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## ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

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23 SEPTEMBER 2022

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44

# ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

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## Order of Sale

**An Old Collection of Orders, Decorations and Medals ..... Lots 1-109**

**Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service ..... Lots 110-119**

**The Medals of Captain H. E. R. Widnell,  
Custodian of the Beaulieu Estate whilst requisitioned by the  
Special Operations Executive ..... Lot 120**

**The Important 1945 D.S.O. group of four awarded to  
Major F. A. Sutill, East Surrey Regiment and 'F' Section,  
Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) ..... Lot 121**

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Autumn 2022

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the greatest ‘joys of the job’ is that every day is different; one never quite knows who (or what) is going to walk through the front door at 69 Southampton Row. On one such recent occasion, I had the particular pleasure to meet the family of a long-established collector of British military medals; they produced a large cardboard box tied up with string and sealed with red wax...my mind immediately conjured up images of what could be inside, and I was not to be disappointed! Upon opening the box, a splendid little medal collection was revealed – and it was not just the medals themselves: they were accompanied by a comprehensive hand-written card index system and even several original purchase & auction receipts - some of these latter reveal that the collector in question was purchasing a good number of these medals from Spink & Son as far back as 1946! As you will note from the catalogue entries, where appropriate these card indexes and receipts are included with various Lots to continue the story of that medal and its provenance.

Personal highlights include a beautiful example of a silver Seringaptam Medal; an officially-impressed Baltic Medal to the Royal Sappers & Miners; a Light Brigade ‘Charger’; and the very rare ‘1848 raised-date’ Honourable East India Company M.S.M. and Gwalior Star pair to Staff-Sergeant George Dunning.

In concluding this short introduction, I feel it worthwhile to end with a charming quote which I encountered whilst cataloguing these medals:

“We sometimes read of a man or woman who has shaken hands, sixty, seventy, or eighty years ago, with some great person, or some one whose deeds have made him or her a name in history. The possession of war medals and decorations, or of medals of honour gained by brave deeds in time of peace, brings us in close touch with those who honourably gained them. That is an aspect of medal-collecting which appeals to me, and should to every one who admired pluck, grit, daring, and the willingness to personal sacrifice which these badges of the brave denote.” War Medals and Their History, W. Augustus Steward, 1915

I am sure this lovely assemblage - many (if not all) of which have not been seen on the market since the late 1940’s - will find the best of new homes and be truly appreciated with the next generation of collectors.

Robert Wilde-Evans, August 2022



## AN OLD COLLECTION OF ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS



- 1 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Basque Roads 1809. (**Joseph Harthorn.**), *good very fine* £700-900



**Joseph Harthorn**, confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasp, served as an Able Seaman aboard the 74-gun H.M.S. *Theseus* during the Battle of Basque Roads, a somewhat controversial engagement which lasted from 11 - 24 April 1809. After significant service across the globe (she was Nelson's Flagship at Santa Cruz, participated in the Battle of the Nile, the Siege of Acre and the Blockade of Saint-Domingue - where she was nearly sunk by a hurricane), *Theseus* was one of 11 battleships under the command of Admiral James "Dismal Jimmy" Gambier ordered to attack the French Atlantic fleet anchored in the Basque Roads, just off the naval base at Rochefort.

After a blockade lasting several months, the impetuous but charismatic Captain Lord Cochrane led an attack on the anchored French vessels which utilised fireships, bomb vessels and rocket ships - one of these even carrying the inventor of the British rocket artillery system, William Congreve. The assault initially met with great success and Cochrane had a chance to destroy a number of French vessels - however, Gambier failed to send reinforcements and the opportunity to win a decisive victory was lost. *Theseus* was much involved in escorting rocket-equipped launches and gunboats in supporting the attack and thankfully avoided the fate of her companion H.M.S. *Caesar*, which grounded on a shoal and remained in a precarious position for several hours until she was able to float off.

Whilst *Theseus* was broken-up at Chatham in 1814, her name has lived on into more recent times: in his famous novel *'Master and Commander'*, Patrick O'Brian places Jack Aubrey aboard her early in his naval career.

Sold with a card index note, stating: "*Bought Spink May 3 - 1947, £2.10*"

- 2 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (**J. Seddon, 2nd Life Gds**), polished, suspension a little warped, post bent, thus fine £400-500
- John Seddon** is confirmed on the Roll with this single-clasp Medal. At Toulouse, the 2nd Life Guards (along with the 1st Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards) formed the Heavy Cavalry Brigade commanded by Colonel Clifton.
- Sold with a card index note, stating: "*Inherited MEPB. Given to Dr H. Bateson by a patient near Walkden Lancashire.*"
- 3 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**J. McIntyre, 1st Foot**), short hyphen reverse, *good very fine* £500-700
- The 1st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots) served in General Cotton's command during the First Anglo-Burmese War (March 1824 - February 1826).



- 4 Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (**T. Harman, 14th Foot**), short hyphen reverse, *about extremely fine* £500-700



The 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot played a prominent part in the siege of the great fortress of Bhurtpoor (Bharatpur) from December 1825 - January 1826; indeed, the Waterloo veterans of the battalion formed the front ranks of one of the first storming columns to enter the breach during the concluding moments of the battle.





- 5 Honourable East India Company's Medal for Seringapatam 1799, 48mm, silver, Soho Mint, contained in a most attractive chased silver-rimmed frame, glazed with lunettes and fitted with a straight swivel-ring suspension bar, the riband fitted with an ornate silver bar inscribed 'Seringapatam' and silver top-bar for wear, *a beautiful example, nearly extremely fine and rare*

£1,400-1,600



Awarded by the Governor-General of India to all British and Indian soldiers who participated in the Siege and Capture of Seringapatam in May 1799; some 850 medals in silver were manufactured by the Soho Mint - silver medals were awarded to junior officers who were involved in this action which finally brought about the destruction of the infamous Tipu Sultan, the "Tiger of Mysore".

Purchased Glendinning's, July 1946, ex-Dalrymple-White collection, for £8.



- 6 Honourable East India Company's Medal for Egypt 1801, 48mm, silver, with contemporary pillar suspension, *good very fine* £250-350
- Awarded to those members of Major-General Sir David Baird's expeditionary force who sailed from India to participate in the Egypt campaign of 1801; medals were authorised in 1802 but not distributed until 1811. Some 2,200 silver medals were awarded to Other Ranks of the Bengal and Bombay contingents.
- Purchased Spink, January 1947 for £8.
- 7 Waterloo 1815 (. **Woolstenholm, Driver, Royal Horse Artillery**), first initial obscured by suspension, one or two very minor edge knocks, otherwise *about extremely fine* £800-1,000
- Thomas Woolstenholm** served in Captain Whinyates's Troop, R.H.A. Otherwise known as the '2nd Rocket Troop', Whinyates commanded a unique battery during the Waterloo Campaign which comprised five 6-pounder guns and a rocket section. Whilst the Duke of Wellington himself disliked these weapons of war - known for their wild inaccuracy - they were nevertheless used to good effect during the withdrawal from Quatre Bras on 17 June, as recounted by the well-known Captain Mercer, another R.H.A. Troop Commander:
- 'Meanwhile the rocketeers had placed a little iron triangle in the road with a rocket lying on it. The order to fire is given - port-fire applied - the fidgety missile begins to sputter out sparks and wriggle its tail for a second or two, and then darts forth straight up the chausee [road]. A gun stands right in its way, between the wheels of which the shell in the head of the rocket bursts, the gunners fall right and left and, those of the other guns taking to their heels, the battery is deserted in an instant. Strange; but so it was. I saw them run, and for a few minutes afterwards I saw the guns standing mute and unmanned, whilst our rocketeers kept shooting off rockets, none of which ever followed the course of the first'...*
- At Waterloo, Whinyates's Troop were positioned in the very centre of Wellington's line and saw much hard fighting: his rockets supported the defence of the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte and additionally assisted in the repulse of D'Erlon's infamous massed infantry attack, where again they excited much comment from witnesses to that bloody day.
- Sold with a card index note, stating: "*Spink £2.10 VF. Summer 1947*"
- 8 Germany, Hanover, Waterloo 1815 (**Soldat Friedr. Grimme, Landwehr Bataillon Muenden**), *about very fine* £400-500
- The Munden Landwehr Battalion, comprising 680 men and commanded by Major de Schmidt, formed part of the 4th Hanoverian Brigade in the 6th British Infantry Division. At Waterloo they initially deployed with the 5th Division on the left-centre of Wellington's defensive position.
- Sold with a card index note, stating: "*Spink 17/6 11 Nov: '46 F WHB'*"
- 9 South Africa 1834-53 (**E. Cowdery, 45th Regt**), reverse polished, several edge knocks and scratches around edge, *about very fine* £300-400
- Purchased Seaby, April 1946, for 15/-.



- 10 South Africa 1834-53 (W. Smith. RI Saps & Minrs.), highlights polished, several small edge knocks, *about very fine* £300-400  
Purchased Seaby, January 1947, for 17/6.



- 11 Honourable East India Company's Medal for Coorg 1837, 50mm, silver, a later striking with contemporary silver loop suspension, slight die flaw to right obverse, very fine £300-400



- 12 China 1842 (William Young. 55th Regiment Foot.), original suspension and riband, likely mounted as worn, small edge bruise, otherwise toned, good very fine £400-500



The 55th (Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot saw a great deal of service during the First Opium War of 1839-42. Deployed to China in 1841, they participated in the Battle of Amoy in August of that year and were the first to land from the boats at the disembarkation and subsequent capture of Chusan that October. During this action, the 55th assaulted Guards Hill under heavy fire but successfully took the position before going on to capture the heights above Tinghai; they then planted their Regimental Colours on the walls of the city.

On 10 October the regiment participated in the Battle of Chinhai, forming the garrison of that city until the following year when they played yet another active part in the battles of Chapu and Chinkiang - remaining in garrison of the latter until the Treaty of Nanking was signed on 29 August 1842. The 55th subsequently received the battle honour "China" and a dragon badge was added to their Regimental Colour.

Purchased Seaby, 26 April 1946, for 17/6.

- |    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 13 | Sutlej 1845-46, for Moodkee 1845, 2 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Sobraon ( <b>William Whitwell, 80th Reg</b> ), edge knock, <i>very fine</i><br>Purchased Glendinning's, July 1946.            | £400-600 |
| 14 | Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846, no clasp ( <b>Wm Franklin 9th Lancers</b> ), several small edge knocks, reverse pitted, <i>about very fine</i><br>Purchased Glendinning's, July 1946. | £250-300 |
| 15 | New Zealand 1845-66, reverse dated '1861 to 1866' ( <b>486 Sapr. Jas. Graham, Ryl, Engrs</b> ), highlights polished, minor edge knocks, generally <i>about very fine</i>                | £350-450 |

**James Graham** is confirmed on the Medal Roll with entitlement to the New Zealand Medal bearing these dates; the Roll additionally notes the following: "Served in New Zealand from 1861 to 1866. Engaged at Koheroa. Present at the Defence of Puke Kush and rout of the rebels. Engaged at Ramgiawhia when on outlying Picquet at the reconnoitre and attack on Warea Pah." The Roll further states that Graham transferred from the 70th Regiment of Foot to the Royal Engineers on 1 September 1866.

Sold with a card index note, stating: "*Bought Seaby Jan '47 WHB, £1-10*".



