a German in Russian service), was never actually captured by the British, despite several brave attempts.

When news of the Indian Mutiny spread in June 1857, Sir Colin Campbell hastened to Bengal, closely followed by the 93rd Foot. From Calcutta, the regiment was transported up the River Ganges as far as Cawnpore. On 11 November Campbell rode into the British camp, greeted by wild cheers from his old regiment. Recent drafts had brought the 93rd Foot up to 1,000 men, of whom 700 proudly wore the Crimea Medal with ‘Alma’ and ‘Balaklava’ clasps. To Doctor Monro of the Naval Brigade, the 93rd were ‘all in the very prime of manhood, in magnificent condition and dressed in full Highland costume.’

Having marched to the (second) relief of Lucknow, the 93rd led the charge against the Sikanderabagh, a key rebel stronghold. The 4th Punjab Infantry also took part in the storming, which involved running straight into a ‘killing zone’ of enemy fire. The 93rd had seen the grisly remains of women and children at the Bibigarh, Cawnpore. With a cry of ‘Remember Cawnpore’, the Highlanders surged forward as their pipers struck up the Regimental Charge, ‘Haughs of Cromdale’. Initially the breach into which these men poured was just three feet high by three and a half feet wide. Wearing their tall feathered bonnets, they had to scramble through this hole in single file, all the while being stabbed and bayoneted by frenzied mutineers inside. Gradually, as more men entered, the main gate was forced open and a tidal wave of Highlanders swept forward, killing some 2,000 rebel sepoys. For this action alone, the regiment won six Victoria Crosses.

Kinnear was present at both the relief and eventual capture of Lucknow, the latter taking place in March 1858. Barely had Sir Colin Campbell’s troops entered the suburbs of the city when Kinnear was killed in action, on 11 March 1858.

170 Three: **Private C. Jones, 23rd Regiment (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Chas. Jones, 23rd Regt.), officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Chas. Jones, 1st Bn. 23rd R. W. Fusrs.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British die, pierced with dual ring suspension, *first two clasps on first old tailor's copies, nearly very fine* (3)

£400-500

Charles Jones was born at Headington, Oxford in 1825 and having served in the Crimea (Medal & 3 clasps confirmed) and during the Indian Mutiny, by 1881 was living on his Pension with his family in his native Headington.

171 Four: **Armourer Sergeant E. Smiles, 23rd Regiment (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (No. 4156. Armr. Serjt. Edwin. Smiles. 23rd Regt. R.W.F.), regimentally impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (4156. Ar. Serjt. Edwn. Smiles, 1st Bn. 23rd R. W. Fusrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (4156. Serjt. E. Smiles. 1st Bn. 23rd Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, with replaced 'Crimea' suspension, *the second with number and 'Ar.' additionally impressed, very fine* (4)

£600-800

Edwin Smiles was born at Enfield, Middlesex in 1827 and having served as an Armourer Sergeant with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny, worked as a warehouseman in Beckenham by 1881.

172 *Major A. G. G. Sharp, 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles. Somaliland Campaign, 22 April 1903:*

'A gunshot wound. A penetrating flesh wound of the left thigh. The bullet entered at a point just internal to the femur at about the centre of the limb and made its exit at a corresponding point on the posterior aspect. From the direction of the wound it would appear that the great vessels and nerves have escaped injury but it is possible that the bullet in its course may have grazed the bone. At present there is still limitation of the movement of the left knee joint, with wasting of muscles of the thigh ...'

The proceedings of a Military Medical Board held in London in July 1903, refer.



A notable British Central and East Africa Protectorate campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. G. Sharp, Royal Munster Fusiliers, late Leinster Regiment and Indian Army

In the period 1897-1903, he witnessed considerable action whilst seconded to the Central African Rifles and the King's African Rifles, including a stint of attachment to the Somali Levy, and was thrice mentioned in despatches

He also collected a nasty bullet wound to his left leg at Daratoleh on 22 April 1903, the same action in which no less than three V.C.s were won

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1894-95 (Lieut. A. G. G. Sharp. 20th Bl. Infy.); Central Africa 1891-98, 1 clasp, Central Africa 1894-98 (Lieut. A. G. Sharp. Lein. Regt.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1901, Somaliland 1902-04 (Capt. A. G. Sharp. Somali Levy), *the first with refixed suspension claw and officially corrected, the last with repaired clasp side-carriage and crude accompanying rivets, contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise generally very fine and rare* (3)

£1,800-2,200

Ex-Magor Collection, 2003.

Albert Gerard Gavin Sharp was born in India in September 1869 and was commissioned into the Leinster Regiment from the Militia in June 1890.

Baptism of fire - Waziristan

Advanced to Lieutenant in November 1892, he transferred to the 20th Regiment of Bengal Infantry in September 1893 and was appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps a year later. He subsequently served as a Transport (afterwards Brigade Transport) Officer on the Waziristan Expedition of 1894-95, when he was present at the action at Wana (Medal & clasp).

First 'Mention': Central Africa - Mpezini Expedition

In December 1895, Sharp resigned his probationary appointment in the Indian Army and 'was posted to the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, pending orders from Horse Guards as to his disposal.' In fact, shortly afterwards, he gained employment as an Officer in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

It was in this capacity that he commanded a company of around 80 soldiers of the Central African Rifles in the Mpezini Expedition of 1898 (Medal and clasp), services that won him a mention in despatches from Commissioner W. H. Manning, who cited his leadership and gallantry against an enemy 'whose courage and numbers were not to be lightly estimated.'

Further details of his gallant deeds appeared in a report submitted by Captain H. E. Brake, R.A.:

'The advanced guard extended, and I requested Lieutenant Sharp to detach a section to the left, to move round the base of the hill, and take the Angoni in the flank. As the enemy closed down, the left wing of the advanced guard fronted left, and, when the enemy were within thirty yards, poured in a steady volley which checked them, and, on the appearance of the flanking party in the rear, they drew off slowly, with a loss of some half-a-dozen men.'

Second 'Mention': East Africa - Somaliland operations 1901

In May 1899, Sharp transferred to the British East Africa Protectorate with an appointment in the King's African Rifles, but initially on attachment to the East African Regiment. It was in the latter capacity that he argued for the recruitment of the famous Masai into the unit's ranks and indeed that he won a second 'Mention' for the 1901 operations Levy (London Gazette 18 April 1902 refers). In his related despatch, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. E. Swayne, C.O. of the Somali Levy, stated:

'I desire especially to bring to your notice Captain A. G. G. Sharp, East African Regiment, who joined the expedition in time to take part in the march to, and action at, Fardiddin. On the death of Captain Friederichs, Royal Engineers, Captain Sharp was appointed Adjutant. I consider him a thoroughly capable Officer, methodical, and understanding of how to deal with natives. From the commencement he earned their liking and respect. He has already served the Foreign Office for four years in Nyasaland, East Africa and Uganda, and has been mentioned in despatches.'

Third 'Mention': Somaliland operations 1902-03

Quickly re-employed in the Somaliland operations of 1902-03, Sharp again came to the favourable notice of his seniors, gaining a mention in despatches from Brigadier-General W. H. Manning, C.B. (*London Gazette* 2 September 1904 refers):

'Captain (local Major) A. G. Sharp, Leinster Regiment, Commanding 6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles, is deserving of credit for having raised the Somali Mounted Infantry, which did excellent service throughout the late operations. He also did good work while commanding a mounted column from Damot in March 1903, which included considerable loss to the enemy.'

Indeed Sharp's force advanced 35 miles from Burao in 18 hours and 100 of his men pressed on yet further, catching up with the enemy's rear guard, killing 13 of them and rounding up in excess of 10,000 sheep.

What Manning's despatch failed to mention is the fact that Sharp was wounded in the action at Daratoleh on 22 April 1903. His column commander, Major J. E. Gough, The Rifle Brigade, and two other officers, Captains W. G. Walker and G. M. Rolland of the Indian Army, won V.C.s for their bravery on the same occasion. Rolland later summarised the action thus:

'It was a grand fight, and for four hours our little band of 200 stood shoulder to shoulder in a tiny little square, barely thirty yards on each side, with a hail of bullets falling all round us. Our ammunition was running short, so at 2.30 p.m. (the action began at 10.30 a.m.) Major Gough decided to retire. A horde of savages followed us for three more hours, coming to within fifteen to thirty yards of us. It was a tight corner ... Well, we were not left alone till 5.30 p.m., and then the enemy drew off. It was the hardest day of my life. I fired and fired in that fight, till my rifle was burning hot; even the woodwork was boiling hot. Up to 3 a.m. a few biscuits and cocoa, then a twenty-five-mile ride, a seven hours' fight, and twenty-five miles back to camp - i.e. fifty miles that day; twenty-five hours without food of any kind ...'

Owing to his nasty leg wound, Sharp underwent a long period of medical assessments and was placed on half-pay.

Back to the fray: France and Flanders

Returning to full-pay in 1905, he gained advancement to Major in the Leinsters in May 1907. And the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914 witnessed his appointment to Temporary Colonel in command of the 7th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

After relinquishing this appointment in Spring of the following year, Sharp served out in France attached to the 1st Battalion between May and July 1915, and again between October 1916 and October 1917, when he appears to have been attached to the 11th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

He was finally placed on the Reserve of Officers as a Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1919; sold with a file of comprehensive research, including medal and clasp verification.

173 **Five: Chief Sick Berth Steward W. G. Bendle, Royal Navy**

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (W. G. Bendle. S.B. Asst., H.M.S. St. George); 1914-15 Star (350235 W. G. Bendle. Ch. S.B. S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (350235 W. G. Bendle. Ch. S.B.S., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S.& G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (350235 W. G. Bendle. Ch. S.B.S., H.M.S. Doris), together with a corresponding set of five miniature dress medals, *good very fine* (10)

£280-320

William Geoge Bendle was born in Birkenhead, Cheshire on 9 December 1873 and enlisted into the Royal Marines on 2 April 1889. He transferred to the Royal Navy as a Probationary Sick Berth Attendant on 27 June 1894 and attained the rank of Chief Sick Berth Steward in 1913. During the Great War he served aboard *Doris*, which sunk an Ottoman merchantman in December 1914, before serving in the Dardanelles during 1915 and finished the Great War in the East Indies. He was discharged with a pension in 1920.

174

A rare West Africa service campaign group of three awarded to Major W. D. Byrne, Royal Sussex Regiment, late Royal Irish Regiment and West African Frontier Force

Having earlier seen action in operations in Borgu in 1898, the Ashanti in 1900 and Northern Nigeria in 1903, he attracted the wrath of his seniors - and Joseph Chamberlain at the Colonial Office - for his chastisement of an uncooperative African chief whilst on active service in May 1905



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1898 (Capt. & Inspr. W. D. Byrne. Lagos. Hausa. Force.); Ashanti 1900, no clasp (Lieut. W. D. Byrne. W.A.F.F.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, N. Nigeria 1903, S. Nigeria 1904-05 (Capt. W. F. Byrne, W.A.F.F.), mounted court-style as worn, *the second with official correction to surname, clasps on last adapted for mounting* (3)

£1,200-1,500

William Daniel Byrne was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment (Militia) in May 1893 and was advanced to Lieutenant in July 1895.

West African Frontier Force (W.A.F.F.)

In February 1897, he gained an appointment in the W.A.F.F., the commencement of an extended period of active service. Indeed, he first saw action in the Borgu operations of the following year, as a newly promoted Captain - and Inspector - in the Lagos Hausa Force (Medal & clasp).

Further active service ensued, firstly in the Ashanti operations of 1900 (Medal), and afterwards in Kano-Sokoto operations in Northern Nigeria in 1903 (Medal & clasp). But it was for his subsequent part in operations in Southern Nigeria in 1904-05 that he rose to prominence.

Hitting the Headlines

It was in the latter operations that Byrne attracted the wrath of his seniors for overseeing the flogging of the King of Oweti (or Oheki) in May 1905, the latter having refused to provide much-needed local intelligence. Having failed to consult his seniors over the matter, his deeds became the subject of extensive correspondence, so much so that news of the incident eventually reached the desk of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In respect of Byrne's wider part in the campaign, a summary of events appeared in *The Times* on 19 June 1905:

'... The previous week the Elder, Dempster liner Akapo brought Captain Barrow and Captain Byrne from Calabar to Lagos with 100 men of the West African Frontier Force, Lagos Battalion. A portion of these men were at a place called Akataka in Southern Nigeria and went on an escort with the District Commissioner to Oweti to collect fines from the chief and natives of that place. The force, about 20 in number, was going in single file through the bush, which was dense, when it was fired on from all sides. It had been ambushed by the two hostile tribes who inhabited the district.

Four native soldiers of the British force were killed, and the remainder fell back to Afikpo. From here word was sent to Calabar, the headquarters, and reinforcements were dispatched. This column was joined by the Afikpo force and an attack was made on Oweti. Resistance was met at several points on the route but this was in every case overcome after numbers of the native enemy had been killed. Oweti itself was attacked and the King captured.

There were no further deaths on the British side but seven or eight natives and one white Sergeant were wounded as a result of further operations ...

Here, then, a direct reference to the capture of the King of the Oweti, who was dealt with by Byrne in no uncertain terms, or certainly according to report that appeared in the *Lagos Weekly Record* at the end of May 1904:

‘... 24 lashes were administered on him, every evening, after which having been given one or two glasses of whiskey, he was made to dance before the officers.’

It was this newspaper report that led to an investigation into Byrne’s actions, a copy of which was forwarded to Joseph Chamberlain at the Colonial Office in London. In responding in his defence, Byrne stated:

‘I and part of my company accompanied Captain Margesson column into the Ezza country, the patrols sometimes meeting with resistance. No natives were unnecessarily killed, and I am absolutely certain that no women or children were fired on or molested.

When the column under Captain Margesson reached the place where some men of Lieutenant Barrow’s party had been previously killed, fighting was expected, but we passed through the day without seeing anyone. The day before we had some men wounded, including a European N.C.O. severely wounded.

On 19 April [1905], my company was detached from Captain Margesson’s column and I was sent by his orders with it to a town called Oheki, with orders to search for the Ohekis in the bush and to find the chief. No shot was fired at anyone after I left Captain Margesson by the men under my command. I captured the chief of headman of Oheki and endeavoured to obtain information from him, which I found impossible to do without using a little force which is usually done in such cases.

It is absolutely untrue that he received 24 lashes or was made to dance ...’

Invited to elaborate further by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Byrne responded that he had confronted the Chief on several occasions in order to obtain information from him and that, ‘on two or three occasions, he received some lashes, but no more than eight on any one occasion. The lashes given him were so light that they made no mark on him.’

He added, by way of further explanation to his actions:

‘The Chief informed me that the heads of some of the men of my company, who were killed when Lieutenant Barrow was ambushed, were being carried about the country, represented as the heads of government officials. He refused to speak the truth and it was most necessary to have the information required, and there was no other way of obtaining it. I thought I was justified in doing what I did.’

In summarising the case in a report dated 31 August 1905, Major-General G. V. Kimball, C.B., D.S.O., stated that Byrne had ‘showed great want of judgment in repeating the punishment on successive days’ and that accordingly he should not be permitted to continue his career in West Africa. However, by way of closing his report, Kimball added ‘I think it would be most unjust if his past services counted for nothing’. He continued:

‘He is 35 years of age and is described (I think correctly) by his Commanding Officer as a steady plodding officer with a very good temper. Not brilliant but steady and most conscientious and having a good influence among officers and men. I consider that he should either be given employment elsewhere, or be granted a pension of gratuity.’

Subsequent career

In the event, Byrne appears to have remained in West Africa, for in a subsequent pension application, he stated:

‘I was serving with my regiment, the Nigeria Regiment, when war was declared and I was invalided out of the regiment about 18 August 1914 and was taken on the strength of the Royal Sussex Regiment on the same date, or the day after.’

Related medical reports state that he was suffering from malaria and nettle rash. Be that as it may, he does indeed appear to have served in the 10th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, prior to relinquishing his commission in July 1919, when he retained the rank of Major. He died in September 1950; sold with a file of comprehensive research, including medal and clasp verification.

- 175 Pair: **Inspector-General, late Staff Surgeon R. S. P. Griffiths, Royal Navy**
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (R. S. P. Griffiths. Staff. Surgn. R.N. H.M.S. “Orontes.”); Khedive’s Star 1882, *very fine* (2) £240-280
- Richard Samuel Purnell Griffiths** joined the Royal Navy as an Assistant Surgeon in 1867. In March 1874 he was advanced to Surgeon and was promoted to Staff Surgeon in March 1879, at which rank he served aboard the *Orontes* during the campaign in Egypt and Sudan.
- After that posting, Griffiths was for three years in Bermuda, whilst there he suffered a serious concussion in restraining a carriage. In August 1888 he was promoted to Fleet Surgeon and in October 1897, after a period on Half Pay, further promotion came to Deputy Inspector-General. In this rank he served at the Haslar and Malta Hospitals. Griffiths retired in December 1901, receiving the honorary step in rank to Inspector General and died on 24 February 1910.
- 176 Pair: **Fleet Surgeon W. J. Rankin, Royal Navy**
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (W. J. Rankin, Staff Surgn. R.N.), officially impressed naming; Khedive’s Star 1884-86, *edge bruise, good very fine* (2) £180-220
- William J. Rankin** was born on 26 March 1843 and entered the Royal Navy on 10 February 1866 and was made Surgeon in July 1872. Making Staff Surgeon in March 1878 and he served aboard the *Humber* in Egypt and Sudan. Made Fleet Surgeon on 19 July 1886, Rankin retired on 11 August 1886 and appears to have died on 16 August 1886.
- His death perhaps explains why his Medal is issued in a slightly later impressed (rather than engraved) style being claimed by his family; no trace of a duplicate or replacement issue being made.
- 177 Pair: **Fleet Surgeon W. Brown, Royal Navy**
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Alexandria 11th July (W. Brown. Staff. Surgn. R.N. H.M.S. “Monarch”); Khedive’s Star 1882, *good very fine* (2) £260-300
- William Brown** was born on 12 July 1846 and was appointed Surgeon in the Royal Navy on 2 March 1871. He was made Staff Surgeon on 11 July 1882 and served aboard the *Monarch* in Egypt and Sudan, being made Fleet Surgeon on 8 July 1890. Appointed Surgeon & Agent at Southampton in May 1897, he retired in April 1891 and died in 1900.
- 178 Pair: **Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets F. A. Jeans, Royal Navy**
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (F. A. Jeans. Surgn. R.N. H.M.S. “Coquette”); Khedive’s Star 1882, *the first with some light pitting, otherwise good very fine* (2) £240-280
- Francis Austen Jeans** was born at Constantinople in 1855 and entered the Royal Navy at Netley Hospital at a Surgeon in September 1877. He was Surgeon of *Coquette* during the Egyptian War of 1882 (Medal without clasp, Khedive’s Bronze Star), and thence served during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan, at Suakin, 1884-85 (Suakin clasp). He was appointed Staff Surgeon in March 1889, advanced Fleet Surgeon, May 1894 and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (Retired), 27 October 1908. Jeans died on 28 November 1939.
- 179 Pair: **Surgeon A. W. E. B. Barrett, Royal Navy**
 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (A. W. E. B. Barrett, Surgn. R.N. H.M.S. *Cygnets*), officially impressed naming; Khedive’s Star 1884-86, *very fine* (2) £240-280
- Ex-Payne, Phillips and Firth Collections.
- Arthur William Egerton Brydges Barrett** was born on 29 July 1858 at Bath, Somerset. Appointed Surgeon in the Royal Navy on 25 August 1881, Barrett joined the *Cygnets*, a composite gunboat, in the Mediterranean on 6 January 1883. He took part in the operations at Suakin in 1885 (Medal & clasp). Barrett was discharged ashore, with a gratuity, on 4 September 1889.

x180 Pair: **Sergeant E. J. P. Larkman, Royal Marines Light Infantry**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin 1885, Tofrek (E. J. P. Larkman, Corpl. R.M.L.I.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Ch.1072 Sgt. E. J. P. Larkham. R.M.L.I.), *contact marks, very fine* (2)

£160-200

Edward James Peter Larkman was born on 19 May 1862 and enlisted in the Royal Marines on 26 October 1876.

181 Pair: **Private R. Johnston, 19th Hussars**



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 3 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (1721. Pte. R. Johnston. 19th Hussars.); Khedive's Star 1882, *light pitting, therefore very fine* (2)

£260-300

Richard Johnston was born in Arran Quay, Dublin in 1859. He enlisted on 10 October 1877, a labourer by trade and was discharged to the Reserve on 15 August 1886.

182 Four: Interpreter J. Hewgill, Alexandria and Ramlch Railways



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Interpr. J. Hewgill.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmanieh, Fourth Class breast badge, silver, silver-gilt, and enamel; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidieh, breast badge, silver, gold centre and enamel; Khedive's Star 1882, *the Orders with some enamel chipping and loss, very fine* (4)

£600-800



John Hewgill was born at Heworth in 1841 and went out to work the Railways in Egypt, serving as an Interpreter during the Egypt and Sudan Campaign (Medal without clasp; Khedive's Star). He died on 28 August 1916 at Bulkeley House, Great Corby, Carlisle.

The Turkish awards remain unconfirmed.

- x183 **Pair: Private T. Clark, Lincolnshire Regiment**
 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4278 Pte. T. Clark. 1/Lin: R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 2 clasps, The Atbara, Khartoum (4278. Pte. T. Clarke. 1. Linc. Regt.), engraved naming, *very fine* (2) £240-280
- 184 **The rare 'Somaliland 1920' campaign group of five awarded to Surgeon Captain E. Cameron, Royal Navy, late Imperial Yeomanry, who was commended and 'mentioned' on numerous occasions for his fine work**



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901 (12569 Tpr. E. Cameron. 70th Coy. 18th Imp. Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (St. Surg. E. Cameron, M.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaves (Surg. Lt. Cr. E. Cameron. R.N.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (Surg. E. Cameron.), mounted for display, *good very fine and better* (5)

£800-1,200

Ewen Cameron was born in 1878 at Epworth, Lincolnshire. His father is not recorded at home in the 1881 census but his mother is shown as 'Doctor's wife'.

Young Cameron entered Edinburgh Medical School in 1895 and graduated in 1902. His studies were interrupted as in February 1900 he joined the Imperial Yeomanry and served in South Africa until June 1901 (Medal & 4 clasps).

In February 1906 he joined the Royal Navy as Surgeon. His promotions were to Staff Surgeon in February 1914, Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander in March 1918 and to Surgeon Captain on retirement in May 1928.

After appointments on *Vivid*, *Skipjack*, *Caernarvon*, *Terrible*, *President*, *Vernon* and *Gibraltar* he joined *Espiegle* in December 1912 and was to serve on her until May 1916.

In 1913 he had requested a transfer to the Colonial Service in Somaliland and later that year he was commended for his handling of the Camel Corps after the disaster at Burao - for which he earned the N.G.S. with clasp 'Persian Gulf 1910-14'. His Medal was lost when the P&O liner *Persia* was sunk on 18 December 1915, no record of a replacement ever being issued.

The *Espiegle* was soon into the action of the Great War:

'By September 1914, it had become clear that Turkey was preparing for war, and it was only a matter of time before she entered the conflict on Germany's side. In anticipation, three Royal Navy vessels, the *Odin*, *Espiegle* and *Dalhousie* entered the Shatt-al-Arab in order to protect the Abadan Island oil refineries. Soon thereafter, on October 7th, a formal letter from the Turkish Government was

delivered to the *Espiegle* essentially stating that the RN ships were violating Turkish sovereignty and that they must depart from the Shatt-al-Arab within 24 hours. The British however, were unwilling to leave their interests defenseless, and in any event, since one bank of the Shatt belonged to Persia, Turkey's control over it was not absolute. Throughout the rest of October, the Turks and the Royal Navy sat in an uneasy peace, with both sides hurriedly preparing for the war they knew was coming. On October 31st, the Commander of the *Espiegle* learnt through a telegram that the Turkish Navy had bombarded the Russian port of Odessa in the Black Sea on October 28th, thus effectively declaring war. On November 5th, Great Britain officially declared war on the Ottoman Empire. The very next day, the *Espiegle* engaged and silenced a significant body of Turks who had constructed a series of trenches opposite Abadan Island in a hotly contested affair. The war in Mesopotamia had begun.'

In May 1915 Cameron was again commended for his work during and after the Battle of Shaiba and was awarded a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 17 October 1916, refers). This seems to be covered by two recommendations, one with several Naval Officers for actions in November and December 1917 and the second for service at the British General Hospital Basra for his work after the action at Saiba. In August 1920 it was noted that Cameron had been recommended for a decoration for his work in Mesopotamia but no action could be taken as the final list had been presented.

In August 1918 he was lent to the Colonial Office for a term of three years. His trip to Somaliland was not uneventful or he was travelling on the *Tasman* which was sunk on 16 September 1918.

Having served during the campaign of 1920, with Sick Berth Petty Officer Hulme at his side - Cameron was again 'mentioned' for his part in the operations (*London Gazette* 29 November 1920, refers).

Suffering dysentery and malaria Cameron went on sick leave until 1922. His final appointment was aboard *Carysfoot*. In 1940 he was working in the Public Health Department in Stafford. Cameron died in May 1952 at Petersfield, Hampshire.

For the Medals of Sick Berth Petty Officer Hulme, please see Lot 223.

185

Pair: **Lieutenant A. H. Reynolds, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who commanded the Mounted Infantry Company of the 1st Battalion**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (Lieut. A. H. Reynolds . R. Welsh. Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. A. H. Reynolds. Rl. Welsh. Fus.), *first with third clasp a tailor's copy, unofficial rivets between third and fourth clasps, cleaned, nearly very fine* (2)

£400-500

Alfred Howard Reynolds was born on 16 November 1877, the eldest son of Sir Alfred James Reynolds of Ayot Bury, Welwyn Herts, a Lieutenant of the City of London. Young Reynolds was educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford. A keen cricketer, he appeared in four Minor Counties cricket matches in 1897-98, when he played for the Hertfordshire XI.

Commissioned into the 4th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 4 January 1899, he had previously served with 7th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps. Reynolds embarked for South Africa in October 1899 with the 1st Battalion. After the Relief of Ladysmith he commanded the Maxim Gun detachment for a full year and was galloper for Lieutenant-Colonel Lyle, who commanded the Mounted Troops of Colonel Hicks' Column. Later Sir Robert Colleton gave him command of the Mounted Infantry Company of the 1st Battalion.

After returning home on the *Kildonan Castle* in July 1902, Reynolds joined the 2nd Battalion in Chakrata on 22 June 1903. On 22 October 1904 they marched to Agra but Reynolds fell ill and died at Meerut on 1 November 1904. In his memory his parents presented two silver cups to the Regiment, one to each Battalion, besides a portrait in oils of him.

x186

Pair: **Sergeant W. Fisher, Cape Police Department**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (428 Serjt: W. Fisher. Cape P.D. I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (428 Serjt: W. Fisher. C. P. Dist. I.), *good very fine* (2)

£70-90

x187

Three: **Captain A. Cockerham, Staff Unit (Etaples), late Trooper, British South Africa Police**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal (1440 Tpr. A. Cockerham. B.S.A. Police); British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. Cockerham.); Coronation 1911, *very fine* (3)

£60-80

Arthur Cockerham served during the Great War at Egypt with the 18th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment from 5 December 1915 and latterly as a Captain with the Staff Unit at Etaples.

- x188 Three: **Private F. Bradnock, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, the recipient of an 8-Year Good Service Medal**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (4277 Pte. J. Bradnock. 6th Dragoons.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4277. Pte. F. J. Bradnock 6th Dragoons), *unofficially re-engraved naming*; 6th Dragoons Good Service Medal, 45mm, bronze, the reverse impressed 'To 4277 Pte. F. Bradnock on leaving the Inniskilling Dragoons after 8 Years Good Service 26.12.07', *contact marks, nearly very fine* (3) £100-140
- 189 Three: **Sergeant J. Owen, Volunteer Company, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, later Rifle Brigade**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7570 Sjt: J. Owen. Vol: Coy. R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (26 Sjt. J. Owen. Rif. Brig.), *first with unofficial - rather crude - rivets between first and second clasps, second clasp with repair, very fine* (3) £100-140
John Owen was born at Holyhead and was a harness maker and saddler upon his joining the Volunteer Company in February 1901, at that time serving with the 3rd Volunteer Battalion. He served in South Africa and was discharged on 28 June 1902. During the Great War he served in Egypt from January 1916 and latterly in Salonika from November 1916-August 1917 with the 22nd (Wessex & Welsh) Rifle Brigade.
- 190 Three: **Bugler, later Sergeant T. H. Hughes, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (8013 Bglr: T. H. Hughes. Vol: Coy. Rl: Welsh Fus); British War and Victory Medals (45570 Sjt. T. H. Hughes. R. W. Fus.), *good very fine* (3) £160-200
 Just three Queen's South Africa Medals named to Buglers of the Regiment.
Thomas Henry Hughes was born at Holywell in 1883 and he enlisted in the Volunteer Company on 7 February 1902, having previously served in the Volunteer Battalion. Standing at just 4ft 11in, Hughes served in South Africa from 3 March-13 July 1902 and was discharged on 10 August 1902. Returning to the fold, he served with the 19th and 14th Battalion during the Great War.
- 191 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (5295 Pte. **A. Thomson, R. Welsh Fus.**), *surname officially corrected*; together with Temperance Medals (2), S.T.A.I and A.T.A.H.I, both unnamed, *nearly extremely fine* (3) £140-180
A. Thomson served with the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers during the Boer War. He died of disease at Kimberley on 8 June 1900 (name spelt 'Thompson' in published roll).
- 192 Pair: **Drummer W. Sutherland, Seaforth Highlanders**
 Queen's Mediterranean 1899-1902 (3276 Dmr: W. Sutherland. Seaforth Highrs.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3276 Dmr: W. Sutherland. Seaforth Hdrs.), *minor edge bruise to latter, good very fine* (2) £400-500
William Sutherland was born in Haddington in 1871 and attested for the Seaforth Highlanders at Leith on 22 April 1890, having previously served in the 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, Royal Scots. Posted to the 1st Battalion, he was appointed Bandsman on 7 June 1894, and served with the Regiment in Egypt from 14 February 1900 to 10 June 1901. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, he was discharged on 25 September 1908, after 18 years and 157 days' service. He saw further service at home during the Great War from 17 December 1914-2 October 1918.
- x193 China 1900, no clasp (**Geo. Easey, Sto. H.M.S. Goliath.**), *good very fine* £140-180
George Easey was born at Leeds, Yorkshire on 30 October 1879 and was a railway labourer upon his joining the Royal Navy on 8 August 1898. He was sentenced to 21 days imprisonment, having deserted in November 1899 but served with *Goliath* from 15 April 1900-8 October 1903. In this period he served afloat off China (Medal without clasp) during the operations and purchased himself ashore on 20 December 1907, joining the Royal Fleet Reserve. He re-enrolled in the Royal Navy on 5 August 1911 and upon the outbreak of the Great War served with the Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division from 17 September-10 December (1914 Star). Returned to the Royal Navy he joined *Royal Arthur* on 23 June 1915 and served aboard her for the remainder of the Great War.

194 Seven: Sergeant W. J. Evans, Royal Engineers, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Army Medical Corps



China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (4912 Dmr. W. J. Evans, 2 R. Welsh Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1509 Cpl. W. J. Evans, R.A.M.C.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-18 (368034 Cpl. W. J. Evans, R.A.M.C.); Hong Kong Coronation 1902, bronze, privately engraved, '4912 Dmr. W. J. Evans, R.W. Fus.'; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (2200642 Sjt. W. J. Evans, R.E.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (William James Evans), mounted as worn, *suspension ring on the T.E.M. bent, polished, this fine or better* (7)

£700-900

William Joseph Evans was born in Swansea, Glamorganshire and enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in February 1896, aged 18 years. Having served in the occupation of Crete, he was embarked for China and witnessed active service in the Boxer Rebellion, including the relief of Peking (Medal & clasp). Transferred to the Army Reserve in January 1904, he was discharged in February 1912, in which latter month he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps (Territorial Force).

Duly mobilised in August 1914, he served in the rank of Corporal and first went to France in June 1918; latterly, however, he transferred to the Royal Engineers as a Sergeant. In addition to being entitled to the Silver War Badge, he was awarded the T.E.M. in September 1924; sold together with copied research.

195 **Five: Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer W. H. England, Royal Navy, who served as a Submariner in the Baltic during the Great War**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-14 (351574 S.B.S. W. H. England. H.M.S. Sphinx); 1914-15 Star (351574 S.B.S. W. H. England. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (351574 S.B.S. W. H. England. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (351574 S.B.S. W. H. England. H.M.S. Pembroke), *a little edge bruising, very fine* (5)

£180-220



William Henry England was born at Dulwich, London on 25 August 1887. He enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Probationary Sick Berth Attendant on 16 October 1905 and served on the composite paddle vessel *Sphinx* in the Persian Gulf. He served as a Sick Berth Steward throughout the Great War, which saw him firstly aboard *Maidstone* and then in the Baltic. England was an early Submarine Service Medic when he was posted to the *E-19* in August 1916. It seems possible that posting was to secure his pay and that he was possibly based aboard the *Dvina* until January 1918. Presented with his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1920, he attained the rank of Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer in 1925 and was discharged with a pension in 1927; sold together with copied Service Record.

196 **Four: Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer D. G. Marett, Royal Navy, a member of the X-Ray Section**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (Mx.49790 D. G. Marett. S.B.A. R.N.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (Mx.49790 D. G. Marett. S.B.C.P.O. H.M.S. Pembroke.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£140-180

Sold together with his two 'X' cloth Badges, cap Badge and two riband blocks cut from his uniform.

197 **Three: Sick Berth Steward A. Schofield, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve, who served ashore at Antwerp with the Royal Naval Division in 1914**

1914 Star (M.9535. A. Schofield, Sen. R. A. R.N.A.S.B.R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (M.9353 A. Schofield. S.B.S. R.N.); St. John Service Medal (3513 Cpl. A. Schofield Crompton Div. No. 4 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1921.), *very fine* (3)

£100-140

Arthur Schofield was born at Dobcross, Yorkshire on 17 June 1890, a grinder by trade, who was mobilised on 2 August 1914. He served with the Royal Naval Division in Antwerp. In 1918 he was lent to the Royal Air Force, with his Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C. Medal being awarded on 15 November 1923, Crompton Division.

198

Three: Lieutenant R. H. Trenaman, Royal Irish Rifles, late Private, 'B' Squadron, South Irish Horse



1914 Star, *copy* clasp (885 Pte. H. Trenaman. S. Ir. H.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. Trenaman.), *good very fine* (3)

£600-800

R. Harry Trenaman was born on 23 April 1896 and was educated at St George's School. He served in France with 'B' Squadron, South Irish Horse - the only Squadron of the regiment to earn the 1914 Star - on 17 August 1914. He was commissioned into the 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles on 18 February 1916 and latterly served with the 1st Battalion, suffering from malaria during 1917. Trenaman joined the Royal Air Force at No. 3 School of Aviation, Middle East on 2 September 1918, being attached to the Infantry Base Depot, Kantara in October 1918. He had his Medals issued to him in September 1928 whilst living at Reneville, 37 Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin.

- 199 **Three: Regimental Serjeant-Major R. J. W. Ross, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, a pre-war veteran who escaped the destruction of his Battalion at Le Cateau only to be killed by a Mills bomb during a fishing expedition on 23 June 1916**
 1914 Star, with clasp, (9297 Sgt R. Ross. 1/Gord:Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (9297 W.O. CL.1. R. Ross. Gordons), mounted court-style for display, *minor polishing and contact wear, very fine* (3) £160-200
 ‘On 23rd day of June 1916 at 6pm I was in Company with Regimental Sergeant Major R. Ross 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders in a boat on the canal.
 The Sergeant Major produced a Mills Hand Grenade from his pocket and threw it into the water to kill some fish. Immediately afterwards he brought out another bomb which exploded in his hand as he was about to throw it. He died almost at once from the effect of the explosion.
 I had no knowledge that the deceased was in possession of any bombs until he produced them from his pocket in the boat, when he remarked that he had two bombs, which he was going to throw into the water.
 I have no knowledge as to how the bombs came to be in his possession.’
 The testimony of Quartermaster Sergeant G. Farrant, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders during the Inquest into the accidental death of Regimental Serjeant-Major R. J. W. Rossx
- 200 **Three: Acting Sergeant A. Bliss, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales’s) Dragoon Guards**
 1914 Star (5192 Pte. A. Bliss. 5/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (5DG-5192 A. Sgt. A. Bliss. 5-D. Gds.), *polished, nearly very fine* (3) £60-80
Albert Bliss served in France with the 5th Dragoon Guards from 15 August 1914 and was discharged as per King’s Regulation 392 XXI (Termination of Period of Engagement) on 15 August 1915.
- x201 **Three: Private T. Perry, 7th Dragoon Guards, who served with the 1st Life Guards in France in 1914**
 1914 Star (6891 Pte. T. Perry. 7/D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals P(7DG-6891 Pte. T. Perry. 7-D. Gds.), *very fine* (3) £100-140
Thomas Perry was born in 1884 at Wednesbury, Staffordshire, and enlisted in January 1906. Transferred to the Army Reserve in February 1913, he was recalled on the outbreak of war and joined the 1st Life Guards as a reinforcement on 9 November 1914. having landed in France on 6 October 1914. He was discharged as physically unfit for war service on 14 July 1916.
- 202 **Three: Private E. Hooley, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, a pre-war regular who fought from Mons to the end of the Great War, being discharged with the rank of Serjeant**
 1914 Star, with clasp and rosette (7393 Pte E. Hooley. Ches:R.); British War and Victory Medals (7393 A. Sgt. E. Hooley. Ches.R.), mounted as worn, *minor pitting and slight edge bruises, very fine* (3) £80-100
Edward Hooley was born at Macclesfield, Cheshire in 1886, the son of Thomas Hooley of Higg Lane, Cheshire. Attesting for the Cheshire Regiment at Stockport on 10 February 1904 he saw Home Service for the first three years of his career being sent to the Army Reserve ‘B’ Section on 9 February 1907, embodied for service again at Chester on 5 August 1914 he entered the war in France on 16 August. Given the heavy losses suffered by the Battalion Hooley was fortunate to survive the Battle of Mons.
 Appointed Lance Corporal on 20 March 1916 he returned to Britain where he soon reverted back to the rank of Private on 7 April. Posted to Egypt on 8 October 1916 he was briefly transferred to the 3rd Garrison Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Returning to the Cheshire Regiment, this time with 2nd Battalion on 10 February 1917 he again transferred to 1st/4th Battalion on 5 August 1917. Posted to France on 17 June 1918 he remained here until demobilisation on 31 March 1920.

203 Three: **Private D. T. Guilar, 5th Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who took part in the 1914 Christmas Truce and was later killed in action on 20 July 1916 during the attack on High Wood**

1914 Star (6676 Pte D. Guilar. 5. Sco: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (6676 Pte. D. T. Guilar. Sco. Rif.), *minor pitting, very fine* (3)

£120-160

David Thomson Guilar was born at Port Dundas, Glasgow on 15 December 1893, the son of James and Williamina Guilar of 91 Balcary Road, Halfway Houses, Glasgow. Enlisting in Glasgow with 5th Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Guilar entered the war in France on 5 November 1914. They entered the frontlines in the Houplines sector in mid-November, facing a heavy attack on 9 December. Despite this Guilar and the rest of the Battalion were part of the 1914 Christmas truce. They did face fire at one point when a Corporal was mortally wounded, however the Saxon Battalion facing them made it clear that the fatal shot had been fired by nearby Prussian troops.

The Battalion continued to see service on the Western Front where they saw action in the Second Battle of Ypres. They formed part of 33rd Division by the time of the Battle of the Somme, seeing action going into action from 13 July and mostly being concentrated between Mametz and High Wood. Moving into positions on 20 July opposite High Wood they rushed the German line at 03:25 coming under heavy fire from the Switch Line. They managed to force their way into the Wood and by 15:00 had taken it, digging in they held off repeated counter attacks before relief. Guilar was one of the 407 casualties for the attack, he is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, *M.I.C.* and extracts relating to the Christmas Truce and the attack upon High Wood along with Battalion War Diary extracts covering December 1914.

204 Three: **Gunner C. W. Neal, Royal Field Artillery, who was one of the few to come out from the action at Le Cateau on 26 August 1914 - despite himself being wounded - on the occasion that three of his comrades won themselves the Victoria Cross**



1914 Star, with *copy* slide clasp (73377 Gnr: C. W. Neal. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (73377 Gnr. C. W. Neal. R.A.), *good very fine* (3)

£400-500

Charles William Neal was born at Fulham, London in 1894 and enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery on 20 October 1913. Upon the outbreak of the Great War Neal served in France with 37th (Howitzer) Battery from 19 August 1914. His Battery were thrown into the thick of action from 0600hrs on 26 August 1914, by this time in the area around Le Cateau and thankfully found themselves in a less exposed position than some other comrades. The tide began to turn however, as



they soon began to take hits, Major Jones, Captain Leach and the Battery Sergeant-Major all being wounded but refusing to stand down from their duty. The Battery stuck to its orders and kept up their rate of fire on the enemy positions, who had by now zeroed in on the Gunners. Casualties began to mount, one Section alone lost two Sergeants and six Gunners from just one salvo. The situation was now becoming perilous, the risk that all six guns might fall led to the Battery being ordered to retire, in which Captain Reynolds began by bringing out the two centre guns, which were soon followed by those on the right. On the left flank the two guns remained in action, coming under closer and closer fire from the enemy. A valiant attempt to bring them both out was mustered and one was able to get away. In the process of bringing the other away, several of the horses were hit and the gun had to be abandoned.

At the conclusion of the action, one of the heroic stands of the early days of the Great War, no less than three Victoria Crosses were awarded, to Captain Reynolds and Gunners Drain and Luke. Neal was wounded in the right ankle and was one of few who escaped going 'in the bag' like so many of his comrades. He returned to England for treatment on 29 August 1914. Neal would latterly serve with the 3rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment and the Machine Gun Corps. His son, Sergeant (Air Gunner) Donald Albert Neal, was killed in action on 14/15 January 1944, whilst flying his 27th Op with No. 156 Squadron, Royal Air Force; sold together with copied research and an original image of his son's grave.



- 205 **Four: Company Sergeant-Major H. Howell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was wounded in action in October 1914**
- 1914 Star, *copy* clasp (10205 Sjt. H. Howell. 1/R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (10205 Sjt. H. Howell. R. W. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., fixed suspension (4180688 W.O.Cl.II. H. Howell. R. W. Fus.), mounted as worn, *polished, nearly very fine* (4) £140-180
- Herbert Howell** was born in Wrexham in 1890. He enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 20 May 1909 and by the outbreak of the Great War was a Sergeant in the 1st Battalion. Serving in France from 6 October 1914 and had advanced to Dadizeele on 19 October 1914 (Ypres Sector). The unit formed up for the attack on Kleythoek on the Menin Road Crossroads. The advance began at 1130hrs under heavy shrapnel fire as the Battalion advanced across fields and up a gentle slope. The enemy began to retire and as the Battalion passed through Kezelberg and pressed on Kleythoek in short rushes, they came under rifle fire. The order received to withdraw came at 1240hrs. Casualties amounted to 3 officers killed and 5 wounded with 15 other ranks killed, 84 wounded and 11 missing.
- The Germans launched their attack the following day, their advanced positions being only 100 yards from the Fusiliers, enemy artillery very accurate, many trenches being blown in as shells burst on the parapets, message received at 1530hrs to hold the line at all costs. Enemy entered our lines at 1800hrs, many of 'B' and 'C' Company being taken prisoner, the remains of the Battalion withdrew to a secondary line some 250 yards in the rear. Casualties sustained were 6 officers killed, 3 wounded with 37 other ranks killed, 80 wounded and 213 missing, the Battalion strength now down to 6 officers and 206 other ranks.'
- It was in this period that Howell was wounded in the left femur. He was evacuated back home for treatment and then served with the 61st Royal Reserve Battalion from 23 December 1916 and was discharged unfit 28 October 1918. Howell re-enlisted, rising to Warrant Officer Class 2, with his L.S. & G.C. Medal being awarded in October 1929. Howell died at Ipswich, Suffolk on 4 September 1950.
- 206 **Four: Private P. Bemrose, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), a pre-war veteran who was killed in action at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in which another of his Battalion, Private J. Rivers won the Victoria Cross**
- 1914 Star (11500 Pte P. Bemrose. 1/Notts. & Derby :R.); British War and Victory Medals (11500 Pte. P. Bemrose. Notts. & Derby. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Percy Bemrose), *some minor pitting and wear, polishing, overall very fine* (4) £160-200
- Percy Bemrose** was born at Radcliffe-on-Trent in April 1893, the son of Samuel and Mary Ann Bemrose of Thraves Yard, Radcliffe-on-Trent. Enlisting on 5 December 1910 with the 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) and stationed at Crownhill Barracks, Crownhill, Devon. Posted to India on 17 October 1912 Bemrose remained here until the outbreak of war. Travelling to Britain on 2 September 1914 he transferred to the 1st Battalion and entered the war in France on 4 November.
- They served throughout the rest of 1914 and the start of 1915 on the Western Front. Here they took part in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, being held in reserve from 10-11 March they had been moved into line by the morning of 12 March. They arrived in time to meet the German counter-attack, spearheaded by two Bavarian Battalions which pushed into the advanced trenches, driving the Battalion back. Support from flanking units halted the German advance and the Battalion drove them back with a bayonet assaults, pushing them back into their own lines. During this fighting one of Bemrose's comrades, Private Rivers twice broke up German attacks with single-handed grenade attacks. The second time he was killed in return fire but still succeeded in preventing an attack against his exposed Company, for these actions he was awarded the Victoria Cross. Unfortunately the Battalion's valiant counter attack was unsupported and soon petered out. They were withdrawn from the frontline the next morning having suffered casualties of almost half their number. Bemrose was amongst these losses, he is commemorated upon the Le Touret and Radcliffe-on-Trent Memorials. The first of his family to die in the Great War tragically Bemrose was not the last with his brother Bertie being killed in action in 1918; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, a summary of the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, including the role of 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) and *.M.I.C.* as well as information on Private Jacob Rivers V.C. and original photographs of the La Touret and Radcliffe-on-Trent Memorials.

- 207 Three: **Stoker F. Jones, Royal Navy, who served aboard the *Cornwall* at the Battle of the Falkland Islands**
 1914-15 Star (SS.115267, F. Jones, Sto.1., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (S.S.115267 F. Jones. Sto.1. R.N.), *the BWM with loose retaining rod, otherwise good very fine* (3) £70-90
- Frederick Jones** was born at Pentraeth, Anglesey on 24 October 1893 and joined the Royal Navy on 13 January 1914. During the Great War he served aboard the *Cornwall* until 1917. In accordance with Sturdee's plans, *Cornwall*, her sister ship, *Kent*, and the light cruiser *Glasgow* immediately set off in pursuit while the battlecruisers and the slow armoured cruiser *Carnarvon* dealt with the German armoured cruisers. At 14:45 *Glasgow*, the fastest of the British cruisers, was close enough to *Leipzig* to open fire and the two ships exchanged salvos and scoring the occasional hit. An hour later, the Germans scattered in different directions; *Cornwall* and *Glasgow* pursued *Leipzig* while *Kent* went after *Nürnberg*. *Cornwall* closed on the German ship at full speed, trusting to her armour to keep out the 105-millimetre (4.1 in) shells, while the unarmoured *Glasgow* manoeuvred at a distance. The range from *Cornwall* was 7,000 yards (6,400 m) at 18:00 and her shells set *Leipzig* on fire. Five minutes later, the German ship had ceased firing and the British ships closed to 5,000 yards (4,600 m) to see if she would surrender. One last gun fired and *Leipzig* did not strike her colours so the British fired several additional salvos at 19:25. The German captain had mustered his surviving crewmen on deck preparatory to abandoning ship, but the ship's flag could not be reached because it was surrounded by flames, and the British shells wrought havoc on the assembled crew. *Leipzig* fired two green flares at 20:12 and the British ships closed to within 500 yards (460 m) and lowered boats to rescue the Germans at 20:45. Their ship capsized at 21:32 but only a total of 18 men were rescued in the darkness. *Leipzig* had hit *Cornwall* 18 times, but she did not lose a single man. The British ship rescued one officer and three ratings from *Leipzig*. *Cornwall* spent much of the rest of the month searching for the German ships that had not yet been captured or destroyed before departing for home on 3 January 1915.
- Jones was invalided on 1 October 1917; sold together with named boxes of issue.
- x208 Three: **Lieutenant F. B. Wills, Royal Naval Reserve**
 1914-15 Star (Lieut. F. B. Wells. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. B. Wills. R.N.R.), *good very fine* (3) £40-60
- 209 Three: **Warrant Engineer J. E. Lewis, Royal Naval Reserve**
 1914-15 Star (E.A.1610. J. E. Lewis. E.R.A.1, R.N.R.): British War and Victory Medals (Wt. Eng. J. E. Lewis. R.N.R.), *good very fine* (3) £70-90
- Jenkin Elias Lewis** was born on 24 July 1875 at Merthyr Tydful, a merchant seaman who by 1911 was working as a Mechanical Engineer at the local colliery. Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Lewis joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 29 December 1914 and was promoted to Warrant Engineer by the conclusion of hostilities. He died in Anglesey in 1972.

210 The Great War campaign group of four awarded to Petty Officer J. A. May, Royal Navy, who was present at Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee's celebrated victory off the Falklands on 8 December 1914

On that memorable occasion, May's ship - the heavy cruiser H.M.S. *Cornwall* - was hit 18 times but nonetheless closed the S.M.S. *Leipzig* to a few hundred yards and laid waste her guns and decks



1914-15 Star (227076 J. A. May, L.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (227076 J. A. May, P.O., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (227076 J. A. May, P.O., H.M.S. *Furious*), *light contact marks, nearly very fine* (4)

£140-180

John Albert May was born in Liverpool on 5 November 1887 and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in July 1903. Advanced Leading Seaman on 11 August 1913, he was serving in the heavy cruiser H.M.S. *Cornwall* on the outbreak of hostilities, and he remained likewise employed until March 1917.

He was consequently witness to *Cornwall's* memorable part in the celebrated battle of the Falklands on 8 December 1914, when she contributed to the destruction of the S.M.S. *Leipzig*.

The Coronel avenged: victory off the Falklands

In response to the Royal Navy's loss of two armoured cruisers at the battle of the *Coronel* off Chile in November 1914, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee's squadron was ordered to the South Atlantic to take-on Admiral Graf Maximillian von Spee's victorious force. The former arrived at the Falklands on 7 December 1914, where *Cornwall* was granted permission to put out her fires and clean her boilers.

Sturdee had planned to re-coal his squadron from two available colliers and then commence his search for von Spee the following day. But the latter saved him the effort, looming up off Port Stanley on the morning of the 8th to destroy the local radio station. The appearance of von Spee's squadron took Sturdee by surprise but the battleship *Canopus's* 12-inch guns drove the German force off, thereby winning vital time for the *Cornwall* to raise steam.

By 10.30 a.m., Sturdee's squadron was ready to put to sea, the whole under orders to commence a 'general chase' and it soon became apparent that his two battle cruisers were quickly gaining on von Spee's squadron. They opened fire at about 1 p.m. and straddled the light cruiser *Leipzig*. Left with little alternative, von Spee ordered his squadron to scatter.

Taking advantage of the situation, *Cornwall*, and her sister ship *Kent*, and the light cruiser *Glasgow*, set off in pursuit of *Leipzig*, although *Kent* later made haste for *Nurnberg*. Because *Glasgow* was unarmoured, she was compelled to keep her distance, but *Cornwall* risked incoming shellfire and closed the range to 7,000 yards and set *Leipzig* on fire at 6 p.m. Five minutes later, *Leipzig* ceased fire, persuading *Cornwall* and *Glasgow* to approach to 5,000 yards to take her surrender.



The demise of S.M.S. Leipzig at the battle of the Falkland Islands on 8 December 1914; by Lionel Wyllie (1851-1931)

But *Leipzig* did not strike her colours, thereby compelling *Cornwall* and *Glasgow* to fire several further salvos, causing havoc among *Leipzig's* crew who were now in fact preparing to abandon ship - it transpired her colours could not be struck because the mast was engulfed by flames.

At 8.12 p.m., *Leipzig* fired two green flares and *Cornwall* and *Glasgow* closed to 500 yards to lower their boats and pick-up survivors, but just 18 Germans were rescued in the darkness after *Leipzig* capsized.

For her own part, *Cornwall* was hit 18 times during the engagement but suffered no fatalities. Elsewhere, Sturdee's squadron had accounted for the armoured cruisers S.M.S. *Scharnhorst* and S.M.S. *Gneisenau* and won a resounding victory. Only the light cruiser *Dresden* escaped but she was hunted down in March 1915.

Postscript

Having departed *Cornwall* in March 1917, May's final wartime appointment was in the light cruiser *Cassandra* from June 1917 to December 1918, in which period he was advanced to Petty Officer.

Having then been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in November 1926, he was pensioned ashore in the following year, when he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Recalled on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he served at the Ramsgate Coastal Forces' base *Fervent* and at the gunnery establishment *Excellent*, prior to being invalided out of the service from the R.N.H. at Barrow Gurney in Somerset in December 1940.



H.M.S. Cornwall following the battle of the Falklands; she was hit 18 times

- 211 Four: **Sick Berth Petty Officer R. L. Padwick, Royal Navy, who was ‘mentioned’ for services in North Russia**
- 1914-15 Star (M.2549, R. L. Padwick. S.B.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaves (M.2549 R. L. Padwick. 2 S.B.S., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.2549 R. L. Padwick. S.B.P.O., H.M.S. Egmont), *second with edge bruising and contact marks, very fine* (4) £200-240
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 12 December 1919 (North Russia).
- Reginald Leonard Padwick** was born at Winchester, Hampshire on 29 June 1892. A motor driver by occupation, he enlisted into the Royal Navy as a Probationary Sick Berth Attendant on 2 November 1910, becoming a Sick Berth Attendant on 22 June 1911 and 2nd Sick Berth Steward on 1 July 1916. During the course of the war he served aboard *King George V*, at Haslar Hospital - qualifying as an Operating Room Attendant in January 1917 - and aboard the *Latona*. In April 1919 he served aboard the *Hyderabad*, a depot ship in North Russia, for which he earned his ‘mention’. He attained the rank of Sick Berth Petty Officer on 16 March 1924.
- 212 Four: **Chief Sick Berth Steward H. Rowe, Royal Navy**
- 1914-15 Star (133061 Ch. S.B.S. H. Rowe. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (133061 Ch. S.B.S. H. Rowe. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S.& G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (S. B. Stewd. H. Rowe. H.M.S. Warspite), impressed naming, *good very fine* (4) £160-200
- Harry Rowe** was born at Sandown, Isle of Wight on 1 July 1866. He joined the Royal Navy in May 1885, giving his trade as invoice clerk. Having earned his L.S. & G.C. Medal in September 1900, he was rated Chief Sick Berth Steward and was pensioned in May 1903. In August 1914 he was recalled for service and served in *Terrible* from 9 September 1915-26 January 1919. *Terrible* was recommissioned in order to transport troops to the Dardanelles and her 9.2-inch guns were removed. She reached Mudros on 2 October and became a depot ship at Portsmouth upon her return. Rowe was once again demobilised in October 1919.
- 213 **A Great War campaign group of four awarded to Stoker Petty Officer F. Austin, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Royal Navy, who served in the Q-Ship *Barranca* from June 1916 until May 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (287647 F. Austin, L. Sto., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (287647 F. Austin, S.P.O., R.N); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R (287647 F. Austin, S.P.O., R.N H.M.S. Victory), *very fine or better* (4) £140-180
- Frederick Austin** was born at Stainshaw, Hampshire on 3 March 1879 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1898.
- Having then come ashore and enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve as a Stoker 1st Class in January 1910, he returned to sea in the battleship H.M.S. *Cochrane* in April 1913 and remained likewise employed until November 1915.
- Q-Ships*
- In the summer of 1916, his wartime career entered the clandestine world of Q-Ships when, in June 1916, he joined Q-3 (a.k.a. *Barranca* and *Echunga*). He was to remain similarly employed until May 1917.
- A glimpse of the *Barranca* at work is to be found in E. Keble Chatterton’s Q-Ships and Their Story: ‘In the middle of November 1916, the *Barranca* (Lieutenant-Commander S. C. Douglas, R.N.) was sent from Queenstown via Devonport, and proceeded to operate in the neighbourhood of Madeira and the Canaries, based on Gibraltar. This ship, known officially as Q 3 (alias *Echunga*), had been taken over from Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Ltd. Her registered tonnage was 4,115, and she had a speed of 14 knots, so she was eminently fitted for this kind of work. She had been employed as a Q-ship since June 1916, and was armed with a 4-inch, two 12-pounders, and two 6-pounders, and terminated her service in the following May. Her captain had been one of the earliest officers to be employed in decoy work, having been second in command to Lieutenant-Commander Godfrey Herbert when that officer commanded the *Antwerp*.’



The look-out man is disguised as a member of the Mercantile Marine and the ship's wheel, sky-light and deck-house are of a superficial nature, concealing a 4-inch gun and two 12-pounders

Moreover, several images of the *Barranca* appear in *Q-Ships and Their Story*, by way of illustrating the many disguises adopted by such vessels. Keble Chatterton continues:

‘If you will examine the photos of Commander Douglas’s Q-ship *Barranca*, you will see how cleverly, by means of a little faking, even a much bigger ship could be disguised. In one picture you see her alley-ways covered up by a screen, funnel markings altered, and so on; whilst in another the conspicuous white upper-works, the white band on the funnel, and the dark hull make her a different ship, so that, he tells me, on one occasion after passing a suspicious neutral steamer and not being quite satisfied, he was able to steam out of sight, change his ship’s appearance, and then overtake her, get quite close and make a careful examination without revealing his identity. To the landsman all this may seem impossible, but in as much as the sea is traversed nowadays by steamers differing merely in minute details, distinguished only to the practised eye of the sailor, such deception is possible.’

Barranca was released from Q-Ship duties in April 1917, in which month her part in a rescue operation won the recently promoted Commander Stopford Douglas an Admiralty commendation, for ‘the able and seamanlike way in which he worked in order to find the boats of a steamship which had been torpedoed on 8-9 April 1917’.

Postscript

Austin’s final wartime appointment was in the destroyer *Savage* from December 1917 until December 1918, and he finally came ashore in June 1922.



The Q-Ship Barranca disguised as a Spaniard

214

'On 20 April 1941, from Wren Headquarters, we realised H.M.S. Drake was the target. I eventually arrived at Casualty Office to utter tragedy. Five bombs had straddled the huge dormitory of the P.O's Mess. My own office block opposite was full of debris and glass. During the morning, tarpaulins were laid out by the parade ground and by noon, dozens of bodies were being recovered. Identification was difficult, for many men were in night-clothes.

I suppose many men had slipped [put] on greatcoats. One young sailor was identified by the tag on his coat. Dozens of telegrams went to next of kin and eventually, later on, our Casualty Office Wrens stood and watched as the sad procession of gun carriages, draped in Union Jacks, left H.M.S. Drake, some to Weston Mill cemetery ...'

Muriel Holland, an ex-C.P.O. in the W.R.N.S., recalls the tragic events of 20-21 April 1941, when Boscawen block at H.M.S. Drake was heavily damaged in an enemy raid; see the 'B.B.C. WW2 People's War' website.

Muriel Holland, an ex-C.P.O. in the W.R.N.S., recalls the tragic events of 20-21 April 1941, when Boscawen block at H.M.S. Drake was heavily damaged in an enemy raid; see the 'B.B.C. WW2 People's War' website.



A poignant Great War campaign group of four awarded to Chief Ordnance Artificer C. S. Old, Royal Navy

On coming ashore in the 1930s, he became the popular landlord of the Crown Inn in Penzance, a happy sojourn ended by the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, when he was recalled to active service

Tragically he was killed during an enemy air raid on Plymouth on 21 April 1941, whilst based in Boscawen's block at H.M.S. Drake

1914-15 Star (M. 3868, C. S. Old, Ar. Mte., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 3868 C. S. Old, Act. Armr., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M. 3868 C. S. Old, C.O.A. 2, H.M.S. Ramillies.), *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine or better* (4)

£180-220



Charles Seymour Old was born in Truro, Cornwall on 14 December 1889 and entered the Royal Navy as an Armourer's crewman in December 1911.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as an Armourer's Mate in H.M.S. *Yarmouth* on the China station, and he remained similarly employed until coming ashore in July 1915. Having then returned to sea in the cruiser *Warrior* in the period September 1915 to June 1916, he ended the war in the battle cruiser *Glorious*.

Advanced to Armourer in April 1919, and to Chief Ordnance Artificer 2nd Class in May 1925, Old was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in January 1927.

He was finally pensioned ashore in December 1933, when he became, among other employment, a popular landlord of the Crown Inn in Penzance; see above.

Journey's end

Recalled as a Chief Ordnance Artificer on the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, he served in the ex-Union Castle liner *Edinburgh Castle* at Freetown, Sierra Leone, between April and September 1940, when she was used to accommodate survivors from torpedoed ships.

Old then returned to the U.K. to take up an appointment at the Plymouth shore establishment *Drake*, where he was based in *Boscawen's* block. And he was likewise employed when killed in an enemy air raid on 21 April 1941, a raid in which 113 of his shipmates died.

In early May 1941, Winston Churchill, accompanied by the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, and Lady Nancy Astor, M.P., visited the ruined barracks at *Drake*. They saw the gymnasium filled with coffins and met some forty injured sailors who had survived the air raid, the two groups separated only by a low curtain.

Old is buried in Section C of Plymouth's (Weston Mill) Cemetery, where his headstone states that he lies 'near this spot'.

He left a widow, Rhoda May Old, whom he had married at Redruth, Cornwall, in the summer of 1915, after coming ashore from the *Yarmouth*; she died there in January 1957.

Amazing Disaster

There is no news to-day which casts any light on the mystery of H.M. auxiliary ship the Princess Irene, the Canadian Pacific liner of 6,000 tons, which suddenly and from some unexplained cause blew up in Sheerness Harbour yesterday morning.

(Leicester Evening Mail, 28 May 1915 refers)

'... was observed to disappear in a veritable sheet of flame, This [SIC] shot upwards with a great roar, and this dying away, have place to a column of smoke, which hung over the spot for about fifteen minutes.

(Sheerness Times Guardian, 28 May 1925, refers)

The force of the explosion was so tremendous that it was felt for miles around the countryside, and some of the shipping in the harbour suffered severely.

The town of Sheerness was practically untouched, but Minster, some seven miles away from the spot where the explosion occurred, suffered somewhat severely.

The workhouse situated on the top of the hill was shaken to its foundations, and the fixed windows of the boardroom of Sheppey Board of Guardians were bodily torn out and hurled to the ground. Just below the workhouse some windows were broken, and vases in the schoolrooms thrown on to the floors, while at Eastchurch the ceiling of an upper room in a farmhouse collapsed with the shock, and a packet of butter and two towels, bearing the words "Allan Line," stated to belong to the Princess Irene, were found in a Garden at Newington, eight miles away.

The whole body of the ill-fated vessel must have been torn out

Soon after the explosion a little girl named Hilda Johnson, aged 9, who was staying on holiday with relatives on the Isle of Grain, was picked up dead in a garden, having been struck on the head by a piece of iron found at the spot

Later a workman named George Bradley, 47, was discovered dead in a potato field on the Isle of Grain. His death was attributed to sudden shock.

Mr. Potter, an electrical fitter, died in hospital at Sheerness yesterday from injuries received through the debris from the Princess Irene falling on him at a thousand yards distant.

(Derry Journal, 31 May 1915, refers)

Four: Corporal A. Blake, Royal Marine Light Infantry, the N.C.O. commanding the Marine Detachment aboard H.M.S. Princess Irene who was killed along with all but one of the crew when that ship was destroyed in a mysterious explosion while at anchor at Sheerness on 27 May 1915

1914-15 Star (PO.14246. Cpl. A. Blake. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO.14246 Cpl. A. Blake. R.M.L.I.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Arthur Blake), *very fine* (4)

£140-180

Arthur Blake was born at Barnsbury, London on 29 August 1888 the son of Emma Blake. Working as a porter for a printing firm he enlisted on 6 September 1905 while he was still only 17. Blake had a chequered career being promoted Lance Corporal on three occasions and twice returning to Private, finally promoted Corporal on 29 January 1911 while serving with the Portsmouth Division. Blake later served aboard H.M.S. *Good Hope*- another ill-fated vessel, and H.M.S. *Latona*. Finally stationed aboard converted axillary minelayer H.M.S. *Princess Irene* on 8 March 1915, he was only N.C.O. in the eight-man marine detachment.

The *Princess Irene* was the second of four vessels to be destroyed by sudden internal explosions over the course of the war, this occurred on 27 May 1915 at 11:14. As the ship was taking on mines at the time the devastation was immense with a column of fire reportedly rising 300 feet into the air and a case of butter from the ship's galley was discovered six miles away in Rainham. Across the bay in the Isle of Grain a girl of nine was killed by falling wreckage and one man on a collier half a mile distant was killed when the ship was struck by a part of one of *Princess Irene's* boiler. People were injured in Sittingbourne and Bredhurst and human remains including severed heads were found to have been thrown as far as Hartlip and the Isle of Grain. Somehow despite the scale of the destruction one member of the crew survived, Stoker David Wills. Overall 352 people including the rest of the crew and a number of dockyard workers were killed.

Blake was among those dead and with the others killed in the disaster he is commemorated upon the Portsmouth Naval Memorial. The explosion was ruled an accident, caused by improperly primed mines being handled by untrained personnel. Notably the inquest into another ship destroyed at anchor by an explosion, H.M.S. *Natal* raised the possibility of sabotage, although nothing came of this; sold together with photographs of the Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Admiralty casualty lists and handwritten research along with a letter from the Admiralty to the Royal Marines listing the Marine casualties specifically as well as copied documents including Commonwealth War Graves details, service papers and a copied newspaper article.

216 Five: Sick Berth Petty Officer F. E. Staines, Royal Navy



1914-15 Star (351269, F. E. Staines. S.B.S.2. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (351269. F. E. Staines. S.B.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., swivel suspension (351269 F. E. Staines. S.B.S. H.M.S. *Conqueror*.); Italy, Kingdom, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver (351269. F. Staines. S.B.A. H.M.S. *Minerva*.), engraved naming, *Star and V.M. sometime silvered, very fine* (5)

£300-400

Frederick Edward Staines was born on 7 May 1885 in Dudley. He joined the Royal Navy in June 1903 in the Sick Berth Branch. He saw service at the Royal Naval Hospital Plymouth and thence went afloat with *Commonwealth*, *Niobe* and *Suffolk*. He was lent to the *Minerva* and served ashore at Messina after the devastating earthquake of 1908.

During the Great War he served aboard the *Devonshire* until September, returning to the Navy Hospitals at Plymouth and Granton and then joined *Conqueror*. He was discharged in June 1922.



217 A Great War campaign group of four awarded to Able Seaman C. H. Knight, Royal Navy, a Jutland veteran who was killed in action in the destroyer H.M.S. *Cossack* in October 1941, when her bow was blown clean off by a torpedo

Having joined *Cossack* in February 1940, he may well have been present at the famous Altmark incident: more certain is the fact he was present at the 2nd battle of Narvik in April 1940 and in the *Bismarck* action in May 1941, prior to *Cossack's* loss at the year's end



1914-15 Star (J. 30883 C. H. Knight, Boy 1, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J. 30883 C. H. Knight, A.B., R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue (J. 30883 C. H. Knight, A.B., H.M.S. Iron Duke), mounted as worn, together with *Spink & Son* Jutland commemorative, in bronze, *polished, thus nearly very fine* (5)

£220-280

Cecil Herbert Knight was born in Southampton, Hampshire on 31 October 1898 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in May 1914. His subsequent wartime appointments included the battleship *King George V* (January 1916-June 1918), in which capacity he was present at the battle of Jutland.

Having then been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in late 1937, he was pensioned ashore as an Able Seaman in the following year.

Recalled on the renewal of hostilities, Knight served in the cruiser *Suffolk* from September 1939 to February 1941, in which period she was badly damaged by enemy aircraft off Norway.

On 12 February 1940, following a few days ashore at the gunnery establishment *Excellent*, Knight joined the destroyer *Cossack*. Given the closeness of his appointment to her sailing for Norway at midnight on the 13th, it must remain a matter of speculation as to whether he was present at the Altmark incident, the brilliant action undertaken by *Cossack's* skipper, Captain Phillip Vian.

Close encounters (Part 1): the 2nd battle of Narvik

More certain is the fact that Knight would have seen action at the 2nd Battle of Narvik in April 1940, when *Cossack* - still under Vian's command - sustained major damage and numerous casualties.

The BBC's 'WW2 People's War' website takes up the story:

'The German destroyer *Dieter van Roeder*, which had suffered heavy damage, was alongside the jetty and saw *Cossack* when she first rounded the corner into the harbour. Both ships opened-up with all guns that would bear. Hits were scored by both, with the result that the *Dieter van Roeder* ceased fire. The *Cossack* was hit 7 times, including two 8-inch shells from the batteries onshore, and suffered a fractured steam pipe in her No. 2 boiler room, putting her steering gear out of action. She quickly drifted ashore at Hankins Point, where efforts were made to repair the damage to her engines and make her mess decks habitable again. Meanwhile *Cossack* was still firing and managed to silence a field gun that was firing from behind Narvik. Mortar and sniper fire was a constant hazard while she was attempting to patch up the damage inflicted. The *Kimberley* returned and tried to tow her off but was unable to move her.



Narvik, April 1940:

H.M.S. Warspite and her destroyer escort – Cossack included – set about the enemy; by Montague Dawson (1895-1973)

A short while after the grounding, two young Norwegian cousins, Torsten and Lief Hansen from a small village over the mountain, Hard Fens, skied down to the *Cossack* bringing the welcome news that the Germans had retreated into the hills. This pair had rowed out to an abandoned German ship and removed her ensign, which they then presented to the *Cossack*. It now hangs in the Imperial War Museum, London. This pair had already helped the Pilot get the Navigator out of one of the British planes that had crashed the day before.

Temporary repairs were effected and with the high tide during the night, *Cossack* managed to free herself from the rocks. She could only go astern owing to the shell damage. This meant that progress was very slow. She limped to Skelfjord in the Lofoten Islands, where naval and Norwegian engineers, utilising old ship's plate that was lying nearby, worked on more permanent repairs to enable her to return to the U.K. It took practically three weeks to get the ship seaworthy and able to make her own way home. To thank the Norwegians for their assistance a children's party was given to all the local youngsters.

All the shipping in Narvik harbour was destroyed but sadly, during the battle, *Cossack* lost 9 men killed and 21 wounded. The dead were committed to the deep in Skelfjord in the traditional way.

Cossack was not the only ship to be patched up in the fjord; there were two cruisers and at least five others. Those who were there knew it as 'Cripple Creek'. All were able to return home in the end.

The *Dieter van Roeder* was abandoned when her ammunition ran out and she subsequently blew herself up.'



H.M.S. Cossack in action with the Bismarck on the night of 26-27 May 1941; by Walter Zeeden (1891-1961)

Close encounters (Part 2): Bismarck

Then, at the end of May 1941, *Cossack* participated in the *Bismarck* action, firing a spread of three torpedoes from 6,000 yards range. Said torpedoes were credited with ‘denying *Bismarck*’s crew with any sleep’, but the same misfortune was likely afforded *Cossack*’s crew: one of *Bismarck*’s shells sheared off her antenna.

Later, by way of a souvenir of the occasion, *Cossack* rescued the pocket battleship’s cat from floating wreckage. Not knowing its name - which was ‘Sam’ - *Cossack*’s crew christened him ‘Oscar’. According to The International Code of Signals, a square, diagonally red and yellow flag is called an Oscar and denotes a man overboard.



Journey’s end: Loss of H.M.S. Cossack - 23 October 1941

In October 1941, and by now commanded by Captain E. L. Berthon, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., *Cossack* left Gibraltar, escorting a U.K. bound convoy.

On the night of the 23rd, when bringing up the rear of the convoy, she was hit forward of the bridge by a single torpedo from *U-563*. The resultant explosion blew off her bow and destroyed most of the forward section, killing Berthon and 159 officers and ratings. The survivors - some 30 of them wounded - were picked up by *Legion* and *Carnation*. The following day an attempt was made to tow *Cossack* to Gibraltar but in worsening weather she capsized on the 27 October.

Postscript

Aged 42, Knight left a widow, Ivy Francis Knight of Sholing, Hampshire.

He has no known grave and is commemorated on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

- 218 **Five: Leading Sick Berth Attendant S. W. Gould, Royal Navy**
 1914-15 Star (350913 S.B.S.2. S. W. Gould. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (350913 2 S.B.S. S. W. Gould. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S.& G.C., G.V.R., 2ns issue, fixed suspension (350913 L.S.B.A. S. W. Gould. H.M.S. Excellent); Italy, Messina Earthquake Medal 1908, silver, unnamed, *good very fine* (5) £300-400
- Stephen William Gould** was born in Darlington, Durham on 17 October 1879. By occupation a Clerk, he enlisted into the Navy as a Probationary Sick Berth Attendant on 1 May 1901. Promoted Sick Berth Attendant on 7 January 1902, he was serving aboard *Minerva* at the time of the ‘Messina’ Earthquake and is confirmed as having served ashore in the relief operations. He was promoted 2nd Sick Berth Steward in 1910 and served throughout the war on the repair ship *Assistance* based in Scapa Flow. He was discharged with a pension in 1922; sold together with copied service papers and research.
- 219 **Five: Leading Sick Berth Attendant R. Hart, Royal Navy, later Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve**
 1914-15 Star (M.8276, R. Hert. J.R.A., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.8276, R. Hert. J.R.A., R.N.); Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., (2111 R. Hart. L.S.B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with Additional Service Bar (7179. A/Offr: R. Hart. Chorley Div. No. 4 Dis. S.J.A.B. 1920.), *note surname spelling variation, good very fine* (5) £160-200
- Richard Hart** was born at Chorley, Lancashire on 15 September 1882 and was a dyer by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy on 2 August 1914. He was awarded his Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C. Medal on 31 January 1929.
- 220 **Five: Senior Reserve Attendant J. Waterfield, Royal Navy**
 1914-15 Star (M. 8366 S.R.A. J. Waterfield. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 8366 S.R.A. J. Waterfield. R.N.); Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (584 S.R.A. J. Waterfield. R.N.A.S.B.R.); St. John Service Medal, with ‘5 Years’ Service’ Bar (Pte. J. Waterfield. Hd. Qs. Div., Wellingboro. Corps, No. 3 Dist., S.J.A.B., 1917), *very fine* (5) £180-220
- John Waterfield** was born in Leicester on 23 May 1866 and enlisted in the Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve in August 1914, and would appear to have seen continuous service aboard a Mercantile Fleet Auxiliary vessel, the *Agadir*, from February 1915 until May 1919, with his Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C. Medal issued in November 1919.
- 221 **Seven: Lieutenant (Gunner) G. Odell, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. Vanguard during the Battle of Jutland and who latterly saw wide service with the Coastal Forces during the Second World War**
 1914-15 Star (Gnr. G. Odell, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. G. Odell. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (7) £180-220
- George William Odell** was born in Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire on 4 March 1888. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in March 1904, and advanced to Petty Officer in July 1915. Odell served with H.M.S. *Vanguard* (battleship), March 1914 - June 1917, during which time she served as part of the 4th Battle Squadron at the Battle of Jutland, where she fired a total of 80 twelve-inch shells and 10 four-inch shells during the battle.
- Odell was commissioned as Acting Gunner in June 1917, and served with H.M.S. *Foresight* (cruiser), July 1917 - October 1919. He re-engaged for service as a Commissioned Gunner with the Coastal Forces during the Second War. This saw Odell at *Badger*, *Beehive* and *Attack* amongst others, serving with the 10th Flotilla whilst at the first from December 1940. He earned glowing reports, such as the following from October 1943:
- ‘A splendid retired Commd. Gunner of the very best type. Reliable, trustworthy, hard working of good physique for his age and of smart appearance. In every way a credit to his past Naval service. An excellent ...and an Officer anyone would be happy to serve with has already had considerable experience of Coastal Forces Craft.’
- As typical with an Officer in his trade, Odell was recorded as suffering from ‘Gunner-ear’ but as evidenced by the presence of his Africa Star, he was not afraid of active service. He retired as Lieutenant in May 1944, by that time aged 56 and had his Second World War Medals issued on 17 April 1950. Odell died at Cuckfield, West Sussex in October 1975; sold together with copied service records and MOD confirmation of WW2 entitlement.

222

Seven: Chief Petty Officer J. W. Clarke, Royal Navy

1914-15 Star (133413 C.P.O. J. W. Clarke, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (133413 C.P.O. J. W. Clarke. R.N.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Royal Navy L.S.& G.C., E.VII.R. (P.O.1 Cl. J. W. Clark, H.M.S. Defiance); Special Constabulary Long Service G.VI.R., 1st issue (Joseph W. Clark), note spelling variations; together with an Anglesey Special Constabulary lapel badge, gilt and enamel, *generally good very fine* (8)

£240-280



Joseph William Clarke was born on 21 April 1870 at Southport, Lancashire and entered the Royal Navy on 4 May 1885. He gained the ranks of Petty Officer 2nd Class whilst serving on *Dreadnaught* in April 1895, Petty Officer 1st Class in April 1897 on *Talbot* and Chief Petty Officer in October 1908 when serving on *Sappho*. He was discharged with a pension in March 1910 but joined the Royal Fleet Reserve in May of that year. With the outbreak of the Great War he was mobilised and saw active service in the Royal Navy, mainly based at Devonport, until demobilised in March 1919. After the war he returned to his home at Holyhead, Anglesey and worked in the quarries until his retirement in 1935. With the outbreak of the Second World War and at the age of 69 he tried to enlist in the Royal Naval Reserve but was refused due to his advanced age. Nothing daunted, he promptly volunteered for the Special Constabulary in Holyhead, and being accepted was given the service number '1S.C.'; added to which he also acted as an Air Raid Warden. After such sterling service to his country, Clarke died on 2 May 1950; sold together with copied service papers and handwritten biographical details and a copied photograph of the recipient in his Special Constabulary uniform.

223 A rare 'Somaliland 1920' campaign group of seven awarded to Sick Berth Petty Officer S. B. Hulme, Royal Navy



1914-15 Star (M.655. S. B. Hulme, S.B.S.2, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.655. S. B. Hulme. S.B.S. R.N.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1920 (S.M. S.B. Hulme), small impressed naming similar to the Army issues; 1939-45 Star; War Medal; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., Admiral's bust, 2nd issue (M.655 S. B. Hulme, S.B.P.O., H.M.S. Pembroke) mounted as worn, *very fine* (7)

£500-600

Ex-Douglas-Morris Collection.

Sam Bertram Hulme was born at Stafford on 12 February 1890 and joined the Royal Navy in September 1908. During the Great War he served aboard the M.F.A. *China* followed by *Earl of Peterborough*, seeing service off the Belgian coast and in the Dardanelles.

After the Great War Hulme was loaned to the Colonial Office for service in Somaliland 1920, together with Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Cameron. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal on October 1923. Pensioned ashore on 22 September 1930, he was recalled for service in March 1940 but was allowed to return to civil employment (Metal Turner) until June 1940. Serving at the Royal Naval Hospital Chatham he was also at *Orlando* for 'BD vessels'. Hulme was invalided from the service on October 1945.

For the group of Surgeon Captain Cameron, please see Lot 184.

224

Eight: Temporary Chief Petty Officer C. B. Balding, Royal Navy, who returned to service during the Second World War - that would see him present aboard the destroyed *Electra* who came to the rescue of survivors from the outrage of the sinking of the S.S. *Athenia* in September 1939, before showing further service with the Coastal Forces, which earned Balding a C-in-C's Commendation

1914-15 Star (J.36634, C. B. Balding, Ord. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.36634 C. B. Balding A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (J.36634. C. B. Balding. L.S. H.M.S. Kent.), the first four mounted as worn, *the first three somewhat worn, with edge bruising and contact marks, therefore good fine, the remainder better* (8)

£160-200

Commander-in-Chief's Commendation (Admiral Commanding Dover) 28 June 1945 - no doubt in connection with his work at *Wasp*.

Charles Benjamin Balding was born on 16 November 1897, at Clapton, London, and commenced his naval service as a Boy Second Class in H.M.S. *Vivid I*, on 16 March 1915. He was advanced to Ordinary Seaman, H.M.S. *Caernarvon*, on 16 November 1915, and Able Seaman, 3 August 1916. He returned to H.M.S. *Pembroke I*, prior to a posting to the 'C' class light cruiser, H.M.S. *Calliope*, in September 1917, and remained in her for the remainder of the Great War. He was advanced to Leading Seaman, H.M.S. *Columbine* (Walpole), in January 1926, and Petty Officer, H.M.S. *Osprey* (Torrid), in July 1933. He was shore pensioned in November 1937, having earned his L.S. & G.C. in December 1930.

Athenia Incident



Balding was recalled for service in July 1939, serving in H.M.S. *Electra* from 2 August 1939-20 March 1940. She was under Commander S. A. "Sammy" Buss, R.N.

Few had a quicker introduction to the future intent of Hitler's U-boat packs, for *Electra* being early on the scene of the S.S. *Athenia's* demise west of Donegal on the first day of hostilities - of her 1100 passengers, at least 300 of them U.S. citizens, 93 were lost - 69 of these women and 16 of them children. Sunk by *U-30*, such was the controversy that the sinking caused, it was not until 1946 that German authorities accepted responsibility for her loss.



Coastal Forces

Balding thence went to H.M.S. *Hornet*, the Coastal Forces base at Gosport on 7 June 1940. He was added to the Motor Boat Staff at *Lynx* (Dover) on 24 June and thence went to H.M.S. *Wasp*, the main Coastal Forces base at Dover. *Wasp* was the requisitioned Lord Warden Hotel and its name proved an excellent deception especially when German propagandist, William Joyce - Lord Haw Haw -, stated on the radio that *Wasp* had been torpedoed in the Channel.

He was promoted Temporary Chief Petty Officer in March 1945, and was released from service in September 1945, with the aforementioned Commendation for his work at Dover. He was issued with his Second War Campaign Medals on 28 April 1950, evidencing his further service afloat during that War. Balding died in June 1967 at Waltham Forest, London; sold together with copied research and service record.



x225

Three: Flight Sergeant C. W. Bryant, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps

1914-15 Star (3818. 2.A.M. C. W. Bryant. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals (3818. F. Sgt. C. W. Bryant. R.A.F.), *very fine* (3)

£40-60

Charles William Bryant was born at Salisbury, Wiltshire in 1885 and joined the Royal Flying Corps on 20 February 1915, a Motor Driver by trade. He served in France from 16 April 1915-17 February 1916 and 5 June 1918-27 February 1919.

226

Dear Sir,

Having seen in your Circular No. 21. the name of 2nd Lieut. George Clayton. West Yorkshire Regt, attached to Royal Flying Corps, missing Oct. 17th 1916. I enclose some particulars which I have received from an extract from a German Officer's letter on the chance of its being some help in tracing this missing officer.

But you will notice that the initials are not the same, one being G. and the other being W. but in all other particulars I regret to say it seems to answer the description.

I have however written to the German Officer asking him if he thinks there can have been some mistake about the initials.

yours truly,

Princess Evelyn Blucher

Schloss Krieblowitz

Four: Lieutenant G. Clayton, Royal Flying Corps, late West Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 17 October 1916 in an ambush by 20 aircraft from *Jastas 2 & 5* and was buried with full honours, including an escort Squadron of the Kaiser's own Prussian Garde Lancers, in a ceremony described in a letter by Princess Blucher



1914-15 Star (currently framed under glass, presumably named in this fashion - 2nd Lieut. G. Clayton. W. Yorks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. G. Clayton.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (George Clayton), framed under glass in an attractive case with his named memorial scroll, Plaque separate, *good very fine* (4)

£1,500-2,000

George Clayton was born in 1893, the son of Herbert and Florence Clayton of 70 Oakleigh Road, Clayton, Bradford. An old boy of the Grange School he was later employed by Frankel and Henderson Wool Merchants, Bradford. Entering the war in France on 1 December 1915 with 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) he was attached to 11th Squadron, Royal Flying Corps 8 September 1916. Clayton's was a baptism of fire with his first trip being on 8 September and his first action on 14 September while escorting a bombing raid at Bapaume. After a busy month with a total of 9 combats he was clearly well use to being engaged however nothing could prepare him for what was to come. He was flying as an observer in a reconnaissance patrol with Lieutenant W. P. Bowman when a force of 20 German aircraft from two *Jastas* ambushed them. Completely outnumbered they were soon overwhelmed and killed in the resulting engagement.

Tragically after his death it was believed likely that Clayton had survived as the aircraft was seen to go down under control and articles were posted in the newspapers to that effect. The Queen Victoria Jubilee Fund Association, a Swiss based organisation dedicated to discovering the fates of missing soldiers, posted an advert regarding him in their newsletter. This caught the eye of the Princess Evelyn Blucher, an English noblewomen who had married a Prussian aristocrat before the war. She wrote at once to the fund describing a letter from a Prussian Officer which went as follows:

'When we went to see the shot down aeroplane we found only a wreck.

One of the unfortunate cassengers [SIC] was a Lieutenant W. Clayton, first West Yorkshire Regt., the other hero had no sign of identification. One of the Officers had still a Military service book about him in which was a photo of a nice looking woman.

The Squadron of the Lancers had been charged with the burial of the bodies. Two coffins had been quickly made to put the bodies in.

The burial took place at 6 o'clock p.m. the service was beautiful, all the officers of the Squadron were present, also all the officers of this place.

The ceremony began with the hymn "Jesus my God, my Lord" sung beautifully by 50 Lancers. Then came the sermon with the text; "who knows how near my end is".

I thought of the poor relations of the heros [SIC], who had no idea what was happening in this small village-church in France, so far away from them - that the Kaiser's Garde Lancers were laying their beloved ones to rest with all military honours, appreciating fully their faithfulness to their country unto death.

After the speech was finished, the two coffins were carried to the churchyard by under officers of the Garde Lancers, The band played quite softly; How silently they rest.

We formed a path while Rittmeister - followed the coffins. After having reached the graves, the Lancers saluted with their carbines and we with our sword, till the coffins had disappeared. Then the blessing was said and the ceremony was over.'

Clayton is buried at the H.A.C. Cemetery, fcoust-St.-Mein, Pas-de-Calais; sold together with a copied Marriage Certificate for the recipient's sister as well as an archive of original documents and objects comprising:

- i) A letter from Princess Blucher to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Fund Association.
- ii) A letter from the Queen Victoria Jubilee Fund Association to the family of Lieutenant Clayton.
- iii) A letter from an Officer of the Prussian Garde Lancers to Princess Blucher.
- vi) A map of the Fourth Army Front.
- v) An Army Book belonging to Lieutenant Clayton, recording his flying history.
- vi) Two photographs of Clayton in uniform.
- vii) Several photographs of a women.
- viii) A named leather map case.
- ix) Newspaper cutting relating to his death.

227 An impressive Great War ace's campaign group of nine awarded to Group Captain L. W. Jarvis, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, having notched up 7 victories flying with No. 56 Squadron during the Great War, Jarvis was decorated for his work as Commanding Officer of the Polish Air Force at Blackpool during the Second World War



1914-15 Star (Capt. L. W. Jarvis. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. W. Jarvis. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Iraq, Active Service Medal; Poland, Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta, breast Badge with rosette, together with a neck Badge, *very fine* (9)

£2,500-3,000



Polish Polonia Restituta (Commander) *London Gazette* 24 September 1943. The citation states:

‘He was for over two years Commanding Officer of the Polish Air Force establishment in Blackpool. Working under extremely difficult conditions he was able, thanks to his energy and tact, to gain the confidence and respect of all ranks of the Polish Air Force. As a result of his devotion to duty the problem of the personnel of the Polish Air Force who arrived in Great Britain after the collapse of France was successfully settled to a great extent.’

Louis William Jarvis was born at Cromer, Norfolk on 2 September 1892, one of four brothers. He went to Gresham’s School and entered Woodlands House in 1903, having started in 1901, on a County Scholarship. Jarvis ended his time at Gresham’s as a Prefect by 1909 and had also played cricket for his house and in his final year made the rugby XV and shot in the VIII, earning promotion to Corporal in the OTC. Having left Gresham’s, he went to the OG dinner in 1913, by that time living in Willesden, London for a short-lived career at Lloyds of London. With his career interrupted by the Great War, Jarvis was commissioned into the Middlesex Regiment in August 1914.





He served on Gallipoli with the 10th Battalion as a Captain from July 1915 before his transfer to the Royal Flying Corps. Like his comrade Walkerdine, Jarvis rubbed shoulders with greats like McCudden and served in 'C' Flight, No. 56 Squadron, whom he joined in October 1917. Rising to become a Flight Commander, by the end of the Great War he had notched up no less than 7 victories, his first coming on 19 February 1918 as he recalled;

'I led formation of 4 S.E.s above and behind Capt. Fielding Johnson's Formation. Crossed the lines at 14,000 at 11.40am just S of Hargicourt. The lower flight dived on some E.A. and I dived on an Albatross Scout at the same time over Lehaucourt and drove him down low (2000ft) East. At about 12.40, dived on 4 E.A. over 51B.Q.31. I fired 30 rounds from both guns at an Albatross 2-seater in this formation. The observer fire about 6 shots at me and then disappeared in the bottom of the fuselage. The E.A. then turned about half-way though my burst, and went down out of control in a slow lopping spiral. I then left him as Capt. Billinge opened fire on him.'

His third, on 23 March, was shared with Walkerdine and a number of other comrades. Gaining further confidence, he gained 'Ace' status on 11 April 1918 over Becourt when he shot down Lt Beyschlag of *Jasta 35*, who crash landed. His final victory scored on 2 May and was probably Lt Stoy of *Jasta 10*, who was wounded. Jarvis was posted to No. 1 and 29 Squadron by the conclusion of the Great War.

Remaining in the service, he saw further active service in Iraq and got a ward from Dunkirk, latterly taking command of the Polish Air Force at Blackpool during the Second World War, at a truly pivotal point in the proceedings. Retired as a Group Captain, Jarvis was made Superintendent at Queen Elizabeth's Training College for the Disabled, Leatherhead and died at Wroxham in 1951; sold together with copied research.

For the awards of Walkerdine, his comrade in No. 56 Squadron, please see Lot 530.



- 228 **Pair: Lance Naik Damarbahadur Limbu, 7th Gurkha Rifles**
 1914-15 Star (No. 812 Rfmm. Damarbahadur Limbu, 2/7/Gurkha Rfls.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (812 L-Nk. Damabahadur Limbu. 2-7 Grks.), *very fine* (2) £30-50
- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) database lists 812 Lance Naik Dambahadur Limbu 2nd Bn 7th Gurkha Rifles as having died on 22 November 1915 and he is named on Panel 55 and 67 on the Basra memorial.
- The 2nd Battalion deployed to Egypt in defence of the Suez Canal in 1914 and helped to defeat the Turkish Army in its attempt to seize the Canal in January and February 1915. The Battalion subsequently re-deployed to Mesopotamia and was involved in the fighting for Shaiba. After one month's fighting, in overwhelmingly oppressive heat, it reached Nasiriyah, which was both the Battalion and Regiment's first major battle. The Battalion continued with British and Indian forces to advance up the River Tigris towards Baghdad until it reached the 'turning point' at Ctesiphon [where it is assumed Dambahadur was either killed-in-action. (KiA) or died of his wounds] followed by the withdrawal to Kut-al-Amara. The 2nd Battalion fought a most successful delaying action at a point subsequently named 'Gurkha Mound', holding up the whole of the 35th Turkish Division; it was largely due to this action that the withdrawal was successfully achieved. 2-7GR formed part of the Kut Garrison, which was subsequently besieged and eventually surrendered to Turkish forces in April 1916. A new 2nd Battalion was raised almost immediately in Mesopotamia and took part in the capture of Baghdad in 1917. The Battalion went on to serve in Palestine in the final year of the War (*Extracts From The History of The Seventh Gurkha Rifles*, 1954, refers).
- 229 **Three: Captain W. G. Farrer, 1/7th (Robin Hood) Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was wounded in action at Lievin on 28-29 June 1917**
- 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. W. G. Farrer. Notts.&Derby.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. G. Farrer.), *good very fine* (3) £140-180
- William Graham Farrer** was born at Smethwick, Staffordshire on 17 November 1894, the son of William and Amy Farrer of Little Moor Hill, Smethwick. Prior to enlistment he was accepted for an apprenticeship as an Engineer Fitter before attesting as a Private with 15th (Birmingham) Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment on 15 September 1914. Commissioned on 20 May 1915 Farrer was posted to 3/7th (Robin Hood) Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire) Regiment before being transferred to 1/7th Battalion. Entering the war in France in September 1915 he arrived with 'A' Company at 46th Division Base Depot, Rouen on 24 October. He must have proven himself very quickly as in just four months he was given the important role of commanding the escort for the General Officer Commanding XVII Corps.
- 'On February 10th a composite Platoon, under 2nd Lieut. W. G. Farrer, left the Battalion for Headquarters of the 17th Corps, to act as escort for the G.O.C. The Robin Hoods felt very proud of this Platoon as they watched them march away, and it would have been difficult for any Battalion to have sent a finer Platoon than this.'
- Promoted Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant on 2 July 1916 he was invalided to England on 22 May 1917. Returning to France Farrer was wounded in action by shrapnel in the left leg during fighting in the left sector of Lievin on the night of 28-29 June 1917.
- Married after the war in 1920 to Violet Blanche Willcocks he lived at The White Bungalow, Alderbrook Road, Warwickshire. He died at The Red House, Alveston, Stratford-on-Avon on 12 November 1971; sold together with copied research including service records, *M.I.C.* and two extracts from regimental histories.

230 Three: **Lieutenant C. Wightwick, Nigeria Regiment**

1914-15 Star (Lieut. C. Wightwick.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. C. Wightwick.), *good very fine* (3)

£200-300

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 31 May 1916 (Cameroons).

Claude Wightwick was born on 22 November 1881 at Tonbridge and was educated at Tonbridge and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Joining the Colonial Service he was appointed an Assistant Resident in Nigeria in 1906, being made 3rd Class Resident in 1913. During the Great War he served in the Cameroons from 23 August 1914 with the 2nd Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force. He was confirmed a Captain in *The Colonial List* in 1916 and had his Medals and emblems for his 'mention' issued to Highbury, Staplehurst, Kent. A 1st Class Resident by 1919, he was Senior Resident, North Nigeria from 1923-26, with a salary of £1200 per annum plus £240 duty pay. Wightwick gains a number of worthy mentions in *Up Against it in Nigeria*, published under the pen name 'Langa Langa', in reality Harry Baldwin Hermon-Hodge, who took over as Assistant Resident at Bauchi.

By 1939 he was a Minister of Religion living at on 30 Norfolk Square, Paddington. He died in 1971 at Poole, Dorset.

231 Three: **2nd Lieutenant C. M. Sing, 7th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, late 10th (Stockbrokers) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who served as an Assistant Native Commissioner to North Rhodesia, a sniper with the Royal Fusiliers only to be mortally wounded on 7 July 1916 during an attack at Owillers where he had been commanding a Lewis machine-gun section.**

1914-15 Star (Stk-1112 L.Cpl C. M. Sing. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medal (2. Lieut. C. M. Sing), mounted for display, *very fine* (3)

£160-200

Charles Millington Sing was born at Brighton, Sussex on 9 February 1889, the son of Reverend Edward and Sarah Syngé of Rothe, Lyme Regis, Dorset. He was educated first at Haileybury School from 1903-1907, where he was a member of the shooting team, before moving on to Christs College, Cambridge in 1907. Having studied the Law Sing was appointed Assistant Native Commissioner in North Rhodesia in 1911. He happened to have returned to England on leave prior to the outbreak of war, sailing on the *Kenilworth Castle* via Madeira and arriving on 7 July 1914. On the outbreak of war he enlisted with the Royal Fusiliers on 29 August 1914 being posted to 10th (Stockbrokers) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers as a Private. Appointed Lance Corporal just prior to deployment on 24 July 1915 he then entered the war in France on 31 July. His role with the Battalion seems to have been that of a sniper as noted in an obituary for him in *The Times* on 11 August 1916 'his marksmanship made him valuable as a sniper'.

Sing's abilities earned him a recommendation for Commission and a place at a Cadet School on 2 February 1916. As a result he was promptly Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 3 April 19 March 1916 and posted to the 7th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment. This unit along with the 8th and 9th Battalions, Royal Fusiliers were part of an attack on the village of Owillers. Sing was to command the Lewis gun section for the attack and led his men forward into a hail of German fire. It seems that at some stage during the attack he was wounded, the testimony of the inquiry as to his whereabouts takes up the story:

'Pte Allsop now in 1st London Hospital Camberwell says that he helped to carry 2nd Lieut S. M. Sing after he was wounded at 8:30 am on 7th July 1916 into a shell-hole for greater safety and that 2nd Lieut Sing lived about 3 hours after.'

Sing does not appear to have been idle even with his injuries and continued to give orders:

'Your nephew was seen lying wounded in a shell-hole between the lines as we advanced, one of his men spoke to him. 2nd Lt. Sing raised himself and gave the man instructions as to how to carry on & then he is stated to have collapsed.'

However these injuries however severe were not what killed him as is attested to by Sergeant Prevett is reported to have who stated:

'Mr Sing was lying wounded in the same shell hole as a Mr Gordon who was killed and a C/cpl [SIC] Chevis who has since died of wounds. These three were in the shell hole when another shell came over, killed Mr Gordon, wounded Chevis for the 2nd time and severely wounded Mr Sing.'

As the British held the ground they had fought for that day they could confirm that Sing was not a German prisoner but had indeed died in the shell-hole of the wounds he sustained that day. His body was not immediately identified however the Commonwealth War Graves Commission states that he is buried in Serre Road Cemetery No.2 suggesting that his remains were later identified; sold together with copied research including handwritten notes, service papers and Commonwealth War Graves as well as an M.I.C., an extract relating to the Royal Sussex Regiment on the Somme and *Haileybury Register*.

- x232 Three: **Company Quarter-Master Sergeant (Warrant Officer Class II) T. M. Small, Royal Irish Rifles**
1914-15 Star (13-18782 C.Q.M.Sjt. T. M. Small. R. Ir. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (18782 W.O.Cl.2. T. M. Small. R. Ir. Rif.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £40-60
Thomas M. Small served in France from 5 October 1915.
- x233 Three: **Sergeant W. Dalziel, Highland Light Infantry**
1914-15 Star (16052. Pte. W. Dalziel. High. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (16052 A. Sgt. W. Dalziel. H.L.I.), *good very fine* (3) £30-50
- 234 Three: **Drummer D. Davies, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**
1914-15 Star (956 Dmr. D. Davies. R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (956 Pte. D. Davies. R. W. Fus.), *good very fine* (3) £40-60
David Davies served with the 6th Battalion (Caernarvon & Anglesey) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on Gallipoli from 8 August 1915 and was discharged on 25 March 1919.
- x235 Three: **Private J. Tinsley, Lancashire Fusiliers**
1914-15 Star (19323 Pte. J. Tinsley. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (19323 Pte. J. Tinsley. Lan. Fus.), *very fine* (3) £20-30
John Tinsley served with the Lancashire Fusiliers on Gallipoli from 15 November 1915 and latterly served with the Machine Gun Corps.
- x236 Three: **Private J. Lucas, Lancashire Fusiliers**
1914-15 Star (2105 Pte. J. Lucas. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (200471 Pte. J. Lucas. Lan. Fus.), *good very fine* (3) £40-60
John Lucas served in France with the Lancashire Fusiliers from 25 September 1914.
- x237 Three: **Private S. Freke, 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, who died of wounds on 19 March 1915**
1914-15 Star (9357 Pte. S. Freke. Glouc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (9357 Pte. S. Freke. Glouc. R.), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
Samuel Freke was born at Eastville, Bristol and served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment from 19 December 1914. He died of wounds on 19 March 1915 and is buried in the Dickebusch Military Cemetery.
- x238 Three: **Private W. H. Perry, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed in action on 9 September 1916**
1914-15 Star (LSR-2259 Pte. W. H. Perry. S. Suss. R.); British War and Victory Medals (LSR-2259 Pte. W. H. Perry. R. Suss. R.), *good very fine* (3) £140-180
William Henry Perry was born in 1896 at Hastings and during the Great War served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment from 29 September 1915. He was killed in action on 9 September 1916 and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

239 Three: Private N. Bennett, 8th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on the First Day of the Somme during an attack north of Ovillers



1914-15 Star (17333 Pte N. Bennett. Yorks:L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (17333 Pte. N. Bennett. Yorks.L.I.), *minor contact wear, very fine* (3)

£300-400

Norman Bennett was born at Philadelphia, United States, on 27 March 1885 as a British Subject and the son of Joseph and Clara Bennett of Philadelphia Ward 38. The family moved back to Britain around 1901 and settled at 259 Victoria Street, Horbury, Wakefield. Bennett found work by 1911 as a scale picker at a Colliery while living at 30 Industrial Street, Horbury Junction. Enlisting at Wakefield with 8th Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, he entered the war on 20 December 1915. Bennett was killed in action on the First Day of the Somme when his Battalion was launched their assault on the Nab Valley, north of Ovillers. Bennett was reported dead during the attack, his body was never found and he is remembered on the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with an article in the *Evening Post* relating to the Battle of the Somme and the document of issue for his 1914-15 Star as well as copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details and *M.I.C.*.



- 240 Three: **Private G. W. Herson, 15th (1st Leeds) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own), who was killed in action on the First Day of the Somme**
 1914-15 Star (21044 Pte. G. W. Herson, W. York:R.); British War and Victory Medals (21044 Pte. G. W. Herson. W. York. R.), mounted for display, *minor contact wear overall, very fine* (3) £300-400
George William Herson was born at Leeds, Yorkshire in 1891, the son of William and Ada Herson of 13 Cabul Place, Leeds. Enlisting with the 9th (Service) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) at Leeds, Herson entered the war in Gallipoli on 19 September 1915 likely with a batch of drafts which arrived 19-20 September. Here they served on the Suvla Bay part of the line until 18 December when they were evacuated upon the *Magnificent* to Imbros.
 Arriving in France to join 15th (1st Leeds) Battalion- also called the 'Leeds Pals', Herson was part of the assault upon Serre during the First Day of the Somme. The 15th Battalion suffered heavily during this attack, firstly from artillery and later- when the survivors advanced they began trapped upon the German wire. Herson was killed during the fighting, his body never recovered, and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with a later miniature Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (George William Herson) and 15th (Leeds Pals) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own) cap badge along copied research including Commonwealth War details, 1901 census information and *M.I.C.* as well as extracts from *British Regiments at Gallipoli* and *British Battalions on the Somme* with maps detailing the attack on Serre.
- 241 Three: **Private J. R. Davies, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**
 1914-15 Star (3004. Pte. J. R. Davies. R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (3004 Pte. J. R. Davies. R. W. Fus.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
John R. Davies, a native of Claverley, Wolverhampton, served on Gallipoli with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from 14 July 1915. Admitted to the 2nd Welsh Field Ambulance with dysentery whilst on Gallipoli on 26 October, Davies latterly served with the Labour Corps; sold together with envelopes of issue.
- 242 Three: **Private J. H. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 11 August 1915 on Gallipoli**
 1914-15 Star (1890 Pte. J. H. Jones. R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1890 Pte. J. H. Jones. R. W. Fus.), *good very fine* (3) £80-120
John Hughes Jones, a native of Ebenezer, Carnarvon, landed on Suvla Bay on 9 August 1915 with the 1/6th Battalion. He was killed in action on 11 August and is commemorated upon the Helles Memorial.
- x243 Three: **Private W. E. Smith, 7th Battalion, London Regiment, who was killed in action at the Battle of Loos, 26 September 1915**
 1914-15 Star (2378. Pte. W. E. Smith. 7-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2378 Pte. W. E. Smith. 7-Lond. R.), *good very fine* (3) £40-60
William Edwin Smith was born in 1896 and joined the 7th Battalion, London Regiment on 8 September 1914, being assigned to 13 Platoon, 'C' Company. He served in France from 26 March 1915 and was killed in action on 26 September 1915 at the Battle of Loos. Aged just 19, the son of William James and Alice Smith of 14 Wyndham Street, Brighton, Smith is buried in the Dud Corner Cemetery, Loos. His parents had the following inscribed upon his gravestone:
 'In loving memory of our son Will'
 Sold together with his original enlistment card.
- x244 Three: **Private M. Levy, 6th Battalion, London Regiment**
 1914-15 Star (4291, Pte. M. Levy, 6-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (4291. Pte. M. Levy. 6-Lond. R.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
Montague Levy joined the 6th Battalion, London Regiment on 29 May 1915, served in France from 14 November 1915-2 June 1916 and was discharged with a Silver War Badge (sickness).

- x245 Three: **Private H. C. Terry, Connaught Rangers, who was killed in action on 5 December 1915**
 1914-15 Star (5282 Pte. H. C. Terry. Conn: Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (5282 Pte. H. C. Terry. Conn. Rang.), *good very fine* (3) £70-90
Henry Charles Terry, a native of Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, London, served in the Balkans with the Connaught Rangers from 24 September 1915. He was killed in action with the 5th Battalion on 5 December 1915 and is commemorated upon the Doiran Memorial, Greece.
- x246 Three: **Sergeant F. Webster, New Zealand Expeditionary Force**
 1914-15 Star (12/1042 Sgt. F. Webster. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (12/1042 Pte. F. Webster. N.Z.E.F.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
- x247 Three: **Private F. L. Hodson, Lincolnshire Yeomanry**
 1914-15 Star (1996 Pte. F. L. Hodson. Linc. Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (1996 Pte. F. L. Hodson. Linc. Yeo.), *good very fine* (3) £50-70
Frank L. Hodson served with the Lincolnshire Yeomanry in Egypt from 21 November 1915. 1/1st Lincolnshire Yeomanry embarked for Salonika at the end of October 1915, however it was rerouted to Egypt, arriving in Cairo at the end of November. The Regiment remained in Egypt and then Palestine until May 1918. It served as part of the 22nd Mounted Brigade from April 1916 and then from February 1917 served with the Anzac Mounted Division. In July 1917, it formed part of the Yeomanry Mounted Division and remained with this Division until leaving for France in May 1918. Reformed as 'D' Battalion Machine Gun Corps with 1/1st East Riding Yeomanry, in August 1918, it was renamed 102 Battalion M.G.C.
- x248 Three: **Private J. Burnett, Scottish Rifles**
 1914-15 Star (14600 Pte. J. Burnett. Sco. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (14600 Pte. J. Burnett. Sco. Rif.), *very fine* (3) £40-60
John Burnett served in France with the Scottish Rifles from 21 September 1915 and latterly served with the Royal Engineers.
- x249 Three: **Lance-Corporal R. R. Drummond, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds at home on 21 March 1915**
 1914-15 Star (14973 Spr. R. R. Drummond. R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (14975 Spr. R. R. Drummond. R.E.), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
Robert Robinson Drummond was born in 1881 at Bow and served in France with the 2nd Field Squadron, Royal Engineers. He was mortally wounded in action, probably at Neuve Chapelle on 10 March 1915 and proceeded home for treatment. Drummond died of his wounds on 21 March 1915 at the Manchester Military Hospital and was buried in the Hanwell (Westminster City) Cemetery. His Medals were returned (992 K.R.) in 1923 and issued to his family in April 1931; sold together with copied research and photographs of his grave.
- 250 Three: **Gunner L. C. Cooke, Machine Gun Corps (Motors), who joined with the Motor Machine Gun Service in 1914 only to be killed in action on 13 February 1917**
 1914-15 Star (911 Gnr. L. C. Cooke, M.C.G.S.); British War and Victory (911 Gnr. L. C. Cooke. M.M.G.S. - R.A.-), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £140-180
Louis Clifford Cooke was born at Nottingham and lived in Shirebrook prior to enlistment. His low service number suggests that he attested with the Motor Machine Gun Service in 1914 prior to its absorption into the Machine Gun Corps (Motors). Regardless he entered the war with 1st Battalion, Machine Gun Corps (Motors) in France on 19 October 1915. Cooke was killed while service here on 13 February 1917 and is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, *M.I.C.* and background information on the Machine Gun Corps (Motors) and their antecedent Corps.

- x251 **Four: Private W. Beanland, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, who was killed in action on 27 September 1915**
 1914-15 Star (11394 Pte. W. Beanland. S. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (11394 Pte. W. Beanland. S. Gds.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Watson Beanland), *good very fine* (4) £160-200
Watson Beanland served in France from 8 April 1915 and was killed in action on 27 September 1915, being commemorated upon the Loos Memorial.
- 252 **Four: Corporal W. H. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**
 1914-15 Star (25894 Pte. W. H. Jones. R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (25894 Pte. W. H. Jones. R. W. Fus.); Indian General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (4180038 Cpl. W. H. Jones, R. W. Fus.), *good very fine* (4) £140-180
William H. Jones served in France with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and latterly in Waziristan. He lived at Hanley Cottage, Leandegni, Bangor.
- 253 **Four: Private: R. S. Cast, 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was killed in action at ‘W’ Beach Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, a V.C. winning action where famously there were ‘6 before breakfast’**
 1914-15 Star (1190 Pte. R. S. Cast. Lan. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (1190 Pte. R. S. Cast. Lan. Fus.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Robert Sydney Cast), *very fine* (4) £180-200



Robert Sydney Cast was born at Brentwood, Essex in 1888, the son of Jesse and Elizabeth Cast of 28 Railway Square, Brentwood. Enlisting with the Lancashire Fusiliers in London he was part of the force which left Tenedos on the evening of 24 April for Gallipoli. The Battalion transferred to the ship's boats early on the morning of 25 April and moved to the landing points at 'W' Beach. They were met by heavy machine gun fire and a belt a barbed wire stretched right across the beach.

The naval ratings responsible for piloting the boats were soon shot down leaving the Battalion adrift and many were forced to try and push ashore while still in deep water. By 09:00 'C' Company had managed to take their objective of Hill 114. However heavy fighting continued for the rest of the day with high casualties on both sides. One of those killed was Cast who was killed in action and is commemorated upon the Hellas Memorial; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, Commonwealth War Graves details and census information as well as a Battalion War Diary covering the period and two articles relating to the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers on 'W' beach.

254 Four: **Orderly L. Hunter, British Red Cross & Order of St. John of Jerusalem**

1914-15 Star (L. Hunter, B.R.C.S. & O. St. J. J.); British War and Victory Medals (L. Hunter, B.R.C. & St. J. J.); British Red Cross Society Medal for War Service, *fitting, overall very fine* (4)

£80-100

Lewis Hunter entered the war in France on 26 July 1915 as an Orderly until 25 October 1915. The British War and Victory Medal roll notes his service as lasting from 15 January to 1 November 1915; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.* and Red Cross Voluntarily Aid Detachment Records.

255 Five: **Private W. R. Williams, Royal Berkshire Regiment, later Caernarvonshire Constabulary**



1914-15 Star (12630 Pte. W. R. Williams. R. Berks. R.); British War and Victory Medals (12630 Pte. W. R. Williams. R. Berks. R.); Royal Society for the Protection of Animal's Silver Medal, For Humanity in Animal Life Saving (P.C. W. R. Williams. Caernarvonshire Constabulary. 1930.); Our Dumb Friends League, Bronze Medal (P.C. W. R. Williams. For the courageous rescue of a Sheep from a quarry. January 1930), *good very fine*, the last two in their cases of issue (5)

£160-200

William Richard Williams was born in 1892 at Macchynleth, Montgomery. He enlisted on 3 September 1914, a collier by trade. Williams served in France with the 6th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment from 25 July 1915-16 May 1916, thence joining the Army Reserve from 22 November 1916-4 September 1917. Williams was admitted to the 55th Field Ambulance in April 1916 and was returned home due bronchitis. He was discharged physically unfit on 4 September 1917 and latterly served in the Caernarvonshire Constabulary.

256 *A family collection to a father and son who both served with the Royal Navy*

Three: **Leading Stoker W. C. Privett, Royal Navy**

British War and Victory Medals (J.51059 W. C. Privett. A.B. R.N.); Naval L.S & G.C., G.V.R. (J.51059 W. C. Privett. L.S. H.M.S. Courageous.), mounted as worn, *contact marks and polished, nearly very fine* (3)

Three: **Leading Seaman W. C. Privett, who was lost overboard in bad weather at Afridi and drowned on 26 November 1939**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, in named box of issue, with named condolence slip, *good very fine*

£180-200



Sold together with an original photograph of the recipient wearing his medals, a selection of Naval shoulder flashes, riband bar, cap tallies for the *Despatch, Erebus, Victory, Dolphin* and *Vernon* and a ships whistle.

257 **Pair: Major (Quartermaster) J. Mc. F. Mitchell, Royal Marines Light Infantry**

British War Medal 1914-20 (Maj. J. Mc. F. Mitchell. R.M.L.I.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (J. Mc. F. Mitchell, Hospl. Sergt. No. 4191 Ply: R.M.L.I.), *very fine* (2)

£160-200

Joseph McFarlane Mitchell was born at Greenock on 25 November 1858. He enlisted into the Royal Marine Light Infantry on 25 November 1876. His L.S. & G.C. Medal was awarded on 25 August 1890, with the unusual rating of Hospital Sergeant. Mitchell retired on 25 November 1913 on account of age. However, he was recalled for service on 11 September 1914, serving on the Staff of 63rd Royal Naval Division at home during the Great War. It was for his service that his name was published in the *London Gazette* of 16 September 1919 having been:

‘...brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services in the prosecution of the War.’

Mitchell died on 2 March 1943; sold together with copied research.

x258 Three: **Aircraftman 2nd Class H. Beachman, Royal Air Force**

British War and Victory Medals (37906. 2.A.M. H. Beacham. R.A.F.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (37906 A.C.II. H. Beachman. R.A.F.), *note surname variations, good very fine* (3)

£140-180

Harry Beachman was born in 1898 and was a photographer living on Fawcett Road, Southsea, Hampshire upon his joining the Royal Flying Corps on 19 July 1916.

259 The interesting campaign pair awarded to **Captain J. C. Critchell-Bullock, 18th Bengal Lancers, who served on the Western Front and with the Desert Mounted Corps - when he was the cameraman for General Allenby's triumphant entry into Aleppo**

It was however for his exploration of North West Canada, along with **Captain Jack Hornby**, that **Critchell-Bullock** wrote his name into the history books - his little-known story should surely rank amongst the other heroes who explored other 'great unknowns'

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. C. C. Bullock.), *good very fine* (2)

£600-800



James Charles Critchell-Bullock was born in 1899, the son of James Taylor Bullock and Emily Kate Critchell. Educated at Sherborne College (Lyon House), he was commissioned into the Indian Army and served with the 18th Bengal Lancers, firstly in France and later in Palestine. Having first served in a dismounted capacity in the trenches, he served in the Desert Mounted Corps and had been the official cameraman for General Allenby's triumphant entry into Aleppo. It was whilst serving in Palestine that he contracted malaria, this put paid to his desire to gain a Regular Commission. His Medals were issued under the authority of the Government of India (Pair only).

In August 1923 he was forced to retire from the Army. It was a bitter anti-climax, for he had previously financed his life via a trust income which had been left to him by his grandfather, William Henry Bullock, so long as he remained a soldier. With but a few thousand pounds out of what was previously a life trust he travelled to Canada for a rest and a cure; what followed must have seemed like a nightmare but his story illustrates British grit on a parallel with the earlier explorers such as Scott, Henty and Ballantyne. Conflict with the elements provided him with his greatest challenges and possibly his greatest fulfilment.



He arrived in Edmonton where he contemplated his future, even the idea of joining the Mounted Police looked attractive. Sitting in the restaurant of the King Edward Hotel he chanced upon a scruffy fellow Englishman, Captain Jack Hornby. They immediately began a conversation which would see them spending a year together in the Barren Lands of Canada's North West. Critchell-Bullock was impressed with Hornby's stories and as the younger man probably saw a mentor in Hornby, in any event after a few days they began to make plans and settle on the provisions they would require. It would appear that Critchell-Bullock financed the trip wholly from his depleted savings.

Hornby was the son of the celebrated cricketer, Albert Neilson Hornby and was another lost soul seeking adventure. He was the veteran of one trying expedition in the North West and was looking to begin another. He had also served in France, initially with the Canadian Expeditionary Force as a Private before being commissioned into the South Lancashire Regiment, winning the Military Cross on the Somme.

Canada's Barren Lands - that rugged, desolate, heroically beautiful part of the Northwest Territories was one of the last great unexplored areas of North America. In 1923 Hornby and Critchell-Bullock set off on a year-long expedition to the Barrens, supported only by their wits and their weapons. Based on Bullock's diaries, *Snow Man* is the story of that journey and a testament to the strength of human character. We share in Hornby's and Bullock's sufferings and triumphs as they canoe and portage across the endless taiga, endure terrible hunger, and ultimately achieve their goal of being the first Europeans to live off the Barren's for an entire year.





Over the winter of 1926-27, Hornby starved to death on the Thelon along with two other men. They had planned to hunt migrating caribou, but failed to find the herd. Nevertheless, on the basis of Hornby's earlier explorations with Critchell-Bullock, the Thelon Game Sanctuary was established in 1927, renamed the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary in 1956.

1928 saw Critchell-Bullock make a coast-to-coast drive across the United States giving lectures on the caribou and the musk ox and showing his films in any town that would hang up a white cloth screen and had a projector. In San Francisco running out of cash and ideas he accepted a commission-only position with the Press Syndicate of New York selling encyclopaedias door-to-door as the Great Depression hit.

He had committed to paper his adventures with Hornby in a draft book and had hitherto been unsuccessful in persuading any publishing houses. He eventually met a San Francisco journalist, Malcolm Waldron and between the two of them they re-wrote his adventures which were published in 1931 as *Snow Man, John Hornby in the Barren Lands*. Factual it was but it was also highly sensationalised and certainly didn't provide the riches that Critchell-Bullock craved from its publication. Shortly after he invested his remaining savings in a boat deal that turned sour and he lost all his money. He had hoped to purchase and sail the boat around Alaska and the MacKenzie River. Almost destitute he moved to Vancouver where he was employed by a gold mining company who employed him to take river tours up the Liard River. The company became insolvent and closed shortly afterwards Critchell-Bullock was again destitute and returned to England in 1932.

His fortunes changed dramatically on his return to England and with his contacts he collected several company Directorships with the corresponding income which enabled him to purchase a property in Belgravia. During the Second World War he became Director of Public Relations for the Red Cross. He married Daphne Cecilia Hickman on 7 June 1947.

Despite having achieved success at home he found living in post-War Britain with its austerity and food rationing too much. He hankered after adventure and so he moved his young family to Kenya shortly after the birth of his son, Mowbray. They arrived in Nairobi in May 1950 he no doubt full of optimism and with significant capital behind them to build a new life. He invested his capital in an asbestos mine which like his previous ventures failed. It was the time of the Mau Mau troubles and his timing was impeccable.

Facing financial ruin again he received a visit from his father in law, Major Charles Hickman, who concerned about his daughter and grandchildren's welfare must have suggested suicide as it appears his father in law gave him a loaded revolver.

On 30 March 1953 Critchell-Bullock booked himself into the Norfolk Hotel in Nairobi and took a room in the single storey resident's wing whereupon he wrote several letters including one to the hotel manager apologising for his actions. As recalled in print:

'Laying down his pen, Critchell-Bullock spread several thicknesses of newspaper across the bed. He bathed and dressed in crisp new pyjamas and a dressing gown. Then he lay down and carefully shot himself. It was 5am in Nairobi. The guest in the next room thought the sound was the backfiring of a car and went back to sleep.'

Critchell-Bullock was but 55 years of age.

His archive, which includes diaries, letters, photographs and films made during the expedition, were donated to Sherborne School by the recipient in 1950. Sold together with copies of *Snowman, John Hornby in the Barren Lands*, Malcolm Waldron, New York, *Cold Burial*, Clive Powell-Williams and *Letters from the barren lands by J C C Bullock*, edited by Carsten Iwers besides other research.

- 260 **Pair: Captain J. L. P. Hamer, Liverpool Regiment, Cheshire Regiment, Essex Regiment and British West Indies Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. L. P. Hamer.), *good very fine* (2) £60-80
John Lawton Parry Hamer was educated at Shrewsbury School and Oxford. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 19 August 1905, being promoted Lieutenant in May 1909, he married Clara Alice Frances Slack in 1911. In the 1911 Census he is recorded as a landed proprietor. During the Great War he served variously with the Liverpool, Cheshire, Essex and British West Indies Regiments first entering the Egyptian theatre in March 1916. His two brothers served during the Great War, with his brother Lieutenant H. J. T. Hamer being killed at the Battle of Tanga.
 Hamer owned Glanyrafon Hall, Llanyblodwel, Salop and died on 16 February 1939.
- x261 **Pair: Private J. Wyse, 3rd Scottish Horse**
 British War and Victory Medals (1525 Pte. J. Wyse. 3-Sc. H.), *very fine* (2) £30-50
- x262 **Pair: Sergeant D. H. McCall, Highland Light Infantry**
 British War Medal 1914-20 (50257 Pte. D. H. McCall. H.L.I.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (50257 Sgt. D. H. McCall, H.L.I.), *good very fine* (2) £70-90
 Confirmed as full entitlement.
- 263 *A tragic group of two awarded to brothers posted to the same Battalion with consecutive service numbers and who were killed on the same day*
Pair: Private H. Pyatt, 1st/4th (Territorial) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 14 November 1916 during the Defence of Gird Trench
 British War and Victory Medals (5-5669 Pte. H. Pyatt. North's Fus.), *good very fine*
Private A. E. Pyatt, 1st/4th (Territorial) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 14 November 1916 during the assault on Gird Trench
 British War and Victory Medals (5-5670 Pte. A. E. Pyatt. North'd Fus.), *minor contact marks, very fine* (4) £160-200
Henry Pyatt was born at Bethnal Green, London on 20 November 1882, the son of William and Charlotte Pyatt of 32 Elsdale Street, South Hackney. Working as a Silk Tie Cutter in civilian life Pyatt enlisted at Hackney Baths, London with the Norfolk Regiment. Transferring to the 1st/4th (Territorial) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers with his brother Arthur he was killed in action on 14 November 1916 while the Battalion was defending Gird Trench. He is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, a previous auction listing and *M.I.C.*
Arthur Ernest Pyatt was born at Bethnal Green, London in June 1891, the son of the son of William and Charlotte Pyatt of 32 Elsdale Street, South Hackney. Working as a Camera Fitter prior to enlistment he later attested with the Norfolk Regiment at Hackney Baths, London. Transferring to the 1st/4th Battalion, Northumberland, along with his brother he was killed in the same action on 14 November as the Battalion defended Gird Trench. Pyatt is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, *M.I.C.* and previous auction listing.
- x264 **Pair: Private W. Palmer, York & Lancaster Regiment**
 British War and Victory Medals (205054 Pte. W. Palmer. Y.&L. R.), *officially re-impressed naming, very fine* (2) £20-30
 Sold together with his two pressed card Identity Tags, besides Old Comrades Badges and cap Badge.
- 265 **Pair: Private T. J. Williams, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was taken a Prisoner of War**
 British War and Victory Medals (9207 Pte. T. J. Williams. R. W. Fus.), *extremely fine* (2) £40-60
Thomas John Williams served in France with 8th Platoon, 'B' Company, 9th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers and was taken a Prisoner of War during the Great War; sold together with Red Cross POW card, postcard and Field Service postcard, besides named box of issue.

- 266 Pair: **Private S. Davies, 14th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died in 1922**
British War and Victory Medals (23008 Pte. S. Davies. R. W. Fus.), *good very fine* (2) £40-60
Samuel E. Davies enlisted on 11 January 1915 and served as a Signaller with the 14th Battalion. Discharged with a Silver War Badge in March 1918, Davies died on 22 March 1922 and is commemorated upon the Llangefni War Memorial; sold together with his identity tag and base metal wedding ring, leather wallet, besides a Welsh poem in his memory cut from a newspaper and copied research.
- x267 Pair: **Private F. King, 3rd County of London Yeomanry (Sharpshooters)**
British War and Victory Medals (230821 Pte. F. King. 3-Co. of Lond. Y.), *good very fine* (2) £40-60
- 268 Pair: **Naik Kharakbahadur Gurung, 3rd Gurkha Rifles**
British War Medal 1914-20 (2338 Nk. Kharakbahadur Gurung. 2-3 Grks.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (2338 Nk. Kharakbahadur Gurung, 2-3 Grks.), *worn overall, fair* (2) £40-60
In mid May 1919, the combined depots of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles (2-3GR & 3-3GR), comprising four Gurkha officers and one hundred and ninety six other ranks, reinforced the 2nd Battalion 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment) (2-1GR) at Loeb Dakka. During the next month they were engaged in supplying picquets, foraging parties, road building and working at fortifications or water channels - all done in extremely hot weather with frequent dust storms lasting up to two days at a time. From mid-June, as part of 2-1GR, they undertook picquet duties in support of cavalry reconnaissances and fought a series of sharp actions against both Afghan forces and rebel tribesmen. On 23rd July, the Battalion fought a particularly severe action when tribesmen prevented a British battalion from establishing a picquet. The Battalion eventually had to mount a battalion size attack, with artillery support, to dislodge the enemy tribesmen and regain the picquet heights.
Following the signing of a peace agreement, withdrawal from Dakka began in early September 1919. The 2-3GR & 3-3GR draft, now reduced to two Gurkha officers and one hundred and fifty four Gurkha other ranks, attached to 2-1GR departed, described in the 2-1GR diary as "an excellent lot in the field who, under Subadar Damarsing Gurung, had done excellent work.
Those who served with the 2-3GR & 3-3GR draft attached to 2-1GR were eligible to the India General Service Medal 1908 clasp AFGHANISTAN N.W.F. 1919. The following awards were also made to the 2-3GR & 3-3GR draft for their service in the War:
Indian Order of Merit (2nd Class)
Subadar Tula Gurung 2-3GR attached 2-1GR
'For conspicuous gallantry on 23rd July 1919, when he led his platoon under heavy fire to the attack on a hill. He was killed after the crest of the hill had been taken while urging his men on. This Gurkha officer's total disregard for his own life was a fine example to all. His widow was admitted to his pension of the order with effect from the date of his death.'
No 4797 Lance Naik Lachman Lama 2-3GR attached 2-1GR
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 13th July 1919, when on picquet duty. Taking four men with him he managed to crawl up a small hill from which a large number of the enemy were firing heavily on his picquet. Having established himself on the near edge of the hill he opened very accurate fire on the enemy around him killing numbers of them. He then charged with the bayonet which resulted in the withdrawal of the enemy. Throughout the action this non-commissioned officer showed the greatest bravery and entire disregard of enemy fire.'
No 3040 Naik Tegbahadur Sahi 3-3GR attached 2-1GR
'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the 13th July 1919. This non-commissioned officer with five men held a position for two hours against large numbers of the enemy. By repeatedly opening rapid fire on the enemy at close range he prevented them from collecting to rush his position. He was killed during the withdrawal of his men. His determination and entire disregard of fear undoubtedly saved the picquet to which he belonged from suffering heavy casualties. His widow was admitted to his pension of the order with effect from the date of his death.'

269 Pair: Reverend J. J. Evans, Royal Army Chaplains Department

British War and Victory Medals (Rev. J. J. Evans.), *good very fine* (2)

£70-90

John Jones Evans, a Presbyterian minister, was educated at the University of North Wales and served in France during the Great War from 31 October 1916. He was the minister of Lalangin in St David's Cathedral from 1928.

270 The fascinating campaign group of three awarded to Major G. W. Kinman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the long-served Head Master of Hertford Grammar School, who inspired W. E. Johns, author of the Biggles books besides many others



British War Medal 1914-20 (Major G. W. Kinman.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Major G. W. Kinman.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919, unnamed, complete with brooch bar, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£500-600

George William Kinman was born on 25 December 1862 in Sheffield, the son of a silversmith. He was educated at Sheffield Collegiate School and at St John's College, Cambridge. A Goldsmith's Exhibitioner, he graduated BA in 1887 with a Second Class in the Classical Tripos, and MA in 1895. From 1894-1903 Kinman he was Head Master of Dolgelley Grammar School in North-West Wales, which slowly dwindled due to a lack of funding which stopped it competing with the County School, until its closure.

He thence went to take the position of Head Master at Hertford Grammar in 1903, a position he would hold until his death on 27 July 1927. Of his educational philosophy, Rev. W.D. Penning, writing in the *Hertfordshire Mercury* refers:

'The Major was devoted to the School and to the boys that came to it. He had his own views as to the work the School was meant to do for the boys, and he held those views strongly, and perhaps with too little tolerance for other views. So he was often in collision with one set or another of those interested in education (notably inspectors, officials, and theorists). Major Kinman held that the true object is to bring up boys to be good men and useful citizens. He trusted more to the outdoor work of his beloved Officer Training Corps, and to drawing and music and handicraft, than to the orthodox book lessons in the classrooms. Discipline and effort in learning, courage in facing difficulties, and the use of knowledge and brain power, however small, that each boy possesses, that was his real curriculum. He believed in men more than the system, and really rather enjoyed the cold looks of inspectors who expected conventional patterns and did not find them.'

Commanding the OTC whilst at Hertford, he also gave service during the Great War. Initially with the 10th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, he went to France with the IBD Depot (British War Medal only). Latterly Kinman was with the 22nd Training Reserve Battalion, and in 1918 with the 25th Officers' Cadet Battalion. He further served as Military and Appeal representative for Hertfordshire from 1916–18 and was with the Department to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1919.

During the course of the Great War, he annotated the Registers of his Old Boys killed, wounded and distinguished during the conflict in red ink. William Earl Johns, author of *The Biggles* stories was a student at the school from 1905. After the Great War he returned to the school for a visit:

‘I sat with the Head (that stern man) in his study, that same awful room into which ten years earlier, as a trembling schoolboy, I had more than once gone to take my ‘medicine’. The big bundle of canes no longer stood in the corner. With tears in his eyes he told me of the names of the boys of my time who had gone to the war and would not be coming back. I never saw him again: but I know now how much I owe him.’

The Latin words on the School War Memorial are taken from a hymn composed by Major Kinman in the honour of the boys who lost their lives in that War and Johns was the inspiration for Colonel Horace Chase, head of Malton House School in *Biggles Goes to School*.

Further details of the affection in which he was held was published in the School Editorial:

‘The School had lost a Head Master of outstanding character and ability, and we, scholars and old boys, a self-sacrificing manly friend. Major Kinman had ruled and directed the School for the past 21 years, and had eagerly and hopefully looked forward to being still active Head Master when the School moved to its new buildings [finished in 1930]; the members of this Association, most of whom are probably “ K’s “ boys, were ready to share his joy at that event. That cannot now be realised. We are left, nevertheless, with the duty of ensuring that the future life of the School be enriched with all the splendid ideals implanted and fostered by the Major during his 21 years of hard conscientious work.’

His memory was further secured in 2007, by the naming of a new boarding House; The Kinman House.

Sold together with a signed letter from Lord Roberts, regarding ‘The Territorial Force’ and copied research.

SPINK LIVE

Spink Live is now running on a new and improved bidding platform
 Accessible online through www.spink.com and also available iOS and Android devices

Bidding on 'Spink Live' remains free of charge

Click to Login / Register Tick your Interests Scroll the Lots Slide to Bid

Download on the App Store GET IT ON Google Play

For any enquiries or further assistance please contact:
 Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4112 | Email: spinklive@spink.com

SPINK
 Where History is Valued

271

Three: 2nd Lieutenant C. B. Sach, 1/13th (Princess Louise's Kensington) Battalion, London Regiment, who was killed in action on 1 July 1916, the First Day of the Battle of the Somme

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. B. Sach.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Charles Burleigh Sach), all housed in a glazed frame with cap Badges as assembled by his family, *good very fine* (Lot)

£1,200-1,500



Charles Burleigh Sach was born on 18 May 1897 at Wandsworth, London, the son of Charles Frederick Sach, of 76 Lebanon Gardens, a Bookseller and Stationer. Educated at the City of London and Enamuel Schools, where he was in the School Officer Training Corps, Sach joined the Inns of Court Officer Training Corps at Berkhamsted and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Kensington Regiment on 24 December 1915. Sach landed in France on 25 May 1916 and joined his Regiment on 30 May, joining 'C' Company.

On 1 July 1916, the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, the unit were to attack in the Gommecourt Sector and at dawn numbered 24 Officers and over 500 other ranks. 'C' Company was under the Command of Captain Ware and numbered 90 men, they were to move forward as soon as the Battle opened and occupy the trenches that were to be left by 'A' Company and the right of the London Scottish. At 0750hrs they went forward and took over the trenches left by the London Scottish, without knowing the forward position. Smoke was thick and the enemy continued a heavy barrage, followed by machine-gun fire. It was in the period before noon that young Sachs was killed in action. By the close of the day, his unit had lost 16 Officers and 310 other ranks. Aged just 19, Sachs is commemorated upon the Thiepval Memorial.

272 *A pair of groups to brothers both tragically killed in the last years of the war with handwritten testimonials by witnesses to their deaths*

Three: **Private E. Jones, 'A' Company, 1st Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), who was killed in action by a sniper's bullet during an attack on 21 September 1918**

British War and Victory Medals (G-13426 Pte. E. Jones. The Queen's R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Ernest Jones), *edge bruise, very fine (3)*

Three: **Private E. Jones, 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 4 March 1817**

British War and Victory Medals (9372 Pte. E. Jones. North'n. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Edwin Jones), *slight edge bruise, very fine (3)*

£240-280

Ernest Jones was born at Shingle Street, Suffolk in 1892, the son of Edwin and Sarah Jones, of 8 Coastguard Cottage, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, his father served a member of the coastguard until his death. Prior to enlistment worked in a boot factory as a leatherworker however on the outbreak of the Great War he attested with 8th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) at Wellingborough. Transferring to 1st Battalion he entered the war in France and was present with them in the line around Manancourt on 20 September. The Brigade received the news that they were going on the offensive on 21 September with intermittent shelling from either side carrying on into the night. The attack, once commenced, was held up by machine gun and sniper fire across the whole front, the after action report particularly emphasising the effectiveness of the latter. A letter from one Corporal Cullen of 'A' Company to Jones's mother details his fate during the advance, stating:

'Your son, no 13426 of the 1st Queens was killed in action on the 21.9.18 by a sniper's bullet, he fell at my side and I asked him if the was hit and he said "yes", that was all. I cannot say exactly where he was hit for I had to go forward about three yds to get a little cover from a shell hole & when I looked back, I saw that he had passed away, I am very sorry for he was a good boy & a great favourite with everyone especially his own platoon its [SIC] seem's harder still when you think what a long time he had served in France for his country.'

Jones is remembered upon the Vis-En-Artois Memorial; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, Census data and *M.I.C.* as well as medal rolls and a letter from Corporal Cullen, 'A' Company, 1st Battalion along with a photograph of the recipient.

Accept my deepest sympathy Dear Mrs Jones indeed this is a terrible war. Pte Jones on arriving in Egypt was put into my section & has been with me practically ever since. In him I have lost a good & noble soldier one who never complained, a man that could always be relied upon. It may console you Dear Mrs Jones to know that he died the Good True British Soldier that he was, fighting hard for the freedom of all our loved ones at home. He was a man beloved by all that knew him, and every one of his comrades deeply grieve the loss of such a true fallen comrade. I personally with men of my Platoon buried him and created a cross at the head of his grave

Edwin Jones was born at Woodbridge, Suffolk in 1891, the son of Edwin and Sarah Jones, of 8 Coastguard Cottage, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent. Enlisting with the Northamptonshire Regiment he was posted to 2nd Battalion and joined the war in Egypt on 6 November 1914. The Battalion saw heavy fighting throughout particularly at Neuve Chapelle, Aubers and the Somme. They were engaged during the retreat to the Hindenburg Line in 1917 and it was here on 4 March 1917 that they launched an attack upon the German lines. Jones was serving as a Lewis gunner during this fighting and was praised for his steadfastness in repulsing three German counter-attacks by his Company Sergeant:

'during these operation Pte Jones done excellent work with his Lewis gun, also assisted in holding the enemy back with Grenades.'

However soon afterwards Jones was killed, shot through the head and according to his Sergeant killed instantly. His body was exhumed from its resting place after the war and reburied at Fins New British Cemetery, Sorel-Le-Grand; sold together with copied research including census data, *M.I.C.* and medal rolls as well as Commonwealth War Graves details and a number of original documents most notably the recipients, memorial cards, pension documents, education certificates and Musketry small book as well as a letter detailing his death by Sergeant J. G. Southgate, 8579 'A' Company 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment and a note relating to the original site of his grave as well as its subsequent re-location.



273 Three: **Private E. White, 'A' Company, 1st/5th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was killed in action on the First Day of the Somme**

British War and Victory Medals (3546 Pte. E. White. Notts. & Derby. R.), in named card box of issue; Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Edward White), with signed condolence slip, *good very fine* (3)

£300-400



Edward White was born in 1887, the son of Edward and Alice White of 4 Albion Place, Ilkstone, Derbyshire. Having worked previously as a Miner at the Manners Colliery, he attested at Ilkstone for the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Posted to 'A' Company, 1st/5th Battalion he joined them in time for the Battle of the Somme in June 1916. The Battalion was stationed at Gommecourt and formed part of the first wave in the attack on Gommecourt Wood. 'A' Company was in the centre of the line and, along with the rest of the Battalion, came under fire from artillery, machine gun and trench motor fire. Despite this they are known to have reached the German lines, however casualties were too high and they were forced to withdraw. Losses came to 19 officers and 247 other ranks killed or missing with 7 officers and 222 other ranks wounded. White was killed during the attack and is commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, medal roll and *M.I.C.* as well as photographs of the recipient and Manners Colliery and an extract on the 1st/5th Battalion at the Somme along with two copied memorial scrolls.

x274 Three: **Sergeant W. Bliss, Royal Engineers, late 66th Regiment (Princess Louise Fusiliers)**

British War and Victory Medals (254653 A. Sgt. W. Bliss. R.E.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal, V.R. (Corporal. W. Bliss 66th. Regiment.), Canadian style impressed naming, *very fine* (3)

£60-80

Presumed to be one man although possibly father and son.

275 Three: **Private R. Deacon, Royal Army Medical Corps**

British War and Victory Medals (21326 Pte. R. Deacon. R.A.M.C.); **Serbia**, Kingdom, Medal for Zealous Service, gold, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£120-160

sold together with a Serbian Military Officer's Cockade badge 1903-1921, Royal Bulgarian Military award for shooting badge and two red cross armbands, one with a St. John Ambulance Association badge attached with a 1915 clasp, named '159140 Robert Deacon', hallmarked for Birmingham 1914 along with corresponding miniatures.

276 **The campaign group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Pepper, Royal Artillery, late Royal Flying Corps, an early aviation pioneer who earned Aero Certificate No. 98 in June 1911 and who was alongside the aviation greats during the first Central Flying School course**
 British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. W. Pepper.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (4)

£600-800



John Willington Pepper was born on 19 January 1882 at Salisbury, Wiltshire and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the South-East of Scotland Artillery (Southern Division) on 4 May 1900 and was commissioned from this Militia unit into the Royal Artillery on 24 May 1902. Pepper saw service in Sierra Leone from 9 August 1907-17 December 1908.

Upon returning home, he soon garnered a keen interest in taking to the air. He gained numerous mentions in *Flight*, including when together with Mr Collyns Pizey, he flew to his Artillery comrades at Rolleston Camp, calling upon the Mess in early June 1911. He was further noted as he gained experience and skill in the air. Pepper gained Aero Certificate No. 98 on a Bristol Biplane at Salisbury Plain on 27 June 1911. Indeed, he was photographed in *Flight* soon after gaining his Certificate. He soon was flying the Short Biplane 401 the following year and was on the first Central Flying School course, 17 August-19 December 1912. This saw Pepper further hone his skills alongside household names such as Trenchard and Lieutenant Kirby, who went on to win the Victoria Cross.



Made Flying Officer, Pepper joined the Royal Flying Corps, No. 2 Squadron (Military Wing) in January 1913. The following months saw him undertake a plethora of flights, until his health began to give in, with his last flight with 'C' Wing on 1 May 1913. Pepper went up to Scotland for Medical Board and was forced to give up flying altogether.

Returned to the Royal Artillery, he was made Adjutant of the Pembroke Royal Garrison Artillery on 29 December 1913. Advanced Captain in December 1914, he served overseas in Macedonia from 27 June 1916. He retired as a Major on 9 February 1923 and was on the Reserve of Officers as a Lieutenant-Colonel by 1937. Pepper was Specially Employed during the Second World War and died at Lymington, Hampshire on 3 February 1963.

Sold together with a hand-finished portrait miniature in gilt frame and a quantity of copied research which includes images of the recipient.

- x277 **Four: Private J. Want, Royal West Kent Regiment**
British War Medal 1914-20 (TF-240204 Pte. J. Want. R. W. Kent R.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (TF-240204 Pte. J. Want. R. W. Kent. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919 (240204 Pte. J. Want, R. W. Kent R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (1496 Pte. J. Want. R. W. Kent. R.), *good very fine* (4) £140-180
- 278 *A family collection of three groups*
Three: Private A. B. Chamberlain, 10th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), who was killed in action on 9 July 1917
British War and Victory Medals (67023 Pte. A. B. Chamberlain. Notts. & Derby. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Archie Bertie Chamberlain), in named and addressed box of issue, *minor contact wear, very fine* (3)
Four: Arthur Milward Chamberlain, Royal Regiment of Artillery, who was taken Prisoner of War on 6 July 1944
1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Star; Italy Star, *good very fine* (4)
Defence Medal, with named and addressed Defence Medal riband certificate of Issuance, *good very fine* £260-300
- Archie Bertie Chamberlain** was born at Basford, Nottinghamshire in July 1882, the son of Benjamin and Eliza Chamberlain of 183 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Working as a Clerk prior to enlistment Chamberlain attested with the 10th Battalion Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Developing problems with his back and neck Chamberlain was admitted to 51st Field Ambulance on 17 March 1917, he was later killed in action on 9 July 1917; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, family trees, census data as well as medal rolls and *M.I.C.*
- Arthur Milward Chamberlain** was born at Nottingham, Nottinghamshire on 13 June 1907, of Archie and Gertrude Chamberlain of 31 Conway Street, Nottingham. Attesting with the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1938 with the Regimental Number 1480156; sold together with The King's Badge with signed issuance slip, two riband bars and 8th army badge along with a photograph of the recipient.
- E. M. Chamberlain** married Arthur Milward Chamberlain, living at 23 Dale View Road, Nottingham she served as an A.R.P. warden; sold together with two A.R.P. badges.
- x279 **Six: Acting Sergeant A. H. Croombes, Royal Air Force**
India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, North West Frontier 1930-31, North West Frontier 1935 (347149. Cpl. A. H. Croombes. R.A.F.), *wire rod between clasps*; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (347149. Act/Sgt. A. H. Croombes. R.A.F.); 1939-45; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (347149. Act/Sgt. A. H. Croombes. R.A.F.), *first a little polished, very fine, the remainder better* (6) £240-280

280 Three: Jemadar Dhanjit Pun, 8th Gurkha Rifles



India General Service 1908-35, 4 clasps, Abor 1911-12, Afghanistan N.W.F. 1919, Malabar 1921-22, Waziristan 1921-24 (4221 Rflmn. Dhanjit Pun, 2/8/Gurkha Rfls.); British War Medal 1914-20 (4221 Rflmn. Dhanjit Pun, 2-8 Grks.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Jemdr. Dhanjit Pun.), *very fine* (3)

£400-500

281 Pair: Warrant Officer Class 2 G. I. Smalldon, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (4179835 Cpl. G. I. Smalldon, R. W. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., Regular Army (4179835 W.O.Cl.II. G. I. Smalldon. R. W. Fus.), *very fine* (2)

£140-180

George Isaac Smalldon was born in West Ham, Essex on 13 March 1900 and he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 16 April 1918, a haulier by trade living at Cadoxton, Glamorgan. He served at home, being discharged and thence re-enlisting in February 1919. Made Corporal on 1 June 1921. Made Warrant Officer Class 2 in 1928, Smalldon was awarded his L.S. & G.C. in 1936, at that point a Company Sergeant-Major serving on the Staff of the Army Technical School for Boys. He was discharged on 31 January 1939. Retiring from the Army he was appointed a Departmental Clerk Grade IV in the War Department Outstation Offices in January 1940. His son was killed with the Royal Artillery in 1944 and Smalldon died at Bedford in 1966.

282 A Second World War campaign group of three awarded to Able Seaman A. E. Titmus, Royal Navy, who died in a road accident in August 1941



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, in original O.H.M.S. card forwarding box addressed to his widow at South Yardley, Birmingham, with Admiralty condolence slip in the name of 'Albert Edward Titmus' and a signed forwarding slip in his name from a Paymaster Captain, *extremely fine* (3)

£30-50

Albert Edward Titmus was born in Birmingham, Warwickshire on 16 May 1910 and was serving as an Able Seaman in the Royal Navy on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission records list him as serving at the Bristol shore establishment H.M.S. *Flying Fox* at the time of his demise on 25 August 1941, but his death certificate records him as a 1st Class Gunlayer borne on the books of *President III* and serving aboard the Shaw, Saville and Albion Company's steamer S.S. *Mahana*. He was likely a victim of wartime blackout conditions, being knocked down by a motor car and dying of his injuries at Birmingham General Hospital.

He left a widow, Amy Amelia Titmus, of South Yardley, Birmingham and is buried at the local cemetery.

Also sold with several original photographs and a message of condolence from Chief Petty Officer R. E. Jenns, R.N.

283

'It was at this moment that one of the remaining torpedo bombers chose to come in on the port quarter, in a determined effort to apply the coup de grace. High up on the 4-inch gun-deck commissioned gunner Dicky Bunt and gunner Charles Norsworthy were manning the guns to the last to cover the remaining survivors while they climbed aboard the destroyer.

Dicky Bunt, running between the port and starboard sides of the gun deck, was the first to spot the oncoming plane. With a shout of "Nosser, there's one bastard coming in over there," they jumped on to the port gun mounting and watched the aircraft through binoculars and telescopic sights. The plane, approaching fast, was only about twenty feet above the sea and a mile away when first spotted. All the electrical circuits used to train and elevate the gun had been destroyed so the two men were reduced to the primitive method of controlling the mounting by hand. With both barrels loaded they waited. With the cruiser listing to starboard they had an additional difficulty when they tried to depress the sights sufficiently to pick up the target. Norsworthy applied his eye to the telescope and directed the gun as best he could. Dicky Bunt, peering through the binoculars, shouted, "train left - train left stop up a bit - train right," and so on. Changing to look through the open cartwheel sight Norsworthy lowered the guns a little, to give him a target sighting between the bottom of the plane and the sea, and then fired both barrels.

It was a masterful effort for both shells burst about three feet under the plane's port wing, lifting it with such a jerk that it almost capsized. A great cheer went up from the men who watched. The enemy's torpedo dropped off at a crazy angle while smoke and flame poured out of the fuselage. Turning sharply away, the Heinkel slowly lost height and disappeared into the sea. These were the last shells to be fired from Trinidad ...'

One of many compelling accounts of H.M.S. *Trinidad's* final action to be found on the 'World War.com' website under 'WW2 Cruisers'.



A Second World War campaign group of four awarded to Acting Leading Seaman R. C. Thompson, Royal Navy, who survived the trials and tribulations of the cruiser H.M.S. *Trinidad* on the Arctic run in March-May 1942

In acting in the defence of PQ-13, *Trinidad* engaged and damaged a German Narvik-class destroyer but then one of her torpedoes malfunctioned and hit her as she turned on a new zig-zag course, killing 32 of her ship's company

Emergency repairs having been undertaken in the Kola inlet, she headed for home at a reduced speed of 20 knots and was caught by swarms of Ju. 88's and Heinkels on 14 May 1942: having endured relentless attack and several direct hits, she was set ablaze with further heavy loss of life and the decision was taken to abandon ship

For a compelling account of *Trinidad's* ordeal, including eye-witness testimony, see:

https://www.world-war.co.uk/trinidad_loss.php

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J. 125449 R. C. Thompson, A./L.S., H.M.S. Watchman), mounted as worn, *minor contact wear, good very fine* (4)

£140-180

Robert Craig Thompson was born in Ballymena, Co. Antrim on 9 May 1910 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1925.

By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as a Leading Seaman in the cruiser H.M.S. *Newcastle*, and he remained similarly employed until October 1940.

Loss of H.M.S. Trinidad

Having then been employed ashore in the interim, he joined another cruiser, the *Trinidad*, in October 1941 and he was likewise employed at the time of her loss on the Arctic run in May 1942.

While acting as an escort to the Arctic convoy PQ-13 in March 1942, *Trinidad* fought an engagement with German Narvik-class destroyers. She hit and damaged the Z 26 and then launched a torpedo attack but one of her torpedoes malfunctioned, limping across the water at a much-reduced speed and, as *Trinidad* turned on another evasive zig-zag movement, it struck her with devastating consequences: in addition to many wounded, 32 of her ship's company were killed.

Towed clear of the action, *Trinidad* made Murmansk under her own steam, and underwent emergency repairs in the Kola inlet. She then set course for home on 13 May 1942, with a destroyer escort, but her reduced speed of 20 knots made her an easy target for the Luftwaffe. The following day she was subjected to relentless attack by swarms of Ju. 88s and torpedo equipped Heinkels and suffered untold damage and a further loss of 63 men, including four embarked Czech airmen and 20 survivors from her consort *Edinburgh*.



The crippled cruiser H.M.S. Trinidad

The decision was taken to scuttle her and once her survivors had been transferred - including Leading Seaman Thompson - she was finished off by torpedoes from the destroyer *Matchless*.

One of Thompson's fellow survivors from the *Trinidad* was the composer George Lloyd, a Royal Marines bandsman who had written the ship's official march.

The march was performed at The Last Night of the Proms on 7 September 2013, in the presence of *Trinidad's* last surviving crew. For further details, see:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-south-west-wales-23993233>



Survivors from H.M.S. Trinidad at Greenock, 19 May 1942; Robert Thompson was among them

Subsequent wartime career

Thompson's final wartime employment was in the destroyer H.M.S. *Watchman* from July 1942 to July 1945, in which period he served on the Atlantic run and was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal.

A month after he joined *Watchman*, a new Gunnery Officer came aboard, one Lieutenant Ludovic Kennedy, afterwards the famous broadcaster and author. The following extracts have been taken from his autobiography, *On My Way to the Club*:

The ship:

'She was a very ancient ship laid down in the First World War and recently pulled out of mothballs and given an extra fuel tank to help shepherd hard-pressed convoys across the Atlantic. We were to be part of an escort group consisting of another destroyer, ourselves, and six corvettes. Our armament consisted of a single 4-inch gun below the bridge for loosing off at U-boats (and *Tirpitz* too if she happened to pass our way), a couple of anti-aircraft guns and lots of depth charges ...'

Captain and crew:

'Nor were things helped by the ship's low morale, especially in the wardroom. The captain, a retired Lieutenant-Commander, was a dear man, large, bald, unflappable, as slow-moving as his ship ... He had a nice sense of humour, too. "I see you're wearing your lifebelt round your tummy," I heard him say to a look-out. "In the water you'll float bottom up. What makes you think you can breathe through your arse?" But at sea he remained in his tiny cabin below the bridge and, except when on watch, we never saw him. Our *bete noire* was the first Lieutenant, disliked equally by wardroom and lower deck. A peacetime R.N.V.R. officer, he was petty-minded and obsessed with detail as his background of a solicitor's office in a small town in Wales might have led one to expect, and we all resented the high-handed, often petulant way he addressed the crew.'

Enemy intelligence gathering:

'The escort group to which *Watchman* belonged was based at Londonderry, poised between Ulster and the neutral Irish Republic. Once a month or so the group would slip down the River Foyle, watched from the left bank by representatives of the German ambassador in Dublin who lost no time in informing Berlin of our departure ...'

Against the odds:

'When we sailed with our first convoy the Battle of the Atlantic was at its height. In June U-boats had sunk 144 ships, in July 96, in August 108. Now, with no less than forty-two U-boats on station between Greenland and the Azores, Admiral Donitz was about to launch a new offensive. We guessed it would only be a matter of days before we were in action ...'

As it transpired, during Kennedy's time aboard *Watchman*, she completed several convoys without mishap, though other convoys - ahead and astern of her own - were mauled, some savagely. On one occasion *Watchman* did engage a U-boat with her 4.5-inch gun, scoring a near miss before it dived.

Postscript

Thompson served in the Fleet Air Arm after the war and was finally pensioned ashore as a Petty Officer (A.) in December 1960.

284 A well-documented Second World War campaign group of four awarded to Ordinary Seaman G. R. Eagles, Royal Navy

A veteran of numerous Atlantic convoys and the Normandy landings, he was present aboard the cruiser H.M.S. *Sussex* at the signing of the Japanese surrender of Singapore in September 1945



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

£80-100

George Redvers Eagles was born at Burslem, Staffordshire on 6 November 1924 and entered the Royal Navy as an Ordinary Seaman in January 1943.

Posted to Eaglet at Liverpool in July of the same year, he joined the sloop H.M.S. *Deveron*, and, excepting the period February to April 1944, remained similarly employed until coming ashore to the Ceylon base Lanka in October 1944.

During that period, *Deveron* served as an escort on at least a dozen Atlantic convoys, in addition to being present at the Normandy landings.

Eagles next joined the cruiser *Sussex* in the late summer of 1945, in which capacity he was present at the signing of the Japanese surrender of Singapore. Gordon Holman's *The King's Cruisers*, takes up the story:

'On 4 September 1945, the *Sussex* anchored off Singapore as flagship of Rear-Admiral C. S. Holland, C.B. Using the international code, the *Sussex* made contact with a Japanese ship bringing the enemy representatives to sign the terms of the agreement for the reoccupation of Singapore.

The Japanese vessel was ordered to fly a large white flag, and was not permitted to have either ammunition or explosives on board. She was further instructed to remove the breech-blocks of all guns, and no Japanese ship was allowed to be within 10 miles of the rendezvous.

On board the *Sussex* was Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Christison, as the representative of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, C.-in-C. South-East Asia Command. Shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening, the Japanese representatives, the chief of whom were General Itagaki and Vice-Admiral Fukudome, came alongside the British cruiser in one of *Sussex's* boats.



They brought with them charts and maps, and information which they failed to supply to our naval commander at Penang and about which they had received fresh and strict orders. These they handed over and by five minutes past six they had signed the agreement which returned Singapore to British control.'

Eagles departed *Sussex* in May 1946 and was released 'Class A' on his return to the U.K.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation and photographs, comprising:

- (i) The recipient's parchment Certificate of Service, together with his Gunnery History Sheet.
- (ii) An illuminated H.M.S. *Sussex* certificate for crossing the Equator, dated 27 September 1945



(iii) An impressive array of some 40 wartime photographs, including scenes from Burma and the Japanese surrender at Singapore, in addition to images of the lasting impression left by a suicide aircraft that hit *Sussex* head-on, just above her waterline.

(iv) A small canvas bag, with zip, with inscribed initials 'G. R. E.' above a naval anchor.

285

'I actually saw the back of the [Bismarck's] B turret explode when one of the shells hit her. It just flipped up in the air, spinning like a penny ... I was on the port side of the ship. We'd go up the port side firing at her, turn around and then the starboard side would have a go at firing. We would be in a bit of a lull on the port side. I saw Bismarck burning from stem to stern and she was a beautiful ship, beautiful schooner bows on her.'

Len Nicholl, a Royal Marine in one of H.M.S. Rodney's 6-inch gun turrets, recalls the Bismarck's demise.

A Second World War campaign group of five awarded to Warrant Steward C. P. Wells, Royal Navy, who was present in the battleship H.M.S. *Rodney* at her memorable clash with the *Bismarck* in May 1941

On that occasion, *Rodney* closed her adversary to point-blank range and fired a staggering total of 378 16-inch and 706 6-inch shells, her subsequent torpedo strike being credited with the only occasion on which one battleship successfully torpedoed another

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (L. 13856 C. P. Wells, P.O. Std., H.M.S. Drake), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£140-180

Cuthbert Philip Wells was born at Oxford on 28 January 1905 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy Servant in July 1921.

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in March 1938, he was serving as a Petty Officer Steward in the battleship H.M.S. *Rodney* on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, and he remained similarly employed until October 1941. He was therefore present at the famous *Bismarck* action of May 1941, in which *Rodney* played a major role.

Moreover, as a Petty Officer Steward, we may be sure his duties regularly brought him into contact with *Rodney's* officers and her captain, Sir Frederick Dalrymple-Hamilton, R.N.

Sink the Bismarck!

Rodney first sighted *Bismarck* at about a quarter to nine on the morning of the 27 May 1941 and was the first to open fire on her adversary, just ahead of her consort, King George V. *Bismarck* responded in kind, shell splinters causing casualties and damage to *Rodney* but not before the latter's fourth salvo caused *Bismarck* greater damage to her bridge and forward gun turret.

In subsequently bringing her main armament to bear, *Rodney* once again exposed herself to *Bismarck's* guns, and was heavily straddled. At 9.31 a.m., however, *Rodney* moved in for the kill, her accurate gunnery blowing off the left barrel of *Bismarck's* lower aft gun. Then, in the company of King George V, and the heavy cruisers *Norfolk* and *Dorsetshire*, she contributed to the knocking out of all *Bismarck's* main guns.

In fact, *Rodney* closed her mighty adversary to point-blank range, firing full broadsides on a virtually flat trajectory, in addition to losing off three torpedoes at a range of about 3,000 yards. One of those torpedoes is believed to have found its mark and, according to the well-known author and broadcaster Ludovic Kennedy, who was a witness to the action, 'if true, [it was] the only instance in the history of one battleship torpedoing another.'

In total, *Rodney* fired a remarkable tally of 378 16-inch shells and 706 6-inch shells during the engagement. Ironically, the use of her main guns at such a low elevation caused her greater damage than the *Bismarck's* guns: the force of their blast buckled and cracked her deck plates, broke main water-pipes and flooded various compartments. But she managed to reach Greenock safely on the 29th.

Postscript

Sadly, available records do not reveal Wells' subsequent wartime service, but we do know that he was commissioned as a Temporary Acting Warrant Steward in July 1944. Therein, no doubt, lies another story.



Point-blank: H.M.S. Rodney, on the right, broadsides the blazing Bismarck

286 ‘Decima Flottiglia MAS (*the 10th Light Flotilla*), was one of the most effective units in the history of special operations ... Decima MAS, as it is usually called, was composed of highly trained Italian frogmen capable of conducting long range surface or underwater operations using modified MTM (Motoscafo da Turismo Modificato) light motor torpedo boats (nicknamed *barchini* - “little boats”), midget submarines, and manned torpedoes to attack and sink targets.

During the Battle of the Mediterranean (June 1940-July 1943), Decima MAS participated in a dozen operations and sank or heavily damaged five major warships and 20 merchant ships totalling 130,000 tons. One such successful raid was the attack on the British heavy cruiser H.M.S. York in Suda Bay, Crete, on the pre-dawn morning of March 26, 1941 ...’

An article entitled ‘Decima Flottiglia MAS Sinks H.M.S. York’, by Dwight Jon Zimmerman, refers; see *the Defense Media Network*, 11 October 2016.

The Second World War campaign group of five awarded to Stoker Petty Officer C. W. Eastley, Royal Navy, who was present in H.M.S. *York* when she was targeted by Italian MTM boats in Suda Bay, Crete

Two such boats - capable of 34 knots and packed with 660lbs. of explosives in their bows - struck *York* amidships on the night of 26 March 1941, the resultant explosion inflicting fatal damage. For good measure, the Luftwaffe followed up over the coming days, reducing the cruiser to a total wreck

Rightfully, however, it was the gallant MTM boat crews who won credit for *York’s* demise: all survived to be taken prisoner and were awarded Italy’s prestigious Medaglia d’Oro

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K. 63099 C. W. Eastley, S.P.O., H.M.S. *Shropshire*) mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£140-180

Charles William Eastley was born in Barking, Essex on 1 January 1902 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker in November 1920. Having then served in submarines in the period 1924-29, he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in January 1935.

By the outbreak hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as a Stoker Petty Officer in the heavy cruiser H.M.S. *York*, and he remained likewise employed up until her loss off Crete in May 1941. In the interim, *York* lent valuable service off Norway and on the Malta run.

H.M.S. York - an explosive end

In respect of *York’s* loss, the above cited article by Dwight Zimmerman, takes up the story:

‘Located south of Greece, Crete was being used by the British forces in Egypt as a forward operating base as part of its campaign to support the Greek army against Italian army invasion in early spring 1941. British fleet operations were staged in Suda Bay, a long, deep natural harbour on the island’s northwest coast. In mid-March, Italian aerial reconnaissance had observed a heavy concentration of ships in the harbour. In addition to the *York*, the light cruiser *Coventry*, destroyer *Hasty*, and fourteen support ships and tankers, including the 18,000-ton tanker *Pericles*, were in the harbour.



The Italian MTM: capable of 34 knots and loaded with upto 700lbs of explosives



H.M.S. York: down and out in Suda Bay

An attack was quickly planned, using six MTMs dispatched from the destroyers Francesco Crispi and Quintino Sella, which were specially modified to transport them. Packed with 660 pounds of explosives in their bows and with a top speed of 34 knots, the MTMs were high-speed motorized bombs. Because of the high risk involved, such missions were considered one-way efforts. But, unlike the later Japanese kamikaze aircraft, the MTMs were not suicide weapons. Once the operator, piloting the boat from the stern, got within striking distance of his target, he would leap out of the boat and float away on a life raft designed to protect him from the shock of the explosion, and from which presumably he would be captured.

The night of March 26 had no moon and calm seas. In less than a minute after getting into position ten miles northwest of the entrance to Souda Bay at 3:30 a.m. the destroyers launched the six MTMs under the command of Lt. Luigi Faggioni. Faggioni and his boats had less than two hours to reach the bay and find his targets, as sunrise would occur at 5:18 a.m. The harbour was protected by three boom and net barriers, with one at the mouth of the bay, and the second about a half-mile beyond, near the forts that guarded the entrance. The third barrier was near the base of the bay, protecting the anchored ships. Taking advantage of the heavy haze protecting the MTMs from shore observation, Faggioni's boats, designed to run over such obstacles as protective booms, easily crossed the barriers.

Shortly after the six MTMs crossed the third, and last, barrier they separated and sought out their assigned targets. Two attacked the *York*, located closest to the third barrier. At 4:46 a.m., the silence in the bay was shattered by a series of deafening explosions. Thinking that it was an aerial attack, the anti-aircraft batteries began firing blindly into the night sky.

The attack was a spectacular success. The *York* was hit amidships. Both engine rooms were flooded, leaving the ship without power. The cruiser was quickly taken under tow by a tug and the *Hasty* and beached. The *Pericles* was sunk, though because it settled in shallow water, most of its fuel cargo was able to be unloaded. Two other cargo ships were damaged. Only one of the MTMs failed to hit its target. It was later found on a nearby beach.

Initially the Luftwaffe insisted it had sunk the *York*. After abandoning hopes of salvaging the cruiser, the Royal Navy scuttled *York* as the British evacuated Crete. Italian navy officers later boarded the hulk, recovered the *York's* log, and put an end to the Luftwaffe's claims.

Faggioni and his men, Sub. Lt. Angelo Cabrini, Petty Officers Alessio de Vito, Tullio Tedeschi, Lino Beccati, and Sgt. Emilio Barberi, were all captured. Eventually they would receive Italy's Medaglia d'Oro, the equivalent of the Medal of Honor.²

Postscript

Following *York's* loss, Eastley was borne on the book of the shore establishment Nile. His service record further confirms that he was invalided from the R.N.H. *Kingseat* in February 1945.

287 *'Here I could hear men shouting out for help but because of the darkness I could not see them. Swimming aimlessly around in the icy cold water, I became aware that the ebb tide was carrying us all towards the sea. Soon I lost any idea of time and it seemed that I had been in the water for ages. Rapidly I was getting to the point that I did not care anymore. Shouting for help appeared to be useless, nobody could hear us. Ships had passed some distance away but they did not see me ...*

Leading Seaman Fred Henley, one of the lucky few to be plucked - at length - from the icy waters of Thames estuary following the loss of H.M. Submarine *Truculent* in January 1950.

An emotive Second World War campaign group of four awarded to Ordnance Artificer E. C. 'Ed' Buckingham, Royal Navy

An experienced 32-year-old submariner by the post-war era, he was among the fortunate few to survive the loss of H.M.S. *Truculent* when she instantly capsized in the Thames estuary after a collision with the Swedish tanker *Divina* on the night 12 January 1950: he had been marking the occasion of his 32nd birthday with fellow shipmates when the *Divina* struck

As the stricken submarine hit the seabed at nine fathoms, just two compartments were brought under some semblance of control, from which - after a nerve-racking 45-minute delay to flood them in preparation for a Davis-apparatus escape - emerged some 57 men

According to a report in the *The Times*, the men formed an orderly queue as the water rose in their compartments, prior to exiting *Truculent*, so much so that one survivor likened the gathered throng to a typical London bus queue

Tragically, the calm and courageous actions of *Truculent's* ship's company were ill-rewarded, the majority succumbing to exposure in the icy waters of the Thames estuary

For film footage and interviews with the survivors, see:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X8qRRJlYv4>



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., 2nd issue (MX. 88348 E. C. Buckingham, O.A. 1, H.M.S. Adamant), mounted as worn, together with a Submariners' International (British Section) metal and enamelled badge, *very fine or better* (5)

£340-380

Edward Charles Buckingham was born at Toxteth Park, Liverpool on 12 January 1918 and was working there as a shipyard electrician on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. Of his subsequent wartime career in the Royal Navy, further research is required, but it is likely he witnessed active service in submarines.

Be that as it may, he was certainly serving in the submarine branch in the post-war era, for he was an Electrical Artificer 2nd Class in H.M.S. *Truculent* at the time of her loss on 12 January 1950.



Various accounts of the disaster are available online, and Buckingham is quoted in many of them. But for the purposes of this catalogue entry, a report published in *The Times* is quoted:

‘Some details of what happened inside the *Truculent* after the collision yesterday were given by survivors after they were landed at Chatham this afternoon.

Tired, unshaven, tousle-haired, dressed in an odd assortment of warm service clothing, they sat around a table in the barracks and in a subdued, dazed, fashion told their story.

Apparently immediately after the collision the men were all went aft, and one man estimated that there were about 40 of them in the aft-chamber when the bulkhead doors were shut. “We got as many through as possible; it took about two and a half minutes, and then we had to shut the doors.” Petty Officer Fry said that as far as he knew the rest of the ship was flooded. “We decided to try to escape.” Only two compartments, he thought, the engine room and the stokers’ mess deck, were not flooded; and “all the fellows who were in these two rooms got out.”

The accident occurred at 7.05 p.m., and at about 7.40 p.m. the Davis escape tunnel was brought into use, and the controlled flooding of the engine-room began to even up the water inside and out.

At 8.10 p.m. everything was ready and Petty Officer Fry was the first man out. A number of men did not have Davis escape apparatus. Telegraphist Robert Almond said he was the third or fourth out and he had no apparatus as the ship was flooded so quickly that he did not have time to pick up a set. He took a deep breath, dived under the water and up the tunnel, hoping for the best. It took the men 30 to 40 seconds to get to the surface, but they said it seemed like hours.

Engine Room Artificer Frank Mossman said he was on watch in the engine room when the collision occurred. He seized a Davis apparatus. “We just waited for the lads to assemble, then we shut the bulkhead doors. Everything went very smoothly. We waited for the flooding up of the engine room and then just popped out one after the other without any trouble at all. We stood in a queue as though we were waiting for a bus. On the way up I had a clear mess-up with the jumping wire just clear of the hatch, and was caught in it for about a minute. It seemed an eternity.” He was picked up in the darkness about an hour and a half after the collision.

Electrical Assistant Edward Buckingham said that the last man out was Chief Engine Room Artificer Hine: “I was last but one, but he told me to go on ahead. He got out, but as far as I know he has not been picked up.”

Mrs. Hine, wife of Chief Engine Room Artificer Hine, was among those waiting for news at the dockyard. With her was her elder daughter, Doreen, aged 13. She said she had “been through all this before” as in 1942 the submarine in which her husband served had been sunk and she had waited for four months before hearing that he was a prisoner of war ... ‘

Tragically, as it transpired, Hine was among those who lost their lives on the night of the 12 January 1950.

However, as cited, 'Ed' Buckingham was among the survivors, and he was subsequently called upon to give evidence in the Admiralty's Board of Enquiry; a copy of his evidence is included.

Truculent was salvaged on 14 March 1950 and beached at Cheney Spit. The wreck was then moved inshore, where 10 bodies were recovered. Subsequently re-floated and towed into Sheerness Dockyard, she was scrapped later in the same year.

Regional navigation rules thereafter mandated a 'Truculent Light' - a panoramic white light on the bow of submarines moving under their own power - thereby ensuring that they remained visible to other vessels.

Starkey remained in the submarine branch and was serving as an Ordnance Artificer in the depot ship *Adamant* at the time of his subsequent award of the L.S. & G.C. Medal.

He died in Hampshire in October 2005, aged 87 years.

Postscript

On 21 February 1950, the BAFTA-nominated film "Morning Departure" was released. Richard Attenborough and John Mills aside, a young Michael Caine appeared in the film, his first - uncredited - part, as a teaboy.

The story, of a British submarine on a training exercise that sinks to the seabed after encountering a mine, is told from the perspective of her trapped survivors. Filming finished shortly before the loss of the *Truculent*. However, after considerable debate, the decision was made to go ahead with the film's release, and to add the following statement in the opening credits:

'This film was completed before the tragic loss of H.M.S. *Truculent*, and earnest consideration has been given as to the desirability of presenting it so soon after this grievous disaster. The Producers have decided to offer the film in the spirit in which it was made, as a tribute to the officers and men of H.M. Submarines, and to the Royal Navy of which they form a part.'

Whether 'Ed' Buckingham chose to view it is not known.



288 30 May 1940

0130

Secured alongside Express at Admiralty Pier, Dover, disembarked troops.

During the embarkation of the B.E.F. troops off Bray the Ship's Company greatly assisted and worked hard in comforting the wounded and feeding the troops. Again on 29 May the men showed determination in repelling the dive-bomb aircraft, and seemed in good fettle on the return journey.

On Thursday 30 May, when Verity had secured alongside in the Submarine Basin, members of the ship's company broke out of the ship, of these three were detained at the Dockyard gate and three returned AM Friday 31st. Six men are still absent. The men who had returned, on being interrogated, stated that their nerves had given way, and they could not "stand it".

Verity was then ordered to stay in Harbour.

It is considered that this situation was caused by lack of rest, and the fact that our "Chummy ships" of the Dover Patrol had been damaged by enemy action causing casualties, and then steadily growing belief that Verity's turn was certain to come. The final effect being the attempt of suicide in the Mess Deck, and later this was increased by one rating developing shell shock ... 6

The price of protracted service off Holland and France in H.M.S. Verity in May 1940, much of it under a galling fire.



A Second World War campaign group of six awarded to Stoker 1st Class W. J. Booth, Royal Navy, who witnessed extensive action in the destroyer H.M.S. Verity in May 1940

Having lent valuable service off the Dutch coast, where she delivered demolition parties to Flushing and the Hook of Holland, Verity was heavily engaged at the evacuations of Boulogne and Dunkirk

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 3rd issue, coinage head (K. 59040 W. J. Booth, Sto. 1, H.M.S. Lupin), mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£140-180

William James Booth was born in Epsom, Surrey on 10 January 1902 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in September 1920.

Having been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1935, he was serving aboard the destroyer H.M.S. Verity as a Stoker 1st Class on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, and he remained likewise employed until December 1940.



H.M.S. Verity steams into action; by Richard Grainger Barrett

Having joined Dover Command in April 1940, *Verity* - under Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Black, R.N. - first went into action off Holland in the following month, when she embarked a party of Royal Engineers for demolition duties to Flushing on the 10th. Two days later, she embarked a party of Royal Marines for the Hook of Holland, where they undertook like duties prior to the arrival of the Germans.

Boulogne

Verity next played a prominent role at the evacuation of Boulogne on 23 May, where, among other passengers, she embarked General Browning, the Adjutant-General of the B.E.F. The work of *Verity* - and her consorts - on that occasion is best summarised in the congratulatory message sent by the Vice-Admiral Destroyers, Dover, dated 24 May 1940:

'I wish to express my admiration for 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 Imperial General Staff] - Army's thanks to your people for last night's magnificent effort at Boulogne.'

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 *Verity* 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.'

Fine work indeed.



29 May 1940: H.M.S. Verity departing Dunkirk, with H.M.S. Grenade on fire and obscured by smoke in the background

Dunkirk

On 27 May 1940, *Verity* departed to Dover as escort to the passenger ships Biarritz and Archangel, the whole bound for Dunkirk via the southern channel route, a course which brought them within range of the guns of German occupied Calais. All three ships came under heavy fire, taking resultant casualties, among them *Verity's* captain, Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Black, R.N. George Cohen, a Director Sight Setter aboard *Verity* later recalled how one shell blast blew everyone across the bridge: 'I could see he [Black] had been wounded, blood was filling his small wellingtons, and the Sub. Lieutenant had also been hit. I had to go down aft and get the First Lieutenant.'

Admiral Sir James Somerville paid *Verity's* crew a visit that evening:

'Heard that there was some trouble in the *Verity* which had had an exceedingly trying time for the last three weeks in addition to some casualties, including her Captain that morning. I went on board and addressed the men and managed to get them into a fairly cheerful frame of mind. Captain Tennant had been appointed as SNO Dunkirk and had sent a signal over to say that that in view of the bombing of the harbour there most of the evacuation would have to take place from the beaches' (*The Somerville Papers*, refer; see *The Naval Records Society*, Vol. 134, 1995).

Command having then devolved to Lieutenant L. E. Jones, R.N., *Verity* made two more trips to Dunkirk. Of events on 28 May, George Cohen later recalled:

'Then there was Dunkirk, a sight I have never forgotten. As we approached the coastline I thought I could see bushes, but as we got closer, we could see it was soldiers, all moving around. We got as close as we could, and lowered the motor-boat and whaler, and started to ferry Army personnel back to *Verity*. I had one turn in the whaler towed by the motor-boat. We did about three trips to the beach, returning to Dover each time, and two alongside the jetty at Dunkirk, being bombed by Stukas and machine gunned.'

Having returned to Dover with 315 troops at 0615 hours on the 29th, *Verity* again sailed for Dunkirk that afternoon. The large gathering of naval and merchant ships on and off the Mole made easy prey for the Luftwaffe, several being heavily damaged with large loss of life, not least one of *Verity's* destroyer consorts, Grenade. Packed with troops she took a direct hit alongside the Mole at around 1600 hours, the resultant carnage being described as terrible.

For her own part, *Verity* hit the submerged wreck of a drifter as she made her way out of the embattled harbour, but she managed to get clear and arrived at Dover at 0115 hours on the 30th. She was ordered to remain there, the consequences of her last four weeks under fire now taking their toll on her gallant ship's company. Once again, George Cohen takes up the story:

'I collapsed with exhaustion, crying and shaking, and with two other crew members was sent to Gillingham Hospital, where I was kept in for a fortnight. For two days and nights I could not sleep, just shaking. I was never proud of that, but the Medical Officer said after a month of dive bombing, shelling and hardly any sleep, men were bound to crack. Ten other members of the crew jumped ship, but were caught by a patrol off another ship, put in cells for the night, and sent home the next day on sick leave. When I was fit enough I was sent home for 10 days sick leave.'



Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Black (centre) and First Lieutenant E. L. Jones (right), who took over as C.O. of H.M.S. Verity when Black was wounded on 27 May 1940

For further details of *Verity's* impressive role in these operations, see:

http://vandwdestroyerassociation.org.uk/HMS_Verity/index.html

Postscript

Booth departed the gallant ship's company of *Verity* in December 1940 and, by September 1942, he was serving at Ferret, the Londonderry naval base.

He was finally released 'Class A' in November 1945.

289 Six: **Stoker 1st Class R. Atkinson, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Royal Navy**

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K. 65022 (Ch. B. 24141) R. Atkinson, Sto. I, R.F.R.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£40-60

Robert Atkinson was born at St. Pancras, London on 15 March 1905 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in October 1924. Having then come ashore as a 'time expired' Stoker 1st Class in August 1936, he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

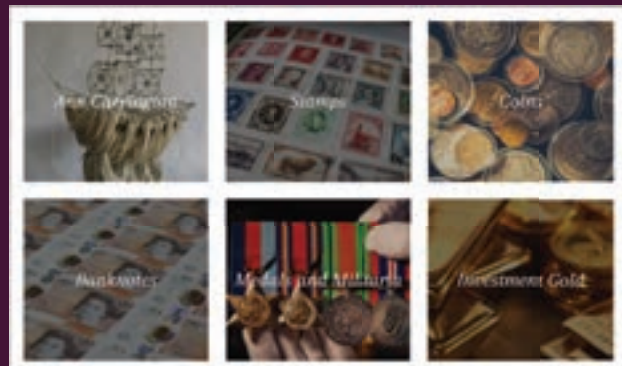
Recalled in the summer of 1939, he was invalided from the R.N.H. *Kingseat* in Aberdeenshire in September 1940, suffering from Paranoid Schizophrenia. The composition of his mounted medal group suggests that he recovered and went on to witness active service.

Visit our newly launched

SHOP | SPINK

For specialist offerings
at fixed prices

WWW.SHOP.SPINK.COM



290

A notable Second World War anti-U-boat operations campaign group of seven awarded to Chief Stoker R. C. Martin, Royal Navy

Having cut his teeth on the Dunkirk run in the minesweeper H.M.S. *Sharpshooter*, Martin was present at no less than four U-boat 'kills' in the sloop *Pelican*, a remarkable record that reflected a triumphant turn in the tide of the battle of the Atlantic

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (KX. 75889 R. C. Martin, S.P.O., H.M.S. Sharpshooter), *good very fine* (7)

£160-180

Robert Charles Martin was born in Maidstone, Kent on 11 May 1907 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in March 1926.

Operation "Dynamo" - opening shots

By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as an Acting Stoker Petty Officer in the minesweeper H.M.S. *Sharpshooter* and he was likewise employed during her gallant part in the evacuation of Dunkirk in May 1940.

On that memorable occasion, *Sharpshooter* brought home 69 troops from the beaches on the 29th, and a further 273 troops on the 30th, but her good work was curtailed by a collision with the steamer *St. Helier* on her next outbound trip from Dover: taken in tow by a tug, her return to port took eleven hours.

Having then been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1941, Martin removed to the *Pelican* at the year's end, the commencement of a remarkable period on anti-U-boat operations. At the time of his joining, *Pelican* - an Egret-class sloop - was hard at work as a convoy escort.

H.M.S. Pelican - Four down, not out

In early 1942, *Pelican* was assigned to 45 Escort Group, charged with protecting convoys sailing to, and from West Africa. And it was in this role that she achieved her first 'kill', when, in the company of her consorts *Spey* and *Leopard*, she destroyed the *U-136* north-west of Madeira on 11 July 1942.

Having then participated in Operation "Torch", *Pelican* became the senior officer's ship in 1st Support Group, the commencement of a spate of memorable North Atlantic convoys. Her subsequent part in convoy SC-128 in May 1943 was a case in point, when she was dispatched from St. John's, Newfoundland, to counter a sustained U-boat offensive in which 12 of the convoy's ships had been sunk. Appropriately enough, she responded by destroying the *U-438* off 'Cape Farewell' on the 6th. There were no survivors. In fact, SC-128 proved to be one of the turning points in the battle of the Atlantic, for no less than nine U-boats were sunk, and five more seriously damaged.

In June 1943, back on the Atlantic run as escort to convoy ONS-10, *Pelican* and her consort *Jed* took out the *U-334* south-west of Iceland on the 14th. There were no survivors.

But *Pelican* - and Chief Stoker Martin - were not yet done. As part of 7 Escort Group in the Bay of Biscay in April 1944, ship and crew took out the *U-448*.