- 16 Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chillianwala (**R. A. Hamilton. 14th Lt. Dragns**), highlights polished, some light scratching, *about very fine* £300-400
- Robert Alexander Hamilton** enlisted for service with the 14th (The King's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons in 1841, giving his age as 18 and his birthplace as St. Luke's in Middlesex. He was allocated the regimental number 983 and served with the 14th throughout their time in India, returning home with the regiment and being discharged in 1860.
- Arriving in India in May 1841, the 14th Light Dragoons were to remain in there for nearly 20 years; in that time they saw heavy fighting in the Second Anglo-Sikh War, especially at the battles of Ramnagar (22 November 1848), Chillianwala (13 January 1849) and Gujrat (21 February 1849). The action at Ramnagar earned them the nickname "The Ramnuggur Boys" (an event which is still celebrated by their descendants, the King's Royal Hussars, to this day) and resulted in the death of their Commanding Officer, Colonel Havelock; at Chillianwala the regiment retreated in panic before the Sikhs due to confused orders from the Brigade commander, Brigadier Pope, but at Gujrat they redeemed themselves in the pursuit of their defeated enemy over a distance of at least 12 miles.
- Sold with a card index note, stating: "*Bought WHB, Seaby 26 April '46, 17/6*".
- 17 Crimea 1854-56, no clasp (**W. Goodall. 1st Batn 1st Regt.**), officially impressed naming, several small edge knocks, highlights polished, thus *about very fine* £150-250
- Purchased at Winchester, 23 February 1946, for 5/6.
- 18 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Dr — 35 J. Hayward. 41 R—**), engraved naming, much wear to edge, edge knocks, scratches to obverse and reverse, thus *worn poor* £60-80
- Purchased in Brighton, 14 February 1946, for 5/6.
- 19 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**C. Sedley, Captain R.E.**), engraved naming in running script, *about extremely fine* £200-300
- Charles Herbert Sedley** was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 17 December 1846 and rose through the ranks to be Second Captain by April 1855. Appointed to the Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidie for his service in the Crimea (*London Gazette*, 2 March 1858, refers) he died in Jamaica in December 1866.
- 20 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**Copl Jas Wright. Rl Saps & \*\*Ns**), engraved in Hunt & Roskell style, mounted on silver riband buckle for wear, obverse and reverse scratched, edge knocks partially obscuring unit naming, thus *good fine* £150-250
- Purchased Baldwins, 30 July 1946, for 6/6.
- 21 Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (**2468. James Broad. R. S. & Miners.**), Regimentally impressed naming, *about extremely fine* £200-300
- James Broad** is confirmed on the Medal Roll, and additionally noted on a separate Roll as 'Dead'.
- 22 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**T. Ellis. 11th Hussars**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine* £300-400
- Thomas Ellis**, of Salford in Lancashire and noted as a boilermaker prior to his enlistment, signed up for service in the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars on 10 December 1846. For some time prior to the campaign, their Commanding Officer was the infamous Thomas Brudenell, Lord Cardigan, who as Major-General commanded the Light Brigade in the Crimea and led them on their renowned charge against the Russian guns in the "Valley of Death".
- Like too many of his comrades Ellis never returned home, dying on 16 June 1855 in camp at Kadikoi, of cholera (*Honour the Light Brigade*, p. 157, refers).
- 23 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**J. Symonds. Rl Saps & Minrs.**), officially impressed naming, some scratching to obverse and reverse, top clasp fitted with unofficial rivets, *good fine* £150-250
- Purchased Spink, Spring 1947, for £1/5/0.

- 24      Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (**Drummer Wm Draffin. Grenr Gds**), officially impressed naming, polished, much pitting and scratching, naming worn, thus *about good fine* £300-400

**William Draffin**, regimental number 3359, served with the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards during the Crimean War, the Medal Roll noting entitlement to the Medal and clasps for Alma, Inkermann and Balaklava only. It should also be noted that another William Draffin appears on the Medal Roll for the 3rd Battalion with regimental number 3388.

Purchased Glendinning's, July 1947, for £3, as part of a larger Lot.

- 25      The Crimea Medal awarded to Private W. Topham, 8th Hussars, who participated in the famous Charge of the Light Brigade on 25th October 1854



- Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (W. Topham. 8th Hussars), officially impressed naming, *about extremely fine and rare* £3,000-5,000

**William Topham** (also noted erroneously on the Roll as 'Jopham'), served in the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars as a private, with regimental number 820. Embarking for the Crimea on board the Hired Transport *Medora* on 27 April 1854, he is confirmed on the relevant Medal rolls with entitlement to all four clasps. Topham would therefore have charged on that momentous occasion which has lived on in public memory ever since.

On 25 October 1854, the Light Brigade (under command of the notorious martinet the Earl of Cardigan) was ordered to advance in an attempt to recapture a number of Allied artillery pieces being carried away by the opposing Russian forces. Due to ambiguous and vague instruction, Cardigan led his brigade down a valley covered by Russian artillery batteries...

The 8th Hussars, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwell, were in the second line of the brigade, to the right of the 4th Light Dragoons and immediately behind the 17th Lancers and 13th Light Dragoons. The advance and charge itself was later remembered by an officer of the 8th,



Lieutenant the Honourable S. Calthorpe:

“The pace of our Cavalry increased every moment, until they went thundering along the valley, making the ground tremble beneath them. On they went headlong to death, disregarding aught but the object of their attack. At length they arrived at the guns, their numbers sadly thinned, but the few that remained made fearful havoc amongst the enemy’s artillery.” (*History, 8th King’s Royal Irish Hussars*, refers).

Due to being in the second rank of the brigade, and therefore somewhat in support, they broke through the Russian guns at the end of the “Valley of Death” without suffering such significant casualties as the first line. Nevertheless, at this point they were confronted by a counter-attack by Russian cavalry and - vastly outnumbered - they then came under heavy fire from enemy infantry which caused heavy loss. Regrouping and reforming, and realising their precarious position, the 8th led the remainder of the brigade back to their starting point at the head of the valley.

Private Topham must have succumbed to illness not long after his brush with death, as he is noted as being invalided from Scutari to England on 15 December 1854 (*Honour the Light Brigade*, p.119, refers); however, it appears he never made it home as the ‘Baptisms & Burials’ records of the Malta Garrison note burial of one ‘Pte. William Topham, 8th Hussars (Expeditionary Force)’ exactly one month later, on 15 January 1855.

Sold with copied Medal Roll extracts and some research; additionally understood purchased at Glendinning’s, 7 May 1946, for £3.10.

- |    |   |        |
|----|---|--------|
| 26 | <p>Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (<b>4075 Cm Gds</b>), naming impressed in small capitals, disk pierced with hole, loop and ring for suspension, otherwise <i>good very fine</i></p> <p>These details are believed to relate to Guardsman James Pleaces, Coldstream Guards, who was additionally entitled to the Crimea Medal 1854-56 for his service during that campaign. Purchased Spink, November 1946, for 5/6.</p> | £60-80 |
| 27 | <p>Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issued, disk pierced with hole, loop and ring for suspension, good fine</p>   | £40-60 |



28

The rare Baltic Medal awarded to Corporal G. Luke, Royal Sappers and Miners, who was commended for his good work during the demolition of Bomarsund before being tragically killed in the trenches before Sebastopol in 1855



Baltic 1854-55 (G. Luke, Royal Sappers & Miners), officially impressed naming, good very fine

£1,400-1,800



**George Luke** served with the Royal Sappers & Miners in both the Baltic and Crimea during the Crimean War of 1854-56. It is noted that he was one of 10 officers and men who sailed with the first detachment to the Baltic, aboard H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* in March 1854 (*British Battles and Medals*, Appendix 5, refers) which was also the Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier's fleet. Mentioned by name in the Regimental History "for his ability and usefulness as a miner in the demolition of Bomarsund" (*History of the Royal Sappers & Miners*, T.W.J. Connolly refers), he is additionally recorded as Overseer of the road built on that place to haul the guns up to the breaching battery.

After service north, Luke was redeployed south to the Crimea where he was killed, on 17 July 1855, whilst involved in siege operations in the trenches before the Russian fortress as Sebastopol.

Sold with original Spink purchase receipt, dated 20 June 1946, noting that this Medal cost exactly £3.0.0.

- 29 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (**J. Walker, 14th King's Lt. Dgns**), disk fairly loose upon clasp, *good fine* £80-120  
The 14th (The King's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons served in India continuously from 1841 - 1860, participating in many famous battles and engagements on that continent during this time including Chillianwala, Gujrat and the Indian Mutiny in addition to the operations in Persia under the overall command of Sir James Outram.  
Purchased May 1946.
- 30 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Bhootan (**Lieut. J. R. McCullagh. Royal. Engrs.**), *good very fine* £240-280  
**James Robert McCullagh** retired on an Indian Pension as a Brevet Colonel in January 1885. Purchased Baldwins, 1947, for £1/17/6.
- 31 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**3762. J. Young. H.M.s. 71st Regt**), *about very fine* £80-120  
Purchased in 1946.
- 32 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (**3636. A, Douglas. H.M.s. 71st Regt**), polished, scratches to obverse and reverse, *good fine* £80-120  
Purchased in 1946.
- 33 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**1546 Lc. Corpl. B.W. Patey 2nd Oxford Lgt. Inft.**), mounted on silver riband buckle for wear, re-engraved naming, *about very fine* £70-90  
Purchased Glendinning's, May 1946.
- 34 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**1701 Pte W. Mateer 2nd Bn Hamps. R.**), *about very fine* £80-120  
Purchased Glendinning's, May 1946.
- 35 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**718 Pte H. O'Neill 2nd Bn L'pool R.**), claw somewhat loose, *good fine* £70-90  
Purchased March 1946 for 5/-.
- 36 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1885-7 (**35340 Corpl J. Heffernan No 3 By 1st Bde S I. Dn R.A.**), *good very fine* £80-120  
Sold with the original Spink purchase receipt, dated 30 July 1946. Possibly a relation of Sergeant T. Heffernan; for his medals see Lot 85.
- 37 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**1450 Pte W. Foord 2nd Bn R. Suss. R.**), post bent forward, otherwise *about very fine* £80-120  
Purchased from The Lanes, Brighton, for 6/-.
- 38 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (**Lt. A. C. Hickley 40th Bl. Infy.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £160-200  
**Alfred Charles Hickley** appears in *The Kukri*, No. 60, December 2008:  
'Lucy married Lieutenant Alfred Charles Hickley who joined the 3rd Gurkhas in 1887 and saw action in the Hazara expedition of 1888, in Manipur in 1891, the Tirah campaign of 1897-98 and Waziristan 1901. Later he commanded the 1st Battalion at Almora during its recruiting and reinforcing role in World War I. Released from these duties, he took the Battalion to the Frontier in 1916 and handed over command in 1917 to Lieutenant Colonel J G Edwardes. Colonel Hickley served for 29 years almost entirely with the 1st Battalion.'  
Purchased in Tunbridge Wells, for 6/6.

- 39 India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin-Lushai 1889-90 (**1935 Pte R. Dixon 1st Bn K. O. Sco. Bord.**), *about extremely fine* £150-180
- Robert Dixon** is noted on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasp, an additional annotation recording the recipient as 'deceased'. The King's Own Scottish Borderers served as the principal British infantry regiment in the Southern Column (also known as the 'Chin' or 'Gangaw' Column), commanded by Brigadier-General Symons.
- Purchased in 1946.
- 40 India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Burma 1885-7 (**395 Sapper Yacoob Khan No 2 Coy Bo: Sappers & Miners**), clasps mounted in this order, unofficial rivets between, several small edge knocks, *good fine* £70-90
- Purchased Seaby, June 1947, for 11/6.
- 41 China 1856-60, no clasp (**2nd Corpl Malcolm Campbell. 8th Cy Royal Engrs**), a few small edge bruises, suspension slightly slack, *about very fine* £200-300
- 2nd Corporal Campbell (Regimental Number 4352) is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to the Medal without Clasp. Purchased Baldwins, July 1946, for 5/6.
- 42 China 1856-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857 (**Sapper Walter Deacon. 23rd C. Royal Engrs**), scratches to obverse, clasp neatly repaired at centre, generally *very fine* £180-220
- Sapper Deacon (Regimental Number 3195) appears on the Medal Roll with entitlement to Clasps 'Taku Forts 1860' and 'Pekin 1860', not 'Canton 1857'.
- 43 China 1856-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Peking 1860 (**Sapper Robt Cochrane. 23rd C. Royal Engrs**), sometime cleaned, obverse with heavy scratching, suspension slightly bent, generally *good fine and better* £200-300
- 2729 Sapper Robert Cochrane is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to the Medal and these two clasps. Purchased Baldwins, October 1946, for 15/-.



- 44 Indian Mutiny 1857-58, no clasp (**Wm Peachey, 6th Dragn Gds**), riband mounted with ornate silver buckle, likely on original riband, *good fine* £200-300
- William Peachey**, regimental number 546, is confirmed on the Medal Roll for the Indian Mutiny medal without clasp, an additional annotation stating: "Meerut Campaign under Brigr Seaton; Kuknowlie; Bareilly".





The 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) were involved in the Sepoy Mutiny at the Meerut Garrison on the evening of Sunday 10 May 1857, known for being the first effective rising of East India Company troops against the British; they served throughout the whole campaign and returned to Britain in 1861.

Purchased on the London Road, Brighton, January 1947, for 6/-.

- 45 Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Gunr C. B. Sunderland, 3rd Bn Bengal Art.**), *good very fine*

£200-300

Purchased Seaby, April 1946, for 10/6.

- 46 Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Capt & Bt Major E. W. S. Scott, 3rd Bn Bengal Art.**), *about extremely fine*

£300-500

**Edward William Smyth Scott**, of County Wicklow in Ireland, was born in 1812 and appointed Second Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery on 12 December 1828. Spending most of his professional career in India, socially he also appears to have done well by marrying - in May 1840 - Elizabeth Whish, daughter of Lt.-Gen. Sir William Whish K.C.B. (Medals sold in these rooms, 25 April 2018) and they went on to have no less than five children.