Fortunately for posterity's sake, reels of evocative film footage of *Pelican* - much of it in colour - may be viewed in an Imperial War Museum film:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qCZ5TvDINTe>



Postscript

Martin departed *Pelican* on 29 April 1944 and, following a period ashore, he joined the cruiser *Euryalus* in November of the same year. She joined the British Pacific Fleet in March 1945 but was subsequently attached to the U.S. Fleet.

Likewise employed at the war's end, he was promoted Chief Stoker in December 1945 and finally came ashore in May 1948.

291 *‘A young man who was on ships in the Mediterranean that were attacked by German dive-bombers, and on one that was sunk, and who was photographed with Ann Sheridan in Hollywood, has been spending a short leave in Durham.*

He is 1st Class Stoker John Adamson, of Oak Avenue, Sherburn Road, Durham, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Adamson. For two and a half years he has been with the Fleet, and was formerly a porter at Durham County Hospital.

Jack was in the battle of Matapan and the battle of Crete and has served in H.M.S. Southampton and Warspite. He was on the Warspite when Tripoli Harbour was attacked and again when half the Italian Fleet was sunk.

He will not soon forget his memorable stay in Hollywood, where he met many of the film stars who gave the sailor boys a great time. “Now,” he said, “I am in my home town of Durham, which I consider is the most beautiful city in the world.” Good luck, Jack and happy sailing!’

A wartime Durham newspaper report, circa 1942, refers.

A well-documented Second World War campaign group of seven awarded to Stoker 1st Class J. Adamson, Royal Navy

A survivor of the loss of the cruiser H.M.S. Southampton on the Malta run - and severe bomb damage inflicted on the battleship Warspite off Crete in May 1941 - he enjoyed a well-merited spot of leave in the U.S.A., where he met a string of Hollywood stars at Universal Pictures

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£140-180



Jack Adamson entered the Royal Navy around the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, direct from his duties as a porter at Durham County Hospital. Having then attended the training establishment *Royal Arthur* at Skegness in Lincolnshire, he saw considerable action in the Mediterranean.

As confirmed by the above cited newspaper report, those services were enacted in the cruiser H.M.S. *Southampton* and the battleship H.M.S. *Warspite*. The reference to one of his ships having been sunk refers, beyond doubt, to the *Southampton*.

Malta run - loss of H.M.S. Southampton

In the early afternoon of 11 January 1941, south-east of Malta - during Operation "Excess" - she and her consort *Gloucester* came under attack from 12 Ju. 88s, *Southampton* taking two direct hits. The resultant blaze rapidly spread from bow to stern and, heavily damaged and without power, she was abandoned and scuttled, and later dispatched by torpedoes delivered by the *Orion*. Her crew suffered a loss of 81 fatalities and her survivors, Adamson among them, were picked up by the *Gloucester*.

H.M.S. Warspite - Matapan and Crete

It is also apparent from the above cited newspaper article that Adamson next joined the battleship *Warspite*. He was consequently present at the battle of Matapan in March 1941, when, alerted by intelligence from Bletchley Park, Admiral Cunningham took his fleet to sea in pursuit of the Italian Fleet.

That pursuit ended on the 28th, when *Warspite*, *Valiant* and *Barham* closed on the unsuspecting Italian fleet and, aided by searchlights, destroyed the heavy cruisers *Fiume* and *Zara*, and two enemy destroyers. The battle of Matapan - as it became known - dealt a severe blow to the operational confidence of the *Regia Marina*, although *Warspite's* subsequent attack on Tripoli was less effective.

In May 1941, Adamson and his shipmates were called upon to assist at the evacuation of Crete, one of the mostly costly operations in the history of the Royal Navy. On that occasion, *Warspite* was employed as a floating anti-aircraft battery and, in common with many of her consorts, suffered severe damage from enemy air attacks on the 22nd. She was hit by a 500lb. bomb which ripped open the ship's side, disabled her starboard batteries, and killed 38 officers and ratings.

Managing to make Alexandria under her own steam, *Warspite* underwent temporary repairs, prior to her departure to Bremerton on the west coast of the United States in July 1941, where a lengthy refit was undertaken.

Starstruck in Hollywood

Here, then, another episode referred to in the above cited newspaper article, namely a well-earned period of rest and an officially sanctioned outing to meet Hollywood's film stars. The accompanying archive of related - original - press photographs feature Adamson meeting the likes of Cary Grant, Ann Sheridan, Hedy Lamarr, Betty Field and Abbot & Costello, among others.

Postscript

Judging by *Warspite's* subsequent operational career - and Adamson's entitlement to the Burma and Italy Stars - it seems likely he re-joined her after her refit. Hence further operations in the Indian Ocean 1942-43, and at the Sicily and Salerno landings.

Sold with the following original documentation and photographs:

(i) A fine array of publicity photographs taken at the Universal Pictures studios, Hollywood, featuring the recipient and his shipmates meeting the stars, together with two photographs taken at 'Florentine Gardens, Hollywood', these in decorated covers, with autographed mounts.

(ii) The recipient's wartime photograph album, with gilt 'H.M.S. *Warspite*' cover title, and containing approximately 60 images, mainly of naval interest but also including further Hollywood scenes, among them signed portraits of Victor Carreiro, the Hollywood photographer, dedicated to 'My dear friend, Jack Adamson'; together with a quantity of pasted-down theatre tickets, newspaper cuttings, etc.

(iii) An H.M.S. *Southampton* Christmas card, to the recipient's mother, and a 21st Birthday card, from his mother.

(iv) An illuminated 'Welcome Home' certificate from the Citizens of Durham, in the name of 'Jack Adamson' of '7 Oak Avenue, Sherburn Road, Durham', signed by the Mayor.



*Bring on the dancing girls:
Jack Adamson enjoying a night out at Hollywood's Florentine Gardens*





Starstruck at the studios of Universal Pictures:

Jack Adamson, on the right of both images, meets Hedy Lamarr (above), and Cary Grant (below)





Starstruck (Part II):

Adamson, on the right of both images, meets Ann Sheridan (above), and Betty Field (below)



292 Seven: **Leading Sick Berth Attendant A. Graham, Royal Navy, later Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1962-2006, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (Mx.802342 A. Graham. S.B.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., fixed suspension (Mx.802342 A. Graham. S.B.P.O. H.M.S. Drake.); Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C. G.VI.R. (7414 A. Graham. L/S. B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.), mounted as worn, *good very fine and a scarce 'double Long Service' group* (7) £160-200

293 Seven: **Petty Officer C. L. Roberts, Royal Naval Reserve**
 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Royal Naval Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (18846 A. C. L. Roberts. P.O. R.N.R.), *good very fine* (7) £140-180

Cyril Lloyd Roberts was born at Holyhead, Anglesey on 21 December 1915 enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve on 11 March 1936. During the Second World War he served aboard *Escapade* from 31 July 1939-6 August 1942. He latterly served aboard *Slinger* from 2 July 1943-8 March 1945. His Service Record confirms the award of the Coronation Medal 1953; sold together with copied Service Record.

294 Seven: **Acting Leading Telegraphist H. D. George, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Royal Navy**



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star, clasp, Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (J. 106689 (Dev. B. 16246) M. D. George, Tel., R.F.R.), *very fine* (7) £120-160

Herbert Delville George was born in Bristol, Gloucestershire on 26 July 1907 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1923. Having then come ashore in the summer of 1937, he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Recalled on the outbreak of hostilities, he served as a Telegraphist in H.M.S. *Wivern* until January 1940, when he removed to another destroyer, the *Vansittart* (a.k.a. H.M.S. *Fancy Tart*).

He remained likewise employed until September 1941, in which period he witnessed action off Norway in May 1940, when *Vansittart* was bombed off Narvik on the 10th, with a loss of two of her officers.

Having then lent valuable service in Operation "Ordnance" - the evacuations from Rotterdam and the Hook of Holland - *Vansittart* depth charged and sunk the *U-102* south-west of Ireland on 1 July 1940.



H.M.S. "Fancy Tart's" lucky mascot: "Venus"



The monitor H.M.S. Roberts in action with her 15-inch guns; by Commander Eric Tufnell, R.N. (1889-1979)

On that occasion, she responded to a distress signal from the torpedoed merchantman S.S. *Clearton*, and an hour after arriving on the scene, established a strong Asdic contact and made two runs over the target, dropping 11 depth charges set for 350-500 feet. A large oil slick was observed. In the interim, she had picked up 26 survivors from the S.S. *Clearton*. Her C.O., Lieutenant-Commander Walter Evershed, R.N., was awarded the D.S.O.

In October 1942, following a spell ashore, George joined the monitor *Roberts* in October 1942 and served in that capacity until March 1943. In consequence he was present in the North Africa landings, when *Roberts* was attacked by enemy aircraft and hit by two 500lb. bombs, the detonation of which killed 17 of her ship's company.

His final wartime appointment, in which he was advanced to Acting Leading Telegraphist, was in the escort carrier *Shah*, from November 1943 to July 1945.

Equipped with Fleet Air Arm Wildcats and Avengers, *Shah* lent valuable service in the Indian Ocean and, on joining the East Indies Fleet, off Burma.

George was released 'Class A' in November 1945.

Today, outside the Imperial War Museum, it is possible to view one of the 15-inch guns used aboard the monitor *Roberts* during the Second World War, not least in support of the Allied landings in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and Normandy.

The 15-inch gun fired a 1,938 lb. shell at a muzzle velocity of 2,640 ft. a second, up to a range of over 16 miles.

Such facts would have been well known to the likes of Herbert George, who had seen the very same gun in action off North Africa in November 1942.



The 15-inch guns outside the Imperial War Museum, London. The example on the left was used by the monitor H.M.S. Roberts throughout the Second World War

295 Seven: Stoker 1st Class H. Llewellyn, Royal Fleet Reserve, late Royal Navy, a veteran of the Atlantic and Arctic runs



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (K. 60505 (Ch. B. 23446) H. Llewellyn, Sto. 1, R.F.R.), *good very fine* (7)

£60-80

Harry Llewellyn was born at Gravesend, Kent on 17 March 1904 and entered the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1923. Having then gained advancement to Stoker 1st Class, he came ashore in January 1935, when he enrolled in the Royal Fleet Reserve.

Mobilised in July 1939, he joined the cruiser H.M.S. *Emerald* and remained likewise employed until March 1940. A component of the 12th Cruiser Squadron, and commanded by Captain Augustus Agar, V.C., D.S.O., *Emerald* was much engaged on the Atlantic run in the same period.

In September 1941, Llewellyn joined another cruiser, the *Kent*, in which capacity he undoubtedly participated in a spate of Arctic convoys. In December of the same year, *Kent* also conveyed the Foreign Secretary, Antony Eden, to Murmansk, in readiness for a conference with Stalin.

Llewellyn was released 'Class A' in November 1945, his final posting having been at the Combined Operations base *Shrapnel* at Southampton.

296 Eight: Captain C. E. C. Phipps, Royal Fleet Auxiliary



1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 2 clasps, S. E. Asia 1945-46, Near East (2nd. Officer C. E. Phipps.); Korea 1950-53 (C. E. C. Phipps.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *nearly extremely fine and a rare combination* (8)

£400-500

Charles Eric Constantine Phipps was born at Liverpool on 5 July 1911. Serving during the Second World War, he thence earned the most unusual combination of post-War service, being appointed Chief Officer on the *Gold Ranger* on 10 January 1951. She served during the Korean War and latterly during the atomic weapons tests at the Mauro Atoll, besides a number of excursions to assist Antarctic expeditions. Phipps was first made Master of the *Eddyness* on 3 July 1957, before a number of other postings to various vessels in this position. Phipps died at Yeovil in May 1982; sold together with a bound book with copied research and extracts.

297 **A Second World War ‘Siege of Malta’ and ‘Madagascar Meteorological’ group of four awarded to Squadron-Leader R. V. Potts, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew Hurricanes in defence of Malta in 1942 before joining 1414 Meteorological Flight and ending the war with the East African Communications Flight**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; British War Medal 1939-45, with named log books, *very fine* (4)

£300-400

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946, the original recommendation states:

‘For a year, this officer undertook meteorological climbs in Madagascar before joining East Africa Communications Flight. During the period of two years with the Flight he has accomplished more than 300 meteorological climbs, under arduous conditions, and has completed 800 hours flying as a transport captain.’

Richard Vere Potts was born at Barnsley on 20 October 1920, the son of John and Elsie Potts of Barnsley, Yorkshire. Working as a Bank Clerk before the war, on its outbreak he enlisted as a Leading Aircraftman on 13 November 1940. Stationed at No. 55 Officer Training Unit, he began training with Hurricanes in late July 1941. Joining 229 Squadron in December 1941 at Sidi Haniesh, Egypt Potts started to fly offensive sweeps and bomber escort missions as well as the occasional ‘scramble’. During this time he also flew from forward airfields such as Fuka in Northern Egypt and Agedebia or Gazala in Cyrenaica.



Transferring to Halfar, Malta on 29 March 1942 he flew from here during the famous 'Siege of Malta' just as the tide began to turn in the allies favour. That is not to say however that it was easy going, the Squadron scrambled twice on the first day, intercepting *JU-88* bombers and their fighter escorts. Between 4-8 April he was 'scrambled' several times, causing damage to one *JU-88* bomber on 4 April and silencing the rear gunner of another on 8 April. Frequent Allied convoys in May were bringing ever greater reinforcement to the beleaguered garrison, allowing them to increasingly fly offensively. Potts was transferred to Luqa airfield from which he continued to fly missions intercepting the relentless bombing raids, connecting again with a *JU-88* on 8 April. He was also faced with frequent reminders of the dangers of his posting, being sent as an escort for search parties picking up pilots who had been shot down as he did on 10 April. Returning to Libya on 27 May his logbooks note a tangle with a German *Fiessler Storch* during the crossing. It must have been hairier than the official note made out however as a handwritten note in pencil states 'Damned shaky do thanks to H.Q. med. Bullet thro induction manifold'. Arriving at Fiume Road on 27 May he was transferred to 'A' Flight, No. 94 Squadron at Idku. Further he was promoted Flight Sergeant on 15 June 1942, several days before he joined the Squadron at Idku.

Here he flew Convoy Patrol and was regularly scrambled to intercept incoming enemy aircraft. Promoted Pilot Officer here he was further advanced Flying Officer on 15 December 1942. Potts began meteorological flights in the Spring of 1943 having transferred to 1414 Meteorological Flight in April of that year. Based mainly in Andrakaka, Madagascar as part of East Africa Command he flew mainly *Gladiator*, *Anson* and *Lysander* aircraft. Potts served out the rest of his war with the East Africa Communications flight, completing regular trips over long distances along the East African Coastline. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 January 1946.

Returning to Britain he was appointed to serve in a training capacity which continued until 1 April 1955 when he was involved in an exercise over Otterburn. Potts was one of a number of officers attached to the Durham University Air Squadron who were involved in the exercise. The intention was to display the capability of the Chipmunk aircraft however Potts, throwing his craft into a tight turn at a lower height than he should have, stalled. Tragically a crowd had gathered to watch the event and the crashing plane ploughed through them, fatally injuring a number. Potts was faced with a court-martial which stripped him of two years seniority, he retired on 11 October 1955, retaining his temporary rank of Squadron Leader. Emigrating to Rhodesia he served as an Air-Traffic Controller in Salisbury; sold together with corresponding dress miniatures, an archive of related photographs, letters and documentation including A.F.C. transmission slip, and birth, marriage and death index entries as well as copied research including census data, newspaper entries and a large archive of original letters, postcards and identification including passports.

x298 Four: **Flight Lieutenant (Air Gunner) N. R. Cornwell, Royal Air Force, who flew a tour of Ops with No. 21 Squadron on the Ventura**
 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their named box of issue to 'F/Lt. N. R. Cornwell, 101 Howard Road, Lancing, Sussex.', *good very fine* (4) £500-700

Norman Reginald Cornwell qualified on 7 May 1941 and passed as an Air Gunner on 18 April 1942, joining No. 21 Squadron and flying his first Op on 23 December 1942. His Log Book contains interesting additional details related to his tour of duty which concluded on 16 August 1943. Having gone out to work at a number of OTU's, Cornwell then undertook a number of civilian flights, which continue in his Flying Log Book until 1968, by which time he had some 543hrs, 15mins to his name; sold together with his Air Gunner's Brevet, riband bar and his Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book.

x299 **An interesting campaign group of four to Flying Officer G. Richmond, Royal Air Force, who completed a tour of Operations in Halifax bombers as a Flight Sergeant with No. 35 & 102 Squadron, this included flying on all three 'Thousand Bomber Raids' and a ditching due to anti-aircraft fire which resulted in some 7 hours at sea in a Dinghy before rescue - Richmond was thus admitted to the Goldfish Club**
 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their card box of issue addressed to 'G. Richmond, Esq., 85 Swakeleys Drive, Ickenham, Middlesex.', with the waxed envelopes of issue for the Medals and 'ticker tape' confirming four awards, *good very fine* (4) £600-800



Gordon Richmond qualified as an Air Gunner at No. 5 Bombing & Gunnery School in October 1940. By the time he joined No. 35 Squadron in May 1942, he had some 483 hours of day flying to his name, taking part in his first Op, a sortie to Cologne on 30 May 1942. This would be the first of the famous 'Thousand Bomber Raids' when 1,047 aircraft dispatched in "Operation Millennium" against Cologne. This saw the first use of the "bomber stream" to overwhelm enemy radar and defences by flying in a narrow dense formation. Bomber Command recorded 868 bombers attacking the target with 1,455 tons of bombs. Over three thousand buildings were destroyed and another nine thousand damaged.



His 2nd Op would be on the second of the ‘Thousand Bomber Raids’, this time on Essen on 1 June 1942, when some 956 aircraft rounded on the city. Richmond notched up three more Ops before the third and final ‘Thousand Bomber Raid’ on Bremen on 25 June 1942. Bomber Command assembled 960 aircraft including aircraft from No. 2 Group RAF’s day bombing force to which RAF Coastal Command added 102 aircraft. The attack was spread across the Focke-Wulf factory, the A.G. Weser shipyard, the Deschimag shipyard, and an area attack on the town and docks. GEE radio navigation partially offset cloud cover over the target and just under 700 aircraft bombed Bremen.

Richmond had another Op on Essen on 8 June in between the raids, this time becoming one of four of the Squadron to be lost that night. Coming back from their bombing raid, the aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire. The port inner and outer engine failed and the crew were forced to ditch off Great Yarmouth at 0330hrs. After some seven hours at sea they were spotted by a Lockheed Hudson and were collected by Air Sea Rescue at 1030hrs. The scene was captured on camera and Richmond was granted some well-deserved ‘survivor’s leave’.

Having flown his 8th Op on Dusseldorf on 31 July, that saw them lose an engine and be forced to land at Cottesmore. In August that year it was decided that No. 35 Squadron would be selected for the Path Finder Force, which meant that the length of a tour would be some 45 Ops rather than 30. No surprise then that Richmond, like most of his comrades, chose for a transfer, his to No. 102 Squadron.

His first Op was made on Duisburg on 6 September, being coned by searchlights for an hour and sustaining no less than 45 holes in their aircraft from the flak guns. Having got themselves away, they were chased by an Me109 and an Me110 to the British coast, finally putting down at Manston. Attacked by fighters on a sortie to Kiel on 13 October, they landed at Topcliffe having been forced to return early whilst the Op on 23 October to Genoa had far worse consequences. Whilst landing a tire burst, meaning they could not clear the runway, which resulted in another plane colliding with them. Two of his comrades were killed, with another two wounded. Richmond’s nine lives were being used up, and fast. He was lucky to complete his tour with his final Op coming on 1 March 1943, being commissioned before War’s end; sold together with his Observer’s and Air Gunner’s Flying Log Book, Goldfish Club cloth Badge and Membership Card, besides photograph of the recipient and copied research.



- 300 A very rare 'South East Asia 1945-46' casualties campaign group of four awarded to Corporal W. G. E. Frost, Royal Air Force, who was killed in action when the truck in which he was travelling to Adek Camp (Rapwi) was ambushed by Indonesian Extremists on 21 December 1945



1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (1435253 Cpl. W. G. E. Frost. R.A.F.), the Second War awards addressed to his father and with the Air Council condolence slip in the name of 'Corporal W. G. E. Frost.', the G.S.M. in its named box of issue, *extremely fine* (4)

£1,000-1,200

William George Edward Frost, a native of Worcester Park, London was born in 1920 and served as an Instrument Repairer with No. 31 Squadron, Royal Air Force during the Second World War. He was serving with 904 Wing during the South East Asia operations of 1945-46 when he was killed in action. A letter from the Air Ministry to his father, 2 May 1946, gives more - and sometimes grizzly - details:

'...2. A liberty truck left No. 904 Wing M.T. yard at approximately 1800hrs on the 21st December 1945 and proceeded in the direction of Adek Camp (Rapwi). In the course of the journey and at approximately 1820hrs, the truck was held up and fired upon in the area of the Kramat Camp by Indonesian Extremists armed with Sten Guns. A hand grenade was then thrown at the truck causing the driver to swerve and hit a post which caused the vehicle to overturn. The occupants jumped out and took cover under the aforementioned vehicle. The Extremists continued firing as they closed in and your son was hit in the face.

3. I am to say that on hearsay evidence, it appears that two airmen riding in the same vehicle as your son, were shot before the truck overturned and were either bayoneted or stabbed to death whilst still in the overturned vehicle. Another airman was wounded in the leg at the beginning of the 'Battle' but managed to crawl to a nearby house and while there, your son came in and died later. A fifth airman was wounded in the affray and a sixth airman died later.

4. I very much regret that it should be necessary for me to relate all the foregoing morbid details, the point of which is to explain that the vehicle in which your son was travelling was, in point of fact, conveying a number of airmen and that it was therefore not a case of your son travelling in a vehicle alone and unarmed.'



Frost, who was aged 25, was buried in the Jakarta War Cemetery. His parents had his gravestone further inscribed:

‘OUR SMILING SON BILLIE WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED BY US. MUM, DAD AND BROTHERS’

Sold together with the aforementioned letter, besides a number of letters from the recipient during the Burma Campaign, a number of photographs of the burial, besides the Defence and War Medals awarded to his brother Corporal A. H. F. Frost, Royal Air Force (No. 1644378).

x301

Five: **Pilot Officer F. J. Fitzsimmons, Royal Canadian Air Force, who flew Ops on D-Day and who was previously awarded a No. 6 (RCAF) Group ‘Target Token’**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, silver Canadian issue; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with Overseas Service Bar; War Medal 1939-45, silver Canadian issue, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£500-700



Frank Joseph Fitzsimmons was born on 24 December 1921 and was a native of Calgary. He flew with No. 425 Squadron on Ops from 9 April 1944, his first sortie on Villeneuve St George (Paris). Flying as a Bomb Aimer, he had completed 7 Ops by the close of the month. May saw Fitzsimmons add a further 7 to his tally, with 8 flown in June. This included a sortie on Coutances on D-Day itself and another on Acheres on D+1. He flew no less than 10 Ops in July and completed his tour of duty in August, earning a scarce ‘Target Token’ for the Op flown on Ferefay on 28 August; sold together with his Flying Log Book (RCAF Aircrew other than Pilot), the Operational Wings and its accompanying certificate, dated 8 February 1945, I.D., Service and Pay Book, besides a copy of his Service Record.

302 **An interesting Second World War Prisoner of War campaign group of five awarded to Master Signaller C. W. Evans, Royal Air Force, whose aircraft was forced down by enemy fighters in November 1940 whilst flying Air-Marshall O. T. Boyd to the Middle East; Williams latterly saw intense service during Op Plainfare - the 'Berlin Airlift' - with No. 40 Squadron, taking part in some 259 lifts**

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R (M. Sig. C. W. Evans. (619037) R.A.F.), *good very fine* (5)

£600-800



Charles William Evans, a native of Aintree, Liverpool, was born on 6 February 1921 and he enlisted in the Royal Air Force on 28 August 1938. He was flying with No. 99 Squadron and was a Wireless Operator with the crew which was flying Air Marshall O. T. Boyd to be Deputy A.O.C.-in-C of the Royal Air Force, Middle East. On 20 November 1940, their aircraft was intercepted and forced by enemy fighters to land in Sicily, whereupon they were taken prisoner of war by the Italians. Air Marshall Boyd later escaped from a villa in Italy along with General O'Connor who had been captured in the desert and returned to Great Britain, Evans spent the war 'behind the wire'. He was interrogated at Rome on 26 November 1940, with the enemy wanting information on aircraft radio, but he 'divulged nothing' (M.I.9 de-brief refers). He was interned at Camp 78, Sulmona until the capitulation of Italy, when he went on the run for some three months. Having been re-captured, he was then held at Stalag IVB, Muhlberg from 24 December 1943-21 April 1945, when finally liberated by Russian forces.

In the years that followed he was transferred to No. 242 Squadron, and then on to No. 40 Squadron to assist during Operation Plainfare in 1948-49, where Evans took part in some '259 ½'. He served until March 1966, having undertaken various types of radio and radar work, as well as missile weapon training.

Sold together with his three Flying Log Books, covering the period after his release, it being noted 'previous Log Book mislaid', this first book carrying forward 500hrs and the final Log Book noting a Grand Total of 4329hrs 5mins flying, together with Prisoner of War cards and photograph, Warrant Officer certificate and other photographs and documents.

x303 A poignant and very complete campaign group of six awarded to Flight Sergeant (Air Gunner), later Pilot Officer P. J. Power, Royal Canadian Air Force, who earned membership of the Caterpillar Club and who flew on Hamburg during July 1943, including the famous night of 27 July 1943 which resulted in a firestorm
Power was killed in an aircrash in February 1944



1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, silver Canadian issue; Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, with Overseas Service Bar; War Medal 1939-45, silver Canadian issue, mounted as worn by his family, together with his Memorial Cross, G.V.I.R. (P.O. P. J. Power J86124), *good very fine* (6)

£800-1,200

Paul Joseph Power, who was born in 1922, was the son of Bernard Joseph and Margaret Mary Power, of Toronto, Ontario. He flew in the Wellington's of No. 432 Squadron from April-August 1943, which included the night of 24 July on Hamburg. On that night some 791 aircraft marked the opening of the 'Battle of Hamburg'. A countermeasure against the radar-directed German nightfighters in the form of "Window" was used for the first time. In the clear weather visual and H2S marking was accurate and on the town centre. 728 aircraft dropped their bombs in 50 minutes. Less than half the force bombed within 3 miles of the centre with a bomb creepback of six miles. Damage was caused in the central and north-western districts, particularly in Altona, Eimsbüttel and Hoheluft. The Rathaus (Town Hall), the St. Nikolai church, the main police station, the main telephone exchange and the Hagenbeck Zoo were among the well-known landmarks to be hit. About 1,500 people were killed which was the largest outside the range of the "Oboe" radio navigation system which helped to concentrate the bombing pattern. Thanks to the use of Window only 12 aircraft were lost, 1.5% of the force.

Power thence flew on that same target on the night of 27 July when 787 aircraft guided in by Pathfinders using H2S bombed about 2 miles east of city centre. Due to the unseasonably dry conditions, a firestorm was created in the built-up working-class districts of Hammerbrook, Hamm, Borgfelde and Rothenburgsort. In just over half an hour it is estimated that 550-600 bomb loads fell into an area measuring only 2 miles by 1 mile and this gradually spread the fire eastwards. The firestorm lasted for about three hours, consuming approximately 16,000 multi-storied apartment buildings and killing an estimated 40,000 people, most of them by carbon monoxide poisoning when all the air was drawn out of their basement shelters. Fearing further raids, two-thirds of Hamburg's population, approximately 1,200,000 people, fled the city in the aftermath.

August saw a number of 'gardening' Ops for Power, before transferring to Lancaster's. On the night of 16 November, Power was on a cross country flown by Flight Sergeant Burgess. The aircraft was destined to crash near Hemswell, with the Pilot, Bomb Aimer and Flight Engineer being killed.



Power bailed out at 500ft and thus lived to claim membership to the Caterpillar Club. He went on to fly three more Ops on Berlin, 27 December 1943, Brunswick, 14 January 1944 and once more to 'The Big City', 28 January 1944.

He would lose his life, aged just 24, on 2 February 1944, when his aircraft crashed one mile south-east of Ripon, Yorkshire at 2140hrs. Power, who left behind Mary Winnifred, his widow, was buried in the Harrogate Cemetery; sold together with a complete original archive including his Flying Log Book (RCAF Aircrew other than Pilot), Caterpillar Club Badge, gold and 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'E/S P. J. Power.', together with his Membership Card, his silver Identity bracelet and pressed card tag, besides illuminated City of Toronto memorial certificate and a quantity of original official correspondence related to his loss.



304 A Second World War campaign pair awarded to Fusilier J. R. Hogarth, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action - or died of wounds - in France on 6 June 1940

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, in original O.H.M.S. card forwarding box, addressed to the recipient's mother, with Army Council condolence slip in the name of '4274966 Fus. J. R. Hogarth', *extremely fine* (2)

£40-60

John Roland Hogarth was born at Tynemouth, Northumberland on 25 April 1919 and was working as a commercial lithographic artist on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities.

A soldier of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers (Territorials), he served in the 7th Battalion with the B.E.F. in France from October 1939, when his unit was assigned to the 51st (Highland) Infantry Division on the Maginot Line. He and his comrades were subsequently attached to the French Tenth Army, and it was in this capacity that he was killed in action - or died of wounds - most likely at St. Valery on 6 June 1940.

Aged 21, he was the son of Thomas and Lilian Hogarth of Earsden, Northumberland.

He is one of three British soldiers buried in Oisemont Communal Cemetery, all of them casualties of the 6 June 1940, the others being 2nd Lieutenant I. A. Dundas of the 1st Lothians and Border Horse (R.A.C.) and Gunner R. H. Green of 51st Anti-Tank Regiment, R.A.

305 *'As we were going into the attack he got a beastly wound in the leg below the knee and a bullet through his thigh. When he was hit he said to me and the others, "Here you are, take these, I won't be needing them," and handed over the Bren gun magazines he was carrying. After this he could not be evacuated as the stretcher bearers could not get up to him owing to the heavy enemy fire.*

We were later forced to withdraw and he could not be carried back. I was left unwounded on the position when the enemy reoccupied it and saw your son and another wounded soldier. The enemy withdrew and said they were sending up an ambulance for these two. I managed to walk out to our own lines, and we sent up a Bren carrier, which picked up both the wounded.

Your son was very plucky when being moved, and never complained once. He was sent back in an ambulance, but had not the strength to stand the journey and died on the way. The M.O. said that his wounds were so bad that they must have been numb, so that he would have felt little pain, thank God ...

I can only finish by saying what a fine example he was to everyone. When badly wounded, he never complained. It was one of the bravest things I've ever seen.'

The fate of Private Edwin Thompson, 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, as described by his Company Commander, Captain P. H. M. May, M.C., in a letter to Edwin's father; the original letter is included.

A poignant Second World War campaign group of three awarded to Private E. Thompson, Durham Light Infantry, who died of wounds during the 1st Battalion's costly assault on Fort Capuzzo in the Western Desert in May 1941



1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (3)

£80-100



Fort Capuzzo, the scene of Edwin Thompson's inspirational example: 'When badly wounded, he never complained. It was one of the bravest things I've ever seen.'

Edwin Thompson was born in May 1921 and was educated at Craven Street School, Hull, prior to working for Pearce's Sawmills.

In early 1939, however, he enlisted in the Durham Light Infantry and was posted to the 1st Battalion, which unit disembarked at Port Said in March 1940.

Having already seen action in the Western Desert, the Battalion was assigned to Operation "Brevity", namely an attack on enemy held territory between Sollum and Fort Capuzzo.

Going into action alongside elements of the 22nd Guards Brigade and 4th Royal Tanks Regiment on 15 May 1941, the 1st Durhams captured the fort at the point of the bayonet but suffered heavy casualties to heavy machine-gun and Breda fire in the process.

Here, then, the moment when Thompson was mortally wounded. Five hours later, a counter-attack by eight Panzers compelled the Durhams to retreat with a loss of 11 officers and 185 other ranks killed or wounded.

The son of Brian and Maude Thompson, of Hull, Edwin is today buried in Halfaya-Sollum War Cemetery.

An indication of the gallantry displayed by the Durhams is reflected in the recommendation for the Military Cross (M.C.) awarded to Captain P. H. M. May, Thompson's Company Commander:

'During the initial attack on the Customs House area on 15 May 1941, Captain May's company came under heavy machine-gun and Breda fire and all his Platoon Commanders were killed. Captain May at once took control and led a bayonet attack on the Customs House, where a number of the enemy were killed with the bayonet, onto a position 500 yards beyond his objective which was captured again. His personal courage and example were largely responsible for the capture of the objective, which was held in the face of intense machine-gun and Breda fire for five hours. It was [only] given up in the face of a strong counter-attack with tanks.'

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including:

- (i) Durham Light Infantry Depot 'Permanent Pass' in the name of '4453566 Pte. Thomson, E.', dated 24 March 1939.
- (ii) An Infantry Record Office communication addressed to the recipient's father, confirming his loss to wounds on 15 May 1941, in the Middle East.
- (iii) The above cited letter from Captain P. H. M. May, M.C., dated 5 June 1941, as sent to the recipient's father from the Western Desert.
- (iv) A War Office communication confirming the recipient's burial at Halfaya-Sollum War Cemetery, dated 20 May 1944, together with a copy of the Imperial War Graves Commission's burial register for the cemetery (Part II), this last in its original O.H.M.S. envelope addressed to 'Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Thompson, 32 Whitworth Street, Holderness Road, Hull, S. Yorks.'
- (v) One or two documents relating to the recipient's brother, Frank, who served in the 6th Battalion (Royal Welch) Parachute Regiment, 2nd Parachute Brigade, M.E.F.

- 306 **Three: Rifleman Gajbahadur Gurung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**
 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, all officially named '774. Rfn. Gajbahadur Gurung, 2-1 G.R.', *good very fine* (3) £50-70
- Gajbahadur Gurung** is listed in a Nominal Roll, compiled by a British officer of the 2nd Battalion following the Surrender, who later took it to Siam and buried it to avoid it being found by Japanese prison warders. Following the surrender of Japanese Forces in August 1945, the jar containing the Nominal Roll was discovered and eventually returned to the British officer, who had compiled it, in Rangoon. It was, at the time, the only information available as to the whereabouts of British and Gurkha officers and Gurkha Other Ranks of 2-1GR following the Surrender.
- The 2nd Battalion 1st King George V's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment) (2-1GR) was one of three Gurkha battalions of 28 Indian Infantry Brigade that took part in the defence and withdrawal from Malaya and the eventual surrender of British, Indian and Australian Forces to the Japanese in February 1942.
- 307 **A Second World War campaign group of three awarded to Sapper F. Brown, Royal Engineers, who died on active service in North Africa in April 1943**
 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, *extremely fine* (3) £30-50
- Frederick Brown** was born in Newcastle on 19 April 1910 and enlisted in the Royal Engineers at Cambridge in March 1941.
- At the time of his death on 14 April 1943, he was serving at No. 1 General Base Depot, Royal Engineers. He is buried in the El Alia Cemetery, Algeria and left a widow, Emily Margaret Brown of Bocking in Essex.
- Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's Soldier's Service & Pay Book, with portrait photograph, a letter of condolence from his unit's Padre, and a named memorial certificate from 'the people of Braintree & Bocking'.
- 308 **Five: Rifleman Anbahadur Thapa, 2nd Gurkha Rifles**
 1939-45; War and India Service Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21131563 Rfn. Anbahadur. Thapa. 2. G.R.); Indian Independence 1947 (21131563. Rfn. Anbahadur. Thapa. G.R.), mounted for wear, *very fine* (5) £100-140
- During the Second World War, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) was expanded from two to five battalions. The 1st Battalion served in North Africa, Italy and Greece; the 2nd Battalion served in Malaya and Singapore where it went into captivity; the 3rd Battalion, raised in 1940, took part in the first Chindit Campaign and subsequently, from 1944, in the Burma Campaign; the 4th Battalion was raised in 1941 and saw service on the NW Frontier of India before being deployed to Burma in 1945 (it went on to serve in French Indo-China following the surrender of Japan); and the 5th Battalion, which was raised in 1942 to replace the 2nd Battalion that had gone into captivity.
- The nucleus of the 5th Battalion came from eight different parents outside the Regiment to include 2/3GR, 4/3GR, 1/8GR and 4/8GR as well as from the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Regiment. It also received 684 recruits from the Regimental Centre. In December the 5th Battalion moved to the NW Frontier, where it was to serve for the remainder of the War, for which it was eligible for the 1939-45 Star, India Service Medal; although its only contact with rebel tribesmen occurred in February 1946! it returned to Dehra Dun in January 1947 and was disbanded, with some 300 men selected for retention in the Regular battalions and the Regimental Centre. It is therefore assumed that Rifleman Ambahadur Thapa served with the 5th Battalion and was selected to serve with one of the Regular battalions of 2GR that were transferred to The British Army in 1948 and were committed to the Malay Emergency over the next twelve years. It should be noted that the four regiments transferred to The British Army were, initially, collectively designated 'The Gurkha Regiment' and thus the initials 'GR', which is engraved on their India Independence Medal.

- 309 Six: attributed to **Major H. E. Bowly, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 16 June 1944**
1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (6) £80-120
Horace Edward Bowly, son of Colonel W. A. T. Bowly, served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and was attached to the 7th Battalion, Green Howards, for the Sicily and D-Day Landings on 6 June 1944. He led a Squadron of tanks and carriers onto King Sector, Gold Beach at 0815hrs but was killed in the fighting at Tilly-sur-Seulles on 16 June 1944.
For the Medals of his father, please see Lot 558.
- x310 Pair: **Private F. Webster, New Zealand Forces**
New Zealand Service and War Medals 1939-45 (15251. Pte. F. Webster Guards Vital Points.), both privately engraved in upright serif capitals, *very fine* (2) £20-30
- x311 Pair: **Corporal E. C. Bryer, Royal Military Police**
War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14456021 Cpl. E. C. Bryer. R.M.P.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £40-60
- x312 Pair: **Private R. L. Chapman, Army Air Corps**
War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14944599 Pte. R. L. Chapman. A.A.C.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £70-90
- 313 Three: **Colour Sergeant W. R. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**
Defence and War Medals 1939-45, privately named 'Cdr (WO1) W. R. Jones IACC'; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (4184292 C.Sjt. W. Jones. R. W. Fus.), mounted as worn, *riband on last rather frayed, very fine*, together with related miniature awards (6) £60-80
Wallace R. Jones was born at Fulwood, Preston and enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a miner by trade, on 15 August 1922. He was transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps in October 1944.
- 314 Three: **Subaltern J. Hudson, Auxiliary Territorial Service, late First Aid Nursing Yeomanry**
Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, with Territorial bar (Sub. J. Hudson. A.T.S.), *mounted as worn, good very fine* (3) £80-100
Joan Hudson was born on 12 November 1910 and served the first six months of the war as a member of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, before it was absorbed into the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Sometime in 1941 she was stationed at 7th Headquarters at Goforth Park, Newcastle as a Motor Transport Sergeant with her role being to drive senior offices to their postings. Applying for a commission she was posted to the Windsor O.C.T.U., later posted to Oswestry as a Transport Officer. Remaining in the Auxiliary Territorial Service after the war she was promoted Subaltern and moved to live at Ingleby Greenhow with her close friend Dorothy Mackay O.B.E. (lot: 564). For the rest of her life Hudson would join Mackay on her career as an author, philanthropist and traveller. She died on 12 March 1998; sold together with an A.T.S. cap badge and an issuance slip with the recipient's name written on it as well as a copied article written upon the life of her best friend Dorothy Mackay which makes reference to the experiences, post wartime and post-war of the recipient.
- 315 Three: **Leading Sick Berth Attendant B. C. Warfield, Royal Navy**
Korea 1950-53 (D/SMX. 876852 B. C. Warfield. S.B.A. R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., with swivel suspension (Mx.876852 B. C. Warfield. L.S.B.A. R.N.H. Plymouth.), *very fine* (3) £140-180

- x316 Pair: **Fusilier E. Anderson, Northumberland Fusiliers**
Korea 1950-53 (4973228 Fus. E. Anderson. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £80-120
- x317 Pair: **Private K. Ingham, King's Regiment**
Korea 1950-53 (22540855 Pte. K. Ingham. Kings.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *some official corrections, very fine* (2) £80-120
Together with cap Badge and 1953-2003 Commemorative Medal.
- x318 Pair: **Staff Sergeant T. Parkinson, New Zealand Forces**
Korea 1950-53 (203693 S/Sgt T. Parkinson); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (203693 S/Sgt T. Parkinson), *good very fine* (2) £70-90
- x319 Pair: **C. A. Miller, Canadian Forces**
Korea 1950-53, Canadian silver issue (C-850619 C. A. Miller); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (C-850619 C. A. Miller), *second with scratches over naming, good very fine* (2) £80-120
- x320 Pair: **Sapper P. Dempsey, Royal Engineers, who was wounded in action**
Korea 1950-53 (22273582 Spr. P. Dempsey. R.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £100-140
Wound reported in *The Times*, 2 May 1951.
- 321 Pair: **Petty Officer Medical Assistant R. D. N. Taylor, Royal Navy**
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (052398 R. D. N. Taylor. S.B.A. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., swivel suspension (D052398A R. D. N. Taylor POMA RNH Haslar), mounted as worn, *very fine* (2) £100-140
R. D. N. Taylor earned the Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. Medal whilst a Petty Officer Medical Assistant at the Royal Naval Hospital Haslar.
- 322 Pair: **Sick Berth Attendant R. Ellison, Royal Navy**
General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (M.943178 R. Ellison. S.B.A. R.N.), second clasp affixed with wire; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., swivel suspension (M.943178 R. Ellison. M.A. H.M.S. Excellent.), *good very fine* (2) £140-180
- 323 Pair: **Fusilier J. A. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers**
General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24782847 Fus J A Jones RWF); U.N. Medal for Bosnia (UNPROFOR), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2) £80-120
- 324 Four: **Lance-Corporal C. Cookson, Royal Logistic Corps**
NATO Medal, Former Yugoslavia; NATO Medal, Kosovo; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (25061464 Pte C Cookson RLC); Iraq 2003-11, 1 clasp, 19 Mar to 28 Apr 2003 (25061464 LCpl C Cookson RLC), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine*, with riband bar (4) £240-280
Understood to have served with 16 Air Assault Brigade in Iraq.
- 325 Pair: **Trooper S. M. Roberts, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars**
Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24856755 Tpr S M Roberts QRIH); U.N. Medal for Cyprus, mounted court-style for wear, *good very fine* (2) £240-280
During the Gulf War the Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Denaro, played a prominent role in the invasion. Crossing the line on G-Day, 24 February 1991 at 0315hrs, they first made contact with the enemy at 1628hrs. One of their Challenger 1 tanks scored the longest tank-to-tank 'kill' in military history, when it destroyed an Iraqi T-55 at a range of 4.7km.

A COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE NAVAL BRIGADE FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY

'I must here draw attention to the manner in which the heavy 24-pounder guns were impelled and managed by Captain Peel and his gallant sailors. Through the extraordinary energy and good will with which the latter have worked, their guns have been constantly in advance throughout our late operations from the Relief of Lucknow until now, as if they were light field pieces, and the service rendered by them in clearing our front has been incalculable.'

- Sir Colin Campbell

When Britain's starts to produce toy soldiers of a particular action or battle, you know that the battle in question has become a legend. Such is the case with Peel and his Naval Brigade, who can be 'purchased' from the shop on Birdcage Walk.

William Peel, son of the Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, had already earned the Victoria Cross for his bravery before Sebastopol in October 1854, when he picked up a fizzing shell from amongst powder cases and threw it over the parapet. The following month he rode into the Sandbag Battery at Inkerman to help the Grenadier Guards save their Colours, and on 18 June 1855 he led a storming party against the Redan. The Naval Brigade he formed from the crew of H.M.S. *Shannon* in 1857 was superlative in its stamina, dexterity, and grit. Without Peel's heavy guns, and the heroes who manned them, it is doubtful if the Sikanderabagh could have been breached, the bridge at Cawnpore defended, or the enemy driven from Khudaganj. Yet Peel's was one of three Naval Brigades involved in the Indian Mutiny, and the other two have often been neglected.

H.M.S. *Pearl*, under Captain E. S. Sotheby, arrived at Calcutta earlier than the *Shannon* and was soon ordered up the Ganges. She formed her own Naval Brigade which achieved remarkable feats of arms in the Trans-Gogra Campaign, preventing rebel forces in the northernmost regions from reaching Lucknow. The Honourable East India Company formed its own 'Indian Naval Brigade', which performed a variety of duties across the subcontinent, and whose contribution has hardly been recognised.

To have an Indian Mutiny Medal from each of these three Naval Brigades in a single Auction is, to say the least, a rare event. The medal roll lists just 533 awards for the *Shannon*, and 254 for the *Pearl*. We hope these medals continue to stand testament to the courage of the Royal Navy.

Recommended reading:

Verney, Lieutenant E. H., *The Shannon's Brigade in India* (London, 1862).

Verney, Major-General G. L., *The Devil's Wind: The Story of the Naval Brigade at Lucknow* (London, 1956).

Watson, E. S., *A Naval Cadet with HMS Shannon's Brigade in India* (Kettering, 1858).

Williams, Rev. E. A., *The Cruise of the Pearl* (London, 1859).

326

The superb 'Naval Brigade' Indian Mutiny Medal to Leading Stoker J. Harvey, R.N., one of Peel's 'Shannons', who did his duty against overwhelming odds at Lucknow and Cawnpore



Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (Jas. Harvey, Leadg. Stoker. Shannon.), *very fine*

£1,400-1,800

James Harvey was born in Portsmouth on 11 May 1824. On 1 July 1853 he volunteered for the Royal Navy, serving initially as a Stoker aboard the paddle frigate *Odin*. On 1 August 1856, he transferred to H.M.S. *Shannon*.

The *Shannon* was an imposing Liffey-class steam frigate armed with 51 guns. Originally intended for service in China, she left Hong Kong in company with the *Pearl* (see next Lot) when news broke of the Indian Mutiny. When she docked at Calcutta in August 1857 she was, at that time, the largest vessel to have navigated so far up the River Hooghly. Her Captain, William Peel, V.C., C.B., took a considerable risk in moving her into such shallow water, but subsequent events were to prove him a man undaunted by any danger.

Sir Patrick Grant, who was then acting Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta, knew that British forces in Oudh were woefully short of heavy guns. He ordered Peel to form a Naval Brigade comprising 'Bluejackets' from both the *Shannon* and the *Pearl*. The contingent from *Pearl* numbered 175 men, bringing the Naval Brigade's total strength to 408 officers and men, including Marines from both ships.

This force was armed with: ten 8-inch 68-pounders with 400 rounds of shot and shell per gun, four 24-pounders, four 12-pounders, a 24-pounder howitzer, and eight rocket tubes. 800 bullocks were required. For the voyage up the Ganges, the men and guns were to be transported in a steamer called the *Chunar*, as well as a flat-bottomed transport. The force left Calcutta on 29 September, heading straight towards 'The Devil's Wind'.

On 10 October, the contingent from *Pearl* stopped at Buxar on the Ganges, and thenceforward operated separately under the command of Captain E. S. Sotheby. The remainder of Peel's Naval Brigade, already nicknamed 'The Shannons', continued up the Ganges to Cawnpore, where British forces were gathering for the Second Relief of Lucknow. Peel kept the men occupied with constant drilling and manoeuvres. He knew that in battle, the guns would have to be moved using drag ropes, eighteen men to each gun.

Sir Colin Campbell was greeted with a great cheer when he arrived at Cawnpore on 31 October, assuming command of the army. His force only amounted to 3,400 men, made up of detachments from HM 8th, 23rd, 53rd, 82nd, 90th and 93rd Foot (including Private J. Kinnear, please see Lot 169), the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, and the 9th Lancers. Peel's Naval Brigade thus proved invaluable when the force arrived before Lucknow on 15 November.

The next day, Peel's guns and two heavy guns of the Royal Artillery began a fierce bombardment of the Sikanderabagh, a huge rebel-held building, 130 yards square, with a thick, brick, loopholed wall 20 feet high, flanked by bastions at the corners. After firing for 90 minutes, the guns had created a small hole, three feet high and three and a half feet wide. As their pipers struck up the Highland Charge 'Haughs of Cromdale', men of the 93rd Highlanders surged forward in the hope of being the first to enter this 'breach', and won six Victoria Crosses.

Although losses at the Sikanderabagh were severe, the stormers were able to trap about 2,000 mutineers in a corner of the building. Remembering earlier atrocities, particularly the massacre of women and children at Bibighar, Cawnpore on 15 July (the gore at Bibighar lay undisturbed, creating a nightmarish scene for troops passing through), the stormers killed every man they found. Lord Roberts later recalled:

'There they lay, in a heap as high as my head, a heaving, surging mass of dead and dying inextricably tangled.'

The capture of the Sikanderabagh enabled Campbell's army to reach the beleaguered Residency compound, but having lost 45 officers and 496 men, Campbell realised he could not possibly hold Lucknow against the vast rebel armies in the region.

On 19 November, the evacuation of the Residency began. Women and children who for six months had suffered unimaginable terrors emerged from its shattered ramparts and filed towards Dilkushah, under the protection of the 9th Lancers. Campbell organised the evacuation so that the enemy never suspected a British withdrawal. The Naval Brigade was pivotal to this conceit: while Peel's guns and rockets pounded the Kaiserbagh as if in preparation for an assault, women and children were silently extricated from the Residency compound, under the noses of a distracted foe. Part of the rearguard, Peel's Bluejackets were among the last to quit Lucknow on the night of 22 November; it was many hours before the mutineers realised that the Residency was empty.

Return to Cawnpore

Just before leaving Cawnpore for Lucknow, Sir Colin Campbell had left 500 men to defend the city under the command of General Windham. Included in this garrison were fifty Bluejackets of the *Shannon*, with two 24-pounders, led by Lieutenant Hay and Naval Cadets Watson and Lascelles. Cawnpore lay on the Grand Trunk Road, its bridge of boats over the Ganges a vital artery for British supply and communication. Most of Campbell's reinforcements arrived via Cawnpore (hence why the massacre there had such impact).



On 19 November, Windham's tiny garrison was invested by 25,000 mutinous sepoy of the Gwalior Contingent, led by Tantia Tope. Windham's men, including the Bluejackets, dug entrenchments at each end of the bridge of boats and managed to hold it for ten days. Since Stoker Harvey was awarded the 'Relief of Lucknow' clasp, he was almost certainly at Lucknow at this time, and not part of this 50-strong detachment at Cawnpore.

Hearing of Windham's plight, Campbell left Sir James Outram with a small force to hold the Alum Bagh, near Lucknow. With the remainder of his army, including the Naval Brigade, Campbell dashed southwards. When heavy gun-fire could be heard from Cawnpore on 27 September, Campbell pressed ahead with his cavalry and horse artillery. He linked up with Windham's entrenchments the following day, and to his great relief, the bridge of boats remained intact.

The Naval Brigade arrived on the northern bank of the Ganges two days later. The mutineers had massed their artillery on the southern bank, aiming to destroy the bridge of boats, but Peel's guns quickly silenced them. Over subsequent days, Campbell arranged for the sick, wounded and non-combatants from Lucknow (over 2,000 souls) to be escorted to Allahabad, thence to Calcutta. This left him free to conduct offensive operations. He received reinforcements, including a wing of the 42nd Foot, bringing his total force to 600 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 35 guns. On 6 December, he launched a full-scale assault across the river. In *The Devil's Wind: The Story of the Naval Brigade at Lucknow* (1956), G. L. Verney tells how the Naval Brigade lifted morale when the assault began to falter:

'Every attempt at forward movement was met by a storm of shot, shell and bullets, the slow rate of fire of the [rebel] muskets being compensated by the large number of men handling them. Each rush cost a few lives and it looked bad. In the clouds of dust and smoke which billowed across the plain, it was hard for commanders to see what was happening or why the advance in that area was making so little progress. To those in front, it seemed that increased artillery support was their only hope.

Suddenly, however, the men of the 53rd Foot and the 4th Punjab Infantry, lying down near the bridge and extended short of the bank of the Canal, heard a rumble of wheels behind them, and there they saw Captain Peel, followed by a 24-pounder gun, hand-drawn and double-crewed, some forty Seamen, running hard, followed by a limber. "Action Front" shouted Peel, and the long lines of sailors swung round on the very bridge itself. Firing, sponging, loading, firing, they overwhelmed the enemy musketeers and gunners. Behind them tore Captain Gray and his Marines and, inspired by this dramatic intervention, the Infantry rose with a cheer, charged over the bridge or through the Canal and drove with their bayonets right into the rebels' position; their guns were taken and their men fled.'

'Our guns took the lead'

Once this crossing had been achieved, the mutineers fled by the Calpee road, abandoning Cawnpore to the British. The Naval Brigade did not stop there, however. Moving their heavy guns with the lightness of a pistol, they joined in the pursuit of the Gwalior Contingent, even forming the vanguard of Campbell's force. E. S. Watson, a Naval Cadet no older than 15, described in a letter to 'My Dear Mama' how the Naval Brigade earned the admiration of the whole army:

'Our guns took the lead of all, consisting of three 24-pounders, one 8-inch howitzer, and two rocket tubes. We advanced along the road a little way which led us right out into the open. Across the plain, the enemy were in force among some jungle, and had several guns. The rest of the force were drawn up two deep in a long line, a few hundred yards in our rear. After firing at each other for some time, we began advancing the guns one by one, keeping with the front line of skirmishers all the while. As we began advancing, there was a kind of rush forward among the enemy; and Captain Peel said afterwards that he had made up his mind they would charge the guns, but they fell back again, and there seemed to be a great deal of confusion among them, as if they were quite surprised at heavy guns coming along taking the lead like ours did.'

The Naval Brigade next saw action on 2 January 1858, at the village of Khudaganj near Futteghur. This area needed to be captured so that Campbell's force could be reinforced from the Punjab. Peel's guns again took a dreadful toll on the enemy, holding a large body of enemy cavalry at bay. This enabled Brigadier's Greathed's Division to cross a treacherous nullah and seize the village.

On 12 February, the Naval Brigade left Futteghur and took part in the final capture of Lucknow in March 1858. By then, some 100,000 mutineers had concentrated in the city, against whom Sir Colin Campbell could muster only 18,277 of all ranks. The assault began in earnest on 9 March, and it was while siting his guns before La Martinière that Peel received a musket ball in the thigh. Never learning of his well-deserved Knighthood, he died at Cawnpore on 27 April.

In recognition of his services, Harvey was promoted to Leading Stoker on 22 February 1858. His Medal, with clasps 'Relief of Lucknow' and 'Lucknow', was sent to him on 9 November 1862.

327 'One cannot pay too high a tribute to the memory of such a man, he was a credit to the Navy, loyal to his Queen, a patriot, in fact a Britisher.'
Campion's obituary, 11 September 1911.

The rare and fascinating Indian Mutiny group of three to Able Seaman J. Campion, R.N., a member of *Pearl's* Naval Brigade, which rendered invaluable service on the River Gogra in the darkest days of the campaign



Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Jas. Campion. Sailmr's Crew.), officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Jas. Campion, A,B, Pearl.); Turkish Crimea 1855, this last brooched, *very fine* (3)

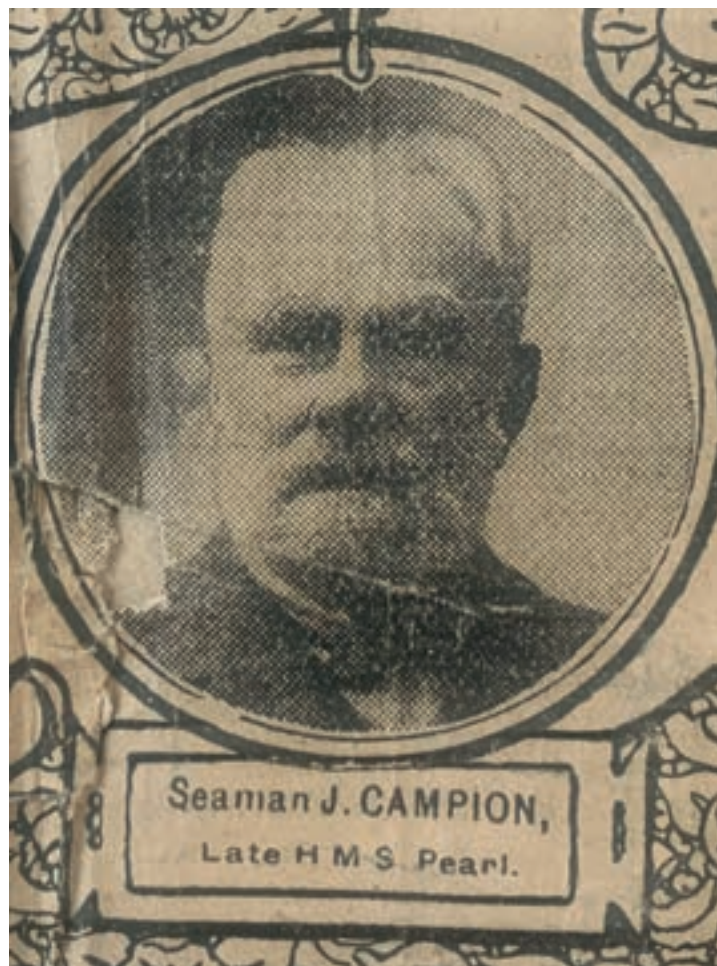
£1,400-1,800

James Campion was born at Loughborough on 17 March 1827. A restless adventurer, he volunteered for the Franklin Expedition in 1845, along with two companions. They agreed that all were to go or none. Campion was selected, and so was another, but the third was rejected, meaning that Campion narrowly escaped death in the Northwest Passage.

Campion instead travelled to New Zealand, joining the Royal Navy at Auckland in 1848. His first ship was *Calliope*, 32 guns, which had played an important role in the Flagstaff War two years earlier. He then served aboard *London*, 92 guns, throughout the Crimean War (Medal & clasp). *London* took part in the bombardment of Fort Constantine, part of Sebastopol's defences, on 5 October 1854. A second-rate wooden tall ship, she sustained heavy damage from shore batteries. The Allied fleet lost 340 sailors during a six-hour gunnery duel, but made little impression on the Russian defences. Sebastopol was to defy the Allies for another eleven months.

Campion met with rather more success on his next ship, *Pearl*. Unlike *London*, *Pearl* was a state-of-the-art 21-gun screw-propelled corvette, launched from Woolwich in 1855. *Pearl* left Spithead on 30 May 1856, bound for the South Pacific. Tensions flared between Britain and Peru following the Peruvian capture of a British-flagged ship. *Pearl* managed to capture two Peruvian men-of-war, carrying 500 soldiers. She then sailed to the Sandwich Islands (modern-day Hawaii), before heading towards Hong Kong, where Chinese privateers were making trouble.

Along with the frigate *Shannon* (see previous Lot), *Pearl* was placed under the command of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour as the Second Opium War loomed, but in July 1857, on receiving news of the Indian Mutiny, both ships hurried towards Calcutta. While sailing through the Strait of Malacca, *Pearl's* crew spotted groups of redcoats along the shore. These were the 90th Foot (Perthshire Volunteers), this regiment having been wrecked off Singapore some days earlier. *Pearl* picked them up and landed them safely at Calcutta on 8 August; the 90th went on to win six Victoria Crosses during the Siege of Lucknow.



Mutiny service

When Captain William Peel of the *Shannon* formed his Naval Brigade at Calcutta in early September (see previous Lot), it initially included 175 men from the *Pearl*. The combined force travelled up the Ganges as far as Buxar, but there they separated. While *Shannon's* Naval Brigade continued on to Cawnpore and Lucknow, *Pearl's* Bluejackets, under the command of Captain Edward Southwell Sotheby, were to play a unique role in suppressing mutinous parts of northern India. The exploits of *Pearl's* Naval Brigade are vividly recorded in *The Cruise of the Pearl* (1859), a memoir written by the Reverend E. A. Williams, who was Chaplain of the *Pearl* throughout her adventures.

Buxar was one of the main government studs for breeding cavalry horses, and *Pearl's* Naval Brigade was used as a garrison at its nearby fort. There the Bluejackets were drilled daily, becoming proficient in the movement of heavy guns. On 23 October, news was received of a mutiny at Chupra, about forty miles north of Buxar on the border with Nepal. This mutiny threatened to engulf several districts north of the Ganges, yet *Pearl's* Naval Brigade was the only European force within 200 miles of the area. Sotheby's small command had recently been reinforced by a company of 80 men sent up from Calcutta, under the command of Lieutenant Radcliffe. A few of these men were volunteer merchants, but the vast majority belonged to *Pearl's* crew. This brought the total strength of *Pearl's* Naval Brigade to 250 officers and men. Its armament was four 12-pounder howitzers.

On Christmas Day, the Naval Brigade was reinforced by the Gorrukmath and Ramdhul Gurkha Regiments, together numbering some 850 men. Named the Sarun Field Force, the whole was placed under the command of Colonel Rowcroft, a Company officer whose own regiment, the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, had mutinied at Dinapoor. In late December, the force engaged 6,000 mutineers with 9 guns led by Naib Nazim Mushuruff Khan at the village of Sohunpore. The four howitzers held the centre of the line, protected on either side by Gurkhas. Lieutenant Turnor, R.N., directed the howitzers with great precision and silenced two enemy guns in a matter of minutes. The enemy fled towards Goruckpore. Williams recalled that without suffering a single casualty, the Naval Brigade:

‘...pursued the enemy with a rapidity and perseverance not to be outstripped, the 12-pounder howitzers discharged shot and shell on their retreating and broken ranks with a precision and effect not to be surpassed, eliciting the praise from the commanding officer that the “troops behaved as British seamen and marines ever do, most excellently and gallantly.”’

Whereas the *Shannon*’s Naval Brigade used bullocks to haul guns in the flat plains of Oudh, horses were more suitable in the foothills of the Himalayas. Sotheby had to train his sailors to ‘break in’ locally-sourced draught horses. All the harnesses, saddlery and traces had to be improvised. On 8 February 1858, 150 small boats were procured, and the force proceeded up the River Gogra. Fascines were strapped to the boats’ sides to offer protection from snipers on the banks. After taking Chanderpore, the force confronted Jung Bahadoor’s 8,000 rebels at Gai Ghat. The Naval Brigade provided covering fire while the Gurkhas charged the enemy with their kukris, driving them back to the vicinity of Fyzabad.

These operations became known as the ‘Trans-Gogra Campaign’, since the force had to suppress mutinous sepoys on both sides of that river. On 2 March it reached Amorah, 12 miles from Fyzabad. Several days later, and having been reinforced by 200 men of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, the force attacked rebel entrenchments at Belwa. The Naval Brigade’s howitzers lobbed shells into the enemy positions, causing horrific casualties. Returning to its encampment at Amorah, the force was itself attacked on 5 March by around 5,000 mutineers led by the Rajahs of Gonda and Churdah. These sepoys were from the Gwalior Contingent, and had been well trained in European tactics. Despite such overwhelming odds, Williams wrote that the Naval Brigade:

‘...continued advancing on the multitudes in front, and never halted to draw breath except when they came within easy range for a discharge of grape. Then they unlimbered the guns, fired as many rounds as the retreating multitude would wait to receive; then limbering up, would gallop the guns more like horse than foot artillery, and when within range, would again unlimber and discharge as many rounds as the time admitted.’

The Bluejackets’ transformation from sailors into horse artillerymen was an extraordinary feat, for which Captain Sotheby received no fewer than 13 mentions in dispatches (e.g. *London Gazette*, 23 April 1858). The Trans-Gogra Campaign involved 28 separate actions, which cannot all be detailed here. Suffice to say that without Rowcroft’s force holding them down, as many as 30,000 sepoys might have been available to confront Sir Colin Campbell at Lucknow.

Journey’s end

Campion retired in 1860 after twelve years’ service, and his Mutiny Medal was sent to him on 24 April 1861. He was awarded a pension of £9 2s 0d per annum. Many of his friends in the Nottingham Crimean & Indian Mutiny Veterans’ Association felt this sum was derisory. They argued that, ‘had he approached the Admiralty with a tale of poverty... in all probability he would have been treated with compassion instead of contempt.’

Towards the end of his eventful life, Campion suffered from throat cancer. In his last days he lived with his nephew, Mr Squires, at 414 Berridge Road, Nottingham. Following his death on 10 September 1911, a heartfelt obituary appeared in the journal of the Nottingham Crimean & Indian Mutiny Veterans’ Association, containing this sad account of Campion’s illness:

‘This old seaman was one of the type of men fast dying out, independent, industrious, fearless, honourable. When the secretary visited him, unaware of the terrible complaint he was suffering from (cancer in the throat), Campion remarked: “Mr Whitby, I have not tasted any solid food for over eleven weeks. I don’t seem to be able to swallow, and unless they discover a new road to feed people I am afraid my time is not long. Never mind I’ve had a good innings... remember me to all my comrades.”’

Full military honours were accorded Campion at his funeral in the Church Cemetery, Mansfield Road, Nottingham; sold together with his original obituary notice.



328

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (James Stephens No. 3 Indian Naval Brigade), *very fine and light collector's mark in field*

£600-800

Ex-Douglas-Morris Collection, October 1996.

James Stephens served in No. 3 Detachment, Indian Naval Brigade, the third Naval Brigade to be involved in suppressing the Mutiny. Like the previous two, it started life at Calcutta. Some 2,000 non-Indian officers and men were drawn from the ships *Assaye*, *Semiramia*, *Ajdaha*, *Punjab*, *Zenobia*, *Coromandal* and *Auckland*, under the administration of Captain D. C. Campbell. The Indian Naval Brigade's ten detachments, each comprising about 200 men, served in different theatres. For example, No. 4 Detachment, from the steam frigate *Punjab*, attacked and disarmed the 73rd Bengal Native Infantry at Dacca, in what is now Bangladesh. Midshipman A. Majo, aged just 17, led the charge against these mutineers and was awarded the Victoria Cross.

In his diary, Naval Cadet E. S. Watson of the *Shannon* recorded that in mid-October part of the Indian Naval Brigade was based at Dinapore, on the Ganges. It then proceeded upstream to Benares, for service on the River Gogra. Interestingly, Watson mentioned that the Indian Naval Brigade went up that river 'in their gunboat', which suggests that in addition to fighting on land, these versatile Bluejackets also patrolled the waterways in support of the Trans-Gogra Expedition (see previous Lot). It is not known which detachment of the Indian Naval Brigade Watson was referring to; it might have been No. 3 Detachment.

Either way, the unit were engaged in the action at Jehanabad, above Allahabad, on 22 August 1857, and at the two affairs at Doomraon in August and October 1858. Stephens was discharged from the service on 4 April 1859.

A COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE WOMEN OF THE NURSING SERVICES

329 Three: Nurse A. Stevenson, South African Red Cross Society, who nursed Boer Wounded during the Second Boer War

South African Red Cross Silver Medal for efficiency in General First Aid to the Injured, the reverses numbered '374' (A. Stevenson 1925) in fitted case of issue, silver and enamel; South African Red Cross 10 years service badge, gilt and enamel; Johannesburg Pioneer 1966 medal, silver, *the first on shortened ribbon and the enamel slightly scratched, otherwise good very fine* (3)

£40-60

Armande Stevenson was born at Lyon, France on 3 December 1877, coming to the title of Comtesse de la Barge de Certeau she volunteered to serve in the French Ambulance-Hospital in November 1899. This unit established a hospital at Johannesburg in the Marist Brothers School in order to support the Boers during the Second Boer War. They continued to serve even after the British occupation of the city, after the war she married John Herbert Stevenson, a South African in 1907. Awarder the Pioneer of Johannesburg silver medal in 1966 as she was one of the few people left alive who had been living in the city prior to 1 January 1900. Stevenson died in 1968; sold together copied auction listing as well as an archive of original material including:

- i) A Red Cross Nurse's Armband with Z.A. (Transvaal Republic) ribbon.
- ii) A Postcard sowing nurses at the French Boer War Hospital, torn and repaired
- iii) Two worn British Boer War Johannesburg Permits dated 4 June 1900 and naming the recipient.
- iv) Three nursing named certificates from the South African Red Cross dated 1923, 1924 and 1925.
- v) A ticket for Mrs J. H Stevenson for a luncheon at Amiens following the unveiling of the South African memorial for Delville Wood on 10 October 1926.
- vi) A photograph of the recipient
- vii) 8 wartime postcard photographs of South African Nurses.
- viii) A covering letter from Mayor Boyce Eagar of Johannesburg to Mrs Stevenson.

330 A rare Great War Balkans O.B.E. group of nine awarded to Dr E. B. Hollway, First Serbian Hospital Unit, Scottish Women's Hospitals, Royal Army Medical Corps & French Red Cross, a female Surgeon who was widely decorated by the Serbs for her work during the Great War Kragujevatz

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st Type breast Badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D oak leaves (E. Hollway.); Jubilee 1935 (Dr Edith B. Hollway.), engraved naming; Serbia, Kingdom, Red Cross Order; Serbia, Kingdom, Balkan Wars Cross; Serbia, Kingdom, Retreat from Albania Medal; Russia, Imperial, St George Medal for Bravery, Nicholas II, 4th class, silver, the reverse numbered '1032767'; Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St Sava, Commander's neck Badge, Bishop with red robes; together with her sister's Nightingale Nursing School Badge, the reverse engraved 'Elsie K. Hollway', silver and enamel, *good very fine and a rare combination* (10)

£2,000-2,400

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919:

'In recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Balkans, and with the Army of the Black Sea.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1917 & 11 June 1920 (Salonika).



Edith Blake Hollway (sometimes spelt Holway, or Holloway) was born at Pinner, Middlesex on 30 November 1874 and qualified at the London School of Medicine for Women in 1906. Upon the outbreak of the Great War she working as a Surgeon at the Temperance Hospital, Hampstead and is listed under two *Medal Index Cards*. The first notes her entry into Serbia in December 1914 with the French Red Cross, whilst the second gives 2 January 1915, serving with the Scottish Women's Hospital. Either way, the *Record of the Scottish Women's Hospitals* confirms she went out as Surgeon for the First Serbian Hospital Unit, which arrived at Kragujevatz on 6 January 1915. They totalled just 5 female Doctors and immediately had some 150 wounded Serbian soldiers to tend to, suffering dreadful limb damage, frostbite and gangrene. They swiftly assembled a Hospital of 150 beds, with a convalescent home for a further 90 patients as required. Moreover, a deadly typhus outbreak occurred in February, which took the lives of no less than three of her Nurses. She herself fell ill in April, with the treatment she recalled:

'...one soon gets rather muddle-headed and drowsy which is increased fourfold by the amount of intoxicating liquor that is poured down one's throat, or neck. I was perfectly drunk for ten days and was getting quite fond of whiskey.'





Having spent some time at that place, in August 1915 the unit moved to Lazarevats, with Hollway and Mrs Haverfield going as a forward party to get the place established. They were forced to make the 100-mile journey to Kruevac in truly awful conditions, the roads strewn with the frozen bodies of men, women and children who did not pull through. Their makeshift dressing station was established in a storehouse. More worrying issues further circled with Serbia now standing alone with the Central Powers pushing forth. One day they heard the voices of Austrians, they were now Prisoners of War. By February they were eventually re-patriated, via Bludenz, Zurich and thence back to France. She is noted as having remained in the theatre till March 1916, being issued a grant of £25 for the loss of personal property and medical equipment in Serbia.

However, she is thence listed as having gone out to Ajaccio, Corsica as Assistant Medical Officer the following month. She remained at that post until August 1916, when a position with the Royal Army Medical Corps became available.

Returned home in September 1916, she proceeded to Malta and onto Salonika in 1917. She was part of the Women's Medical Unit, established by Louisa Aldrich-Blake, which was mobilised as No. 62 General Hospital for Salonika. The Women Doctors were L. J. Murphy, A. G. Fergus, M. D. Murray, R. L. H. Davy, E. T. Gilchrist, E. S. Walker, M. J. Ahern, and E. B. Hollway. Hollway clearly saw much active service during the Great War and is a pioneering female Doctor in the Medical Services. After the conclusion of the Great War, she conveniently forgot the fact her contract had long expired, despite still working in Constantinople in the Spring of 1921. Her award of the O.B.E. appears to be the only such award to the Women Doctors of her unit, which was considered '...a good choice' by Dr Edith Guest She died at Teignmouth Hospital on 26 December 1948, having retired to St Anthony, Bishopsteignton; sold together with original N.U.W.S.S. Great War roll, which includes an image of Hollway and a quantity of copied research.

Medal Roll confirms only a Pair issued. 1935 Jubilee Medal issued whilst In Charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Betiah.

- 331 **The French Medal of Honor for Epidemics awarded to Sister Jennie Sibley, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who was one of the original Nurses at Lady Paget's Hospital in Serbia during the Great War before being transferred to Salonica and later France and seeing post-war service in India and Egypt**

France, Republic, Medal of Honor for Epidemics, silver (J. Sibley 1919), hallmarked, in named *Ministere De La Guerre* case of issue, *good very fine*

£100-140

Jeannie Sibley was born at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire in 21 July 1878. Having been educated at Prospect House School, St. Neots she moved on to The Royal Hospital, Richmond from training here from October 1909-1912 before transferring to The Middlesex Hospital from 1913-14. She trained here as a Staff Nurse but for the last two months at Middlesex performed the role of a Sister.

Sibley joined Lady Paget's Hospital in Skopje, set up as part of the Serbian Relief Fund, on 6 October 1914. Here she recounted the affect their arrival had upon the exhausted Serbian Armies:

'You can well imagine the depression of the Serbians at this time, especially as they had no ammunition. Our coming seemed to herald in brighter days. Ammunition arrived. Their spirits took fresh hope and in a very short time they were in full possession of Belgrade, having taken thousands of prisoners and gained one of the biggest victories this war will ever know. Lady Paget's Unit is regarded as a mascot, having turned their dark clouds.'

Paget's Hospital was involved in treating both Serbian and Austro-Hungarian casualties of the fighting with a range of backgrounds and languages which initially caused serious problems as none of the patients spoke English. Later also saw cases of typhus as the poor conditions led to serious illnesses. Sibley described the soldiers 'The condition was terrible - many not having been out of the trenches for four days after being wounded.' and these poor conditions were not aided by 'wounds ranking with pus, their bodies covered with lice, and all of them suffering frostbitten feet'. As the fevers worsened many nurses fell ill, even Paget herself, and the intense cold of the Serbian winter did not help matters with over 2,000 Austrian prisoners dying in February 1915. Sibley left Serbia in May 1915, travelling back to England she enlisted with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 3 July 1915 and saw service on the nursing staff of typhoid hospitals as a Sister. Entering the war at Salonica on 1 July 1916 she described a loud welcome as 'We were under fire seven times during our 1st, 2nd and 3rd week here by hostile aircraft guns.' Sibley remained here until 3 October 1918 when she was evacuated having caught Malaria, ready for posting by 4 November she continued to serve until 5 May 1920 when she was demobilised while working at Reading War Hospital.

Sibley left Britain for Egypt after the war in the service of the Egyptian Government. Handing in her notice when the Egyptian Constitution came into effect in 1923, writing a letter to the Matron-in-Chief of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service from the Anglo-American Hospital in Cairo stating:

'You will note I have left the service of the Egyptian Government, owing to the Independence + all the changes it involves. I came direct to the above hospital for the winter months. I expect to be back in England by the middle of april.

Knowing my qualifications & my past services with Q.A.I.M.N.S. I wondered if you had anything to offer me after this date or the beginning of the winter months'

Sibley continued to work with them for some time, chiefly at Catterick Camp where her reports stated:

'Miss Sibley arrived for duty here on the 16th of April 1931. Her time since then has been spent chiefly in the (...) facilities Hospital although she has also had charge for nearly two months of Surgical Wards in the main Hospital. Her work in the main hospital was satisfactory on the whole but I consider miss Sibley during the many heavy rushes of work we so often have had, has not always been able to do herself or her work full justice as she has probably not felt at those times physically particularly fit. Her moral qualifications are excellent and she is very punctual always + has pleasant manners'

She was finally removed from the roll on 14 July 1938; sold together with the original document of issue and copied research including printed service papers, a C.D. containing a digital copy and *M.I.C.* as well as *London Gazette* entries and a copy of *St Neots and the Great War*.



332

A rare and exciting ‘Great Serbian Retreat’, Great War group of seven awarded to Sister G. M. Tew, Scottish Women’s Hospital, who served in Serbia from April 1915 dealing with the Typhus epidemic and was caught up in the retreat with the Northern Column, continuing to save lives throughout the appalling conditions of the withdrawal



British War and Victory Medals (G.M. Tew.); Serbia, Kingdom, Cross of Charity, Large Medallion issue; Commemorative Medal for Loyalty, Bronze issue; Cross of Charity, small medallion issue; Commemorative Medal for the Great War 1914-1918; Commemorative Cross for the Serbo-Bulgarian War 1913, the first four mounted as worn, in *Spink & Son* case, *slightly polished and worn, overall very fine* (7)

£200-300

Gertrude Mary Tew was born at Cheadle, Staffordshire on 14 March 1889, the daughter of John and Sarah Tew of Millhouse Farm, Cheadle. Pursuing a medical career early in her life Tew was working as a Mental Nurse at Camberwell House Asylum, Camberwell in 1911, volunteering early in the war she joined the Scottish Women’s Hospitals in April 1915 and was posted to Serbia. Here she joined the new Typhus hospital at Mladenovac to confront the resurgence of the disease which had previously been considered under control in the country. The nurses arrived here in July 1915 under Dr Beatrice McGregor the new Chief Medical Officer. The hospital became popular quickly after they opened a dispensary for the local women and children however in October 1915 a massive offensive from the combined German and Austro-Hungarian armies began. The Hospital was evacuated on 12 October with the nurses entraining for Kraguievac where they opened an emergency casualty clearing station. Forced to withdraw again by the entrance of Bulgaria into the war they opened a new station at Kraljevo.

Choosing to join the Serbian Army on its Great Retreat to the Adriatic Sea rather than surrendering the invading forces the nurses of the Scottish Women’s Hospital joined the Northern Column on 5 November 1915. They faced appalling conditions during the withdrawal with soldiers and civilians falling from cold, hunger and exhaustion. One nurse, Caroline Toughill was herself killed in the Ibar Valley, fortunately for Tew she made it over the mountains with the rest of her unit. Later appointed a Queen’s Nurse on 1 January 1916 she served as a nurse with the French Red Cross. Tew died in October 1973 at Bournemouth; sold together with copied research including a typed biography, an extract from *The British Journal of Nursing*, *M.I.C.* and list of foreign awards to the Scottish Women’s Hospital with the recipient’s name highlighted.

The award of the Commemorative Cross for the Serbo-Bulgarian War 1913 is unconfirmed.

- 333 The Scottish Women’s Hospital French Medal of Honour awarded to Matron O. Aked for her work nursing sick and wounded French soldiers, one of the second batch of nurses sent to Antwerp on 28 August 1914 who went on to see service in France



Medal of Honour, Ministry of War Silver Medal for Epidemics, silver-gilt, reverse embossed ‘Miss O. Aked 1917’, in fitted, named case of issue, *very fine*

£80-100

Olive Aked was born on 28 January 1885 at Bingley, Bradford, the daughter of George and Emma Aked. Her father was a Mill owner and her sister Muriel went on to work in film alongside such stars as Jack Buchanan, Laurence Olivier and Sandy Powell. Aked was trained at Pendlebury Hospital, Manchester Hospital and Edinburgh Hospital. When on 24 August a telegram was sent from Antwerp requesting trained nurses three were sent out, another telegram arrived on 28 August request eight further nurses and Aked was one of those chosen to go. Her Medal Index Card notes that the Brussels Unit was considered ineligible for award and consequently she is considered to have entered the war in December 1915, despite having seen some of the earliest service of any nurse in British service.

Aked is noted as having remained in Antwerp for some weeks after its capture by the Germans and after some rehabilitation in Britain she joined the Scottish Women’s Hospital at Royaumont. Soon she was offered a post managing the Hospital Complimentaire at Salies-du-Salat Haute Garonne where she served as Matron. An article in the Yorkshire Evening Post on 1 August 1917 notes that she was awarded the King Albert Medal in Antwerp, a medal awarded for humanitarian efforts to Belgium during the war. Aked died on 10 May 1962 at York; sold together with copied research including newspaper articles, census data, a biographical note on the recipient’s sister Muriel Akad as well as medal rolls, *M.I.C.* and extracts for *The British Journal of Nursing*.

A Global Network Across Multiple Locations

LONDON | NEW YORK | HONG KONG | SINGAPORE | SWITZERLAND





British Red Cross War Service Medal 1914-18; Scottish Women's Hospital Medal; **France**, Republic, Medal of Honour, Ministry of War Gold Medal for Epidemics, silver-gilt, reverse embossed 'Miss A. Berry 1917', silver-marks to edge, with miniature rosette on riband, in case of issue; Commemorative Medal 1914-1919, Relief Society for Military Wounds ; Croix de Guerre, in card box, *slight polishing, overall very fine* (5)

£500-600

(Jessie) Augusta Berry, (née Lewin) was born in Marylebone, London on 26 August 1871, the daughter of Spencer and Jessie Lewin of 25 Wimpole Street, Marylebone. It is likely her progression was much the same as that of her sister Octavia Margaret Sofia Lewin who was educated at Queens College in Harely Street before joining Girton College to study Natural Sciences, certainly Berry appears is listed as studying this on the 1891 Census.

Entering the London School of Medicine for Women it was here that Berry first encountered her future Chief, Francis Ivens who was to become the key founder of Royaumont (her Scottish Women's Hospital Medal sold in these rooms). Marrying at St. Andrew's Church, Marylebone on 4 December 1911 to Grosvenor Berry, a farmer, little is known of her career prior to the war. This suggests that her arrival at Royaumont in November 1914 was at the request of her old friend Ivens rather than as the result of her work. Despite this Berry soon established herself as an immensely capable member of the Royaumont staff as *The Women of Royaumont* states:

'A prop of the hospital from the beginning, she put her hand to everything from ward dressings and toe-nail cutting to cleaning out drains and cutting wood. She also had a fine brain and a very tender heart... she is very sweet and unselfish and would do anything on earth for the patients, and is a very skilful and devoted doctor. She has a driving sense of duty that could on occasion be puritanical. She could never rest while anything remained to be done - so she never rested.'

This attitude was of immense help as, from the first, there was resistance to the mission of the Scottish Women's Hospital. The rejection of the British forced Ivens to offer their services to the French and while they did accept the drive to turn the Abbaye de Royaumont from an abandoned and dilapidated ruin into a 100 bed hospital was a monumental task. Nevertheless they succeeded and on 13 January 1915 Royaumont opened as the HTMpital Auxiliaire 301 and from that point on its 100 beds were always filled. Working hard under Ivens, or 'Madam la Colonelle' as she was affectionately known, was strenuous and even dangerous as on several occasions surgeries were performed by candle light and under bombardment from enemy guns.

This pressure combined with the horror of the injuries she witnessed and the strain of overwork in keeping the hospital running began to tell upon Berry. She stayed by her friend for the duration of the war but suffered a mental breakdown in the August 1918 which saw her institutionalised. It is believed that she never again practised medicine but instead lived with her husband until her death at Maidenhead, Berkshire on 12 August 1955; sold together with copied research including old auction listings, medal rolls and the recipient's marriage details as well as an original Scottish Women's Hospital 1914-19 commemorative badge.

- 335 The distinguished Great War R.R.C. pair awarded to H. Llewelyn, British Red Cross Society, late Division 13 Voluntary Aid Detachment, who served as Deputy President and Commandant of Coytrahen Park Red Cross Hospital



Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, (A.R.R.C.), silver and enamel, with bow riband; Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with two additional bars (H. Llewelyn); mounted court-style as worn, *minor contact marks to second, very fine* (2)

£250-300

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 21 June 1918

Hilda Llewelyn married Ernest Llewelyn prior to the Great War and in January 1916 was appointed Deputy President & Commandant of Coytrahen Park Auxiliary Hospital. Her careful management of the Hospital's finances meant that in 1916 they were in a position to add fifty new beds. Her work here continued until 28 February 1919 when she was demobilised, later invested with the R.R.C. at Buckingham Palace by George V; sold together with copied research including newspaper articles relating to the Coytrahen Park Auxiliary Hospital, typed research on the award of the R.R.C. and handwritten research on the recipient's family.

336

A family collection of two sisters who both served with the V.A.D in the Great War

The R.R.C. group of three awarded to Matron M.F. Courtenay, Voluntary Aid Detachment, who served as Matron of Mountgreenan Auxiliary Hospital, Ayrshire and later saw overseas service driving ambulances

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, (A.R.R.C.), silver and enamel, with bow riband; British War and Victory Medals (M.F. Courtenay. V.A.D.), the last two mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

Three: **Sister A. R. Courtenay, Scottish Women's Hospital, who served with the 'Elsie Inglis unit', at 'Dead Horse Camp' in the Serbian Sector on the Salonica Front**

British War and Victory Medals (A. R. Courtenay), **France**, Republic, Commemorative Medal for War 1914-18, mounted as worn, *minor contact wear, very fine* (3)

£300-400

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 24 October 1917

Mary Florence Courtenay was born at Carlow, Ireland on 9 December 1891, the daughter of William and Annie Courtenay. She was raised by her step-mother Lousia in Dunleer, Co. Louth, Ireland. She served as Matron of the Mountgreenan Auxiliary Hospital but also saw service as a driver and chauffeur in France with the Voluntary Aid Detachment from 2 May 1917-28 April 1919. After the war she spent some time in Bombay India, returning to Britain on 10 May 1928 she married John Denys De Carteret Guille, at Mullingar, Ireland on 18 July 1928; sold together with copied research including census data, *M.I.C.*, Red Cross service records and a *London Gazette* entry.

Annie Rebecca Courtenay was born at Ardee, Ireland 16 November 1892, the daughter of William and Annie Courtenay. She was raised by her step-mother Lousia in Dunleer, Co. Louth, Ireland, going with her to Dublin in 1911 before moving in with her older sister Mary at the age of 18. Joining the 'Elsie Inglis unit' in April 1918 in the Serbian Section of the line on the Salonica Front. The camp in which they worked was christened 'Dead Horse Camp' due to its location surrounded by partially buried horse carcasses. Small wonder then that the unit was twice stricken with Malaria during the summer of 1918. The disease was not the only danger as they were required to drive the narrow mountain roads, often under shellfire, to transport their charges. One of the main troubles they experienced was keeping pace with the rapid Serbian advance, relocating to Skopje in October 1918 and it was here that they were stationed when the influenza epidemic struck. Not long after this Annie returned to Britain while the rest of her unit moved to Sarajevo; sold together with copied research including an *M.I.C.* and typed biography.

337

The exceptional R.R.C. awarded to Team Nurse E.M.R. Currie, South African Nursing Service who worked as Team Sister to a Surgical Team on the front, most notably during the Battle of Champagne from May-June 1918

Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, with bow riband, in *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; with her South African Trained Nurses Association badge, the reverse officially number 399 and engraved (E.M.R. Currie.), silver and enamel, hallmarked for Cape Town, *good very fine* (2)

£200-240

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919

Emily Marion Rosetta Currie was born in April 1880 at Laughame, Carmarthenshire, the daughter of George and Mary Currie of Graseland, Laugharne. While her early years were spent in Wales by 1901 Currie had moved to London where she was living at 41 England Lane, Hampstead and working as a bookkeeper in the same establishment. How she came to be here is unknown but a possible clue is that the wife of the establishment's owner was also from Carmarthenshire. By 1911 she had found her path in the medical field, working at the Homeopathic Hospital, Birmingham.

Perhaps looking to for adventure or seeking to help those who need it more she joined the Colonial Nursing Association on 31 January 1914 and moved to the Masina Hospital Bombay. With the outbreak of war she joined the South African Medical Nursing Service and was soon nominated Team Sister to a Surgical Team from the South African General Hospital for work at front areas. She was performing this role during the Battle of Champagne and worked with the French IX Corps throughout this period. Currie died at 4 Westbourne Road, Penarth in September 1962; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* entries, census data and a typed biographical note.

338 **An impressive Great War M.B.E. group of four awarded to Mrs M. Lucas, St. John Ambulance Brigade, who served as Quartermaster and Assistant Commandant of Barry Island Hospital, the first V.A.D. Hospital in Britain**

Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, M.B.E., breast Badge, silver-gilt, hallmarked for London 1919; Most Venerable Order of St. John, Serving Brother's Badge, silver and enamel, (Mia Lucas London May 3rd 1918), unofficially engraved; Coronation 1953; St. John Service Medal, silver, with four bars (6059 Lady. D/Supt. M. Lucas Barry Hill NSG Div. Priory for Wales 1927.), mounted for display, later issue M.I.D. oak leaves pinned to mount, *minor contact wear* (4)

£300-350

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919

Sarah Mia Lucas was born Sarah Mia Payne, later going by her middle name, at Aberdare in 1873, the daughter of James W. Payne of Penarth. Educated at Llanelli she later married Walter W. Lucas, a Load Weigher from Roche, Cornwall in 1897. Lucas joined the Barry Division of the St. John Ambulance Association in 1912 and when the war broke out volunteered at the closest hospital. Appointed Quartermaster and Assistant Commandant of the Barry Island Hospital, she was present when it opened as a Voluntary Aid Department Hospital in August 1914, the first in Britain to do so. She excelled in her work being recommended for the Royal Red Cross on 11 May 1917 and twice receiving a 'mention' from the Secretary of State for her service (*The Times* 14 March 1918).

Lucas received a Priory Certificate of Thanks in 1919 and was awarded the M.B.E. on 1 January 1919 with the presentation being conducted by Prince Arthur of Connaught on 21 January. She continued to work with the Order of St. John and was made an Officer on 24 June 1938 as a reward for her service. She lived at Bryncaerau, 5 Miskin Street, Barry and died in 1947; sold together with copied research including auction listings, a council minute noting her recommendation for the R.R.C. and an extract from *The Times* 14 March 1918 as well as *London Gazette* entries, census data and information on Barry Island V.A.D. Hospital including staff photographs along with a borough of Barry medal to commemorate the 21 anniversary of the grant of the Charter of incorporation.

339 **Four: Sister S. M. Leacy, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, who served for the duration of the war and received a 'mention' for her work in 1917**



1914 Star (Miss S. M. Leacy. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister S. S. Leacy.); Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, silver cape badge, hallmarked to *J. R. Gaunt*, Mounted as worn, *polished, edge bruising, contact marks, nearly very fine* (4)

£140-180

One of only 161 1914 Stars awarded to Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

Susan Mary Leacy was born at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire in April 1877, the daughter of Charles and Agnes Leacy of Bath Road, Cheltenham. She was employed as a nurse as early as 1901 appearing in that capacity on the census for that year at Glenhaven House, Albany Street, London. Later qualifying as a Midwife on 9 March 1912 whilst working at London Hospital.

With the outbreak of the Great War Leacy was embodied for service, entering the war in France on 17 August 1914. Serving first at No. 3 General Hospital, a report at this time states:

‘Theater work poor.

Has been on night duty in sick officers wards. Where her work & nursing have proved quite satisfactory.

Has a difficult temper.

I have had no experiences of Miss Leacy’s management of wards’

This rather lukewarm report may explain why Leacy left No. 3. for No. 18 General Hospital at Camiers on 23 December 1915. Her report here makes for very different reading, stating:

‘ Work Excellent. Is a good nurse + ward manager. She is a very good theatre nurse.

manner good

General Conduct Good.’

This good work may explain her ‘mention’ in Haig’s dispatch 29 May 1917. However this hospital was taken over by the Americans in June 1917 and Leacy again transferred this time to No. 24 General Hospital in Etaples on 14 June. Returning home on leave on 23 August 1917 she came down with influenza and was unable to return until 28 December 1917 at No. 42 Stationary Hospital in Nancy before heading back to La Havre on 29 March 1918. After a move to No. 12 Stationary Hospital Leacy began to work mainly in Casualty Clearing Stations. As the war came to an end she was still serving, ending her military career on 6 February 1919 with No. 58 Casualty Clearing Station; sold together with copied research including service papers, *M.I.C.* and a *London Gazette* entry as well as three extracts from *The British Journal of Nursing*.

340

British War Medal 1914-20 (**S. St. L. Fetherstonhaugh. V.A.D.**), *minor contact marks, very fine*

£20-30

Sybil St. Leger Fetherstonhaugh, later Dame Sybil St. Leger Grey, was born in 1895 in London, the son of Frederick and Beatrice Fetherstinhaugh of Tilston House, Tarporley, Cheshire. On the outbreak of the Great War she enlisted as a Voluntary Aid Detachment Nurse on 6 November 1914, working in Portal Hospital to start with until December 1915. Working then part time from May 1916 until March 1917 she joined Tavikstock Section County Hospital, Winchester in April 1917 until January 1918 when she went to a London Hospital from May-August 1918. Finally travelling to France in October 1918 she remained there until April 1919 working at the Hotel Christal in Bolougne and later the B.R.C.S. Hospital at Le Treport. Her record notes that she ‘did splendid work’.

Fetherstonhaugh’s engagement to Captain Reginald Maitland Wilson O.B.E. was announced in Tatler on 10 March 1920 however the marriage did not take place. Instead she married Charles Travers Alridge at Cehster in June 1920 and had two children with him, however the couple divorced in 1934. The same year she married Sir John Foley Grey in London on 11 October 1934, however her new husband died after only three years on 17 March 1938; sold together with copied photographs, medal roll, V.A.D. card and biographical summary.

Further entitled to the Victory Medal 1914-1919.

341 1914-15 Star (**Matron. M. Banfield. R.R.C.**), *good very fine*
[R.R.C.] *London Gazette* 26 February 1917

Emma Maud Banfield was born in 21 December 1865 at Swansea, Glamorgan, the daughter of James Banfield of Devon Terrace, Swansea. Noted on the 1891 census as training to be a nurse at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London she later travelled to America becoming Superintendent of the Philadelphia Polytechnic Hospital from 1895-1910. In this post she had number of articles published and was prominent in her championing of the idea that nurses should sit upon the Board of Health. Returning to Britain on the outbreak of war she volunteered for the British Red Cross and entered the war in France in December 1914.

Promoted Matron in charge of the French Hospital Temporaire d'Arc-en-Barrois, she was supervising of a particularly artistic staff with writers, poets and artists all working here including Laurence Binyon. Transferring to Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve in March 1915 she was at this stage over fifty and so altered her date of birth to 21 December 1865. Posted as Matron of the Lord Derby War Hospital in Warrington and while working here was personally decorated with the Royal Red Cross by King George V.

With the end of the war she was made Matron of the No.3 Stationary War Hospital at Rouen and receiving a 'mention' in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of 16 March 1919 for her services. Forced to give up her post in May 1919 due to ill health she was demobilised. Marrying Arthur Richmond Atkinson, a prominent lawyer from New Plymouth, New Zealand she lived in that country until her death on 22 September 1931, sold together with copied research including a typed biography of the recipient and her husband, *London Gazette* entries and information on the Hospital Temporaire d'Arc-en-Barrois.

Further entitled to the Royal Red Cross (1st Class), 1914-15 Star and British War and Victory Medals.

342 Five: **Matron M. B. Walker, French Red Cross, who saw service as a nurse in both wars**



British War and Victory Medals (M. B. Walker.); Defence Medal 1939-45; **France**, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with star; Medal of the Societe Francaise de Secours aux Blesses Militaires, *minor contact wear, very fine* (5)

£120-160

Mina Brita Walker was born at Grove Park, Lewisham on 3 November 1882, the daughter of Edward and Mina Walker of Lewisham. Listed as a Medical Practitioner on the 1911 census she entered the war in France in September 1915. Between the wars she continued to work as a nurse, being noted travelling to Trinidad on 30 May 1922. During the Second World War Walker worked as nurse of the Russell Stoneham Maternity Hospital, Crayford, Kent. She died at 67 The Glade, Croydon in 4 March 1955; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, census data and information on the Russell Stoneham Maternity Hospital., as well as a number of British Red Cross Society Buttons and corresponding riband bars including the S.F.S.B.M. long service bars for 1, 2 and 3 years service respectively.

- 343 **The British War Medal awarded to Matron F. M. Hammond, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, who served at Home, in Malta, on H.M.H.S. *Wandella* and Gibraltar from 12 July 1915-19 July 1919**
- British War Medal 1914-20 (Sister F. M. Hammond.), *minor contact marks and edge bruising, very fine* £30-40
- Florence Maud Hammond** was born at Egremont, Cumberland in 1887 and educated at Linden College before training as a nurse at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Brighton. Enlisting with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve she served from 12 July 1915 with the rank of Staff Nurse and was posted to Malta that same day. She later saw service aboard the Hospital ship *Wandilla* and finally at Gibraltar, having been promoted Sister at some stage previously she was promoted to Acting Matron on 2 June 1917. A report from the Principal Medical Officer of the Hospital on 13 November 1917, states:
- 'This matron, has performed her duties to my satisfaction & shows proper self reliance common sense & professional zeal'
- She still holds her position the next year when, on 16 March 1918, she received a 'mention' for her conduct. She was finally demobilised on 19 July 1919; sold together with copied service records.
- Further entitled to the British War Medal 1914-20.
- 344 **Pair: Deputy Administor M. C. McCarthy-Jones, Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, late Canteener d'Eclopes British Committee, French Red Cross**
- British War and Victory Medals (D. Adtr. M. C. Mc Carthy-Jones. Q.M.A.A.C.), *minor contact marks, adhesive residue to the reverse of the second, overall very fine (2)* £60-80
- Margaret Christabel McCarthy-Jones** was born on 3 December 1873. She worked as Senior Music Mistress at King's High School For Girls, Warwick from 1907-1917 before entering the war in March 1917 and serving with the British Committee of the French Red Cross until July 1917 later transferring to Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. After the war she returned to teaching at the High School for Girls, Ipswich; sold together with corresponding miniatures as well as a number of badges and pins pertaining to the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps Old Comrades Association, the Y.M.C.A. and other units including the W.A.A.C. and G.H.Q. as well as an archive of photographs, letter and newspaper clippings.
- 345 **Five: Senior Nursing Sister H. M. Whitburn, East Africa Medical Service & Colonial Nursing Association**
- 1914-15 Star (Sr. N:Sister H. M. Whitburn.); Victory Medal (Sr. N. Sister H. M. Whitburn.); Overseas Nursing Association Medal; Colonial Nursing Association Medal, with bar, engraved (1912-1923), in *Spink & Son* case of issue; **Italy**, Kingdom, Italian Red Silver Medal of Merit, in case of issue, *slight pitting and bruising to first and second, overall very fine (5)* £120-160
- Helena Maude Whitburn** was born at Truro, Cornwall in 1875, the daughter of James and Mary Whitburn. Her father worked as a pilot/boatman in Barry and Whitburn grew up here. Passing her midwife's examination in July 1908 she worked at Newport & Monmouthshire Hospital. She received the substantial sum of £252 under sad circumstances in 1911 when her brother Henry James Whitburn shot himself in Australia, leaving his entire estate to her.
- Receiving the Colonial Nursing Association's silver medal in 1912 she was still nursing on the outbreak of war when she disembarked in East Africa on 6 August 1914. The bulk of her service was spent here, although she did volunteer her services unpaid while on leave in Britain in February 1916 as noted in the Straits Times. Whitburn retired from Civil Government on 1 January 1917, although the roll she was performing is not noted.
- After the war she is noted in the *East Africa Gazette* as being appointed Acting Matron of the European Hospital Nairobi on 4 April 1920. Whitburn was awarded the Italian Red Cross Silver Medal of Merit on 10 June 1921 for her services in treating Italian volunteers in East Africa. She died at Woodlands, 653 Chepstow Road, Newport on 26 May 1946; sold together with an original photograph of the recipient with original documents of issue for the Italian Red Cross Silver Medal of Merit as well as copied research including extracts from the *London Gazette*, *East Africa Gazette*, *Straits Times* and *The British Journal of Nursing Supplement* along with an *M.I.C.* and typed biographical note.

- 346 British War Medal 1914-20 (**S. Nurse E. J. Edwards.**), *good very fine* £30-40
- Edith Jowett Edwards** was serving at Westminster Hospital as a Nurse on the outbreak of war and enlisted with the Civil Hospital Reserve on 8 August 1914. Joining Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service the next day with the rank of Staff Nurse. At some stage in 1914 Edwards was deployed to France, later she served at 5th General Hospital; she was discharged at her own request on 8 August 1915; sold together with copied research including M.I.C. and service papers. She was living at 21 Dewhurst Road, Streatham Common.
- Further entitled to the 1914 Star and Victory Medal 1914-1919.
- 347 Pair: **Senior Nurse G. N. Reynolds, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, who married a Canadian Serviceman she met while nursing, later emigrating to Canada to live with him**
- British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse G. N. Reynolds.), *good very fine* £60-80
- Gladys Naomi Reynolds** was born at Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire in January 1887, the daughter of Edward and Eva Reynolds. Working as a Governess at Spring Hill Farm, Milton-Under-Wychwood in 1911 she later trained at The London Hospital, Whitechapel as a Staff Nurse, leaving on 6 March 1916 and enlisting with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 13 June 1916. Posted first to Tidworth Military Hospital on 22 June 1916 before entering the war in Egypt in August 1917 and joining 17 Military General Hospital at Alexandria on 14 September 1917. Transferring to 68 General Hospital in October 1917 Posted to Palestine in April 1918 she served at 21 General Hospital until being returned to the Reserve in 23 June 1916. After the war Reynolds married Francis Clifford Armstrong, a Canadian soldier, in the Summer of 1919 at Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, she later emigrated to Canada; sold together with copied service records, M.I.C. and handwritten research.
- 348 Four: **Sister M. Nunn, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, who served in France, Egypt, Mudros and Mesopotamia, receiving a 'mention' for her work**
- 1914-15 Star (S. Nurse M. Nunn. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Sister M. Nunn.); Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Reserve Medal, silver, hallmarked for Birmingham 1917, *minor pitting and contact wear* (4) £100-140
- Marjorie Irene Nunn** was born on 3 July 1888 at Bury St. Edmunds. She worked as a Staff Nurse at the New Hospital for Women, Easton Road from 1911-1912 before moving to the Home for Mothers and Babies, Woolwich. Finally she moved to the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute from 1913-1914. Enlisting with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Corps Reserve while working as District Nurse in Blackburn in 5 January 1915 she was called up for service on 1 May 1915. Entering the war in Egypt on 15 October 1915 she saw service there as well as Mudros and Mesopotamia before travelling to Boulogne France where she was stationed in September 1916. Nunn received a 'mention' for her work on 24 December 1917 and continued to serve until she was invalided to England on 9 December 1918. Her final report from No. 8 Stationary Hospital stated:
- 'Acting Sister M. I. Nunn served under me 4.5.18 to 9.12.18 when she was transferred sick to England. Her professional capabilities were above the average standard of rank & her administrative abilities were very good indeed. Her wards were always very well managed. She was a most capable trainer & instructor of orderlies.
- She was always very good tempered, tactful and self-sufficient & I always found her to be thoroughly reliable, energetic and conscientious in her work. Her influence generally was very good. She did not act in a higher rank than she held but I consider her suitable for promotion.'
- Nunn was demobilised on 9 June 1919, unfortunately she did not do well after the war. A letter to a former colleague written on 20 April 1924 states: 'I have lost my little mother & also my home & I cannot seem to settle anywhere, so am thinking [sic] of trying my fortune in California'. She has attempted, the previous year, to join the Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. but was rejected despite her service. Sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* entries, service records and M.I.C.
- 349 Four: **Sister M. Downing, Territorial Force Nursing Service, who received a 'Mention' for her services with Numbers 21 and 12 Casualty Clearing Stations**
- British War and Victory Medals (Sister M. Downing.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-1919 (S. Nurse M. Downing. T.F.N.S.), mounted as worn, *slightly polished, edge bruising, very fine* (3) £100-140
- Mary Downing** saw service with the Territorial Force Nursing Service between 1914-1920; sold together with a Territorial Force Nursing Service Cape Badge and a Victory Medal riband with M.I.D. oak leaves attached.

- 350 British War Medal 1914-20 (**Sister A. P. Young**), *contact wear overall, nearly very fine* £30-40
 [A.R.R.C.] *London Gazette* 21 June 1918.
Annie Petterson Young volunteering on 11 August 1911 while working at St. Thomas Hospital. Entering the war in France on 17 August 1914 (Star and Medal) with Number 11 General Hospital. Transferring to 6th Stationary Hospital, in the vicinity of Rouen and Le Havre before moving again to 9 General Hospital, Rouen on 2 December 1915. After a stint of annual leave she returned to France arriving at 2nd Stationary Hospital, Abbeville on 1 July 1916. Moving from Hospital work to 21st Casualty Clearing Station on 1 December 1916. After more annual leave Young returned to the 3rd General Hospital at Le Treport. Returning to the No.1 Military Hospital, Canterbury she was requested for work at Cowcaddens Welfare Centre as a Matron; sold together with copied research including census data, service records and medal rolls.
- 351 Five: **Nurse A. Anderson, Voluntary Aid Detachment** £80-100
 1914-15 Star (A. Anderson, V.A.D.); British War Medal 1914-20 (A. Anderson, V.A.D.); Victory Medal (Aimee Anderson) 1914-1919; British Red Cross Society War Service Medal; Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve medal, silver, hallmarked for Birmingham 1915 *traces of verdigris on fourth, the last with hoop and riband detached, otherwise very fine* (5)
Aimee Anderson saw service with the Voluntary Aid Detachment from 2 February 1915 whilst living at 21 Clarendon Road, Holland Park, London. Entering the war in France on 11 May 1915, Anderson saw service at Number 4 General Military Hospital until 5 October of that year. She later worked at the Hospital for Belgians, 45 Courtfield Gardens and was in charge of the Soldier's Club in Queen's Gate. Finally Anderson saw service at the Chelsea V.A.D. Hospital in May 1918, she was discharged on 11 November 1918; sold together with copied service records.
- 352 Three: **Nurse M. A. E. Mitchell, Voluntary Aid Detachment** £100-120
 British War and Victory Medals (M.A.E. Mitchell, V.A.D.); British Red Cross War Service Medal, with case of issue, *very fine* (3)
Margret (Madge) Ann Eliza Mitchell served with the Territorial Force Nursing Service in France from 4 March 1918-29 April 1919; sold together with typed research along with a Territorial Force Nursing Service cape badge, a British Red Cross Society pin and M.A.B. Service badge as well as three photographed postcards of Rouen Cathedral and a nursing unit.
- 353 *'I regret to have to bring to your notice the conduct of the following nurses, Miss F. Mc Donald, Miss N. M. Burke, Miss C. Dale, on the H.S. Gloucester Castle.*
They were constantly in the company of sick officers smoking and drinking! I spoke to them about their behaviour but it had no effect
This matter was reported to the Matron
 (A report signed by Sister E. Moore, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R., refers)
 1914-15 Star (2/Nurse **C. Dale Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.**), *traces of lacquer, otherwise very fine* £20-30
Christine Dale was born at London in 1888, the daughter of Albert and Caroline Dale. Her family moved to Canada in her youth and the young Dale only returned with the outbreak of war. Joining the Second Canadian Red Cross Contingent on 29 June 1915, one of only twenty nurses, making her one of the first Canadian nurses to join the war. Arriving in England she entered the war in Egypt on 6 July 1915 (Star and Medal) through the St. Johns Ambulance Association, joining Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on arrival.
 Unfortunately for Dale while aboard the Hospital Ship *Gloucester Castle* she was faced with the temptation of treats rarely available in wartime, cigarettes and wine. The nurses didn't defend themselves although the testimony of one, F. Macdonald did say that her taking wine was 'at the suggestion of one of the officer patients.', Dale's testimony simply states 'I admit that my conduct on the *'Gloucester Castle'* was unbecoming for a nurse'. She handed in her notice with the Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. on 2 November 1915 but did attempt to continue her work in Europe applying to join the Canadian Army Medical Corps in December that year. A letter from the C.A.M.C. Matron-in-Chief asking for a reference was met with a stiff response from her former employers, who stated 'I had no report on her work in Egypt, but on the way home on the Hospital Ship her behaviour was not as strictly professional as we expect'.
 It is unclear if Dale saw any further service during the war, interestingly however she married soon after the conflict on 20 May 1920 at Toronto to Captain Douglas Kerr. He was seriously wounded in France on 25 August 1917, being returned to England and on 19 November Canada. We might

speculate that the couple met during his rehabilitation, tragically one of their sons, Bruce Douglas was killed during the Second World War; sold together with copied research including service records, extracts from the British Journal of Nursing and census data as well as service details relating to Captain Douglas Kerr.

Further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

354 1914-15 Star (N. T. F. De Chaumont V.A.D.), *very fine*

£30-40

Nora Tempest Francois De Chaumont was born at St. Mary Extra, Hampshire in December 1868, son of Francis and Eleanor De Chaumont of St. Mary Extra. Her father saw service with the Rifle Brigade in the Crimea and later became a Professor of Military Hygiene at the Army Medical School. De Chaumont lived much of her early life on private means however by 1911 she was working as an Inspector of Workshops for the Independent League of Women Sanitary Inspectors, gaining experience which would stand her in good stead during her military career.

Enlisting as a Nurse with the Voluntary Aid Detachment she entered the war at the 19th Military Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt on 11 September 1915 serving her until 26 September 1916 after this service she was awarded two Scarlet Efficiency Stripes on 31 December 1916. Later transferred to 63rd General Hospital, Salonika from 28 July 1917-28 February 1918 before transferring to Britain and working at the 1st War Hospital Reading from 11 April 1918-21 March 1919 when she was demobilised. De Chaumont died in the Summer of 1948; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, census data and service records.

Further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals.

355 Three: Nurse. D. E. Griffith-Jones., Voluntary Aid Detachment

Voluntary Medical Service Medal, with Two Additional Bars (Dorothy E. Griffith-Jones.), with box of issue; British Red Cross Society War Service Medal, unofficially engraved (D. E. Griffith-Jones.); Proficiency in Red Cross Nursing Medal (07229 D. E. Griffith-Jones.), *good very fine* (3)

£60-80



Dorothy Edith Jones was born at Kensington, London in 1878, the daughter of Griffith and Edith Jones. At the time of her birth her father was building a successful business as a timber merchant and having found success there the family moved, at some time prior before 1891, to a large house in Bury, Goldington. Griffith-Jones lost her eldest brother Lieutenant Philip Astel Templar Jones 8th Hussars during the Second Boer War having been 'mentioned' on 8 February 1901. Perhaps as a response to this she joined the British Red Cross on 1905. Griffith-Jones' youngest brother Captain Harold Robert Jones was killed in a hunting accident at Old Wolverton House on 27 October 1907, having also seen distinguished service in the Boer War, being wounded at Waterval Drift. With the death of her father in 1908 the family changed their surname to Griffith-Jones as a sign of respect.

Joining the V.A.D. as a nurse she worked at the Military Hospital at Farnborough, Hampshire from September 1914 before moving to Gloucestershire and working at the Race Course Hospital, Cheltenham from July 1916. Griffith-Jones was discharged in February 1919 but continued to work with the Red Cross as a volunteer. She died at 1 Rothesay Mansions, Albert Road, Cheltenham on 10 April 1962; sold together with copied research including auction listings, service records and a typed biographical summary as well as two ribbon bars with long service buttons, a framed miniature of the recipient with a photograph of her in uniform, and her brother and sister-in-law on their wedding day, a British Red Cross Society 10 years long service badge, the reverse engraved '2712 D. Griffith-Jones', a Red Cross detachment badge along with a Red Cross V.A.D. badge and a British Red Cross Society cap badge.

356 Five: Nurse **G. Howells**, Voluntary Aid Detachment

British Red Cross War Service Medal, in its box of issue; Glamorgan County Council First Aid Medal (312 Gwen Howalls [SIC] 1916), by *Fattorini & Sons*, in its box of issue; British Red Cross Society medal, Proficiency in Red Cross Nursing (6634 Gwen Howells), in its named box of issue; British Red Cross Society medal, Proficiency in Red Cross Nursing (10339 Gwen Howells), in its named box of issue; British Red Cross Society, County of Glamorgan badge, in its named box of issue, *good very fine* (5)

£40-60

Gwen Howells' relatives Winifred, Edith & Albert served in the same hospital; sold together with two shoulder patches with 'Red Cross 134 Glamorgan' shoulder titles attached, a hourglass in a whistle case with chain and an autograph book containing pictures and stories from friends and patients of the recipient as well as two civil nursing badges.

357 Pair: Ward Maid **M. E. M. Bogg**, Voluntary Aid Detachment



British War and Victory Medals (M. E. M. Bogg. V.A.D.), mounted as worn, *lacquered, slight edge bruise, some contact marks, very fine* (2)

£50-70

Minnie Esther Maria Bogg was born at Bontuchel, Denbigh in 1893, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Bogg. Later moving to Wales by the outbreak of the war she was living at Ropewear Road, West Street, Fishguard, Pembroke. Joining the Norfolk Reserve, Voluntary Aid Detachment she joined the war in France on 6 April 1918 with No. 73 General Military Hospital. She later transferred to 52 Stationary Military Hospital on 5 February 1919 before moving on to 74 General Military Hospital on 13 February. Demobilised on 4 April 1920 she returned to Cardiff where on 12 August that same year she married Regimental Sergeant Major George O. Burn, a recipient of the Military Medal. Joining him in India she sadly died out there at Rawalpindi in 1934; sold together with copied research including V.A.D. service records, Volunteer Overseas lists and census data as well as research regarding her husband and an original photograph of the recipient, a V.A.D. identity bracelet inscribed 'M. Bogg. No 16277' and a County of Norfolk Red Cross Badge inscribed 'E. M. Bogg 16277'.

358 Five: Mrs M. L. Philips, Church Army



British War Medal 1914-20 (M. L. Philips.); **France**, Republic, Allied Victory Medal 1914-1919; Commemorative Medal 1914-1919 Relief Society for Military Wounds; 1914-1918 Commemorative War Medal; Medal of the Relief Society for Military Wounds, mounted as worn, *minor polishing and contact wear, overall very fine* (5)

£120-160



Maud Letitia Philips was born St. Georges, Belgravia on October 1873, the youngest daughter of John and Olivia Philips of Boyn Hill Vicarage, Bray, Berkshire.

- 359 Pair: **Miss E. Lovett, Voluntary Aid Detachment**
 British War and Victory Medals (E. Lovett. V.A.D.), *slight edge bruise, very fine* (2) £50-70
 There are 6 records available to V.A.D. nurses with the initials matching E. Lovett.



- 360 British War Medal 1914-20 (**J. G. Dun.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £20-30
Jessie Georgina Dun served with the Scottish Churches Huts from October 1917-October 1919; sold together with a Volunteer Workers badge and a copied *M.I.C.*
- 361 St. John Ambulance Association badge, with 1911 bar, the reverse numbered '49624', (**Harriett A. Llewellyn**), silver hallmarked for Birmingham, *good very fine* £20-30
Harriet Anne Llewellyn was born on 11 September 1862 and married Robert William Llewellyn in 1882. Throughout the Great War she served as Deputy President of No. 14 Division, Glamorganshire, Commandant of the V.A.D. 120 Glamorganshire and resident Matron of the Baglan Hall Auxiliary Hospital, Briton Ferry; sold together with both written and typed biographical notes.
- 362 Four: **J. B. De Carriere, French Red Cross** £60-100
 Croix de Guerre, with palm; 1864 Red Cross Silver medal, with gold and enamel palms, Society for the relief of Military injuries with Compiegne clasp, with palms; Union des Femmes de France (3434), with Paris clasp, with palms, *very fine* (4)
 sold together with a corresponding miniature Croix de Guerre, ribands bars and red cross patches as well as a Silver Rosarie in its original case and a miniature Silver red Cross Medal 1914-15, a miniature Marianne Medal measuring 26 mm and a typed note listing the contents of the lot and explaining the link to the recipient.

- 363 The R.R.C. group of seven awarded to Lady Superintendent E.A. Tweedale, Order of St. John, who served as Commandant of the St. John's Auxiliary Hospital in Rochdale, her tireless work seeing the Hospital expand from 24 beds to 320, and Lady District Superintendent of No. 4 District of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade as well as serving as a J.P., she was later to become a Dame of Grace with the Order



Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class, (A.R.R.C.), silver and enamel, with bow riband; The Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast Badge, silver and enamel; Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Lady Supt. E. Tweedale.), Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, with 4 long service clasps (1645 Lady Dist. Supt. E. A. Tweedale. (District Staff.) No 4 Dist. 1919.); British Red Cross Medal for War Service, *minor contact wear, edge bruise to sixth and some wear to number and title, overall very fine* (7)

£400-500

[C.B.E.] *London Gazette* 3 June 1932.

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 24 October 1917.

Elizabeth Ann Tweedale was born at Rochdale, Lancashire on 9 November 1889, the daughter of Edward and Mary Tweedale of 62 Huddersfield Road, Butterworth Ogden Chapel. Living in Rochdale at the time of the 1911 census the family had moved to 61 Wellith Lane Rochdale and Tweedale was working as a king spinner in a local mill. She married John James Pemberton at St. Mary's Church, Balderstone on 3 February 1912. At the outbreak of the Great War she was already working with St. John Ambulance and volunteered for service on 4 August 1914 with her records stating that her previous engagement had been 'Interviewing V.A.D. for Service in Military Hospitals at Rochdale' at the St. John Ambulance Drill Hall, Rochdale. The war saw the Hall converted into an Auxiliary Hospital, of which Tweedale was appointed commandant, opening its door on 4 November 1914.

Starting with 24 beds they increased to 320 by the end of the war with Tweedale having responsibility for the extension and increase of buildings to accommodate the massive increase in patients. Her work was not simply administrative however and she worked tirelessly to ensure that the local area did its bit to finance the St. John Ambulance's efforts at the frontline. Her first collection for Motor Ambulances in 1914 raised £870 and from that she organised the 'Our Duty' fund which ran from 1916-18. She was appointed a Lady of Grace of the Most Venerable Order of St. John on 9 June 1916. Demobilised on 30 July 1919 she continued her work with St. John Ambulance as the Lady District Superintendent of No.4 District and later became a Justice of the Peace. She died in March 1957, her memory carries on in the Tweedale Nursing Cadet Trophy, first awarded to her in September 1932 by Colonel Trimble'; sold together with East Lancashire St. John Ambulance War Service enamelled badge numbered 6304 to the reverse along with copied research including forum posts, a previous listing and *London Gazette* entries.

- 364 General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sister. M. J. A. Gallaher. Q.A.I.M.N.S.), *contact marks, edge bruise, nearly very fine* £60-80
- Maureen Jean Alexandra Gallaher**, (nee Bailey) was born at Belfast in 1921. She joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve on 8 December 1945 with the rank of Sister. After seeing service in Palestine her rank was made substantive on 1 February 1949. Marrying Dr David Alan Bailey, a surgeon at the Barnet General Hospital, London, in the Summer of 1950 at Kensington. Her life however was not a happy one and she died of Asphyxia and Barbiturate poisoning on 8 November 1962, an inquest held on 13 November ruled her death suicide; sold together with copied *London Gazette* entries, marriage and death registers and a summary of the career of her husband as well as a copied death certificate.
- x365 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Sister E. Duncan. Q.A.I.M.N.S.), *nearly extremely fine*, in its named card box of issue £40-60
- 366 General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp Palestine 1945-48 (W/Pal/245665 Pte. B. Skvirski. A.T.S.), *contact wear and slight edge bruising, very fine* £60-80
- Braha Skviraki** was living at 185 Diznegoff Street, Tel-Aviv, Israel on 23 March 1953 when she was awarded her General Service Medal; sold together with a copied medal roll.
- 367 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Lt. E. Boyle. Q.A.R.A.N.C.), *minor contact marks, very fine* £260-300
- PROVENANCE:
D.N.W. June 2013
- Elizabeth Boyle** was born on 13 March 1922. Commissioned on 31 August 1949, promoted Captain on 28 November 1957 and further advanced Major on 28 November 1963. Finally advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 June 1975 she retired on 13 March 1977; sold together with copied research including Army Lists and *London Gazette* entries.
- 368 Pair: Sister O. C. Rees, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service who was appointed to the R.R.C. in 1953



- General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Sister. O. C. Rees. P.M.R.A.F.N.S.); The Most Venerable Order of St. John, breast badge, silver and enamel, *slight contact wear to first and minor enamel damage to second, overall very fine (2)* £120-160
- [R.R.C.] *London Gazette* 1 January 1967
- [A.R.R.C.] *London Gazette* 1 June 1953

Olwen Cecilia Rees was born at Alltwen, Swansea, Glamorgan on 10 July 1920 that daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Rees. She was appointed Sister with Queen Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Reserve on 12 September 1944. Promoted Flight Officer with Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service with the number 6386, on 1 February 1949. Rees was appointed an Associate of the Royal Red Cross (A.R.R.C.) in 1 June 1953 and invested at Buckingham Palace by the Duke of Kent on 21 July, while serving with the new number of 406386.

That same year Rees was awarded the 1953 Coronation Medal (Medal) with the role noting that she served at R.A.F. Halton. Further promoted Squadron Officer on 12 September 1956, Rees was also serving with the Order of St. John at this time and was promoted Officer on 8 January 1957. Little is known of the recipient's career however annotated photographs of her in uniform suggest that it included stays in Malta, Port Said and Aden as well as R.A.F. Halton. Having retired from the Military she married Harold Ralph Blake at Torquay, Devon on 10 July 1975. Rees died at Pontardawe, Swansea on 25 January 2007; sold together with copied research including census data, *London Gazette* and *British Journal of Nursing* entries and typed research as well as a number of annotated photographs.

Further entitled to the Royal Red Cross (1st Class) and the Defence and War Medals 1939-45.

- 369 **A good R.A.F. 'Home Front' R.R.C. nursing group of four awarded to Matron M. B. Charlesworth, Royal Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Reserve, who served on R.A.F. base Hospitals in Britain throughout the war**



Royal Red Cross, 2nd class, (A.R.R.C.), G.VI.R., the reverse dated '1943', silver and enamel, with bow riband; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Sister M. B. Charlesworth. P.M.R.A.F.N.S.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court style for display, *good very fine* (4)

£300-400

A.R.R.C. *London Gazette* 2 June 1943, the recommendation states:

'This lady has sown competency and devotion to duty in RAF Hospitals at home and abroad'

£260-300

PROVENANCE:

D.N.W. 9 December 1999

Mary Beresford Charlesworth was born at Congleton, Cheshire on 26 April 1892, the daughter of Edward and Sarah Charlesworth. Training at the London Hospital from 1915-17 she was registered in November 1921 whilst working in Wombwell, Yorkshire. Appointed Sister at Huntingdon Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Women and Children she was later confirmed as a Staff Nurse with Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Reserve on 1 July 1926. Prior to the Second World War Charlesworth served in a number of postings including Baghdad, Palestine, Aden and Iraq, sailing for Palestine on 8 December 1923. With the outbreak of the Second World War she was serving in Britain as an Acting Matron, in Royal Air Force Hospitals including R.A.F. Henlow in 1941 and later R.A.F. Matlock from which she was recommended for the R.R.C. Confirmed in the rank of Matron in January 1947 and she retired on 24 May 1949. Later she served attended a service for the opening of St. Clement Danes church, the which had been consecrated as the official church of the R.A.F.; sold together with copied research including auction listing, extracts from *The British Journal of Nursing*, *Sky Wards* and the *London Gazette* as well as census data.

370

A Pembroke Dockyards bombing B.E.M. group of three awarded to Serving Sister I. P. Hammond Superintendent of the Pembroke Dock Division St. John Ambulance Brigade who was on duty when a bomb struck the Admiralty Oil Tanks at Pembroke Dock causing an 18 day inferno, fought by over 650 firemen with 13 George Crosses awarded for the incident



The Venerable Order of St. John, Wartime (Skeleton) issue breast Badge, on ladies bow riband; British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R. (Irene P. Mrs. Hammond); Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted court style for display, *contact marks, edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3)

£400-500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 January 1946.

Irene Phyllis Hammond was born 23 June 1902 and lived at 40 Argyle Street, Pembroke with her husband Leopold R. Hammond, a Newspaper Director prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. Serving as Superintendent of the Pembroke Dock Division St. John Ambulance Brigade she had an important role to play during the heavy bombing raids of 1941, this work was particularly arduous and often distressing, as *In Harm's Way* by Vernon Scott states:

‘Other angels of mercy were the St John Ambulance Division under Mrs Phyllis Hammond, Nurse Knight and Doctor Evan Jones, and Mrs Greathead’s Pembroke Red Cross detachment. This detachment did day duty at its Pennar post throughout the fire, while the St John Division was on duty day and night in Pennar.’

A member of the St John team, Miss Sally Peel-Hobson (later MRs Neil), recalled “During the long hours firemen would come in dog-tired, grimy and dripping with perspiration. I remember their anxiety on the day the Cardiff Firemen were killed. Our worse night was when the message came through that Temperance Hall had been bombed. Not long afterwards at least 30 very traumatised firemen arrived from the hall, or what was left of it. They had cuts and bruised, and their uniforms were plastered with dust and embedded with tiny splinters of glass. Even in their shocked state they were all aware they’d had a very close brush with death’

Hammond was further honoured on 26 June 1944 when the Priory awarded her a Vote of Thanks and again after the war when she was made a serving sister on 29 May 1947. She was later made a member of the Borough Council in May 1950 but died not long later on 9 July 1959 at 50 Argyle Street, Pembroke; sold together with St. John Ambulance War Service badge, the reserve number ‘597’ as well as copied research including newspaper extracts, *London Gazette* entries and typed research as well as a copy of *In Harm’s Way*.

- 371 The ‘Cardiff Blitz’ B.E.M. group of two awarded to Miss B. Philips, A.R.P. Mobile Nursing Unit, who, for her fortitude and courage when her unit was struck by incendiary bombs, immediately fighting the resulting fires and only revealing a serious injury to her abdomen when they had been extinguished



British Empire Medal, civil division, (Miss Betty Philips), on ladies bow riband; Defence Medal 1939-45, *minor contact wear, very fine* (2)

£600-800

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 6 June 1941, the official citation states:

‘During an air raid a Mobile Unit was struck by a number of incendiary bombs. Miss Phillips, notwithstanding that she had been seriously injured by a splinter of a H.E. bomb, immediately attacked the resulting fires and helped to remove the medical equipment to safety. It was not until the fires had been successfully extinguished and the equipment removed that she disclosed the fact that she was wounded. Miss Phillips showed pluck and devotion to duty.’



Betty Phillips was born in 1910 and worked as a Shop Assistant prior to the war, living at 16 Mundy Place, Cardiff. Served during the Cardiff Blitz, winning her B.E.M. during the raid of 3 March 1941 when bombs fell upon a number of places within the city. Notable targets included Howard Gardens School, St. David's Cathedral, the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the Docks and large parts of Cardiff City Centre. The original recommendation provides more details on the incident, stating:

'Miss Philips has been an active and enthusiastic Volunteer Member of No. 3 Mobile Unit, Cardiff, since the outbreak of War and has frequently walked to her Post during air raids. On the night of the raid of 3rd March she reported for duty as usual. The Mobile Unit was then stationed at Park End Church, which was subsequently struck by a number of incendiary bombs. Miss Phillips, notwithstanding that she had been seriously injured in the abdomen and thigh by a splinter of a H.E. bomb, immediately attacked the bombs and the resulting fires with energy and daring assisted in removing the medical equipment to safety in the basement. It was not until the fires had been successfully extinguished and the equipment removed that she disclosed the fact that she was wounded. She was immediately attended to and removed to Hospital, where she is still detained, suffering from the effects of her injuries.'

Sold together with and A.R.P. cap badge and St. John Ambulance War Service badge named '568' as well as copied research including *London Gazette* entries, census data and a copy of the original recommendation.

372 *During her journeys to and from the first-aid post high-explosive bombs fell close by, but, despite the danger, Miss Spear showed commendable coolness and rendered valuable help to the A.R.P. services*

The Superb and Selfless British Empire Medal awarded to Miss E. C. L. Spear, for gallantry during the Bristol Blitz, when she was rendering assistance to the Air Raid Wardens two bombs fell on a nearby house, causing two casualties, Spear rendered them assistance even as the bombs fell around her

British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R. (Miss Elsie Catherine Lucie Spear), on ladies bow riband, in box of issue, *good very fine*

£600-800

B.E.M. *London Gazette*, the official recommendation states:

‘For a period of about two hours during the heavy air raid which took place on Bristol on the 3rd January 1941, Miss Spear assisted Wardens who were dealing with incendiary bombs in the vicinity of her home carrying water and sand to them.

During this time a high explosive bomb partly demolished No.60 Greville Road as a result of which a Mr Edgell received a spinal wound which has since proved fatal, and his son sustained a serious wound to the hand.

Miss Spear rendered first aid to Mr. Edgell Jnr., and guided him to the nearest First Aid Post for further treatment, and summoned a stretcher party for his father who was in a helpless condition at his home.

It is said that Mr. Edgell Jnr. was incapable of reaching a First Aid Post unaided, and in view of the numerous calls on Wardens at the time Miss Spear’s offer of assistance was most valuable.

During Miss Spear’s journeys to and from the First Aid Post three or four high explosive bombs fell in the close vicinity and her action certainly exposed her to danger.

Throughout the period mentioned Miss Spear is said to have shown commendable coolness, and to have been the only resident in that section of the street to render any real assistance to the A.R.P. personnel who were severely taxed in this area.’

Elsie Catherine Lucie Spear worked for W.D. & H.O. Wills as a cigarette packer, one of eponymous ‘Wills Girls’ who lived in the local area. Spear herself lived at 71 Greville Road and as such was not an immediate neighbour to the Edgell family but doubtless knew them. Here selflessness earned her the B.E.M. alongside three employees of the local gas works whose heroics prevented in the spread of fires caused by the bombing; sold together with a silver cigarette case engraved ‘Elsie Spear’ as well as copied research including the recommendation for the award and articles from local newspapers relating to it.



373 The Gold Medal awarded to Nurse M. M. Snape, for her tireless work



Gold Medal for all round Excellence of Work & Conduct (Nurse. M.M. Snape), gold marks for 9 carats, with *Johnston's of Grange* case of issue, *good very fine*

£140-180

Margaret Myfanny (Peggy) Snape was born at Salford, Lancashire on 28 December 1922, the daughter of Alfred and Minnie Snape. Snape served for three years at the Hope Hospital, Salford during which she displayed a quality of care and commitment that she was awarded the Ingleby gold medal. This award was presented to the most successful nurses who had completed three years of training at Hope Hospital. After the war Snape married Ronald Leo Ward at Salford in the winter of 1949, and lived at 5 Mayfield Terrace, Grange-Over-Sands, Anglesey. She died on 6 December 2013; sold together with extracts from the British Journal of Nursing, census data and handwritten research.

374 Pair: **Sister A. M. Davies, Territorial Army Nursing Service, who was killed in action when the S.S. *Stentor* was sunk by U-509 en-route back to Britain from West Africa**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in named and addressed box of issue with named slip of issuance, *good very fine* (2)

£80-100

Annie Mildred Davies was born in 1909. Having trained as a Fever Nurse at Bucknall Infectious Diseases Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent from 1928-30 she did another two years at The Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Doncaster from 1930-32 before qualifying as a Nurse. She was one of the nurses who left Freetown, West Africa in late October 1942 aboard the S.S. *Stentor* having seen a year's service in Nigeria. The ship was struck by a torpedo fired by U-509, the ship was carrying palm oil which ignited causing an explosion. *Quiet Heroines* and *After* tells us of Davies last minutes:

'I was joined by "Taffy" Davies, a Territorial Army Sister. When we found our lifeboat had already been launched and that we would have to jump about thirty feet to reach it, Taffy went back to a boat amidships which had not yet been launched. I climbed on to the rail and jumped into the water. When I surfaced, covered it oil, the *Stentor* was no more and Taffy Davis was not seen again'

Davies was one of four nurses killed in the disaster, she is commemorated upon the Brookwood Memorial and an Aldershot Garrison Church Memorial Plaque; sold together with extracts from *Quiet Heroines* and *After*, a Barry and District newspaper article and Commonwealth War Graves Details as well as an article upon the *Stentor* and its sinking along with a Territorial Nursing Service cape badge.

- 375 **Three: Serving Sister M. E. Young, Order of St. John**
 Defence Medal 1939-45; The Most Venerable Order of St. John, Serving Sister's breast Badge; silver and enamel, on ladies bow riband; Service Medal of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, in *H.T. Lamb & Co.* case of issue, the last two with framed documents of issue *edge bruising to second, overall very fine* (3) £100-140
- Mary Ellen Young** worked for the St. John Ambulance Brigade, apparently at Thorne Colliery as an award document dated to 20 March 1952 notes a number of gifts presented 'from all the Members and Cadets of the Thorne Colliery St. John Ambulance Brigade' the same document puts her in service for a total of 38 years. This would put her at the Colliery at the time of the Colliery during the 1926 Shaft Disaster which claimed the lives of six men. Young was promoted Serving Sister on 26 July 1951; sold together with St. John Ambulance buttons and badges as well as a corresponding riband bar as well as two framed documents, one promoting her to the rank of Serving Sister with the Most Venerable Order of St. John and the other a High Award of Serving Sister of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.
- 376 Defence Medal 1939-45, unofficially impressed (**Joan Harrild Westminster W.V.S. 1940/1945**), *good very fine* £40-50
- Joan Madeline Harrild** was born at York on 28 January 1902, the daughter of Robert and Evelyn Harrild of St George Hanover Square, London. She served with the Women's Voluntary Service during the Second World War, whilst living in the City of Westminster and died at Kensington in December 1973; sold together with copied census data.
- 377 Service Medal of the Order of St. John (25262 L/A/Offr. F. Knope. No.2 Dist. S. J. A. B. 1942), *slightly polished, very fine* £20-30
- Florence Alice Wedlock** was born at Guyhirn, Cambridgeshire on 31 January 1901, the daughter of Henry and Emily Wedlock. She served with No. 2 District St John Ambulance Brigade during the Second World War whilst living in Islington, Middlesex with her new husband, Frederick Charles Knope. Wedlock died in March 1966 at Eton, Buckinghamshire; sold together with census data.
- 378 **Three: Nurse J. I. Haynes**
 City of Cardiff-Llandough Hospital, Esther Roffey Medal, 1 clasp, 1947 (Nurse Jean Ismay Haynes), engraved naming, 9 ct. gold and enamel, by *Mappin & Webb*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1948; Llandough Hospital Nurse's Badge, (*J. I. Haynes 1944-47) silver and enamel, engraved naming, hallmarks for Birmingham 1948, by *Mappin & Webb*, with reverse pin and loop for wear; General Nursing Council for England & Wales, Nurse's Badge, (J. I. Haynes, S.R.N., 149441, 25.7.47) silver-plate and enamel, by *Fattorini*, Birmingham, with reverse pin and safety chain for wear, *good very fine* (3) £200-240
- Jean Ismay Haynes** was born at Cardiff in Mid April-June 1926. She was living at 39 Heol-y-Forlan, Whitcurch, Cardiff in 1947 and working at Lindough Hospital, Cardiff; sold together with a framed photograph of the recipient, written research.
- 379 **An original archive of St. John Ambulance Memorabilia attributed to County Superintendent Gwladys Richards**
 Comprising a plaque 'presented by Corp Officers & Officers Men & Nursing Division of the Rhondda Fach Corps for Loyal Services rendered 1917-1962', (County Superintendent (N) Miss Gwladys Richards D.St.J.); The Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Dame of Grace's breast Badge, silver and enamel; Serving brother's badge, silver and enamel; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, with Three Additional Award Bars; six St. John Ambulance badges and a St. John Ambulance armband, *slight edge bruise to fourth, overall very fine* (lot) £80-100
- Dame of Grace of the Order of St. John *London Gazette* 29 June 1956.
- Note a Service Medal of the Order of St. John named to this recipient was sold at DNW on 9 May 2018, along with a Dame of Grace's full insignia.

A COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE - ARMoured CARS SECTION AND FOR SERVICE DURING THE RUSSIAN INTERVENTION

380 *'They were sailors and adventurers by tradition; they adapted themselves to circumstance, and made the best of what they found. Their courage put new heart into desperate men, and their humanity (the greatest tradition of the British Navy) added lustre to their courage.'*

The War in the Air, Volume I, refers.

The stunning 'Motor Bandits' O.B.E. group of six awarded to Major C. F. O. Graham, Royal Marines and West African Frontier Force, the founder of The Gambia Company, later Gambia Regiment, who was 'mentioned' for his North Nigeria Service before acting as Second-in-Command of the Royal Marine Brigade's reinforcements to the Armoured Car Section in France, soon to earn the name the 'Motor Bandits'



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type Officer's breast Badge, Military Division, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria (Capt. C. F. O. Graham, N. Nigeria Rgt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Captain. C. F. O. Graham, R.M. Attached. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (Maj. C. F. G. Graham. R.M.); Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *pitting and edge wear, overall very fine* (6)

£1,400-1,800

One of the five original officers to serve with the Royal Marine detachment in this unit.

Charles Frederick Oliver Graham was born at Kingston, Jamaica on 12 September 1877, the son of Susan and Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Frederic Graham, Ordnance Department. Following his father into the military the young Graham was commissioned into the Royal Marines as a 2nd Lieutenant on 1 January 1896. After a year at the Royal Naval College he was posted to the Chatham Division on 1 January 1897 with the rank of Lieutenant. Transferred to his first posting afloat on 18 December 1897 Graham served aboard H.M.S. *Jupiter* in the Channel before moving to H.M.S. *Cambridge*, the Royal Naval Gunnery School off Plymouth on 18 August 1898. Graham's first major action came the next year when on 3 June 1899 he was seconded to the West African Frontier Force with the local rank of Captain. Here he led a company under Colonel G. V. Kemball in North Nigeria for the expeditions against the Emirs of Bida and Kontagora in January and February 1901, receiving a 'mention' in the report of Governor Sir Frederick Lugard. In the aftermath of these actions Graham was appointed a Justice of the Peace for a District in Northern Nigeria on 11 September 1900. It was perhaps this experience which led to his next appointment in the Gambia and his first independent command.

Seeing resistance to Colonial rule in the late 1890s the British sought to centralise their military presence in West Africa with the creation of the West African Frontier Force. This formation was largely raised out of local Constabulary units with training from British Officers and NCOs. However

in The Gambia there was no such Constabulary making the raising of a local unit extremely difficult, indeed it was not until 1900 that the creation of a local unit was contemplated. Graham was selected as the man to lead this force on 30 November 1901 with three other Officers and two NCOs to help him he landed at Bathurst in December 1901. As the British had only recently consolidated their control of Gambia they struggled to find willing recruits for the Company and by 31 December 1901 the number of men in training was only 30. This, combined with an uncertainty over the loyalty of local recruits, left Graham reliant on men drafted from the proven Sierra Leone Battalion; although the men available were themselves largely untrained. The Company reached its full strength of 120 men by 2 February 1902.

The first action of the Gambia Company occurred on 16 April 1902 when the Governor, Sir George Denton, led a force against the Bita District. The Company supplied two officers (including Graham), a British NCO and 60 men supported by a maxim gun, this force supplemented a company of the West Indies Regiment. The expedition was a success as they toured the area, collecting taxes, settling disputes and putting down any resistance they encountered. With this success recognition for the unit grew and in June of that year they were recognised as a separate formation to the Sierra Leone Battalion within the West African Field Force. Graham's role within the Colony grew along with his command as he was appointed a Commissioner to the Court of Requests for the Colony of Gambia on 18 July 1902. The one black mark against the Company record was the Gambia Mutiny which broke out in December 1902. A dispute over pay which grew into a minor mutiny, this was fortunately swiftly put down, although three men were imprisoned and the Company Sergeant-Major was demoted to Sergeant. With the Mutiny dealt with the unit was set back to training and was called upon again in November 1904 to aid in the punishment of a chief at Fogi who was sheltering a murderer. Graham commanded the expedition alongside the Governor, they proved immensely successful, largely due to the speed with which he was able to deploy his men; causing flight where there might have been resistance and burning five stockades. The Company was proving extremely effective by 1906, a fact Graham himself attributed to the improvements among the local NCOs, stating:

'I am finding that generally speaking, the NCOs are beginning to have a more real authority and in consequence I am beginning to feel that I can entrust them with work and responsibility which some time ago I would only have entrusted to a European.'

That same year his secondment ended, but Graham must have felt some pride at the effectiveness of the force he had created. Doubtless this only increased over time as the unit's battle honours grew and it advanced from a single company to The Gambia Regiment. Returning to Britain, Graham rejoined Chatham Division on 20 November 1906, remaining ashore until 4 January 1908 when he was posted to 4th Cruiser Squadron aboard H.M.S. *Hogue*. Later seeing service aboard H.M.S. *Aboukir* from 9 March 1909 in the Mediterranean, both ships were later to be destroyed in the same action on 22 September 1914. Graham was sent to the reserve of officers at his own request on 1 January 1910.

Recalled for duty on 1 August 1914 with the outbreak of the Great War, Graham was employed for first fortnight of the conflict as an Assistant Wartime Censor. It is possible to imagine his relief at escaping the Censor's office at North Foreland for a post at Portsmouth Division on 17 August 1914. Transferred from here to the Royal Marine Brigade on 30 September 1914, entering the war in France with the 'Motor Bandits' around the same time. Graham commanded the section sent to Antwerp with orders to guard Winston Churchill who arrived in the city on 3 October, *Royal Marines in the War of 1914-1919*, takes up the story stating:

'Captain Graham with his section of cars was detailed to escort Mr. Churchill into Antwerp on 3rd, but as the orders did not reach them in time, Mr. Churchill went into Antwerp by aeroplane. Captain Graham's section arrived in Antwerp that evening, being the first British troops to arrive; this section acted as escort to the First Lord during the Antwerp operations, but were left very much to themselves, they however, escorted him out of Antwerp for about 20 miles and then returned.'

They remained in Belgium, withdrawing slowly before the German advance, even leaving Ostend the same day that German forces occupied the city. Graham soon found himself commanding half of the unit at Dunkirk. Posted to Poperinghe on 16 October with three cars he was sent to reconnoitre the enemy and make contact with their cavalry which was performing the same role along the Menin-Roulers road. This they did resulting in a skirmish on 18 October which left two men dead. The unit was able to recover their bodies however by the method of reversing their cars to the dead men with the rear compartments soaking up the oncoming fire. They made their escape quickly with their companion's bodies, having called in an artillery bombardment upon the enemy. Graham's commander at the time, Commander C. R. Sampson, had this to say about the Marine officers under his command:

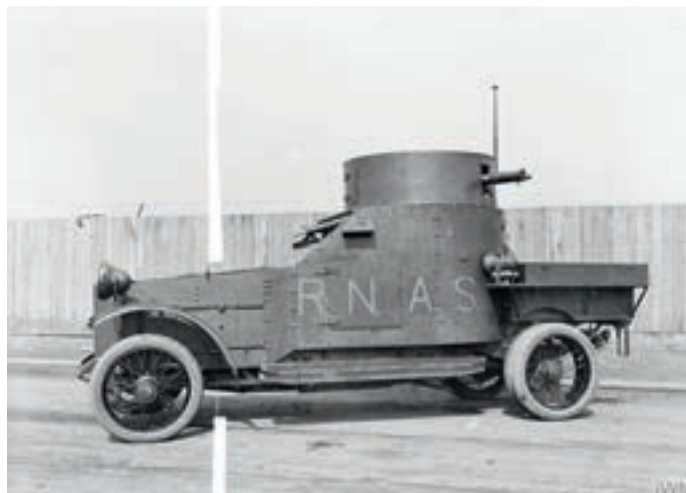
'The other Marine officers were Captains Graham, Lathbury, Coode and Williams; they were all first-class fighting men, keen and energetic.'

Leaving France on 3 November for Gallipoli Graham arrived at Port Said on 1 April. It was originally intended that they should join the fighting in the Dardanelles in their cars however it was soon realised that the ground was not commensurate with their deployment. Instead Graham went with Chatham Battalion, landing at ANZAC beach on 28 April 1915 along with Portsmouth Battalion. They went into action almost at once, relieving the Australian Brigades at McLaurin's Hill and Lone Pine Plateau. They remained in this position when on 30 April a major attack developed through Wire Gully, this had proved to be a weak point in the line as it was heavily exposed to enemy machine gun fire. An evening attack starting at 17:00 on 'B' Company managed to drive them from their positions with the Company commander Captain Hatton being killed in the fighting. Graham was commanding 'D' Company in the reserve at this point and immediately led them up the hill and into the line in support driving the enemy back and re-occupying the trench line. Just days later on 2 May an attempt was made to improve matters in the Monash Valley where Turkish positions overlooked the Australian lines. The Marines of Chatham and Portsmouth Battalions were sent to try and relieve the pressure on these positions. Graham was wounded during the relief by a gunshot wound to the knee with damaged his Tibia which inevitably saw him invalided on H.M.H.S. *Ceramic* and admitted to Plymouth Hospital on 7 August. Despite the seriousness of his wound Graham was not an exceptional case here, of the 30 officers who had arrived between 25-29 April 1915 28 were killed or injured, a casualty rate of 93 percent.

Appointed to the Staff of Admiral Meux, the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth upon his recovery. Promoted Major on 19 February 1916 he was later appointed to command No. '2' Company Headquarters Royal Marine Engineers on 6 April 1918. For this work he was based at Bedenham (Gosport) working upon shore defences. He may have performed this role overseas as well, given that during this time he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean for a valuable report on the coastal defences of Savona, Italy. Graham remained in this role until the end of the war, returning again to the Reserve of Officers on 30 September 1919.

Despite his years of service Graham was to be called to service once more in his career, during the Coal Miners' Strike on 8 April 1921. It may have been this experience which awakened a political instinct within him as he stood as a Councillor at Gosport in November 1922. Graham was a Freemason, having been initiated on 11 December 1906 and went on to found St. Swithin's Lodge in Gosport, Hampshire on 4 November 1925. Elected Mayor of Gosport in November 1936 he was in office during the coronation in 1937 and for three years after that. Never one to put his duties down lightly Graham died in office on 1 May 1940, he is commemorated at Portsmouth Cathedral; sold together with an archive of original and copied research including:

- i) Typed Biographic notes.
- ii) Naval lists and Who's Who entries.
- iii) Extracts from histories relating to the West African Frontier Force and 'Motor Bandits'.
- iv) Service Records.
- v) *London Gazette entries.*
- vi) Statement of War Service.
- vii) War Diaries for the Royal Marine Brigade.
- viii) An extract from the *Royal Marines in the 1921 Coal Strike.*
- xi) Obituaries.
- x) Original photographs of Portsmouth Cathedral including the memorial to the recipient.



381 The British War Medal awarded to Sergeant A. Parker, M.G.C. (Motor Branch), who saw service with the Dunsterforce Armoured Car Brigade (Duncars)



British War Medal 1914-20 (80102 Sjt. A. Parker. M.G.C.), *minor contact marks, very fine*

£40-50

Arnold Parker was born in 1898 at Clayton-Lc-Moors, Lancashire, the son of Harry and Sarah Parker of 7 Church Avenue, Newton Heath, Manchester. Working as a Tool Fitter prior to enlistment he attested on 5 November 1919. Promoted Sergeant on 13 March 1918 he was posted to the Machine Gun Corps (Armoured Cars) the next day, posted to Mesopotamia, arriving on 15 May 1918. Sent north to join Dunsterforce at some time after this point he was admitted to Hospital at Kasian, North Persia on 3 September 1918.

Returned to Britain on 30 January 1919 aboard the unfortunately named S.S. Franz Ferdinand he was transferred to the Z Class Reserve on 17 April 1919. sold together with a Machine Gun Corps pin and Baghdad 1917-18 badge named to 'Sgt. Parker 80102 Car unit' as well as copied research including service records, census data and information of the Dunsterforce Armoured Car Brigade as well as five original photographs of the recipient.



- 382 **The British War Medal awarded to 2nd Lieutenant J. Lessells, Royal Naval Air Service, who saw service with the Armoured Car detachments in both Dunkirk and Russia**
- Victory Medal 1914-1919 (2. Lieut. J. Lessells), *very fine* £40-50
- Jay Lessells was born Kingham, Fife on 20 May 1886, the son of James and Ina Lessells, of 12 Chancelot Terrace, Kingham. Enlisting on 1 January 1915 with the rank of Petty Officer Mechanical Engineer Class III at Pembroke III, with Royal Naval Air Service, Squadron 15. Lessells was posted with this unit to Dunkirk he entered the war here on 26 April 1915. Promoted Chief Petty Officer Class III on 1 May 1916, he was present at Archangel, Russia on 8 November 1916 when the S.S. *Baron Driksen* exploded at anchor, catching the coal steamer the S.S. *Earl of Fife* in the blast. His record notes that he provided the Russians with assistance during the incident.
- Arriving in Odessa, Russia in December 1917 Lessells was based at Tiraspol Base, leaving here on 27 June 1917 for service in Galicia. The political and military situation in Russia at the time forced the armoured cars to move a great deal, transferring from Proskurov, Galicia to Brovary Base near Kiev on 31 July he was soon moved again to Kursk in September. While stationed here Lessells was awarded the Silver Breast Medal with St. Stanislas ribbon for his work on 15 October 1917 (medal). Returning to England on 12 February 1918 he was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps on 1 April 1918. Lessells was serving with the training branch of the R.A.F. during the Second World War, being promoted Flying Officer in 1947. He retired on 5 May 1951; sold together with copied research including service records, *M.I.C.* and *London Gazette* entries.
- Further entitled to the 1914-15 Star, British War Medal 1914-20 and Silver Breast Medal of the Order of St. Stanislas as well as the Defence and War Medals 1939-45.
- 383 **General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert Iraq (F/O. F. L. Kingham. R.A.F.), contact wear, edge bruising, nearly very fine** £300-350
- Frank Leslie Kingham** was born at Paddington, London on 27 June 1892, the son of Frank and Lousia Kingham of 1 Blackshaw Road, Streatham. Working as a Telegraph Messenger prior to attesting on 30 March 1908, with the rank of Boy Class II. Promoted Boy Class I on 30 October 1908, while at H.M.S. *Impregnable*, further advanced Ordinary Telegraphist on 27 June 1910 while aboard the Lord Nelson. Later that year he returned to H.M.S. *Impregnable* where he was again promoted Telegraphist on 27 December 1910. Kingham switched from telegraphy when on 1 July 1914 he specialised as an Air Mechanic and was soon promoted Leading Mechanic on 1 January 1915. Advanced Pilot Officer Mechanic on 1 August 1915 he saw home service for the majority of the war, transferring to the R.A.F. on 27 September 1917 with the same rank. He was stationed at Cherburg and later joined No. 2 Wing on 15 February 1918.
- After the war he was stationed in Central Asia supporting the British Caspian Sea fleet, here he was involved in the bombing of Fort Alexandrovsk on 22 May 1919. Kingham served here in the capacity of an Observation Officer, and received a 'mention' for this role on 9 October 1919. Here the small British Caspian Flotilla, previously assigned to support Dunsterforce was engaged in an aggressive reconnaissance against Soviet positions on the Caspian Sea. They attack and destroyed a Soviet Fleet and its land-based support on 22 May with support from an R.A.F. seaplane which launched five raids against Soviet Shipping. Kingham was later promoted Flying Officer (Intelligence) on 7 December 1926 while serving with No. 4 Armoured Car Company in Iraq.
- Transferring to the R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge on 9 March 1929, he performed roles in Headquarters Air Defence of Great Britain from 7 May 1929 and Coast Defence Co-operation Flight East Church from 8 May 1930. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 January 1931 he retired on 28 September 1932 but joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve being commissioned Flight Lieutenant with the Equipment Branch on 1 September 1939 and promoted Squadron Leader on 1 June 1940. Kingham relinquished his commission on 13 April 1942; sold together with copied research including extracts from *Flight Magazine*, *R.A.F. operations 1918-38* and more relating to the Caspian Sea Operations 1919 as well as census data, service records and former auction listings.

- 384 Four: Group Captain F. E. P. Barrington, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service, who served in the Dardanelles and later as part of the 'Romanian Flight' before being posted to North Russia in 1919 and finally serving with the Mediterranean Command during the Second World War



1914-15 Star (Flt. S. Lt. F. E. P. Barrington. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. E. P. Barrington. R.A.F.); Commemorative Cross for War 1916-1919, *slight polishing and pitting, overall very fine* (4)

£200-240

Francis Edward Philip Barrington was born at Cheeverstown, Clondalkin, Dublin on 3 November 1892, the son of Philip and Susan Barrington, his father was Agricultural Superintendent to the Royal Dublin Society. Educated at Charterhouse School under The Reverend Dr. Rendall he later entered Caius College, Cambridge on 1 October 1911 with a scholarship for Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Barrington excelled athletically whilst at Cambridge, joining the College Athletics Club and the Association Football team but also acting as treasurer for the Science and Art Society. Graduating with a B.A. in mathematics Barrington was articled to a Chartered Accountant in 1914.

With the outbreak of the Great War he joined the Royal Naval Air Service on 13 June 1915 with the rank of Flight Sub-Lieutenant. Transferring to the Royal Naval Gunnery School, H.M.S. *Excellent* at Whale Island, Portsmouth on 31 December 1916. He went on to obtain a Royal Aero Club certificate number 1541 on 7 August 1915 at the Grahame-White School, Hendon. However this qualification may have been slightly premature as he was involved in a crash only the next month on 17 September at Chingford. Transferred to Dover on 23 November 1915 he went on to join No. 2 Wing R.N.A.S. at Mudros, Isle of Lemnos on 9 December 1915. Barrington's work here proved his ability, with one report written on 28 March 1916 stating: 'This Officer has done much good flying on Active service, and is recommended for promotion'. No. 2 Wing's role here was mainly based around reconnaissance although they were later outfitted for bombing missions against Ottoman and Bulgarian territory, for this reason they were still stationed in the Dardanelles after the Gallipoli evacuation when Romania entered the war on 27 August 1916.

The limited Romanian Air Force was unable to prevent the German forces from bombing Bucharest and their Government soon requested Allied air support. Plans to send out a Royal Flying Corps Squadron were halted by fears that the Romanian resistance would not last that long enough for one to be raised and equipped. However with R.N.A.S. pilots available in the Mediterranean the Admiralty sent a flight of aircraft on the 300-mile journey over enemy lines and hand the planes over to the Romanian Air Force. Barrington was chosen as Pilot for one of the Henry Farman planes in the second Wave, departing Mudros on 21 November 1916. They completed their journey safely after six and a half hours of flying, upon arrival the suggestion had been that the pilots would attempt a return journey however instead they remained on as advisors to the Romanian Air Force.



Unfortunately the Romanian Forces were being swiftly beaten back and with the fall of Bucharest on 6 December 1916 the British Pilots were ordered to return to England. Romanian Flight was escorted to Allied Russia by Locker-Lampson's Armoured Car Expeditionary Force along with a number of nurses from the Scottish Women's Hospital. Promoted Flight Lieutenant during the retreat on 31 December 1916 Barrington left Russia via Archangel on 27 January 1917 and disembarked in England on 6 February 1917 to discover that his next posting was as a flying instructor at Redcar R.N.A.S. Station. Posted to the Royal Air Force he was transferred to 205 Training Depot Station, Vendome near Paris on 29 April 1918. Barrington served out the rest of the war here as a Flying Instructor with the rank of Captain.

After the war he remained with the R.A.F., seeing service as Chief Instructor at the R.A.F. College 1922-24 and further in Iraq, Palestine and Egypt between 1924-29. Promoted Wing Commander in 1931 he served with the Air Ministry until 1934 when he was appointed Chief Instructor with the Cambridge University Air Squadron. Earning an M.A. that same year in Mechanical Science Tripose he was promoted Group Captain in 1935 and placed in command of R.A.F. Calafra, Malta in 1936. Appointed to command R.A.F. Mediterranean in July 1938 by 1940 he was the Commanding Officer of 200 Group Coastal Command, Gibraltar. Later transferring to R.A.F. Northwood he remained with them for what remained of the war (Medals). Retiring in July 1946 he died on 11 August 1957 at Worthing, Sussex; sold together with copied research including a typed biographical summary, service records, photographs and articles as well as school and university records, Royal Naval, Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Air Service lists along with letter from the Fleet Air Arm Museum.

385 Three: Squadron Leader H. G. E. Davis, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who served with Dvina Wing in North Russia 1919 and died on active service during the Second World War in an air crash at Nairobi on 10 November 1940

British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. H. G. Davis. R.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45, the first two mounted as worn, *contact marks, polished, edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3)

£100-140



Harry George Ernest Davis was born on 8 May 1900 the son of Mr H. G. Davis, a former headmaster of Millbrook School. Educated at Old Taunton School he enlisted with the Royal Air Force in February 1918 and was sent to join the North Russia Expedition on 13 May 1918. Posted to Dvina Wing on 1 June 1919 he served her until 25 August 1919 when he was admitted to 53 General Hospital, continuing to serve in Russia afterwards he returned to Britain on 25 September 1919 and transferred to the unemployed list on 8 October 1919. Returning to education Davis attended Magdalene College, Cambridge University and studied Natural Sciences graduating on 24 June 1922. Employed as a Teacher in Grammar Schools at Poole and Dartford he continued to see service with the reserves holding the rank of Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, where he was also adjutant.

Later promoted Captain, Davis was to re-join the R.A.F. on the outbreak of war with the rank of Squadron Leader. During a transcontinental flight from South Africa to Egypt the Super Electra he was aboard landed at Nairobi on 10 November 1940 as part of a scheduled stop. Attempting to take off again in high winds and rain, the conditions caused the aircraft to pull to its left and stall immediately after. It entered a spin and crashed quickly catching fire, all aboard were killed including Davis who is buried at Nairobi (Forest Road) Cemetery; sold together with copied research including Commonwealth War Graves details, service records and *M.I.C.* as well as newspaper extracts and territorial army lists.



386

A triple-service early aviation 'North Russia' Order of St. Stanislaus group of seven awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. T. Gibson, Royal Air Force late Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Navy, who saw service aboard H.M.S. *Hermes* during her transformation into the first seaplane tender with the Royal Navy, seeing action at Gallipoli aboard *Ark Royal* with the R.N.A.S. and later joining the North Russian Expeditionary Force with the R.A.F., as well as holding the short-lived rank of Commissioned Warrant Officer



1914-15 Star (343585, J. T. Gibson. C. P. O. 2. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. T. Gibson. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (343585 J. T. Gibson, C.P.O. 2nd Grade. R.N.A.S.); **Russia**, Order of St. Stanislaus, breast Badge, with swords and bow, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, 44mm x 41mm, unmarked, *some pitting to second, minor contact wear, overall very fine* (7)

£400-500

James Thomas Gibson was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire on 24 June 1881, the son of James Gibson. Having been employed as a Joiner in 1896 he worked for three different firms before enlisting with the Royal Navy on 20 August 1900 with the rating of Carpenters Crew. Serving on a number of ships he began upon H.M.S. *Repulse* on 8 October 1900 rising to Leading Carpenters Crew on 13 December 1901 before joining the *Resolution* on 3 January 1905. Promoted Shipwright while serving on H.M.S. *Venerable* on 24 October 1905 he was still in this rank when posted to H.M.S. *Hermes*, the first attempt made by the Royal Navy at refitting a ship to be a seaplane tender, on 1 October 1913. Returning to *Pembroke II* on 24 December 1913 he was promoted Petty Officer (Mechanic), a sign of his shift from the Royal Navy to the Royal Naval Air Service.

With the outbreak of the Great War Gibson was transferred to H.M.S. *Ark Royal*, the first ship designed to carry seaplanes, on 20 December 1914 and was promoted Chief Petty Officer Class III on 1 January 1915. Entering the war in February 1915 in the Dardanelles, they were involved in some of the first, somewhat faltering, steps to launch aircraft from ships. The poor weather hindered take off and attempts to make use of wireless radio equipment to spot Ottoman Troops from the Fleet failed due to the lack of experienced operators for the, still very basic, radios. Although the results of *Ark Royal's* deployment were not an unqualified success, Gibson performed well being promoted again within four months, advancing Chief Petty Officer Class II on 1 June 1915. However he was not to remain at sea, falling ill with Enteric Fever (Typhoid) he was invalided to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth on 24 September 1914. Posted to *President II* upon his recovery on 1 August 1916 and stationed at Eastchurch Royal Naval Air Station, Isle of Sheppey with the Rank of Chief Petty Officer Class I.

Promoted Warrant Officer (Carpenter) on 7 May 1917, at the time a commissioned rank within the Royal Navy, he remained on this station until the end of the war. Joining the R.A.F. in April 1918 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant Gibson sailed to join the North Russian Expeditionary Force with the aboard the aircraft carrier *Argus* in July 1919. For a man who had been so heavily involved in the earliest attempts at carrier design it must have been astonishing to be aboard a purpose-built modern vessel such as the *Argus*, which launched in 1918. Arriving at Murmansk Gibson travelled to Medvevigora, Lake Onega via Leningrad, here the R.A.F. had established a seaplane base staffed largely by former R.N.A.S. personnel. He was placed in charge of the Repair Base here at Medvejya Gora and remained until the allied withdrawal in October 1919.

Returning to Britain he joined Coastal Area 10 Group at Lee-on-Solent with the rank of Pilot Officer (Technical). Promoted Flying Officer Technical in 1920 he transferred to the School of Naval Co-operation and Aerial Navigation at Gosport remaining there until he was promoted Lieutenant (Technical) in July 1921, he appears on the retired list for that month. However Gibson's R.A.F. career was not over and with the onset of the Second World War he re-joined, this time with Bomber Command being given the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He performed several roles over the course of the war, firstly as a crash inspector operating from the Nuffield works at Oxford. Later appointed adjutant of a maintenance unit at Taunton he was mainly involved with providing instruction on the Aero Engine. Reverting to the retired list on 22 December 1943 he died at Orpington Hospital on 9 February 1964 and was survived by his wife Florence Elizabeth Gibson and his children Ernest and Nora; sold together with corresponding dress miniatures, Royal Naval Cap Badge and eagle pin as well as an archive of copied and original research comprising:

- i) Service Records.
- ii) Medal Rolls.
- iii) Typed biographies.
- iv) An original letter from the recipient's son with a typed transcript.
- v) Lists of Foreign Orders.
- vi) A photograph of the recipient in uniform and further of the ships he served aboard.
- vii) Technical specifications for H.M.S. Ark Royal.
- viii) Newspaper cuttings.
- ix) Letters from the Fleet Air Arm Museum.
- x) Articles on the North Russian Expeditionary Force.
- xi) A copied edition of Cross & Cockade.

A COLLECTION OF GALLANTRY MEDALS TO THE WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN)

- 387 The 1917 M.C. and Bar group of five awarded to Major G. W. Meats, 12th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who, despite a severe wound earlier in the year, displayed such consistent gallantry and leadership that he earned both the M.C. and a Bar in less than a month



Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. W. Meats.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, with unnamed slip of issue, *minor contact wear, overall very fine* (5)

£1,400-1,800

Military Cross *London Gazette* 5 July 1918, the original citation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He assembled his company on difficult ground within 100 yards of the enemy trenches and led his men with such dash into the hostile trenches that the enemy were completely surprised and a large number of prisoners were captured. He consolidated and held the captured ground in spite of an enemy counter-attack which threatened his position. He showed splendid leadership and courage.’

Second Award Bar *London Gazette* 18 July 1918, the original citation states:

‘conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy rushed one of our bombing posts and drove it in, he at once organised a bombing party, and under heavy machine-gun fire got out of the trench and bombed the advancing enemy with such energy that they retired in disorder. His quick perception of the situation and prompt action were invaluable, and enabled the position to be speedily re-established.’

Guy Wilkinson Meats was born at Nottingham on 29 September 1897, the son of Edwin and Florence Meats of 36 Redcliffe Road, Nottingham. He attended Kent House School, Eastbourne before moving on to Harrow School and later Nottingham University which he left in 1914. Joining the Yorkshire Regiment Meats was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 24 March 1915 and entered the war in France on 26 August 1916. Promoted Lieutenant on 26 September 1916 while serving as Temporary Captain, a role he relinquished on 17 January 1917.

The Battalion was in the trenches at Tillroy during the Second Battle of Arras when Meats was severely wounded on 9 April 1917. He was evacuated to Britain and recovered in the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley before being noted as fit for Home Service, he remained so until 27 September 1917 when he could return to his Regiment. The Battalion was still in the line near Arras at the time and Meats soon distinguished himself in the fighting. His first act of gallantry occurred on 20 November when the 12th Battalion relieved the 10th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the line, ahead of an attack at Cambrai. The attack went off well largely thanks to Meats' initiative with thirty-four Germans taken prisoner. They were still in the area less than a month later when the Germans launched a major assault on 12 December. 'A' and 'D' Company's faced the brunt of their onslaught and by nightfall had suffered losses of 70%. Meats served for the rest of the war being twice more promoted Temporary Captain and both times relinquishing the role after some months, he also served attached to the Yorkshire & Lancashire Regiment prior to demobilisation. Relinquishing his commission altogether on 1 April 1920 he retired with the rank of Captain.



After the Army Meats settled down to life as before, he attended University College London and became a Barrister-at-Law, marrying Dorothy Unwin Carter at Marylebone on 5 August 1931. Carter was an interesting character in her own right, having served as a Driver for the Royal Air Force during the Great War and later owning racehorses, including one winner of the Beachley Handicap Hurdle named 'Mad Mahdi'. With the outbreak of the Second World War Meats was granted an Emergency Commission on 10 January 1940 with his old regiment. Posted to 2/5th Battalion he served with the throughout the war, with them reaching the rank of Major. He served with that rank during the fall of France and played an important role in their withdrawal towards Dunkirk as *From Pyramid to Pagoda*, states:

'It was decided to move at 3 p.m. and when the time arrived a violent thunderstorm broke; but the rain was welcome as it made air visibility impossible. Stolidly the column trudged on through Boeschepe, Watou and Rousbragge, assisted by three vehicles which ran on the ferrying principle under Major Meats. At 4 p.m. on May 29th, a small party, including the C.O., Second-in Command and Adjutant, arrived in Leysele. Every effort was made to find the Battalion at Teteghem, but by this time units were so intermingled that the task was impossible.'

There is no further record of Meats' service however he did survive the war, working for Moira Investments Limited, an investment company whose board he was appointed to in March 1931. Meats died at Torbay Clinic, St. Lukes Road, Torquay on 20 February 1968; sold together with photographs, birth, marriage and death indexes and two cap badges, one for the West Yorkshire Regiment and another for the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment as well as R.A.F. service cards for Dorothy Carter and typed copies of the recipient's citations along with copied research including, *M.I.C.*, service records, *London Gazette* extracts and extracts from histories for the West Yorkshire Regiment.

388

'Towards nightfall he [Brough] offered with the aid of a few volunteers to go and search the battlefield for wounded. At once a handful of men offered their services and they set out. They had not proceeded far, however, before the Germans sent over a heavy barrage and Sgt.-Major Brough found himself left with only two men. He refused to come back though and ultimately discovered Lieut. Rhodes lying seriously wounded, so at once at great personal risk and ignoring all danger, he and his brave assistants carried him back to safety. This was only one of the rescues that he made with the shells falling thickly round.'

(History of the 2/6th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment)

The 'Bullecourt and Cambrai' M.C., D.C.M. awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major A. Brough, 2/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who lead the stretcher bearers during the massacre at Bullecourt and later personally rallied the men and plugged a gap in the line during the Battle of Cambrai



Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7840 A.R.S. Mjr: A. Brough. 2/6 W. York:R. - T.F.); British War and Victory Medals (7840 A. W. O. Cl. 1. A. Brough. W. York. R.), *minor contact marks, overall very fine* (4)

£2,400-2,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 5 July 1918, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When almost every officer had become a casualty and the men were disorganised during a counter-attack he went forward from Headquarters without waiting for orders, and after establishing a line, went forward with a small party of bombers up a trench and established a block. He was constantly under heavy fire. When there was hardly and ammunition left he collected a small party and brought forward and distributed six boxes'

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 16 August 1917, the official citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion when acting as a volunteer leader of stretcher bearers. His fearlessness and fine work were most marked'

Albert Brough was born in York in 1884, the son of Robert and Diana Brough of 9 Laythorpe Buildings, Laythorpe. Enlisting with the West Yorkshire Regiment on 10 January 1905 and posted to the Regimental Depot. Further posted to 2nd Battalion on 25 April of that year he was sent to India on 25 October and was appointed Lance Corporal out there on 14 August 1906. Serving with 1st Battalion during the Mohmand Campaign 1908 (Medal and Clasp) he was promoted Corporal that same year on 7 November. Returning to Britain on 30 December 1911 Brough was stationed at Lichfield and promoted Sergeant on 10 January 1912. Transferring to 6th (Territorial Force) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on 1 January 1913 he was appointed Permanent Staff Instructor there.



With the outbreak of the Great War Brough remained with 6th Battalion being appointed Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major on 17 October 1914, later joining 2/6th Battalion. The *History of the 2/6th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment* states of his time with them:

‘Sergeant-Major Brough [SIC] was on the regular staff of the Territorials when war broke out, and when the I/6th Battalion departed from Bradford, he was left behind to help with the training of the reserve unit and became regimental Sergeant-Major. He was the best type of warrant officer, keen and efficient, and was a tower of strength in those early days, as he did his work so thoroughly and could inspire as well as teach. Nobody who passed through the Battalion will ever forget his sterling qualities’

Promoted to the permanent rank of Company Sergeant-Major while retaining his temporary rank on 1 January 1917 he entering the war in France with this unit the next day. His first act of Gallantry came at the disastrous Battle of Bullencourt where the Battalion suffered appalling losses including all 12 of their Company Officers. Later at Havrincourt Wood, during the Battle of Cambrai he was instrumental in halting a rout among the men of his Battalion and re-establishing a line in the face of enemy fire. As well as his heroics Brough clearly left a lasting impression on his Battalion, as his appearance in a marching song makes clear:

‘And we have Sergeant Major Brough,
 Shevo, Shevo,
 And we have Sergeant Major Brough,
 Shevo, Shevo,
 And we have Sergeant Major Brough,
 As broad as a house and very hot stuff, Shebo, Shevi, etc.’

(IBED)

Unfortunately for this unit was disbanded on 31 January 1918 at Brough was soon posted to 2/7th Battalion. This too was soon to be reduced to cadre and on 16 June 1918 sent back to Britain, the next month on 20 June it was absorbed into the York and Lancaster Regiment. Brough was transferred to 18th Battalion with the regimental number 55607 and joined them in France on 3 July 1918 with the rank of Regimental Sergeant-Major. Tragically at this time Spanish Influenza was ravaging Europe and Brough, as an old soldier, soon caught it. He was soon admitted to 44 Field Ambulance on 13 July 1918. Returning to England for better treatment he was unable to recover and died on 18 February 1919, he is buried at Fulford Cemetery, Yorkshire; sold together with an original copied recommendation and several photographs along with copied research including service records, medical records and *London Gazette* entries as well as copied photographs, memorial lists and medal lists along with census data and extracts from newspapers and regimental histories.

389

The Great War D.C.M., M.M. group of five awarded to Corporal W. Read, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for his gallant leadership in the trenches of Flanders

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (16-348 L. Cpl W. Read: 11/ W. York: R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (16-348 Cpl W. Read. D.C.M. 11/ W. York. R.); 1914-15 Star (16-348 Pte W. Read. W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (16-348 Cpl. W. Read. W. York. R.), *overall contact wear and polishing, nearly very fine* (5)

£1,400-1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 6 February 1918, the official citation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in action. When all the N.C.O.’s of two companies became casualties in an attack he took charge of the remaining men and led them to the final objective. He then consolidated the position under heavy fire, and rendered great assistance to his company commander. He set an excellent example of coolness and courage under heavy fire.’

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918, the recommendation states:

‘As leader of a party of 10 men in a raid against the enemy trenches, on the night - 1st/2nd July 1918 showed great dash and gallantry. He showed great skill and initiative in handling his party, assisted in the capture of a large number of prisoners, and after the operation, bought off his party in perfect orders and safety to our lines.’

Wilfred Read was one of the first 1,000 men to enlist in the 16th (Bradford Pals) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment on 21 September 1914. Entering the war in Egypt on 22 December 1915 he continued to serve with ‘A’ Company of this unit at least 1915 before joining 21st Battalion and later transferring to 11th Battalion with which he won both awards. The award of the D.C.M. came as the Battalion was engaged in the Battle of Menin Ridge Road. Read was discharged to the ‘Z’ Class Reserve 14 February 1919; sold together with two ‘Bradford Battalion’ enamel badges and original documentation including recommendations and discharge papers along with copied research including *M.I.C.*, *London Gazette* entries and medal rolls as well as 16th West Yorkshire Regiment War Diary entries army lists and extracts from both newspapers and *The West Yorkshire Regiment in the War*.

390

‘About 1936, Company-Sergeant-Major Gubbins [SIC], D.C.M., of “A” Company reminded me of an incident occurring early in October and illustrating this promptitude: He told me that one day a German mine exploded close to our parapet when I was present. On my nod towards the high rim of the crater with the words “take it” (uttered before the clods of earth had fallen), he had his nearest posts scrambling on the slight ridge before the enemy could secure it’

An ‘Old Contemptibles’ D.C.M., Croix de Guerre, group of five awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major A. G. Gubbings who took part in the V.C. winning action of Lieutenant Philip Neame at Neuve Chapelle before winning the D.C.M. at the attack on Villers Guislain

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9054 A.C.S.Mjr: A. G. Gubbings. 2/W.York:R.); 1914 Star (9054 Pte A. G. Gubbings. 2/W.York:R.); British and Victory Medals (9054 W. O. Cl. 2. A. G. Gubbings. W. York. R.); France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with Palme, *minor contact wear and edge bruising, very fine* (5)

£1,000-1,200

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 July 1917, the original citation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great dash and initiative in reorganising the company after the capture of the village. He rendered valuable service at a time when the situation was obscure’

Croix De Guerre *London Gazette* 24 February 1916.

Albert George Gubbings (also spelled Gubbins) was born at Clapton, Middlesex in 1890, the son of John and Elizabeth Gubbings of 4 Oswald Street, Clapton. Attesting with the Lancashire Regiment as a Private on 8 May 1908 he remained with them until 4 January 1909 when he transferred to the West Yorkshire Regiment. Posted twice to Malta before the war, once from 10 January 1912-6 June 1913 and again from 9 June 1914- 26 September 1914. He later entered the war in France on 7 October 1914 with 2nd Battalion. Appointed Lance Corporal in 1914 he was present at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle during the V.C. winning action of Lieutenant, later Lieutenant-General, Neame. Gubbings is said to have been one of the soldier’s Neame rescued and to have aided him in igniting the bombs that he was throwing. It is likely that Gubbings’ award of the Croix de Guerre relates to this action.

He continued to serve outstandingly with a promotion to Lance-Sergeant on 8 April 1916. When the Battalion took part in the capture of Villers Guislains, Gubbings played a prominent role, the official recommendation takes up the story, stating:

'For conspicuous ability and dash at Villers Guislains on the 18th April 1917, in assisting to quickly reorganise his Company after the capture of the village, and most particularly in the village during the dark when the situation was momentarily obscure, and under a somewhat sharp fire he observed an enemy group retiring and instantly collected a few of the nearest men and cut them off, capturing an NC.O [SIC], and five others. The manoeuvre was not without risk, as a good many enemy groups were not yet clear of the village.

He has served continuously in France with his Regiment for 2 years and 5 months, including the actions of Neuve Chapelle, Fromelles, Bois Grenier, Ovillers, 1st July, 1916, Le Boeuifs 23rd October, 1917, and Fritz Trench 4th March, 1917, and is a notoriously gallant warrant officer.'

A written account provides further detail on the action. Adding that when a German Machine gun was being set up to target the disorganised troops, that Gubbings 'prevents the gun from being properly placed while Reese with six riflemen, hurrying round, rush it from a flank and capture one of the crew. The instant decision of these gallant men probably saves their company many casualties.'. Gubbings was later wounded at Passchendeale on 1 August 1917, with his records noting a Gunshot wound to the chest. He was invalided on 28 June 1919 with his final rank noted as Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major. Notably Gubbings served alongside his two brothers who fought together in the same unit.

After the war Gubbings went to work for Messers A Goodman and Co. Ltd. before going onto the role of Head Messenger (Air Ministry). He died on 7 June 1970 at Ladywell Lodge, 82 Ladywell Road, Ladywell; sold together with copied research including, census data, marriage and death certificates as well as *M.I.C.*, service papers and *London Gazette* extracts along with obituaries, extracts from relevant histories and copied research relating to the recipient's brothers.

391

The 'Battle of Bullecourt' D.C.M. awarded to Company Sergeant Major W. E. Rathke, 2/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for his Gallant defence of the gains made at such cost by his Battalion, which saw him one of only three N.C.O's to survive the engagement

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (201195 C.S.Mjr: W. E. Rathke. W. York: R. - T.F.), *minor contact marks, very fine*

£500-600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917, the original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although himself wounded, he collected and successfully led a small party against a strong enemy bombing attack upon our trenches. His promptitude saved the situation at a very critical time. With great determination and coolness he remained at his post, indifferent to his wounds, until his company was relieved.'

William Ernest Rakthe served with the West Yorkshire Regiment during the Great War (medals) and was heavily engaged during the attack on Bullecourt in May 1917. During the attack they managed to capture a line of German Posts however the loss of most of their Company commanders and a heavy casualty rate amongst N.C.O.s resulted in them consolidating here rather than pushing on. The German forces counter-attacked and the Battalion, led by Captain Green, was hard pressed to cling on. Rathke as one of the last surviving senior N.C.O.s was instrumental in the defence, on one occasion risking enemy fire to collect rifle ammunition and grenades before returning to the fight. 10 officers were killed or wounded - presumably out of a Battalions normal compliment of twelve - and 257 other ranks also became casualties. The losses were extremely heavy, although the Battalion remained a coherent unit unlike 2/6th Battalion next door which lost all 12 Company Officer and 287 of their 393 strong compliment. A letter written by Drum Major Proctor to Captain Green- wounded after his heroics on 3rd May -, lays out the severity of the loss stating:

'Clubb is back from Hospital & very fit. Billies in great form too.

Rathke, Pearson + Ware are the only N.C.O.'s who came back.

Knowles is killed, almost for certain. Wilson too. Churchman + Annely, Wilcox (wounded) missing, but prisoners we hope.'

The losses to officers and N.C.O.s as well as high casualties among the men made the attack particularly hard on the 2/5th Battalion. Rakthe remained with the Regiment after the war, being discharged with time expired on 8 December 1925; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, a *London Gazette* entry, an extract from the book *Massacre of the Marne* as well as a copied letter from Drum Major Proctor and extract from Routine Orders giving details of the recommendation.

392

A posthumous 'Stormtrooper Raid' D.C.M. awarded to Serjeant H. B. Parkin, 2nd/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for holding his post against a raid by the feared German shock troops despite being wounded and alone



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (20184 Sjt: H. B. Parkin. 2/6 W. York. R.-T.F.), *good very fine*

£400-500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 March 1918, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a very heavy bombardment of the line, followed by a raid of storm troops. Though wounded during the bombardment he refused to leave his post, and though all his men were eventually killed or wounded he succeeded in holding out single-handed and in killing an officer and two men who had penetrated the post. He was again severely wounded, and on arrival of reinforcements was found propped against the trench in a pool of blood. But for his courage the enemy would have succeeded in effecting a lodgement in our line.'

Harry Benfield Perkin was born at Mirfield, Yorkshire in 1890, the son of Albert and Louisa Perkin of 20 Stocks Bank, Mirfield. Working with the North Eastern Railway, in their Sack Department prior to the war he joined the Territorial Force prior to the war and was called up in July 1915. Entering the conflict in France as a Sergeant with the 2nd/6th Battalion he fought with them until September 1917. A successful raid by British troops bought about retaliation in the form of a German raid, the battalion war diary takes up the story, stating:

'At 4 a.m. this morning, after a very quiet night, the enemy put down a heavy barrage of all calibres up to 8 inch on the Battalion Front Line and on Pudsey Support. On the right Company front, this continued until 5-15 a.m. on the left Company front it lifted at 5 a.m., and the enemy attacked the line in considerable strength - approximately 100 men. The attack commenced between the left post of the right front Company, and the right post of the left front Company. Every man in the right post was either killed or wounded. They put up a very fine fight and bayoneted 1 German Officer and 2 men.'