During the Indian Mutiny, Scott commanded a field battery of six guns in Brigadier Archdale Wilson's Meerut Brigade during the battles of Ghazee-ood-din-Nuggur (30 May 1857) and Badli-ki-Serai (8 June 1857): both small but complete victories over the mutinous Sepoys and which allowed the British to eventually reach the walls of Delhi to mount the famous siege and eventual capture.

By 1859, Scott is noted as 'Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines' and is believed to have retired shortly after, in 1863. Returning to England with his wife and family, he lived firstly in Wales before removing to Cambridge, where he died (by this time a Major-General) in 1892 at the age of 80. A local paper made note of the funeral:

"the funeral took place of a distinguished officer, formerly of the Bengal Artillery, who had seen active service in the Indian Mutiny, he having made the second breach in the wall of Delhi. Major-General Scott has for the past few years lived a retired life in Cambridge, where his kindly nature endeared him to all who knew him. His family was represented at the funeral by Mrs Scott, Lady Napier and her sons, Mr and Mrs Crosbie, later of Trumpington vicarage, Mr and Mrs Kennett, and General Whish." (*Cambridge Chronicle and Journal* 12 January 1892, refers); in a further fascinating point of military family connection, his daughter Mary Cecilia Smyth had married Field Marshal Robert Napier, Baron Napier of Magdala, in April 1861.

This medal is understood to have been gifted by a Mrs. M. de V. Bateson.

- 47      **The Indian Mutiny medal awarded to Lieutenant G. Swetenham, Royal Engineers, who was wounded during the siege of Lucknow and later Mentioned in Despatches for his good work during the campaign**
- Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Lieut G. Swetenham, Royal Engrs), *good very fine*      £300-500

**George Swetenham** was born in India in 1837, son of Edmund and Rose: his father was, at that time, commanding the Sappers & Miners at Delhi and his mother is noted as the daughter of a local zamindar-landowner. After a military education at Woolwich, George was commissioned Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 7 April 1856, and immediately found himself on the way to India, arriving at Calcutta with 4th Company Royal Engineers (aboard the S.S. *Nubia*) in November 1857. Joining Sir Colin Campbell's army he was much involved in subsequent actions, being noted as participating in the battles around La Martiniere College and commanding: "60 R.E. and 50 Punjaubs, under Swetenham and Nutthall...took the Chutur Kotee, threw up a mortar battery on the left of the Padsha Bagh. Corporal Trimble showed much courage...Garret was wounded, also poor Swetenham..." (*History of the Corps of Royal Engineers*, 1889, p.490 refers). His injury incurred on 7 March (a 'slight' musket-ball wound in the left leg) doesn't appear to incapacitated him for too long, however, as he is next noted as taking seven men of his company, and 100 men of the Delhi Pioneers, to destroy one face of the Jellalabad fort outside Lucknow (*ibid*, p. 497); he later received a well-deserved 'mention' in Major-General Sir James Outram's Despatch in which Major Nicholson R.E. "highly applauds the energy displayed by the officers of that department, vis., Lieutenants Malcolm, Wynne, and Swetenham". (*London Gazette* 25 May 1858, refers).

After the Mutiny and at the amalgamation of the Indian Corps of Engineers with those of the British Army, Swetenham joined the Indian Public Works Department and rose up through the ranks to become first-grade Executive Engineer by March 1868. Chiefly employed on the construction of military buildings, it is said he was the first to use granite in the building of various cantonments (*Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, Vol. 55, p. 334, 1879, refers). Elected an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers on 23 May 1871, Swetenham died of cholera at Bolarum on 10 July 1878.

Purchased Baldwins, 30 June 1946, for 9/6.



- 48      **Indian Mutiny 1857-58, 1 clasp, Defence of Lucknow (G. Riches, 32nd L.I.), *good very fine***      £500-600



**George Riches** is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasp, as a Private (regimental number 3443) in the 32nd (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot. The 32nd served with much distinction during the Indian Mutiny - not least during the famous Siege of Lucknow (July - November 1857), where four members of the regiment won the Victoria Cross and their Commanding Officer, Colonel John Inglis, was in overall command of the Residency. Upon the conclusion of the campaign, the regiment was retitled as a unit of Light Infantry in honour of their heroic actions.

- |    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 49 | Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 ( <b>3021 Dvr: J. Kemp. 4th Brigade R.A.</b> ) officially impressed naming, <i>about extremely fine</i>   | £300-400 |
|    | Sold with a card index note, stating: " <i>Bought MEPB 25 July Glendinning, ex-D.W. Collection, £1-16, EF</i> ".  |          |
| 50 | Abyssinia 1867-68 ( <b>829 T. Cotton 1st Battn, 4th The K.O. R. Regt.</b> ), suspension neatly repaired at disk, obverse and reverse heavily polished, thus <i>good fine</i>                                  | £180-220 |
|    | Purchased Spink, 6 June (1946?) for 4/6.  |          |
| 51 | Ashantee 1873-74, no clasp ( <b>1579. Pte H. Hayward, 2nd Bn Rifle Bde 1873-4</b> ), <i>good very fine</i>  | £150-180 |
|    | Private Hayward's entitlement to the Ashantee Medal without Clasp is confirmed on the Medal Roll, together with an annotation stating: "Sent back sick from Prah, 21.1.74".                                   |          |
|    | Sold with a card index note, stating: " <i>Bought WHB. Seaby 16 July, 15/-</i> "  |          |
| 52 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 ( <b>36/95. Pte R. Mc Clean. 1/13". Foot.</b> ), <i>very fine</i>   | £500-700 |
|    | Private McClean is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasp. Purchased Seaby, April 1946, for 9/6.  |          |
| 53 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 ( <b>14480. Sapper. G. Gould. R.E.</b> ), highlights polished, sometime laquered, <i>about very fine</i>  | £400-600 |
|    | Sapper Gould, of 2nd Company Royal Engineers, is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasp.  |          |
|    | Purchased Baldwins, July 1946, for 7/6.   |          |
| 54 | South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 ( <b>13578, Sapper, J. S. Dyer, R.E.</b> ), claw sometime reattached, <i>about very fine</i>  | £400-600 |
|    | The Roll notes Sapper J.S. Dyer - of 30th Company Royal Engineers - as entitled to the Medal without Clasp. The Roll further notes that only six members of 30th Company R.E. received a Medal without Clasp. |          |
|    | Purchased Seaby, January 1947, for 8/6.   |          |



- 55 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**13904 2nd Corpl H. Russell Ben; S. & M.**), slight edge knock, *about extremely fine* £140-160  
Purchased Baldwins, 30 July (1946?), for 15/-.
- 56 Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (**Serg: J. T. Ireland, Bo: S & M.**), *about extremely fine* £140-160  
Purchased Baldwins, October 1946, for 8/6.



- 57 Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (**1351, Gunr W. Wells, 11/9th Bde R.A.**), *about extremely fine* £200-300



**William Wells** is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasp, additionally being noted as Discharged on 5 February 1881. No.11 Battery 9th Brigade saw significant service during the Afghanistan campaign, not least at the battle of Ali Musjid (21 November 1878) when they were attached to the advance guard of the 3rd Infantry Brigade of the Peshawar Valley Field Force. During the battle they deployed on a ridge some 1,400 yards distant from the fort, in order to cover the infantry assault; the battery therefore attracted the attention of the Afghans, who engaged them with long-range musketry fire and which resulted in the wounding of five gunners.

- 58 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (**17554. Driv: W.H. Buckwell. Field Pk R.E.**), slight pitting, otherwise *about very fine* £120-150  
**William Henry Buckwell** served with the Field Park Royal Engineers during the Sudan Campaign; having enlisted in 1882 he is confirmed on the Roll with this Medal and Clasp. Purchased Spink, 6 June (1946?), for 6/6.
- 59 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Gemaizah 1888 (**254, Pte T. Kelly, 1/Welch. R.**), highlights polished and pitting, otherwise *good fine* £120-150  
Sold with a card index note, stating: "*Bought Nov 9th '46, WHB Canterbury, 5/-*".
- 60 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (**Pte Bagavathy. Q.O.S.&M.**), slight pitting, otherwise *good fine* £120-150  
Purchased Seaby, July 1947, for 8/6.
- 61 Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 2 clasps, Suakin, El-Teb (**14232. Sapr H. W. Shrives. 26th Co. R.E.**), slight pitting to obverse and reverse, otherwise *about very fine* £120-150  
**Harry Walter Shrives** is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and clasps. Having enlisted in 1877, he was discharged in July 1884. Purchased Baldwins, July 1947, for 15/-.
- 62 The rare Hong Kong Plague Medal awarded to Sapper J. Hill, Royal Engineers



Hong Kong Plague 1894 (**Sapper J. Hill, R. E.**), silver issue, *about extremely fine*

£1,200-1,500



The published Roll states only 13 medals known to the Royal Engineers; Sapper J. Hill is confirmed on the Roll and this Lot is accompanied by a *Spink's* brown paper envelope, annotated with '£4.' in ink on the front.

- 63 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (**177 Hav. Khwan Singh Kashmir S. & M.**), suspension slack, highlights polished, otherwise *about very fine* £100-120  
Purchased Spink, 11 November 1946, for 8/6.
- 64 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (40137—rankum 2nd Bn Arg. & Suth. Highrs.), rank and first initial of surname erased, heavily polished, suspension slack, thus *worn poor* £50-70  
Purchased in Hove, November 1945, for 6/-.
- 65 India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (**Cook Nadir Ali 23rd Peshawar Mn By Frontier Force**), *good very fine* £80-100  
The 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force) was raised in January 1853, one of its first officers being Lieutenant Frederick Sleigh Roberts - later Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar VC &c. Subsequently forming part of the Punjab Irregular Force and armed with four 3-pounder guns and four 4.5-inch howitzers, they made a name for themselves due to their numerous exploits on the Northwest Frontier.  
Sold with a card index note stating: “*Our own Battery - presented Col. Bateson Dec: ‘45’*”.
- 66 Ashanti Star 1896, unnamed as issued, *very fine* £100-140  
Sold with a card index note, stating: “*Bought WHB Spink Jan ‘47 15/-*”
- 67 Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (**28490. Sap. T. W. Smith. R.E.**), officially engraved naming, suspension slightly loose, minor edge knock and pitting to obverse field, *about very fine* £140-180  
**Thomas William Smith** was born in 1871 at Aston in Warwickshire, and enlisted for service with the Royal Engineers in 1894. Smith is confirmed on the Roll for the Queen’s Medal, which additionally states his involvement in the Sudan Operations of 1897 and the Expedition to Khartoum in 1898.  
Purchased Baldwins, October 1946, for 6/6.
- 68 Queen’s Sudan 1896-98 (**26858, Sap: W. Westgate, R.E.**), officially engraved naming, suspension slightly loose, polished, *very fine* £140-180  
**W. Westgate** served with 2nd Company Royal Engineers during the Sudan Campaign, his Medal being confirmed upon the Roll. There is an additional annotation noting his participation in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, also that he is entitled to the Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908 with Clasp for Hafir.  
Purchased Baldwins, July 1946, for 15/-.
- 69 Khedive’s Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Sudan 1899 (**28830 L/Cpl. C. Gold. R.E.**), officially engraved naming, *about extremely fine* £80-120  
**Charles Gold**, of Aldershot in Hampshire, was born in 1872 and enlisted for service with the Royal Engineers in 1895. Purchased Baldwins, July 1946.
- 70 British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expedition, bronze issue, edge stamped ‘Specimen’, *extremely fine* £60-80  
Medal with ‘*Spink & Son*’ in full in the reverse exergue, thus a true Specimen rather than a later Copy.
- 71 British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Punitive Expeditions, silver issue, edge stamped ‘Specimen’, *extremely fine* £70-90  
Medal with ‘*Spink & Son*’ in full in the reverse exergue, thus a true Specimen rather than a later Copy.
- 72 British North Borneo Company Medal 1897-1916, 1 clasp, Rundum, silver issue, edge stamped ‘Specimen’, *extremely fine* £70-90  
Medal with ‘*Spink & Son*’ in full in the reverse exergue, thus a true Specimen rather than a later Copy.



- 73 British North Borneo Company Medal 1898-1900, 1 clasp, Tambunan, silver issue, edge stamped 'Specimen', *extremely fine* £70-90
- Medal with 'Spink & Son' in full in the reverse exergue, thus a true Specimen rather than a later Copy.



- 74 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (2077. Dr. H. Smith. R.E.), *very fine* £120-150



Driver H. Smith is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasp; he served with the 1st Telegraph Division Royal Engineers and participated in the Defence of Ladysmith, 2 November 1899 - 28 February 1900. The Medal Roll also notes Smith as "Invalided".

Purchased Baldwins, 18 November 1946, for 7/6.