It seems likely given the similarity with the citation that Parkin was in this forward post although another report has him with Captain Turner. This extremely Gallant Officer was recommended for the Victoria Cross by his Colonel for his actions during the Battle, though it was not awarded much to the chagrin of the Colonel 'I tried to get him a V.C., having previously tried for the M.C., in each case without success'. Parkin was certainly with Turner for some of the engagement with the *History of the 2/6th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment* stating:

'Capt. Turner was splendidly supported by Sergt. H. B. Parkin, this gallant N.C.O. was recommended by the divisional commander for the D.C.M., but did not live long enough to receive it.'



Parkin died of his wounds on 18 September 1917, having lived long enough to receive the thanks of his Divisional Commander. The full recommendation for his award reads:

‘For splendid courage and devotion to duty on the morning of September 13th, in the line opposite Riencourt, during a very heavy bombardment of the line and a subsequent raid by storm troops, sergt. Parkin was in charge of one of the posts on which the brunt of the attack fell, and was wounded during the bombardment. He refused, however, to leave his post, and continued to encourage his men, all of whom were eventually killed or wounded in the bombardment, or by hostile bombers. When the post was attacked in front and in the flank this very brave N.C.O. fought single-handed with his back to the wall, and succeeded in holding out and in killing an officer and two men who had penetrated the post. He was very severely wounded in this hand-to hand fight, and displayed indomitable courage and self-reliance until the arrival of reinforcements, when he found propped against the trench in a pool of blood.’

Parkin is buried at Grevillers British Cemetery, Pas de Calais; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, census data, Commonwealth War Graves details and North Eastern Railway Roll of Honour as well as extracts from the Battalion War Diary and History and a number of photographs, both copied and original, of the recipient’s home and gravesite.



393

'The greatest recorded exploit in the ranks was that of Cpl. Billington of D Coy who entered the village with a party of men in the morning and when the attack failed succeeded in withdrawing his party. They dug themselves into a crater collected stragglers and still held out with the intention of getting back at nightfall. When the 7th Division went over that same night about twenty hours after the 62nd Division, they were held up and called upon this party to assist them. Again they went forward and fought grimly, and tried to re-enter the village with their new comrades of the 7th Division.'

(History of the 2/6th Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.)

A 'The Blood Tub' D.C.M. awarded to Lieutenant R. F. Billington, 2nd/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, who earned his award as a Corporal at Bullecourt and was later commissioned

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (242001 Cpl R. F. Billington. 2/6 W. York: R. - T.F.), *very fine*

£500-600

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 26 July 1917, the official recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rallied his men under heavy fire, and throughout the day set a magnificent example of courage and determination.'

Richard Francis Billington was born in 1891 and likely enlisted, or was conscripted, on 16 March 1916, being appointed Lance Corporal on 17 June 1916. Entering the war in France on 6 January 1917 with 2/6th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. Serving with 'D' Company he was present for the opening stages of the Battle of Bullecourt. Sent into the eponymous 'Blood Tub' on 3 May 1917 2/6th Battalion lost its direction in the haze of smoke and, despite efforts to correct their approach, floundered. Billington's Section was one of the few which made the village and faced the German counter-attack which pushed them back out into no-man's land. Rather than withdrawing however Billington, on his own initiative, rallied as many survivors as he could and dug in.

Here they were discovered by troops from 2nd Battalion, Honourable Artillery Company and, again led by Billington, joined them in the advance, bombing the first German trench and assisting the attack. Despite their aid this second wave also failed, nevertheless Billington survived the fighting and continued to serve, being promoted Sergeant on 16 June 1917.

Accepted to 18th Officer Cadet Unit, Bath on 21 September 1917 he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant on 1 May 1918. Joining 5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in France on 18 November 1918 he remained with this unit until April 1919 when he returned to England, being further promoted Lieutenant on 1 November 1919; sold together with copied research including, service papers, commission papers and *M.I.C.* as well as extracts from Battalion histories and *The Blood Tub* as well as army lists and a Birth Registry.

ENJOY AUCTIONS
ONLINE FROM
ANYWHERE

Now running on an improved
online bidding platform

WWW.LIVE.SPINK.COM




SPINK
LIVE

394 **The D.C.M., M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant R. Buttery, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for his bravery in clearing the way for a Lewis Gun team during the first day of the Battle of Messines**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (15862 L.Cpl R. Buttery. 11/W. York. R.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (15862 L. Sjt: R. Buttery. 11/W. York. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (15862 Sjt. R. Buttery. W. York. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Richard Buttery), *minor contact marks to second, overall good very fine* (4)

£1,600-2,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 25 August 1917, the official citation states:

‘Conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in going forward single-handed and clearing the enemy from a trench from which they were holding up his Lewis gun and team. He attacked them several times, killing some and capturing others, and by his fearlessness and dash enabled his gun to be bought speedily into action.’

M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.

Richard Buttery was born at Famley, West Yorkshire on 7 January 1891, the son of Richard and Hannah Buttery of 324 New Row, Farnley, Leeds. He joined the Territorial Force as soon as he was able on 4 June 1908 with 8th (Leeds Rifles) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. Working as a Cloth Finisher in 1911 he was still living with his family, this time at 7 Silver Royd Street, Wortley, Leeds. Having seen a long period of service with the Territorial Force, Buttery was discharged on 3 June 1913 only to re-join in 1914 with the outbreak of war. Entering the War with 11th Battalion on 25 August 1917, he served with this unit for the duration of the conflict. The Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded for 7 June 1917, the first day of the Battle of Messines, when the 11th Battalion was stationed opposite Hill 60. Later awarded the Military Medal on 18 October 1917, likely during the Battle of Menin Road. Buttery died on 20 January 1919 while still serving and was buried at Leeds (Upper and Lower Wortley) Cemetery; sold together with the recipient’s original Memorial Scroll and several photographs as well as copied research including census data, *London Gazette* entries and Commonwealth War Graves details as long with *M.I.C.* and extracts from the Battalion War Diary and Regimental histories.



395

An early Great War D.C.M. awarded to Corporal R. Stead, Machine Gun Corps, late 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for his selfless heroics when a rogue grenade threatened to destroy his dugout

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (9896 L. Cpl. R. Stead. 1/W. York: Regt); 1914 Star (9896 Pte R. Stead. 1/W. York:R.); British War and Victory Medals (9896 Cpl. R. Stead. W.York.R.), *pitting, edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* (4)

£1,200-1,400

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 30 June 1915, the original citation states:

‘For conspicuous courage and resource displayed when one of a basket of six bombs became ignited in his dug out, in extracting it and throwing it over the parapet, when it immediately exploded in the air, the fuse being only a five-seconds one.’

Robert Stead was born in 1893 and joined the West Yorkshire Regiment on 14 February 1913 while living in Bradford, Yorkshire. He entered the conflict in France on 8 September 1914 (clasp) and served in a number of battles, notably the Battle of the Aisne, Hooze and later the First Battle of Ypres where he faced a gas attack and is noted as having been wounded. After his act of Gallantry Stead was again wounded, this time in the hand by shrapnel in December 1915. His marriage to Evelyn Blackband was reported in the Yorkshire Evening News on 22 August 1916, in which he was described as ‘one of the first Leeds D.C.M. winners’. Stead continued to serve until the end of the war, seeing service during the North Russia Expedition in 1919. Transferring to the Machine Gun Corps he later joined Section ‘B’, Army Reserve on 18 May 1920; sold together with copied research including Yorkshire Evening News, *National Roll of the Great War* and *London Gazette* entries as well as *M.I.C.*, medal rolls and polling data.

396

He was twice strongly recommended by General French for recognition for valuable services and has also congratulations from Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir H. Plumer upon his good work. It was while serving with his battalion at Potije in February 1916, that he won the D.C.M. for keeping up uninterrupted communication between the front line and headquarters, notwithstanding the fact that our trenches were very heavily bombed and he was partly buried by the trench being blown in. By this means he was instrumental in furnishing useful information concerning the enemy’s tactics throughout their attack, at great personal risk

Sergeant Harrison also holds the Indian Frontier Medal and the Mons Star. He had a brother killed while serving with the Green Howards in 1915: his younger brother, serving with the East Yorkshire Regiment has been wounded on three occasions.’
(*The Yorkshire Evening Press* 18 December 1918)

The 1916 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant G. G. Harrison, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for his bravery and devotion to duty in ensuring the lines of communication were kept clear under close and heavy enemy fire

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8114 Pte G. G. Harrison. 1/W. Yorks:R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (8114 Pte G. G. Harrison 1st W. Y. Regt.); 1914 Star, with clasp (8114 Pte G. G. Harrison. 2/W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8114 Sgt. G. G. Harrison. W. York. R.), *contact wear, polishing and edge bruising, overall nearly very fine* (5)

£1,000-1,400

Distinguished Conduct Medal *London Gazette* 15 March 1916, the original citation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry. During a heavy and continuous bombardment by the enemy, he went out repeatedly on three successive days and repaired the telephone wires. He was on one occasion partially buried by a high explosive Shell, but continued his work with great determination.’



Gustavus George Harrison was born at Leeds, Yorkshire in 1887, the son of Annie Harrison. Enlisting in April 1900 he served as a Private during the expeditions on the North West Frontier in 1908. Harrison is noted upon the medal roll as being transferred to the Army Reserve after the conflict and was doubtless recalled for service on the outbreak of the Great War. Entering the war on 5 November 1914 with 2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment he served at the Battle of Loos and was wounded at Ypres. Transferring to 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment prior to February 1916 he was serving there when, between 11-14 February heavy German shelling disrupted Battalion communications. This proved the prelude to an attack on 14 February, it was likely this shelling which precipitated Harrison's act of gallantry, given the he was required to go out on three consecutive days. After his award Harrison was promoted Lance-Corporal, a rank he was still serving in when he wrote to the Yorkshire Evening News on 8 August 1916 saying:

'It is impossible to say how proud I felt the morning our C.O. sent for me to tell me of decoration.'

Harrison survived the war, although one of his brothers was killed and another, Thomas Harrison was invalided due to Trench Foot.; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, census data and *London Gazette* entries as well as newspaper extracts and medal rolls.

397

The M.M. group of nine awarded to Private T. Precious, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, late Northumberland Fusiliers for his for his 28 years of brave and dedicated service

Military Medal, G.V.R. (22447 Pte T. Precious. 2/ W. York: R.); Queen's Sudan Medal 1896-98 (3164 Pte. T. Precious 5/ North/d Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Relief of Kimberly, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (3164 Pte. T. Precious 5/North/d Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3164 Pte. T. Precious 5/North/d Fus.); 1914-15 Star (22447 Pte. T. Precious. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (22447 Pte. T. Precious. W. York. R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, two clasps, Khartoum (3164 Pte. T. Precious 5/North/d Fus.); Montenegro, Kingdom, Medal for Merit, Silver, *the second, third, fourth and eight with unofficially re-engraved naming, overall contact marks, nearly very fine* (9)

£300-400

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 September 1916.

Silver Medal of Merit *London Gazette* 9 March 1917.

Tom Precious was born at Selby, Yorkshire in 1870 and served in the Selby Company of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. Enlisting with the Northumberland Fusiliers on 23 September 1891 and after training was posted to the 1st Battalion on 6 January 1892. Joining 2nd Battalion for their tour of duty he sailed for India on 17 December 1892, remaining there for two years until 4 March 1895 when the unit was posted to Singapore.

Re-joining 1st Battalion in Gibraltar on 1 January 1897 he sailed with them to Egypt where he was to see his Sudanese service before sailing to join the Cretan Intervention on 3 October 1898. At this stage Precious was able to return home arriving on 19 April 1899 but staying only until 15 September when he was again posted, this time to South Africa where he was soon to see heavy fighting. Here the Battalion was faced with a tough campaign, a fact underlined by Precious' own record which, as confirmed by the casualty roll, shows him captured twice in the campaign. The first time at Sanna's Post on 31 March 1900 and the Second at Elandslaagte on 25 February 1902, both actions which saw heavy losses amongst the Fusiliers. An entry in the *O.M.R.S. Journal* in autumn 1982 makes clear the brutal fighting which preceded his capture at Elandslaagte, stating:

'The details of the force were overwhelmed in succession despite determined resistance. The Northumberlands, many of them cut off in the rear, but living up to their proud nickname of the Fighting Fifth, fought their way through the enemy and had all but made good their escape when the ammunition failed. They then fixed bayonets and charged, but were overpowered.'

It should be noted that Precious' name is misspelled 'Pretous' on the roll for this engagement, however the number is correct, he joined his unit that same day. Returning home on 11 February 1903 Precious was soon discharged on 27 October 1903 having completed his service. However he re-joined as a Section D Reservist, remaining in that role for some time. It seems to be at this time that he either sold or lost his medals, replacing them with a freshly engraved set not long afterwards. His later medals were correct as issued. Precious clearly still felt a strong sense of duty when, with war declared, he volunteered for the Territorial Force on 3 September 1914 with the number 637. Transferring to the Regular Army again on 6 October 1915, he was posted to Falmouth before entering the war in France on 15 December 1915. His awarded of the Military Medal came on either 30 July 1916 when 'B' Company 2nd Battalion was launched an attack around Boyeau or 12 August of that same year when his Company was involved in repelling a German Trench raid. A note made in his obituary in the *Selby Times*, 21 September 1923, quotes the Battalion orders when the award was made, stating:

'When the enemy made a determined attack on his Platoon front and were repulsed with severe loss, Private Precious displayed great personal bravery, and regardless of danger to himself threw many bombs.'

Precious later served attached to 118th Railway Company, Royal Engineers before being sent to the 'Z' Class Reserve on 7 March 1919. Precious did not live long after the war, dying in 1923, he was buried in Selby Cemetery with full military honours; sold together with copied research including, service records, medal rolls and newspaper extracts as well as *London Gazette* entries, *M.I.C.* and attestation documents.

398 The ‘Battle of Le Transloy Ridge’ M.M. group of four awarded to Company Sergeant-Major E. A. Watson, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, late 5th (Cyclist) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment whose bravery while the Battalion took Le Sars on 7 October 1916 earned him the award but tragically was killed the next year at the Battle of Messines on 7 June 1916

Military Medal, G.V.R. (12955 Sjt: E. A. Watson. 11/W. York:R.); 1914-15 Star (12955 Sjt E. A. Watson. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (12955 W. O. Cl. 2. E. A. Watson. W. York. R.), *edge bruising and minor contact wear, overall very fine* (4)

£240-280

M.M *London Gazette* 9 December 1916, the citation given in the *Yorkshire Herald* 19 January 1918 states:

‘Great gallantry on 7th October 1916, in the steady leading and controlling of his Company after all the officers had become casualties’

Ernest Arthur Watson was born in April 1888 at Great Driffield, Yorkshire, the son of Arthur and Hannah Watson of Southowram, West Yorkshire. Working as a Woodworking Machinist in 1911 he was living at 11 Gordon Terrace, Driffield. After this he joined 5th (Cyclist) Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, re-engaging in June 1912 as a Lance Sergeant, he was still serving the next year but had left by the outbreak of the Great War. Re-enlisting in Hull, Watson joined 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment in France on 26 August 1915.

This Battalion was one of the leading formations at the Capture of Le Sars in October 1916, during the Battle of Le Transloy Ridge. They joined the assault around 14:00 but had been caught up in the supporting bombardment and the first attack upon the German held Flers line was unsuccessful as a result. However a bombing attack met with greater success and they succeeded in pushing the enemy from his now exposed trenches. The Battalion had lost particularly heavily by this stage the villages was taken and consolidated. The next year they were again in the frontline in the area of the Somme, for the opening moves of the Battle of Messines on 7 June 1917. 11th Battalion was in position opposite Hill 60 and as such was in a good position to see the mines detonated under the German Lines. Sweeping from their trenches they joined the rest of 23rd Division in pushing up to and consolidating the devastated German frontline. Pushing on to attack ‘Blue Line’ they suffered heavy losses amongst their Officers but comparatively light losses with the Other Ranks. They also managed to capture two German machine guns which were sent to Leeds as gifts for the Lord Mayor. Watson however was killed during the offensive, one of the 253 other ranks killed, wounded or missing; he is remembered upon the Menin Gate Memorial; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, medal rolls and Commonwealth War Graves details as well as two extracts from *the Snapper*, four extracts from the *York Herald* and extracts from regimental histories relating to the capture of Le Sars and the Battle of Messines.



SPINK LIVE

**Download our App
today for an enhanced
bidding experience!**






399

The Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Company Sergeant Major H. E. Winters, 8th Battalion (Leeds Rifles), West Yorkshire Regiment



Military Medal, G.V.R. (7947 C. S. Mjr; H. E. Winters. 8/W. York:R.); India General Service 1908-1935, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (7947 Lce Corporal H. Winters 1st W. Y. Regt.); British War Medal 1914-20; Victory Medal 1914-1919 (7947 W. O. Cl 2. H. Winter. W. York. R.); Army L.S. & G.C. (4523855 W. O. Cl. II. H. E. Winters. W. York. R.), *namings of third erased, contact wear overall, very fine* (5)

£300-350

M.M. *London Gazette* 20 October 1919.



Herbert Edward Winters was born at Darlington, Durham in 1884, the son of Mary Dallison of 18 Churchfield Terrace, North Leeds. He served as a Lance Corporal on the North-West Frontier before joining the war in France as a Company Sergeant Major. After the war Winters went on to become the Caterer for the Sergeants' Mess in June 1932 and was still alive in March 1947 being noted as attending a regimental gathering at the time; sold together with copied research including census data, war diaries, *M.I.C.* and a group photograph including the recipient along with extracts from *Ca Ira* and the *London Gazette*

400 **The Great War ‘Capture of Le Sar’ M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant T. L. Johnson, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (14452 Sjt: T. L. Johnson. 11/W. York :R.); 1914-15 (14452 Sjt T. L. Johnson. W. York: R.); British War and Victory (14452 Sjt. T. L. Johnson. W. York. R.), *polishing and pitting overall, nearly very fine* (4)

£200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1916, a citation in the *Cheshire Daily Echo* states:

‘The incident occurred in October 7th, when the battalion was ordered to capture and hold at all costs certain trenches called the “Tangle” which were behind the front line, and shaped like a triangle. One company went “over the top” and took the first line. Another company was divided into bombing sections to fight their way up the “Tangle” trenches. Sergeant Johnson was in charge of one party which had got to work with a will, when he was hit in the left ankle. Taking in the situation, he crawled back to the supporting company and delivered his report to the Colonel, who complimented him, and at once sent reinforcements and the position was held.’

Thomas Lister Johnson was born at Knaresborough, Yorkshire on 15 May 1894, the son of William and Fanny Johnson of 56 Reddish Road, Stockport. He worked at a Printing Press before enlisting with the 12th West Yorkshire Regiment and entering the war in France on 10 September 1915. Transferring to 11th Battalion, he was present for the attack upon Le Sar and on 7 October 1916 was part of the attack upon the Second Flers Line. *The West Yorkshire Regiment in the War* refers to the incident which won him his award, stating:

‘A bombing attack was then launched. From Le Sars, along the Second Flers Line, bombing parties pushed westwards and drove the enemy out of the 50 yards of his trenches. Other bombing parties tried to bomb northwards up the two communication trenches between the First and Second Flers Lines.’

Despite his wound Johnson continued to serve, returning to 12th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment and was transferred to the ‘Z’ Class Reserve on 24 February 1919; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* entries, *M.I.C.* and medal rolls as well as census data and extracts from Newspapers and a Regimental History.

401 **The immediate M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant A. Skinner, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment for his gallant actions whilst with a bombing party at Pleogstreet**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (13895 Sjt: A. Skinner. 11/W. York:R.); 1914-15 Star (13895 L.Cpl A. Skinner. W. York. R.); British War and Victory (13895 Sjt. A. Skinner. W. York. R.), *minor contact wear overall, very fine* (4)

£280-320

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1916, the original citation states:

‘When on patrol at Pleogstreet on 27th August 1916, he crawled under the enemy’s wire in spite of several bombs which were thrown at him, the Officer who was with him being wounded. He got through the wire, bombed out the enemy’s post single-handed, and got away his party including the wounded Officer without further casualty.’

Abel Skinner was born at Otley, Yorkshire in 1893, the son of Abel and Martha Skinner of 5 Pearson’s Buildings, Otley. Enlisting with the 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment as a Lance Corporal on 8 September 1914. Skinner entered the war in France on 26 August 1915. He was still serving with them at Pleogstreet in August 1916 when is gallantry and professionalism earned him the M.M. His pension details make notice of a 20% disability claim ‘in respect of G.S.W. multiple’. Skinner was sent to the ‘Z’ Class Reserve on 15 March 1919; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* entries, *M.I.C.* and medal rolls as well as census data and award lists for the M.M. along with an archive of original documents including the original medal citation, discharge documents and pension claims as well as original photographs.

- 402 **The Great War 'Italian Front - Piave River' M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal J. Quinlan, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (21508 Pte - L. Cpl - J. Quinlan: 11/ W. York: R.); 1914-15 Star (21508 Pte J. Quinlan. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (21508 Pte. J. Quinlan. W. York. R.), *pitting, contact marks, edge bruising, nearly very fine* (4) £240-280
- M.M *London Gazette* 29 March 1919, the original recommendation states:
- 'Throughout the operations across the Piave from October 27th to 29th 1918, this N.C.O. on numerous occasions in spite of hostile machine guns and snipers placed his Lewis gun in a commanding positions, thus inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, and enabling the line to be advanced.'
- James Quinlan** was a native of 3 Stroud Street, Leeds, Yorkshire. Enlisting with the West Yorkshire Regiment he entered the war in France on 12 October 1915 as a Private with 12th Battalion, later transferring to 9th Battalion and finally 11th Battalion, with whom he was posted to Italy. The Battalion took part in the Operations around the Piave River in October 1918. On 23rd their leading element had been ferried to Italian held positions over the River and on 27 they attacked towards Oderzo. Held up several times between 27-29 October Quinlan's 'D' Company was it was invariably in the thickest of the fighting aiding the inexorable pushed onwards. The role he played in the fighting is displayed in the remarks made on his discharge papers which state:
- 'An excellent N.C.O
- Has trained his section in the use of the Lewis Gun with good results
- He shown [SIC] great courage in the operations on the Piave which resulted in the capture of many prisoners
- He was awarded the M.M.'
- Quinlan was sent to the 'Z' Class reserve on 18 March 1919 but re-joined the colours on 6 July 1923 with the number 4338872, he was discharged for the final time on 6 July 1927 at York; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, medal rolls and a *London Gazette* entry as well as Army book entries, and an extract from the Regimental History and original documents such as the recipient's Service and Pay book, discharge papers and a letter from his Company Sergeant Major congratulating him upon his award.
- 403 **The Passchendaele M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Corporal T. Hirst, 11th Battalion, West York Regiment, attached 69 Light Trench Motor Battery**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (4-8001 L. Cpl T. Hirst. 11/ W. York: R.); 1914-15 Star (4-8001 Pte T. Hirst. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (4-8001 Cpl. T. Hirst. W. York. R.), *mild polishing and overall contact wear, nearly very fine* (4) £180-220
- M.M *London Gazette* 17 December 1917.
- Thomas Hirst** entered the war in France on 27 November 1915 while serving with 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. Hirst was still with this unit when they were engaged at the Battle of Menin Road Ridge in September 1917. During this engagement he was wounded on 21 September; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, a *London Gazette* extract as well as medal rolls and extracts from *The West Yorkshire Regiment in the War*.

- 404 The superb and tragic Great War M.M. and Bar awarded to Private C. Layt, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, whose bravery and selflessness twice saved comrades from heavy enemy fire, once walking into enemy fire to save an N.C.O. suffering from shock who had wandered into No-Man's-Land, later killed during an abortive night patrol on the Italian front at Granezza



Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (13427 Pte C. Layt. 11/W. York: R.); 1914 Star (13427 Pte C. Layt. W. York: R.); British War and Victory Medals (13427 Pte. C. Layt. W. York. R.); Italy, Kingdom, Bronze Medal for Valour, unnamed as issued,

£500-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1916, the original recommendation states:

‘For extreme gallantry near Fme. Grande Flamengrie on October 2nd., 1915, when he crossed our own parapet in broad daylight at about 11 a.m. and led back to our trenches No. 100006, Sergt. B. Briggs, 11th Bn. West Yorkshire Regt., who, suffering from delusion, had wandered out between the lines. They were fired at by the enemy whilst returning.

Second Award Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 17 December 1917, the original recommendation states:

‘This man attacked with the greatest dash and gallantry. When a machine gun was holding up part of the advance he bombed it and prevented any check in the assault.

After he was of the greatest use in the work of consolidation.’

Bronze Medal for Valour, *London Gazette* 26 May 1917, the original recommendation states:

‘At Ploegstreert on August 27th., 1916, 13427, Private Layt wnet [sic] out on a patrol with an officer and 4 men. The party encountered a hostile patrol and after a short fight they were forced to retire, the Officer being wounded. Private Layt covered the retreat of the party. His gallant conduct enabled the party to return without further casualties.’

Clifford Layt was born at Leeds, Yorkshire in 1893, the son of William and Mary Layt of 7 Ashley Street, Hunslet, Leeds. He joined the war on 26 August 1915 with the West Yorkshire Regiment and fought with them for the duration of the war. Earning his gallantry medals for repeated acts of immediate bravery, the extent of his commander’s respect for him is clear in the letters written after his disappearance on 24 June 1918 when a British night patrol was ambushed by Austro-Hungarian troops, which state:

‘I have known him ever since I joined this company and can fully realize what a devoted son he has been to you. His bravery and courage were an example to all, and he had done so very well in the past, earning well merited distinctions that his absence will be severely felt by all who know him.’



Tragically, despite hopes that he might prove to be a Prisoner of War, any chances of his survival were dashed when soldiers of another regiment found his body. They buried him where he fell in the 'mountains near Asiago'; he was reburied in Barental Military Cemetery after the war. His commander Captain R. E. Holiday wrote of him:

'Clifford had always been a brave and gallant soldier and his loss is felt by all his comrades and officers who knew him.

I deeply sympathize with you in your great bereavement and can understand your feelings - having lost a brother myself, last year.'

Sold together with original documentation including a letter to the recipient's family, recommendations for awards and the signed condolence slip as well as photographs along with copied research including census data, *London Gazette* entries and award lists with newspaper and war diary extracts, with further documents including an *M.I.C.* and Commonwealth War Graves letter.

MEDALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE RAYMOND BLISS



Raymond Bliss was born at West Norwood in 1932 and served in the British Army, something that led him to start collecting Medals in his early twenties. Soon the passion grew and his interest in the history which this subject offers blossomed. Ray left England in 1964 for New Zealand and finally settled outside Brisbane, Australia in 1992. He died in August 2021.

Ray continued to add items to his collection well into his eighties and in the words of his family:

‘It was his life!’

We are thrilled to offer you the following items from Ray’s collection in the subsequent pages and trust you will share in Ray’s passion for the diverse range of stories which are told. It is no surprise that a good selection of items relating to New Zealand, spanning the Maori Wars all the way through to the Second World War.

Early campaign medals, including some very fine Victorian Medals to the Royal Navy are well represented whilst a number of the famous actions are displayed in the collection. My colleague Robert Wilde-Evans took great pleasure in the research and detailed study of the Naval & Military General Service Medals which should be considered. The gallantry section is also rich in most unusual stories of ‘daring do’ and the reader will note a number of medals to the family name which have been acquired along the way.

I trust you will take the same enjoyment in reading the catalogue entries that we have taken in the responsibility of researching, describing and offering this fascinating collection.

Marcus Budgen

x405 The Second Boer War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major H. A. Simmonds, 18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own)



Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (R. Serjt:-Maj: H. A. Simmonds. 18th Hussars.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Talana, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (R: Serjt:Maj. H. A. Simmonds. 18th Hussars); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (R. Serjt:-Maj: H. A. Simmonds. 18th Hussars); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Sergt:-Maj: H. Simmonds. 18th Hussars), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£2,400-2,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1902.

x406 A Second Boer War D.C.M. group of three awarded to Corporal S. Fearnside, Scots Guards



Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (8360 L. Corpl: S. Fearnside. 2nd Scots Gds.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (8360 L. Corpl. S. Fearnside. 2nd. Scots Gds:), *with unofficially re-engraved namings*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (8360 Corpl: S. Fearnside. Scots Guards.), mounted as worn, *initial privately corrected on the last, very fine* (3)

£1,200-1,500

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 31 October 1902.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 29 July 1902.

x407

The superb Great War C.M.G., D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Major-General B. J. Majendie, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was present aboard the sinking of the *Warren Hastings* as a young Subaltern, was taken a Prisoner during the Boer War

Majendie led the 4th Battalion on the Western Front in 1915, an interlude which included his unit becoming the first unit to be attacked by gas besides being the senior of just three Officers of the 4th Battalion to survive the Battle of Frezenberg Ridge, 8 May - 10 May 1915; duly rewarded with the D.S.O., Majendie thence carved out a fine record whilst in higher command still in Salonika

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., *top riband bar adapted for mounting*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Talana, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt: B. J. Majendie. K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt: B. J. Majendie. K.R.R.C.); 1914-15 Star (Major B. J. Majendie. K. R. Rif. C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. B. J. Majendie.); France, Republic, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, with rosette, gold and enamel, with poincon mark to reverse downward tassel, mounted as worn, *ribands rather frayed, very fine* (8)

£3,000-4,000

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919 (Salonika).

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916.

French Legion of Honour *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.

Bernard John Majendie was born at Elvetham, Hampshire on 27 April 1875 and was commissioned from the Royal Military College Sandhurst on 1 January 1896.

Warren Hastings

He was present with a handful of Officers of the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps aboard the *Warren Hastings* at Cape Town on 6 January 1897, bound for Mauritius.

On board the *Warren Hastings* were 526 members of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, 510 members of the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, and 25 members of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, together with 20 women, 10 children, and 253 crew, totalling 1,244 people. A good passage was had until the morning of 13 January, when the glass fell and the wind shifted to the south. Despite reduced visibility there was no cause for concern and that night the troops went untroubled to bed. At about 2.20am on 14 January, a violent shudder was felt throughout the ship, as the *Warren Hastings* struck a rock off the coast of Réunion. Orders were given for the Rifles to fall in on the port side and the York and Lancasters on the starboard side. Through the torrential rain the ship's Officers perceived that the vessel was aground and that it was possible to disembark by ropes on to the rocky coast. At 4.15am the ship began to heel to starboard. Twenty minutes later the electric lights went out. Thus by 5.00am those men on the starboard side, some in total darkness, were standing knee deep in water. The list gradually increased until the Captain himself thought the ship would turn over. Nevertheless the discipline for which the British soldier is famed prevailed, and the disembarkation was accomplished without a single fatality. The only lives lost during the whole episode were those of two natives who ran amok and jumped overboard. One Officer present later wrote:

'Personally I look upon the whole business as one of the most creditable things to the British Army which has ever occurred, and without invidious comparison quite as creditable as the Birkenhead, for in the latter, if we are to believe the pictures, the men were at least all on deck, whilst on the *Warren Hastings* they were between decks, and quite unable to see what was going on.'

After a brief stay on Réunion, Majendie arrived in Mauritius with the rest of his comrades aboard the S.S. *Lalpoora* on 18 January 1897.

Boer War - Prisoner

He would serve during the Boer War (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps, King's Medal & 2 clasps), including at the Battle of Talana. Majendie also served attached to the 13th & 25th Battalion, Mounted Infantry from 14 June 1900 and as recalled in *The History of the Prince of Wales' Civil Service Rifles*:

'Captain Majendie's experiences in the South African war had been somewhat unique and unfortunate. Whilst accompanying a troop of cavalry sent out as a patrol from Ladysmith on the day that war was declared, the party were surrounded and captured by the enemy and held prisoners in Pretoria until that place was taken by General Roberts in the following year.'



He was thence made Adjutant of the Prince of Wales' Civil Service Rifles in November 1902, their *History* recalls:

'Captain Majendie was the first Adjutant which the Corps had secured from the regular Regiment of which it formed a Volunteer Battalion; and by his efforts and instruction the Battalion became "riflemen," and adopted rifle drill and customs. But the fact that officers were always trained at the Guards' Schools of Instruction, where the drill of the rifleman is unknown, was a drawback to this arrangement.'

Great War - Survivor of Frezenberg Ridge

By the outbreak of the Great War, Majendie was by this point a Major and proceeded to France with the 4th Battalion, serving from 21 December 1914. By Spring 1915 he was in command of the Battalion, which had endured the first use of chlorine gas on 22 April at Ypres and on 8 May 1915 was in the line east of Bellewaarde Lake for the Battle of Frezenberg Ridge during the Second Battle of Ypres. In relation to which, the following extract is taken from *A Brief History of the King's Royal Rifle Corps 1755-1915* by Sir Edward Hutton:

'On Sunday night, the 3rd May, in consequence of the increasing pressure in the northern sector of the salient, the 80th Brigade was silently and skilfully withdrawn to a position nearer to Ypres. On the 5th a further withdrawal was made, and a position was taken up east of Bellewaarde Lake, still nearer to Ypres, with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and 4th Battalion in front line, and the 3rd Battalion in close support. On the 9th the 3rd Battalion relieved the gallant Canadians, who had been badly knocked about, while the 4th Battalion repulsed an infantry attack. On the 10th, after a terrific bombardment and a strong covering fire of machine guns and rifle fire, the enemy infantry essayed another advance, which was easily and promptly scotched by a well-directed rifle fire. Bellewaarde Wood was now an impenetrable abattis, and the two Rifle Battalions were thus enabled to lend close and valuable assistance against the concentrated enemy attack to the south upon the neighbouring troops at Hooge. The 3rd and 4th Battalions in closest touch worked with great effect, and individual acts of gallantry were very numerous. By 6 p.m. the bombardment ceased, and the further advance of the enemy was effectively checked. By midnight the 4th Battalion was withdrawn and a bare remnant collected ; on the following day it was moved to a temporary bivouac, where the men lay down to sleep for a full night's rest after twenty-six days in the trenches, during a great part of which they had been closely engaged. The steadfast valor of the Riflemen was rewarded by a characteristic message from H.Q. Army Corps :



“The G.O.C. is lost in admiration at the way in which the 3rd and 4th Battalions have stuck out the pounding which they have received.”

On the 14th the 4th Battalion, sadly reduced, was formed into a composite regiment with the remnant of the Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry, and marched under Majendie again into the trenches until the 17th, when the Battalion moved to billets in the rear. On the 18th Major Widdrington rejoined the Battalion, and resumed command.’

Battle Honours of the King’s Royal Rifle Corps by T. N. F. Wilson quantifies the scale of the losses thus:

‘During the three days, May 8th - 10th, the 4th Battalion lost 15 officers and 478 other ranks. After the second enemy attack on May 10th, the 4th Battalion (3 officers and 98 other ranks, including C.O. and Adjutant) was formed into a Composite Battalion with Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry’.

Majendie - the C.O. - came out of the Battle with just 2nd Lieutenant Antrobus and Captain Ponsonby besides him. Swiftly embarked with his Battalion, he saw much service in Salonika and by war’s end had risen to Major-General Commanding 65th Infantry Brigade, with no less than four ‘mentions’ (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916 (France), 6 December 1916, 28 November 1917 and 30 January 1919 (all Salonika), refers) to go with the two decorations.

Majendie reverted to command of the 3rd Battalion, King’s Royal Rifle Corps in India in the early 1920s. By 1939 and happily retired, Majendie was living at Lynch House, Winchester. He died on 4 September 1959.



x408 **A 1920 M.B.E. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Tait, New Zealand Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, who died on 30 August 1943**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 1st Type breast Badge, silver, mounted on 2nd Type riband; British War and Victory Medals (3-2313 Capt. H. C. Tait. N.Z.E.F.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Capt. H. C. Tait.); Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *the VM separate, very fine* (6)

£240-280

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1920.

Henry Caldwell Tait was born at Dunedin on 7 April 1886 and was a Medical Practitioner by trade. During the Great War he served on the Western Front from 1917 and was away from New Zealand for two years 339 days, before seeing further active service in Iraq.



Tait was serving with the Indian Medical Service by the outbreak of the Second World War, and died on 30 August 1943. Aged 57, he is buried in the Kirkee War Cemetery.

x409 **A Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Captain G. Sandham, New Zealand Medical Corps**



Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (3/81 Capt. G. Sandham. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (3/81 Capt. G. Sandham. N.Z.E.F.); New Zealand Long and Efficient Service Medal (G. Sandham. M.C. Late S.S.M. (W.O.) N.Z.P.S.); The Most Venerable Order of St John Service Medal, with 5 Years Service Bar (Capt. George Sandham. Corps Supt. Wellington (N.Z.) Corps. S.J.A.B.O. 1917.), *very fine* (6)

£1,400-1,800

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

George Sandham was born at Lancaster on 27 March 1882 and before leaving England he served with the King's Own (Lancaster) Regiment. He saw further service in the Kaffarian Rifles and the Dominion Scouts. By 1912 he was a Warrant Officer in No. 4 Field Ambulance, New Zealand Forces.

During the Great War, Sandham served on Gallipoli and on the Western Front and rose to be a Captain, serving with the Field Ambulance. He died at Palmerston on 22 August 1922.

A copy of his 256-page Service Record can be provided in digital form.

x410 **A Great War Warrant Officer's M.C. group of six awarded to Company Sergeant-Major G. F. Webster, New Zealand Rifle Brigade**

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (36504 2/Lt. G. F. Webster. N.Z.E.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; New Zealand Service Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£1,000-1,200

M.C. granted 15 November 1918. Citation in *London Gazette* 11 January 1919:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When only the company commander was left, this warrant officer took charge of the right half of the company, led it forward and cleared a wood. He then, with one other non-commissioned officer, rushed a trench, capturing two machine guns and killing the crews. He then reorganised his men and consolidated in the wood. He set a splendid example to the men.'

George Fox Webster was born on 11 February 1890 and was a Porter on the New Zealand Railways upon his enlistment on 20 September 1916. He served on the Western Front in the ranks of the New Zealand Rifle Brigade until 21 October 1919, being awarded his superb M.C. in the final acts of the Great War, when he was also commissioned 2nd Lieutenant.

During the Second World War, he joined on 15 June 1942 and served overseas on Tonga for some 304 days, his Second World War medals being issued on 21 December 1953. Webster died on 13 August 1965.

- x411 **A rare Athens 1916 D.S.M. group of ten awarded to Warrant Officer Class I P. J. Strachan, Royal Marines Light Infantry, twice decorated by the French during the course of the Great War he was awarded his D.S.M. during the actions in Greece when landed from H.M.S. *Duncan***
- Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (Ch.6452. Cr. Sert. P. J. Strachan, R.M.L.I. H.M.S. Duncan. Athens. 1. Dec. 1916.); 1914 Star, clasp (Ch.6452. Col. Sergt. P. J. Strachan. R.M. Brigade.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (W.O.I. P. J. Strachan. R.M.L.I.); Defence Medal 1939-45 (Capt. P. J. Strachan. 2nd Moray. Bn. H.G. Seaforth Hdrs.), *contemporarily engraved naming*; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (Ch.6452 P. J. Strachan. Colr. Sergeant. R.M.L.I.); Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R. (Percy J. Strachan.); France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with Palme upon riband; France, Republic, Medaille Militaire, mounted as worn, *minor official correction to surname on the first, second and fourth gilded, very fine* (9)
- £1,400-1,800
- D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1917. The original Recommendation (*ADM137/546/167*, refers) states:
- ‘H.M.S. *Duncan* conflict between Allied Seamen and Greek troops at the Zappeion Athens, 1 December 1916. Displayed great coolness and gave Captain Palmer every assistance in rallying the men.’
- French Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 21 June 1918.
- French Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 23 March 1917.
- Percy John Strachan** was born at St Pancras, London on 30 June 1873 and was a Clerk upon his joining the Royal Marines on 31 October 1891. Issued with his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 12 February 1911, Strachan served with the Royal Marine Brigade at Dunkirk and Ostend in 1914 (1914 Star and clasp), with the rank of Colour-Sergeant, which he had been promoted to in May 1910.
- Joining the books of the *Duncan* on 16 July 1915, this threw Strachan into the action at Athens in December 1916, when troops were landed in the vain attempt to coerce King Constantine to abdicate. Strachan particularly distinguished himself during the actions at the Zappeion, the large building next to the National Gardens of Athens in the heart of the city, in which the French Admiral du Fournet had established himself. The Marines came under fire from a Greek artillery battery on Arditos Hill, Strachan showing his worth in the actions which followed. With the Battle of Athens continuing into the afternoon, eventually the King called a ceasefire and gave up six field guns. The Allies had suffered 194 casualties, dead and wounded, and the Greeks lost 82, not counting civilians caught in the crossfire.
- Strachan remained in the Service and was advanced Warrant Officer Class I by April 1918 (Medals issued from Royal Marines Officer roll). He was discharged ashore, aged 40, in May 1919 and died on 12 November 1950, having served in the 2nd Moray Battalion, Home Guard during the Second World War; sold together with British Legion 1914-18 leather Medal Holder and copied Service Record.
- x412 **A Great War D.C.M., M.M. group of six awarded to Warrant Officer Class II F. Wright, Royal Field Artillery**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (59786 Sjt. F. Wright. 84/By: 11/Bde: R.F.A.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (59786 Sjt. F. Wright. 84/By: R.F.A.); 1914 Star (59786 Bmbr. F. Wright. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (59786 Sjt. F. Wright. R.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (1027374 W.O.Cl.II. F. Wright. D.C.M. M.M. R.A.), *good very fine* (6)
- £1,400-1,800
- D.C.M. *London Gazette* 6 February 1918:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battery was shelled and an officer was buried, he at once extricated him and carried him to a dug-out under heavy shell-fire, and then carried an injured man to safety. He moved about throughout the bombardment, seeing to the safety of his men, several times removing his gas helmet to give orders. He showed extreme coolness and courage.’
- M.M. *London Gazette* 12 March 1917.
- Fred Wright**, a native of Little Thetford, Cambridgeshire, served in France from 7 November 1914 (*MIC* states ‘not entitled to clasp to 1914 Star’).

- x413 **A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Mechanic Staff-Sergeant C. E. Wheelhouse, Tank Corps, late Army Service Corps and Machine Gun Corps**
 Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (75097 Mech: S. Sgt. C. E. Wheelhouse. 2/Tank C.); 1914 Star (MS-4021 Pte. C. E. Wheelhouse. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (MS-4021 Sgt. C. E. Wheelhouse. A.S.C.), *very fine* (4) £800-1,000
 D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919. Citation 11 March 1920:
 ‘For conspicuous gallantry in March, August and September, 1918. On 22nd March, when several of his Tanks were knocked out, he repaired some of these under heavy shell fire. Later, near Villers-Brettoneux, he followed up the attack on foot, and rendered valuable service under fire in salving knocked-out Tanks and getting them ready again for action.’
Charles Ernest Wheelhouse was born in April 1896 at Pendleton, Lancashire, the son of a Motor Mechanic. By 1911 he was himself an Apprentice, likely in this trade. During the Great War he served on the Western Front with the 8th Divisional Aid Post, Army Service Corps from 9 November 1914. Transferred to the Machine Gun Corps on 20 April 1916, he thence joined the Tank Corps and rendered valuable service during the final stages of the Great War in bringing his skills to the battlefield. Wheelhouse died at Salford in September 1933.
- x414 **A Great War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant G. Phillips, 21st & 24th Battalion, London Regiment and Machine Gun Corps**
 Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (62735 Cpl. G. Phillips. 62/M.G.C.); 1914-15 Star (2041 Pte. G. Phillips. 21-Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2041 Sgt. G. Phillips. 24-Lond. R.), *good very fine* (4) £600-800
 D.C.M. *Edinburgh Gazette* 5 September 1918:
 ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This non-commissioned officer was in charge of two machine guns in the front line, and, though under heavy shell fire and amidst many casualties, he held on, repulsing the enemy’s strenuous endeavours to regain a footing in the position they had lost. He remained in his forward position for seven days - a fine example of fortitude and endurance - while his cheerful determination and initiative did much to keep up the morale of his men.’
George Phillips, a native of Kennington, served in France from 15 March 1915.
- x415 **A Great War D.C.M. to Private T. Salt, Royal Marine Light Infantry**
 Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R., (CH-18511 Pte T. Salt. R.M.L.I.), *a few small edge knocks, otherwise very fine* £600-800
 D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 July 1917. The original recommendation states:
 ‘For conspicuous gallantry in operations, when he crawled backwards and forwards for three hours through heavy H.E. barrages in order to signal the effect of the Stokes mortar fire. He was wounded.’
- x416 **A ‘Siege Guns 1918’ D.S.M. awarded to Gunner W. Jackman, Royal Marine Artillery**
 Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (S.1835. Gnr. W. Jackman, R.M.A. Siege Guns Flanders 1918.), *good very fine* £600-800
 D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 January 1919.
Walter Jackman was born at Huddersfield on 15 April 1895 and was a tailor by trade upon his enlistment on 23 February 1916.

x417 A very rare Great War M.M. & Bar awarded to Private J. R. Chisholm, Medical Unit Royal Marines



Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (S-3323 Pte. J. R. Chisholm. Med: Unit: R. Marines.), *the Bar riveted to suspension, good very fine*

£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

Second Award Bar to M.M. *London Gazette* 14 May 1919.

John Robert Chisholm was born at Strator, United States of America on 31 March 1889 and was a coal miner living at Ashington, Northumberland by the time of his enlistment on 15 January 1915. He is further entitled to a 1914-15 Star Trio.

SPINK LIVE

Spink Live is now running on a new and improved bidding platform
 Accessible online through www.spink.com and also available iOS and Android devices

Bidding on 'Spink Live' remains free of charge

Click to Login / Register Tick your Interests Scroll the Lots Slide to Bid

Download on the App Store
 GET IT ON Google Play

For any enquiries or further assistance please contact:
 Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4112 | Email: spinklivesp@spink.com

SPINK
 Where History is Valued

x418 A Great War M.M. group of eight awarded to Sergeant J. E. White, Royal Berkshire Regiment, who was further 'mentioned' for the Iraq operations



Military Medal, G.V.R. (8331 Sjt: J. E. White. 8/R. Berks: R.); 1914 Star, clasp (8331 Pte. J. E. White. 2/R. Berks: R.); British War and Victory Medals (8331 A. Sjt. J. E. White. R. Berks. R.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq, with M.I.D. oak leaves (5328135 Sjt. J. E. White. R. Berks. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (5328135 Sjt. J. E. White. R. Berks. R.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (5328135 Sjt. J. E. White. R. Berks. R.), mounted as worn, *contact marks but a fine combination, very fine* (8)

£500-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 23 July 1919.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 9 September 1921. Despatches submitted 8 November 1920. White was the only man of his Regiment 'mentioned' in this Gazette.

James Edwin White was born in 1888 and enlisted in the Royal Berkshire Regiment on 21 October 1906 and during the Great War served on the Western Front with the 2nd Battalion from 6 November 1914. Having been duly awarded his M.M., White further added to his laurels with the scarce award of the 'mention' for the Iraq operations, latterly serving in Waziristan.

Please see Lot 506 for his miniature dress Medals.

x419 A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Signal Sergeant - later 2nd Lieutenant - J. A. Little, New Zealand Mounted Rifles & Wellington Mounted Rifles

Military Medal, G.V.R. (11-1026 Sig: Sjt: J. A. Little. N.Z. M.R.R.); 1914-15 Star (11/1026 2/Lieut. J. A. Little. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (11/1026 2/Lt. J. A. Little. N.Z.E.F.), *very fine* (4)

£500-700

M.M. Granted 16 February 1918.

Joseph Alexander Little was born in New Zealand on 13 May 1892 and was living at 50 Salisbury Road, Gisbourne upon joining the New Zealand Expeditionary Force on 1 January 1915. During the course of the Great War he served overseas for some three years, 348 days, being discharged a 2nd Lieutenant on 26 February 1919. Little saw much service on Gallipoli and in Egypt.

x420 *'I am enjoying myself thoroughly at this game. Of course one has to give up many creature comforts as well as a certain refinement. But the life has a compensation. Although I don't pretend that the life is a natural one (in some respects it is very unnatural) yet it is greatly simplified. One is brought face to face with the elements of existence, the necessity of food and drink, of sleep, and of a certain amount of protection from the weather.'*

Bressey writes to Gustav Holst, his former Music Master

A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Lance-Corporal S. H. Bressey, 15th Battalion, London Regiment, later 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who was a student of Gustav Holst at Morley College and who was killed in action on 21 September 1918

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1489 L. Cpl. S. H. Bressey. 15/Lond: R: - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1489 Pte. S. H. Bressey, 15-Lond. R.); British War Medal 1914-20 (2. Lieut. S. H. Bressey.), mounted for wear, *good very fine* (3)

£300-400

M.M. *London Gazette* 10 August 1916.



Sydney Herbert Bressey was a native of Kynaston Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. He was educated at Morley College, at which point he became closely acquainted with the legendary composer Gustav Holst, who was Music Master from 1907. Bressey served in France with the 15th Battalion, London Regiment from 17 March 1915 and was serving with 1489 Signal Section of the unit in April 1916 when he wrote at length - on the request of his mother - to his old Master. Having composed *Music When Soft Voices Die*, he was able to conduct it himself back at Morley College when on leave in June 1917.

Bressey was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 24 March 1918 and was killed in action whilst serving with 74th Divisional Signal Company on 21 September 1918, being buried in the Templeux-Le-Guerard Communal Cemetery Extension. A note was placed in the *Morley College Magazine*:

'It is with deep regret we hear that Lance-Corporal [*sic*] Bressey was killed in action in France on September 21st. A shell burst near him and death was immediate.

Sydney Bressey's beautiful song, "Music When Soft Voices Die", has been sung more than once at College concerts. Before the War he was a member of Mr Holst's Harmony class. He joined the Army, and the song we know so well was composed in the firing line in 1916. Later he won the Military Medal, and was severely wounded.'

Sold together with copied *MIC*, besides other extracts and portrait photograph.

x421 **A Great War M.M. group of five awarded to Lance-Corporal J. E. Hollywood, New Zealand Mounted Signal Troop and 6th Wellington Mounted Rifles**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (11/1561 Sapr. J. E. Hollywood. N.Z. Mtd: Sig: Trp:); 1914-15 Star (11/1561 L/Cpl. J. E. Hollywood. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (11/1561 L/Cpl. J. E. Hollywood. N.Z.E.F.); Coronation 1953, *very fine* (5)

£500-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1916. The Service Record also notes the date 31 August 1916.

John Edgar Hollywood was born at Thames on 9 October 1894, son of J. Hollywood, the Postmaster at Te Aroha. Living at Bellevista, Hamilton and a Telegraph Linesman by trade, he enlisted in the New Zealand Forces on 2 July 1915. Serving on Gallipoli and in Egypt, he saw one year and 198 days of deployment Overseas before being discharged on 27 March 1917, with a 'mention' in General Murray's Despatch of 13 October 1916 to go with the Military Medal he had already earned. Hollywood was discharged on account of a disorderly action of the heart, something the Medical Board adjudged to have been a pre-existing condition.

Hollywood was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Lines of Communication, Home Guard on 19 April 1943 and died on 2 July 1964.

- x422 **A Great War 1917 M.M. group of four awarded to Private J. Nash, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and Connaught Rangers, a veteran of Gallipoli: Nash was killed in action on 20 November 1917**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (43148 Pte. J. Nash. 8/R. Innis: Fus.); 1914-15 Star (174 Pte. J. Nash. Conn. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals (5-174 Pte. J. Nash. Conn. Rang.), *good very fine* (4) £300-400
- M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917 (France).
- Joseph Nash**, a native of Cork, served on Gallipoli with the Connaught Rangers from 9 July 1915. Transferred to the Inniskilling Fusiliers, he won his Military Medal with the 8th Battalion before being killed in action on 20 November 1917, the day after this richly-deserved award appeared in print. Nash is buried in the Croisilles British Cemetery.

- x423 **A Second World War 1943 D.S.O., 1940 D.F.C. awarded to Wing Commander R. S. C. Wood, Royal Air Force**
- Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., the reverse of the suspension officially dated '1943', with top riband bar, *centres depressed and enamel damaged*; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940' and contemporarily engraved 'F/L. R. S. C. Wood. 115 Sqdn. RAF. Marham. 26 Bombing Operations 3/9/39-26/7/40 Wellington. Holland Belgium Norway Etc. Hamburg (4) Sylt Stavenger Waalhaven Bergen Cologne St. Quintain The Ruhr'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, Atlantic; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *very fine* (6) £2,000-2,400
- D.S.O. *London Gazette* 24 September 1943 (No. 12 Squadron):
- 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, this Officer has completed many sorties, including attacks on well defended targets in the Ruhr area. His work has been of a high order throughout and has set a standard worthy of emulation. By his skilful leadership, sound judgment and initiative, Wing Commander Wood has contributed materially to the many successes obtained by his Squadron.'
- D.F.C. *London Gazette* 22 October 1940 (No. 115 Squadron). The recommendation states:
- 'In May 1940 this Officer took part in five out of seven nights in operations to delay the German advance. On the night of 21 May 1940 he was detailed to attack and if possible destroy the road bridge at Dinant. In cloudy weather with a thick ground haze he descended to 3,000ft to identify his target, and then delivered three attacks at a lower altitude hitting the bridge on each occasion. On his return he reported with regret that the bridge appeared to be standing. Since joining this Squadron in October 1939 this Officer has consistently displayed high courage and determination in finding and bombing his targets, and has made a practice of bringing back accurate reports. He has taken part in 4 sweeps over the North Sea, one night reconnaissance over Germany, and 21 major operations over Norway, Belgium, Holland, France and Germany, and has at all times set an example of the highest order.'



Richard Sydney Clements Wood was born at Croydon, Surrey on 12 May 1914, entered the Royal Air Force in 1936 and was married at Midhurst, Sussex in September 1936. Having retired with his brace of decorations, he left the United Kingdom for Rhodesia and died at Bulawayo on 21 August 1969.

x424 A superb 1945 D.F.C. and 1943 D.F.M. pair awarded to Flight Lieutenant K. W. J. Tugwell, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, awarded an Immediate D.F.M. for his gallantry in perhaps one of the great 'epics' of the last War; when his Lancaster was attacked and crippled over Mannheim, Tugwell remained in the rear turret and stuck to his duty, after their gallant Skipper Squadron Leader J. B. Starky had regained control of their kite which had fallen out of control, Tugwell waited for the enemy night fighter to close before shooting it down in flames

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945' and in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1437223 Sgt. K. W. J. Tugwell. R.A.F.), upon its original pin and in its named card box of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£2,400-2,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 December 1945 (No. 75 Squadron). The recommendation states:

'This Officer has now completed a total of forty-on operational sorties, twenty-four on his first tour and seventeen on his present tour. During his operational career Tugwell as Rear Gunner has attacked the most heavily defended targets in Germany, including Berlin, and at all times has displayed commendable determination and keenness to get to grips with the enemy. Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal Tugwell has completed many sorties and at all times has shown the greatest keenness for operational flying. Recently this Officer has been the Squadron Gunnery Leader and throughout this time has shown great drive and efficiency in the handling of his men. on the night of 3 January 1945 Tugwell was flying as Rear Gunner in a crew detailed to attack Dortmund. Shortly after bombing the target the aircraft was coned for twenty minutes and attacked by two Me110 night fighters, Tugwell immediately opened fire on the enemy to such good effect that one of the fighters was probably shot down while the other after being hit by the prompt action of this Gunner took evasive action and was not seen again; at the same time Tugwell gave instructions to the Pilot which enabled him to save the aircraft from any severe damage. After getting free of the searchlights the aircraft was once again attacked by a fighter this time a Ju88. Tugwell opened fire immediately gaining strikes on the wings and fuselage of the enemy aircraft forcing him to break of the engagement. This Officer showed an offensive spirit which was in keeping with the highest traditions of the service and as Gunnery Leader set an example which has been an inspiration to all Gunners in the Squadron. I consider that this Officer's excellent record is deserving of recognition and strongly recommend that he be awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 28 September 1943. This edition awarded Immediate awards to Squadron Leader Starky (D.S.O.), Flying Officer Beer (D.F.C.) and Sergeant Willis (D.F.M.):

'One night in September, 1943, Flying Officer Beer and Sergeants Tugwell and Willis were air bomber, mid-upper gunner and rear gunner respectively of an aircraft captained by Squadron Leader Starky and detailed to attack Mannheim.

When nearing the target area the aircraft was attacked by a fighter. The bomber was badly hit and sustained much damage. It became filled with smoke and dived earthwards out of control. By a tremendous effort. Squadron Leader Starky succeeded in regaining control as the fighter came in to resume the attack. Sergeants Tugwell and Willis coolly withheld their fire until the attacker came into close range then, with devastating bursts of fire, shot it down in flames. The situation was critical as the bomber had been badly crippled while the second pilot and flight engineer had been wounded. Nevertheless, on a course plotted by Flying Officer Beer who, throughout the remainder of the homeward flight, rendered great assistance, Squadron Leader Starky battled his way over enemy territory, often under fire from ground defences. Displaying superb airmanship and an unconquerable spirit he finally reached an airfield near the coast and effected a safe landing. In most harassing circumstances these members of aircraft crew discharged their duties in an exemplary manner, setting an example worthy of the highest praise.'

The original Recommendation for the D.S.O. gives more detail and states:

'At 20.11 hours on the night of 5-6 September 1943, Lancaster Y-DS 682 took off for Mannheim. The Captain, Acting Squadron Leader J. B. Starky, was on his forty-seventh trip; the remainder of the crew had about 20 sorties each to their credit. At 01.50 hours the aircraft, with starboard elevator almost completely shot away, the Navigator and Wireless Operator missing, and two more of the crew wounded, forced landed successfully at Ford. What follows is the story of events in between:

The trip was uneventful until some 20 miles short of the target. The weather was clear and the aircraft was flying at 19,000 feet. Suddenly without any previous warning, a night fighter dived in a head-on attack. Our aircraft was badly hit, the cockpit was filled with smoke and a bright light gave the impression of a fire. It then went into a violent spiral - the central column rocking violently - and being unable to regain control the Captain gave the order to abandon by parachute.

The Mid-Upper Gunner, Sergeant K. Tugwell, called out that the Rear-Gunner was stuck in his turret and the Captain made a desperate effort to regain control. The stick became a little easier, due

to the dinghy which had been jammed in the tail unit blowing free, and the Captain regained control. The night fighter - a Ju. 88 - then attacked again from the rear. Both tail and Mid-Upper Gunners held their fire, and shot it down in flames.

Squadron Leader Starky then attempted to take stock. He found that both Wireless Operator and Navigator had jumped by parachute, that his Flight Engineer was wounded in the shoulder and the 2nd Pilot wounded in the arm and head. The Bomb Aimer, Flying Officer B. A. W. Beer, had attempted to jump from the front exit, but had been unable to jettison the escape hatch. When he was finally half way out of the aircraft, he heard the Captain say "Hold on!" as he had the aircraft back under control. The Rear-Gunner was now manning the mid-upper turret, while the Mid-Upper Gunner and Bomb Aimer attended the wounded.

The Captain then attempted the most difficult task of bringing his badly damaged aircraft back to base without the assistance of a Wireless Operator or Navigator. He set an approachable course for base and carried on this for over 30 minutes. By this time the Bomb Aimer had gone back to do the navigation, but as the navigators log had gone he had no plot and gave the Captain an amended course for base. On their way across France they were repeatedly fired at by A.A. batteries and as his inter-com had now gone, the Captain was compelled to take evasive action only from the judgment of the gun flashes. On one occasion the Bomb Aimer had to go through to tell the Captain that shells were bursting dangerously near the tail.

In this precarious state the damaged Lancaster made its way back through the enemy fighter belt. The Mid-Upper Gunner manned the wireless set and succeeded in getting acknowledgment to a laborious S.O.S. The Bomb Aimer tried unsuccessfully to work *GEE*.

Eventually the Channel was reached and as they drew near the coast the Captain and Bomb Aimer flashed S.O.S. on their lights. As they crossed the shore an immediate green was received and Squadron Leader Starky effected a masterly landing of his now uncontrollable aircraft, bringing it in at an air speed of 140 m.p.h.

The story of this flight is an epic, and the return of the aircraft to this country must be considered due firstly and primarily to the superb airmanship and captaincy of Squadron Leader Starky, and actually to the magnificent co-operation of the rest of the crew. Squadron Leader Starky has already been recommended for the Distinguished Flying Cross for his really magnificent work during two tours of operations, and I consider that his latest achievement is worthy of the immediate award of the Distinguished Service Order.'

Kenneth William John Tugwell was born on 23 February 1923 and by 1939 was living at 45 Sheals Crescent, Maidstone, a Clerk to a Brewery Director by trade. During the Second World War he earned both the D.F.C. and D.F.M. and flew with No. 115 Squadron initially.

The Squadron were a Lancaster unit operating out of East Wretham, Norfolk and assuming he was 'crewed' with Starky, he would have been joined by his Pilot in April 1943. Starky quickly renewed his acquaintance with German targets of the heavily defended kind, Bochum, Dortmund, Duisburg, Essen and Stettin among them, so, too, Krefeld, on the night of 21-22 June, when his Lancaster was holed in 16 places by flak - and this just 48 hours after being attacked by a Ju. 88 on returning from a minelaying sortie. Starky had another Op of the hair-raising kind over Gelsenkirchen on the night of the 25th - namely a collision with another Lancaster. *Men with Wings*, by Wing Commander H. P. "Sandy" Powell, takes up the story:

'Starky, now a Flight Commander, was turning his Lancaster for his run up to the target. They were flying at 14,000 feet. There was an appalling crash and the whole aircraft shook with the impact. Another Lancaster then appeared in front of them and blew up. It had struck off over six feet of Starky's starboard wing. It was completely impossible to identify this particular Lancaster, but it was flying as though there were fighters on its tail ... the immediate awareness in Starky's mind when he had recovered from the first shock of the collision was that to keep the Lancaster level - he had full aileron on - the control wheel had to be held over. His second thought was concerning the 4000 lb. bomb suspended in the under part of the Lancaster's fuselage. At reduced speed he flew straight on towards the target and there dropped the great bomb. Miraculously all four Hercules engines went on running as smoothly as ever and they were able to turn and set course for home ... Over Texel, a strongly defended area, Starky, by force of habit, took evasive action. His left elbow, already low down due to the position of the control wheel, hit something with a resounding crack when making an attempt to apply opposite aileron. He was thus harshly made aware of the need to keep the controls full over to avoid doing a complete roll towards the damaged wing! This produced another shock. At the moment his elbow struck there was a torrent of German on the R./T., for his elbow had pressed the buttons on the radio switch-box and the circuit engaged and happened to pick up the comments of a German ground controller below. The landing was not the least of the difficulties, as extra speed was clearly necessary for fear of stalling the crippled wing. Lining up on the flare-path must be exactly right as it would have been courting disaster to make any but the most gentle

manoeuvre on the approach. Suffice it to say a safe approach and landing was made and no additional damage of any sort was done to the aeroplane.’

Accordingly, nerves must have been tested to the limit when ordered to return to Gelsenkirchen early in the following month, not least when his aircraft was attacked by a Ju. 88 and Fw. 190 - again, too, during a raid on Aachen on 13th. These operations were swiftly followed by a brace of trips to Hamburg during the “firestorm” raids at the end of July, while in the following month, the unit moved to Little Snoring, Norfolk. Not too long after, Starky took his Wing Commander “along for the ride” in an attack against Milan on the 12th. But if the next sortie - the famous attack on the secret rocket establishment at Peenemunde on the night of the 17th-18th - proved more challenging, subsequent events in a raid on Mannheim on 5 September were to test pilot and crew to the very limit, a fact laid bare by the extended recommendation for Starky’s immediate D.S.O. which threw praise upon Tugwell and his comrades. Not mentioned, however, is the assault launched by the shocked and wounded Flight Engineer on his pilot, an incident curtailed by the Mid-Upper Gunner [Tugwell] who knocked him clean out with a fire extinguisher - on regaining consciousness, the Flight Engineer returned to his position and managed to re-start two fuel-starved engines.

Tugwell was commissioned Pilot Officer on 5 October 1943 and made Flight Lieutenant by War’s end, with a D.F.C. to boot. Tugwell died at Southampton in November 1997; sold together with named forwarding letter for the D.F.C.

x425

An Order of St John, K.P.M. group of seven awarded to Commissioner of Police & Prisons, Tripolitania, Brigadier F. H. Miller, a long-served member of the Palestine Police Force

The Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother’s Badge, silver and enamel; King’s Police Medal, G.V.I.R. (Lt.-Col. Frederick H. Miller, Commr, Police & Prisons, Tripolitania.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Deputy Supt. F. H. Miller. Pal. Police.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Defence and War Medals, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£500-600

Order of St John *London Gazette* 4 January 1949.

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 14 June 1945.



Frederick Henry Miller was first appointed to the Palestine Police in November 1923. By 1930 he was serving at Jaffa (*Blue Book*, refers) and retired as Deputy Superintendent (Grade H) on 10 February 1939. He returned to the fold during the Second World War and earned himself a K.P.M. as Commissioner of Police & Prisons at Tripolitania.

x426

A 'Battle of Wadi Akarit' M.M. awarded to Sergeant N. McDougall, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who was killed in action on 25 June 1944

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (2934260 Sgt. N. McDougall, Camerons.), *minor official correction to first portion of surname, otherwise good very fine*

£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 14 September 1943. A notice of 16 August 1945 confirms the correct spelling of the surname and accounts for the correction upon the Medal. The original Recommendation - for an Immediate award - states:

'Wadi Akarit. During the attack on 6th April, this N.C.O. was with the leading Company.

He showed outstanding leadership and complete lack of fear. He led his men repeatedly against the enemy who were endeavouring to infiltrate into his position.

He caused heavy casualties amongst the enemy and throughout the day set a magnificent example moving from trench to trench despite heavy sniping.'



Neil McDougall, a native of Oxford, was born in 1916 and also earned himself a 'mention' for the Middle East (*London Gazette* 6 April 1944, refers), before being killed in action on 25 June 1944, whilst serving with the 5th Battalion at the Second Battle of St Honorine. McDougall left a widow, Ruby, and is buried at La Delivrande War Cemetery.

x427

A Second World War Italy Operations M.M. group of six awarded to Bombardier J. Kay, Royal Artillery

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (847246 Bmbr. J. Kay. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine*

£600-800

M.M. *London Gazette* 11 September 1945. The original Recommendation for a Periodic award states:

'This NCO has been Signal NCO of B Troop since Spring 1944. His work during Summer 1944, was consistently good, despite the fact that, on many occasions, it entailed going up into the most forward positions just after they had been captured, and when they were under heavy enemy fire. This high standard has been carried on into 1945.

During January 1945, while at Faenza, he was responsible for the laying and maintenance of the OP line which had to pass through Celle, a place in full view of the enemy and under consistent shellfire. He laid the line up to the OP and continued to keep it through, despite the fact that it was being continually cut by shellfire in the Celle area. Such was his determination to maintain communications, that on several occasions he went out while shelling was still in progress, to mend a break.

Again in April 1945, when the OP was in Bando village, he laid a line up to it despite the fact that the final approach was in full view of the enemy, was being continuously harassed by spandau fire, and was under fire from several German tanks.

Throughout the whole period of Winter 1944 and Spring 1945, under most trying conditions, he has shown himself to be utterly fearless and he has given a magnificent example of coolness and leadership under fire, which has produced a consistently fine response from his line parties.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 July 1945.



x428

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 1 June 1794 (**John Crampton.**), mounted for wear on a small silver-coloured buckle, *very fine*

£2,000-3,000



John Crampton served as an Able Seaman onboard the 74-gun ship-of-the-line H.M.S. *Russell* during the first and largest fleet action between Britain and France during the French Revolutionary Wars - otherwise known as “The Glorious First of June”. Commanded by Captain John Willett Payne (said to be a notorious rake, scoundrel, and crony of the Prince Regent, in addition to being a lover of Emma Lyons - otherwise known as Lady Hamilton), *Russell* was positioned fourth in the British line of battle, and Payne was criticised afterwards for failing to engage the enemy more closely, especially after Lord Hood’s signal to break the French line. Nevertheless the captain and his men eventually got to grips with their enemy, inflicting damage and adding their contribution to the famous British victory.

x429

The superb Naval General Service Medal awarded to Midshipman James Pendergrass, who cut short a promising career as an officer in the Royal Navy to instead serve with the Honourable East India Company and who, as Captain of the H.E.I.C. ship 'Hope', commanded her during the Battle of Pulo Aura - an action later brought to life in one of the famous naval novelist Patrick O'Brian's 'Aubrey-Maturin' books, 'H.M.S. Surprise' - and for which service Pendergrass was awarded a rare £50 Lloyd's Patriotic Fund sword which is still known to be extant



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, 23rd June 1795 (James Pendergrass, Midshipman), *good very fine*

£4,000-5,000

James Pendergrass, born in 1767, appears from an early age to have been destined for a life at sea full of adventure and action. Though clearly set on a career in the service of the Honourable East India Company (as accounts of his later life will show) he earned his Medal and Clasp for the Battle of Groix as a Midshipman aboard the 100-gun H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, the flagship of the British fleet commanded by Admiral Lord Bridport - otherwise known as Alexander Hood, scion of that famous naval family.

The circumstances of his being on board were in themselves unusual: as a junior officer in the employment of 'John Company', he was on board the *Princess Royal* when she was captured by French privateers in the Straits of Sunda in September 1793. Parolled and returned home soon after, whilst waiting for a new ship (his future command, the *Hope*), he successfully applied to join the Royal Navy and found himself in the thick of the action on 23 June 1795. The *Queen Charlotte* led the British attack and took on a number of enemy vessels one after the other including the *Alexandre*, *Regeneree*, *Formidable*, and *Sans Pareil*. Unsurprisingly this resulted in the *Queen Charlotte* receiving the heaviest casualties of any British ship engaged in that action - 34 killed and wounded, though still a fraction of those inflicted upon the French.

Pendergrass came to the notice of the *Queen Charlotte's* captain - Sir Andrew Snape Douglas - for both his actions that day and for attempting to save the life of a shipmate at Spithead:

'To Mr James Pendergrass, Portsmouth, 13th of Aug. 1795.

Sir - the moment I received your letter from Plymouth, requesting your discharge, I answered it by saying that I most cheerfully gave it to you, as it appeared to afford an opportunity for advancing your interest; at the same time I regretted the loss of your services on board the *Queen Charlotte*. I now desire to repeat to you my warmest approbation of your conduct during the time you served under my command, particularly for the humanity you showed in your endeavours to save the poor man who fell overboard, and for your steadiness and bravery in the late action with the enemy's fleet, on the 23d of June last. My best wishes will always attend you. I am sorry you have not received my letter, directed to Plymouth, as it may have led you to imagine that I had overlooked the merit to which you are so justly entitled in testimony of from me. I am, Sir, &c., A.S. Douglas' (*Hereford Times*, 30 November 1844, refers).



Whilst Pendergrass may therefore have progressed well in the Royal Navy (especially with the patronage of such a well-regarded officer) he decided to return to the employment of the East India Company.

“Linois had thrown away a prize worth at least £8 million through mere timidity”

Pendergrass took command of the *Hope* in 1802 and remained as such for the next 15 years. Launched in 1797, with a crew of around 140 men and armed with 36 small- to medium-calibre guns, the *Hope* was a typical East Indiaman of the period. Pendergrass’s inaugural voyage in command coincided with a most famous - and indeed unique - incident of the Napoleonic Wars, when the home-bound China Fleet happened upon a powerful French squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Charles-Alexandre, Comte de Linois, on 14 February 1804. The captains of the British vessels, under the command of Commodore Nathaniel Dance, decided to stand and fight rather than turn and flee, knowing that from a distance their ships looked much like Royal Navy warships.

The subsequent engagement has been immortalised in print by the renowned historical novelist Patrick O’Brian, who puts his famous characters Captain Jack Aubrey and Doctor Stephen Maturin in the heart of the action, helping to defend - and emerge victorious - against Linois’s ships. O’Brian takes up the story from the moment H.M.S. *Surprise* encounters the fleet:

‘The leeward division...was made up of country ships bound for Calcutta, Madras or Bombay...But those to windward, all sixteen of them the larger kind of Indiamen that made the uninterrupted voyage from Canton to London, were already in a formation that would not have done much discredit to the Navy.

‘And are you indeed fully persuaded that they are not men-of-war?’ asked Mr. White. ‘They look wonderfully like, with their rows of guns; wonderfully like, to a landsman’s eye.’

After requesting a council-of-war with the respective East India captains (which, even in this fictional setting, would have included Pendergrass) Jack Aubrey lays out his plan:

‘The larger Indiamen will form in line of battle, taking all available men out of the rest of the convoy to work the guns and sending the smaller ships away to leeward. I shall send an officer aboard each ship supposed to be a man-of-war, and all the quarter-gunners I can spare. With a close, well-formed line, our numbers are such that we can double upon his van or rear and overwhelm him with numbers: with one or two of your fine ships on one side of him and *Surprise* on the other, I will answer for it if we can beat the seventy-four, let alone the frigates.

‘Hear him, hear him,’ cried Mr. Muffit, taking Jack by the hand. ‘That’s the spirit, God’s my life!’

The tension continues to build as the two opposing sides draw ever nearer:

‘The East India captains could handle their ships, of that there was no doubt. They had performed this manoeuvre three times already and never had there been a blunder nor even a hesitation. Slow, of course, compared with the Navy; but uncommon sure. They could handle their ships: could they fight them too? That was the question.

‘I admire the regularity of your line, sir,’ said Jack. ‘The Channel fleet could not keep station better.’

‘I am happy to hear you say so,’ said Muffit. ‘We may not have your heavy crews, but we do try to do things seaman-like. Though between you and me and the binnacle,’ he added as a personal aside, ‘I dare say the presence of your people may have something to do with it. There is not one of us would not sooner lose an eye-tooth than miss stays with a King’s officer looking on.’

O’Brian creates a wonderful pen-portrait of the fleet which cannot be far from reality - though Pendergrass does not feature in glowing terms!

‘This movement brought the Indiamen to the point where the *Surprise* had turned, while the *Surprise*, on the opposite tack, passed each in succession, the whole line describing a sharp follow-my-leader curve; and as they passed he stared at each with the most concentrated attention. The *Alfred*, the *Coutts*, each with one of his quartermasters aboard...the *Wexford*, a handsome ship in capital order...a fine eager captain who had fought his way out of a cloud of Borneo pirates last year. Now the *Lushington*...*Ganges*, *Exeter* and *Abergavenny*...*Addington*, a flash, nasty ship: *Bombay Castle*, somewhat to leeward - her bosun and Old Reliable were still at work on the breechings of her guns. *Camden*...*Cumberland*, a heavy, unweatherly lump, crowding sail to keep station. *Hope*, with another dismal old brute in command - lukewarm, punctilious. *Royal George*, and she was a beauty; you would have sworn she was a post ship.

As the action commences the drama unfolds, with Pendergrass being singled-out by the French:

‘Linois’s next move took him by surprise, however: the Admiral, judging that the head of the long British line was sufficiently advanced for his purposes, and knowing that the Indiamen could neither tack nor sail at any great speed, suddenly crowded sail. ‘By God’, he said, ‘he means to break the line. *Lee: tack in succession: make all practicable sail.*’

As the signal broke out, it became even more certain that this was so. Linois was setting his heavy ship stright at the gap between the *Hope* and the *Cumberland*, two of the weakest ships. He meant to pass through the line, cut off the rear, leave a ship or two to deal with what his fire had left, luff up and range along the lee of the line, firing his full broadside.’

Returning to reality, after a brief exchange of fire Linois bore away and did not attempt a serious action: Dance and the East India convoy actually pursued them for two hours, with Pendergrass and the *Hope* coming close to catching the 16-gun *Aventurier*, though he was ultimately unable to overtake her. This undoubtedly made good an early error in the action when, eager to close with the French, the *Hope* carried too much sail and briefly collided with the *Warley*.

Homeward Bound, Reward, and Later Life

The whole fleet made it safely back to Britain where, understandably, there was much celebration. Commodore Dance was made a Knight Bachelor by King George III; a £50,000 prize fund was ordered to be distributed between the captains and crews of the ships; and Lloyd’s Patriotic Fund presented ceremonial swords, silver plate, and money to individual officers involved. The Captain of each vessel was awarded a sword worth £50; Pendergrass received one such sword, which tantalisingly appears to have been recently offered for sale by the high-end U.S. antiques shop ‘M.S. Rau’ of New Orleans.



Further mention is made of Pendergrass's rewards: 'Capt. Pendergrass received, *in addition* to what Nicholas Carlisle mentions in his work, from the East India Company 500 guineas, and 50 guineas for a piece of plate; and from the owners of his ship, the *Hope*, 400 guineas. (*Hereford Times*, 30 November 1844, refers).

Pendergrass and the *Hope* made five further voyages to the East Indies between 1805 - 1816; one of these resulted in yet another encounter with Rear-Admiral Linois in his 74-gun *Marengo*, but this time the merchantmen were escorted by a powerful British man-of-war and after a brief exchange of fire Linois again bore away. Interestingly it was on the return trip from this voyage that Pendergrass brought back seedlings of the *Camellia japonica* 'Incarnata', known to this day as 'Lady's Hume's Blush': her husband, Sir Abraham Hume, was *Hope's* managing owner and must therefore have known Pendergrass extremely well.

On a later journey it appears he took an old school-friend with him, a sailing which was later published into the book: '*Journal of a Voyage in 1811 and 1812 to Madras and China; Returning by The Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; in the H.C.S. The Hope, Capt. James Pendergrass. By James Wathen. Illustrated with Twenty-Four Coloured Prints, From Drawings by the Author*' (London 1814). Wathen, a native of Hereford, was known as 'Jemmy Sketch' and became well-known in his lifetime for making topographical drawings and other sketches for publications including the '*Gentleman's Magazine*'.

After retiring from a life at sea, likely in 1816, Pendergrass appears to have settled in Hereford; the cathedral city's hospital holds a portrait of him in old age, looking very much the patrician and proudly wearing his single-clasp Naval General Service Medal. He died in 1851, aged 85.



x430 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (**Daniel Pettick.**), *suspension slightly slack, a few minor edge knocks, about very fine* £5,000-7,000

Daniel Pettick (also spelled 'Pettock' on the Roll) served as an Ordinary Seaman onboard H.M.S. *Prince* at the Battle of Trafalgar. On 21 October 1805, the 98-gun *Prince*, commanded by Captain Richard Grindall (later Vice Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B.) had the unfortunate distinction of being one of the slowest ships in the fleet - indeed, a fellow naval officer is supposed to have remarked that she "sailed like a haystack"! During the battle she was successively passed by her whole division and took several hours to come up with the enemy, but still saw some action against both the *Principe de Asturias* and *Achille* - the latter of which caught fire and exploded with great loss of life, but not before the boats of the *Prince* had picked up many survivors. She also saved over 350 men from the *Santissima Trinidad* during the great storm following the battle, and provided assistance for many other ships in distress on the journey into Gibraltar.





x431 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Guadaloupe (**Richd. Compton, Master's Mate.**), *putting to obverse and several small edge knocks, very fine* £1,400-1,800

Richard Compton was born in Paignton, Devon, on 30 December 1784 and entered the Royal Navy in October 1803 at the tender age of nine years old. His entry in *A Naval Biographical Dictionary* indicates he saw a great deal of service during the Napoleonic Wars, early-on noting him to have been aboard the 24-gun H.M.S. *Champion*: “for four consecutive years...in frequent and very hazardous conflict with the enemy’s flotilla and batteries between Ostend and Havre”. He later served on board the 32-gun *Solebay* and the *Statira* (38); it was with this latter vessel that he was present during the Walcheren Campaign (1809) and the invasion & capture of Guadaloupe (1810), for which he earned this Medal and Clasp which are confirmed upon the Roll.

Subsequently appointed Acting-Lieutenant on a number of other vessels, including the 38-gun heavy frigates *Blonde* and *Macedonian* (this latter ship was later captured by the U.S.S. *United States*), he passed his examination for Lieutenant in 1811 and was confirmed in that rank on 13 February 1815. Lucky to continue serving at the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars and the subsequent vast reduction in the strength of the Royal Navy, after a period of Half-Pay Compton went on to become First Lieutenant in the *Alert* (8), and was still employed up until 1831, when “a severe attack of gout compelled him to invalid” (*A Naval Biographical Dictionary*, refers). His entry further indicates at that time that he was married with no less than seven children.

x432 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Algiers (**William Shewbridge.**), on a length of original silk riband, *good very fine* £600-800

PROVENANCE:
Baldwin’s, September 1957

William Shewbridge - a unique name on the Roll - served as a Private in the Royal Marines onboard the ship-of-the-line H.M.S. *Albion* at the Bombardment of Algiers. On 27 August 1816 *Albion* (74) was in the rear of Lord Exmouth’s squadron but still took a full and active part in the attack, firing no less than 4,110 shots against the city and suffered three killed and 15 wounded by return fire.

x433 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (A. L. Dorehill, Midshipman.), *highlights a little polished, very fine* £1,400-1,800

Arthur Lettsom Dorehill was born in London in 1813 and was appointed Midshipman in the Royal Navy in 1826. He was present, in this rank, aboard the 84-gun H.M.S. *Asia* at the battle of Navarino (20 October 1827) - for which action he received this Medal and Clasp, confirmed upon the Roll. H.M.S. *Asia* was the flagship of the Allied force under the command of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Fleet. A fellow Midshipman on board the *Asia*, who must have shared the same berth as Dorehill, was the Admiral's son Henry.

In Action Against the Ottomans

The 14-year-old Dorehill was in the thick of the fighting during the battle - indeed, the *Asia* anchored between two substantial Ottoman vessels and though reduced both to wrecks within a short space of time due to superior gunnery and training, in return she suffered casualties of 85 killed and wounded - the most of any British ship engaged that day. Interestingly the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, London, holds Admiral Codrington's undress coat, worn during the battle, which shows a tear caused by a flying splinter - a very close call. Though ultimately a great victory for the Allies (the Ottomans losing 70 of their 78 vessels and suffering over 4,000 casualties), the political ramifications over the balance of power in the Mediterranean were huge and many felt the British should never have got involved, blaming Codrington for deliberately starting a battle which could have been avoided.

It appears that young Dorehill later wrote about his experiences that day, recounting to a nephew in later life that he was "six hours on the quarter deck under fire" and that "owing to the absence of wind, the smoke hung so that it was difficult to see the ships except the tops of their masts" (*Sir William Garrow: His Life, Times and Fight for Justice*, refers).



Later Life

Dorehill continued to serve for a while in the Navy after Navarino, but left in 1833 to study abroad. He returned to Britain two years later and married a cousin, Eliza Baker; after a short period in the Civil Service working in London's Somerset House, Arthur and Eliza removed to Bath, where they lived for the rest of their lives. The source quoted above also states that Dorehill was "a strong, vigorous man and used frequently to walk from his house to the Bath Club" and, intriguingly, mentions that he was "great friends" with the famous barrister, politician and judge Sir William Garrow.

Dorehill died, aged 86, on 12 April 1899 (likely one of the last surviving veterans of Navarino) and is buried at Locksbrook St. Saviour's cemetery in Bath. His wife survived him by three years, and there were no children from the union.

x434 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 3 clasps, Boat Service 28 Aug 1809, Boat Service 28 June 1810, Lissa (**David Buchanan**), naming engraved in an attractive, contemporary style, *polished and a few small edge knocks, good fine and better*

£600-800

David Buchanan served as Yeoman of Sheets aboard the 32-gun frigate H.M.S. *Amphion*; the Medal Roll notes correct entitlement to these three clasps, and further notes “a Duplicate Prepared & Sent”. There is an additional annotation mentioning a Medal to Buchanan sold in 1947.

The *Amphion* made a formidable name for herself whilst under the command of the famous and redoubtable Captain Sir William Hoste K.C.B., one of Admiral Lord Nelson’s protege’s and undoubtedly one of the greatest frigate captains of the Napoleonic Wars. As the only Yeoman of Sheets aboard the *Amphion* and as a Petty Officer, it is likely Buchanan came into personal contact with Hoste on a number of occasions.

Spending much time in the Mediterranean, Buchanan’s first clasp-awarded action occurred on 28 August 1809, when the boats of the frigate attacked the port of Cortellazzo, at the mouth of the Piave river. The British force succeeded in capturing six gunboats and seven fully-laden coastal vessels, in addition to destroying a battery of four 24-pounder guns. The senior officer present, Lieutenant Charles Phillott of the *Amphion*, was promoted Commander for this action. On the night of 28 June a year later, the boats of Hoste’s squadron captured 30 vessels in Grado Harbour, north-east of Venice - but Hoste’s (and the *Amphion*’s) finest hour was yet to come.

Action off Lissa

The Battle of Lissa, fought on 13 March 1811, was for possession of the strategically-important Croatian island of Vis, which the British had occupied as a base to disrupt French shipping in the Adriatic. A combined French-Italian squadron of 12 vessels, carrying troops and under the command of Rear-Admiral Dubordieu, was tasked with defeating Hoste’s squadron of four ships and capturing the island. The British were vastly outnumbered in ships, firepower, and men, but stood in line-of-battle ready to oppose the oncoming Franco-Italian vessels, advancing in two columns; it was at this moment that Hoste ordered, from the *Amphion*, his famous inspirational signal “Remember Nelson!” to be hoisted, which was greeted with wild cheering from the British line. Undoubtedly Buchanan was amongst them.

Dubordieu, in the 40-gun *Favorite* headed straight for Hoste’s flagship, intending to come alongside the British and use his huge superiority in men to board and capture the opposition in quick succession - the British could see a crowd of sailors and soldiers being marshalled onto the *Favorite*’s bow in preparation for boarding. It was at this moment that Hoste utilised a large howitzer on the *Amphion*’s stern, full of lethal musket balls, to be fired at the *Favorite* at point-blank range. The resulting blast cleared the enemy’s deck, killing Dubordieu and all the frigate’s officers, leaving the French ship helpless and the Franco-Italian squadron leaderless. The battle-lines then developed into a regular melee of close-action broadside-to-broadside work.

“One of the Most Brilliant Naval Achievements of the War”

Though still much outnumbered, the superior gunnery and training of the British ships quickly began to tell - and without a recognised leader the Franco-Italian vessels lacked all cohesion. Though still able to inflict serious damage on Hoste’s frigates (not least his own *Amphion*), one by one the enemy either surrendered or fled with Admiral Dubordieu’s *Favorite* catching fire and exploding.

Hoste had won a superb victory - though casualties and damage had been severe, with the highest ‘Butcher’s Bill’ being aboard the *Amphion* herself, which had suffered 15 killed and 47 wounded. Nevertheless, his actions ensured British naval superiority in the region for the rest of the war, together with the destruction of one of the best-trained and led squadrons in the French Navy, and the death of one of Napoleon’s most aggressive naval commanders. As Captain Hornby, of H.M.S. *Volage*, with Hoste at Lissa later wrote: “Never again so long as I live shall I see so interesting or so glorious a moment.”



- x435 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 4 clasps, Trafalgar, Off Tamatave 20 May 1811, Java, Phoebe 28 March 1814 (**James Robinson.**), naming engraved in an attractive, contemporary style, *extremely fine* £800-1,000

James Robinson served as an Able Seaman aboard the 36-gun frigate H.M.S. *Phoebe*, the Medal Roll noting entitlement to all four clasps but that two, three and four were an 'Additional Claim'.

The *Phoebe* saw extensive service in every theatre of operations during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, including the Mediterranean, Baltic, Indian Ocean, Asia, and the Americas; at Trafalgar (21 October 1805) she was first in the line of Nelson's scouting frigates, and had the further distinction of being the first to sight and report on the Franco-Spanish fleet's putting to sea from Cadiz which led to that epic engagement.

At the Battle of Tamatave (20 May 1811), light winds hampered a decisive frigate battle, but *Phoebe* was in the thick of the action and suffered casualties of 31 killed and wounded, at one point being sandwiched between the concentrated fire of the French ships *Nereide* and *Clorinde*. Nevertheless, *Phoebe's* destructive broadsides killed the captain of the former ship, and the battle ended in a British victory. On 3 August 1811, she joined the British fleet involved in the invasion of Java; her captain (Sir James Hillyar) landing with a party of seamen, marines and sepoy soldiers to take possession of the port, fort and public stores of Taggal on 11 September that year.

Showdown off Valparaiso

Reading like the pages of Patrick O'Brian's famous 'Aubrey-Maturin' novels, on 28 March 1814 a fierce engagement was fought just off Valparaiso between the *Phoebe* and the 36-gun U.S.S. *Essex*, commanded by Captain David Porter. In a duel between these outwardly equal ships, the long guns of the *Phoebe* played havoc with the *Essex's* rigging outside of the short range of her main battery of carronades; Captain Hillyar skilfully using this to his advantage rather than engaging yardarm-to-yardarm which had previously seen so many British vessels falling to their American foes. In an action that lasted nearly four hours, by 6.20pm that day it was obvious that the British had prevailed and Porter struck his colours. In an unusual incident, it actually took Hillyar ten minutes to realise Porter had surrendered, the many morale-boosting banners and flags hoisted on the *Essex* (including those which read: 'Free Trade and Sailors Rights' and 'God Our Country and Liberty. Tyrants Offend Them') obscuring the lowered American ensign.



The 'Butcher's Bill' bears testament to the one-sided affair: a mere 11 British casualties aboard the *Phoebe* but 214 Americans were killed and wounded. Hillyar, aboard *Phoebe* and with his prize in tow, returned to Britain and the *Essex* was purchased into the Royal Navy.

- x436 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (**J. Hopkins, Gunr. Royal Arty.**), *pawnbrokers' mark to edge around suspension, extremely fine* £600-800

J. Hopkins is confirmed on the Medal Roll with entitlement to this single-clasp medal.

- x437 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Nivelles, Nive (**Wm. Rhodes, 1st Foot Gds.**), *extremely fine* £600-800

William Rhodes is confirmed on the Medal Roll with entitlement to these two clasps.



x438 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Vimiera, Fuentes D’Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo (**H. Sunderland, Serjt. 52nd Foot**), *extremely fine*

£800-1,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby’s June 1904 & December 1921.
Spink February 1976.

Henry Sunderland was born on 31 May 1781 at Heptonstall in West Yorkshire, and appears to have enjoyed a long and distinguished career with the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot. Whilst his clasp entitlement is confirmed on the Medal Roll, he is noted as additionally participating in the Ferrol Expedition (August 1800), the Expedition to Copenhagen (1807), Vimiera (August 1808), Fuentes d’Onoro (May 1811), Ciudad Rodrigo (January 1812), and Merxem/Bergen-op-Zoom (March 1814).

Clearly a man of some education and ability, over the years he steadily rose through the ranks to become Serjeant-Major by 1814. He continued to serve post-war and in July 1821 was promoted Ensign & Adjutant. Going on Half-Pay in March 1822, he died at Pontefract on 15 October 1858. His gravestone (at All Saints’ Churchyard, Pontefract), still exists and reads: *In Memory of Henry Sunderland, Formerly Adjutant in H.M. 52nd Regt. of Lt. Inft., Born Heptonstall 31st May 1787, Died at Pontefract 15th Oct 1858, Aged 77 Years. He Served With Distinction at the Following Battles and Sieges as a Cpl at Ferrol, as a Serjt at Kioge, Vimiera, Sabugal, Fuentes De Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, as Serjt Major at Merxem. He was Admired as a Gallant Soldier and Died Sincerely Regretted, this Stone is Erected as a Token of Affection by his Son.*

Both battalions of the 52nd served with great distinction during the Peninsula War - the first battalion in particular - being assigned to the famous ‘Light Brigade’ commanded (until his death in action in 1812) by the fearsome Major-General Robert “Black Bob” Craufurd. At Vimiera three companies of the 2/52nd were the first to encounter French troops; at Fuentes d’Onoro the Light Division added yet further laurels to its’ reputation by saving the beleaguered 7th Division from annihilation by the French, before conducting a textbook example of a fighting withdrawal across an open plain, forming squares to repulse enemy cavalry charges time and again until they reached the safety of Wellington’s main position. At Ciudad Rodrigo the 52nd played yet another prominent part: Colonel Colbourne (later Field-Marshal, 1st Baron Seaton) captured the Francisco redoubt with several companies of the Light Division; Lieutenant John Gurwood commanded the ‘Forlorn Hope’ in the assault on the fortress proper; and Major George Napier led the first of the four storming columns into the breaches. Not for nothing did the distinguished military historian and army officer Sir William Napier (a brother of the George Napier mentioned above) later state that the 52nd was as *“a regiment never surpassed in arms since arms were first borne by men”*.

- x439 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse (James Calvarley, 52nd Foot), *first and second clasps slightly buckled at right edges, very fine* £700-900

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's November 1962.

James Calvarley, also noted variously as 'Calverley' and 'Colvarley' on the Medal Roll, is confirmed to entitlement with these four clasps and additionally noted as being wounded at Waterloo.

The 52nd Light Infantry, a regiment which saw much hard service during the Peninsular War, was in reserve at Salamanca but was positioned in the centre of the Allied line at Vittoria. Brigaded with the Light Division, they assaulted and captured the bridges of Villodas and Tres Puentes; after the battle the battalion were sent in pursuit of the retreating French, frequently skirmishing with the opposing rearguard. At Toulouse (unfortunately fought four days after Napoleon's abdication), Lieutenant Whichcote of the 52nd was the first officer into the city.



- x440 Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Nivelles, Nive, Toulouse (J. Mc Kay, 79th Foot), *extremely fine* £700-900

John McKay is confirmed on the Medal Roll with entitlement to these five clasps.

The 79th Regiment of Foot (Cameron Highlanders) served with much distinction during the Peninsula War, no more so than at the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro which was fought over 3 - 5 May 1811.

As part of the 2nd Brigade in the 1st Division, they were given responsibility for garrisoning and defending the village of Fuentes de Onoro itself - the centre of Wellington's position and a vital key to his defensive line. The French knew this too and sent assault after assault against the walls of the village.

A Desperate Struggle

On the first day of the battle the Light Companies of the 2nd Brigade more than held their own against their foe, using the cover of buildings and walls to pick off their opposition with some ease. However, by the final day the French assaults had vastly increased in size: a measure of this was when a whole Infantry Division suddenly rushed the village, cutting-off two companies of the 79th and a number of men of the 71st; holed-up in buildings but hugely outnumbered they were soon forced to surrender.



The impetus of the French attack carried on and would likely have cleared the village, were it not for the tenacious defence of the men of the 79th; the fight for Fuentes de Onoro developed into a bloody hand-to-hand engagement with bayonets and musket-butts being wielded along narrow alleyways and through houses as each side desperately fought for supremacy - and, ultimately, victory.

Happily for Wellington, the Allies, and the remaining men of the 79th the day was saved by Colonel Mackinnon's Brigade, which came charging down from the slopes behind the village and pushed the French out by sheer weight of numbers and impetus. Men such as John McKay could breathe a sigh of relief.

Butcher's Bill

As might be expected, this action resulted in terrible casualties for the Cameron Highlanders - indeed their losses of 14 officers and 224 other-ranks killed, wounded or captured (their commanding officer was amongst the former) were the greatest losses of any single Allied regiment which participated in the battle. Nevertheless they continued to see further service up until the conclusion of the Peninsular War and, indeed, at Waterloo.

x441 Waterloo 1815 (**Corp. William Sallows, 2nd Batt. Gren. Guards.**), *highlights polished and naming worn but legible, good fine*

£1,000-1,200

The 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, formed part of the 1st Brigade in the 1st Division of I Corps in the Allied Army during the Hundred Days Campaign. Commanded by Lt-Col Henry Askew, like all the Foot Guards battalions during the campaign they were at full strength and comprised 35 officers and 919 men. By the end of Waterloo, however, their complement stood at a mere 23 officers and 490 men - testament to their services during both battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Additionally, it was the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 1st Foot Guards who repulsed the final French infantry assault of the battle; the Duke of Wellington was stationed immediately behind them, crying out to the brigade commander, Maj-Gen Maitland: "*Now Maitland; now's your time! Stand up Guards, and at 'em!*" These battalions of the Foot Guards, along with several other British regiments, delivered crashing volleys of musket fire at close range, breaking the French and causing them to recoil back down the slope. At this, the entire French army began to disintegrate and the day was won.

William Sallows (also spelt 'Sellows' on the Roll) served as a Corporal in Lt-Col D'Oyly's Company during the Waterloo Campaign. Born in 1795 in Essex St. Nicholas, Colchester, he appears to have volunteered from the Essex Militia on 30 December 1813, his occupation being noted as a Cordwainer and his age as 18. Severely wounded in the neck and hand at Waterloo, he was discharged on 29 December 1820, 'time expired'.

x442 China 1842 (**John McNeil. 49th Regiment Foot.**), original suspension, *edge bruising, nearly very fine*

£400-500

x443 The Sutlej Medal awarded to Private Henry Wilson, 29th Foot, killed in action at the Battle of Ferozeshuhur in December 1845



Sutlej 1845-46, for Ferozeshuhur 1845 (Henry Wilson 29th Regt), *extremely fine*

£500-700



The 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot was one of six British infantry regiments to participate in the battle of Ferozeshuhur, fought over 21/22 December 1845. In this action they suffered casualties of two officers and 52 other-ranks killed in action (with another 38 subsequently dying of their wounds). Private Wilson was amongst these casualties, and is commemorated on the fine regimental memorial in Worcester Cathedral.

x444 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1863 to 1864' (Wm. Terry Leadg. Seaman - H-M-S-Curacoa), officially impressed naming, *good very fine*

£350-400

189 Medals awarded to H.M.S. *Curacoa* with these reverse dates.

Medal sent 4 March 1873.



x445 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**Lieut. A Fookes, Taranaki M.S.**), engraved local naming, *claw tightened, very fine*
 203 Medals to the Taranaki Military Settlers.

£300-400



Perhaps the best biography of **Albert Cracroft Fookes** can be taken from *The Encyclopedia of New Zealand*:

‘Mr Albert Cracroft Fookes, who was the second Mayor of New Plymouth, and held office from 18 December 1878-17 December 1879, was born in Kent, England, in the year 1839, educated in Oxfordshire, and, after leaving school, was for seven years with a banking firm in London. Mr. Fookes came to New Zealand in 1861, by the ship “Black Eagle,” and shortly after joined the Wellington Defence Force as a trooper, on the breaking out of the Taranaki war. Having been promoted and transferred to the Taranaki Military Settlers, he served with the rank of Lieutenant through the East and West Coast campaigns from 1864 to 1868, and was awarded the New Zealand war Medal for his services. On the conclusion of the war, Mr. Fookes entered into business as a storekeeper at Waverley, but removed to New Plymouth in 1876, and successfully established the Midhirst Special Settlement. He carried on business in New Plymouth as a land broker for over twenty years. Mr. Fookes has served twice on the Borough Council, and was connected with the New Plymouth High School Board of Governors and school committee for several years.’

Fookes died in 1916 and, remarkably, his plots of land were still due their rates of \$4,196.92 up until 2018 (<https://www.stuff.co.nz/oddstuff/108201990/mayors-rates-bill-will-be-paid-102-years-after-he-died>, refers). His name was also upon the deeds of the Tariki Hall Trust. A street is still in his name today, whilst Puke Ariki hold a photograph of Willowfield, the house he lived in (*PHO2011-1101*, refers).



- x446 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1864 to 1866' (**999. Corpl. Michl. Hogan, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *contact marks, suspension repaired, fine* £200-240
158 Medals awarded to the 1st Battalion, 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot with these reverse dates.
- x447 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1860 to 1863' (**7180. Corpl. Hy. Barnes, Rly. Engrs.**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £300-400
Three Medals to the British Army bearing these reverse dates: this award and those of Sapper Thomas Ellis and James Phillips, 4th Battalion, Military Train.
Henry Barnes served in the Waikato Campaign of 1863-64, being present at the action of Orakaw on 1st & 2nd April 1864, the Wanganui Campaign, and present at KaKararnea (Medal Roll WO100/18, refers).
- x448 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1863 to 1866' (**758. Wm. Smith, 1st Bn. 12th Regt.**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £300-400
PROVENANCE:
Jaggard's, April 1995.
243 Medals to the 1st Battalion, 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot with these reverse dates.
- x449 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**693 Pte. J. Carroll. 2nd 14/Foot.**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £300-400
James Carroll served in New Zealand with the 2nd Battalion, 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot and was discharged on 13 February 1866. His Medal was issued in September 1912.
- x450 New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1865 to 1866' (**1701 Saml. Bond, 4th Battn. Militry. Trn.**), *good very fine* £300-400
- x451 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**Pt. F. Williamson, Corps of Guides.**), engraved local naming, *very fine and rare* £300-400
Three Medals issued to the Corps of Guides, being this award, besides those of Christopher Maling and Thomas Adamson.
Francis Williamson served with the Taranaki Militia and then joined the Corps of Guides when it was formed in January 1869 by Colonel Whitemore. Williamson was one of the seven members of the Guides present in the campaign against Titokowaru, being under fire from November 1868-January 1869 and would have surely served alongside Trooper Lingard, who won the New Zealand Cross. Williamson had his Medal awarded on 31 May 1871.
- x452 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**Pte. James Dacre. No. 3. Coy. Auckland Rifle Vols.**), engraved local naming, *re-engraved in part, very fine* £240-280
28 Medals awarded to the Auckland Rifle Volunteers.
- x453 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**J. Peake, Tpr. Kai Iwi V.C.**), engraved local naming, *traces of lacquer, very fine* £300-400
- x454 New Zealand 1845-66, undated reverse (**Pt. Donald McDonald, A.C.**), engraved local naming, *contact marks, very fine* £300-400
- x455 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**T. Christopher, 1st Bn. 60th Rifles**), *very fine* £240-280
Thomas Christopher was wounded at Delhi on 12 September 1857 and was subsequently discharged.
- x456 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (**Ensign H. P. Chapman 38th. Regt.**), unofficially engraved naming, *very fine* £140-180
Henry Parker Chapman is noted on the Medal Roll as also serving with the 2nd Battalion, 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot.

x457 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Pte. R. Osborne. C.M. Rifles.**), *good very fine* £500-600

x458 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Capt: R. C. Drury-Lowe, Lonsdales Horse.**), *edge bruise, good very fine* £500-600

Richard Curzon Sherwin Drury-Lowe was born Richard Curzon Sherwin Holden. A fine biography is offered by Cam Simpson in *Things New About Anglo-Zulu War Personalities* via the Anglo-Zulu War website:

'Whilst Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers is a well-known figure of the Anglo-Zulu War his younger brother Captain Richard Curzon Sherwin Drury-Lowe of Lonsdale's Horse is lesser known and whilst his participation in the war was brief, his military career remains interesting, albeit not unique for the time.

Born at Spondon, Derbyshire, England on 21 July 1849 as 'Richard Curzon Sherwin Holden' he was the youngest son of William Holden at which point during that year his name was changed to 'Richard Curzon Sherwin Lowe'. He was commissioned an Ensign by purchase into the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment on 10 November 1869 being promoted Lieutenant on 1 November 1871 to a 'non salable commission' and subsequently saw foreign service in Malta. On 3 September 1878, General Sir Alfred Horsford wrote a testimony for Drury-Lowe that read:

'I have referred to the reports made upon you while in the 52nd Foot during the time that the Reg't formed part of the Garrison under my Command at Malta, and I am happy to say that your conduct was highly satisfactory'.

On 29 October 1873 having served four years with the 52nd, he transferred as a Lieutenant to the 10th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Hussars and saw more foreign service in Bengal, India. He retired, receiving the value of his commission, on 12 May 1875 and was by 1878 recorded to have been a Gentleman Farmer of Hill House, Sapperton in Gloucester. He was declared bankrupt in 1879 and with many former officers making their way to volunteer for service in the Anglo-Zulu War he too sailed for South Africa. Probably using his brother's influence he obtained a commission as a Captain in Lonsdale's Horse and served with them until the end of the War before returning to England in September 1879.

With broken finances, on 2 March 1880 he wrote from his brother Colonel D.C. Drury-Lowe's house at Aspley Guise, Woburn, Buckinghamshire to the Colonial Secretary in Cape Town requesting a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifles (CMR) which were being reformed and revitalized with some new blood. This new blood was in the form of such men as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Carrington CMG, Captains A.E.B. Blaine, H.C.D. D'Arcy VC and others fresh from the Anglo-Zulu and Second Anglo-Bapedi Wars.

Unsuccessful in his application for a commission, he was not the first former Officer to serve in the ranks of the CMR so he attested on 27 July 1880 as a First Class-Private in No 3 Troop, 'Left' Wing (No. 855 as 'Richard Drury Lowe') under Captain John Palmer Cochrane and a veritable plethora of names of men that would make their mark in South Africa. He served in the Basotho Gun War of 1880-81 and was promoted to Third-Class Sergeant on 1 February 1881 and in January 1883 he received his South Africa medal for his service as a Captain in Lonsdale's Horse and in the Zulu War. He was subsequently promoted to Second-Class Sergeant on 1 May 1881 and to First-Class Sergeant of No1 Troop, 'Right' Wing, on 28 November 1883. During a reorganization of the CMR he was forced to revert to the rank of Second-Class Sergeant on 1 September 1884 and in the same year, he formally changed his name to 'Richard Curzon Sherwin Drury-Lowe'.

With no entries in the regimental defaulters' book and possibly being discontented with limited prospects of a commission, he purchased his discharge from the CMR for £3 on 12 February 1885. Returning to England at some point, he was married in London in 1900 and was recorded as residing in Portsmouth in 1901. He died at 'Lonsdale', Craneswater, Southsea, Hampshire on 28 September 1906 leaving an estate worth £5,000.'

<https://www.anglozuluwar.com/images/Things%20about%20Anglo-Zulu%20War%20Personalities.pdf>



- x459 Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Det: **F. J. Bliss, Natal Police**), *edge bruising and wear, very fine*, together with Natal Police cap Badge £140-180
- x460 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (**Mr. G. J. Watt, Post Office Corps.**), *good very fine and rare* £240-280
 Maurice's *History of the War in South Africa, Vol 4* gives some detail on this unit:
 'At the beginning of the campaign the strength of this Corps was three Officers, eighty-nine other ranks, composing one Company of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers. These men, like all the 24th Middlesex, were drawn from the London Post Offices, and were those who had been specially enlisted for a period of six years in the Army Reserve to render them available for foreign service. This original force, which proceeded to the seat of War in October, 1899, soon became totally inadequate to the growing needs of the Army. Reinforcing drafts followed rapidly, drawn at first from the 24th Middlesex, but later from the postal services of all the provinces of Great Britain, and even to a small extent from those of Canada, Australia, Cape Colony and India. The greatest strength attained at the height of the campaign was ten Officers, a Warrant Officer, and 396 other ranks, with, in addition, twenty civilian clerks and 100 soldiers attached for orderly duties.'
- x461 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Talana (**Capt: S. J. Biddington, Natal Vols:**), mounted as worn, *good very fine* £300-400
Samuel Joseph Biddington was Station Master at Dundee and besides serving with the Natal Volunteers, is noted as being with the Dundee Town Guard (Member), 'F' Squadron, Colonial Scouts and 25th Company, Army Service Corps.
- x462 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Kimberley (**3759 Corl. R. Godwin. 2:D. of C. Lt. Inf.**), *good very fine* £160-200
R. Godwin was killed in action at Klip Drift, 16 February 1900.
- x463 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wepener (**2851 Pte. A. G. Thomas. Cape M.R.**), *good very fine* £260-300
Arthur Godfrey Thomas was killed in action at Wepener on 14 April 1900.

- x464 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (1148 Pte. R. J. Kelly. 4th N. Z'Land R.R.), *dated clasp loose upon riband, good very fine* £200-240
- x465 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4659 Corpl: A. H. Russell. 7th N. Z'Land M.R.), *the dated clasps loose upon riband, good very fine* £100-140
- x466 Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (James Bliss), *good very fine* £40-60
- James Bliss**, who was born at Hull in 1898 was killed in action whilst Fireman aboard the *Prunelle* on 22 August 1918 and is commemorated upon the Tower Hill Memorial.
- Prunelle* left London and set sail for Dundee on 22 August 1918 with a crew of 16 and a cargo of jute on board. One of the crew members, second officer Alfred Cheetham, had served on four Antarctic expeditions with Captain Scott and Ernest Shackleton.
- At 1.40pm on the same day as she had left London, *Prunelle* was targeted by the *UB-112* when the ship was 2 nautical miles off Blyth, Northumberland. The U-boat fired a torpedo at the ship without warning and the torpedo hit her on the port side near the engine room. The following explosion and rapid sinking of the ship killed 12 of the 16 crewmen on board including Captain Storm, Second Officer Cheetham and Fireman Bliss.
- x467 **The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Marine W. F. Lee, Royal Marines, who was killed in action aboard HMLCG (M) 102 during Operation 'Infatuate' - the assault on Walcheren, 1 November 1944**
- Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-39 (CH.X.615 W. F. Lee. Mne. R.M.), *traces of lacquer, good very fine* £140-180

William Frederick Lee was born at Portsea on 4 January 1912 and was killed in action on 1 November 1944. The online source *WartimeNI* gives further details on the action:

'Support Squadron Eastern Flank (SSEF) Force set sail from the south of England on 27th October 1944. The force consisted of 6 large Landing Craft Guns, 2 medium Landing Craft Guns, 6 Landing Craft Flaks, 6 Landing Craft Supports, and 5 rocket craft. This flotilla of 25 vessels sailed with a small fleet of other ships including Landing Craft Infantry and Landing Craft Tank. The first destination was Oostende, Belgium.

At 0325hrs on 1st November 1944, SSEF Force left Oostende. The fleet brought Royal Marine Commandos, second wave troops, and amphibious vehicles into battle. In the early hours of the morning, Westkapelle came under attack as part of Operation Infatuate. The aim was to secure the port of Antwerp for Allied use as a supply route through Europe.



The Allied attack came at 0915hrs in broad daylight. The weather conditions were poor with visibility reduced. A support squadron and spotter planes from the Royal Air Force could not take to the air. Off the coast, HMS *Warspite*, HMS *Erebus*, and HMS *Roberts* fired towards Nazi gun emplacements. The fog was so thick, they could not see the results. The plan was for the SSEF Force to split into two equal groups. One would go north of the gap and the other would head south. The 2 largest Landing Craft Guns engaged the Westkapelle Battery as the German guns returned heavy fire.

The vessels drew heavy fire from the Nazi batteries. They returned fire from four 7” guns as the Landing Craft Tanks unleashed 6” rockets. Each of the 4 LCTs had 1080 such rockets capable of causing severe damage. Enemy fire intensified as the landing craft carrying the Royal Marine commandos made their way closer to the dyke. Soon, the two large Landing Craft Guns engaged the batteries at almost point blank range.

HMLCG (M) 102 beached to the south of the dyke, continuing to engage an enemy pillbox with its 3” guns. German guns returned a hail of shells, setting the craft on fire. The LCG broke up and burned out on the beach. There were no survivors.’

Lee is commemorated upon the Chatham Naval Memorial. His effects totalled £390, which were left to his wife, Mary Emma Lee, at 25 MacDonald Road, Gillingham.

See <https://wartimeni.com/person/robert-greer/>

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| x468 | Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (C. Bliss. War Correspondent.), <i>good very fine</i> | £240-280 |
| | PROVENANCE:
Sotheby’s, November 1986, Lot 783. | |
| x469 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48, with M.I.D. oak leaf (Lt. Col. F. C. West. M.C. R.E.), <i>good very fine</i> | £160-200 |
| x470 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (2/Lt. E. A. C. Penfold. 4/7 D.G.), <i>official correction to unit, otherwise good very fine</i> | £100-140 |
| x471 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (Lt J V Eastwood Camerons), <i>good very fine</i>
Sold together with two Highland Division cloth Badges, cap Badge and other cloth insignia. | £100-140 |
| x472 | General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14730965 Rfn J Spowart RUR), <i>a later issue, good very fine</i> | £60-80 |

J. Spowart was wounded in North-West Europe with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles on 30 November 1944. The unit had landed on D-Day as recalled in their *Regimental History*:

‘At 1000 hours on D Day, the 6th June 1944, the Landing Crafts Infantry containing the Battalion touched down on the beach of Normandy at a spot slightly west of Ouistreham, a pleasant French summer resort with a wide sandy beach fringed with sand dunes. Here the Battalion caught first sight of the enemy as batches of snipers with hands over their heads were being rounded up from the houses and sand dunes lining the beach. By this time the sea had developed a considerable swell. The Battalion was well used to wet landings when carrying out exercises, but this was without any doubt the wettest on record, most people landing in at least four feet of water and many in as much as five and a half feet. The majority became soaking wet from the top of their heads. Although the beaches had been almost cleared of the enemy, hostile shells and mortar bombs were falling in fair quantities. Consequently, even though the Battalion was part of the reserve brigade in the assault Division, the landing was made very difficult and uncomfortable. Many of the Riflemen being small in size were finding it difficult to get ashore, particularly in view of the fact that over and above their normal kit — heavy enough — they were carrying a bicycle! CSM Walsh of ‘A’ Company, and Rfn Ryan, MM, of ‘B’ Company did great work by getting a life line ashore from the Landing Crafts Infantry, and holding them in such a manner that others were able to beach themselves with greater ease. Few casualties only were experienced on the beach, those there were, being from shell and mortar fire.’

The action in which he was wounded was also covered at length:

‘November 30th was fixed as the day for the attack. It was to be done by night, as preliminary reconnaissance had revealed the flat and coverless nature of the ground. We had no reason to suspect sustained opposition because since this offensive had begun, the tendency of the Boche was to cut and run, rather than face a set piece attack. It seemed improbable that he would continue to hold this bridgehead for long because by November 30th he had undoubtedly withdrawn all his effectives behind the river, excepting the rearguard which was holding the pocket. Their task was done and it seemed logical that they too should go.

The Commanding Officer decided to attack with two companies with ‘D’ Company attacking westward from Blitterswijk and ‘C’ Company northwards from the outskirts of Meerlo. ‘D’ Company was to make good to the woods and houses about 500 yards beyond the wire along the main road to Blitterswijk, and ‘C’ Company was to capture Helling and then push on into Wanssum. Zero hour was fixed at 0500 hrs; this would allow, it was hoped, time for ‘C’ Company to get into Wanssum and under cover before the Boche could bring down observed fire upon the town from the opposite. ‘B’ Company were to be held in reserve in Meerlo but were not expected to be committed.

Most of 29 November was spent in close and careful reconnaissance of the ground by Company and Platoon Commanders. It was a deliberate operation, and for once, time (for discussion of plan, study of air photographs and finally decision), was adequate for commanders at every level. Additionally 'C' Company sent out a small patrol under Sjt Barrett to ensure that the Boche had not disappeared in the night. Vigorous MG fire from the orchards at Helling revealed him in position and keenly hostile to any movement.

At 0500 hrs November 30th the attack began on the left. 'C' Company under Major Murphy, who had recently rejoined the Battalion from a staff appointment at Second Army HQ, moved forward to the line of the wire. Here a party of Pioneers under Lt Shimmin cut the wire and neutralised some mines that were attached to it. Once the breach was made the first platoon passed through and advanced up the main road towards Helling, closely followed by Lt Shimmin and his Pioneers.

The nature of the ground and the weather soon made it clear that this attack was to be no easy one. The night was clear and a brisk wind kept the sky free from clouds permitting the full moon to shine with unabated intensity. The ground was quite flat and with visibility of at least 150 yards, advance was fraught with difficulty and peril.

This was soon evident when having found the houses just south of Helling clear, the leading platoon came under vicious machine gun fire from two directions — half left from the orchard and directly to the front from the houses of Helling itself. The platoon was effectively pinned to the ground and attempts to get forward or manoeuvre only resulted in casualties. Back at the wire Major Murphy appreciating what had happened, began to work a second platoon up the left flank along the bank of the canal. This platoon had reached a point almost level with the right hand platoon when it too came under intensive fire from two spandaus in the western edge of the orchard. The Germans had the ground thoroughly traversed by fire, and were taking full advantage of the moonlight and their own strong positions.

Major Murphy now decided to withdraw his two platoons to their original forming up positions in order to shoot this stubborn resistance with heavy mortar and artillery fire. 2" Mortars had been used by both the forward platoons but neither was successful in silencing the spandaus. Accordingly orders for withdrawal were given and transmitted to each platoon by Rifleman Beattie the Company Runner. On the right however, it was unfortunate that just after receiving this order to withdraw, Sjt Hammersley who was commanding the platoon, was wounded and evacuated and it seemed certain that the order to withdraw never reached the bulk of the platoon, or indeed the Pioneers under Lt Shimmin. At all events, only five men from the platoon and none of the Pioneers returned to the forming up place. Subsequently Major Murphy observed five rifleman being taken back under German escort, one carrying a Red Cross Flag, and another a stretcher. Later, Lt Shimmin and Sjt Raffaelli, the Platoon Serjeant, were also seen going back under escort and the same afternoon a civilian told us that he had witnessed the passage of 15 British soldiers through Wanssum on their way to the ferry. Six graves were afterwards discovered in the orchard at Helling where they had been buried by Dutchmen. Somehow it seems that the Boche must have advanced from his positions and surprised our men by a sudden appearance. The facts are that 'C' Company's casualties in this action were 6 killed, 4 wounded, and 12 missing, while the Pioneer Platoon lost Lt Shimmin and 7 CR's missing.

On the right 'D' Company under the command of Major Bird had been more successful. At 0415 the Company had moved out of Blitterswijk handing over its defensive commitments in the town to 'A' Company who were to remain there as a firm base. At 0500 the Company moved off towards the first obstacle — the wire — and soon the Pioneers under Cpl Genovese began a breaching operation. Here they found not mines but explosive charges attached to the wire, and not being able to reach and neutralise them, they had no alternative, but to cut the wire, pull it and set off the charges. This seemed to make a considerable report but the wind dispersed it and no harm resulted. The first MG did not open up until the second platoon had passed through the gap in the wire; it fired at close range but hit nobody, and Lt Campbell, commanding the platoon covering the advance to the first Company objective — a ruined mill — led his men in a charge upon the position. On gaining it he found no Boche but the spandau and a panzerfaust were left behind. The leading platoon under Lt Hancock experienced similar opposition. These men came under heavy fire from a wood between themselves and the objective, but getting into the wood they worked forward employing the tactics of throwing a grenade at a position and then rushing it. This was done with great initiative and dash by Lt Hancock in spite of two slight wounds, and his leading section commander Cpl Harrigan. The denseness of the wood made progress slower, and when the Boche positions were readied, again the bird had flown, though in great haste judging by the amount of equipment he left behind. The third platoon having survived without incurring any casualties, a severe spell of Boche DF fire along its line of approach, now came up and pressed on to the mill which was occupied without further difficulty. Nor was any more opposition encountered in gaining the second objective, the western edge of the wood some distance north west of the mill.

The final objective, a wood to the south of the second, was not easily won. Two or three Boche positions located in the approaches to it were treated with 2" Mortar and PIAT fire but not until they were charged by a platoon did the Boche finally give way, then abandoning arms and equipment. Altogether 'D' Company in gaining its three objectives, captured six spandaus and six bazookas. Under the leadership of Major Bird this attack had been extremely successful, and the Company now consolidated its objectives, digging in under the spur of shells fired from the Boche side of the Meuse.

It was soon clear however that although the enemy had given ground in face of the determination and spirit of 'D' Company's assault he retained a perimeter defence of East Wanssum albeit reduced, which he had no intention of giving up. 'D' Company were now established south of the Wanssum — Blitterswijk road, but two or three wooded areas north of the road were known to contain Boche. Between Wanssum and 'D' Company, the enemy, ejected from the woods, had reorganised his defence in a house some 500 yards from our men. Opposite 'C' Company there was still no evidence of withdrawal from Helling.

On our side nothing more could be done until nightfall as every approach to the Boche positions now involved traversing open and flat ground. Therefore Lt-Colonel Harris now planned to renew the attack by night, attacking with 'B' Company towards Wanssum from a point south west of 'D' Company's wood. Simultaneously 'D' Company were to cross the main road and clear the houses and wood on the north side of it. Meanwhile during the day we continued to be offensive, several "Mike" shoots were brought down on Helling. 'D' Company passed the afternoon sniping at the Boche; Rifleman Hopper killed or wounded six and Rifleman Roberts two more. During the afternoon under cover of a white flag a party of Germans came forward of their positions to bring in the wounded and dead.'

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| x473 | <p>General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14629740 Pte A S Drew KSLI), a slightly later issue on a thick flan, <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>A. S. Drew was wounded in action in North-West Europe on 25 April 1945 with the 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The Battalion had landed on Sword Beach, Queen Sector on D-Day, 6 June 1944. By late April they were involved in clearing the remains of the fanatical German defenders who remained in and around Bremen. Drew and his comrades had been landed by Buffalo amphibious vehicles up the Dreye causeway at 2300hrs on 24 April for their attack.</p> | £50-70 |
| x474 | <p>General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (J. Denholm.), <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>James Denholm served in Palestine with the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute from 5 March-24 May 1948. His Medal was issued to him at 3 Hall Row, Hill-of-Beath (<i>WO100/345</i>, refers); sold together with roll extract.</p> | £40-60 |
| x475 | <p>General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (B. J. Rooney.), <i>very fine</i></p> <p>Bernard Joseph Rooney served in Palestine with the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute from 12 February-10 May 1948. His Medal was issued to him at 50 Coram Street, Russell Square, London WC1 (<i>WO100/345</i> refers); sold together with copied roll extract.</p> | £40-60 |
| x476 | <p>General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Capt. W. M. Kerr. Gordons.), <i>contact marks, very fine</i></p> | £140-180 |
| x477 | <p>General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24318419 Airtpr P Braim AAC), <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>Sold with a note that states:
'Belonged to Special Helicopter Recce Unit as Air Gunner.'</p> | £60-80 |

x478 Pair: Private Thomas Moore, 78th and 59th Foot



Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Maida, Java (Thos Moore, 78th Foot.); Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (Thos Moore. 59th Foot.), officially engraved naming, *a few small scratches to obverse and reverse, otherwise very fine* (2)

£1,400-1,800

Thomas Moore likely served with the 2/78th, who participated in the Battle of Maida (4 July 1806) before going on to the Alexandria Expedition of 1807; the 1st Battalion spent many years in India, where it covered itself in glory at the Battle of Assaye (September 1803) and was presented with a special third Colour by the East India Company, also acquiring a baby elephant as a mascot in Ceylon. The regiment took part in the Invasion of Java and capture of Fort Cornelis in August 1811.

The 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot also served during the Java campaign, before participating in the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpoor in 1826.

x479 Pair: Sergeant D. Bromage, 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment of Foot

South Africa 1834-53 (Serjt. David Bromwich, 73rd Regt.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Serjt. David Bromage, 73rd Regt.), note surname spellings, *second lacking rod, contact marks, nearly very fine* (2)

£260-300

David Bromage had previous service with the 6th Foot and is noted as 'Discharged' after the Indian Mutiny.

x480 Pair: Ordinary Seaman H. Way, Royal Navy, who was killed by shot on the Canton River on 14 December 1857



China 1842, 1 clasp, China 1842 (Henry Way, H.M.S. Melville.); Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, *good very fine* (2)

£2,500-3,000

Henry Way entered the Royal Navy on 3 December 1837 and first saw active service in China aboard the *Melville*. He remained in the service and participated in the Baltic campaign aboard *Boscawen* as Chief Gunner's Mate.

He was also present during the 1856-60 China operations, as seen with the rare 'China 1842' clasp borne upon his campaign Medal. During this campaign he served as a Gunner 3rd Class aboard the *Banterer* and was killed by shot on the Canton River on 14 December 1857. The clasp - which is confirmed on the roll (*Naval Medals 1793-1856*, by Captain K. J. Douglas-Morris, R.N.) - was issued to his widow on 14 July 1865. His Baltic Medal was sent to him whilst aboard the *Banterer* on 27 April 1857.

x481 Three: **Sergeant V. McCracken, Royal Artillery, later Quarter-Master, Natal Native Constabulary**

New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1860 to 1864' (293. Sergt. Victor McCracken, 12th Brigade, R.A.); South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Q-Mr: V. McCracken. 2nd Natal Native Constby:); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (4537 Serjt. V. McCracken, Cst. Bde. R.A.), *traces of lacquer, very fine and a good combination* (3)

£600-800

Victor McCracken served in New Zealand from April 1860-August 1864. He was in the action at Kaivan under Captain Strover and thence under Lieutenant Larconi at Tararamaka and Kahihi, being in the No. 7 Redoubt.

x482 **The impressive ‘Sikh Wars’ pair to Captain M. Mackenzie, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, who served under Whish at the Siege of Mooltan and later died of wounds received before Delhi in October 1857**



Sutlej, for Moodkee, 2 clasps, Sobraon, Ferozeshuhur (Brevet Capt. M: McKenzie 1st Brigade H: Ay.); Punjab, 2 clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat (Capt. M. Mackenzie, Commg. 4th Tp. 1st Bde. H. Arty.), *very fine* (2)

£1,400-1,800

Murray Mackenzie was born in Middlesex in 1814, the son of John and Helen Mackenzie. He joined the Bengal Horse Artillery as a Cadet in 1828. Thanks to the reforms of Major-General Sir William Whish (see Spink, Lot 549, April 2018), this elite corps, with its striking uniforms, was arguably the most innovative and successful artillery arm in the world.

After marrying Emily Watson at Calcutta, Mackenzie served as a Captain with the 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 (also known as the First Sikh War). The River Sutlej separated British India from the Sikh Empire, with its highly-trained ‘Khalsa’ Army of some 40,000 men. The British force sent to defeat this army was led by Sir Hugh Gough, a grizzled Peninsular veteran who preferred cold steel to long artillery duels. The battles of Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon were bloody affairs in which the infantry suffered badly, but following these victories the Sikhs sued for peace.

When hostilities resumed, Mackenzie served under Whish at the siege of Mooltan, from September 1848 to January 1849. Mooltan was an enormous citadel in the southern Punjab, whose walls had even defied Alexander the Great. In the early stages of the siege, Whish lacked heavy guns and was forced to withdraw towards Bombay in the hope of reinforcement. A brilliant rearguard action was fought at Al Suraj Khund on 23 September, in which the Bengal Horse Artillery protected Whish’s flanks by firing canister into the Sikh cavalry. Having received siege guns from Bombay, Whish invested Mooltan on 7 November and finally captured it on 22 January 1849.

While the Siege of Mooltan was underway, Sir Hugh Gough had marched into the northern Punjab with the rest of the British force, making contact with a large Sikh army 70 miles northwest of Lahore. To Whish’s great credit, instead of waiting for orders, Whish left a brigade to hold Mooltan and marched the rest of his army some 450 miles to support Gough. Instead of simply joining Gough’s army, Whish seized the forts at Wazirabad on 11 February, effectively trapping the Sikhs on the open plan of Goojerat where they could be decimated by the Bengal Horse Artillery. The final victory on 21 February can be attributed to these artillerymen - including Mackenzie - who broke enemy formations before they had a chance to respond.

Captain Mackenzie went on to serve with the 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery at the Siege of Delhi during the Indian Mutiny. His old command, the 4th (Native) Troop, had actually mutinied at Neemuch in Gwalior, and had to be reformed using European recruits. Rising to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Mackenzie was wounded on 2 July 1857, when the British force under General Barnard was fighting for its life on the ridge before Delhi. He died of wounds received at Delhi on 5 October 1857, and is buried at Simla New Cemetery. He was entitled to an Indian Mutiny Medal with 'Delhi' clasp.

For the recipient's miniature dress medals, see Lot 505.

x483 **Five: Captain W. W. Cummins, Fife & Forfar Yeomanry, Royal Highlanders, late Gunner, Victoria Column and Guide, Intelligence Department**

British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Matabeleland 1893, 1 clasp, Rhodesia 1896 (Gunner W. W. Cummins. Victoria Column.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek (Guide W. W. Cummings. Intell: Dept.); 1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. W. W. Cummins. Fife & Forfar Yeo.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. W. Cummins.), mounted court-style as worn, *traces of lacquer, very fine* (5)

£500-600

Walter Weild Cummins was born at Edmondton, Enfield in 1869. Having served in Matabeleland and Rhodesia and latterly as a Guide in the Field Intelligence Department. He was living and working as an Engineer in Africa upon the outbreak of the Great War, returning to England in July 1914 in order to volunteer for the War effort. Cummins was commissioned into the Fife & Forfar Yeomanry and served under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell. The unit landed on Gallipoli on 7 September 1915. Cummins showed others his previous service and is mentioned in Major Ogilvie's *Regimental History*:

"George Washington," Cummins, "lost his nerve," so he said, through being mauled by a lion in South Africa. This is purely supposition on his part, as he had no notion what nerves were. We sometimes wondered if he even knew what pain was. He was badly frost-bitten on Suvla, and had to be pushed off the Peninsula - at Sheria a bullet passed through his forearm and grazed his upper arm and ribs. He got it tied up, and continued with the advance, and then assisted wounded all night at the dressing-station. The C.O. ordered him to go to the Field Ambulance at once to have his wound seen to, but George [sic] put in four more hours before complying with the order.'

Cummins was eventually admitted to the 2A Military Hospital, Millbank on 31 December 1915, by that time aged 46, due to the frostbite he had suffered on Gallipoli. In that period the unit suffered dreadfully from the conditions, forced to keep their heads down and simply sit out the blizzards and snow squalls which blew across them for days at a time.

Cummins was released from Hospital on 20 March 1916 and was straight back to the front, given a Captaincy and the Command of a Company from 1 June 1916. Cummins was wounded at the Battle of Sheria, 6-7 November 1917, when the unit further added to their laurels, at a heavy cost. The Battle cost them no less than 3 Officers and 47 other ranks killed, with 5 Officers (Cummins included) and 182 other ranks wounded. Major Ogilvie refers:

'At 3.30 on the morning of 6th November we deployed for the attack, the 230th Brigade being on our right, and the Somersets on our left. The advance began at five and we were badly enfiladed from the right where the attacking troops were being held up, and whence we continued to be enfiladed until we detached a couple of platoons, who carried the enemy's positions there by 6.15. By 5.55 we had taken our first objective and captured four guns, all limbered up and trying to get away. We promptly attacked the ridge beyond, and having captured it proceeded to consolidate. At midday we again advanced under pretty heavy fire, but the Lewis gunners were very well handled, and succeeded in knocking out the crew and teams of two field guns beyond the railway, and we carried on to the position just east of the railway.'

x484 **Pair: Private W. Baltic, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars**

British South Africa Company 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1897 (3577 Pte. W. Baltic. 7th. Huss.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3577 Pte. W. Baltic. 7th Hussars), *good very fine* (2)

£240-280

- x485 **Pair: Lieutenant F. Graham, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (Lieut. F. Graham. Thorneycroft's M.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. F. Graham. Thorneycroft's M.I.), *traces of lacquer, good very fine* (2) £200-300
Frank Graham resigned on 30 June 1902.
- x486 **Three: Lieutenant A. W. B. Tidd-Pratt, Diamond Fields Artillery**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Kimberley (Lt: A. W. B. Tidd-Pratt, Diamond Fields A:); King's South Africa 1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. A. W. B. Tidd-Pratt. Diamd. Fld. Arty.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', reverse engraved 'A. Tidd Pratt. Diamond Fields Arty.', *lacking integral top riband bar, the second with edge knocks, otherwise good very fine* (3) £400-500
Arthur Tidd-Pratt is confirmed on the Medal Roll with this unit and clasp entitlement and was one of seven Lieutenants to serve with the Battery. During the siege of Kimberley their six guns were initially hopelessly outmatched by those of the Boers, until the De Beers workshops created the 4.1in. breech-loader 'Long Cecil', which was then manned to good effect by members of the unit.
- x487 **Pair: Sergeant W. J. Harmer, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Elandslaagte, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Belfast, Cape Colony (3529 Sergt: W. J. Harmer. 5th Lancers.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3529 Serjt: W. J. Harmer. 5th Lancers.), mounted as worn, *unofficial rivets on first, ribands frayed, very fine* (2) £300-400
 Clasps confirmed upon Medal Roll.
- x488 **Pair: Bugler T. Teare, Kimberley Volunteer Regiment**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Defence of Kimberley, Orange Free State (997 Bglr: T. Teare. Kimberley V.R.); Mayor of Kimberley's Star 1899-1900, reverse hallmark with date letter 'a', unnamed as issued, without integral top riband bar, *official correction to rank on the first, very fine* (2) £300-400
T. Teare served as a Bugler with the Kimberley Volunteer Regiment and latterly with the Kimberley Town Guard. He died on 4 June 1902, with his Queen's Medal & 2 clasps being issued to his widow in Latchford, Warrington on 4 June 1909. The roll notes his King's Medal was returned.
- x489 **Pair: Trooper R. N. Coleman, New Zealand Mounted Rifles and Guide, Field Intelligence Department**
 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (513 Tpr R. N. Coleman 2nd N.Z.M.R.), *locally engraved naming*; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Guide R. Coleman. F.I.D.), *additional retaining rod through top clasp rivets on first, very fine* (2) £100-140

x490 Three: Lieutenant C. R. E. Jorgensen, Imperial Yeomanry and Army Service Corps, later Acting Political Officer, Political Department



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Wittebergen (Lieut. C. R. E. Jorgensen, A.S.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. C. R. E. Jorgensen. I.Y.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (A. Pol: Offr: C. R. E. Jorgensen. Pol: Dept.), note surname spellings, *official correction to second 'E' in surname on the last, otherwise good very fine* (3)

£500-600

x491 Six: Sergeant-Major P. S. Hill, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, late Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry and later Royal New Zealand Air Force

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1000 Pte. P. S. Hill. Th' Croft's M.I.), *unofficial rivets between state and date clasps*; 1914-15 Star (9/934 Sjt. P. S. Hill. N.Z.E.F.); British War and Victory Medals (9/934 Sjt. P. S. Hill. N.Z.E.F.); War and New Zealand Service Medals 1939-45 (P. S. Hill. 402929 R.N.Z.A.F.), contemporarily engraved naming, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£240-280

Philip Sydney Hill was born in New Zealand on 24 June 1882 and served with Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry during the Boer War, being discharged at his own request on 5 June 1901. He was a farmer upon his joining the New Zealand Expeditionary Force on 15 December 1914 and served with the New Zealand Artillery on Gallipoli, in Egypt and on the Western Front, 1916-17, some two years and 265 days overseas. Hill was discharged on account of illness contracted during service on 3 February 1918. Returned to the fold with the Royal New Zealand Air Force during the Second World War, Hill died on 27 July 1966; sold together with complete copied Service Record.

x492

Three: **Lieutenant A. P. F. Lyon, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action on 27 August 1914 and who earned a posthumous 'mention'**

1914 Star, clasp (Lieut: A. P. F. Lyon. Gord: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. A. P. F. Lyon.), *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£600-800

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920 as per *Army Order 193* of 1919:

'For valuable services rendered whilst a Prisoner of War or internment, or for gallant conduct and determination displayed in escaping or attempting to escape from captivity or for gallant and distinguished service rendered in the field.'



Alexander Patrick Francis Lyon was born in London on 5 August 1888, son of Walter Lyon of Tantallon Lodge, North Berwick. Educated at Haileybury and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Lyon was commissioned into the Gordon Highlanders in May 1907. Advanced Lieutenant in March 1909, he qualified as a 1st Class Interpreter in German, French and Russian, being specially employed at the War Office in 1912 and was on the list going up to Staff College in 1914 at the outbreak of the Great War.

Lyon served in France (noted on the Staff Book) from 14 August 1914 and was tragically killed in action at Bertry on 27 August 1914 as reported by the *Glasgow Herald* in December 1914:

'An Army interpreter, was making inquiries in the front of a half battalion which had mistaken the German lines for the French and was killed during the firing which ensued.'

Lyon is buried in the Bertry Communal Cemetery and was posthumously 'mentioned' in 1920. His brother, Captain Charles James Lyon, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was also killed in action on 14 November 1914.

- x493 Three: **Captain G. C. James, North Staffordshire Regiment**
 1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. C. James. N. Staff. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G. C. James.), *good very fine* (3) £60-80
G. C. James served in France with the North Staffordshire Regiment from 16 March 1915 and claimed his Medals in May 1939 whilst living at 34 Sylvia Road, St Helen's, Auckland, New Zealand.
- x494 Three: **Major H. J. W. Bliss, Army Service Corps**
 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. H. J. W. Bliss. A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Major H. J. W. Bliss.), *good very fine* (3) £70-90
Henry James Wheeler Bliss served in France with No. 57 Divisional Signal Company, Army Service Corps from 5 October 1914.
- x495 Three: **Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. W. H. Donaldson, New Zealand Forces**
 British War and Victory Medals (62796 Lieut. D. H. W. H. Donaldson. N.Z.E.F.); Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £100-140
Donald Hamish William Hawken Donaldson was born in New Zealand on 16 May 1897 and was made a Cadet in the New Zealand Forces on 5 March 1914. He was appointed Lieutenant on 4 April 1916 and advanced Captain on 1 December 1919. During the Great War he served in France with the 2nd & 3rd Battalions, Wellington Regiment, from 13 August 1917, being the Lewis Machine-Gun Officer with the 3rd Battalion, whom he was wounded with on 27 March 1918, when he suffered gunshot wounds to his left shoulder and jaw.
 Made Major on 1 December 1934 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 September 1940, he served overseas during the Second World War as an Intelligence Staff Officer from 5 June-20 November 1940 (Africa Star). He was latterly appointed Commandant of the Prisoner of War Camp at Featherstone from 6 December 1942 and was placed in Command of Area 4, Hamilton in August 1944. In 1958, he was working for the Forestry Department in Rotorua.
 His full 158-page Service Record is available via:
<https://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/records/641475>
- x496 Five: **Captain L. A. S. Thomas, 2/9th Infantry, Indian Army**
 British War Medal 1914-20 (Lieut. L. A. S. Thomas.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (Capt L. A. S. Thomas. I.A.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. I. A. S. Thomas.); War Medal 1939-45 (213727 L. A. S. Thomas); Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (213727 L. A. S. Thomas), these last two with officially impressed naming, *note first initial on the G.S.M., very fine* (5) £160-200
Lancelot Arthur Smith Thomas was born at Stourbridge in 1892 and had his British War Medal - confirmed as sole entitlement- named in the rank of Lieutenant, sent to him at Penrhyn, Hedley Road, Stourbridge on 11 July 1923. He is noted as having travelled to Australia in 1924, at which point he is listed as having retired from the Army and latterly found his way to Africa.
- x497 Three: **Marine W. A. Cates, Royal Marines**
 Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (CH/X.118689 W. A. Cates. Mne. R.M.); Korea 1950-53 (R.M.11386 W. A. Cates Mne. R.M.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (3) £160-200
 Likely a member of 41 Commando. During the spring of 1951, 41 Independent Commando re-equipped in Japan following the earlier actions in the Korean War including Battle of Chosin Reservoir. Returning to the Korean peninsula, they conducted regular amphibious raids in enemy territory from Royal Navy Ships on the North Korean coast, attacking railway lines, supply lines, and infrastructure with the Republic of Korea Marine Corps. These raids were particularly successful and when 41 Independent Commando returned to England in December 1951 they were awarded a Presidential Unit Citation.

- x498 **Pair: Warrant Officer Class II A. I. Lothian, Royal Scots Greys**
 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (399745 Sq. Q.M.Sjt A, I. Lothian. The Greys.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (399745 W.O.Cl.2. A. I. Lothian. The Greys.), *good very fine* (2) £100-140
- Adam Innes Lothian** was born at Motherwell on 24 June 1903 and was a gamekeeper upon his joining the Royal Armoured Corps on 17 June 1925. Serving with the Scots Greys, he was discharged on 7 October 1946. He died at Paisley on 25 June 1977.
- x499 **Pair: S. B. Criddle, Royal Australian Air Force**
 Korea 1950-53 (A4500 S. B. Criddle.); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (A4500 S. B. Criddle.), *good very fine* (2) £70-90
- x500 **Pair: Private M. Turner, Leicestershire Regiment, who was wounded in action**
 Korea 1950-53 (22248910 Pte. M. Turner. R. Leicesters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
 Wound reported in **The Times**, 24 November 1951.
- x501 **Pair: Private E. Marriott, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded in action**
 Korea 1950-53 (22295352 Pte. E. Marriott. K.O.S.B.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *good very fine* (2) £140-180
 Wound reported in **The Times**, 9 February 1952.
- x502 **Pair: Signalmán H. T. Manning, Royal New Zealand Signals**
 Korea 1950-53 (208229 Signmn H. T. Manning); U.N. Korea 1950-54 (208229 Signmn H. T. Manning), *minor official correction to number on first, good very fine* (2) £70-90
- Huirapa Timaru Manning** served in Korea with the Royal New Zealand Signals. He died on 5 May 2014 at Christchurch Hospital.



- x503 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (Wm. Hy. Godden. Armer. H.M.S. Favorite. 20 Yrs.), contact marks, very fine** £400-500

- x504 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (382, Trp. Cpl. Maj: J. Bliss, 1st Life Gds.), *good very fine* £60-80
- x505 The 'Sikh Wars' pair of miniature dress medals worn by Captain M. Mackenzie, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, who served under Whish at the Siege of Mooltan and later died of wounds received before Delhi in October 1857



Sutlej, 2 engraved clasps, Sobraon, Ferozeshuhur; Punjab, 2 engraved clasps, Mooltan, Goojerat, with silver buckles as worn, *very fine* (2) £140-180

For a full biographical note and his full-size Medals, please see Lot 482.

- x506 The mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Sergeant J. E. White, Royal Berkshire Regiment £60-80
- Military Medal, G.V.R.; 1914 Star, slide clasp; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24; Defence Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., mounted as worn, *very fine* (8)

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 418.

SPINK LIVE

Spink Live is now running on a new and improved bidding platform
 Accessible online through www.spink.com and also available iOS and Android devices

Bidding on 'Spink Live' remains free of charge

Click to Login / Register Tick your interests Scroll the Lots Slide to Bid

Download on the App Store GET IT ON Google Play

For any enquiries or further assistance please contact:
 Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4112 | Email: spinklive@spink.com

SPINK
 Where History is Valued

AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

x507 The Order of the Garter worn by the 2nd Earl Granville



The Most Noble Order of the Garter, K.G., a Victorian Garter, circa 1850-60, the blue silk Garter with legend embroidered in gilt wire letters, silver-gilt buckle, *overall wear and tarnished gilt, otherwise very fine*

£1,600-2,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, January 1977 'The property of the Rt. Hon. The Earl Granville, M.C.'.
Glendining's, December 1989, Lot 61.

Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville (1815-91), was nominated a Knight of the Garter on 6 July 1857. Earl Granville represented Queen Victoria at Tsar Alexander II's Coronation in 1856 and was created K.G. the following year. A Member of Parliament from 1836, he served as Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868-70, and as Foreign Secretary, 1870-74 & 1880-85 in Gladstone's first two administrations. His first period as Foreign Secretary coincided with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, when he tried unsuccessfully to arrange an armistice.

- 508 A 'Queen Victoria's Funeral 1902' R.V.M. group of five awarded to Chief Petty Officer C. R. Walker, Royal Navy, who was further awarded the Royal Humane Society Testimonial on Vellum for bravery on the Suez Canal in 1889

Royal Victorian Medal, silver, V.R.; Coronation 1902, bronze issue; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (C. R. Walker. Boy 1 Cl. H.M.S. Briton.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (C. R. Walker. C.P.O., H.M.Y. Victoria & Albert.), impressed naming; Khedive's Star 1884-89, *contact marks and a little wear to naming, nearly very fine* (5)

£500-600

R.V.M. (Silver) for the Funeral of Queen Victoria.

Charles Richard Walker was born at Greenwich on 16 July 1867 and joined the Royal Navy on 24 October 1882. Having seen active service in Egypt and Sudan aboard the *Briton* (Medal without clasp), he was made Petty Officer by 1889. He was awarded a Royal Humane Society Testimonial on Vellum for his bravery in assisting in saving the lives of the crew of a steam pinnace which collided with a barge and capsized. The general party were all 'in the drink' some 130 feet from shore and went and got Private Carter, Cheshire Regiment safely to the bank on a 'dark and very cold' night. Serving aboard the Royal Yacht from 1895, he added the 1902 Coronation and his L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1903. He was discharged from the *Victoria & Albert* in July 1905.

- 509 A 'King Edward VII's Funeral' R.V.M. group of ten awarded to Lieutenant (Gunner) T. H. Saunders, Royal Navy, whose long career saw him participate in the Siege of Ladysmith, the Battle of Jutland - when he was aboard H.M.S. *Neptune* - and the Siege of Malta, surely the only man to have seen all three events



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (183817 A-B: T. H. Saunders H.M.S. *Powerful*.); 1914-15 Star (Gnr. T. H. Saunders. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Gnr. T. H. Saunders. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Victorian Medal, E.VII.R., bronze; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., (183817. P.O. T. H. Saunders. P.O. H.M.S. *Excellent*.), *cleaned, very fine* (10)

£800-1,200

R.V.M. awarded for his part of the party of Bluejackets who manned the Gun Carriage at the Funeral of King Edward VII.

Thomas Herbert Saunders was born on 19 December 1879 at Godshill and entered the Royal Navy in 1897. He first saw active service ashore with the Bluejackets of *Powerful* during the Boer War, when Saunders was promoted Leading Seaman, whilst also being noted as a diver. He was part of the party who manned the Gun Carriage which drew the body of King Edward VII through Windsor to his final resting place in 1910 - thus earning the Royal Victorian Medal.



Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in January 1913, he was commissioned as a Gunner in August 1913 and during the Great War saw action at the Battle of Jutland aboard the *Neptune*, commanded by Captain Bernard (Medals sold in these rooms, April 2020). She was the nineteenth ship from the head and early on she fired two salvos from her main guns at a barely visible battleship at 1840hrs. Around the time that the High Seas Fleet had reversed course, *Neptune* fired one salvo at the crippled light cruiser *Wiesbaden*. After the turn the ships of the 1st BS were the closest to the German line and at 1910hrs, she fired four salvos at the *Derfflinger*, claiming two hits. Shortly afterwards, the ship fired her main and secondary guns at enemy destroyers without result and then had to turn away to dodge three torpedoes. During the battle she fired 48 twelve-inch shells (21 high explosive and 27 common pointed, capped) and 48 shells from her four-inch guns.

Neptune had been sent to sea by Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pymont, Duchess of Albany, who kept in regular contact with her Captain, including one on 17 June following the battle:

‘Dear Captain Bernard,

Your letter has given me intense delight and has deeply touched me. On hearing of the sea-fight my first thought was for the “Neptune” hoping she might be in it and the long months of weary waiting be rewarded. I send you and all under your command my warmest congratulations. I am indeed proud and delighted that you went into action flying my flag, which I always hoped would be the case and that it would bring you good luck, as I spent many a month stitching it and working into it every possible good wish for the ship and those who man her that an English heart can imagine for our Navy! I am deeply touched to see the value in which you hold my gift.

When I was working the Ensign whilst visiting abroad a Prussian General and his staff were quartered where I was staying - seeing me working at a carefully protected piece of work he inquired what it was. I told him “a battle Ensign for a ship”, and had great satisfaction in spreading it out before his eyes the Union Jack - “Oh, it is English” was his remark to which I could only answer with: “What else?” Nothing more was said. Such a pity they were land-lubbers and could not see the finished Ensign flying!

I am thankful the “Neptune” came off without a scratch but have all on board had the same luck?

I wonder which German ships received your iron greetings?

Once again I wish you God Speed. Believe me.’

He transferred to as a Gunnery Instructor to *Excellent* in October 1916. Saunders was advanced Chief Gunner in October 1923 and Lieutenant (Gunner) in December 1929, before being retired. During the Second World War he re-joined in August 1939, serving at *St Angelo* on Malta as a Boom Defence Officer during the Siege of Malta, family sourcing further stating a Commendation from the Admiral Commanding the Dockyard in 1942. Retired once again in 1946, Saunders was admitted to hospital in December 1946 and died on 7 January 1947; sold together with copied research.

510 A Great War 'Special Service' O.B.E. pair awarded to Lieutenant A. W. S. Reeve, Royal Naval Reserve, decorated for his part as Executive Officer aboard the *Managem* in dropping agents 'behind the lines'

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 (Lieut. A. W. S. Reeve. R.N.R.), *good very fine* (2)

£260-300

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 April 1919. The original recommendation states:

'Special Service in connection with intelligence acquisition in Palestine, Syria and Karamania.'



Arthur William Simms Reeve was born on 30 August 1887 at Brancaster Staithe, Norfolk. Gaining his Second Mate Certificate in April 1908, he was made Master in June 1913 and was commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve on 27 July 1917, being made Lieutenant on 27 July 1918. Reeve served as Executive Officer aboard H.M.S. *Managem*, which served to drop agents behind the Turkish lines during the Great War, in the period February 1917-October 1918. Captain Weldon's *Hard Lying* gives further detail and his work also includes an image with Reeve features. Due to the nature of the work of his vessel, it is no surprise the award was made in Peacetime. His Service Record relates the award for '...valuable services in connection with the prosecution of the War.'

Pepper was demobilised on 24 July 1919 and he died at Brighton in 1965.



- 511 **The impressive K.B.E., C.B., St. John group of thirteen awarded to Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir K. A. I. Mackenzie, Royal Navy, Medical Director-General of the Royal Navy and later Assistant Managing Director of Arthur Guinness**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Military) 2nd Type, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver and enamel; Star, silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (Surg. Lt. K. A. I. Mackenzie. R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, the last ten mounted as worn, *traces of adhesive to reverse of the C.B., generally good very fine* (15)

£1,600-2,000

K.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1953.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1951.

Knight of St John *London Gazette* 1 January 1957.



Keneth Alexander Ingleby Mackenzie was born on 19 August 1892 and educated at Repton, Trinity College, Oxford, and St Bartholomew's Hospital (B.A. 1914, B.M., B.Ch., Oxon, 1916; M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., 1917; Willett Medal for operative surgery, St Bartholomew's Hospital, 1916).

He joined the Royal Navy Medical Service in 1916 and served in the Grand Fleet, 1916-18. During the Second World War he served as Fleet Medical Officer in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Far East Fleets, being promoted to Surgeon Captain in 1942. He was Senior Medical Officer, Medical Section, R.N. Hospital, Haslar, from 1944-47, and Medical Officer-in-Charge of the R.N. Hospital at Chatham from 1948-52. He was appointed Honorary Physician to the King, and promoted to Surgeon Rear-Admiral in 1948, and to Surgeon Vice-Admiral in 1952. He held the appointment as Honorary Physician to the Queen, and as Medical Director-General of the Navy, from 1952 until his retirement from the Navy in 1956.

After his retirement from the Royal Navy he was appointed Assistant Managing Director of the brewing company Arthur Guinness, Son & Co. Ltd. in 1956, and held that position until his death on 17 January 1961. The Vice-Admiral was a member of White's, Union, Marylebone Cricket Club and at the All England Lawn Tennis Club (Wimbledon). He had played hockey for the Royal Navy in 1925, 1928 and 1929 and was also known to have been a very fine tennis player.



512 **A 1959 O.B.E., Second World War and Korean War campaign group of nine awarded to Surgeon Captain E. B. Martin, Royal Navy**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) 2nd Type Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt; The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Officer, silver and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Defence & War Medals; Korea 1950-53 (Surg. Cdr. E. B. Martin R.N.); U.N. Korea 1950-53, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (9)

£500-600

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 13 June 1959.

Edward Boyd Martin was born around 1913 and qualified at the London Hospital in 1937, being commissioned Surgeon Lieutenant on 1 October 1937. He served aboard the *Deptford* from 10 March 1938 and thence joined the aircraft carrier *Argus* on 17 October 1941. Posted to *Daedalus* to specialise in aviation medicine, he was made Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander on 7 July 1943. He joined the Fleet Air Arm Station at Greenock in June 1944 (Defence Medal).

During the Korean War, Martin served aboard the *Glory* during her third deployment from 8 November 1952-19 May 1953. Returned ashore, he continued to make great contributions of aeronautical medicine, being presented with his richly-deserved O.B.E. at Buckingham Palace from The Queen on 10 November 1959.

Promoted Surgeon Captain in June 1961, Martin was made Assistant to the Medical Director General of the Royal Navy in January 1963. He assumed command of *Daedalus* in March 1966 and was retired in 1968. A member of the Royal College of Surgeons and the recipient of the Sir Gilbert Blane Gold Medal (1950), Martin died on 5 January 1973.

513 **A well-documented Second World War B.E.M. group of nine to Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer R. A. Watson, Royal Navy**



British Empire Medal, (Military) G.V.I.R., 1st issue (S.B.C.P.O. Ronald A. Watson C/M. 5188); 1914-15 Star (M.5188 S.B.A. R. A. Watson, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M. 5188 R. A. Watson. S.B.S.2, R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S.& G.C., G.V.R., 2nd issue, fixed suspension (M.5188 R. A. Watson. S.B.P.O., H.M.S. Pembroke), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (9)

£400-500

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

Ronald Arthur Watson was born at Raskelf, Yorkshire on 1 September 1893 and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 20 November 1912. Becoming a Sick Berth Attendant on 7 January 1914, he served during the Great War at the Royal Naval Hospital Hong Kong, November 1914-March 1915; the hospital ship *Agadir*, October 1915-December 1916 and the dreadnaught battleship *Hercules*, January 1917-March 1919. He attained the rank of Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer in 1934.



Pensioned in October 1938, Watson was recalled on 27 August 1939. In the Second World War he served at the Royal Naval Hospital Chatham and aboard H.M.S. *Lynx*. From May 1943 until the end of the war he served at the Royal Naval Hospital Malta, mostly employed on Wardmaster duties. He was finally released in September 1945.

Sold with a good quantity of original archive, including Certificate of Service and two Sick Berth Ratings History Sheets; a registered envelope addressed to the recipient at R.N.H. Malta; Admiralty letter re. medal entitlement; campaign medals forwarding slip; B.E.M. forwarding slip; several photographs of the recipient and his ships and copied service papers.



- 514 **A Second World War B.E.M. group of eight to Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer S. C. Luckham, Royal Navy**
- British Empire Medal, (Military) G.VI.R., 1st issue (S.B.C.P.O. Sydney C. Luckman, C/M. 38112), officially impressed naming on a pre-prepared ground; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S.& G.C., G.VI.R., 1st issue (M.38112 L. C. Luckham, S.B.P.O., H.M.S. Pembroke), note surname spellings, *nearly extremely fine* (8) £280-320
- B.E.M. *London Gazette* 13 June 1946.
- Sydney Charles Luckham** was awarded his B.E.M. for services in H.M.S. *Chinkara*, the Royal Navy Landing Craft Base in Cochin, India. He was commissioned on 1 October 1944 and paid off on 3 June 1946; sold together with copied research including *A Brief History of HMS Chinkara*.
- 515 **A 1955 B.E.M. group of seven awarded to Sick Berth Chief Petty Officer B. J. Townsend, Royal Navy**
- British Empire Medal, E.II.R., Military Division (S.B.C.P.O. Bernard J. Townsend, C/MX 50451), officially impressed naming upon a pre-prepared ground; 1939-45 Star Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (MX.50451 B. J. Townsend. S.B.C.P.O. H.M.S. Forth), *good very fine* (7) £240-280
- B.E.M. *London Gazette* 9 June 1955. Awarded whilst aboard H.M.S. *Forth* - a submarine Depot ship.
- 516 **A 1948 B.E.M. group of eight awarded to Leading Seaman R. E. Jones, Royal Navy, who served at the Battle of the Falkland Islands and the Battle of Jutland, who suffered severe damage to his hands in 1917, latterly becoming Hall Porter at the Admiralty Research Laboratory and National Physical Laboratory**
- British Empire Medal, G.VI.R. Civil Division (Reginald E. Jones), officially impressed naming upon a pre-prepared ground, with its card box of issue; 1914-15 Star (J.14499 R. H. Jones. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (J.14499 R. H. Jones. L.S. R.N.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R. (Reginald Eric Jones), with its case of issue; Fire Brigade Long Service, bronze, with 'Five Years' and 'Ten Years' clasps (10593 Reginald E. Jones); Fire Brigade Long Service, silver, with 'Twenty Years' clasp (6027 Reginald E. Jones), with its card box of issue, with award document, *note middle initial on the Trio, very fine and better* (8) £240-280
- B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948:
- 'Resident Porter National Physical Laboratory'
- I.S.M. *London Gazette* 30 September 1960.
- Reginald Eric Jones** was born on 12 June 1895 at Mortlake, London. He had been a Boy Scout when he enlisted in the Royal Navy on 16 October 1911, being advanced Ordinary Seaman in June 1913. Jones served on *Invincible* at the Battle of the Falkland Islands and was aboard *Malaya* at the Battle of Jutland. On that famous day she was hit eight times and took major damage and suffered heavy crew casualties. A total of 65 men were killed. Among the wounded was Able Seaman Willie Vicarage, notable as one of the first men to receive facial reconstruction using plastic surgery and the first to receive radical reconstruction via the 'tubed pedicle' technique pioneered by Sir Harold Gillies. Uniquely among the ships at the battle, *Malaya* flew the red-white-black-yellow ensign of the Federated Malay States.
- Jones was awarded a Hurt Certificate for damage to fingers of right hands when a hatch landed on them whilst moving the heavy cover of an armoured hatchway on 'Y' Turret of the *Malaya* on 25 March 1917. The first two fingers had the 'soft parts reduced to a pulp, and the nails torn off'. The middle finger was worse however 'the fleshy tips being completely detached' - as evidenced by the original X-Rays, which accompany the Lot.
- He remained in the service and was demobilised in July 1921. At some stage after discharge became Hall Porter at Admiralty Research Laboratory, Teddington. He left this post in 1930. During this time he served with Volunteer Fire Brigade of the National Physical Laboratory, this included a testimonial concerning his service at a fire on 15 June 1930.



Sold together with a good archive of original items including:

- (i) His Certificate of Service and Gunnery & Torpedo History Sheet.
- (ii) Certificate for Wounds and Hurts, together with the X-Rays previously mentioned.
- (iii) A number of other original items related to his Great War Service, including cap tally.
- (iv) A selection of items related to his time at the Admiralty Research Laboratory and with the Fire Brigade.

517

An H.M.S. *Furious* B.E.M. group of six for operations against the *Tirpitz* awarded to Air Artificer D. M. Muir, Royal Naval Air Service

British Empire Medal, Military (A. A. 4Cl. David M. Muir FAA/FX. 77290); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *minor pitting and polishing, some edge wear, overall very fine* (6)

£700-900

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946, the original recommendation states:

‘Muir has consistently set a high example to all around him. Apart from his professional ability which is of the first order, he has by unflagging effort and meticulous attention to every detail made a great difference to the efficiency of the maintenance and operation of the aircraft in the ship. No man could have been of greater value.’

David Mack Muir was born at Kingston, Ontario on 4 October 1912, the son of Thomas and Helen Muir. He served as an Air Artificer 4th Class aboard H.M.S. *Furious* along with the other carriers *Formidable* and *Indefatigable* in their attempts to sink the *Tirpitz*. He was originally given a ‘mention’ but it was later upgraded to the British Empire Medal. After the war he was serving at H.M.S. *Dipper*, R.N.A.S. Henstridge and it was here that he was awarded the B.E.M.; sold together with copied research including the recommendation information on the *Furious* and *Tirpitz* as well as *London Gazette* and navy lists as well as the recipient’s award slip.

518 A 1945 D.S.M. group of six awarded to Sick Berth Attendant E. Barber, Royal Navy, for services aboard Landing Ship (Tank) 363

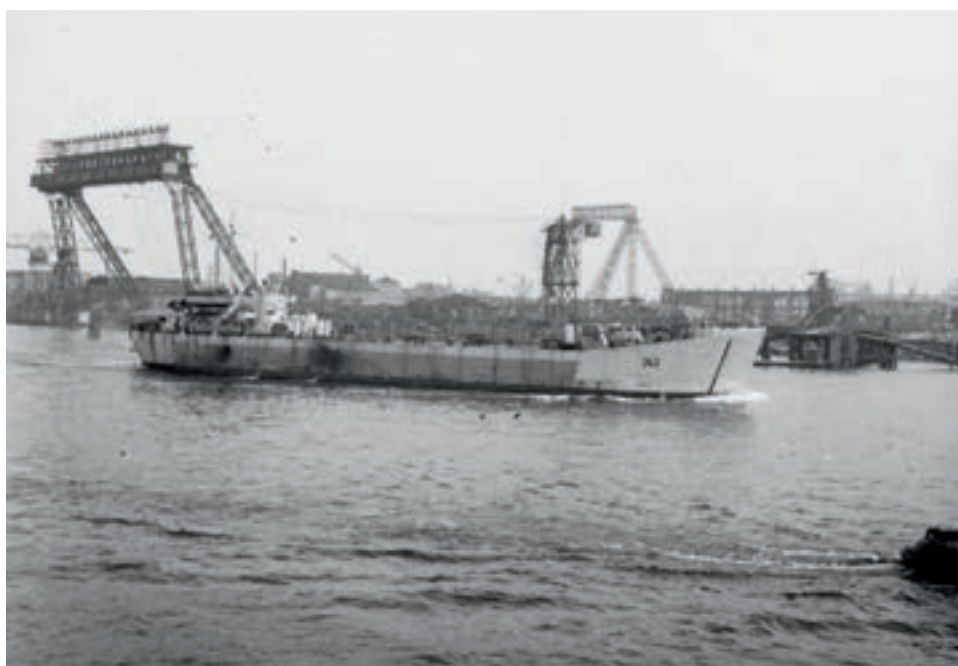
Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (S.B.A. E. Barber. P/Mx.67448.), engraved naming; 1939-45 Star Atlantic Star, *copy* clasp, France & Germany; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (6)

£800-1,000

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 December 1945.



Eric Barber was decorated for his work aboard Landing Ship (Tank) 363, which was laid down by Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, MA and was launched on 26 October 1942. She shared in the landings at Salerno, Anzio and Normandy and was struck from the Naval Register on 12 April 1946.



519

‘Although she was armed with only a 4.7 in gun against the six or eight 5.9 in guns of the raider, the Turakina, it was stated, had fought the raider for nearly three hours, and went down with colours flying’

The Superb posthumous Lloyds Medal for Bravery at Sea group of four awarded to Chief Radio Officer S. K. Jones, Merchant Navy, for his astonishing devotion to duty during the sinking of the S.S. *Turakina*, 20 August 1940, the first battle ever fought on the Tasmanian Sea, when he remained at his post under heavy fire for almost three hours, even after the order to abandon ship had been given



Lloyds Medal for Bravery at Sea, circular Silver Medal (Chief Radio Officer S.K. Jones, S.S. “Turakina”, 20th August. 1940.), with fitted case of issue; King’s Commendation for Brave Conduct, in card box of issue; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. Oak Leaf, *good very fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

King’s Commendation for Brave Conduct *London Gazette* 5 February 1946:

‘Chief Radio Officer Jones (deceased) displayed outstanding devotion to duty, by sending out distress messages until he was blown from his post’

Sydney Kenneth Jones was born at Pontypridd on 26 June 1912, the son of Miriam and Sydney Jones. Joining the Merchant Navy in 1930 as a Radio Telegraph Operator he was Chief Radio Operator by 1939, working aboard the merchant ship S.S. *Turakina*. This vessel was en-route from Sydney, Australia to Wellington, New Zealand on 20 August 1940 when she sent out a distress signal stating that she was being shelled by an enemy raider.

The Ship’s Master, James B. Laird was quoted upon leaving Sydney as saying that “if attacked his ship would fight to the end” (*Evening Post* 6 October 1945). The raider, the S.S. *Orion*, called upon the merchantman to stop and cease all broadcasts - but true to her Captain’s order the *Turakina* opened fire on her attacker. The *Orion* returned fire, her much heavier armament swiftly taking a toll as shells struck the fore-topmast and lookout, wrecked the Bridge, range-finder and started a fire amidships in the Engineers quarters. All the while, Jones continued to broadcast an S.O.S.; even when the German ship took aim at the radio equipment specifically, he remained on-station. Despite the brave fight put up by the *Turakina*, she was reduced to little more than a blazing hulk and the *Orion* moved in for the kill: possibly persuaded by the continued S.O.S. broadcasting, she decided to torpedo the merchantman. Approaching to within one mile, she loosed off a torpedo into the stricken vessel. When it struck, it was clear to Captain Laird that the *Turakina* was done for and the battle was over and he ordered the crew to abandon the sinking ship. Despite this. Jones remained at the radio and still continued to broadcast the S.O.S.

The radio had been a target for the *Orion* from the opening of the engagement and the decision to broadcast the S.O.S. was one of the main causes of the battle to begin with. One of the final shots of the engagement finally found its mark and Jones was blown from his desk and through the wooden wall of the radio room. Third Officer Mallet and Second Radio Officer Penny carried his unconscious body to the lifeboats - two of which had already been destroyed and one launched, leaving only one available. Jones was carefully placed aboard and the boat was launched, but the heavy swell pushed it away from the ship and had to be re-positioned before more men could be taken aboard. It was at this point that a second torpedo hit the *Turakina*; the resulting blast killed Captain Laird and a number of those aboard the lifeboat bobbing alongside including Jones. Only the fourteen men in the lifeboat already launched, and seven of the crew still on the *Turakina*, survived the battle, with the merchantman sinking within two minutes of the second hit. These men were picked up by the *Orion*; the Captain of the German vessel had been impressed enough by the fight that Laird and his crew put up that he even took a trophy from the battle:

‘After the fight between the *Turakina* and my armed merchant raider *Orion* on 20th August, 1940, in the Tasman Sea, we were able to save the surviving part of the brave crew. At the same time we did fish this only life-buoy. My crew handed over to me this life-buoy to remember a brave opponent, the brave master and his brilliant crew.

Capt Laird was the underdog with his ship but did conduct the *Turakina* up to the shipwreck in such a way that we were all filled with admiration and appreciation. He died for his country while doing his work.

My crew and myself as former commanding officer of the *Orion* would like to express our respect to the survivors and the dead sailors in handing over this last life-buoy of the honourably sank cargo to your shipping company’

Despite the disparity in armament and design the *Turakina* managed to land at least one good hit on *Orion*, killing and wounding crew which prevented her from being able to operate for some weeks afterwards. Indeed they only escaped Allied search parties - brought down upon them by Jones’ persistence with the radio - thanks to low-lying fog. Jones’ body was never recovered and he is remembered upon the Tower Hill Memorial; sold together with an archive of copied research including London Gazette entries, newspaper extracts relating to the battle, census data as well as information on the *Turakina* and original newspaper extracts and records of commendations.



- 520 **An Order of St John group of six awarded to Surgeon Captain T. F. Davies, Royal Navy**
 The Most Venerable Order of St John, Badge, silver and enamel; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Surg. Cdr. T. F. Davies. R.N.); Coronation 1953, *good very fine* (6) £300-400
Thomas Frank Davies qualified at Guy's Hospital in 1931. He then worked at Pembury Hospital before joining the Royal Navy in 1933, rising to Surgeon Captain by 1958.
- 521 **An Order of St John group of eight awarded to Sick Berth Petty Officer G. B. Williams, Royal Navy**
 The Most Venerable Order of St John, Serving Brother's Badge, silver and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; War Medal 1939-45; St John Long Service Medal, with 3 Additional Service Bars (Cpl. G. B. Williams. Plymouth. S.J.A.B. 1953.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., swivel suspension (Mx.65061 G. B. Williams. S.B.P.O. H.M.S. Delight.), mounted as worn, *very fine and better* (8) £180-220
 Order of St John (Serving Brother) *London Gazette* 14 January 1964.
Griffith Bernard Williams earned his L.S. & G.C. Medal on 5 August 1959; sold together with his ribands, cut from his uniform.
- 522 **An Order of St John group of seven awarded to Sick Berth Attendant A. Heywood, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve - who latterly found fame in the cult Heinz soup television advert**
 The Most Venerable Order of St John, Serving Brother's Badge, silver and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service, G.VI.R. (6931 A. Heywood. S.B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.); St John Service Medal, with 3 Additional Service Bars (35533 Pte. A. Heywood. Cheshire. S.J.A.B. 1947.), mounted court-style as worn, *first with a little enamel chipping, very fine* (7) £240-280
 Serving Brother Order of St John *London Gazette* 19 February 1958.



Alfred Haywood was better known by his stage name, Johnny Maxfield. He was awarded his Sick Berth Reserve Long Service Medal on 18 May 1945 and perhaps the best summary of his career was offered up his death by the *Macclesfield Express*:

HEINZ Soup-er granddad Johnny Maxfield - the King of TV cult commercials - has died. The silver-haired actor, immortalised over three decades as the kindly face in the soup ad which warmed the hearts of the nation, slipped away peacefully in his sleep five minutes before noon last Tuesday.



Macclesfield will mourn its famous son who suffered a massive heart attack - the last of a series which went back as far as 1972. He was 71.

His devoted wife, Brenda, and his younger son, David, were at his bedside at Wythenshawe Hospital's coronary care unit. It was a tragic end to what had been a wonderful weekend for former train driver Johnny who spent Saturday with Cheddleton's Steam enthusiasts and Sunday at the local model railway club. The veteran actor, who had frequently appeared on almost every top soap, had only recently turned down a part in *Coronation Street* due to failing eyesight.

He 'almost' appeared in the movie blockbuster *Yanks* starring Richard Gere... his part was edited out. But it was an anecdote he loved telling.

Johnny was taken ill on the Sunday night, transferred to Wythenshawe Hospital from Macclesfield, and had undergone keyhole surgery throughout the night to repair an aneurysm. He recovered sufficiently to be transferred onto a main ward but sadly his condition took a turn for the worst. "After a number of heart attacks over many years he has always bounced back," said Brenda. "Only this time he didn't. "We will all miss him so much. He was a truly wonderful man."

Johnny - a homegrown celebrity whose real name was Heywood and who never really accepted his superstar status - was arguably one of Britain's most famous faces of the Seventies and Eighties when he hit the small screen as Heinz soup's granddad.

He, along with young actor Adam Sunderland who played his grandson, captured the imagination of the nation with their touching closeness.'

Sold together with a selection of Cheshire St John Ambulance Badges and buttons, St John Badge (2), with Re-Examination awards from 1940-1962 and 1940-1960, London, Midland & Scottish Railway Long Service Badge, with 3 additional service Bars, Boys Brigade Lifesaving Medal, a section of wood from H.M.H.S. *Amarapoora* and original papers related to his service.

For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 625.

523 **A Great War C.B.E. group of four awarded to Air Commodore H. V. Wells, Royal Air Force, late Staff Surgeon, Royal Naval Air Service**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's, 1st Type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914 Star, clasp (Staff Surgn. H. V. Wells, R.N. R.N.A.S.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Ft. Surg. H. V. Wells. R.N.), the Trio mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4)

£800-1,200

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Hardy Vesey Wells was born at Bedford on 30 January 1877 and was educated at Bedford School and St Mary's Hospital, London, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1900. Having joined the Royal Navy, he was appointed to the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps in 1912 and took Aero Certificate No. 490 on a Bristol biplane at The Naval School, Eastchurch on 24 May 1913.

During the Great War he saw active service and was transferred to the Royal Air Force in August 1918. During this period, he was primarily a Naval Surgeon but also co-wrote a paper for the *British Medical Journal* on the injuries and destructive effects of aeroplane bombs. He was Assistant Medical Administrator in Ireland in 1918 before being made a Wing Commander in August 1919. He was latterly Principal Medical Officer, Inland Area, 1920, Principal Medical Officer for the British Forces in Iraq, 1924-26 and was made an Honorary Physician to The King from 1925 until his retirement in 1934. A keen squash and tennis player, he died on 30 December 1936.

For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 622 and for his sword, please see Lot 620.



- 524 An early air pioneer's North West Frontier O.B.E. group of seven awarded to Group Captain C. R. S. 'Braddles' Bradley, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, Indian Cavalry. Inniskilling Fusiliers and South African Forces, commissioned from the ranks during the Boer War who saw action in France before being posted to the North-West Frontier with 31st Squadron in the first major deployment in the region, later to become its Commanding Officer and finishing his career as Head of P.R. with the Directorate of Public Relations, Air Ministry



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st type Officer's breast Badge, Military Division, silver-gilt, hallmarked for London; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (3655 Pte C. R. S. Bradley. Cape M. R.); 1914 Star, with Clasp (Capt: C. R. S. Bradley. 4/Cavalry.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. Oak Leaves (Lt. Col. C.R.S. Bradley. R.F.C.); General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (W/C. C. R. S. Bradley. R.A.F.); Delhi Durbar 1911, mounted court-style as worn, in fitted case, *minor contact wear and slight polishing, very fine* (7)

£1,000-1,200

[C.B.E.] *London Gazette* 13 June 1946, the official recommendation states:

‘This officer until recently held the appointment of Head of P.R. and A.I.5. He performed these duties for nearly 6 years, coupling with this function the task of Air Adviser to the Chief Censor at the Ministry of Information. He has carried out these very responsible and difficult duties with conspicuous success. It is largely due to his devotion to duty and tact that the air censorship throughout the German war has worked so smoothly and with so little criticism from the Press and public. Group Captain Bradley’s constant supervision and guidance have undoubtedly avoided troubles and embarrassments which would certainly have arisen under less capable and painstaking direction. His branch was called upon to maintain a 24 hour watch which involved very long hours of work on his part in order to exercise that close supervision which yielded such successful results.’

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Charles Raymond Strathearn ‘Braddles’ Bradley was born in 21 January 1882 at Bath, Somerset, the son of Charles and Alice Bradley. Serving with the Cape Mounted Rifles during the Second Boer War he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on 23 April 1902. It appears Bradley took to the life of an officer being further promoted Lieutenant on 1 January 1905, however as a keen horseman he wished to be serving with a mounted unit again and so transferred to the 4th Cavalry, Indian Army on 17 June 1905. Made Squadron Officer on 21 October 1906 he served for some time with this unit being promoted captain on 23 April 1911. Bradley was a keen sportsman and participated in the Army Lawn Tennis Championships in 1914, he had also become interested in flying.

That same year he was catapulted into conflict with the outbreak of the First World War, entering the war in France in late September 1914. He was awarded his Aero Club Aviator’s Certificate the next year on 23 June 1915, awarded at the British Flying School, Le Crotoy, France. Seconded to the Royal Flying Corps that same year he received his first ‘mention’ on 1 January 1916, he was advanced Major on 27 March 1916 while with 31st Squadron on the North West Frontier where, with British troops occupied elsewhere, airpower was becoming increasingly important.

Later appointed Officer Commanding 31st Squadron on 23 April 1916, it was here he acquired the nickname of ‘Beautiful Braddles’ for his good looks. He left this role in May 1917, being promoted Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 26 September 1915 and receiving a ‘mention’ the next month on 31 October. Appointed to Headquarters Iraq for Air Staff duties on 17 October 1923, here he became involved in the R.A.F. Polo team. Later appointed the Air Attaché in Rome on 16 March 1928 and remaining there for 3 years he retired in May 1932. Re-joining during the Second World War Bradley was appointed Head of P.R. with the Directorate of Public Relations, Air Ministry. A role which placed him in charge of censorship throughout the war. He died at Marylebone, London on 15 July 1953; sold together copied research including typed biographical research, transcriptions of Army Lists, medal rolls and *M.I.C.* along with extracts from newspapers, the *London Gazette*, *Wings Over India* and *First in Indian Skies, A History of 31 Squadron*.

For his corresponding miniature set see lot: 623

525

The 'Wireless Pioneer's' Great War O.B.E. group of four awarded to Major B. Binyon, Royal Air Force late Royal Naval Air Service, who designed one of the first wireless radio sets for use in aircraft, served as an observer in the Second World War and afterwards became one of the original directors of the British Broadcasting Company, later the BBC

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st type breast Badge, Military Division, hallmarked for London 1918; 1914-15 Star (Flt. Lt. B. Binyon. R.N.A.S.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Asst. Sq. Cr. B. Binyon. R.N.A.S.); Victory Medal 1914-1919 (Flt. Cr. B. Binyon. R.N.A.S.), *attempted erasure of rank on third, overall contact wear and edge bruising, very fine* (4)

£260-300

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 7 June 1918.

Basil Binyon was born at Ipswich on 23 April 1885, the son of Brightwen Binyon, an Architect and Painter. Educated at the two Quaker Schools, Bootham School and Leighton Park he later went on to Trinity College, Cambridge studying Natural sciences. While here Binyon indulged his passion for rowing, joining the College Boat as an undergraduate. Graduating in 1907 he began working at the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company before being offered a job with Marconi Wireless in 1909. With his focus narrowing more to the technology which would become his passion, Binyon took a job as a research engineer at C.I.E. Generale Radiotelegraphique, Paris in 1911. Perhaps playing on this role he then took a position as General Manager of the Anglo-French Wireless Company which he held until 1914.

Commissioned Lieutenant with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 22 September 1914 he was posted to H.M.S. *Pembroke* additional for the R.N.A.S. Stationed at Eastchurch he made use of his knowledge of wireless technology to further the war effort, designing a new wireless in October 1914. This was produced by the *Sterling Telephone Company* and two sets were sent with H.M.S. *Ark Royal* to the Dardanelles to aid in communication with their aircraft. This proved largely unsuccessful however as the aircrew didn't have the expertise required to man the sets properly.

Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 12 March 1915 at Eastchurch he served as the first aeroplane observer to test gun range. Working in concert with H.M.S. *Revenge*, an aging battleship in April 1915 Binyon was able to accurately co-ordinate with the Captain of the ship despite not having any prior experience as a gun spotter. The success of the test caused some excitement amongst the Admiralty and further tests were conducted throughout the year. Travelling to France in February 1916, Binyon worked in concert with the French to combine their research in the field of communications. On returning to England he joined the shift from Eastchurch to Cranwell in May 1916, which he did as commander of the Wireless Telegraphy School. Promoted Flight Commander on 14 November 1916 and swiftly on to Flight Commander on 31 December Binyon qualified as a Pilot on 14 April 1917 at Cranwell. Just prior to the award of the O.B.E. Binyon was promoted a third and final time to Acting Squadron Commander a rank he continued to hold until 1 April 1918 when the R.N.A.S. and R.F.C. were amalgamated. After the war he remained at Cranwell as a member of the Wireless Experimental Establishment until transfer to the unemployed list on 21 March 1919.

Completing his M.A. at Cambridge University Binyon went on to form the Radio Communication Company in Barnes. Having been bought out by his former employer Marconi he joined their Board of Directors remaining there until 1922. In that year a meeting of wireless manufacturers made the decision that a single company would be the best way to approach the new medium of radio broadcasting. This decision led to the formation of the BBC, with Binyon as one of its directors, suggesting that he was involved in the attempts at broadcasting made by Marconi earlier that year. Remaining on the board for some time he became chairman of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in 1925 before resigning from the BBC in 1926. This following a disagreement with Lord Reith regarding change from the British Broadcasting Company to the modern British Broadcasting Corporation. Binyon was not quite done with wireless however, returning to work for Marconi until 1935, although in that time he also took on periodical work supervising the Buenos Aires Water Company.

Prior to the Second World War Binyon had joined the Observer Corps. On the outbreak of war he was made Group Commandant of No. 19 Group, Royal Observer Corps with the rank of Observer Commander. He was further honoured in the 1941 Birthday Honours with a commendation, remaining in his role after the war he finally left the military in 1947. Binyon died on 4 April 1977, at Farnborough, Kent. His son Roger served with the Royal Air Force during the Second World War and was killed attacking a German armoured column over Sonnenberg; sold together with a large archive of copied research including, census date, a typed biographical summary and a copy of the *Cross & Cockade Journal* as well as copied and original photographs, service records and extracts from related articles along with *London Gazette* entries, obituaries and military lists.

526 *‘These air duels are very thrilling, the sky is thick with bursting shell and amidst the roar of our machine guns you can hear the zip of the Hun’s bullet’s when they get pretty close, and all the time the two machines are circling about, dropping and climbing, each trying to get the other at a disadvantage.*

We have got a most splendid lot of fellows in the R.F.C., and I am serenely happy amongst them, although I get very depressed at time the way one after another of them disappears. It is so rotten to see a vacant chair at the Mess Table every now and again and to have to go and pack up some unfortunate chap’s belongings is positively horrible.’