- 75 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (6391 Pte J. Evans, Bedford Regt), highlights polished and minor pitting, edge knock at number, *about very fine* £80-120

Private J. Evans is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to the Queen's Medal and these two clasps; he is additionally entitled to the King's Medal with clasps South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902, all for service with the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

Purchased by the late owner in Brighton, October 1946, for 6/-.

- 76 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (22931, Dr. E. W. Tuersley, R.E.), highlights polished, minor edge knock, *about very fine* £150-180
- Driver E. W. Tuersley served with the 12th Company Royal Engineers in South Africa, and is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to the Queen's Medal and these six clasps. Purchased Baldwins, 18 November 1946, for 8/6.
- 77 China 1900, no clasp (4451 Sapper Lal Khan Bl S. & M.), highlights polished, scratches to obverse field, *about very fine* £160-200
- Purchased Spink, June 1946, for 8/6.



- 78 China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Pekin (4387 Pte H. Davies. 2nd RI: Welsh Fus:), a few minor edge knocks, *very fine* £300-400



Private H. Davies is confirmed on the Roll with entitlement to Medal and Clasp; the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers were the only British infantry regiment present during this campaign, thus their battle honour 'Pekin 1900' is unique to a regiment of the British Army. Sold with a card index note, stating: "Bought MEPB Spink, June '46, 12/6".

79

The China 1900 Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Pearson, Royal Engineers, who won a brace of “mentions” for the Boxer Rebellion, signed (on behalf of Great Britain) the treaty concluding the work of the Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission in 1903, and afterwards embarked on a long and distinguished career as a Director of Surveys in the Sudan: for his services as a Liaison Officer to the Arab Forces at Jeddah in 1916-17 (which post had earlier been occupied by Lawrence of Arabia) he was awarded the Order of El Nahda II Class - a rare distinction indeed for a British officer - and the Distinguished Service Order



China 1900, 1 clasp, Relief of Peking (Lieutenant H. D. Pearson. R.E.), *good very fine*

£300-400

[D.S.O.] *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

[Order of the Nile, III Class] *London Gazette* 1 December 1917.

[Order of El Nadha, II Class] *London Gazette* 30 September 1920.

**Hugh Drummond Pearson** was born in Kensington, London on 17 February 1873 and was educated at St. Paul's School, from which he passed direct into Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers as a 2nd Lieutenant in July 1892, he proceeded to India in 1894, was advanced to Lieutenant in the following year and witnessed active service in the Tirah and Punjab Frontier operations of 1897-98.

In July 1900, he was attached to No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers & Miners, and embarked for China, where he was present at the Relief of Peking following a difficult journey in a convoy of 14 junks on the Peiho river, and subjection to occasional sniping. His Company was subsequently employed in improving communications and accommodation about the Legation Quarter, with Pearson himself leading a section employed in driving a tunnel through the Great Wall of the Tartar City - which on completion was 50 feet high and 70 feet wide at its base. Afterwards he was detached to the Temple of Heaven to construct winter quarters for the garrison and, in January 1901, with a team of 70 sappers, laid three-and-a-half miles of railway branch line from Fengtai to Likachao - work that was hindered by the extreme cold, snow and blizzards. In May, Pearson was appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Spratt Bowring, R.E., and remained behind in Peking to assist in the completion of the new defences. He was twice Mentioned in Despatches (*London Gazette* 14 May 1901 and 13 December 1901, refer respectively). Pearson died, on 28 December 1922, of black-water fever at Um-Dafog, in the Darfur Province of Sudan.

Note that another China 1900, clasp Relief of Peking, formed part of Lt-Col. Pearson's group when sold at Noonan's on 23 June 2005. That example was named to the recipient in the Bengal Sappers & Miners rather than Royal Engineers, but the Medal offered here appears entirely as issued. This Lot is also accompanied by a brown paper 'Spink's' envelope, with '£.1-15' annotated in ink on the front.



- 80 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1919-21 (624677 Spr. F. A. Bruce, F. Dvl. Signals), *good very fine* £50-70  
Sold with a card index note, stating: "Bought WHB, Baldwin, July '46. 10/6".
- 81 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (3966 Rfm. Lang Tang, 10-20 Burma Rif.), *about very fine* £30-50
- 82 1914-15 Star (110466 Pnr. H. Swain. R.E.), *about extremely fine* £20-30  
**Harry Swain** served in France from August 1915, additionally being entitled to the British War and Victory medals, and a Silver War Badge. He also served with the Labour Corps, and was discharged on 31 May 1918.
- 83 Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Capt. H. W. S. Outram. R.E.), some light scratching to obverse otherwise *good very fine* £120-150  
**Harold William Sydney Outram** was born in Cambridge in 1887. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers (London Division Electrical Engineers) in 1909 (*London Gazette*, 23 July 1909 refers), during the Great War HE served in France from August 1916. He clearly had a fascination with aviation engineering: his Medal Index Card notes issue of the British War and Victory Medals by the Air Ministry and he is later recorded as Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection, with further reference to 'Service since 1915 as Inspector, Chief Inspector and Deputy Director, Aircraft Inspection Department, Royal Air Force' (*London Gazette*, 4 September 1925 refers). He was a member of the Royal Air Force Club in Piccadilly and the Royal Aero Club. Susequently appointed C.B.E., and adding a Territorial Decoration to his laurels (*Edinburgh Gazette*, 17 October 1922 refers) in addition to further promotion, Lt-Col. Outram died in Buckinghamshire in May 1944.  
Sold with copied M.I.C., some copied research, the original Spink purchase receipt, dated July 1947, and a card index note, stating: "Bought MEPB Spink July 1947. £3-0.0"
- 84 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (0217 Hvldr. Kaderkhan. Madras S. & M.), *about extremely fine* £50-70  
Sold with a card index note, stating: "Bought Seaby 28 Jan 47 £1-2-6 WHB".

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**SPINK**  
WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

- 85 A scarce First Afghan War and Scinde Campaign pair awarded to Sergeant T. Heffernan, 1st (or Leslie's) Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery



Ghuznee Cabul 1842 (Serjt Thomas Heffernan 1st Troop Horse Brigade Bombay Arty); Scinde, Hyderabad 1843 (Serjt. T. Heffernan 1st. T. H. A.), both fitted with original steel clip and bar suspension, second with two minor edge knocks, *good very fine* (2)

£600-800



Formed in November 1811, the 1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery played a particularly prominent part in the Battle of Hyderabad (24 March 1843) - otherwise known as the Battle of Dubbo, when they very closely supported the British assault on the Talpur trenches - indeed, such was their valour that they were shortly afterward permitted to wear an eagle badge on their helmets, later becoming known as "Eagle Troop". The unit still exists in today's modern British Army, being designated "N Battery (The Eagle Troop) Royal Horse Artillery".

Sold with a card index note, stating: "*ex Dalrymple-White Sale, Glendinning July '46 - MEPB - £11*", and possibly a relation of Corporal J. Heffernan; for his medal see Lot 36.

86 Pair: **Sapper B. George, Royal Engineers**

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Benjamin. George. 164. Royal. Engineers); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Sapper Benjn George, Royal Engrs), first with Regimentally Impressed naming, wire fixing between top two clasps, *about very fine* (2)

£400-500

**Benjamin George**, of Bungay in Suffolk, served with the 4th Company Royal Engineers during the Indian Mutiny and in the operations before Lucknow; the Crimea Medal Roll notes entitlement to clasps for the Alma and Inkermann, with Sebastopol unconfirmed. George appears to have been discharged from service in 1860.

Purchased Glendining's, July 1946, for £3/0/0 as part of a larger Lot.

87 Pair: **Boy G. Saunders, Royal Navy**



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Geo. Saunders. Boy. "Salamander"); China 1856-60, 2 clasps, Canton 1857, Fatshan 1857, unnamed as issued, traces of laquer, *very fine* (2)

£300-400



H.M.S. *Salamander* was one of the first steam-powered vessels built for the Royal Navy. A paddle-sloop of just over 1,000 tons, she was launched and completed in 1832 and armed with two 10-inch pivot guns and two 32-pdr guns. She participated in the Second Anglo-Burmese War (Medal and Clasp) before returning home in 1854.

Purchased by the late owner in 1946 for 5/6.



88 Pair: **Sergeant J. Ashmole, 78th Highlanders**

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (Corpl J. Ashmole, 78th Highlanders); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Defence of Lucknow (Serjt J, Ashmole, 78th Highlanders), *about very fine* (2)

£400-500

The 78th (Highlanders) Regiment of Foot was, along with the 32nd Foot, arguably one of the most famous regiments to emerge from the chaos of the Indian Mutiny. After participation in the Battle of Khushab (February 1857) during the brief Anglo-Persian War, they were swiftly redeployed to India to suppress the Sepoy Mutiny. The regiment won no fewer than eight Victoria Crosses during this campaign, their stout defence of the Residency at Lucknow earned them the accolade of 'the saviour of British India' - feats that included later immortalisation in stirring poems by John Greenleaf Whittier and Alfred, Lord Tennyson. After many years on campaign, the 78th finally returned home in 1859 - not for John Ashmole however, who appears to have found India to his liking as he is noted as transferring to the 56th (West Essex) Regiment of Foot in order to remain in that country; this regiment were to remain there until 1866. Ashmole's clasps for his Mutiny service are confirmed upon the Medal Roll.

Purchased Glendining's, July 1946, ex-Dalrymple-White Collection.

89 Three: **Sergeant A. Richards, Royal Engineers**

Ashantee 1873-74, 1 clasp, Coomassie (9972. 2nd. Corpl. A. Richards, R.E. 1873-4.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (9972. Sergt. A. Richards, C. Tp: R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (9972. Sergt. A. Richards. R.E.), *a little pitting and contact wear, very fine* (3)

£200-240

Sold with a card index note stating: "*Bought Baldwin, WHB 30 July, one of a group of 3, £1-10-0*".

90 Pair: **Private William Mann, 72nd Highlanders**

Afghanistan 1878-80, 4 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, Kabul, Kandahar (58B/350 Pte W. Mann. 72nd Highrs); Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (58B/350 Private W Mann 72nd Highlanders), *extremely fine*, unusual to find first in such good state and a classic pair for this campaign (2)

£400-600



**William Mann** is confirmed on the Medal Roll with entitlement to this Pair and all clasps; he was later transferred to the 1st Class Army Reserve. The 72nd Highlanders played a very prominent part in the Second Afghan War, subsequently being the subject of many stirring paintings and prints.

Purchased July 1946, ex-Dalrymple-White Collection.

91 Three: **Sergeant H. G. Jarratt, Royal Engineers**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (1380... Sapr. H. G. Jarratt ... Co. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (13809. Sgt. H. G. Jarratt. R.E.); Khedive's Star 1882, the reverse impressed '13809 HJ', *fitting and worn overall, fair* (3)

£100-140

Believed to have been gifted to the collection by the recipient's father, Major Jarratt, Royal Engineers.

92 Pair: **Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor E. James, Royal Engineers, late Bengal Sappers & Miners**

India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (25047. Sergt. E. James. R.E. Bl. S & M.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (25047 Q. M. Sjt: Instr. E. James. R.E.), *good very fine* (2)

£140-180

Purchased Baldwins, July 1946, for 17/6.

93 Three: **Private T. Groom, King's Royal Rifle Corps**

India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5000 Pte. T. Groom 1st. Bn. K. R. Rifle Corps); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (5000 Pte. T. Groom, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5000 Pte. T. Groom K.R.R.C.), *very fine* (3)

£240-280

Purchased Glendining's, July 1947, for £1/10 as part of a Lot.

94 Pair: **Private W. Hulme, North Staffordshire Regiment**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4549. Pte W. Hulme. 1/N. Staff. R.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, no clasp, (No. 4549 Pte W. Hulme I.N. Staff R.), *very fine* (2)

£200-250

**W. Hulme** is confirmed on the respective medal rolls with this entitlement for service with the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment in the Dongola operations of 1896. Purchased Seaby, April 1946, for 14/-.

95 Pair: **Corporal A. Gamage, Royal Engineers**

Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (24846 Corpl A. Gamage, 2nd Coy R.E.); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Hafir (24846 Corpl A. Gamage, 2nd Coy R.E.), first with scratches to obverse field, *about very fine* (2)

£180-220

**A. Gamage** is noted on the Roll as not being entitled to the clasp 'Hafir' for his Khedive's Sudan Medal, and also as being: "Invalided from Kosheh".

Purchased Seaby, January 1947, for £1/1/0.

96 Pair: **Lance-Corporal W. Thompson, Royal Engineers**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (2619 L/Cpl: W. Thompson R E); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2619 L.Cpl W. Thompson. R.E.), *good very fine* (2)

£80-120

**W. Thompson** served with the 38th Company Royal Engineers in South Africa, being confirmed on the relevant rolls for these medals and clasps. He was discharged by purchase on 2 October 1902.