Major Learmount on life in the Royal Flying Corps, 1916.

An outstanding Squadron Commander’s D.S.O., M.C. group of seven awarded to Major L. W. Learmount, Commanding No. 22 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, late Malay Straits Volunteer Rifles



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for mounting*; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2.Lieut. L. W. Learmount. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major L. W. Learmount. R.F.C.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (Pte. Leonard W Learmount, D.S.O., M.C., M.S.V.R.); France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, the reverse dated ‘1914-1917’, with Palme upon riband, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£6,000-8,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has shown great skill and determination when on photographic reconnaissances. Despite continuous fire from the ground and attack from hostile aircraft, he has repeatedly effected a safe landing after completing his task.’

This award was for gallantry over the Hindenburg Line and the original recommendation, dated 21 May 1917, not only gives further detail but also demonstrates the power of the censor’s pen:

‘On 10/5/1917 when he had just completed the oblique photographs of the Hindenburg Line opposite the Fourth Army front (having made six flights for this purpose during a period of seven weeks and being exposed each time to severe machine gun fire from the ground) he was hit by a machine gun or rifle bullet and, although he was faint and sick, he succeeded in bringing his machine, observer and exposed photographic plates safely back to his aerodrome. On nearly all the other occasions on which this officer took oblique photographs his machine was literally shot to pieces and his escape from injury really miraculous.

This officer as a Squadron Commander sets a splendid example to his Squadron, leading them on patrols, bomb raids and reconnaissances and instilling in them that fearlessness with which he himself is imbued.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1916.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 11 December 1917.

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 14 July 1917.



Leonard Wright Learmount was born on 21 October 1889 at Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Before the Great War he worked in the Far East with the merchants Patterson, Simons & Company. Upon the outbreak of the Great War as commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps, Special Reserve on 2 April 1915 having taken Aero Certificate No. 1146 at Brooklands on a Maurice Farman biplane - which noted his profession as a Gentleman.



He joined No. 7 Squadron in France from June 1915 and was engaged in reconnaissance, photography, artillery co-operation and bombing. He was flying on the same day - 31 July 1915 - that Captain U. A. Liddell of the same squadron won the Victoria Cross for bringing back his badly damaged R.E.5 despite serious wounds of which he later died. Learmount had taken to a Voisin with 2nd Lieutenant Watkins and encountered two German tractor biplanes with covered-in fuselages. He closed for a scrap on both occasions but the enemy did not seem keen to get stuck in.

He was further engaged on 26 September 1916, when flying a BE2c fitted with two Lewis guns, was attacked by a German LVG. With the enemy behind him and firing, Learmount turned towards him and dived, firing one drum as he went. The German dived also and disappeared below some clouds. He then went onto see the Lille Valenciennes train line and was responsible for observing a train attacked by Lieutenant Symington and confirming it was stopped, having been wrecked. He was duly awarded the Military Cross in June 1916, probably for his work with No. 7 Squadron and, in February 1917, assumed command of No. 22 Squadron.

Equipped with F.E.2Bs. - 'Pi in the Sky' - and later Bristol Fighters, he led his Squadron, very much from the front, during the battles of the Hindenburg Line, Arras, Messines, Ypres and Cambrai. The Wing Photographic Officer, Captain B. F. Crane, shares a few more stories:

'A second recce, the formation being led by the same Pilot (Captain Clement) with the Squadron Commander (Learmount) also flying, was undertaken later in better conditions. On this occasion the photos obtained formed practically a complete mosaic of the Hindenburg Line...

[March 1917] Major Learmount related one amusing incident during this period. He was flying low looking for parties of the enemy when he espied a German cyclist riding along a road. He flew in pursuit, when the cyclist who was peddling for all he was worth, suddenly crashed straight into a house...

A day or two later another flight was made to obtain further photos at a height of 600 feet and some two or three miles over enemy territory...intense MG fire was again experienced...Major L said he was afraid he missed a few photos in consequence...the machine left and within an hour returned. Major Learmount had been wounded but he had succeeded in completing his self-imposed task.'



That was leadership and setting an example to one's men. He was twice wounded in the air, firstly as described above in the citation and, secondly on 9 March, 1918, when he attempted to drive off a German machine which was spotting for the artillery all too successfully. Learmount, however, was severely wounded in the attempt and landed back faint from the loss of blood. The Squadron never saw their brave and steadfast commander again for, after recovery, he was sent back to England on promotion.

He later went into shipping and was based in Kuala Lumpur. Joining the local Volunteers as a Private, he earned his L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1931, this being presented by the Governor-General. Learmount also founded a Flying Club at Selangor and played a part in the fundraising for a similar Club at Seletar. Retiring home, Learmount purchased a poultry farm to keep his mind busy and kept a small yacht at Lymington, being elected Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club there. He died in a sailing accident in 1957, being washed overboard in a storm whilst sailing home from Cherbourg, his body being recovered south of Portland.



527 An impressive Great War D.F.C., 1945 A.F.C. group of seven awarded to Squadron-Leader W. Bentley, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. Bentley. R.A.F.); General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Iraq, N. W. Persia (F/O. W. Bentley. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (7)

£2,000-2,400

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919. Citation, '...for his gallantry on 28 September 1918' states: 'Lieutenant Bentley has been on 36 bombing raids over enemy territory and did exceptionally good work during the British-Belgian advance (28 September 1918). In addition to the bombing raids he made 4 trips to the lines dropping sacks of food to the troops, within a period of five hours. He with his Observer has shot down 1 enemy machine and has been in numerous indecisive combats.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 April 1945.

William Bentley served with the Royal Flying Corps on 5 August 1917 and served with No. 218 Squadron, as part of 5 Group on the Western Front. During his career Bentley flew a plethora of Ops during 1918 and came into contact with enemy aircraft on a number of occasions. Bentley was attacked by no less than 6 enemy aircraft whilst on an attack on the Mole at Zeebrugge on 30 June. This was just a few days after having been forced to take a crash landing on 21 June, which resulted in the propeller being smashed and their undercarriage being wrecked. Thankfully Pilot and Observer walked away unhurt. Bentley was duly rewarded with the D.F.C.

Having seen further active service in Iraq and North West Persia, Bentley was transferred to the Reserve in October 1922. With the outbreak of the Second World War, he was granted a commission in the General Duties Branch as Flight Lieutenant on 3 September 1939 and was made Squadron Leader in September 1941. Bentley thence added the A.F.C. to his laurels in 1945, a little over 26 years after having been Gazetted for his D.F.C., some time span!

Sold together with named forwarding letter for the A.F.C, besides photograph of the recipient in later life and copied research.



528 A scarce Great War A.F.M. group of four awarded to Flight Sergeant H. S. Eltringham, Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Air Force, who latterly served aboard the airship R-36

Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (313711 F/Sergt. Eltringham, H. S., R.A.F.); 1914-15 Star (M.3485 H. S. Eltringham, E.R.A.3, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (M.3485 H. S. Eltringham. C.P.O.M.3 R.N.), mounted court-style by *Spink, very fine* (4)

£1,800-2,200

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

Herbert Sisterton Eltringham was born on 30 May 1890 at Gateshead who joined the Royal Navy on 19 August 1911, a fitter and turner by trade. During the Great War he rose to be Chief Petty Officer upon his posting to the Royal Naval Air Service on 1 August 1916 and thence Chief Mechanic upon his joining the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918. Eltringham served at the Longside Airship Station, Scotland, in 1918, which flew anti U-Boat patrols over the North Sea. During 1918-19 he served at the stations at Kingsnorth, Pulham, Howden and Bedford, being made Flight Sergeant on 15 March 1919.



Continuing aboard airships, he was one of the crew of the R-36 on 2 April 1921, when she suffered the loss of her upper fin and rudder whilst carrying reporters and Air Ministry officials. The airship was under the command of Major G. H. 'Lucky Breeze' Scott, C.B.E., A.F.C., (Victory Medal sold by e-Auction at Spink, January 2022). A little more than 20 minutes after having departed, she went into a steep dive with the engines on full power from the 4,000ft cruising altitude. Dumping a half-ton of water from the ballast tank and cutting the engines was the only option for Navigating Officer 'Tommy' Elmhirst. Scott returned to the driver's car and by his cool guidance assisted in bringing her back under control, to the great relief of all her passengers. Eltringham was duly awarded the A.F.M. in June 1919 and completed his service at 4 Flight Training School, Abu Sueir and with No. 6 Squadron, Royal Air Force at Baghdad; sold together with copied Service Records and research.

529

A Great War ‘La Boisselle’ M.C. awarded to Captain B. S. B Thomas, Royal Air Force, late 9th Battalion Welsh Regiment, a promising pilot who transferred to the Royal Air Force having won his M.C., survived being shot down by Anti-Aircraft fire only to be killed in a mid-air collision on 4 October 1918

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. B. S. B. Thomas. Welsh R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. B. S. B. Thomas. R.A.F.), *minor pitting and contact wear, overall very fine* (4)

£1,000-1,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

Benjamin Stewart Buckingham Thomas was born on 25 January 1894 at Pembroke, the son of Benjamin and Jessy Thomas of 71 Gwyther Street, Pembroke Dock. His father worked as a Joiner the Dockyards. Thomas was educated at the University of London and joined the London University Officer Training Corps in October 1914 with the rank of Sergeant. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with 9th Battalion, Welsh Regiment he joined them in France on 29 October 1915.

Invalided back to Britain with Pneumonia on 29 January 1916 on the Hospital Ship *St. Denis*, having recovered and taken some leave he joined 12th Reserve Battalion, Welsh Regiment at Kimmel Park. Re-joining 9th Battalion in France in 1916 he joined in the attack on La Boisselle on the night of 5-6 July. On this occasion a major attack against the Battalion threatened to overwhelm them, Thomas held an exposed flank for some time before leading a counter attack and securing a key section of the trenches. The Battalion War diary describes the situation in typically dry terms, stating:

‘at the same hour bombing parties under 2/Lt B. S. B. Thomas proceeded into the trench leading from x12a 4.9 which were to clear that trench up to x15a 8.0.’

He was however wounded seriously enough to be, once again, sent back to Britain to recover being at Hospital in Liverpool in December 1916. Returning again to the war he was attached to 3rd Battalion, Welsh Regiment on 20 April 1917 before being diagnosed with pleurisy and returned to Britain aboard H.M.H.S. *Brighton*. While he was in Britain he applied to the Royal Flying Corps on 17 August 1917, joining the School of Military Aeronautics, Reading on 30 August.

Transferring to the R.F.C. he joined 11th Squadron on 3 April 1918 flying patrols over France in the Summer of 1918. Thomas suffered a major setback when he and his co-pilot 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Spinks were shot down by anti-aircraft fire on 10 August 1918. Despite this he began a short run of victories in the Cambrai area, starting with a pair on 16 September when he and his observer Lieutenant W. T. Barnes shot down a Fokker biplane and a Pfalz DXII apiece. The later was piloted by Flieger S. Braun escape the destruction of his aircraft by parachuting out however his ‘chute’ caught fire on as it deployed. The after action reports stating:

‘While on Reconnaissance over Cambrai my observer spotted a single E.A diving down on one of our machines, he opened fire at a range of about 100 yards.

After a short burst E.A fell in a slow and was seen to crash near a small clump of trees north of Cambrai.

We then encountered a large formation of E.A. Scouts above us and to the East, obviously there with the intention of preventing us from carrying out the Reconnaissance.

Our formation turned due West in order to gain height and draw the E.A towards the lines. We suddenly did a quick turn towards the E.A. who turned East. I then noticed two Fokkers detached from their formation and much lower.

I picked out one and fired about 100 rounds at an approximate range of 150 yards. E.A immediately went down out of control and was seen to crash by my observer jyst [SIC] South of Cambrai. This was also seen by another observer in the formation.’

The following morning he and Barnes again flew a reconnaissance mission over enemy lines when they were attacked by a flight of enemy aircraft, the after action report picks up the story stating:

'Whilst returning from Reconnaissance we were attacked by 5 or 6 Fokker Biplanes which dived on us from out of the sun.

Noticing two of these pulling out of the dive below us, we went down on them and I fired several bursts without effect. I then turned towards the line followed by 3 E.A who got close onto my tail. My observer fired about 60 rounds at the nearest, who immediately went down in flames and when about 2000 feet from the ground a large piece was seen to fall away, from the machine. He was last seen to hit the ground and crash just East of Wasnes a village north of Cambrai.

The remaining two E.A made off East.'

This was the end of Thomas' partnership with Barnes, unfortunately for him as his erstwhile observer went on to become an air gunner ace with six kills and a D.F.C. to his name. His new observer was his previous partner, 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Sparks, with whom he had survived a brush with anti-aircraft fire the previous August. They pair were flying a reconnaissance on 4 October when, at 08:45, they collided with the Bristol Fighter flown by 2nd Lieutenant D. R. Philips. The crash destroyed both aircraft and killed all involved, their bodies were taken to 56 Casualty Clearing Station. All four officers were buried together in Greviller British Cemetery; sold together with copied research including typed research, army lists and service records as well as War Diaries, an R.F.C. casualty report and several combat reports along with newspaper extracts, *London Gazette* and original photographs.



530 **An outstanding Great War ace's M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant H. J. Walkerdine, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, who notched up no fewer than 7 'kills', six of these in the space of twelve days in March 1918 - besides being wounded in aerial combat - whilst flying with No. 56 Squadron, his comrades and friends included the legendary McCudden V.C., Walkerdine scored his first victory on 29 November 1917, little more than five minutes after McCudden had scored his 22nd**

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'For Bravery in the Air Lieut. H. J. Walkerdine. R.F.C. March 29. 1918'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. J. Walkerdine. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£4,000-5,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 13 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst escorting machines of another squadron, who were engaged on low bombing work, he encountered ten hostile scouts, two of which he succeeded in crashing to earth. He has at all times, by his conspicuous skill and gallantry, set an excellent example to his Squadron.'



Harold John Walkerdine - or Jackie to his friends and comrades - was born on 13 July 1899 at Derby, the eldest of six children. Commissioned into the Royal Flying Corps in June 1917, he was appointed Flying Officer on 31 August 1917.

Walkerdine joined No. 56 Squadron, which operated on the S.E.5s single-seater fighter. He was indeed in good company, for the Squadron did shoot down and kill Richthofen's nearest 1917 rival Leutnant Werner Voss in an epic dogfight on 23 September 1917. Lieutenant Arthur Rhys-Davids took the laurels on that day.

Walkerdine got himself his first 'kill' on 29 November 1917 at 1320hrs at Neuvireuil, when he destroyed a DFW two-seater. He clearly made an impression on McCudden - who had himself scored his 22nd just five minutes prior - for this victory was mentioned in *Flying Fury*, who noted that he had Walkerdine as a 'wingman' on that day and that both their scores had been confirmed. McCudden recorded that his DFW '...literally fell to a thousand pieces'.

- 531 An outstanding and very rare immediate ‘Sergeant Pilot’s’ D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant R. C. Taylor, No. 13 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, for his skill whilst on a hair-raising Op when attacked by six enemy Scouts, Taylor enabled his Observer to down one and send another out of control; he would be tragically posted missing in action - later confirmed as being killed - just months later on 20 November 1917



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4400 Sgt: R. C. Taylor. 13/Sq: R.F.C.), *nearly extremely fine* £4,000-5,000

One of only 92 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to members of the Royal Flying Corps. Of these awards approximately one third were awarded for aerial combat, whilst only around 10 awards were made to Sergeant Pilots.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 22 October 1917:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When sent out with an Observer to take important photographs he saw six hostile Scouts approaching him.

Realising that there would be no further chance of doing the work as clouds were coming up he continued taking the photographs until the hostile Scouts came within fifty yards’ range, although his machine was the only British one in the vicinity. He then turned on them, and by skilful manoeuvring enabled his Observer to crash one. Another was then attacked and driven down in a spin, after the remaining four retired, and he completed the photographs. He has always shown the greatest determination and gallantry.’



Robert Charles Taylor, a native of Willesden, London, was born on 5 April 1896 and joined the Royal Flying Corps on 26 March 1915, a fitter and turner by trade. Taylor would go through training and hold perhaps the most unusual rank in the Royal Flying Corps, that of the Sergeant Pilot. Even in the Great War, it was highly unusual for anybody to command anything in any arm of the services, yet the fact that the Royal Flying Corps offered such a rank was quite unique. This gallant band of Sergeant Pilots was a small one, indeed in September 1915 the BEF had only two of them, whilst by February 1916 the number had swelled to just over 30. The ratio tended to be 1:35 for Sergeant Pilots. Consideration should also be made to the fact that these Pilots were vastly less informed than their commissioned cousins, not being offered the same information on intelligence on the aims of their Ops or the same training in the arts of meteorology, a cornerstone of the art of aviation. Indeed the Bailhache Committee noted in November 1916 that:

‘Every Pilot must now be an Officer. There are a few exceptions.’

Taylor was to be one of this band, taking Aero Certificate No. 5430 on 26 April 1917 and would have been counted as one of just 32 Sergeant Pilots at the Front in the summer of 1917. Taylor joined No. 13 Squadron at the Front in July 1917 and soon got to work. His Combat Report for 3 September 1917, with Lieutenant F. D. Steel as Observer:

‘About 0910am when on Photography, seven hostile machine attack us while over OB16. Six of these dived on our tail in V formation. The nearest hostile machine commenced firing at a distance of about 25 yards. Observer opened fire on this machine and saw his tracer bullets hit the Pilot whose machine immediately rolled over and over, and when down out of control and was wrecked.

The Observer immediately opened fire on the next nearest machine and after five bursts of fire the hostile machine commenced to spin and was seen to fall from 5000ft, and disappeared into clouds still spinning and was not seen again. Observer then cleared a stoppage in his gun and opened fire on the next machine with the third drum. By this time our machine had descended to the height of 2000ft over the British Lines when the remaining hostile machine turned back. Our machine being hit through the right hand rear strut, right hand aileron strut, right hand top plane and tail plane, we returned to landing ground.’

Heart-racing stuff indeed. Taylor was posted mission in action over Cambrai on 20 November 1917 but was not confirmed as having been killed in action until 13 August 1918. He is commemorated upon the Arras Flying Services Memorial.

532 **An unusual 1936 Civil C.B.E., 1919 Military O.B.E. group of four awarded to Major F. R. E. Davis, Royal Air Force, Royal Naval Air Service and later Secretary, Great Western Railway Company**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 1st Type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st Type breast Badge, silver-gilt; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major F. R. E. Davis. R.A.F.), *good very fine* (4)

£450-500

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1936:

'On the occasion of the centenary of the [Great Western] Railway.'

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Francis Robert Edward Davis was born on 21 March 1887 and was educated at St Mark's, Chelsea. During the Great War he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 3 August 1915, having entered the service in July 1915. He served with the Royal Naval Air Service, being made Lieutenant Commander in December 1917 and ended as a Major (as of May 1918) in the Royal Air Force. In October 1916 he applied for a transfer to the Army (Military Railways), but this was withdrawn two months later. He travelled to the United States aboard the *Baltic* on 7 October 1917 in order to serve with the United States Naval Airship Station, also serving with the Naval Staff in Washington, being further attached to the Staff of Commodore Grant in February 1918. Returned to the United Kingdom, he served with the United States Navy at 30 Grosvenor Gardens, London. Davis had sat on the Air Department S.C.E. Committee since December 1916 and finished the Great War with a 'mention' to go with an O.B.E., with his Service Record also noting an Order of St Michael and St George, although no trace of this has been located.

Davis passed the Bar final examination in 1919 and was a Fellow of the Chartered Surveyors, Past President of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. He was a Member of the Kensington Royal Borough Council. Having been awarded the C.B.E. for the centenary of the Great Western Railway, he returned to the fold and was Commanding Officer of the Kensington R.N.V.R. Sea Cadet Corps by 1942. Living at 37 Porchester Gate and a member of the Roehampton Club, Davis died on 12 July 1960; sold together with copied research.

533

“Congratulations. Forwarding Clean Pair of Pants.”

The Telegram sent by his comrades after having made history in becoming the first Test Pilot to save his life by parachute.

The superb 1946 C.B.E., inter-War Iraq 1924 Operations D.F.C., and Test Pilot’s A.F.C. group of ten awarded to Air Commodore S. L. G. “Poppy” Pope, Royal Air Force test pilot and Great War ‘Ace’ with No. 60 Squadron Royal Flying Corps

During the Great War ‘Poppy’ had the misfortune to be wounded and forced down in his SE5a whilst wearing a pair of red and white spotted pyjamas - an incident re-enacted by David Niven in *Dawn Patrol*

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military Division) 2nd Type Commander’s neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; Air Force Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. S. L. G. Pope, R.F.C.); Jubilee 1935; Iraq Active Service Medal, without clasp; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted court-style for wear in this order by *Spink & Son, generally good very fine* (10)

£6,000-8,000

PROVENANCE:

Spink Medal Circular, No. 8, December 1997, when this Lot appeared on the back cover.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946. The following recommendation is taken from Air Ministry records:

‘Acting Air Commodore S. L. G. Pope, D.F.C., A.F.C., No. 53 Base. This officer was appointed to command an operational station in October, 1943, and in February, 1944, took over command of No. 53 (Operational) Base. He has a strong personality and has proved to be a most capable and efficient base commander who has successfully organised the squadrons under his command to a high standard. His efforts and ability have contributed much towards the success of Bomber Command’s operations.’

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 28 May 1926:

‘For gallant and distinguished service in connection with the operations in Iraq during the period September to November 1924.’

The following recommendation is taken from Air Ministry records:

‘Flight Lieutenant Pope constantly led patrols with great fearlessness and determination, often at low altitudes through mountain passes infested with the enemy, and frequently under severe fire. He carried out over 90 hours’ operational flying in one month and at all times set a splendid example of courage and zeal.’

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 March 1929. The following recommendation is taken from Air Ministry records:

‘Flight Lieutenant Pope commands a flight in No. 22 Squadron, which is under the technical administration of the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment. For nearly two years he has been engaged in the daily work of testing high speed single-seater machines, and although the work is often of a hazardous nature, he always shows unflagging zeal and energy, thereby setting a splendid example to all.’



Sydney Leo Gregory Pope - or Poppy to his friends and comrades - was born in Dublin on 27 March 1898 and educated at Marist College, Dublin, and St Joseph's College, West London. He enlisted as Private No.5781, Inns of Court O.T.C., on 23 August 1915, until he was discharged as a Lance Corporal on appointment to a Commission in the Royal Flying Corps on 3 June 1916. In 1917 he served with No. 60 Squadron in France during the summer, flying Nieuport Scouts. During June he claimed two victories with this type, but the following month converted to SE5s, soon followed by SE5As. His first victory with the new aircraft was gained on 16 September, and on 8 November he claimed two two-seaters. His final victory on 11 November brought his score to six. His unit history, by Group Captain Scott recalled:

'This was a good Pilot and a popular Officer, who for some reason was a long time before he began to get Huns, but, having once found his form, became a very useful and formidable fighter.'

It was on 18 November 1917 that he came to grief during an aerial combat in which he had gone to the skies in his pyjamas, in which he was wounded and forced to land near St Julien. The incident was re-enacted by David Niven in the popular pre-War film *Dawn Patrol*, as he recalled in his autobiography *The Moon's a Balloon*:

'At one point I was hungover and went up in my Sopwith Camel in red and white spotted pyjamas. I was shot down and fell in a lake. The Officer's Mess was plunged in gloom at the loss when I suddenly walked in, still in pyjamas with an armful of champagne bottles. This was a true incident that had happened near Arras to a certain Flying Officer Pope.'

He remained in the R.A.F. after the war and served in Iraq with No. 8 Squadron in April 1922, seeing further service with No. 55 Squadron until 1924, winning the Distinguished Flying Cross during active operations in 1924 which required almost constant work in low altitude mountain pass patrols which often see him come under heavy fire.

In February 1927, Pope joined No. 22 Squadron at the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, based at Martlesham Heath, where he became the first R.A.F. Test Pilot to save his life by parachute. Whilst at the Parnall factory at Yate, testing a Parnall Pippit, a single-seater fighter undergoing acceptance trials, Pope felt a twitch when at 800 feet. He glanced over his shoulder and was just in time to see the rudder and fin floating away in mid-air behind him. Deciding that the time had come for him and the Pippet to part company, Pope jerked the throttle shut, pulled the nose up and reached down to undo the straps of his Sutton harness. For several long precious seconds he fumbled for the string attached to the pin, unable to bend his head because he was strapped in so tightly. At last his fingers grasped a length of string and he pulled hard. Nothing happened. Nor the second time, but on the third attempt the string came away. But the straps of his harness did not, and only then did he realise that he had been pulling the string which held a pencil to the knee pad on which he scribbled his test data! Frantically now he groped for the pin that secured the four straps and succeeded when only 300 feet from the ground. After a struggle he managed to force his bulky frame through the cockpit opening and free of the aircraft only to find that the ripcord handle was not where it was meant to have been. He had somersaulted and was falling feet-first; below him he could see a row Africa Star tall oaks coming up fast. In that same split second he saw the ripcord ring hanging by his leg - it had slipped from its sheath. He reached down, gave it a despairing tug and his chute blossomed out above him with a bump. As he reached up to grasp the lift webs his feet slashed through the top branches on to the ground.

"The people over at the aerodrome hadn't seen me get out," Pope said. "When they came running over they expected to find me in the wreckage. Instead I was running round the field like a madman, making sure that my back, which had received a severe jar, was in working order. The only visible injuries were two scratches on my ankle." That evening he received a characteristic telegram from his colleagues at Martlesham. "Congratulations," it read, "Forwarding clean pair of pants." His A.F.C. followed soon after.

Promoted Squadron Leader in February 1932, Pope took up command of No. 54 Squadron and went up to Staff College. Promoted Wing Commander in April 1937, he took up several appointments as a Naval Co-operation Officer, including serving aboard *Furious*.

Upon the outbreak of the Second World War, Pope took command of No. 226 Squadron and took his Squadron to France - now an Acting Group Captain - in May 1940. The Squadron took lunch at Harwell and thence proceeded in their 15 Fairey Battles to Rheims, with Pope at the head. As fate would have it, Pope went on to meet David Niven at a cocktail party held by Noel Coward in Paris shortly before the Fall of France. Niven recalls the meeting:



Plain pyjamas for a Russian disguise, St Marie Capelle, September 1917

‘The apartment was filled with a mixture of French and British diplomats and a sprinkling of Officers in uniform. One of them, a very tall Group Captain, cornered me and introduced himself by the name of Pope. “It might amuse you but the character you played in *Dawn Patrol* was me! - and I still have the pyjamas.’

Niven asked his new-found friend for some advice on how best to join the Royal Air Force only to be shocked to learn that at 29 years of age he was already too old to be trained as a Fighter Pilot. Pope did, however, get him an appointment with Paris air Attaché John Acheson, the latter arranged for Niven to board a mail plane back to England. Pope followed soon after in order to take up Command of RAF Leuchars.

Pope thence proceeded to Canada in December 1941 as an OTU Commander, coming back to England in 1943 in order to take up an appointment at HQ Bomber Command. Promoted Air Commodore in 1944, ‘Poppy’ retired in 1946, having flown no fewer than 150 aircraft types. He retired to Sidney, British Columbia, became a keen fisherman and died on 5 November 1980; sold together with a quantity of copied research and extracts.



Niven channels Pope



Spotted pyjamas, Niven recalls Pope

534 **A Second World War pilot's D.F.C., post-war A.F.C. group of ten awarded to Squadron Leader A. D. G. Stephenson, Royal Air Force**

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945'; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1948'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Flt. Lt. A. D. G. Stephenson. R.A.F.); Coronation 1953; Nigeria Independence 1960, mounted court-style as worn, *the Coronation Medal a tailor's copy, generally good very fine* (11)

£2,400-2,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 6 November 1945. The recommendation states:

'This Officer has a fine offensive spirit, and has at all times shown the greatest keenness to take part in the most hazardous of operations against the enemy. The operations in which he has taken part include both day and night sorties against the most distant and heavily defended targets in Germany, including Dessau, Nuremburg and Kassel. During a night attack on Nuremburg, his Lancaster was attacked five times by enemy fighters, but by skilled evasive action he brought his aircraft home undamaged. On another occasion, this Officer showed a very high standard of airmanship, when, during a night operation, due to engine failure, he was forced to land away from base, in bad visibility on his two outward motors only. As Flight Commander, Squadron Leader Stephenson has at all times shown a great enthusiasm for his work which he has carried out with outstanding ability and competence. His magnificent example of courage and fortitude have been an example and inspiration to the whole Squadron.'

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1948. The recommendation states:

'Squadron Leader Stephenson has completed 2,242 hours of accident free flying. He has been in command of No. 4 Ferry Pool since its inception in November 1945. He has twice been faced with situations demanding calmness, clarity of thought and level-headedness while in the air. On both occasions he has shown himself to be quite outstanding as a pilot. On one occasion, on 10 December 1945, he was faced with complete engine failure on take-off of an Anson with nine passengers. The aircraft was landed successfully. On another occasion, on 5 April 1946, while flying a Lancaster, Squadron Leader Stephenson experienced under-carriage failure, but by demonstrating that he possessed the greatest skill in flying, he managed to land the aircraft without damage. At all times, by his continued cheerfulness and power of example, he has shown himself to be quite outstanding as a pilot and a leader. He is capable of flying all types of aircraft, including Vampires, and this great skill which he now possesses, he has gained only by constant application and study.'

Anthony Derek George Stephenson, who was born in April 1918 and was from Hannam Court, Leicester, was commissioned in the Royal Air Force as a Pilot Officer in the course of 1938. The outbreak of hostilities found him serving at Abu Sueir in the Middle East and in the Summer of 1940 he was transferred to No. 244 Squadron, a reconnaissance unit operating in Vincent aircraft out of Shaibah. Here he remained employed until August 1941, other than brief attendance at a course in Habbaniya, and, was once 'reported missing for eleven days, walking "home" across the desert after his plane had been brought down.' This incident occurred in June 1941, one crew member succumbing to the elements before rescue arrived in the form of some Arabs, who guided them to Kuwait.

Returning to the U.K. at the end of 1941, following a month or two at H.Q. Middle East, Cairo, Stephenson appears to have been employed as an Instructor at assorted units until August 1943, when he took up an appointment with Air Ministry (Special Duties) Intelligence. This latter posting led to him being awarded the Czech Flying Badge in October 1942, for services to Czech personnel in the R.A.F.V.R., and to him serving as a Test Pilot on 'Special Duties' out in Portugal until September 1944, following which he once more returned to the U.K. to attend No. 10 O.T.U. at Abingdon.

Then in March 1945, as an Acting Squadron Leader, he joined No. 100 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Waltham, Lincolnshire (and afterwards Elsham Wolds), as a Flight Commander. Commencing his operational tour in the same month with an outing to Dessau on the night of the 7th-8th, Stephenson went on to attack Essen, Nuremburg and Bruchstrasse over the next two weeks, the last two targets being defended by intense heavy flak and marauding night fighters. Over Nuremburg on the night of 16th-17th, as verified in his D.F.C. recommendation, Stephenson's Lancaster was attacked on five occasions and, a few nights later, over Bruchstrasse, twice more. The month's operational agenda was completed with a sortie against Paderbourne on the night of the 27th-28th.

April witnessed Stephenson flying his Lancaster on sorties to Heligoland Bight and Bremen and, on the 29th, to a supply drop zone near the Hague, where 'it was a wonderful sight to see the Dutch waving and cheering at us.' Two further mercy missions - both to Rotterdam - were completed before the end of hostilities in May.

In November 1945, the same month in which he was gazetted for his D.F.C., Stephenson assumed command of No. 4 Ferry Pool at Hawarden, an appointment that witnessed at least two potentially fatal flying incidents, as outlined in the recommendation for his A.F.C. His final stint of active service was spent out in Malaya, at R.A.F. Butterworth, between 1955-57, prior to his retirement in January 1958; sold together with copied research.

Ex-Eric Campion Collection, DNW, September 2003, at that time accompanied by the Flying Log Books, which were not listed when purchased by the present owner from Monarch Medals.

535 **An unusual A.F.C. group of six awarded to Flight Lieutenant D. W. Claxton, Royal Air Force, later Instructor Lieutenant-Commander, Royal Navy**



Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Inst. Lt. D. W. Claxton A.F.C. R.N.), *very fine* (6)

£1,600-2,000

A.F.C. *London Gazette* 7 September 1945. The citation states:

'This Officer is employed as instructor on beam approach training. In March 1945 the aircraft of his flight was fitted with special (the word then struck-out) new equipment for the purpose of instruction in the instrument approach system. This was the first flight in the Royal Air Force to be so equipped and no previous experience of the system was available. Flight Lieutenant Claxton showed great keenness to experiment even in very poor weather condition. The tests he carried out proved invaluable in the compilation of a basic Manual of Training for this method of beam approach training.'



Derric Walter Claxton was born on 25 August 1922 at Forest Gate, London, the son of Walter, a coach builder. Claxton was commissioned Pilot Officer (General Duties Branch) in May 1942 and by the end of the Second World War had flown over occupied Europe on Operations, besides his work in pioneering the testing of novel beam approach systems, for which he was duly awarded the Air Force Cross.

Resigning his commission in the Royal Air Force on 7 August 1947, Claxton took up the position of Instructor Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy the same day. Having seen further active service in Malaya, Claxton retired as an Instructor Lieutenant-Commander on 1 September 1964. He retired to Devon, became a Headmaster and died at Tavistock on 21 March 1998; sold together with Air Council issuance slip for his Second War campaign Medals, besides four ships 'flimsies', together with a number of images of the recipient and copied research.

Sold by Order of the Estate

536 A well-documented 1969 O.B.E., 1944 Bomber Command D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Wing Commander J. Stock, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew Ops on Stuttgart and Schweinfurt during 'Big Week', 20-25 February 1944



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd Type breast Badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Cadet Forces Long Service, E.II.R. (Act. Wg. Cdr. J. Stock. R.A.F.V.R. (T)), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£1,200-1,500

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 6 June 1969.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 14 November 1944. The original recommendation, on completion of 28 Ops and his Tour, states:

'This Officer has at all times shown great courage and skill as a Navigator. He has completed a large number of sorties including five on Berlin. His splendid record and quiet but dogged determination has contributed in a large measure to the success of his crew.'

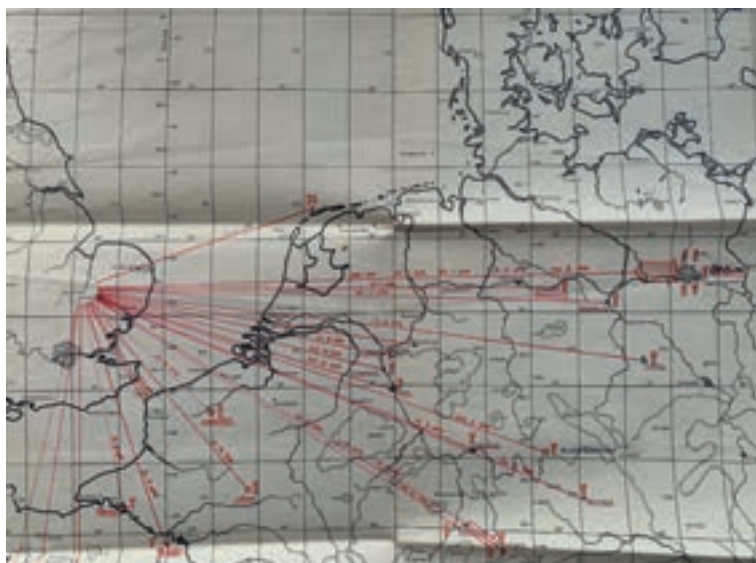
James Stock was born on 6 April 1913 in Bury, being educated at Bury High School. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in 1941, undergoing training in South Africa. Commissioned Flight Lieutenant, Stock flew his first Op, a mining mission to the Fresian Islands on 3 November 1944 with No. 623 Squadron. Transferred to No. 115 Squadron in December 1943, the start of the following year saw Stock notch up an impressive record of Ops in a rapid period of time. In less than a month, he made 4 trips to 'The Big City' - Berlin - making visits on 20, 21 & 30 January, besides another on 13 February 1944. He also flew on two further Ops during 'Big Week', the first on 20 February when part of the major raid made by 598 aircraft on Stuttgart. The second followed on 24 February, when part of the major raid, made by 734 aircraft split into two attacks on Schweinfurt, home of Germany's main ball-bearing factories. He flew the last of his 28 Ops, on Wissant on 2 June 1944. Stock was duly rewarded with the D.F.C., and joined the Air Training Corps in 1946.



Returned to his native Bury, Stock worked as an Administrative Officer in the Bury Education Department and was appointed as Wing Inspecting Officer. Made Wing Commander in 1956, he was Squadron Leader of the Bury (1036) Squadron, at which point he had some 450 boys under his charge. Stock was rewarded with his O.B.E. in 1969 when his Wing incorporated 14 Squadrons. He remained in the Cadet Forces by 1973.

Sold together with a fine original archive comprising:

- (i) South African Air Force Navigator's Log Book (D.D. 461 A.), including all his training and Operational Sorties.
- (ii) Cases of issue for his O.B.E. and D.F.C..
- (iii) A selection of official documentation, letters of congratulation and other extracts.
- (iv) A selection of photographs related to his career.
- (v) Two Flight Maps showing his Tour, as produced by the recipient, together with his RAFVR Commissioning Document and RAF Navigation Warrant, 3 January 1946..
- (vi) Copied research and extracts.



537 A Boer War Battalion CO's C.B. group of five awarded to Colonel E. H. Burney, Royal Berkshire Regiment



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, complete with riband buckle; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Lieut. E. Burney. 1/R. Berks. R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lt. Col. E. H. Burney, Rl. Berks. Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. Col. E. H. Burney. Rl. Berks. Rgt.); Khedive's Star 1882, contact marks, very fine (5)

£2,000-2,400

C.B. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.



Ernest Henry Burney was born at St Martin, Jersey on 17 August 1860, the son of Captain Charles Burney C.B., Royal Navy.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the 49th Foot in 22 January 1879, he was advanced Lieutenant on 8 April 1880 and was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment 1884-87. This period saw Burney serve in Egypt from 23 July 1882-11 April 1883, including the Expedition of 1882 and the surrender of Kafr Dowar (Medal without clasp, Star). Made Captain on 10 December 1884 and Major on 2 November 1894, he was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 August 1900, Burney served in South Africa from 9 September 1900-30 October 1902. In this period he was appointed to the Command of the 2nd Battalion from 27 October 1900-11 October 1901 before being appointed to Command Section Lines of Communication January-May 1901, also Commanded a Mobile Column May-July 1901. He served in the operations in the Transvaal East of Pretoria October-November 1900, in the Transvaal November 1900-July 1901 and in the Cape Colony July-October 1901 and May 1902. By the conclusion of the Boer War, Burney had a C.B. to go with his 'mention', besides having his Medal presented by The King.

Burney was made Colonel in August 1904 (Retired), he had also served attached to the Army Ordnance Corps, 1888-93 and was Adjutant of the 4th (Militia) Battalion, Manchester Regiment 1893-98. Married in Jersey in 1890, Burney had issue of two children. The Colonel died at Nevilly, Paris on 16 June 1906 and was buried in Greenwich; sold together with copied research which includes a number of images of the recipient on campaign.



538 **A Victorian M.S.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant-Major R. Hoyle, 47th (Lancaster) Regiment**

Canada 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (536 Sejt. R. Hoyle, 47: Regt.), officially impressed naming; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1389. Qr. Mr. Sjt. R. Hoyle. 12th Bde. Depot); Army M.S.M., V.R. (Sgt: Maj: R. Hoyle, 47/Foot.), *good very fine* (3)

£800-1,000

M.S.M. awarded 9 February 1900. The award was in the 'space' left by William Muir who had died on 3 April 1896, this award then being back-dated.

Richard Hoyle was born in Preston in 1847 and enlisted on 5 June 1860, a weaver by trade, having already served with 3rd Lancashire Militia. Rejected for the 60th Rifles as his chest was too small, the medical examination declared him as slight and a little short sighted but he joined the 47th.

Hoyle served in Canada from 5 July 1861-8 January 1869, which included being married at Halifax, Nova Scotia in January 1868 and then in the West Indies until 20 December 1869. His Canada General Service Medal was sent to 173 Havelock Street, Preston.

He thence served with Regiment until 1877 when he joined 12th Brigade Depot. Latterly serving with the 3rd Battalion, Royal Lancashire Militia in September 1879 he was being promoted to Sergeant Major & Warrant Officer on 11 July 1882 serving in this capacity until his discharge on 4 March 1893. Having been awarded his M.S.M, Hoyle died on 12 September 1918.

539 **An interesting K.St.J. group of four awarded to Major P. G. Shewell, Indian Staff Corps, late Hampshire Regiment and Chief Superintendent, Cheltenham St. John Ambulance Brigade Corps**

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace set of insignia, comprising neck badge and breast star, silver and enamel; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (Lieutt. P. G. Shewell 2d Bn. Hamps. Regt.); India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (Bt. Major P. G. Shewell Mily. Accts. Dept.); Coronation 1911, St. John Ambulance Brigade (Ch. Supt. P. G. Shewell.), *the neck Badge with repairs to suspension, nearly very fine, the remainder good very fine* (5)

£800-1,200

Order of St John, Knight of Grace *London Gazette* 4 March 1912.

Percy Garratt Shewell was born on 14 May 1864 and was educated at Cheltenham College, thence entering the Militia, before being appointed a Lieutenant in the Hampshire Regiment on 25 November 1885. He saw active service with the 2nd Battalion he served in the Burma Expedition of 1885-87, before transferring to the Bengal Staff Corps in 1889. Promoted Captain on 25 November 1896, he served on the North West Frontier of India under Sir William Lockhart, 1897-98, as Field Paymaster Tirah Expeditionary Force, being at the capture of the Passes at Sampagha and Arhanga, for which he was 'mentioned' in despatches and awarded a Brevet Majority. Shewell was promoted to Major on 20 May 1898. He was latterly ranked as a Military Accountant 3rd Class in the Indian Staff Corps.

Retired in 1902, Shewell returned to his native Cheltenham and married. He thence took a greater interest in local political and social life, being made a Magistrate in 1903 and being elected to the County Council in 1909. At the time of the Coronation of 1911, he was a Chief Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which he was made a Knight of Grace in early 1912, a year in which he was forced to retire from the Corps due to his ill-health. His efforts to support the Cheltenham Corps were remarkable, donating his own personal funds, made his grounds available to them and donated trophies and shields. A keen member of the Conservative Association and one of the first Directors of Cheltenham Racecourse, Shewell was also a fanatic about Irish Wolfhounds and was a Vice-President at Cruft's in 1915. He died on 21 October 1915 at Barnes, London; sold together with copied research which includes images of the recipient.



540

An impressive C.B.E., D.S.O., Order of St John group of ten awarded to Major E. G. Gauntlett, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was Senior Medical Officer of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps - Gauntlett suffered the privations of captivity upon the Japanese invasion with his wife and two children, one of whom died during their captivity

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st Type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for wear*; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Honorary Associate's Badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (Capt. E. G. Gauntlett. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major E. G. Gauntlett.); War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (Major E. G. Gauntlett), *privately impressed naming*; Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, unnamed as issued; Shanghai Volunteer Corps Long Service Medal, silver, with 'S.V.C.' Bar, reverse inscribed 'Major E. G. Gauntlett Act. 1920-1932', mounted for wear, *cleaned, very fine* (10)

£2,600-3,000

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

Appointed Honorary Associate, Order of St John, 27 May 1927.



Eric Gerald Gauntlett was born on 1 November 1885. Perhaps the best biography is offered by the *Royal College of Surgeons of England*:

'...the son of T L Gauntlett of Putney, he was educated at King's College School, Wimbledon Common and entered King's College Hospital Medical School with the Warneford Scholarship in 1902. The hospital was then still in Portugal Street, just south of the Royal College of Surgeons. He won several prizes and scholarships during his student years, and qualified with the Conjoint Diploma in 1908. He graduated through London University, with honours in medicine, surgery and forensic medicine, and was awarded a University gold medal, in 1920; he took the Fellowship in 1911. At King's he was house surgeon to Watson Cheyne, Sambrooke Surgical Registrar and tutor in succession to Arthur Edmunds.'





Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Gauntlett was first a Corporal at the 13th Casualty Clearing Station, before being commissioned. He served in Gallipoli (*MIC* notes 'ANZAC') from 5 November 1915, with the 1st City of London Field Ambulance on Walker's Ridge. The unit had been one of the first Territorial units to leave England, when they departed for Malta. Gauntlett was one of their fourteen Officers to depart for War. In early December, Gauntlett wrote up the *War Diary*, which recalls scores of casualties being removed by ship, no less than 1220 being 'taken off' in the period 8-14 December, after which he assumed Command of the unit with Major Ellen having left aboard Hospital Ship. After the evacuation, he thence served at Salonika, at place that he met his future wife, who was working with the Voluntary Aid Detachment. Gauntlett finished the Great War with a trio of 'mentions' (*London Gazette*s 21 July & 28 November 1917 and 5 June 1919, refer) to go with his brace of decorations and served as an Acting Lieutenant-Colonel.

The *Royal College* continues his story:

'When he returned to civil practice he was appointed assistant surgeon to Paddington Green Children's Hospital, but soon accepted the post of chief medical officer to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in China. He worked at Shanghai for nearly twenty years, constructing a large surgical practice among the British and other European residents the British Embassy staff, and wealthy Chinese. He had a hospital available and was on the staff. He was also senior medical officer to the Shanghai Volunteers. Gauntlett was an enthusiastic Freemason, and at one time District Senior Grand Warden of the North China Lodges. His three sons were educated at Uppingham.

When the Japanese invaded China in 1939 he, his wife and their two elder sons were interned. During internment one son contracted typhoid and died, largely as a result of deprivation of medical facilities. After about a year an exchange of Embassy staffs released him, his wife, and their surviving son from internment. Mrs Gauntlett brought with her 20 children of other internees. They sailed under Red Cross protection to Lourcenio in Portuguese East Africa. Their son, aged only 17, joined the South African Air Force and fought in it for the rest of the war.

Gauntlett joined the South Africa Medical Corps and worked as a surgeon in the rank of Major in South Africa. By this means he released a younger man for active service abroad. Mrs Gauntlett nursed in military hospitals in South Africa throughout the war.

As a result of the disaster at Shanghai, Gauntlett lost nearly all his property, his investments, his pensions rights, and the value of his partnership. He had no income except his salary in the South African Army while serving from 1942 to 1946.

When hostilities ceased he returned to England. He owned a small property, which had been used by Mrs Gauntlett on long leave from Shanghai, to be near her sons when they were young. They sold this property and some silver which provided a small block of capital, with which, at the age of 63, he entered general practice in the Doctors Panter and Mayo partnership at Braintree, Essex. He worked in this practice for seventeen years, and was on the staffs of several neighbouring hospitals.

He was active in the British Medical Association, serving as chairman on the Mid-Essex Division 1951-53 and Branch 1958-60. He maintained his interest in Freemasonry, and became Senior Member of King's College Hospital Lodge.

He retired at the age of 80 to Colchester where he died on 26 November 1972 after fracturing his hip in a fall, aged 87.'

Sold together with copied research and extracts, including his South African Service Record, which confirm his Second World War Medals were issued in September 1956.

541 **A Great War, Imperial Camel Corps, M.B.E. group of six awarded to Captain J. Barber, Camel Corps, late Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who commissioned from the ranks after the outbreak of the Great War and played an important role in the Imperial Camel Corps from its founding**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Officer's 1st type breast Badge, Silver, hallmarked for London 1919; 1914-15 Star (263 S. Mjr., Camel Corps E. A.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. Barber.); Army L.S. & G.C. (S. Mjr., St. of the Army); **Egypt**, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 4th Class, breast Badge, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, *minor damage to the enamel of the last, overall good very fine* (6)

£500-600

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

Order of the Nile *London Gazette* 9 March 1917.

James Barber was born on 30 August 1855, the son of John Barber of Portsmouth, Hampshire. Having served in the ranks for over fourteen years he was serving in at the Camel Corps School in Egypt with the rank of Sergeant Major when he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. on 1 January 1914. Still here on 20 March 1915 Barber was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 20 March 1915 and further advanced Lieutenant on 28 September that same year. During this time Barber was serving in the Canal Zone however he was promoted Captain on 1 January 1916 and seconded to the Camel Corps. Appointed Adjutant that same month, one story of his time here comes from *A fighting Colonel of Camel Corps* which states:

‘The first parade at the Depot was at 0:30 hours. The Adjutant at Abbassia was an ex-sergeant Major of the Coldstream Guards [SIC]. He thought it would be a good idea to have some music in the camp to sound reveille and the bugle calls so he paraded one detachment and asked, “Are any of you men a bugler?”. The most frightful looking ruffian in the rear rank held up his hand. Incredulously Captain Barber asked, “What, are you a Bugler”

The man replied, “Sorry Guv, I thought you said Burglar!”

The Camel Corps saw action against the remains of the Senussi in Egypt and Sudan as well as at Darfur where the local Sultan had displayed pro-Ottoman leanings. Barber's service also took him to Palestine and Syria until 1 August 1918 when he was promoted Officer Commanding the Camel Corps Depot at Khanka. He married May Lightowler, daughter of William John Villars of City Road London and retired in 1923; sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.*, medal roll and auction listings as well as War Diaries from the Australian Imperial Camel Corps, extracts from a *Note on the History of the Camel Corps* and the *Handbook of the Order of the British Empire*.

SPINK LIVE

Spink Live is now running on a new and improved bidding platform
 Accessible online through www.spink.com and also available iOS and Android devices

Bidding on 'Spink Live' remains free of charge

Click to Login / Register Tick your Interests Scroll the Lots Slide to Bid

Download on the App Store GET IT ON Google Play

For any enquiries or further assistance please contact:
 Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4112 | Email: spinklive@spink.com

SPINK
 Where History is Valued

542 A scarce 'Battle of Loos September 1915' D.S.O. group of four awarded to Captain J. S. Steven, Royal Army Medical Corps, for personally capturing 22 of the enemy whilst a Subaltern



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for mounting*, in its *damaged Garrard & Co.* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. F. Steven. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. F. Steven.), *good very fine* (4)

£1,600-2,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 14 January 1916. The *War Diary* for the 47th Field Ambulance, 25-27 September 1915 notes:

‘For gallantry at Loos & capturing 22 Germans.’

John Fraser Steven was born on 21 February 1880 and was educated at Glasgow University, graduating MA in 1903, BSc in 1913 and MBChB in 1914. Prior to the outbreak of the Great War he was practising at 43 Lansdowne Crescent, whilst also being Assistant to the Professor of Physiology at Glasgow University, which he resigned to take his commission.

Commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps on 18 February 1915, he joined the 47th Field Ambulance in France on 9 July 1915, having arrived aboard *La Marguerite* from Southampton. At the time of his gallantry at Loos, Steven had been in France for less than 3 months. He had gained front-line experience in July 1915 by being attached to the 6th (London) Field Ambulance. Steven thence proceeded to the Advanced Dressing Station at Fosse 7 on 20 September. Their joining the Station came in good time for the vast assault of 25 September at Loos and as such their Station had room for 240 casualties in total in the schools at Noeux-les-Mines. During the Battle itself the Aid Posts would be moved forward in step with the advances and as such it was possible for those in the Medical Corps to come face-to-face with the enemy, as clearly demonstrated by Steven. His award was also complemented by those of Lance-Corporal Shepherd and Private Butcher who won D.C.M.’s for the actions in the same period, whilst eleven other comrades were also ‘brought to notice for gallantry and good service.’

He assumed Medical Command of the 7th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders on 8 October 1915 and thence proceeded home on leave on 24 November 1915. Besides his richly-deserved D.S.O., which was presented by The King at Buckingham Palace on 19 February 1916, Steven earned a ‘mention’ (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916, refers). Temporary appointments to be in Medical Command of the School at Gosnay in January 1916 and the same position for 71st Brigade, Royal Flying Corps came in February 1916, also being made Captain on 18 February 1916. Steven returned to the front on 4 March 1916 with the 1/2nd London Casualty Clearing Station but was admitted to hospital with pyrexia (fever) in June 1916 and again with trench fever in February 1917. He relinquished his commission on account of ill-health on 6 May 1916 and died in July 1919; sold together with copied research.

- 543 *The advancing troops of the Cross River Column holding Nsanakang were, on the 6th September [1914], suddenly attacked by a largely superior German force brought hurriedly from Duala, and, in spite of a most gallant resistance, were practically annihilated, only two Officers and some ninety native rank and file escaped by forcing their way through the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The German losses in personnel were even heavier than our own.'*
The *London Gazette*, 31 May 1916, gives the official report on the action at Nsanakon.

A rare 'Battle of Nsanakong 6 September 1914' M.C. group of six awarded to Major K. G. F. Collins, Dorset Regiment, attached Nigeria Regiment, who served for many years with the West African Frontier Force

Having given a fine account of himself during the Battle itself, Collins and a comrade were posted missing and found themselves in the bush, alone and without food, not to mention with the Germans in hot pursuit; they survived for 5 days and eventually made it back to Allied lines

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issue; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. K. G. F. Collins. Dorset. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. K. G. F. Collins.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£1,600-2,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 30 January 1920.



Keith Gordon Flloyd Collins was born on 15 February 1886 and was commissioned into the Dorset Regiment on 22 May 1909, being advanced Lieutenant on 23 June 1910. He was employed with the West African Frontier Force for 1 January 1913 and served with the 3rd Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, upon the outbreak of the Great War. Collins served with his unit in the Cameroons from 10 August 1914. His Column from Ikom crossed the Cross River into the Cameroon and occupied the station of Nsanakong (also known as Nsanakang), 5km from the Nigerian border on 30 August. It had been Collins on 18 August who personally reconnoitred the village on 18 August who reported it would be possible to occupy it. The British numbered some 11 Europeans and a further 160 or so African soldiers and found themselves up against some 800 Germans under Hauptmann Rausch Emil. At 0200hrs on 6 September 1914 the enemy, armed with machine guns, attacked. The British defenders successfully repulsed this initial attack but in the process exhausted their ammunition. Another German attack came at five o'clock in the morning, this time from higher ground. The Official Report gives more on Collins:

'Lieutenant Collins on the extreme left finding he was exposed to a heavy reverse fire, crossed the creek to the east of the factory hoping to obtain another position on the other side but his movement was observed by the enemy who brought a maxim into action against him and his men.'

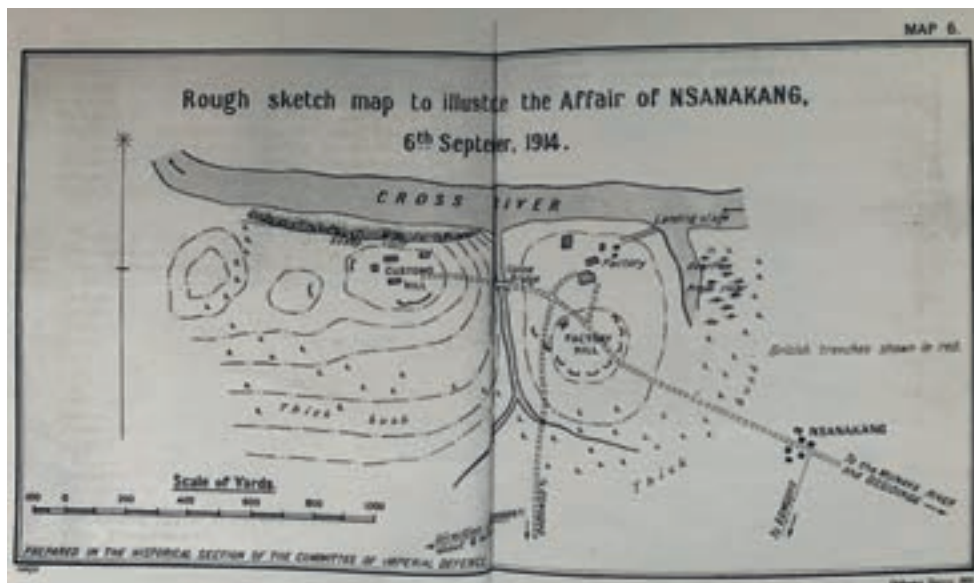


The British could not repulse the attack and the order came for an attempted to break-out - via a bayonet charge - the action was at close quarters and bloody to the extreme, considering the defenders were outnumbered at least 4 to 1. Eight of the eleven Europeans became casualties whilst some 95 Nigerians were killed, a further 16 being wounded, whilst the Germans took at least 150 casualties.

Those who made it through the charge found refuge in the thick forest but were without supplies and forced to go it alone to get over the frontier. The Germans harried and tracked any who fell behind in the withdrawal. Collins had gone it alone together with Lieutenant Rodwell and it was recorded that on 12 September:

‘At 12 noon arrived at IKOM in a very exhausted state after living in the bush for 5 days without any food.’

Suitably recovered by 16 September, together with 18 rank and file, Collins departed Ikom. He remained with the West African Frontier Force until 18 August 1919 and had his Medals sent to him at The Rectory, Lydd, Kent in July 1921. Collins was made Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, Dorset Regiment on 1 March 1922 and was advanced Major on 1 May 1926. He was made Acting Lieutenant-Colonel whilst with the Royal West African Frontier Force, attached Trans-Jordan Frontier Force from 18 June 1927-1 January 1928. Retired on 3 August 1935.



544 **A 1917 M.C. pair awarded to Captain A. W. Anscombe, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who shared lodgings with Siegfried Sassoon on the Western Front and gained numerous mentions in his *Diaries 1915-18***

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, with its case of issue; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. A. W. Anscombe.), *good very fine* (2)

£800-1,200

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 March 1917:

'For Conspicuous Gallantry in action. He assisted to rescue several wounded men under very heavy fire. Later, he took charge of a patrol and established communication under most trying conditions. He has at all times set a fine example of courage and determination.'



Allen Wells Anscombe was born on 11 February 1885 and was educated at Owens School and the University of London, where he gained his BSc in Physics in 1911. Whilst at University he served in the ranks of the O.T.C., 1909-11 and was commissioned in 1912.

Joining the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in January 1915, served in France with the 1st Battalion from 27 March 1916 and was soon rubbing shoulders - and such else - with some of the finest poets produced by the Great War. Anscombe would surely have crossed paths with Robert Graves, who was severely wounded on the Somme but he certainly forged a friendship with Sassoon, for his name appears in print on numerous occasions:

'8th June 1916: Forward Liaison Officer came in (dug out) to gossip with Anscombe.

26th June 1916: Back in old billets self and Anscombe back in the room with Eiffel Tower picture.

3rd July 1916: Anscombe (Lewis guns).

3rd April 1917: The first without Cotterill, Hawes, Adams and Anscombe would be rather empty.'

That last reference is due to the fact Anscombe was wounded on 26 February 1917 around Puisieux, suffering a gun shot wound to the neck. It was a Medical Board in April 1918 found him fit for duty once again but a report of 30 July 1917 shows the wounds were most extensive:

'1) Neck. Left side in front of carotid sheath. The oesophagus was perforated and a fistula formed. Fluid and food escaping for 2 weeks. X-ray shows fragments of metal interspersed among the bodies of the atlas and axis and 3 clavicle (cervical) vertebrae suppuration and some necrosis occurred and 2 fragments were coughed up. Consequently he had bronchopneumonia.

2) Inner end of right clavicle. X-ray shows 2 fragments lodged; exact localisation uncertain.

3) Left thigh. Fistula healed, wounds also.

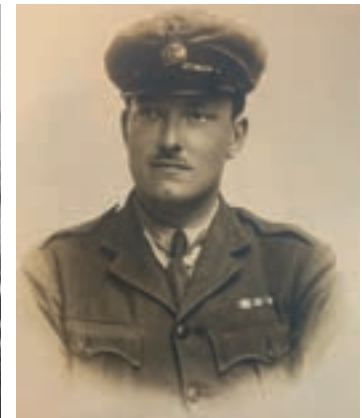
He is wearing a collar to support his head. Is getting about a bit and making progress.'

Anscombe thence served in Ireland from July 1918-May 1919, when he joined the Army of the Rhine. He was discharged on 7 January 1921 as Temporary Major.

Anscombe then went on to work at Dulwich College from January 1921, with his two sons also being educated at the College. He died on 25 August 1939.

Of his children, John Allen was killed in action in Burma in April 1944, whilst Thomas went up to Cambridge and was later ordained. His daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth Margaret, was a British analytic philosopher. She wrote on the philosophy of mind, philosophy of action, philosophical logic, philosophy of language, and ethics. She was a prominent figure of analytical Thomism. She was a student of Ludwig Wittgenstein and became an authority on his work and edited and translated many books drawn from his writings, above all his *Philosophical Investigations*.

- 545 **A Great War Mesopotamia 1918 M.C. group of five awarded to Captain & Adjutant A. C. Owen, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late Corporal, Royal Fusiliers**
- Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved 'A. C. Owen.'; 1914-15 Star (PS-3063 Cpl. A. C. Owen. R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. C. Owen.); Defence Medal 1939-45, *good very fine* (5) £1,000-1,400
- M.C. *London Gazette* 26 August 1918 (Mesopotamia).
- Arthur Charles Owen** was born on 22 November 1885 in Lampeter. Owe was educated at Llandovery College and Faraday House, an electrical engineer by trade. He enlisted in the 21st (Public Schools) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in October 1914 and served in France from 14 November 1915-18 May 1916. Having been singled out as having Officer potential, Owen was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 21st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers in August 1916. He disembarked in Bombay on 3 March 1917 and made it to Basra by 10 March. Joining the 8th Battalion, he was made Adjutant in January 1918 and was Lewis Gun Officer in May. In August, having been duly rewarded with his Military Cross, he was granted leave in Bombay. Owen resigned his commission January 1920.
-
- 546 **A scarce 'Siege Guns, Flanders 1918' D.S.M. group of three awarded to Sick Berth Steward F. E. J. Morse, Royal Navy, late 2nd Lieutenant, The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)**
- Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (M.18972 F. E. J. Morse, S.B.S. 2Cl. Siege Guns Flanders 1918.); British War and Victory Medals (M.18972 F. E. J. Morse, Act.2 S.B.S. R.N.), *good very fine* (3) £800-1,000
- D.S.M. *London Gazette* 15 February 1919.



Frank Edward James Morse was born on 26 August 1889 and lived at 76 Bishops Road, Fulham. Morse worked as a Bank Clerk at the L.C. & Westminster Bank since 1907 and was a keen motorcyclist and long-distance walker upon his application for a commission in August 1914. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 8th Battalion, The Buffs, Morse was found to be wanting as a Commander of men, which led to his request for a transfer. Morse was released and enlisted in the Royal Navy on 7 February 1916. Posted to the Sick Berth Branch, Morse was initially made a Junior Reserve Attendant and served ashore with the Royal Marine Artillery from July 1917. He went on to see varied service with the Heavy Siege Trains and their Guns from Dunkirk and further into Flanders in 1918. On several occasions, the Trains were bombed and shelled by the enemy, on which occasion Morse was surely decorated in his Acting rate of Sick Berth Steward 2nd Class, for of the 17 awards to the Siege Guns, the 3 which went to the Royal Navy were all to Sick Berth ratings. Morse died in 1969 and his ashes were interred at the North Sheen Cemetery; sold together with photographs of the recipient in service besides copied research which includes letters from his son which state he was gassed during the Great War.

547 A scarce 'South East Persia' I.D.S.M. awarded to Hon. Lieutenant Ralla Singh, 19th Punjabis, who was also awarded an Order of British India



Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (Subdr. Ralla Singh 19th Pjbs.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (Jemdr Ralla Singh 19th Pjbs); British War Medal 1914-20 (Subdr. Ralla Singh, 1-19 Pjbs.); Victory Medal 1914-19, *erased*; Delhi Durbar 1911, *very fine* (5)

£800-1,000

[Order of British India, 2nd Class] *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

I.D.S.M. *Gazette of India* 17 August 1917.

Ralla Singh was appointed Subedar on 1 August 1903 and served in this rank by the North West Frontier campaign of 1908 and went to see further service with the 19th Punjabis during the Great War. Of their part in the South East Persia operations, General Sir C. C. Munro gave them two references in his despatches:

‘On 13 April 1916, 70 men under Captain Bennett inflicted considerable loss on a lashkar estimated at 700 men...

Near Chorab on 24 March 1917, 16 men of 28th Cavalry and 1 British Officer and 25 men of the 19th Punjabis, the while under the command of Captain Kreyer, 28th Cavalry, attacked a gunrunner’s caravan. The whole of the transport of 20 camels as well as 447 rifles and some 23,600 rounds of ammunition were captured.’

He was made an Honorary Lieutenant on 1 July 1920.

548 A 1918 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. Hogben, 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Hogben was Aid Post Sergeant to Captain J. V. Dunn, author of *The War the Infantry Knew* and was mortally wounded during an aerial raid on Polygon Wood on 26 September 1917

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (11053 Sgt. W. Hogben. 2/R. W. Fus); 1914 Star (11053 Pte. W. Hogben. 2/R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (11053 Cpl. W. Hogben. R. W. Fus.), *good very fine* (4)

£1,200-1,500

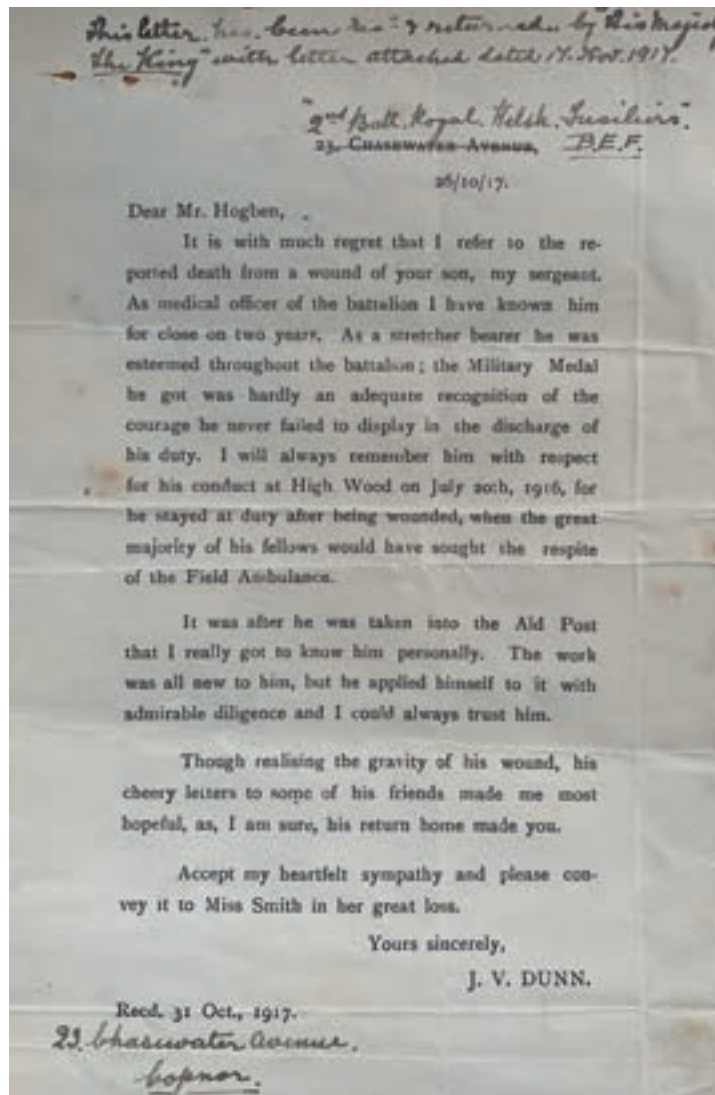
D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has carried out his duties in a most gallant and efficient manner during a very long period and he has always shown great courage and resource.’

William Willis Hogben was born at Sandgate, Kent and served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers from 11 August 1914. Hogben was latterly Aid Post Sergeant to Captain Dunn, author of *The War the Infantry Knew*, who recalls the action which cost Hogben his life:

‘(September 1917): ‘Next I went to the Aid Post. The Staff had settled in a bit of a trench behind our line of deployment; it was probably a relic of Oct-Nov. 1914 because digging had revealed a rusted rifle barrel.

When I got near Sergeant Hogben shouted ‘Look out’ and pointed to the Fokker which was coming around for the second time. It was not a hundred feet up, and fewer yards away by then. ‘Get down,’ he shouted again, ‘the bloody thing’s hit me.’ Very soon he was showing me the nose of a German bullet sticking out between two of his ribs in front.



He was sure the German airman had hit him, although the airman never seemed to fire, and he had no notion that the bullet had come through from his back. It had most probably been fired from Solderhoek. He did not feel ill but septic pneumonia set in ten days later and he died close to Beachy Head.'

The action occurred on 26 September. In his letter to Serjeant Hogben's father, Dunn wrote:

'As a stretcher bearer he was esteemed throughout the Battalion; the Military Medal [sic] he got was hardly an adequate recognition of the courage he never failed to display in the discharge of his duty. I will always remember him with respect for his conduct at High Wood on July 20th, 1916, for he stayed at duty after being wounded, when the great majority of his fellows would have sought the respite of the Field Ambulance.'

Having just made it home before slipping away, Hogben was buried in the Portsmouth (Kingston) Cemetery; sold together with an old copy of Dunn's letter, besides copied research.

549 **A 1918 D.C.M. pair awarded to Corporal E. Williams, 13th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who died after having suffered gas poisoning and pneumonia on 11 October 1918**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (45167 L.Cpl. E. Williams. 13/R. W. Fus.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (45167 Pte. E. Williams. R. W. Fus.), *minor official correction to unit on first, good very fine* (2)

£600-800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 15 November 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and resource during an attack. When his platoon commander and sergeant had become casualties he took command of the platoon and led it to the final objective, which he captured and consolidated. He showed splendid leadership and initiative.'

Edward Williams, a native of Aberhosan, enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in July 1916, at that time a dairyman living at Bermondsey. Having suffered a gunshot wound to the right shoulder in 1917, Williams won his D.C.M. and was then gassed on 14 September 1918. He then developed pneumonia and passed away. He was being treated at Nell Lane Military Hospital, Didsbury, but his family claimed the body and returned with him to Aberhosan.

550 *'At 5 a.m. [on 17 April 1916], three Squadrons of German Cavalry came round the end of Lake Doiran towards Pateros, supported by a considerable force of infantry; one of their Squadrons came on towards Gola, their right flank patrol passing within a few yards of Sergeant Hethershaw and his troop who were lying concealed in some scrub and had been told not to fire, and approached the position where B Squadron were concealed.*

We disclosed only a small patrol with Private Moore as its point riding a specially selected horse which would be difficult for the Germans to overtake. The Germans were very cautious and approached our patrol very slowly, while Moore waited for them in the hopes that some at least of the Germans would chase him and be led into the trap; unfortunately they would not do this though they were within speaking distance of him, so after a little conversation with them during which they told him to "go away, you blutty fool" (his remarks to them are not recorded), he rode slowly away to one side leaving the front of B Squadron unmasked.

The Germans stood in a bunch looking towards B Squadron's position and then turned to retire; the moment they did so it was evident that they would not be caught in the trap so B Squadron and the machine-guns opened fire. Unfortunately both the machine-guns - which were about 12 years old - jammed after a few rounds and consequently we only succeeded in wounding seven of their men and seven horses, according to the enemy intelligence reports obtained later.'

The Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry in the Great War 1914-1918, by Major H. Tallents, D.S.O., T.D., refers.

A most unusual Great War Salonika operations D.C.M. group of five awarded to Private E. S. A. 'Mundy' Moore, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers), late Imperial Yeomanry

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (989 Pte. E. S. D. Moore, Notts. Yeo.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (735 Pte. E. S. Moore, 10th Notts. Coy. Imp. Yeo.); 1914-15 Star (989 Pte. E. S. A. Moore, Sher. Rang.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaf (989 Pte. E. S. A. Moore, Notts. Yeo.), *note third initials, polished, nearly very fine or better* (5)

£1,400-1,800

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 14 November 1916:

'For gallantry and coolness when sent out to try and lure a party of the enemy into an ambush. He behaved in a remarkably plucky manner when in very close touch with the enemy.'

Edmund Schneider Dodwell Moore was born at Honington, Lincolnshire on 22 April 1874, one of 10 children of Canon Henry Dodwell Moore. Accompanying family notes describe him as something of a colourful character, for he was often in trouble as a youngster; on one occasion he filled some flower pots with gunpowder, turned them upside down and tried to blow them off the top of the church tower.

Sherwood Ranger

A natural recruit for the Yeomanry, he joined the Sherwood Rangers, and was among those chosen to form 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry for service in the Boer War. The unit arrived in South Africa in February 1900, one of the first to do so, and was actively employed in operations the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Colony until 1901 (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps).

A natural recruit for the Yeomanry, he joined the Sherwood Rangers, and was among those chosen to form 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry for service in the Boer War. The unit arrived in South Africa in February 1900, one of the first to do so, and was actively employed in operations the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Colony until 1901 (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps).

Moore was otherwise a farmer, his father having given him £1500 capital in 1904. He used the money to purchase the leasehold of the farm 'Court Leys' at Brandon, near Grantham and was likewise employed at the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914.

Gallipoli and beyond

Mobilised with the Sherwood Rangers, he was embarked for Egypt and landed at Gallipoli in August 1915, where the regiment won the King's Colour. Moore and his comrades next served in Egypt, and thence in Salonika from February 1916, taking part in the operations in the Struma Valley. Here, then, the scene of Moore's gallantry in April 1916, for which, as cited above, he was awarded the D.C.M. He was also mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 25 September 1916, refers).

The Sherwood Rangers next joined the Australian Mounted Division in Palestine in 1917, and participated in the capture of Beersheba and the raid on Es Salt in the Jordan Valley; in Allenby's advance from Jaffa to Aleppo they captured at sword point the Turkish batteries on Mount Carmel, Haifa. Indeed the Rangers received more mentions in the Official History of the campaign than any other regiment.

Having ended the war in Syria, Moore returned home and resumed farming at Court Leys. But the farm had been run down in the war years and he was unable to make it a profitable concern. He sold up and went into breeding wire-haired fox terriers and running a small poultry farm at 'The Hollies' at Brant Broughton. Very much a local character, he regularly sported plus fours and a spotted bow tie, and was rarely seen without pipe clenched between teeth. 'Mundy' Moore died on 27 April 1949 and is buried in St. Helen's Church, Brant Broughton; sold with copied research.

551 A very fine and rare 'Battle of Beersheba 31 October 1917' D.C.M. awarded to Private I. Davies, 24th (Denbigh Yeomanry) Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (345941 Pte. I. Davies. 24/R. W. Fus.), *namimg a little weak in places, very fine*

£1,000-1,400

The 24th Battalion earned just eight gallantry awards for the Battle of Beersheba on 31 October 1917, these being a D.S.O. to Captain Knightley, M.C.'s to Captain Springman and Reverend Jones, besides D.C.M.'s to Company Sergeant-Major Blake and Privates Davies and Wilkinson.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 4 March 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When the rest of his Lewis gun section became casualties he carried his gun to the assault, collected men as magazine carriers and opened a very effective fire on the enemy. He showed splendid courage and initiative.'



Ivor Davies, a native of Penrhwceiber, had previously seen service with the Welsh Regiment before joining the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with whom he won the D.C.M. at Beersheba on 31 October 1917. The 24th and 25th Battalions of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers served in the action and were with the 231st Brigade (74th Division). They "met with stout resistance" at one location, where the Ottoman soldiers fought to the last. Intense hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches continued until 1330hrs, when the Ottoman trench line on the western side of Beersheba (stretching from the Khalasa-to-Beersheba Road in the south to the Wadi es Saba in the north) was captured. For his actions Corporal John Collins was later awarded the Victoria Cross. During this fighting, the two Royal Welsh Fusiliers Battalions captured three-quarters of the prisoners (and suffered two-thirds of the casualties) of the XX Corps.

Davies latterly served with the Yorkshire Regiment and was further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals; sold together with a postcard of Davies wearing his D.C.M. and copied research.

552 The Battle of Loos, 'first Cardiff' M.M. awarded to Sergeant E. J. B. Stiff, 17th Battalion, Welsh Regiment who, upon seeing a working party buried by shellfire, worked alone to free them and after help arrived stood upon the trench parapet and indicated to the rescue party direction of incoming shells

Military Medal, G.V.R. (37852 L.Cpl E. J. B. Stiff. 17/Welsh R.), *edge bruise, minor contact marks, very fine*

£180-220

M.M. *London Gazette* 1 September 1916, the recommendation in the Army Order states:

'For gallantry on the night 8th/9th July 1916, when Battalion positions were heavily mortared near Calonne. A working party was buried during a hostile bombardment. L.Cpl. Stiff sent a messenger for assistance and at once single handed and under heavy fire set work to dig out the buried men. On Arrival of the Officers and a Relief Party. L.Cpl. Stiff stood on the parapet amidst severe bombardment from Trench Mortars and indicated by whistle the direction of the approaching shells throughout the time taken to dig out the buried men thereby saving many lives.

Subsequently during a second bombardment on the same night, L. Cpl. Stiff in charge of a post found himself owing to casualties without a man available for look out. Cut off by the destruction of the communications, he himself acted as Sentry until relieved on cessation of the bombardment.'



Ernest John Burman Stiff was born at Cardiff, Glamorgan in January 1883, son of John and Priscilla Stiff of 55 Dispencer Street, Cardiff. Working as a Coaltrimmer prior to the Great War he entered the war with 17th Battalion, Welsh Regiment. Performing his act of heroism in the line at Doughty's Post, Stiff was later wounded in the shoulder and back by shrapnel.

Despite this he returned to his previous life as a Coaltrimmer after the war, indeed he was notably athletic, playing rugby as inside-half for Cardiff, Penarth as well as being a member of the Coaltrimmers' Rugby Football Club. Further he captained the Adamsdown Bowling Club and the Penarth Rifle Shooting Club which made him a well-known figure in the local community. It is perhaps for this reason that when he died suddenly it made it into a newspaper, while suggestions were made that his wounds were part of the cause of his death (this unfortunately could not be confirmed); Stiff died of the inflammation of the heart on 22 January 1931; sold together with copied research including census data, a *London Gazette* extract and copied citation as well as a newspaper article relating to the recipient and a photograph.

- 553 **A Great War M.M. pair awarded to Corporal G. E. Lewis, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late South Wales Borderers**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (47303 Cpl. G. E. Lewis. 26/R. W. Fus.); 1914-15 Star (15577 Pte. G. E. Lewis. S. Wales Bord.), *very fine* (2) £200-240
 M.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1919.
George Ernest Lewis, a native of Bargoed, served first with the 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers in France from 30 June 1915. Transferred to the 4th (Garrison) Battalion, he thence joined the 26th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers and having won his M.M., was discharged in February 1919.
- x554 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant W. Ward, Royal Artillery, who was killed in action on 29 July 1918**
 Military Medal, G.V.R. (13670 Sjt. W. Ward. B.71/Bde. R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (13670 Cpl. W. Ward. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (13670 Sjt. W. Ward. R.A.), *nearly extremely fine* (4) £240-280
 M.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1917 (France).
William Ward, a native of Rawtenstall, Lancashire, served in France with the Royal Field Artillery from 28 August 1915. Having earned his Military Medal, he was killed in action on 29 July 1918. Ward is buried in the Vauxbuin French National Cemetery.
- 555 **An unusual M.S.M. group of eight awarded to Captain J. Brady, General List, late South Lancashire Regiment, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles and Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry**



India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98, Samana 1897 (3580 Corpl. J. Brady. 2d. Bn. S. Lanca: Regt.); 1914-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. J. Brady.); British War and Victory Medals (Q.M. & Capt. J. Brady.); Delhi Durbar 1903; Delhi Durbar 1911; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1st Cl: Sergt-Instr J. Brady E.I.R.Vol: Rifles.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (A-Sjt. Maj. J. Brady, I.U.L.), *Star sometime silvered, very fine and a rare combination of awards* (8) £800-1,200



Joseph Brady was born on 7 September 1873 - although he had also stated 26 November 1876 in order to enlist whilst underage - at Southport, Liverpool. Brady was educated in Liverpool and enlisted from the Militia into the South Lancashire Regiment on 7 November 1891. Having served on active service in India - which earned him a rather scarce I.G.S. named to his Regiment - he was transferred to the Punjab-Bengal Unattached List as a Staff Clerk in February 1902, a posting which lasted until October 1902. In August 1903, Brady was transferred to the Agra Volunteer Rifles as a 2nd Class Instructor and thence to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles in May 1904, a position he held until December 1910, being awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal as per *Army Order 239* of 1910. Brady was discharged in December 1912 and returned to England.

He was made Quartermaster (Lieutenant) with the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry in October 1914 and served in France during the Great War, transferring to the General List on 22 March 1915. Promoted Captain on 23 October 1917, he was finally released on 28 February 1920. He was appointed Quartermaster (Captain) of the 5th Battalion, Manchester Regiment on 1 December 1924 and was retired on 7 September 1928; sold together with an Indian Volunteer Rifles silver prize Medal and copied research.

556

A Great War M.S.M. group of five awarded to Private R. J. Ellis, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who served attached to the 1/6th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment

1914 Star, clasp (8253 Pte. R. J. Ellis. 2/R. W. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (355991 Pte. R. J. Ellis. R. W. Fus.); Imperial Service Medal, G.VI.R. (Robert John Ellis); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (8253 Pte. R. J. Ellis. 2/R. W. Fus.), *good very fine* (5)

£240-280

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919, whilst attached to the 1/6th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.

I.S.M. *London Gazette* 19 October 1945.

Robert John Ellis, a native of Bangor, Wales, appears to have enlisted in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1904-05 and served in France from 13 August 1914. He was granted home leave in November 1915 as recalled by the *North Wales Chronicle*. Having earned the M.S.M. and an I.S.M. for his services as a Postman in Bangor, he died in 1969; sold together with his Driving Proficiency Medal, named to the reverse.

557 A scarce 'double M.S.M.' group of seven awarded to Transport Warrant Officer Class 1 (Regimental Sergeant-Major) W. H. McFadyen, Military Provost Staff Corps, late Corporal, Yorkshire Regiment



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (3871 Pte. W. H. McFadyen. Yorkshire Regt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Corpl. W. McEadyen. York. Regt.); British War and Victory Medals (1437 T.W.O.C.I.I. W. H. McFadyen. M.P.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (1437 Sjt. W. H. McFadyen. M.P.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (1437 Q.M.Sjt.-T.S.Mjr. W. H. McFadyen. M.P.S.C.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R. (3871 S/Sjt. W. H. McFadyen. M.P.S.C.), *note spelling differences, first two rather worn overall, the remainder very fine and a superb combination* (7)

£700-900

M.S.M. (Immediate) *London Gazette* 30 May 1919 (France).

M.S.M. (Annuity) as per *Army Order* 98 of 1951 - not entered in the *London Gazette*.

William Henry McFadyen, who was born in 1878 at St Helier, Jersey. By 1891 he was a scholar at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea and on 16 November 1892 McFadyen joined the Yorkshire Regiment as a Drummer. He first saw active service with the Yorkshire Regiment during the Boer War. Awarded his L.S. & G.C. in *Army Order* 92 of 1911, he latterly served in France with the Military Provost Staff Corps and had the highly unusual record of having been awarded both an Immediate and an Annuity M.S.M. - of which McInnes records just 9 such instances.

McFadyen was recommended for the Annuity award while with the Yorkshire Regiment prior to 1912. He remained on the waiting list for the Annuity all the way through 1951, when *Army Order* 98 of 1953 takes effect. The effect of *Army Order* 98 was that any man on the waiting list as of 1951 was to be awarded his Medal but would still have to wait for the Annuity. As a result, a second Medal was issued, but this time with the earlier service number; sold together with a fine carriage clock, in its original leather case, the lid with an engraved plaque stating 'Presented to Sergeant McFadyen by the Members R.A.T.A. 1st Yorkshire Regt.'



558

The C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C. group of eleven awarded to Colonel W. A. T. Bowley, Royal Warwickshire Regiment and Dorset Regiment, he earned no fewer than six 'mentions' during the Great War and was Personal Military Secretary to Winston Churchill, 1918-19, latterly being Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot, 1933-36

The Royal Victorian Order, C.V.O., Commander's neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'C948'; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 1st type neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. W. A. T. Bowly R. Warwick. Rgt.), *unofficial rivets and top clasp adapted*; 1914 Star, clasp (Capt. A. T. Bowly. Dorset. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. W. A. T. Bowly.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Belgium, Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Military Division Badge; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, with bronze Palme on riband, *Medals cleaned and a little polished overall, nearly very fine* (11)

£1,600-2,000

C.V.O. *London Gazette* 13 July 1935.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919.

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 February 1915.

Belgian Order of Leopold *London Gazette* 24 September 1917.

Belgian Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 11 March 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914, 17 February & 22 June 1915, 1 January 1916, 11 December 1917, 20 May 1918.



William Arthur Travell Bowly was born on 18 April 1880 and was educated at Winchester and Oxford, being commissioned into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and thence serving with his unit in South Africa in 1902. Advanced Lieutenant in 1905, he was made a Captain in the Dorset Regiment in 1912 and served with them in France from 20 August 1914. Bowly was soon recognised as a proficient Staff Officer and was made Aide-de-Camps to the OC 2nd Corps and then the 2nd Army in France as 1915 begun. His M.C. came for the period up until February 1915 thus his actions during 1914 would surely have contributed to the award of his first decoration. He latterly served as a General Staff Officer 2nd Grade to IV Corps and 37th Division in France from 1916-18. Bowly thence became Personal Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War from 1918-19, no less than Winston Churchill. Little mention of his exploits should be required here but it is fair to say Bowly would have come into regular close contact with this titanic historical figure.

Made Brigade Major of the Warwickshire Infantry Brigade, 1921-22, another period at the War Office followed, before his appointment to Command the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1930-33. Bowly thence went up to become Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot Command, 1933-36, which included the Silver Jubilee Review of troops by The King, for which his C.V.O. was conferred in July 1935. Retired in 1937, he was Commandant of the Duke of York Royal Military School, 1937-45 and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire in 1953. Living at Orchard House, South Cerney, the Colonel, who lost his son during the Second World War, died on 24 October 1957.

For the Medals of his son, please see Lot 309.



- 559 **An unusual 1937 B.E.M. group of five awarded to Chief Officer W. J. Graham, H.M. Borstal Portland, late Private, Gordon Highlanders**
- British Empire Medal, G.V.R., for Meritorious Service, Civil Division (William J. Graham.); India General Service 1895-1908, 3 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (4173 Pte. W. Graham 1st Bn. Gord: Highrs.), *wire ring between first and second clasps, private rivets between second and third clasps*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittbergen (4173 Pte. W. Graham. Gordon Highrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4173 Pte. W. Graham. Gordon Highrs.); Imperial Service Medal, G.V.R. (William Jeffrey Graham.), *good very fine* (5) £400-500
- B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 February 1937.
- I.S.M. *London Gazette* 22 June 1937.
- William Jeffrey Graham** was born in 1874 at Mottingham, London and joined the Gordon Highlanders at Aberdeen on 6 April 1892. Having served in India and South Africa, Graham was discharged on 3 April 1904 and latterly became Chief Officer of the Borstal Institution at Portland.
- For the Medals of his son, please see Lot 566.
- 560 **A 1936 C.M.G. group of four to awarded to A. C. Barnes, Nairobi Defence Force, later Director of Agriculture, Jamaica**
- The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; British War Medal 1914-20 (10102 Cpl. A. C. Barnes. Nairobi D.F.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *good very fine* (4) £400-500
- C.M.G. *London Gazette* 1 January 1936.
- Arthur Chapman Barnes** was educated at Deacon's School, Peterborough and the Municipal College of Technology and Victoria University, Manchester. He entered the Survey Department, East Africa Protectorate, in 1914 and served with the Nairobi Defence Force during the Great War. This unit was only entitled to the British War Medal of which some 385 were issued. His subsequent appointments included Agricultural Chemist, Nigeria, 1923; Asst. Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar, 1927; Director of Agriculture, Fiji, 1929; Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist, Jamaica, 1933. He was created C.M.G. in 1936 and became General Manager of the West Indies Sugar Company in 1938.
- For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 621.
- 561 **A Great War 1916 D.C.M. awarded to Private J. Lloyd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who subsequently deserted - thus forfeiting his other Medals**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (15514 Pte. J. Lloyd. 10/R. W. Fus:) *edge bruising and contact marks, nearly very fine* £500-600
- D.C.M. *London Gazette* 6 January 1931:
- 'For conspicuous gallantry. During operations he made three journeys with bombs under heavy shell fire and otherwise greatly distinguished himself. He had previously displayed great gallantry as a bomber.
- Annotated for 30 April 1916, having taken place south of Spanbrockmolen.'
- J. Lloyd** went to France with the 10th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers on 25 September 1915 and was clearly a key player in the actions of 30 April 1916. The Brigade Diary records a gas attack on the front, a few of the enemy entering an unoccupied trench from which they were soon driven out. The success in driving off the enemy is attributed to the gallantry of the 10th Battalion. The Battalion War Diary records that warning of the attack - that came at 0040hrs - had been given by two deserted. The services of Lieutenant Piercy and a few bombers (presumably including Lloyd) who caused the enemy to retreat.
- The D.C.M was approved to Lloyd on 12 May and the next day his Medal was presented by the Divisional General. He subsequently deserted on 9 October 1917 and thus forfeited his 1914-15 Trio that he was further entitled to, whilst the D.C.M. was officially recorded to have the same fate (*London Gazette* 6 January 1931, refers).

- 562 An impressive M.S.M. and Royal Household group of seven awarded to Colour-Sergeant C. Grove, Coldstream Guards, who after having earned himself a brace of ‘mentions’ during the Boer War, entered the Royal Household and rose to become Caretaker of St James’s Palace



Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (7332 Co: Sejt: C. Grove. Cldstm: Gds:); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7332 Cr: Serjt: C. Grove. Coldstream Guards.); Coronation 1911; Jubilee 1935; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, the suspension dated ‘1910-1930’ (C. Grove); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (7332 C. Sjt. C. Grove. Cldstm: Gds.); Army M.S.M., G.V.R. (C. Sjt. C. Grove. C. Gds.), *the first two rather polished, thus good fine, the remainder very fine* (7)

£1,000-1,200

M.S.M. as per *A.O.142* of 1935.

Charles Grove was born on 5 May 1869 at Elvertham, Hampshire and he joined the Coldstream Guards on 30 December 1887. Having served at home, Grove proceeded to Gibraltar in March 1899. This posting was short-lived and he proceeded to South Africa in October 1899, serving there until October 1902, when he returned to the United Kingdom for the remainder of his service. During the Boer War, serving as a Colour-Sergeant, Grove was twice ‘mentioned’ (*London Gazette* 10 September 1901 & 29 July 1902, refer).

Awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in April 1907, Grove was discharged on 30 June 1910 having claimed his discharge after giving notice. When discharged he had served some 22 years 184 days.

Grove entered the Royal Household, becoming a Messenger in the Lord Chamberlain’s Office in 1910 and eventually becoming Caretaker of St James’s Palace; sold together with copied research.

563

A rare South East Asia 1945-46 operations Battalion CO's O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Scott, Indian Army, who led the 1/3rd Madras Regiment at the Battle of Surabaya

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd Type breast Badge, silver-gilt; India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (Capt. A. T. Scott. 1-12 F.F.R.); 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; India Service Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Lt. Col. A. T. Scott. 3 Madras. R.); Indian Independence Medal 1947, unnamed, *the G.S.M. with officially corrected rank and initials, good very fine* (8)

£800-1,000

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 28 November 1946:

'For gallant and distinguished service in South-East Asia.'

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 April 1945 and 9 May 1946 (Burma).

Alastair Thame Scott, who was born in 1910, was commissioned into the Indian Army on 31 January 1930. He served with the 1-12th Frontier Force Rifles (Corps of Guides) on the North West Frontier operations 1937-39. By the time of the Second World War, Scott held senior



command in the 1939-45 War, ultimately serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel and C.O. of the 1/3rd Madras Regiment in the advance through Burma in early 1945. In that period he was present at the crossing of the Irrawaddy that March, and in all of the fighting up to Paungga in the following month, including the capture of Point 1682, near Sabauk. No surprise then, that he ended the War with a brace of 'mentions'.

Some 4,000 British troops had arrived at Surabaya 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 retaken 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.’

Scott was ordered with the 1/3rd Madras Regiment to Surabaya in November 1945 and a gruelling series of patrols and engagements ensued, but often at great cost to the opposition. Indeed their *War Diary* has Scott reporting the demise of around 250 of the enemy in December 1945 alone, a tally that was no doubt substantially increased before he and his men were withdrawn in April 1946.

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.

Scott learned of his richly-deserved O.B.E. several months later, whilst he appears to have commanded 13th Signal Regiment (Radio) from 1963-66. Scott died at Edinburgh on 13 June 1967; sold together with a bound book with copied research besides a (possibly posed) image of the Lieutenant-Colonel studying his maps before the Battle.



564 **A remarkable 'Mum's Army' civil O.B.E. group of Four awarded to Subaltern D. Mackay, Auxiliary Territorial Service, late First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, whose wartime service inspired her work as an author as well as her tireless efforts in local politics**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, civil division, breast Badge, with ladies bow riband, silver-gilt; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, with Territorial Bar (Sub. D. Mackay. A.T.S.), *minor contact marks to last, overall very fine* (4)

£200-240

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 10 June 1961

Dorothy Mackay was born at Durham on 12 April 1909 to a wealthy family, her Great Grandfather having founded Mackay Carpets of Durham. Educated at Durham High School and Queen Margaret's School, Scarborough she was an exceptional sports woman, playing cricket, lacrosse and hockey for Durham County as well as winning the county golf bronze shield. It is a testament to her character that despite this she modestly stated that she was only 'called on when they were absolutely stuck'. Mackay's primary ambition was to be a writer and to that end in 1935 she spent a year in London attempting this career, she failed at this stage and attributed this to a lack of life experience 'I had barely begun to live' - however it was a path she was to return to.

A chance meeting with the daughter of the Director General of Exports for the Yugoslavian Government persuaded her to take a trip to the country and Mackay was set to go when her father, worried about Italian aggression, asked her to postpone. This she did and later that week Mussolini invaded Albania, convincing Dorothy, probably quite rightly, that she had a lucky escape.

Turning instead to another course Mackay decided to join the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, which she did two years before the outbreak of war. Their training consisted of First Aid, vehicle maintenance and driving; when the war began they were mobilised immediately. on 1 September 1939. The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry was absorbed into the Auxiliary Territorial Service six months after the outbreak of the war. Becoming a motor transport instructor she spent much of the war dealing with transport, her role mostly being training truck drivers and motorcyclists. Stationed at 7th Headquarters at Gosforth Park, Newcastle with the rank of Motor Sergeant it was here she met her lifelong friend Joan Hudson. Here they were largely involved in driving senior officers to their postings. Posted as Quartermaster to Leicester she found herself acting as a temporary cook while the real cook was on leave. Also here she experienced a number of particularly heavy Blitzes, including one occasion when she was caught out leaving the theatre; after a mile and a half run back to billets they made it to cover.

Applying as an M.T. officer she was called to the Selection Board at Leeds Y.M.C.A.: passing, she was sent to New Battle Abbey, a pre-O.T.C.U. course before going to the Imperial Services College, the Windsor O.T.C.U. Joining her here was her old friend Hudson. Posted to Gresford Camp, near Chester, again aiding in the instruction of lorry drivers, as well as assisting the Quartermaster. After a course with the Royal Army Service Corps she and Hudson were posted to Headquarters 6th Western Command as Transport Officer.

Mackay's determination not to be sent overseas was rewarded when she was selected with the second draft of Auxiliary Territorial Service on a three-month exchange visit to Canada. Posted to Canadian Headquarters Command, Halifax, she served here for the duration of the exchange before returning to Britain and 6th Western Command where she later became Assistant Adjutant to R.A.S.C. Headquarters, Preston. Shortly before being demobilised Mackay was promoted for a final time to the command of a C.S.D. supplying food; however she wished to leave the army and finally did so after six years of service.

After the war she was immensely active, performing roles in local politics and philanthropy as well as becoming an experienced traveller and finally achieving her childhood dream of becoming an author. Her first book *Laughter in Khaki* was clearly influenced by her wartime experiences and at one stage she attempted to interest the creator of *Dad's Army* in a new series *Mum's Army* - again based upon the experiences she had in the war with the A.T.S. At the end of her life Mackay had published five books with the last accepted by the publishers just after her 83rd Birthday. She died on 28 April 1998; sold together with a copied printout of *Laughter in Khaki*, *London Gazette* entries and extracts from the *Northern Echo* written 1991-1992 as well as a Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens Families Association badge with two 10-year clasps and a 15 year clasp named (Miss. D. Mackay OBE joined 1972) and a Royal British Legion commemorative metal poppy.

For the medals of her lifelong friend and colleague in the A.N.S. Joan Hudson see Lot 314.

- 565 An outstanding Knight Bachelor, C.B. group of eight awarded to Major Sir S. P. Osmond, Gloucestershire Regiment, who earned a 'mention' for the South East Asia 1945-46 operations and thence forged a notable career in the Civil Service, being Private Secretary to Prime Minister Clement Atlee, 1948-51 who was Knighted in 1980 as Secretary to the Church Commissioners for England

Knight Bachelor's Badge, 3rd Type neck Badge, by *Garrard & Co*, the reverse with silver and maker's marks, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Civil) Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt; 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 (Maj. S. P. Osmond. Glosters.); Coronation 1953, *good very fine and a rare combination* (8)

£2,000-2,400

Knight Bachelor *London Gazette* 8 January 1980. Presented by The Queen on 18 April 1980 at Buckingham Palace.

C.B. *London Gazette* 11 June 1966.

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

Approximately 2 'S. E. Asia 1945-46' clasps awarded to the Gloucestershire Regiment.



Stanley Paul Osmond was born on 13 May 1917. His obituary published by the *Royal Institution of Great Britain* gives perhaps the best overview of his life:

'He attended Bristol Grammar School before studying history at Jesus College, Oxford. During the 1939-1945 War he was an Officer in the Gloucestershire Regiment rising to the rank of Major and serving partly in the Far East. In 1946 he joined the Civil Service and from 1948 until 1951 was Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

He then held office in a number of departments becoming Deputy Secretary of the Civil Service Department, then the Lord Chancellor's Office and finally the Department of Health and Social Security. In these positions he sought to persuade the civil service to take more account of scientific developments. Between 1975 and 1980 he was Secretary to the Church Commissioners.'

Osmond had been appointed Junior Grade of the Administrative class of the Board of Education in October 1939 when the Call of Duty came. Having served in Burma with the 10th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, Osmond earned the very rare clasp to his G.S.M. - with a 'mention' to boot - in the South East Asia campaign of 1945-46. His postings were then as follows:

Ministry of Education 1946-48
 Private Secretary to the Prime Minister 1948-51
 Private Secretary to the Admiralty 1951-54
 Assistant Secretary 1954-59
 Permanent Undersecretary 1959.



He was at the Treasury from between 1962-68 but transferred to the Civil Service Department on its foundation in 1968 and remained there until 1970. In 1970 he joined the Lord Chancellors Office and was closely concerned with the reorganisation of the Law Courts as recommended by a Royal Commission. In 1972 he became Deputy Secretary (Administration) in the Department of Health and Social Security. Knighted in 1980, Osmond died on 17 January 2000 and is buried in the Beckenham Cemetery; sold together with a bound book of copied research.

566 A 1952 B.E.M., M.S.M. group of seven awarded to Drum Major W. G. Graham, Scots Guards



British Empire Medal, G.V.I.R., Military Division (2692445 Drum Major William G. Graham. S.G.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2692445 Gdsmn. W. G. Graham. S.G.); France & Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., Regular Army (2692445 Sgt. W. G. Graham. S.G.); Army M.S.M., G.V.I.R. (2692445 C/Sjt. W. G. Graham. B.E.M. S.G.), *the first and sixth with officially re-impresed naming, the last with minor official correction to unit, good very fine* (7)

£500-700

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1952. The citation states:

‘Drum Major Graham was appointed Drum Major in October 1939. When large ceremonial parades began after World War II, he had become the Senior Drum Major, Brigade of Guards. In this capacity he was largely responsible for the drill and performance of bands of the Brigade of Guards when massed for an important occasion. The King’s Birthday Parade is such an occasion, when the





massed bands number about four hundred and fifty. In 1947 Drum Major Graham's job was an exceedingly difficult one, as he alone knew and fully understood the more complicated movements of the massed bands. By his own perseverance and fine example he gradually worked the bands up to the pitch of perfection attained in pre-war days. His own personal performance, bearing, word of command and leadership of the massed bands has moreover been conspicuous on the King's Birthday Parade and on other occasions when the bands of the Brigade of Guards have been massed during the last five years. It is extremely doubtful whether any other person serving in the Brigade of Guards could have performed these arduous duties with such outstanding success.'

William Gordon Graham was born on 18 September 1912 and enlisted at London on 26 October 1927 in the Scots Guards. Graham saw active service in Palestine, 20 September-30 December 1936 and in North-West Europe during the Second World War, 6 February-3 March 1945, thus only earning the France & Germany Star. Having risen to become the Senior Drum Major in the Brigade of Guards, Graham was discharged on 17 September 1952; sold together with Soldier's Record and Pay Book, Certificate of Service, box of issue for the M.S.M., Citation for the B.E.M., besides forwarding letter and photographs of the recipient.

For the Medals of his father, please see Lot 559.

x567 Imperial Service Order, G.VI.R., 1st issue, silver, gold and enamel, by *Elkington & Co.*, hallmarks for Birmingham 1941, the reverse engraved 'V. C. Mackay, Esq., I.S.O. June 1944', *good very fine*, in its case of issue

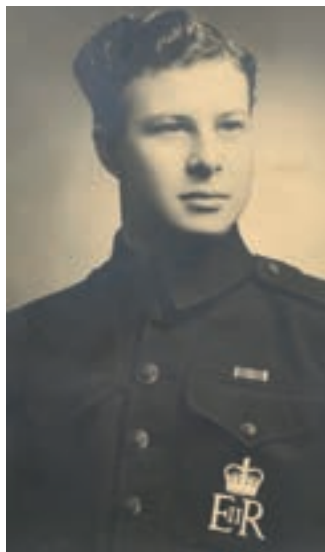
£240-280

568 **A well-documented Royal Household R.V.M. group of five awarded to D. W. Wise, Footman and Dining Room Assistant**

The Royal Victorian Medal, silver, E.II.R., with its box of issue; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, E.II.R., with additional Thirty Years Bar, the suspension dated '1951-1971' (David William Wise), with its box of issue; Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Medal of the Order of Civil and Military Merit of Adolphe of Nassau, bronze, *good very fine*, together with the Special Constabulary Long Service Medal of his father (Thomas R. Wise) (6)

£1,000-1,400

R.V.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1974.



David William Wise was born at Ash, Sevenoaks, Kent on 26 August 1935 and entered the Royal Household in 1951 and served for some thirty years as a Footman, Dining Room Assistant and latterly in 'F' Branch of the Household. He travelled with The Queen for the Royal Visit to Australia in 1954 and Canada in 1959 and was also involved in the visit of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg in September 1972. Wise retired from Royal Service after thirty years, on 30 June 1981 on medical grounds. Wise died - the result of a drug overdose - on 27 October 1986. M. T. Parker, Assistant to the Master of the Household wrote to his parents:

'What particularly struck me about David was the cheerful and brave approach he had to his illness, which was a fine example to us all.'

Sold together with the following archive of original material:

- (i) Bestowal documents and forward letters for all his awards, besides his riband bar.
- (ii) Portrait photograph and Royal Household Social Club Buckingham Palace 19 December 1951 programme.
- (iii) His security pass and letter related to the 1959 Visit to Canada, besides pass holder for the 1954 Australian visit.
- (iv) Birthday telegram from Balmoral, a re-assembled letter from Mark Phillips, besides a number of 'circular' letters of thanks for various wedding presents etc.
- (v) Printed Christmas and New Years Best wishes cards from The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (10).
- (vi) Telegram from the Admiralty to Britannia to confirm 'DAVID WISE PROGRESSING WELL. SENDS REGARDS TO FRIENDS ON BOARD' 25 January 1957.
- (vii) Letter and confirmation of all those who made contributions to his retirement present.
- (viii) A pair of packs of playing cards, in a leatherette box, the lid embossed with the GVIR cypher.

For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 624.

x569 **British Empire Medal, E.II.R., Civil Division (Alexander W. Duncan), officially impressed naming upon a pre-prepared ground; Imperial Service Medal, E.II.R. (Sidney Sawtell), in its case of issue; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1911, with integral top riband bar, in *Royal Mint* case of issue, *good very fine* (3)**

£180-220

SINGLE BRITISH ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

- x570 The Most Noble Order of the Garter, a late Victorian or Edwardian Garter, the blue velvet and silk-backed garter embroidered with silver-gilt wire and fitted with cast floral buckle and pendant with pin, 660mm overall, *very fine* £400-500
- x571 The Most Noble Order of the Garter, a 19th Century Garter, the blue silk Garter embroidered with silver-gilt wire and fitted with buckle and pin, 490mm overall, *some wear overall commensurate with age and service, nearly very fine* £400-500



- x572 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamel; breast Star, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, with gold retaining pin for wearing, *the centres a little loose upon Badge, good very fine*, contained in its *Garrard & Co. Ltd.* case of issue, with neck riband (2) £1,400-1,800



- | | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| x573 | The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, K.C.M.G., Knight Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full length neck riband (2) | £1,200-1,500 |
| x574 | The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , in its <i>Spink & Son, 5-7 King Street</i> case of issue with full neck riband

With note stating 'J. W. Pegrum St. M. [&] G.'. | £300-400 |
| x575 | The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>some enamel chipping, very fine</i> , with fitted inner pad from the case of issue | £260-300 |



x576

The Royal Victorian Order, G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross, set of Insignia comprising sash Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '723'; breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '723', *traces of some lacquer, good very fine*, with full sash ribband (2)

£1,000-1,200

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| x577 | The Royal Victorian Order, M.V.O., Member's 4th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, unnumbered and mounted on a triangular Continental-style riband for wear, <i>good very fine</i> , in its <i>Collingwood, London</i> , case of issue | £240-280 |
| x578 | Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.I.R., silver, <i>extremely fine</i> , in <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue | £80-120 |
| x579 | The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E., 1st Type breast Star, <i>replaced retaining pin</i> , <i>this marked 'Cuivre', very fine</i>

Quite possibly manufactured on the Continent. | £240-280 |



- | | | |
|------|--|------------|
| x580 | The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Civil) Knight Commander's 2nd Type set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>extremely fine</i> , in its <i>Garrard, London</i> case of issue and with full and miniature width neck ribands (2) | £800-1,200 |
|------|--|------------|

581	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's 2nd type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with section of neck riband	£240-280
x582	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Civil) Commander's 2nd Type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>of rather bulbous form, blue enamel chipping, very fine</i>	£240-280
x583	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military), Officer's 1st type breast Badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks London 1919, <i>good very fine</i> , in <i>Garrard & Co.</i> case of issue	£100-140
x584	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type breast Badge, <i>good very fine</i>	£80-120
x585	The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd type Ladies shoulder Badge, mounted on Civil bow and tails riband, in its <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue, <i>good very fine</i>	£100-140
x586	Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver-gilt, gold, and enamel, on lady's bow riband, <i>extremely fine</i> , in <i>Garrard, London</i> , case of issue	£260-300
x587	Knight Bachelor's Badge, 1st type breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1926, the reverse additionally engraved 'Sir Charles C. Sanderson', in case of issue, <i>good very fine</i> Knight Bachelor <i>London Gazette</i> 1 January 1924: 'Charles Claxton Sanderson, Esq., Controller of the London Postal Service.'	£300-400
x588	Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd type breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1933, in <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue, <i>reverse abrasively cleaned, very fine</i>	£260-300
x589	Baronet's Badge, of the United Kingdom, silver-gilt and enamel, by <i>Cleave & Co</i> , London, hallmarks for London 2007, <i>extremely fine</i> , complete with full neck riband and in its case of issue	£300-400
x590	The Royal Guelphic Order, K.H. (Military) Knight's breast Badge, silver and enamel, reverse cypher of Ernst August and dated 1839, ring suspension, <i>some enamel damage, otherwise very fine</i>	£400-500
x591	The Royal Guelphic Order, K.H. (Civil) Knight's breast Badge, gold and enamel, <i>centres sometime re-affixed and a little worn, nearly very fine</i>	£1,400-1,800
x592	The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, C.I.E., Companion's 3rd type neck Badge, gold and enamel, <i>minor green enamel chipping to top of crown, otherwise nearly extremely fine</i> , with neck riband, in <i>Garrard, London</i> , case of issue	£700-900
x593	Kaiser-I-Hind, G.VI.R., 2nd class, 2nd type, silver, complete with integral top suspension brooch, <i>good very fine</i> , in its case of issue	£140-180
x594	Indian Order of Merit, Military Division, 3rd type (1939-45), 2nd Class, Reward of Gallantry, silver and enamel, the reverse with screw nut fitting and officially impressed on two lines '2nd Class Order of Merit', lacking riband buckle, <i>blue enamel chipping, nearly very fine</i> , in its <i>damaged</i> fitted case of issue	£400-500
x595	The Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Justice's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, angles embellished with Lions and Unicorns; breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel, the angles embellished with Lions and Unicorns, <i>good very fine</i> , housed in its fitted case of issue with full neck riband (2)	£400-500
x596	The Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver and enamel, angles embellished with Lions and Unicorns; breast Star, silver and enamel, the angles embellished with Lions and Unicorns, <i>good very fine</i> , housed in its fitted case of issue with full neck riband (2)	£240-280
x597	The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Officer's breast Badge, silver and enamel; Serving Brother's Badge, silver and enamel; Badge, silver; Honorary Associate's badge, silver and enamel, on Lady Associate's bow riband, <i>very fine</i> (4)	£100-140
598	Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse dated '1945', in original <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue, hinges detached, <i>fitting to reverse, very fine</i>	£300-400
599	Air Force Cross, <i>copy</i> , G.VI.R. obverse and G.V.R. reverse, brooch pin detached, <i>otherwise very fine</i>	£50-70
x600	Military Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940', in its <i>Royal Mint</i> case of issue, <i>nearly extremely fine</i>	£600-800

**THE HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT V.C. GROUP OF FIVE AWARDED TO
SQUADRON LEADER A. S. K. SCARF, ROYAL AIR FORCE**

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

601 *'The most striking thing about the citation is the cool, calculated bravery. Scarf sized up the situation and decided that for the good of the Squadron and the Service his sortie was necessary.*

Having decided that, he had a measure of time to think on his way to the target. Many of us might have had the temptation to turn back. Scarf resisted that temptation, completed his task and died of his wounds.

I would put his V.C. among the class of individual awards for the submarine attacks on the Tirpitz.'

Air Vice-Marshal Combe on Scarf.

'Your late husband did a wonderful act, for which his country will be eternally grateful.'

H.M. The King, upon presenting the Victoria Cross to Sally Scarf at Buckingham Palace, 30 June 1946.

The historically important and unique posthumous 'Battle of Malaya' V.C. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader A. S. K. 'Pongo' Scarf, No. 62 Squadron, Royal Air Force

Joining the Royal Air Force in 1936, by December 1941 Scarf was in Command of his Squadron who were flying Blenheims close to the Malay-Thai border when the relentless Japanese attacks were unleashed; having hurriedly moved to Butterworth airfield, the requirement to stem the rapid advancement and devastating aerial bombardments coming out of Singora saw Scarf take to the air: he could do nothing as he saw every single Blenheim in his Flight be shot up before they could even get 'wheels up'

So the responsibility fell squarely on his shoulders to make the daring raid alone and without fighter support; Scarf made his bombing run despite being constantly harassed but was mortally wounded on the return journey, having his left arm shattered and several holes in his chest and back

Somehow, with the assistance of his two Sergeants - and barely conscious - Scarf kept pressure on the controls despite his shattered arm and managed to crash-land at Alor Star, being rushed to the hospital and swiftly being administered morphia and two pints of blood donated by a Nurse who was a blood match; that Nurse turned out to be his wife, whom he had only been married for a few months, she was carrying their unborn child

Scarf slipped away whilst in surgery but in the chaos of the Battle of Malaya - and eventual Fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 - it would be over four years until his widow would be presented with the Victoria Cross by The King which her late husband had duly earned - his was truly the V.C. that represented the 'Forgotten War'



Victoria Cross, reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'S/Ldr. A. S. K. Scarf. 62 Sqdn. R.A.F.', the reverse of the Cross engraved '11 June, 1946.'; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£350,000-450,000

V.C. *London Gazette* 21 June 1946:

'On 9th December, 1941, all available aircraft from the Royal Air Force Station, Butterworth, Malaya, were ordered to make a daylight attack on the advanced operational base of the Japanese Air Force at Singora, Thailand. From this base, the enemy fighter squadrons were supporting the landing operations.

The aircraft detailed for the sortie were on the point of taking off when the enemy made a combined dive-bombing and low level machine-gun attack on the airfield. All our aircraft were destroyed or damaged with the exception of the Blenheim piloted by Squadron Leader Scarf. This aircraft had become airborne a few seconds before the attack started.

Squadron Leader Scarf circled the airfield and witnessed the disaster. It would have been reasonable had he abandoned the projected operation which was intended to be a formation sortie. He decided, however, to press on to Singora in his single aircraft. Although he knew that this individual action could not inflict much material damage on the enemy, he, nevertheless, appreciated the moral effect which it would have on the remainder of the squadron, who were helplessly watching their aircraft burning on the ground.

Squadron Leader Scarf completed his attack successfully. The opposition over the target was severe and included attacks by a considerable number of enemy fighters. In the course of these encounters, Squadron Leader Scarf was mortally wounded.

The enemy continued to engage him in a running fight, which lasted until he had regained the Malayan border. Squadron Leader Scarf fought a brilliant evasive action in a valiant attempt to return to his base. Although he displayed the utmost gallantry and determination, he was, owing to his wounds, unable to accomplish this. He made a successful forced-landing at Alor Star without causing any injury to his crew. He was received into hospital as soon as possible, but died shortly after admission.

Squadron Leader Scarf displayed supreme heroism in the face of tremendous odds and his splendid example of self-sacrifice will long be remembered.'

26 awards of the Victoria Cross to the Royal Air Force to date, of which exactly half of them awarded posthumously. A unique award to the Royal Air Force for this theatre of war.

4 awards of the Victoria Cross for the Battle of Malaya, this the first by date of action.





Arthur Stewart King Scarf - or “Pongo” to his friends and comrades - was born at Wimbledon, London on 14 June 1913 and was educated at King’s College School in Wimbledon, being a keen but average rugby player for the 2nd XV but excelling as a rower. Indeed, he took the Staines Regatta, in the stroke seat, in the Kingston VIII in 1934 - something of an unexpected victory in the final against the London Rowing Club. A failed application - the result of less than favourable school results - to enter the Royal Navy followed shortly after.

Pongo - noted as having been ‘...obsessed with aeroplanes’ as a schoolboy - thence went up to RAF Cranwell in 1936. Gaining his ‘Wings’ in October 1936, he was posted to No. 9 Squadron at Scampton, operating the Handley Page Heyford. In 1937 he transferred to No. 62 Squadron, a light bomber unit which received the Bristol Blenheim in February 1938. Just prior to the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, the Squadron was detached to bases in northern Malaya. Whilst there, he joined Frank Griffiths (later a Group Captain) and Ken Hutchings (killed towing a glider on D-Day) on a cruise up the Malacca Straits on a yacht. In *Angel Visits - from Biplane to Jet*, he related a few tales of him:



'It is said that there are seven qualities required of a Pilot which no written exam can reveal. They are sense of responsibility, leadership, anticipation, resourcefulness, hardihood, courage and ability to get on with people.

Pongo possessed all these qualities and more but maintained a facade which delighted his friends and irritated his seniors for he pretended that he was a bit 'dim' and that all orders, complex navigational problems and technicalities of aircraft were beyond him. It was all an act as his peers well knew. He was however unlucky at times which gave his seniors the impression that he didn't take life seriously enough.

He was frequently late for lectures and generally made morning parades by the skin of his teeth dashing on to the parade ground just as the command 'Fall in the Officers' was given.

He did this on one formal parade. Prayers were said and then the Station Commander left the saluting base to carry out his inspection to find Pongo standing stiffly to attention, immaculately turned out but instead of his regulation service black tie he was wearing a Richmond Rowing Club tie! A late night party, no breakfast and dressing in too much of a hurry caused this peccadillo.'

Pongo married Elizabeth 'Sally', a Nurse, in Penang in April 1941.



Battle of Malaya

From July 1941, No. 62 Squadron was based at Alor Star near the Thai border and at the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in December 1941 the Squadron came under heavy air attack. The Battle opened in earnest on 8 December 1941 and followed the strike on the American Fleet at Pearl Harbour the previous day. The Malayan campaign began when the 25th Army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, invaded Malaya on 8 December 1941. Japanese troops launched an amphibious assault on the northern coast of Malaya at Kota Bharu and started advancing down the eastern coast of Malaya. That day also saw the first air raids on Singapore itself, whilst Scarf and his comrades were heavily engaged by the enemy. That day the airfields at Singora and Patani - just over the border in Thailand - gave the Japanese the perfect base from which to launch strike raids.



No. 62 Squadron, together with No. 27 & 34 Squadrons were withdrawn to RAF Butterworth in order to re-group and prepare for the battle ahead. The air base had been swiftly completed and opened in October 1941, shortly before the invasion and was based in the city of Seberang Perai, Penang. It lies about 3km east of George Town, the capital city of Penang, across the Penang Strait. As 9 December dawned, the airfield came under attack from aircraft of the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service and suffered damage from the Mitsubishi G3M and G4M bombers. Obsolete Brewster Buffalo fighters from No. 21 Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force, based at the airfield took to the air to engage the escorting Mitsubishi A6M Zero fighters. They suffered heavy losses against the highly trained and experienced Japanese fighter pilots and most couldn't even get themselves in the air as the enemy swarmed for their stinging attacks.

It was imperative that the bombers got themselves airborne, firstly to prevent themselves being destroyed on the ground, but also to attempt to stem the advances of the Japanese. The first wave of six aircraft somehow got up at 1200hrs. Three were lost but three made it home. At 1700hrs it was the turn of the remainder of No. 62 Squadron and the three survivors of the first wave to take to the skies. Pongo was at the head of his Squadron, in Blenheim L1134 FX-F, with Flight Sergeant (later Squadron Leader) Paddy Calder and Flight Sergeant Cyril Rich with him as crew. Making for the runway, Pongo saw the enemy coming in for their own attack. He got airborne just as the enemy made their bombing run and was the only aeroplane of the second wave to get into the sky. It was

at this point, circling to view the horrific scenes below him, that he made the cool, calm decision to make his attack alone and without support. He answered the call of duty and made the 30-mile flight across the border for Singora. As recalled in the citation for his Victoria Cross, Pongo was harrassed the whole way into his attack, surely knowing it would cost him his life.

Having made his attack on Singora to good effect, the enemy were, in the words of Rich '...lined up like Taxis.'

As the bombs were released and Rich opened up with his own guns, the fighters narrowed in on the lone bomber. Pongo was mortally wounded as the two ranks of six fighters tore into them. The fact that he managed to get back to Alor Star to crash land - without loss of life to either of his crew - is simply remarkable. They were struck by cannon and machine-gun fire at ranges down to 200ft and it would be fate that the left-handed Pongo would have his left arm shattered. As the fatal shots struck him, he collapsed and the aeroplane went into a shallow dive. Calder rushed to him in order to try to help and it took Rich to hold him in his seat before they realised he was still just conscious and had never released his grip on the controls. Pongo gave a nod and continued to steer them south, to safety and across the border, at which point the enemy fighters fizzled away.

Coming into 300ft altitude, Pongo put her down and slithered the aircraft across a paddy field which took them to within a stone's throw from the Hospital.

The final few hours of his life are perhaps the most poignant part of this story. Losing blood rapidly, he was rushed into the Hospital at Alor Star and given some relief via morphia. His wife Sally, who had become pregnant in the few happy months the newly-married couple had shared together, had volunteered to Nurse at that place in order to be closer to her husband. In her own words:





'On the 9th December 1941, during the afternoon, I was off duty when Pat Boxall, another Nursing Sister at Alor Star Hospital came over to tell me an English casualty was being brought in.

I was very shocked to find it was my late husband Pongo who by some miracle managed to land his plane in a paddy field nearby to the aerodrome and hospital, his two Sergeants being unscathed.

Dr Peach who brought him in and administered some medication and Pongo was cheerfully saying "Don't Worry", but he was severely wounded in his left arm and back. He was quietly settled in a twin bedded ward and a saline drip was put up. As soon as the Doctor saw him he ordered at least two pints of blood. As I was found compatible, two pints were taken.

Pat Boxall went with him to the theatre. Pongo was still cheerful and said "Don't worry, keep smiling, chin up!"

Pat returned soon afterwards to tell me he just slipped away whilst under anaesthesia. I couldn't believe it and went along to the theatre to verify the tragic news. The next day Pat's husband, Squadron Leader Boxall and Group Captain Irving arrived and took us to join the other wives and children for evacuation. I must thank Phyllis Briggs for burying my late husband'.

Scarf was buried the following day at Alor Star. The married women were evacuated first and thus the Nurses who remained at Alor Star found a coffin for him from the jail. Whilst driving to the burial, they came across a pair of Padres, who duly agreed to preside over the formalities.

His remains were later exhumed for an official re-burial in the Taiping War Cemetery under the auspices of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. His gravestone was additionally inscribed:

'HIS LOVE OF LIFE WAS ONLY EXCEEDED BY THE COURAGE ENCOMPASSING HIS DEATH'

Such was the chaos which proceeded, that the actions of Scarf had to wait until 1946 to come to official notice. His parents donated a fund to produce the Scarf Trophy, to be awarded to the Far East Air Force Squadron considered best in weaponry. He is further commemorated at St Clement Danes Church, Aldwych, St Peters Church, Claypole, Lincolnshire, the National Memorial Arboretum and at the Bomber Command Memorial. Scarf Road, Canford is also named in his memory. A portrait was commissioned by the Old King's Club - to inspire future pupils at Wimbledon - painted by Edward Mossforth Neatby, being unveiled by Air Vice-Marshal Combe. It still hangs at the School today.

Sold together with the following archive of original material:

- (i)
One of his rowing blades from school days, the wood painted red, *shaft broken from the mid-point*.



(ii)

Large-format school photograph, King's College School Wimbledon, June 1925, *rather damaged*.

(iii)

A number of family photographs and newspaper clippings related to his school and service life, besides three cassette tapes from radio programmes which feature his sister, notably the Radio Lincolnshire *Report of John Scarf*, by Kitty Ken.

(iv)

A number of framed images of the recipient.

(v)

His letter, 4pp, written to his sister Kitty, on 4 March 1936 from the Air Service Training Club, with the moving opening lines:

'...I have appreciated all you have said tremendously and frankly they have given me enough guts to stop myself from spinning into the "deck" when I have been solo - thanks a lot old thing.

(vi)

The family copy of *Angel Visits - from Biplane to Jet*, with personal inscription:

'Best wishes from the author and with many memories of dear old Pongo and Hutch.', besides *Devotion to a Calling - Far East flying and survival with 62 Squadron RAF* and *For Valour - The Air V.C.s*, of which Chaz Bower closes his chapter on Scarf with the fitting words:

'How many other deeds of individual valour and intense devotion to duty during the dark days of 1941-42 in Malaysia remain unheralded is now impossible to compute or record. Perhaps 'John' Scarf's superlative gallantry and courage may stand not only as a worthy individual example, but as a form of memorial to those unknown men and women of the 'Forgotten War'.'

**LONG SERVICE, CORONATION & JUBILEE AWARDS,
MISCELLANEOUS & MILITARIA**

602

There is a story in connection with the announcement of these honours to the ship's company of H.M.S. Ajax which is well worth repeating. The 11-inch shell which tore through the Ajax ended up in the Commodore's sleeping-cabin, having on the way smashed up the Captain's and the Commodore's bathrooms. The sailors, while fully appreciating the high honours that had been bestowed on their seniors, were still amused at the connection they could see with the damage in their ship. "Order of the Bath," one cheerful rating was overheard to say - "and they ain't got a blinking bath between them!"

The King's Cruisers, by Gordon Holman, refers.

The Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. Medal awarded to Chief Petty Officer W. J. White, Royal Navy, who was present in the cruiser H.M.S. Ajax at the celebrated battle of the River Plate

Ajax - Commodore Harwood's command - was hit seven times by Graf Spee, the resultant damage including the disablement of her X and Y turrets with a loss of seven lives

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (JX. 131141 W. J. White, P.O., H.M.S. Pembroke), *very fine*

£240-280

William James White was born at Lambeth, London on 21 March 1921 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in November 1927.

By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as an Able Seaman in the cruiser H.M.S. *Ajax*, and it was in this capacity that he was quickly saw action in the battle of the River Plate.

The following extract has been taken from the 'H.M.S. *Ajax* and River Plate Veterans Association' website:

'In early December 1939, Commodore Harwood received enemy reports from the British freighters *Doric Star* and *Tairoa* as they were captured and sunk. He calculated that if the raider chose to head for South America, she would probably arrive in the area off the River Plate on the morning of the 13 December. With this in mind, Harwood ordered the cruisers, H.M.S. *Ajax*, *Achilles* and *Exeter* to concentrate there the previous day (12th December). They met at the pre-arranged time and exercised their action plan.

On the morning of 13 December H.M.S. *Exeter* was ordered to investigate smoke that was spotted on the horizon. She soon signalled, "I think it is a pocket battleship". The three ships had finally met *Admiral Graf Spee* and at 0617 they went into action, following Harwood's orders, "Attack at once, by day or night".



The pursuit of the Graf Spee: H.M.S. Ajax, left, and H.M.S. Achilles chase their adversary like destroyers; by Norman Wilkinson (1878-1971)

At first *Graf Spee* concentrated her fire on *Exeter*. *Ajax* and *Achilles* then closed on *Graf Spee* at speed, drawing her fire and causing significant upper deck damage and loss of morale. *Graf Spee's* Captain Langsdorff later said, "They came at me like destroyers". At 0636 *Graf Spee* about turned to the west, from where she started her retreat. With 66 of her crew killed, *Exeter* later retired from the battle badly damaged and made for the Falklands.



The officers and ratings of H.M.S. Ajax and H.M.S. Exeter receive a heroes' welcome in London in February 1940

By 0725 *Ajax* and *Achilles* had closed to within four miles from *Graf Spee*. Harwood then decided to open the range and shadow her. However, *Graf Spee* steadied and concentrated her fire again on *Ajax* and *Achilles*. *Ajax* fired a salvo of torpedoes to encourage *Graf Spee* to maintain her westward course, which she did, but shortly afterwards *Graf Spee* obtained a hit on *Ajax* which put her two after-turrets out of action. *Achilles* also suffered severe damage to her director control tower from a near-miss. This was *Graf Spee*'s chance to turn on the pursuers and regain the initiative but it was not taken. Captain Langsdorff chose to break off the action ... ‘

Petty Officer Leslie Denis, aboard H.M.S. *Ajax*, has the final word:

‘*Graf Spee* then drew off and set a course for Montevideo where the stage was set for her arrival. During the day, a radio operator from New York was giving a running commentary on events. We withdrew out to sea and heard everything on the ship's radio, broadcast throughout the ship, courtesy of the overseas service of the BBC which was picking up the transmission from the shore. So although we had withdrawn to the horizon, we had a ringside seat.

By this time, H.M.S. *Cumberland* had arrived from the Falkland Islands, and was a valuable addition to our force.

We withdrew out to sea and buried our dead. On 17 December the *Graf Spee* slipped her moorings and proceeded out to sea. We had closed to within five miles of the port. *Graf Spee* stopped just outside the three-mile limit and disembarked her crew. Shortly afterwards, huge explosions were heard from her - she was on fire. All ships closed in as far as was safe, and the order to cheer was given. The ships' companies cheered each other like mad ... ‘

Job done.

White departed *Ajax* in April 1940, but not before participating in the major celebrations that took place in London and elsewhere, on *Ajax*'s return to the U.K.

Postscript

His subsequent wartime appointments comprised the cruisers *Nigeria* (September 1940-May 1941) and *Euryalus* (August 1941-January 1944), in which latter period he witnessed further action on the Malta-run. And he ended the war aboard the battleship *Marlborough* (January-April 1945).

White was finally discharged to a pension as a Chief Petty Officer in June 1953.

604

The Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. Medal awarded to Chief Stoker C. J. Ford, Royal Navy, who was present in the cruiser H.M.S. *Jamaica* in her telling encounter with the *Scharnhorst* at the battle of North Cape in December 1943

On that memorable occasion, *Jamaica's* broadsides and torpedo strikes contributed significantly to the German battleship's destruction

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (K. 65625 C. J. Ford, S.P.O., H.M.S. Bridgewater), *very fine*

£80-100

Cecil John Ford was born at Redruth, Cornwall on 16 June 1925 and joined the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class in January 1925.

By the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, he was serving as a Stoker Petty Officer in the sloop H.M.S. *Bridgewater*, and he remained likewise employed until removing to the cruiser *Jamaica* in December 1941. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal in the same period.

As verified by his service record, he was still serving in the *Jamaica* at the time of his advancement to Chief Stoker in March 1944, the intervening period seeing him witness considerable action, including the battle of Barents Sea in December 1942, when, as part of Force R, *Jamaica* closed and engaged the pocket battleship *Lutzow* and her consort *Admiral Hipper*.



Torpedo strike: the sinking of the Scharnhorst, 26 December 1943, by Charles David Cobb (1921-2014)

However, it was at the battle of North Cape, in December 1943, that *Jamaica* really got to grips with the enemy, when, under the command of Captain J. Hughes-Hallett, D.S.O., R.N., her broadsides and torpedo strikes contributed to the destruction of the *Scharnhorst*. Towards the close of the action, she, and her consort, *Duke of York*, hit the enemy battleship continually over a period of 20 minutes, severe punishment that was followed up by torpedo strikes delivered from *Jamaica's* port and starboard batteries - the latter appears to have been decisive.

Ford ended the war with an appointment at the Ceylon shore base *Highflyer*.

605

Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., swivel suspension (350944. **A. G. Fleet, S.B.S.2Cl. H.M.H.S. Plassy.**), *ship's name officially re-impressed, edge bruising, nearly very fine, unusual named to a Hospital Ship*

£40-60

Arthur George Fleet was born on 29 August 1881 at Portsmouth and was an engine cleaner by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy on 31 May 1901. Having been awarded his L.S. & G.C. Medal whilst aboard the Hospital Ship *Plassy* on 29 June 1916, which he served on from 28 August 1914-22 March 1918, Fleet was shore invalided 'melancholy' on 31 May 1922.

- x606 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., narrow suspension (E. J. P. Larkman, Sergt. No. 1072. Chat. R.M.L.I.), *good very fine* £60-80
- 607 Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., with 2 clasps (1289. W. Mather, Sen. B.A. R.N.A.S.B.R.), *very fine* £140-180
Approximately 40 such awards with 2 clasps.
Walter Mather was born on 26 November 1890 and joined the Royal Navy on 2 August 1914, seeing active service during the Great War (British War and Victory Medal Pair). Issued the Medal on 28 July 1921, his first clasp followed on 24 October 1933 and the second clasp on 5 January 1943.
- 608 Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Swimming Medal, silver, the reverse inscribed ‘Presented by the Liverpool Shipwreck & Humane Society to Cadet Leslie Scott-Evans Pupil in HMS “Conway” School Ship, for proficiency in swimming exercises with the object of Saving Life, 17th June 1918.’, with top floreate silver ribbon bar with long pin fitting, in fitted case of issue, *good very fine* £60-80
Leslie Scott-Evans was born on 14 June 1901 at Wivelscombe, Somerset and also took the King’s Gold Medal in 1911 whilst on the *Conway*. He was commissioned Midshipman by the conclusion of the Great War and died in 1979.
- 609 The Air Efficiency Award awarded to Wing Commander R. I. Crump, A.F.C., Royal Air Force, who served notably during the Second World War before joining the Metropolitan Communication Squadron and dying on active service in an air crash while transporting V.I.P. passengers £100-120
Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R. (Flt. Lt. R. I. Cramp. [SIC] R.A.F.V.R.), *minor edge wear, very fine*
Raymond Irwin Crump was born at Wolverhampton, England on 25 June 1913, the son of William and Florence Crump of The Vicarage, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestershire. Working as a Banker prior to the war he acquired his Royal Aero Club Aviators certificate at Worcestershire Flying School on 17 August 1937. Enlisting with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in Spring 1939 with the number 748100 with the rank of Sergeant. Commissioned to Pilot Officer on 17 December 1941 with the officer number 112375. Flying with No. 107 Squadron in 1942 Crump was credited with a kill while piloting a bomber on 30 April 1942, the combat report reading:
‘The same enemy aircraft was fired upon by No.2 of leading Vic (Pilot Officer Crump, Air Gunner Sergeant Verrier) at 400 yards range as he came into attack “E”. Strikes were observed on enemy aircraft and about 150 rounds were fired. This enemy aircraft is claimed as destroyed.’
Further promoted Flying Officer on 1 October 1942 he transferred to the Royal Air Force from the Volunteer Reserve on 1 January 1943 with the permanent rank of Flight Lieutenant. Crump remained in this role for the rest of the war and afterwards was posted briefly to the General duties branch on 21 July 1947 before returning to the Active List on 19 August. Promoted Squadron Leader with the General Duties Branch on 1 November 1947 and further advanced Wing Commander on 1 January 1954. He was at this time flying with the Metropolitan Communication Squadron with one of his reports stating:
‘This officer is a Flight Commander and pilot employed in the squadron responsible for conveying Very Important Personages. In this capacity he has had as passengers among others, the Queen of the Netherlands, the Duke of Gloucester and the Regent of Iraq. He was built up the Flight, which he commands, to a high standard of efficiency. On two occasions recently he has shown courage and a high standard of airmanship, once when carrying out an important mission in extremely adverse weather conditions and with his radio unserviceable; and again when forced landing a Hudson aircraft which had become damaged whilst engaged on a test flight. This is a thoroughly reliable and first class pilot and flight commander.’
Crump was killed whilst transporting three people when he flew below the safety height in cloud and crashed into the ground on 28 July 1955. The passengers were Wing Commander L. N. King, Major C. D. Nodder and Mr J. P. C. Searle; sold together with copied research including citations, *London Gazette* entries and aero club card as well as passenger lists, probate valuations and typed research.

- 610 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., with steel clip and ring suspension (**930. Color-Sergeant-William-Gilbert-1853.**), £140-180
William Gilbert served with the 23rd Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers).
- 611 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**91. Cr. Sergt. C. Morris, 2-23rd Foot**), *very fine* £60-80
- x612 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (**P. White, Gunner & Driver Royal Artillery. 1843.**), *very fine* £80-120
- 613 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (**1186 H. Hampstone 1st....**), unit all but erased, *nearly very fine* £40-60
Henry Hampston was born at Clareborough, Nottingham and only earned this L.S. & G.C. Medal. He was discharged on 1 September 1873 having served twenty one years, fourteen of which being in the East Indies. He enlisted into the 81st Foot, a gentleman's servant by trade. Transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in May 1863, this perhaps explains the attempted erasure of the second unit in which he served.
- 614 Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (**2595 L.Cpl. J. Hughes. 4/Rl. Welsh Fus.**), *very fine* £60-80
John Hughes, a native of Broughton, was born in 1875 and was a miner by trade, he was awarded his Medal as per *Army Order 103* of April 1909. He attested on 7 April 1908 from the 1st Volunteer Battalion. Living at Little Mountain, Summer Hill, Wrexham, Hughes was discharged on 6 April 1911.



- 615 Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**1626 Cpl. G. Parry. 3/R. Welsh Fus.**), *very fine* £300-400
 Approximately 21 Special Reserve Long Service Medals to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of which 13 have the E.VII.R. obverse. This award published in the *Army Orders* of October 1910.
George Parry was born in 1875 at Wrexham. He joined the 3rd Battalion in September 1891 at the age of 16, giving his trade a labourer. Promoted Lance-Corporal in December 1899, he was made Corporal in June 1901. He was disembodied in July 1901. It seems he was last present for training in 1908.

- 616 The fascinating Victorian Inkwell with a V.C. connection, fashioned from a Crimean cannonball and commissioned by Major-General Viscount R. Frankfort De Montmorency, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross at the Redan Redoubt, and whose son won the award with the 21st Lancers at Omdurman



Round Shot, 2.7 inches diameter, hollowed out, with an ornate silver cap atop, hallmarks for London 1857, the shot set on the obverse with a Crimea Medal and on the reverse with a plate engraved with the cypher of Viscount Frankfort De Montmorency, three grape-shot 'legs' 0.9 inches diameter affixed beneath, with - but not affixed to - its original wooden stand, *somewhat dented in places but overall very fine*

£2,400-2,800

Raymond Harvey de Montmorency, 3rd Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, was born at Theydon Bower, Essex on 21 September 1835. The only son of Viscount Lodge Raymond de Montmorency, 2nd Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency and Georgina Frederica de Montmorency, the daughter of Peter Fitzgibbon Henchy Q.C. of Dublin. The young De Montmorency was educated at Eton before entering the Royal Military College, Sandhurst being commissioned Ensign with the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot on 18 August 1854. Further promoted Lieutenant on 12 January 1855 he was serving in that rank on the outbreak of the Crimean War. De Montmorency entered the war in the trenches of Sevastopol and was present for the storming of the Great Redan on 8 September 1855 (Medal and clasp). His gallantry during the attack, which cost the British dearly, he was recommended for the Victoria Cross - although the recommendation was not successful. Instead, his reward was an independent command and he was sent to India for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny and placed in command of a detachment in Central India (Medal and clasp).



Promoted Captain on 29 March 1861, he exchanged into the 32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Edward Brooke from 6 December 1861-31 December 1864. During this time Brooke was commanding troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Following this De Montmorency moved on to become Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General (later Field Marshal) Sir John Michel commanding the British Forces in North America during the 1866 Fenian Raids (Medal and clasp). Doubtless the logistical difficulties of organising a defence against the raids kept him busy, however he did find time to get married on 25 April 1866 to General Michel's eldest daughter Rachel in Montreal.

De Montmorency also found the opportunity to travel and was in Abyssinia at the time of Napier's expedition; he volunteered privately to take part and was with the army up to the gates of Magdala (Medal). Promoted Major on 28 September 1869 and further advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 June 1876, he served with the British Forces in Egypt and the Sudan from 1886-7. De Montmorency was given the local rank of Major-General in 1887 and commanded the troops at Alexandria before directing a British field column during operations on the Nile for which he received a 'mention'. Promoted Major-General in the British Army on 30 November 1889, he succeeded to the peerage on 25 December of that year upon the death of his father.

Posted to India, the now-Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency was given command of a first-class district in Bengal (1890-1895) and later Dublin District from 1895-1897, retiring on 21 September 1897. The next year, his son Lieutenant Raymond de Montmorency, 21st Lancers, went on to serve at the Battle of Omdurman on 2 September 1898. During the fighting he was awarded the Victoria Cross for his bravery in attempting to rescue Lieutenant Grenfell who had been unhorsed. Driving away the Dervishes around him he found the Lieutenant already dead, rescuing the body and placing it upon a horse; with the assistance of two other men he cut his way free. Promoted Captain on 2 August 1899, the young De Montmorency raised his own company - Montmorency's Scouts - for the Boer War but was killed in action at the Battle of Stormberg. His father died on 7 May 1902 of apoplexy at Bury Street, London and was buried at Dewlish, Dorsetshire. The titles passed to his younger son Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency; sold together with copied research including a biography of the 3rd Viscount de Montmorency and his entry in the Dictionary of National Biography, 2nd Supplement, Volume I.

- 617 Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, Prize Medals (3), silver and gold medal, the reverse engraved 'Holyhead Regatta Cutter Race Won by E. Bowman 1879'; together with two other engraved awards to Bowman, *very fine*, the first in its case of issue (3)

£400-500



The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers (R.N.A.V.) were in existence from 1873-92. The brainchild of Thomas C. Brassey, M.P. (later Earl Brassey), it was formed of civilian sailing enthusiasts who were not professional seafarers, whose services could be called upon in times of emergency for service in defence of the coasts of the United Kingdom and the adjacent seas. This narrow restriction to local defence at a time when British Naval commitments were increasingly world-wide, ultimately led to its disbandment. Its successor, in 1903, was the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, whose members were not required to have sea or gunnery experience but who were expected to serve anywhere in the world in times of War.

SPINK
INSIDER

Published
three times a year



THE NEW ONLINE PLATFORM

Visit INSIDER.SPINK.COM



618

China, Republic, Defence of Hankow 1938 'Fatman Dollar', the coin itself impressed 'Hankow 1938', pierced with dual ring suspension, *very fine*

£600-800

As per the image held by the Imperial War Museum (*IWM Q 93332*):

'Sir George Moss KBE (HBM Consul-General, Hankow) presents General Yen Silver Chinese Dollar Medals (engraved Hankow 1938) as appreciation of the British Concession for the assistance rendered by the Royal Navy during the Defence of Hankow. The officer receiving his medal is probably Lieutenant Commander E Neville (CO of GNAT). Behind are Mr Markham (Manager of Arnold's Trading Co.), Rear Admiral Holt (SNO YANGTSE), Paymaster Commander Phrophit and Captain Saunders.'



- 619 A poignant charcoal portrait of Wing Commander R. A. Holmwood, Royal Australian Air Force, executed by Cuthbert Orde on 24 February 1941, just two days before Holmwood was shot down whilst flying his Hurricane



Charcoal head and shoulders portrait, 375mm x 270mm frame size, paper laid down upon card, signed 'Orde 24 Feb 1941' and the sitter identified as 'Wg/Cdr: R. A. Holmwood (R.A.A.F.)', *the card bent and somewhat torn through the chin, worthy of professional restoration, nonetheless an important portrait*

£1,000-1,400

Little more needs to be said about the work of Cuthbert Orde, but his works surely rank amongst the finest executed during the Second World War, or any other conflict for that matter.

The best biography of Holmwood is perhaps offered by the Kenley Revival website:

‘**Raymond Arthur Holmwood** was the first Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) officer to assume command of an RAF Squadron during World War II.

Raymond, the son of Arthur Percy Holmwood, a public school teacher, and Mabel Alice Holmwood, nee Burgmann, was born on 7 December 1911, in Newcastle, New South Wales. His Mother died when he was 14 years old.

Raymond entered the Royal Military College, Duntroon, Federal Capital Territory, as an RAAF nominated staff cadet on 15 February 1928. He then joined No.1 Flying Training School, Point Cook, Victoria and graduated in December 1931. He was commissioned in January 1932.

Holmwood was initially posted to No.1 Squadron in February 1932 before going on to join No.3 Squadron at Richmond, being Squadron Adjutant between December 1935 and February 1936. Between 1937 and 1939, he commanded the Cadet Squadron at No.1 Flying Training School and was on the staff at Air Force Headquarters in Melbourne.

Raymond had a highly developed sense of duty and was respected for his professional competence – he was also a first class athlete. His physical appearance complemented these attributes, with straw-coloured hair and blue eyes, he was described as making “...a most romantic figure.” He married Margaret Alice Gordon at St. Mark’s church, Darling Point, Sydney, on 21 September 1934.

In July 1939, he assumed command of the Intermediate Training Squadron at No.1 Flying Training School becoming the Squadron’s Chief Flying Instructor in April 1940 when it became part of No.1 Service Flying Training School.

In July 1940, Holmwood was assigned on exchange to the Royal Air Force, following an operational fighter conversion course he joined No.64 Squadron. On 18 December 1940, he reported as a supernumerary Squadron Leader to RAF Kenley, assuming command of 615 Squadron on 22 December.

Squadron activity in December 1940 and January 1941 consisted mainly of patrols over Kent with the occasional foray to northern France. Holmwood is first recorded as leading a Kenley “wing” on 5 February 1941 when 615, in company with No.1 Squadron, took off on a sweep over France, Sergeant (Pilot) Owen Jenkins being lost on this mission. By 19 February, Holmwood had been promoted to temporary Wing Commander, when he led No.615 and No.1 with elements of No.605 on a bomber escort mission to Boulogne. The raid was deemed a success and no opposition was encountered.

615 Squadron began re-equipping with Hurricane IIs on 19 February. It was in Hurricane II Z2354, that Wing Commander Holmwood was shot down on 26 February 1941. He managed to bail out but his harness burnt through. The engagement took place over Waddenhall near Canterbury. He left behind his wife and 4-year old son.

Raymond Arthur Holmwood was laid to rest at St. Luke’s Whyteleafe on 3 March 1941. 15 Officers and NCO pilots of No.615 Squadron were in attendance along with Wing Commander Prickman (OC RAF Kenley), Squadron Leader Brown (1 Squadron), Squadron Leader Norman (Operations), 5 RAAF officers, an Australian Army Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander Thompson RN representing the Prime Minister.’

The wreath sent by the Prime Minister read:

‘Deepest sympathy from Winston S. Churchill, Honorary Commander of the Squadron.’

620 **The Naval dress sword of Air Commodore H. V. Wells, Royal Air Force, late Staff Surgeon, Royal Naval Air Service**

Naval dress sword, by *Larcom & Veysey*, the gilt clip engraved ‘H. V. Wells. R.N.’, gilt hilt, with fish-skin grip and a brass lion’s head pommel, with bullion sword knot, *very fine*

£160-200

For the recipient’s full-size awards please see Lot 523, and for his miniatures Lot 622.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

- 621 **The mounted C.M.G. group of four miniature dress medals attributed to awarded to A. C. Barnes, Nairobi Defence Force, later Director of Agriculture, Jamaica**
The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G. Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; British War Medal 1914-20; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *good very fine* (4) £60-80
For his full sized medals see: lot 560.
- 622 **The mounted C.B.E. group of four miniature dress medals worn by Air Commodore H. V. Wells, Royal Air Force, late Staff Surgeon, Royal Naval Air Service**
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military) Commander's Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914 Star, clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4) £40-60
For a biographical note and his full-size awards, please see Lot 523, for his sword, please see Lot 620.
- 623 **The North West Frontier O.B.E. group of seven Dress Miniatures awarded to Group Captain C. R. S. 'Braddles' Bradley, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, Indian Cavalry. Inniskilling Fusiliers and South African Forces, commissioned from the ranks during the Boer War who saw action in France before being posted to the North-West Frontier with 31st Squadron in the first major deployment in the region, later to become its Commanding Officer and finishing his career as Head of P.R. with the Directorate of Public Relations, Air Ministry**
The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st type Officer's breast Badge, Military Division; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914 Star, with Clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. Oak Leaves; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan; Delhi Durbar 1911, mounted court-style as worn, in fitted case, *minor contact wear and slight polishing, very fine* (7) £100-140
For his full sized medals and a full biographical note see lot: 524
- 624 **The mounted Royal Household R.V.M. group of four miniature dress medals worn by D. W. Wise, Footman and Dining Room Assistant**
The Royal Victorian Medal, silver, E.II.R.; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, E.II.R., mounted for display without pin, *good very fine* (4) £60-80
For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 568.
- 625 **An Order of St John mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Sick Berth Attendant A. Heywood, Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve - who latterly found fame in the cult Heinz soup television advert**
The Most Venerable Order of St John, Serving Brother's Badge, silver and enamel; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service, G.VI.R.; St John Service Medal, with 3 Additional Service Bars (35533 Pte. A. Heywood. Cheshire. S.J.A.B. 1947.), mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (7) £40-60
For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 522.
- 626 **The mounted Order of St John group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hutchinson, O.B.E., Straits Settlements Volunteer Force**
The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Badge, silver and enamel; British War Medal 1914-20; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., Malaya, mounted as worn, *very fine* (8) £100-140
[O.B.E.] *London Gazette* 25 January 1951 (Assistant Director Medical Services, Malaya).
William Edward Hutchinson served during the Great War with the Y.M.C.A. and was Health Officer, City Council & Government Health Service at Singapore. He was made a Commander in the Order of St John in 1951.
- x627 **Germany, Bavaria, Order of Military Merit, 18mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, very fine** £30-50

FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MEDALS



x628 **Albania**, Kingdom, Order of the Black Eagle, 46mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine* £400-500

x629 **Austria**, Empire, Merit Cross, the reverse plate replaced with gilt plate, with the following inscription in enamel 'Offiz. Korps Des K.uK. JNFT. Rgmts. No. 6 3.4.1909', *very fine*
Greece, Kingdom, Balkan Cross 1821-26, bronze, *very fine*

Russia, Imperial, case of issue for an Order, *very fine* (3) £40-60



630 **Austria**, Empire, Long Service Cross, the reverse with enamelled naming 'Vorn Officer's Corps des Inftr: Regmts: Ernst Rüdiger Graf von Starhemberg No. 54 1891', *good very fine* £200-300

Probably **Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg** (30 November 1861-16 November 1927), the recipient of the Order of the Golden Fleece and the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, 4th Class.

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| 631 | Belgium , Kingdom, Order of Leopold, Military Division Commander's neck Badge, 100mm including crown suspension x 58mm, gold and enamel, <i>some minor enamel losses, otherwise good very fine</i> , with full neck riband | £200-240 |
| x632 | Belgium , Kingdom, Order of the African Star, Commander's neck Badge, 90mm including crown suspension x 58mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver marks and maker's initials to loop, <i>a little green enamel chipping to wreath, otherwise good very fine</i> , with full neck riband | £160-200 |
| x633 | Bulgaria , Kingdom, Red Cross Order, Ladies' Badge, 46mm, silver and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , in fitted case of issue | £160-200 |



- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| x634 | China , Republic, Order of the Cloud and Banner, breast Badge, with Rosette upon riband, 57mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '2960', <i>one or two rays bent, enamel rather crazed and cracked, very fine</i> | £300-400 |
| x635 | Egypt , Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>Lattes</i> , 94mm including suspension x 65mm, silver-gilt and enamel, date letter 'C' for 1927 to reverse, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband | £260-300 |
| x636 | France , Mexico Campaign 1862-1863, signed <i>Barre</i> , silver, <i>good very fine</i> , with original <i>if worn</i> riband | £60-80 |
| x637 | Germany , Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg Waterloo 1815, bronze and gilt, with usual edge inscription, <i>nearly very fine</i> | £160-200 |
| 638 | Germany , Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg Waterloo 1815, with usual edge inscription, <i>worn overall and most gilt lost, fine</i> | £240-280 |

- x639 **Germany**, Hanover, Waterloo 1815 (**Soldat Gottlieb Begemann, Landwehr Bataillon Hameln.**),
suspension replaced with post and split-ring, worn, fine £200-300
- x640 **Germany**, Saxe-Weimar, Order of the White Falcon, breast Badge with Swords, 60mm including
crown suspension x 38mm, silver and enamel, mounted as worn, *cross on crown lacking, very fine* £260-300



- x641 **Germany**, Saxe-Weimar, Order of the White Falcon, sash Badge, 84mm including crown suspension
x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with full sash riband £400-500
- x642 **Germany**, Hohenzollern, House Order, 37mm, gold and enamel, *good very fine* £400-500
- x643 **India**, Princely States, Bahawalpur, Order of Abbassia, neck Badge, 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel,
very fine £160-200

- x644 **Italy**, Al Valore Militare, bronze, signed 'F.G.', the reverse engraved 'Kusmi 15.XI.1936 S. Ten Chianese Settimio', *good very fine* £30-50
- 645 **Nepal**, Kingdom, King Tribhuvan Silver Jubilee 1936 (2), silver, *good very fine*, mounted as worn (2) £60-80
- 646 **Nepal**, Kingdom, Great Earthquake Medal 1935, silver, *good very fine*, mounted as worn £60-80



- x647 **Norway**, Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *J. Tostrup*, comprising sash Badge, 84mm including crown suspension x 60mm, gold and enamel, maker's initials and gold mark to loop; Star, 76mm, silver, gold and enamel, *good very fine*, together with sash with fittings as worn (2) £600-800

x648	Malta , Sovereign Military Order of Malta, a superb neck Badge, 105mm including crown and ornate suspension x 43mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to reverse, <i>good very fine</i>	£500-600
x649	Montenegro , Principality, Order of Danilo I, 1st type, Knights breast Badge, by <i>Vinc Mayers Ššbne</i> , 47mm x 37mm, silver and enamel, maker's initials and marks to loop, <i>good very fine</i>	£140-180
x650	Portugal , Kingdom, Military Order of Christ, Star, 70mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>retaining pin present but lacking its hinge pin, very fine</i>	£100-140
x651	Russia , Imperial, Lifesaving Medal, 30mm, silver, unmarked, <i>good very fine</i>	£160-200
x652	Russia , Imperial, Medal for Zeal, Large Medal, 52mm, silver-gilt, <i>loop replaced, good very fine</i> , with neck riband with fittings as worn	£260-300
x653	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of the Star of Karageorge, Civil Division, breast Badge, 60mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver-gilt, and enamel, silver mark to reverse suspension, <i>enamel cracking and loss, nearly very fine</i>	£100-140
x654	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of the Sword, breast Badge, 58mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>very fine</i>	£140-180
x655	U.N. Korea Medal 1950-54, Greek issue; South Korean issue; French issue, <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£70-90
x656	U.N. Korea Medal 1950-54, Thai issue (3), <i>good very fine</i> (3)	£80-120



657 **Zanzibar**, Sultanate, Order of the Brilliant Star, neck Badge, 95mm including wreath suspension x 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *a little enamel chipping, very fine*, with length of riband

END OF SALE

WWW.SPINK.COM

SPINK

LONDON
1666

69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury,
London WC1B 4ET
tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4104/4102
fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4037
email: auctionteam@spink.com



NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

WRITTEN BIDS FORM

This form should be sent or faxed to the Spink auction office in advance of the sale. References for new clients should be supplied in good time to be taken up before the sale. Bids received later than one hour before the start of the sale may not be processed.

YOU CAN ALSO BID IN REAL TIME ON SPINK LIVE.
PLEASE DOWNLOAD SPINK LIVE APP FROM THE APP STORE OR VISIT WWW.SPINK.COM, REGISTER AND LOG INTO THE SALE.

SALE TITLE	DATE	CODE NAME	SALE No.
Orders, Decorations and Medals	Wednesday 27 April 2022 at 10.00 a.m.	PONGO	22001

I request Spink, without legal obligations of any kind on its part, to bid on the following Lots up to the price given below. I understand that if my bid is successful the Purchase Price will be the sum of the final bid and Buyer's Premium as a percentage of the final bid, any VAT chargeable, also postage charge and a fee for paying by card. The Rate of Buyer's Premium is 20% of the final hammer price of each lot. I understand Spink will pursue me for payment for any successful bid. In addition, I understand and consent that Spink may share my personal details relating to the default with other auction houses and live bidding platforms to protect themselves from such defaults.

All bids shall be treated as offers made on the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed in the catalogue. I also understand that Spink provides the service of executing bids on behalf of clients for the convenience of clients and that Spink will not be held responsible for failing to execute bids. If identical commission bids are received for the same Lot, the commission bid received first by Spink will take precedence. Please note that you will not be notified if there are higher written bids received.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK LETTERS AND ENSURE THAT BIDS ARE IN STERLING

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Please hold my purchased lots for collection

TEL. HOME _____ TEL. OFFICE _____

FAX _____ E-MAIL _____

SIGNATURE _____ VAT NUMBER _____

I agree to receive notifications about Spink auctions, news and events via email and direct mail

I agree to receive marketing notifications related only to the following categories (*please select as appropriate*)

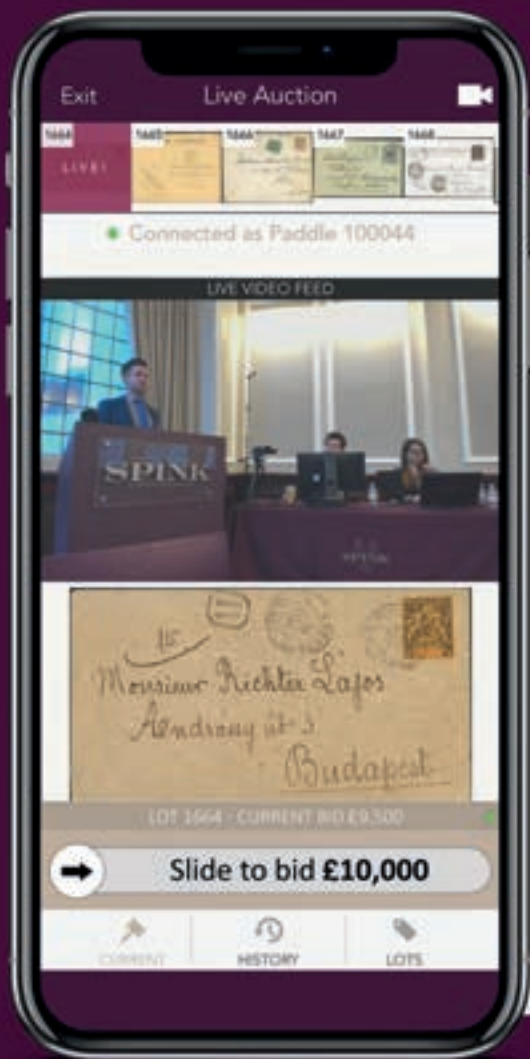
Autographs / Banknotes / Bonds & Shares / Books / Coins / Comics / Handbags / Jewellery / Maps / Medals / Stamps / Watches / Whiskies & Spirits / Wine / Corporate News & Events

We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice available at www.spink.com/privacy-policy

Continued ...

HOW TO BID ON SPINK LIVE

LIVE AUCTION EXPERIENCE AT YOUR FINGERTIPS



DOWNLOAD YOUR APP TODAY

CREATE AN ACCOUNT / LOG IN



SELECT AN AUCTION



VIEW LOTS



PLACE BIDS



SLIDE BIDDING BAR & LIVE STREAM

available for Floor Auctions

Available for
iOS and Android



SCAN TO
DOWNLOAD



SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS E - AUCTION VI



The poignant and well-documented group of three awarded to Sergeant Jones, 22 Special Air Service

Estimate: £16,000-20,000

To be offered in our 12-29 April e-Auction

SPINK LONDON

69 Southampton Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET
Tel. +44(0)20 7563 4000 | Email: concierge@spink.com



SHOP | SPINK

SHOP | SPINK brings you unique
MEDAL, STAMP, COIN, BANKNOTE, INVESTMENT GOLD
and other specialist offerings from around the world at fixed prices.

Why wait for auction when you can grow your collection today!

Visit

WWW.SHOP.SPINK.COM

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

These conditions set out the terms on which we (**Spink and Son Limited** of 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury London WC1B 4ET (company no. 04369748)) contract with you (**Buyer**) either as agent on behalf of the Seller or as principal if we are the Seller. You should read these conditions carefully.

1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in these conditions:

Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme

Buyer's Premium

Certificate of Authenticity

Expert Committee

Forgery

means VAT schemes as defined by HM Revenue & Customs;

means the charge payable by you as a percentage of the Hammer Price, at the rates set out in clause 5.1 below;

means a certificate issued by an Expert Committee confirming the authenticity of a Lot;

means a committee of experts to whom a Lot may be sent for an extension in accordance with clause 3.4.3;

means a Lot constituting an imitation originally conceived and executed as a whole with a fraudulent intention to deceive as to authorship, origin, age, period, culture or source where the correct description as to such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the auction had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description in the catalogue. Accordingly, no Lot shall be capable of being a Forgery by reason of any damage and/or restoration work of any kind (including re-enamelling);

Hammer Price

Lot

means the amount of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer in relation to a Lot;

means any item deposited with us for sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any Lot number in any catalogue;

Reserve

Seller

Spink Group

VAT

VAT Symbols

the amount below which we agree with the Seller that the Lot cannot be sold;

means the owner of the Lot being sold by us;

Spink and Son Limited, our subsidiaries and associated companies.

value added tax chargeable under VAT and any similar replacement or additional tax; and

means the symbols detailing the VAT status of the Lot details of which are set out at the back of the catalogue.

2 SPINK'S ROLE AS AGENT

2.1 All sales undertaken by us either at auction or privately are undertaken either as agent on behalf of the Seller or from time to time, as principal if we are the owner of the Lot. Please note that even if we are acting as agent on behalf of the Seller rather than as principal, we may have a financial interest in the Lot.

2.2 The contract for the sale of the Lot will be between you and the Seller.

2.3 The Seller's sale of the Lot to you is subject to any terms and conditions, disclaimers or exclusions included with any promotional material or catalogue descriptions for the Lot, or otherwise notified to you by the Seller or us on their behalf.

3.4.3 If we accept a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity we will submit the Lot to the Expert Committee. You acknowledge and accept that the length of time taken by an Expert Committee to reach an opinion will vary depending on the circumstances and in any event is beyond our control.

3.4.4 We will not accept a request for an extension on account of condition. Any Lot described in the catalogue as having faults or defects may not be returned even if an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity cites other faults or defects not included in the catalogue description, other than in the case of a Forgery.

3.4.5 Should Spink accept a request for an extension under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the fact may be stated by the Auctioneer from the rostrum prior to the sale of the Lot.

3.4.6 It should be noted that any stamp accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity is sold on the basis of that Certificate only and not on the basis of any other description or warranty as to authenticity. No request for an extension will be accepted on such a stamp and the return of such a stamp will not be accepted.

3.4.7 If you receive any correspondence from the Expert Committee in relation to the Lot, including but not limited to a Certificate of Authenticity, you must provide us with copies of such correspondence no later than 7 days after you receive such correspondence.

3 BEFORE THE SALE

3.1 Examination of goods

You are strongly advised to examine personally any goods in which you are interested, before the auction takes place. Condition reports are usually available on request. We provide no guarantee to you other than in relation to Forgeries, as set out in clause 5.13 of these Terms and Conditions.

3.2 Catalogue descriptions

3.2.1 Statements by us in the catalogue or condition report, or made orally or in writing elsewhere, regarding the authorship, origin, date, age, size, medium, attribution, genuineness, provenance, condition or estimated selling price of any Lot are merely statements of opinion, and are not to be relied on as statements of definitive fact. Catalogue and web illustrations are for guidance only, and should not be relied on either to determine the tone or colour of any item. No lot shall be rejected on the grounds of inaccurate reproduction. No lot illustrated in the catalogue and online shall be rejected on the grounds of cancellation, centring, margins, perforation or other characteristics apparent from the illustration. Estimates of the selling price should not be relied on as a statement that this price is either the price at which the Lot will sell or its value for any other purpose.

3.2.2 Many items are of an age or nature which precludes their being in perfect condition and some descriptions in the catalogue or given by way of condition report make reference to damage and/or restoration. We provide this information for guidance only and the absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others.

3.2.3 Other than as set out in clause 5.13, and in the absence of fraud, neither the Seller nor we, nor any of our employees or agents, are responsible for the correctness of any statement as to the authorship, origin, date, age, attribution, genuineness or provenance of any Lot nor for any other errors of description or for any faults or defects in any Lot. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgment as to such matters.

3.3 Your Responsibility

You are responsible for satisfying yourself as to the condition of the goods and the matters referred to in the catalogue description.

3.4 Extensions – Stamps only

3.4.1 If you wish to obtain an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity on any Lot (other than a mixed Lot or Lot containing undescribed stamps) you must notify us in writing not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the first session of the sale. If accepted by us, such request shall have the same effect as notice of an intention to question the genuineness or description of the Lot for the purposes of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) of these Terms and Conditions and the provisions of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) shall apply accordingly.

3.4.2 Notice of a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity must give the reason why such opinion is required and specify the identity of your proposed expert which will be subject to agreement by us. We reserve the right, at our discretion, to refuse a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity including (without limitation) where the proposed expert is not known to us.

4 AT THE SALE

4.1 Refusal of admission

Our sales usually take place on our own premises or premises over which we have control for the sale, and we have the right, exercisable at our complete discretion, to refuse admission to the premises or attendance at an auction.

4.2 Registration before bidding

All bidders must be registered either by completing a registration form or creating an account online. Please be aware that we usually require buyers to present identification before making a bid at auction, undergo a credit check or provide a trade reference.

If you have not bid successfully with Spink in the past, or you are registering with us for the first time, we reserve the right to require a deposit of up to 50% of the amount you intend to spend. Such deposit will be deducted from your invoice should you be successful. If you are unsuccessful at auction, your deposit will be returned by the same means it was paid to Spink.

Some lots may be designated, prior to the auction, as "Premium Lots", which means a deposit may be required before placing a bid on the item for sale. Information will be posted on our website in such an event.

4.3 Bidding as Principal

When making a bid (whether such bids are made in person or by way of telephone bids operated by Spink, commission or online or email bids), you will be deemed to be acting as principal and will be accepting personal liability, unless it has been agreed in writing, at the time of registration, that you are acting as agent on behalf of a third party buyer acceptable to us.

4.4 Commission Bids

If you give us instructions to bid on your behalf, by using the form provided in our catalogues or via our website, we shall use reasonable endeavours to do so, provided these instructions are received not later than 24 hours before the auction. If we receive commission bids on a particular Lot for identical amounts, and at auction these bids are the highest bids for the Lot, it will be sold to the person whose bid was received first. Commission bids are undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the sale, and the conduct of the auction may be such that we are unable to bid as requested. Since this is undertaken as a free service to prospective buyers on the terms stated, we cannot accept liability for failure to make a commission bid. You should therefore always attend personally if you wish to be certain of bidding.

- 4.5 **On-line Bidding**
We offer internet services as a convenience to our clients. We will not be responsible for errors or failures to execute bids placed on the internet, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of internet connection by either party for whatever reason; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software and/or (iii) a breakdown or problems with your internet connection, computer or system. Execution of on-line internet bids on www.spink.com and Spink Live is a free service undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the auction and we do not accept liability for failing to execute an online internet bid or for errors or omissions in connection with this activity.
- 4.6 **Telephone Bids**
If you make arrangements with us not less than 24 hours before the sale, we shall use reasonable endeavours to contact you to enable you to participate in bidding by telephone, but in no circumstances will we be liable to either the Seller or you as a result of failure to do so.
- 4.7 **Currency Converter**
At some auctions, a currency converter will be operated, based on the one month forward rates of exchange quoted to us by Barclays Bank Plc or any other appropriate rate determined by us, at opening on the date of the auction. Bidding will take place in a currency determined by us, which is usually sterling for auctions held in London. The currency converter is not always reliable, and errors may occur beyond our control either in the accuracy of the Lot number displayed on the converter, or the foreign currency equivalent of sterling bids. We shall not be liable to you for any loss suffered as a result of you following the currency converter.
- 4.8 **Video images**
At some auctions there will be a video screen. Mistakes may occur in its operation, and we cannot be liable to you regarding either the correspondence of the image to the Lot being sold or the quality of the image as a reproduction of the original.
- 4.9 **Bidding Increments**
Bidding generally opens below the low estimate and advances in the following order although the auctioneer may vary the bidding increments during the course of the auction. The normal bidding increments are:
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Up to £100 | by £5 |
| £100 to £300 | by £10 |
| £300 to £600 | £320-£350-£380-£400 etc. |
| £600 to £1,000 | by £50 |
| £1,000 to £3,000 | by £100 |
| £3,000 to £6,000 | £3,200-£3,500-£3,800-£4,000 etc. |
| £6,000 to £10,000 | by £500 |
| £10,000 to £20,000 | by £1,000 |
| £20,000 and up | Auctioneer's discretion |
- 4.10 **Bidding by Spink**
- 4.10.1 We reserve the right to bid on Lots on the Seller's behalf up to the amount of the Reserve (if any), which will never be above the low estimate printed in the auction catalogue.
- 4.10.2 The Spink Group reserves the right to bid on and purchase Lots as principal.
- 4.10.3 Lots with this symbol (■) indicate that a party has provided Spink with an irrevocable bid on the lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, will be compensated based on his bid in the event he or she is not the successful bidder or may receive a fixed fee in the event he or she is the successful bidder. If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, the fixed fee for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the lot. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale announcement will be made indicating that there is an irrevocable bid on the lot.
- If you are interested in placing an irrevocable bid in an auction, please contact us at chairmanoffice@spink.com. Typically, only some of the lots with an estimate, which must exceed £100,000 or equivalent in other currencies are open to irrevocable bids.
- 4.11 **The Auctioneer's Discretion**
The auctioneer has the right at his absolute discretion to refuse any bid to advance the bidding in such manner as he may decide to withdraw or divide any Lot, to combine any two or more Lots and, in the case of error or dispute, to put an item up for bidding again.
- 4.12 **Successful Bid**
Subject to the auctioneer's discretion, the striking of his hammer marks the acceptance of the highest bid, provided always that such bid is higher than the Reserve (where applicable), and the conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller.
- 4.13 **After Sale Arrangements**
If you enter into any private sale agreements for any Lot with the Seller within 60 days of the auction, we, as exclusive agents of the Seller reserve the right to charge you the applicable Buyer's Premium in accordance with these Terms and Conditions, and the Seller a commission in accordance with the terms of the Seller's agreement.
- 4.14 **Return of Lot**
- 4.14.1 Once your bid has been accepted for a Lot then you are liable to pay for that Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions. If there are any problems with a Lot then you must notify us within 7 days of receipt of the Lot, specifying the nature of the problem. We may then request that the Lot is returned to us for inspection. Save as set out in clause 5.13, the cancellation of the sale of any Lot and the refund of the corresponding purchase price is entirely at our sole discretion. We will not normally exercise that discretion if the Lot is not received by us in the same condition that it was in at the auction date.
- 4.14.2 No lot may be returned on account of condition if the condition was stated by a third party grading company (including, but not limited to PCGS, NGC, ANACS, ICG, PMG, WBG, Legacy Currency Grading).
- 5 **AFTER THE AUCTION**
- 5.1 **Buyer's Premium and other charges**
In addition to the Hammer Price, you must pay us the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 20% of the final Hammer price of each lot, postage charge and a fee for paying by card.
- 5.2 **Value Added Tax**
Other than in respect of Zero-rated Lots (o) VAT is chargeable on the Hammer price and the Buyer's premium of daggered (†) and (Ω) lots at the standard rate (currently 20%), and on lots marked (x) at the reduced rate (currently 5% on the Hammer price and 20% on the Buyer's premium). VAT on Margin scheme lots (identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the lot number) is payable at 20% on the Buyer's premium only.
- 5.3 **VAT Refunds – 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 UK 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 to:
5.10.2.1 to cancel the sale of the Lot or any other item sold to you at the same or any other auction;
5.10.2.2 to arrange a resale of the Lot, publicly or privately, and, if this results in a lower price being obtained, claim the balance from you together with all reasonable costs including a 20% seller's commission, expenses, damages, legal fees, commissions and premiums of whatever kind associated with both sales or otherwise, incurred in connection with your failure to make payment;
5.10.2.3 when reselling the Lot, place a notice in our catalogue stating that you successfully purchased the Lot at auction but have subsequently failed to pay the Hammer Price of the Lot; or
5.10.2.4 take any other appropriate action as we deem fit.
5.10.3 If you fail to collect within fourteen days after the sale, whether or not payment has been made, you will be required
5.10.3.1 to pay a storage charge of £2 per item per day plus any additional handling cost that may apply.
5.10.3.2 you will not be entitled to collect the Lot until all outstanding charges are met, together with payment of all other amounts due to us.
- 5.11 Use of Default Information**
If you fail to make payment for a Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions:
5.11.1 we reserve the right to refuse you the right to make bids for any future auction irrespective of whether previous defaults have been settled; and
5.11.2 you acknowledge that we may (as necessary for our legitimate interests those of other auctioneers and live bidding platforms in referencing customers and avoiding customer defaults) disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms, which will include your name, address, nature of the default and the date of the default.
Auctioneers or live bidding platforms who receive details of the default may rely on such information when deciding whether to enter into a transaction with you in the future.
- 5.12 Export Licence**
5.12.1 If required we can, at our discretion, advise you on the detailed provisions of the export licensing regulations. Where we advise you in relation to export licensing regulations the ultimate responsibility in respect of any export will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to apply for any necessary licences.
5.12.2 If the Lot is going to be hand carried by you, you may be required to produce a valid export licence to us or sign a waiver document stating that a licence will be applied for.
5.12.3 You should always check whether an export licence is required before exporting. Export licences are usually obtained within two or three weeks but delays can occur.
5.12.4 Unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, the fact that you wish to apply for an export licence does not affect your obligation to make payment within seven days nor our right to charge interest on late payment.
5.12.5 If you request that we apply for an export licence on your behalf, we shall be entitled to recover from you our disbursements and out of pocket expenses in relation to such application, together with any relevant VAT.
5.12.6 We will not be obliged to rescind a sale nor to refund any interest or other expenses incurred by you where payment is made by you despite the fact that an export licence is required.
- 5.13 Refund in the case of Forgery**
5.13.1 A sale will be cancelled, and the amount paid refunded to you if a Lot (other than a miscellaneous item not described in the catalogue) sold by us proves to have been a Forgery. We shall not however be obliged to refund any amounts if either (a) the catalogue description or saleroom notice at the auction date corresponded to the generally accepted opinion of scholars or experts at that time, or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of opinions, or (b) it can be demonstrated that the Lot is a Forgery only by means of either a scientific process not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which at the date of the auction was unreasonably expensive or impracticable or likely to have caused damage to the Lot. Furthermore, you should note that this refund can be obtained only if the following conditions are met:
5.13.1.1 you must notify us in writing, within seven days of the receipt of the Lot(s), that in your view the Lot concerned is a Forgery;
5.13.1.2 you must then return the item to us within fourteen days from receipt of the Lot(s), in the same condition as at the auction date; and
5.13.1.3 as soon as possible following return of the Lot, you must produce evidence satisfactory to us that the Lot is a Forgery and that you are able to transfer good title to us, free from any third party claims.
5.13.1.4 you must provide to us all evidence obtained by you that a Lot is a Forgery no later than 7 days after you receive such evidence.
5.13.2 In no circumstances shall we be required to pay you any more than the amount paid by you for the Lot concerned and you shall have no claim for interest.
5.13.3 The benefit of this guarantee is not capable of being transferred, and is solely for the benefit of the person to whom the original invoice was made out by us in respect of the Lot when sold and who, since the sale, has remained the owner of the Lot without disposing of any interest in it to any third party.
5.13.4 We shall be entitled to rely on any scientific or other process to establish that the Lot is not a Forgery, whether or not such process was used or in use at the date of the auction.

6 LIABILITY

Nothing in these Terms and Conditions limits or excludes our liability for:

- 6.1 death or personal injury resulting from negligence; or
- 6.2 any damage or liability incurred by you as a result of our fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.

7 USE OF YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

- 7.1 We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice (available at <https://spink.com/privacy-policy>) and in particular to:
 - 7.1.1 process the bids you make on Lots (whether successful or otherwise) and other auction related services we provide;
 - 7.1.2 process your payment relating to a successful purchase of a Lot;
 - 7.1.3 arrange for delivery of any Lot you purchase, which will include passing your details to shipping providers and, on overseas deliveries, to customs where they make enquiries regarding the Lot;
 - 7.1.4 inform you about similar products or services that we provide, but you may stop receiving these at any time by contacting us.
- 7.2 In accordance with clause 4.2, we may pass your information to credit reference agencies in order to obtain credit checks from them, and they may keep a record of any search that they do.
- 7.3 In accordance with clause 5.11, where you default on making payment for a Lot in accordance with these terms and conditions we may disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms.
- 7.4 We are also working closely with third parties (including, for example, other auctioneers and live bidding platforms) and may receive information about you from them.
- 7.5 Where you provide us with personal information about other individuals, you must ensure that your provision of that information is compliant with applicable data protection law.

8 COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 We shall have the right (on a non-exclusive basis) to photograph, video or otherwise produce an image of the Lot. All rights in such an image will belong to us, and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit.
- 8.2 The copyright in all images, illustrations and written material relating to a Lot is and shall remain at all times our property and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit. You shall not use or allow anyone else to use such images, illustrations or written material without our prior written consent.

9 VAT

You shall give us all relevant information about your VAT status and that of the Lot to ensure that the correct information is printed in the catalogues. Once printed, the information cannot be changed. If we incur any unforeseen cost or expense as a result of the information being incorrect, you will reimburse to us on demand the full amount incurred.

10 NOTICES

All notices given under these Terms and Conditions may be served personally, sent by 1st class post, or faxed to the address given to the sender by the other party. Any notice sent by post will be deemed to have been received on the second working day after posting or, if the addressee is overseas, on the fifth working day after posting. Any notice sent by fax or served personally will be deemed to be delivered on the first working day following despatch.

11 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

The following provisions of this clause 11 shall apply only if you are acting for the purposes of your business.

11.1 Limitation of Liability

Subject to clause 6, we shall not be liable, whether in tort (including for negligence) or breach of statutory duty, contract, misrepresentation or otherwise for any:

- 11.1.1 loss of profits, loss of business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses, loss of anticipated savings, loss of goods, loss of contract, loss of use, loss of corruption of data or information; or
- 11.1.2 any special, indirect, consequential or pure economic loss, costs, damages, charges or expenses.

11.2 Severability

If any part of these Terms and Condition is found by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that part may be discounted and the rest of the conditions shall continue to be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

11.3 Force majeure

We shall have no liability to you if we are prevented from, or delayed in performing, our obligations under these Terms and Conditions or from carrying on our business by acts, events, omissions or accidents beyond our reasonable control, including (without limitation) strikes, lock-outs or other industrial disputes (whether involving our workforce or the workforce of any other party), failure of a utility service or transport network, act of God, war, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage, compliance with any law or governmental order, rule, regulation or direction, accident, breakdown of plant or machinery, fire, flood, storm or default of suppliers or subcontractors.

11.4 Waiver

11.4.1 A waiver of any right under these Terms and Conditions is only effective if it is in writing and it applies only to the circumstances for which it is given. No failure or delay by a party in exercising any right or remedy under these Terms and Conditions or by law shall constitute a waiver of that (or any other) right or remedy, nor preclude or restrict its further exercise. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall preclude or restrict the further exercise of that (or any other) right or remedy.

11.4.2 Unless specifically provided otherwise, rights arising under these Terms and Conditions are cumulative and do not exclude rights provided by law.

11.5 Law and Jurisdiction

11.5.1 These Terms and Conditions and any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with them or their subject matter, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of England and Wales.

11.5.2 The parties irrevocably agree that the courts of England and Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim that arises out of, or in connection with, Terms and Conditions or their subject matter.

Postal Charges

Prices for all items including postage and packaging

Invoice Value	UK	EU	Rest of the World
Up to £1,500	£12	£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 2022

STAMPS

20 April	The 'Libra' Collection of British Commonwealth	London	22015
14 Apr-5 May	The Philatelic Collector's Series - e-Auction	London	22130
20 Apr-6 May	The Philatelic Collector's Series - e-Auction	New York	178
12 May	Important Stamps and Covers of the World	London	22016
12 May	The Jewels of India	London	22017

COINS

21 Apr-10 May	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 17: Part II - A Gentleman's Collection of Shillings, Sixpences and Maundy Coins	London	22117
4 May	British & World Coins and Medals - Spring Auction	London	22005
4 May	Spink Numismatic Circular 19 - A Gentleman's Collection of Crowns: 1551-1953	London	22109
7-28 April	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 20 - The Wootton Collection of English Silver Coins	London	22105
29 Apr-12 May	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 21 - Ancient Coins	London	22108

BANKNOTES

13-26 April	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	22174
28 April	World Banknotes	London	22008

MEDALS

12-29 April	Orders, Decorations and Medals - e-Auction	London	22102
27 April	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	22001

BONDS & SHARES

4-19 April	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World - e-Auction	London	22140
1-16 June	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World - e-Auction	London	22141
1-16 September	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World - e-Auction	London	22142
1-15 December	Bonds and Share Certificates of the World - e-Auction	London	22143

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

11 November	Historical Documents: Postal History and Autographs	London	21066
-------------	---	--------	-------

LIFESTYLE COLLECTABLES

16 Nov-9 Dec	Going The Whole Hoghead - Whisky e-Auction	Hong Kong	SC001
9-28 February	Jewellery, Silver & Objects of Vertu e-Auction	New York	376

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

STAMPS COINS BANKNOTES MEDALS BONDS & SHARES AUTOGRAPHS BOOKS
WINE & SPIRITS HANDBAGS COLLECTIONS ADVISORY SERVICES SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET
www.spink.com