Purchased from H. Steer, Brighton, for 3/6.

97 Pair: **Sergeant E. O'Farrell, Military Works Service**



Tibet 1903-04, no clasp (Sergt. G. O. Farrell Mily Wks Service); Army L.S & G.C., E.VII.R. (Sgt. E. O'Farrell, Mily. Works. Services.), note initials on first, *good very fine* (2)

£400-500

**E. O'Farrell** is confirmed on the Medal Roll for the Tibet Medal without clasp, as an "Upper Subordinate" employed with the Field Engineers during the campaign.

Sold with a card index note, stating: "One of a pair bought WHB Spink spring - £1-15 E.F"



- 98 Four: Pioneer W. Davis, Royal Engineers, who latterly served with the Royal Flying Corps in addition to the Merchant Marine
- 1914-15 Star (119485 Pnr. W. Davis, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (119485 Pnr. W. Davis, R.E.); Mercantile Marine War Medal 1914-18 (William Davis), *very fine* (4) £60-80

**William Davis** served in France from September 1915, his *M.I.C.* noting service with both the Royal Engineers and Royal Flying Corps.

Sold with four card index notes, stating: "*Bought MBH Glendining July 27 '47*".

- 99 A fine and rare Gwalior Star and '1848 raised-date' H.E.I.C. M.S.M. pair awarded to Staff-Sergeant (late Gunner) George Dunning, Horse Artillery



Punniar Star 1843 (Gunner George Dunning 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery); Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., Honourable East India Company issue, dated 1848 (Staff Sergt George Dunning 4th Troop 3rd Bde H. Arty. 16th Novr 1849), *the first with replacement bar suspension, the second with edge knocks and pitting, nevertheless extremely rare, better than fine* (2)

£1,200-1,500



Approximately 10 '1848 raised-date' H.E.I.C. Meritorious Service Medals awarded.

Purchased Glendining's, 25 July 1946, ex-Dalrymple-White Collection, for £8.

- 100 A very fine M.S.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant J. Challiner, 78th Highlanders, late 17th (Leicestershire) Foot



Ghuznee 1839 (Jon. Challiner 17th Regt.), engraved naming to rim; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Persia (Serjt. J. Challiner, 78th Highlanders); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Defence of Lucknow, Lucknow (Serjt. J. Challiner, 78th Highlanders); Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Serjt. J. Challiner 78th Highlanders.), *contact marks, very fine and a superb combination* (4)

£1,400-1,800

M.S.M. awarded *circa* 1858.



**John Challiner** was born at Salford in May 1815 and enlisted in the 17th Foot at Leicester on 28 February 1838. He served with them during the campaign in Afghanistan and was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee. Challiner transferred to the 78th Highlanders on 31 January 1847 and saw further service in Persia and during the Indian Mutiny. He was awarded the M.S.M. with a £10 annuity to go with his three campaign awards and was discharged on 26 May 1859, his complexion by that time 'sallow'. His annuity was paid by the East India Company 1858-59 and then Indian Government until 1872. The Surgeon of the 78th noted:

‘...he has suffered frequently from fever since he has served in India over 20 years, in consequence of which he has latterly become extremely debilitated. Disease caused by climate and not aggravated by ...or intemperance.’

Returned home to Salford and living at 136 Eccles New Road in 1871, Challiner was noted as shoemaker and Chelsea Pensioner. He died in March 1878.

McInnes notes the group last seen for sale on the market in 1946; purchased in July of that year as part of the Dalrymple-White Collection.

101 **A Great War D.C.M. awarded to Sapper J.W. Wilson, 174th Tunnelling Company Royal Engineers, for bravery in rescuing three comrades during a mining operation**

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (82966 Sapr J. W. Wilson. 174 / Tlg: Co: R.E.), *very fine* £400-600  
D.C.M. *London Gazette* 24 June 1916:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and initiative in rescuing three comrades who had been overcome by the explosions of a mine.’

174th Tunnelling Company were based at the Somme from July 1915 - October 1916 and supported the infamous Summer Offensive in that sector, with this Company in particular being responsible for placing four 500lb mines at ‘Mametz West’.

Sold with three card index notes, stating: “One of a group of 3, BWM & VM bought by WHB, Baldwin Nov: 46, £3-3-0. WHB has taken the BWM & VM to Singapore to use instead of his own as the ribbons were better!!”

102 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Acting-Corporal J. Telford, 258th Tunnelling Company Royal Engineers, for gallantry on the Western Front**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (155731 L. Cpl - A. Cpl - J. Telford. 258 / T’Lg: Coy R. E.), *about extremely fine* £200-300  
M.M. *London Gazette* 16 July 1918.

**John Telford**, of Durham, served in France from September 1915 - initially with the Northumberland Fusiliers before transferring to the Royal Engineers. 258th Tunnelling Company saw particularly heavy fighting during the German Spring Offensive of 1918, both as infantry and engineers. Additionally entitled to a 1914-15 Star ‘Trio’, Telford was discharged to ‘Z’ Reserve in January 1919.

103 **A Great War M.M. attributed to Pioneer G. Hardy, Royal Engineers**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (122687. Pnr. G. Hardy. R.E.), polished, re-engraved naming, *good fine* £60-80  
**George Hardy** is noted as serving with the Royal Engineers in France from October 1915, being entitled to a 1914-15 Star ‘trio’ and Silver War Badge. His *M.I.C.* additionally notes Hardy being discharged in May 1917.

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- 104 **A Great War M.S.M. awarded to 2nd Corporal W.A. Hill, 138th Army Troops Company Royal Engineers**  
Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (92679 2-Cpl W.A. Hill. 138 / A.T. Co: R.E.), *good very fine* £70-90  
M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 October 1916.  
The Army Troops' Companies of the Royal Engineers - formerly referred to as 'Fortress' Companies - were units held at Army level who specialised in heavier equipment than was available at divisional level.  
Purchased Baldwins, 18 November 1946, for £1/5/-.
- 105 **Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (J. 12104 C. J. Lamb. P.O. H. M. S. Vernon.), very fine** £40-60  
**Clement James Lamb** is confirmed upon the Roll, his Long Service & Good Conduct Medal being sent to him in September 1926. He is additionally entitled to the 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals for service during the Great War.  
Purchased in Shoreham for 6/-.
- 106 **Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1667. Sergt F. G. Beale. R.W. Kent R.), rod missing from suspension, small edge knocks otherwise about very fine** £50-70  
**Frederick George Beale**, of Margate in Kent, was born in 1852 and enlisted for service with the British Army in 1870, initially in the 97th (The Earl of Ulster's) Regiment of Foot, which became the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment in 1881.  
Purchased on the London Road for 6/-.
- 107 **Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (27386 Mchnst: Q. M. Sjt. C. Martin. R.E.), good very fine** £50-70  
Purchased Baldwins, October 1946, for 10/6.
- 108 **Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, E.VII.R. (125 Dvr: J. Hartley. N.C.T. Co: R.E.), about extremely fine** £60-80  
Northern Command Telegraph Companies Royal Engineers. Sold with a card index note, stating: "Bought WHB, Seaby Jan. '47, 8/6".
- 109 **Italy, Kingdom, Altipiani Medal 1918, silver, extremely fine** £50-70

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## AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

110

The rare and well-documented 'Second Battle of Sirte' D.S.M. and 'Leros 1944' Second Award Bar group of seven awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer S. H. Horsey, Royal Navy



Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar (MX.46538 S. H. Horsey. C.E.R.A.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (MX.46538 S. H. Horsey. C.E.R.A. H.M.S. Kestrel), *minor contact marks to last, overall very fine (7)*

£3,500-4,500

D.S.M. London Gazette 8 September 1942. The original recommendation states:

'This rating has been a tower of strength since the start of the commission. During the action his coolness and leadership were far above average throughout. His forethought in overhauling our smoke making devices just previous to sailing played a large part in the safety of the convoy. His personal courage and alertness was an inspiring example to all.'

Second Award Bar to D.S.M. London Gazette 4 April 1944. The original recommendation states:

'During this period Beaufort set out for the Aegean on eight occasions, actually operating in those waters on six; came under intensive bombing attack on two; (Daylight/15th October and Night/19-20th October) and under more air attack on two; carried out bombardments of Kos harbour on four occasions, during three of which the ship was heavily shelled by shore defences at close range in return; landed 53 men and 30 tons of equipment on Leros. All the foregoing being carried out without casualties or damage.'

For skill, endurance and devotion to duty.

Long Periods of highspeed steaming through considerable strain on the machinery and, during a period when any breakdown might well have been disastrous, his example and exertions, both at sea and in harbour, contributed largely to continued efficient running of the ship.'



**Sydney Harold Horsey** was born at Plymouth on 7 February 1912 and enlisted with the Royal Navy on 1 August 1927 as an Apprentice Engine Room Artificer. By the outbreak of the Second World War Horsey had been promoted Chief Engine Room Artificer and by 1942 was stationed aboard the Hunt-class destroyer H.M.S. *Beaufort* in the Mediterranean.

#### The Battle of Sirte

*Beaufort* was posted to Fifth Destroyer Flotilla in February 1942 and saw action protecting the Malta-bound convoys. Her first convoy- *MW.9*- left Alexandria on 12 February and came under heavy air attack with all three merchantmen being either destroyed or seriously damaged forced to break off. The next attempt, *MW.10* was to encounter a major Italian surface force in what became known as the Second Battle of Sirte.



The attempts to slip *MW.9* past German defences by guile had come to naught so *MW.10* took a more direct tack, mobilising all available forces to fight the convoy through in a formation called Force K. Leaving Malta on 19 March ahead of the convoy *Beaufort* and the rest of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla performed anti-submarine sweeps between Alexandria and Tobruk.

Refuelled at Tobruk they pressed on with *Beaufort*- delayed by propellor trouble- joining them on 22 March, the day of the Battle. It was known that the enemy had located them with reconnaissance flights being sighted and reports of ships of the *Regia Marina* leaving their Naval base of Taranto. The attack began at 09:30 with bombing runs by enemy aircraft which continued throughout the morning.



At 14:10 the Italian surface fleet was sighted and the order was given for the Fifteenth Cruiser Squadron to lay smoke between the enemy and the convoy. Should the enemy advance on the convoy the destroyers would then advance under cover of the smoke and torpedo their capital ships to prevent a breakthrough. Despite heavy attacks throughout the day the convoy made its way westward with the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla escorting them closely.

The first elements of the convoy made it into harbour early on 23 March with two of the original four merchantmen making it. *Beaufort* and five other destroyers sailed back for Alexandria on 25 March. She later took part in Operation Vigorous in the summer of 1942, another attempt to provide relief for Malta.

#### *North Africa and Sicily*

As the Siege of Malta wound down the *Beaufort* was deployed elsewhere, joining in a raid against Mersa Matruh. Later in the year she was further deployed on Operation Agreement, the raid against Tobruk. Agreement was an attempt to target enemy airfields, supply dumps and harbour facilities with the role of the British ships being to land troops and provide fire support. The attack was a failure with the cruiser *Coventry* and destroyers *Sikh* and *Zulu* being lost.

During Operation Husky, the invasion of Sicily, *Beaufort* was part of Escort Group P, later supporting the Salerno landings. She was to cover the landings, watching for enemy air and torpedo attacks.

#### *Leros and Kos*

With the Italian surrender the Allies decided to move troops to take over the Italian Garrisons on the Aegean islands including Leros and Kos. *Beaufort* was posted the Eighth Destroyer Flotilla in October 1943, a formation employed to support the British presence on these islands and intercept any German vessels trying to approach from Greece.



From the start they came under heavy attack from German aircraft but despite this, attempts were made to interrupt the Kos landings. Unfortunately the speed and strength of the German response had taken the Allies by surprise and they were unable to keep the enemy from landing at defeating the small British/Italian Garrison. Despite fierce resistance the island fell, leading to the Kos massacre and the German forces took revenge on what they saw as a betrayal by the Italians.

*Beaufort* and another destroyer *Belvoir* attempted to intercept another convoy pushing towards Naxos on 15 October but were forced back by JU.88 and JU.87 attacks. While the inception was not successful it forced the convoy to change course providing the British some room to manoeuvre. The desperate pace of combat in the Aegean placed a great deal of strain upon the engines of the Flotilla and that they functioned so well is to the credit of Horsey and the other Engineers, working nonstop and often under bombardment from sea and air.

Two days after the convoy mission *Beaufort* was a small squadron in landing further troops on Leros. With the fall of Kalymnos the enemy was within striking distance of the Island and the landing was part of a build up of Allied forces to defend the island. She repeated the operation on 21 October alongside H.M.S. *Fury*, before moving on to Kos. Here the destroyers bombarded the harbour to prevent its use by enemy shipping, before long they came under heavy air attack and were again forced to retreat.



Continuing their sweeps and reinforcements of the various islands for the rest of the month *Beaufort* had a break when the *Aurora* was caught in an air attack and needed an escort back to Alexandria to repair.

Returning to the Aegean on 10 November *Beaufort* was just in time for the German Landings on Leros which began on 12 November at 06:00. The enemy landings were heavily contested but they succeeded in putting troops ashore and supporting them with parachute drops between 13:00-14:00. A strong German air presence limited Allied naval support but at night the British ships- including *Beaufort*- bombarded enemy positions and swept for further troop movements overseas.

They did this again on the night of 13 November but a lack of fuel forced a number of ships including *Beaufort* to leave the Aegean. Leros fell two days later and the Allied efforts petered out with the Dodecanese falling to the Germans who held it for the rest of the war.

### *Epilogue*



*Beaufort* went on to serve during the Anzio landings and later Operation Dragoon- the invasion of Southern France- before being sent to refit in June 1945. Horsey was awarded his medal on 28 March 1945; sold together with copied research including recommendations, *London Gazette* entries and an article charting the operational history of H.M.S. *Beaufort* along with a large archive of both original and reproduced photographs, many annotated.

*The British destroyers had not escaped unscathed. On the Punjabi had fallen a fierce and accurate rain of 5-inch shells. The first, plunging into her hull below the bridge, had burst between decks, splinters killing one man and wounding three others in the transmitting station whence the guns were controlled. While two of these were having their wounds dressed on the mess deck nearby they were more seriously injured by a second shell which had burst on the upper deck at the foot of a steel locker containing ready-use cordite charges for the guns. Tearing a hole in the deck, it had showered splinters between decks killing two of the ammunition supply party and wounding others. Cordite charges from the locker blazed up, starting a fierce fire.*

*Almost simultaneously, the ship shook to another hit right forward which shattered a watertight bulkhead and caused flooding. A fire then broke out between the funnels from a bursting shell. Right aft another shell had plunged into a storeroom starting a blaze which threatened a magazine which had to be flooded. Fire and repair parties were thus all fully occupied when a fifth hit, bursting on the starboard motor boat and setting it alight, sent a jagged fragment through the upper deck, smashing a steam pipe and engulfing the engine room in a roaring cloud of steam. Other splinters had swept across the decks, killing two of the pom-pom crew and wounding two others as well as three of the torpedo-tubes' crew.'*

Narvik by Donald Macintyre, refers.

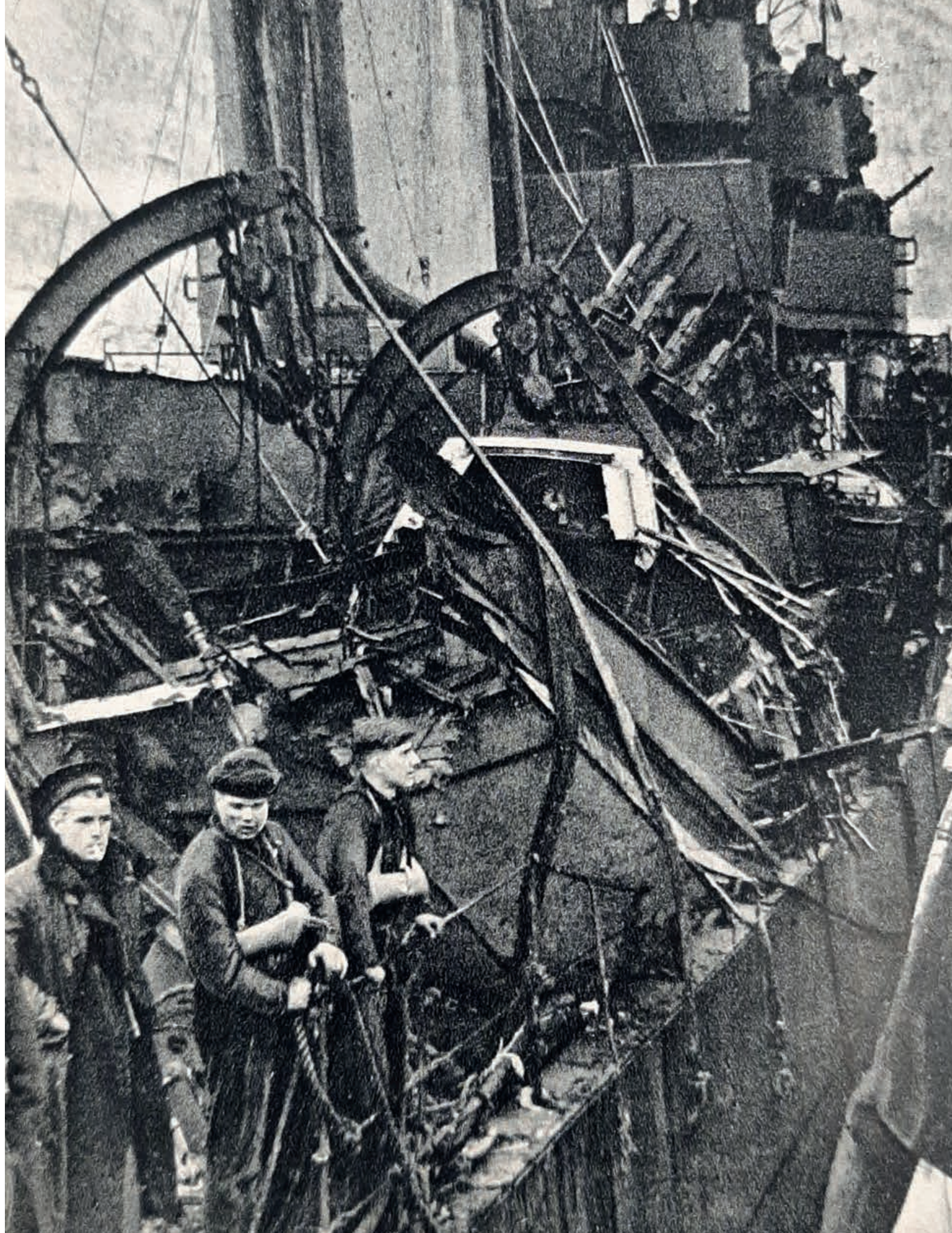
The superb H.M.S. *Punjabi* - Battle of Narvik D.S.M. group of three awarded to Able Seaman H. Partridge, Royal Navy who - despite a number of lucky escapes - was twice severely wounded during the famous action



Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (JX.131446 H. Partridge. A. B. H.M.S. Punjabi.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, polished, contact marks, edge wear, nearly very fine (3)

£800-1,000



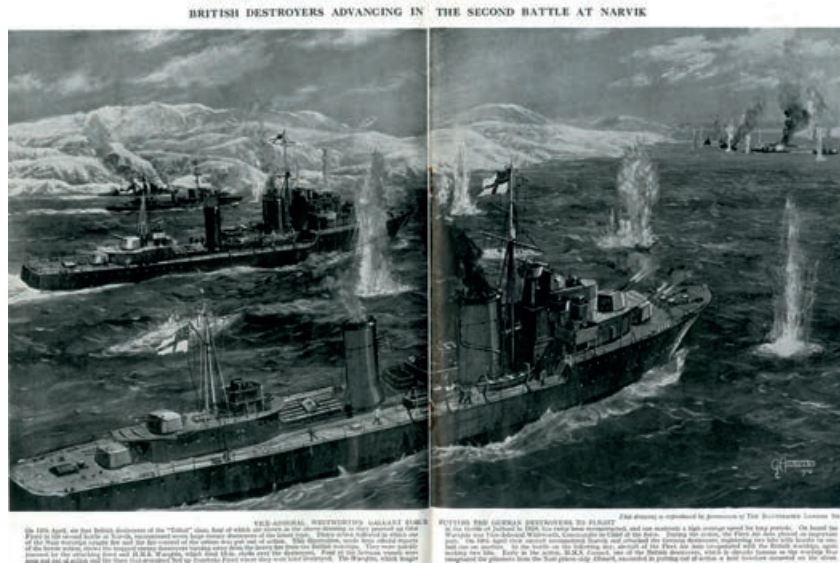




D.S.M. *London Gazette* 28 June 1940, the original recommendation states:

‘Wounded first in the Transmitting Station, with a shattered right-hand and a shell splinter in the face, he was on the mess-deck on his way in the fore dressing station when a Large splinter from a second shell penetrated his left buttock.

This rating was qualified in First Aid and, suffering from profuse arterial bleeding from the right hand, he most heroically attended his own tourniquet. His persistent cheerfulness and good spirits formed a most courageous example.’



**Herbert Partridge** lived at Methyr Street, Barry Dock and served as Able Seaman aboard H.M.S. *Punjabi* during the Second World War. With the German invasion of Norway a British force under Captain B. A. W. Warburton-Lee of the *Hardy* launched a daring strike against the enemy destroyers in the West Fjord. The First Battle of Narvik was a surprising success for the British though they suffered heavy losses for it, including Warburton-Lee.

When it was realised how weakened the German forces at Narvik were the admiralty swiftly assembled a task force led by Admiral Whitworth aboard H.M.S. *Warspite* and nine destroyers including four Tribal class vessels- *Punjabi*, *Cossack*, *Bedouin* and *Eskimo*. They arrived at the Fjord on 13 April proceeded the day prior by a flight of Swordfish aircraft from H.M.S. *Furious*.

The official history notes that the weather on 13 April was 'misty, with low clouds and drizzle' meaning that the already difficult task of safely manoeuvring the enormous *Warspite* in the close fjords was made all the harder. Despite this the force made good progress and were soon spotted by the German picket ship *Kunne*.

Withdrawing the *Kunne* hoped to draw the British into a position where they could bring their torpedoes to bear. Unfortunately for them *Warspite* was carrying a floatplane which was launched to scout ahead and report the enemy disposition. They also succeeded in bombing and sinking *U64* as it lay on the surface.

Their information provided warning of *Kollner* another destroyer lurking in ambush. This prior warning allowed the British destroyers to catch her and- with supporting fire from *Warspite*- poured fire into her until she rolled over and sank. Some half-hearted skirmishing through the Fjord followed, ending only when the British came within sight of Narvik and found the German Squadron awaiting them.

The British force came into a line with *Warspite* behind to provide fire support with her heavy 15-inch guns and advanced on the German ships. Overhead Swordfish from *Furious* again swept in to attack, though in the event they were unable to connect with the enemy.



The German Squadron opened a withering fire into the British vessels which they had little choice but to bear for the present. Fortunately the clash with Warburton-Lee had drained them of ammunition and soon *Zenker*, *Arnim* and *Kunne* were all forced to retire. That is not to say that the fire slackened particularly as one incident aboard *Punjabi* makes clear:

‘A message from the engine room had just reached Commander H. T. Lean, *Punjabi*’s captain, that the engines would shortly have to be stopped owing to the burst pipe, when torpedoes were seen approaching, running on the surface. With imperturbable skill, Lean swerved his ship out of their path, but the time had come to consider what best to do for his ship in its precarious situation. The engineer had been sent for to report on the situation below. With fires blazing forward, amidships and aft, all fire hoses slashed and useless, extinguishers exhausted, the guns’ crews were urgently needed to help the parties fighting the flames by means of buckets of water. The guns were, in any case, in local control and largely ineffective owing to the damage to the transmitting station.

As the engineer officer arrived, oil-streaked, grimy and wild-eyed, a sixth shell burst on the upper deck below, savagely wounding him in the back and arms. He was just able to confirm his diagnosis of the damage to the steam system before collapsing. The chief stoker in charge of the party fighting the fire amidships was instantly killed and several more men wounded.

There was urgent need for a respite in which to get the situation under control. Lean put his wheel over and retired, signalling his predicament to the Admiral. Heroic efforts were then able to master the fires. The steam system was repaired and the magazine pumped out. Within an hour *Punjabi* was steaming into action again, though her speed was restricted to fifteen knots by the jagged hole in her bows.’

Partridge began the battle in the transmitting station but was seriously wounded when this was hit. The *Barry and District News*, 16 June 1940, relates the following story:

‘Partridge had an amazing escape from death when in the control he saw a shell lying on the floor. He presumed one of the men had dropped it and took no notice. Some time later however, the shell exploded and four of Mr Partridge’s fellow sailors in the control were killed.’

Despite the horrific damage meted out the German Squadron was suffering just as much and they were fast running out of ammunition. *Cossack* was grounded in the harbour as a result of damage to her steering but judicious use of her guns kept the enemy ground forces at bay and the enemy vessels present there were soon put out of commission. Meanwhile the rest of the Squadron hunted the surviving German ships through the narrow waterways that fed into Narvik and West Fjord. Her slow pace meant that *Punjabi* took little part in these engagements later guarding the heavily damaged *Eskimo* after her victorious clash with *Thiele*.

Partridge’s wounds were such that he had to be evacuated on *Warspite* after the fighting. After a turn in two British hospitals he was able to return home to Barry Dock in early June 1940 to the sight of an excited crowd flying flags in welcome; sold together with corresponding dress miniatures and an H.M.S. *Punjabi* cap title as well as after action reports, recommendation for award and *London Gazette* entry along with a *Focus on Fact* cartoon strip, an extract from the *Barry and District News* and original copies of *Narvik*, *Hutchinson’s Pictorial History of the War* and *After the Battle - The Norwegian Campaign*.



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*'The rest is almost an anti-climax, at low water the hole was plugged and at high tide the ship was towed into Barry Docks on an even keel. The ship is in hand and engine damage once repaired she will once more go out on her lawful occasions but if anyone deserves a medal then that Old Scots Engineer should get his rewards, for he showed a marvellous devotion to duty and snatched useful prey from one of Hitler's war birds.'*

*The Race Against Time - An Epic of the Small Vessel Merchant Navy, refers.*

The rare and well-documented 'M.S. *Scheldt* King's Commendation, M.B.E. group of six awarded to Chief Engineer N. M. Youngson, Merchant Navy, commended for his actions in nursing *Scheldt* into port after she was attack by Dornier bombers off Milford Haven, later awarded the M.B.E. for his work in keeping Britain supplied during the difficult war years



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Civil Division, (M.B.E.) Member's breast Badge; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; King's Commendation for Brave Conduct, its card box of issue, the campaign medals mounted for wear, *very fine* (6)

£800-1,000

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 4 June 1943.

King's Commendation for Brave Conduct *London Gazette* 12 December 1941.

**Noat McIntosh Youngson** was born at Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire on 25 November 1880. At the time of the attack upon the *Scheldt* Youngson had been at sea for nearly forty years and had risen from the rank of Crew (Donkeyman) in 1911 to Chief Engineer in 1938.

The *Scheldt* was off the coast of South Wales on the evening of 25 September 1941 when a Dornier bomber spied her and attacked. The first bomb clattered off the side- failing to detonate- but the second proved a near miss, with the shrapnel tearing a hole in the ships hull. By this time the deck crew were responding and an increasingly heavy fire whipped up into the evening sky, forcing the



bomber to break off and withdraw. Youngson was below decks when the attack began but rushed up as soon as possible to see what had happened and assess any damage.

He was soon directed to the engine room where a scene of chaos met his eyes, the ship was holed and a mix of oil and water were rising steadily. Finding a piece of wood and shaping it to the right size Youngson forced it into the hole, obstructing- but not stopping- the flow of water. The *Aberdeen Journal* 5 August 1943 paints the picture, stating:

‘Chief Engineer Youngson, working up to the waist in water in the engine-room, managed to check the inrush of water by packing the holes with blocks of wood and other materiel.’

It was at this stage that both Ballast and General Service pumps were found to be broken and there was little way to try and account for the intake of water. Fortunately Youngson thought quickly and rigged the pump to the main engine, so long as the engine turned the pump would function.

Reporting to Captain William J. Harvery, a comrade of over 19 years by that point, Youngson explained that if they maintained their speed the water could be kept level. Alternately should the engine stop it would be impossible to start it- and by extension the pumps- again. Despite the nearest port being Milford Haven it was felt that trying to sort the situation out at night while maintaining speed would be impossible. As such the *Scheldt* pressed on for Swansea Bay and their eventual destination of Barry Docks.

Throughout the white-knuckled journey Youngson was constantly monitoring the engine, the only thing keeping the ship afloat as *The Race Against Time* states:

‘It was a miracle and all credit is due to the Chief and his indomitable crew who nursed their engines with such care, noting each feature and feeling his charge with his practised hands. It was when feeling one casing that he blistered his hand and discovered the casing of the Mitchel Thrust block and the oil gone. Another minute or two and the engines would have seized and the end was certain. Oil was poured on by hand and all during the night every five minutes or so to keep the block lubricated. That was just one of the troubles that beset the Engine room staff but nothing stopped them. The Chief and his staff had decided those engines must be kept running and they just were that is all there was to say about it. From 8 p.m. until 10 a.m. they were at it working devotedly in that very unpleasant hell below.’

The battered *Scheldt* limped into Barry Dock after a horrific journey spent almost waist deep in water with the ship rolling in the heavy swell. Even then they could hardly anchor and stop the engines so several hours were spent sailing in circles while it was decided what to do. Eventually *Scheldt* was beached at Whitmore Bay with the aid of a tug and, thanks to the ministrations of her Chief Engineer, the engines continued to turn until the last moments.

Despite his age Youngson continued his service in the Merchant Navy, being appointed a member of the Order of the British Empire in 1943 for his continued work. Sadly he was not to live much longer, dying in late summer 1953 and being cremated at the City of London Crematorium on 10 September; sold together with copied research including extracts from both the *London Gazette* and *Aberdeen Journal*, pictures of the *MS Scheldt* and copies of its logs during the Second World War as well as census data and Merchant Navy records, along with an archive of original documentation comprising:

- (i)  
Two photographs.
- (ii)  
An original and two copied versions of *The Race Against Time*.
- (iii)  
M.B.E. award document.
- (iv)  
Correspondance from the Central Chancery and Ministry of War Transport relating to the award of the M.B.E.
- (v)  
The official award of the King's Commendation in its original OHMS letter.
- (vi)  
A letter of condolence from the Central Chancery addressed to Miss Rose Youngwood.
- (vii)  
Several memorial cards.

113 **A Great War Palestine D.C.M., Western Front M.M. pair awarded to Sergeant T. Hyde, 6th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, late 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment, a Boer War veteran who saw action at Gallipoli, Salonica, Palestine and France**

The cool and consistant gallantry he displayed won him plaudits until his long career was tragically ended during the Hundred Days offensive less than a month before the end of the war



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6-986 A.Sjt: T. Hyde. R. Muns:Fus:); Military Medal, G.V.R. (986 Sjt. T. Hyde. 2/R. Muns:Fus:), *minor contact wear, overall very fine* (2)

£1,000-1,200



PROVENANCE:

Chris Murphy Collection, DNW, March 2000.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers received a total of 63 D.C.M.'s during the Great War.

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 1 May 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in command of a patrol of one platoon which was fired on by the enemy at short range. He at once led his men to the attack and captured an officer and eleven other prisoners, engaged the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties on them, and then withdrew his party, bringing back two of his men who had been wounded. He set a magnificent example of courage and initiative.'

M.M. *London Gazette* 5 December 1918.



**Thomas Hyde** was born at St. Mary's, Cardiff in 1879, the son of Nicholas and Margaret Hyde of 14 North William Street, Newtown, Cardiff. Enlisting with the Militia on 3 May 1898, he was posted to the 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment and embodied for service during the Boer War on 10 January 1900. Serving in Cape Colony for the duration, Hyde was demobilised on 8 March 1902.

Embodied again upon the outbreak of the Great War Hyde joined the 6th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers. The battalion went into action during the Suvla Bay landings on 7 August although Hyde's *M.I.C.* doesn't have him entering that theatre until 9 August when they were stationed on Hill 53. As a result he will have seen heavy fighting at Kiretch Tepe Ridge on 15-16 August which saw 10 officers and 210 other ranks killed, wounded or missing. Having suffered heavy losses and with ill-health reducing their numbers still further, the 6th Battalion was transferred to Salonica, leaving the front on 30 September.

Joining the Salonica front on 5 October 1915 they were swiftly moved north to join the efforts to relieve the Serbian Army as it retreated from the combined Austro-Hungarian, German and Bulgarian assaults. Stationed with 30th Brigade they were in action at the Battle of Kosturino between 6-12 December during the withdrawal from Serbia. Here the 6th Battalion was heavily engaged outside Dedeli but despite holding their positions for some time under a heavy attack-launched under the cover of fog and often repulsed in savage hand-to-hand fighting- they were eventually forced to withdraw.

Having absorbed the remains of the 7th Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers they were posted to Egypt on 11 September 1917. From there they took part in the Palestinian Campaign, seeing heavy fighting most notably around a position called 'machine gun hill'. On approaching this feature Lieutenant Colonel Grange- commanding the 6th Battalion- realised that it would need to be reduced by a frontal assault. He ordered two platoons from 'C' Company- including Hyde's- to advance and reconnoitre this position, led by Captain Keevil and Lieutenant O'Keefe.

*Chindwin to Criccieth* by Charles Grange provides the details of what happened next stating:

'We managed to keep down the Turkish fire directly in front of us while Keevil was crossing the open and then they vanished among the rocks and hillocks. Almost at once there was a volley of shots. I could distinguish two Lewis-guns firing hard and here some shouts. 'Poor devils,' I thought, 'that's the end of that. I've lost a lot of good men when I'll be needing them.'

Then back trailed an amazing procession, at least it amazed me because the first four figures wore fur coats and because Keevil's command seemed to have nearly doubled its strength. They reached our line safely and told their tale. Just as we lost sight of them, they'd bumped up against a strong-point well out in front of the main Turkish position and promptly rushed it. Accounts of hand to

hand fighting are bound to be a bit confused, but Sergeants Hyde and Thomas had done extra good work, while Private O' Connor had charged the nearest machine-gun and bayoneted the two Turks behind it. They'd come back with 4 Turkish officers and 19 other ranks, Private O'Conner's machine-gun and both our own casualties, one wounded and one dead.'

Hyde received the D.C.M. not long later for his part in the capture of Machine-Gun hill and, receiving his award from Brigadier Greer not long later. Grange notes an interesting comment by Hyde during this presentation which highlights the air of steady professionalism that follows his career:

'However, Sergeant Hyde received an immediate award of the D.C. M. and was given it, a few days later, by Brigadier Greer who had relieved dear old Nicol some while back. Hyde apologised to him for not having killed more Turks and explained the reason- 'Sorr, these young soldiers get that excited that they forget their three rules of aiming''

The 6th Battalion was transferred to the Western Front in June 1918, when Indian Troops began to replace European soldiers in Palestine. Here they were disbanded with a great many men of the 6th Battalion being sent to the 2nd Battalion in order to replenish their numbers, this including Hyde. Taking part in the Hundred Days, the last great offensive of the war, Hyde was wounded in action during these operations- likely during the closing days of the Battle of Selle. He died of his wounds on 27 October 1918 and was buried at the St. Sever cemetery Extension, Rouen. He left behind a widow, Bridget Hyde and was a noted rugby player, belonging to Canton R.F.C. as well as a baseball player; sold together with an original silver cigarette case engraved 'Sgt. T. Hyde D.C.M. R.M.F.', a D.C.M. League Badge and Military Medalists Association Badge along with copied research including census data, *London Gazette* extracts and service papers as well as extracts from the *South Wales Daily News*, *Chindwin to Crickieth* and *The 2nd Munsters in France* along with medal rolls and battalion war diary entries.

Further entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal with Cape Colony clasp and King's South Africa Medal with two clasps as well as the 1914-15 Star and the British War and Victory Medals.

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**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.), *naming a little weak in places, very fine*

£500-600

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.

115

**The ‘1916 Somme Offensive’ M.M. and 1969 K. St. J. group of ten awarded to Private E. G. Howells, St. John’s Ambulance Brigade, late 47th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Service Corps, whose service with 15th (Scottish) Division won him praise during the Great War later seeing Second War Service with the St. John’s Ambulance Brigade and providing valuable contributions to the Sixth Commonwealth Games in 1958 as St. John’s Ambulance Area Commissioner**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (36949 Pte. E. G. Howells. 47/ F. A. R. A. M. C.); 1914-15 Star (36949. Pte. E. G. Howells. R.A.M.C.); Defence and Victory Medals (36949 Pte. E. G. Howells. R.A.M.C.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; The Most Venerable Order of St. John, Knight of Grace’s set of insignia, neck Badge, silver and enamel, in it’s fitted case of issue; breast Star, silver and enamel, 70mm; Serving Brother’s breast Badge, Silver and enamel, in it’s fitted case of issue; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, with seven Long Service clasps (10005 CPS/SH/ E G Howells S. Bridgend & Dis. Cps. Priory for Wales S.J.A.B. 1931.), the campaign and long service medals mounted as worn, *contact marks and wear overall, the numbering of the 1914-15 Star worn but legible, overall very fine* (10)

£400-500

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1916.

K. St. J. *London Gazette* 25 March 1969.





**Ebenezer George Howells**, was born at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire in 1897, the son of John and Mary Howells of Fishguard. Having moved to Pontycymmer, Garw Howells worked as a Coal Tipper and became an enthusiastic volunteer of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, being the youngest member of the Garw Division. By the outbreak of the Great War Howells decided to put his medical knowledge to good use, joining the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Enlisting with the 47th Field Ambulance, 15th (Scottish) Division he entered the war on 10 July 1915. They saw action at Loos and later saw the effects of the German gas attack at Hullach before coming into the line in preparation for the Somme Offensive. In August 1916 Howell's brother Harry was awarded the M.M. for his bravery in holding his post against heavy attack on 4 July 1916 while serving with the Royal Garrison Artillery.

It was perhaps this familial competition which spurred Howells on to his own acts of Bravery. The recommendation for the award has not survived however Howells was presented with it alongside seven other members of the unit and a Sergeant named Jacobs who was awarded the D.C.M. The citation for this award notes that it is for leadership during the Battle of Contaimason when the stretcher party was dazed by shellfire Jacobs led them forward despite the fire to rescue the wounded. It is likely that the awards were either for the same incident or another act during that same engagement.

Regardless he survived his act of valor and went on to serve for the duration of the war. The 47th Field Ambulance served during both notably at Battles of the Scrape, the Arras Offensive and the final battles at the Somme in 1918. By the end of the war he was serving with the 42nd Field Ambulance. Returning to his civilian life Howells threw himself into his work with the St. John's Ambulance and other passions including membership of the Loyal Order of Moose, at the time a social club.

Howells made a Serving Brother of the Order on 25 June 1935 and continued with his work in this capacity in the run up to the Second World War. Howells appears to have served throughout this conflict and is pictured in a group photograph at the Home Office Civil Defence School at Eastwood Park in Gloucestershire also known as the The Ministry of Home Security Air Raid Precautions School. Given his role with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade it is likely Howell's took the course in order to improve his capacity to protect civilian lives during the dark days of the Blitz.

With the end of the war Howell's was promoted first Officer Brother and later Command Brother in 1957. In this role he was serving as Area Commissioner during the Sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games for which his contribution was noted. Again singled out for special praise in 1962 for the his role in furthering the furtherance of the work of the Priory for Wales. He was finally made a Knight of Grace within the Order on 26 February 1969 as a result of a lifetime of distinguished service, being invested by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on 3 March 1971. Howells died on 10 August 1970 and is buried at Pontcymmer Cemetery; sold together copied research including a typed biography, extracts from *The Glamorgan Gazette* and service details for the 15th



Scottish Division along with the War Diary for the 47th Field Ambulance, several *London Gazette* entries and M.I.C. as well as an impressive archive of original material comprising:

- (i)  
A number of photographs of the recipient in the uniform of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.
- (ii)  
A group photograph of the 47th Field Ambulance.
- (iii)  
The Investiture document for the rank of Serving Brother within the Order of St. John.
- (iv)  
An order of service for the Investiture of the Knight's of the Order of St. John.
- (v)  
A corresponding Knight of Grace's dress miniature breast Badge in its case of issue
- (vi)  
St. John's Ambulance Brigade prize medal, silver and enamel named 'E. G. Howells' to the reverse in it's *W. J. Thomas* box of issue.
- (vii) N.U.P.E. Badge of merit in its fitted case of issue.
- (viii)  
Several Loyal Order of Moose neck Badges.
- (ix)  
A selection of long service badges and buttons.
- (x)  
A document of thanks from the Commissions for the Sixth Commonwealth Games.
- (xi)  
The document of thanks of the people of Garw to Pte. E. G. Howells.
- (xii)  
An official certificate of thanks presented by the Order of St. John for the Work of recipient in the Priory for Wales.

For the recipient's miniature dress Medals please see the following Lot.

- 116 The mounted '1916 Somme Offensive' M.M. and 1969 K. St. J. group of ten dress miniatures awarded to Private E. G. Howells, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, late 47th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Service Corps, whose service with 15th (Scottish) Division won him praise during the Great War later seeing Second War Service with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and providing valuable contributions to the Sixth Commonwealth Games in 1958 as St. John's Ambulance Area Commissioner



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. [sic]; Military Medal, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; Defence and Victory Medals; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; The Most Venerable Order of St. John, Knight of Grace's breast Badge, silver and enamel; Service Medal of the Order of St. John, with seven Long Service clasps, mounted as worn, *overall very fine* (10)

£80-120

For the recipient's full-size awards medals and a full biographical note see previous Lot. No award of the D.C.M. has been traced; sold together with a photograph of the recipient wearing this miniature group.

- 117 The exciting 'Battle of Passchendaele 1917' M.M. pair awarded to Private T. Griffiths, 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, decorated for keeping to his post even when wounded by enemy fire, he was later involved in the 'Llewellyn Raids' but was killed a shell while escorting a prisoner to British lines after a trench raid

Military Medal, G.V.R. (2759 Pte. Griffiths. 1/W.Gds.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Tom Griffiths), *minor contact marks to first, some residue on second, overall very fine* (2)

£200-240

M.M. *London Gazette* 19 November 1917.

**Thomas Griffiths** also called 'Tommy' was born at Blaenporth, Cardigan in 1890, the son of Benjamin and Anne Griffiths of Tymawr, Blaenporth. Employed as a farm worker in Brecon prior to enlistment he was called up on 16 May 1916 with 2nd Battalion, Welsh Guards before being posted to 1st Battalion on 22 December 1916.

One of the earliest action Griffiths was involved with was the Battle of Passchendaele. The fighting for the Battalion was centred around Langemark and it was here that Griffiths committed his act of valour. The *Battalion History* describes the incident stating:

'Langemark therefore came in for some severe shelling, although no advance was attempted at that point. The line was held by shell-hole posts, and they were very scattered. The danger of enemy attack too was ever imminent. Ptes. 2,138 J. Lloyd Roberts, 2,661 J. Lewis, 2,759 T. Griffiths, and 2,851 T. Evans were names of men that were noted as having remained at duty though wounded (Lewis in seven places), and to remain at duty meant that they were squatting, wet to the skin, in



mud-filled shell-holes.’

By early 1918 the Battalion was stationed at Arras when they noted a major upsurge in the number of German raids. It was decided to send out a raid led by Lieutenant P. Llewellyn to probe the enemy line and try to capture a prisoner for interrogation (prisoners taken during a Stormtrooper raid had hinted that a major offensive might be close).

The raid took place on 10 March 1918 with a brief artillery bombardment preceeding it. Unfortunately the enemy were ready for them with troops positioned outside the trenches in shell craters, despite this they did manage to take a prisoner. The Battalion history takes up the story stating:

‘A few bombs in return caused the Huns to run, although apparently no damage was done. Llewellyn then ordered his party to return to their lines, pluckily saw the last man out, and was carried behind them by his orderly, Duffy. By this time the enemy had opened his S.O.S. barrage, and on the way back the prisoner was blown up, with two men who were taking him, and a dozen other men were hit.’

Four members of the Battalion were killed that day, one officer and three other ranks, of those other ranks only two have no known grave. They are Privates Griffiths and Everson, given the situation it is likely that they were the men escorting the German prisoner who were killed when the shell hit as there is no evidence that either body was taken in. Griffiths therefore has no known grave but is commemorated upon the Arras Memorial; sold together with copied research including service records, *M.I.C.* and extracts from the Battalion war diary, *London Gazette* and Battalion history along with Commonwealth War Graves details and medal rolls.

- 118 The ‘Operation No-Ball 1944’ D.F.C. group of six awarded to Squadron Leader W. J. Boddington, Royal Air Force, late Major in the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who saw service with the infantry during the Fall of France before joining No. 613 Squadron for fighter and ground-attack duties throughout the war before returning to the Army in 1946



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially engraved ‘1944’; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (Sqn. Ldr. W. J. Boddington. D.F.C. R.A.F.), mounted as worn, *overall contact wear, nearly very fine* (6)

£1,400-1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 29 December 1944, the original recommendation states:

‘F/Lt. Boddington [SIC] has completed a total of 68 operations ñ 15 on Mustangs and 53 on Mosquitoes. While on Mustangs he carried out escort and shipping reconnaissance duties, being credited with one F.W.190 confirmed destroyed following a raid on Folkstone in 1943.

F/Lt/ Boddington [SIC] has carried out 38 night and 15 daylight sorties on Mosquitoes in No. 2 Group. The daylight sorties included Ranger Operations and attacks on Flying Bomb sites.

Attacks against enemy aerodromes, and a large number of sorties in support of the Army and in search of enemy transport, were carried out by the night.

F/Lt. Boddington [SIC] has shown the greatest perseverance and determination on Operations over a period of 18 months, and has added greatly to their success.’



**William James Boddington** was born at Birmingham on 30 March 1921, the son of P. J. Boddington, a Surgeon who saw service in the Second Boer War and later as a Surgeon Captain with the Royal Horse Guards during the Great War, being wounded on 5 October 1915 in that capacity. The younger Boddington was educated at Haileybury and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst being Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) on 30 December 1939, making him among of the last batch of Pre-War regulars.

Joining the 7th Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) in France before later joining the Headquarters Staff with 156 Brigade. Escaping the Fall of France he was promoted Lieutenant on 1 July 1941 and seconded to the Royal Air Force on 1 October 1941 he began to see service as a fighter pilot. Much of 1942 was spent training with one notably incident occurring on 15 December 1942 during a formation flying exercise on Mustangs. With the formation lost in deep fog and running low on fuel Boddington broke formation and attempted to land on Fountains Earth Moor, Nidderdale, unfortunately the terrain made that impossible so with the last of his fuel he climbed to a safe height and bailed out. A search party was organised and he was met by his would-be rescuers walking calmly down the road into Nidderdale, none the worse for wear.

Posted to 'A' Flight, No. 613 (City of Manchester) Squadron equipped with Mosquitoes he flew bomber escort missions with them seeing action several times over the next few months, most notably on the 11 May 1943 when they caught a force of a dozen F.W.190's over Great Yarmouth. Boddington proved himself on this occasion, catching one F.W.190 and blowing chunks from its port wing and damaging the fuselage, engine and cawling on the starboard side, he was officially awarded one F.W.190 damaged. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 8 October 1943.

With Robert 'Pinpoint' Bateston (medals sold in these rooms in May 1998) taking over No. 613 Squadron they began, a concerted campaign of bombing against V1 launch sites throughout Northern France starting with a raid on 31 December 1943 near Maintenay. During this attack 613 Squadron was to the rear of the British formation and both Boddington and one of his compatriots were hit by flak, although neither was lost.

They continued to fly missions against ground targets in France over the next few months, including Day Rangers like the one flown on 16 May 1944 when Boddington personally attacked targets including flak positions around Chateaudun and Orleans. Later joining Op. 'Rhubarb' targeting German communications and logistics in preparation for D-Day. After the landings the objective changed to harrying the enemy and preventing their movement.

Flying for the rest of the war Boddington reached the rank of Squadron Leader and with the award of his D.F.C. it seems despite his success he preferred Army service. His obituary notes one occasion on which he was shot down and 'had to face a Court of Inquiry, not for the loss of a valuable aeroplane, but for failing to retrieve his parachute'. Seeing further service in Malaya and Palestine he was later promoted Captain with the 1st Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) on 2 July 1946 he saw service at Gibraltar and Triesle and was further advanced Major on 31 July 1952. He saw more service in Germany, Bahrein and Kenya.

Boddington died in 1985, at his Funeral the Cameronians were represented at the Funeral by Major-General F. K. G. Sixsmith; sold together with a set of flying wings as well as a copied research including census data, *London Gazette* entries and extracts from *Mosquito* and *2 Group History* as well as a recommendation for award, Operations Record Book for 613 Squadron and a copied obituary.

119

**An extremely rare 'Crowned Head' A.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant, later Squadron Leader J. Rawlinson, Royal Air Force**

Air Force Medal, G.V.R. (335356 F/Sgt. J. Rawlinson, R.A.F.); France and Germany Star; Defence & War Medals; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., swivel suspension (335356 F/Sgt., R.A.F.) mounted as worn, *contact marks, therefore nearly very fine* (5)

£3,000-4,000

A.F.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1938. Two awards were announced in this gazette, these being the last two with the crowned head effigy of King George V, of which a total of only 21 were awarded.

The recommendation by the Air Officer Commanding, R.A.F. Cranwell, states:

'Throughout the past two years has set a high standard by his conscientious work and outstanding zeal, and the Flight Cadets trained by him have attained a high degree of flying skill. The efficiency of his Flight has been considerably upgraded by virtue of his personal smartness, discipline and example. He has always taken keen interest in the welfare and recreational activities of airmen and has exercised an exceptionally good influence on them.'

Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C. announced in *Air Ministry Order 291/1938* with an effective date of award of 10 February 1938.

**J. Rawlinson** was a 1st Entry Halton Apprentice and was latterly granted a Commission (Technical Branch) from Warrant Officer on 25 May 1940. Confirmed Flight Lieutenant on 1 July 1946, he retired as a Squadron Leader on 5 August 1953.



## THE MEDALS OF CAPTAIN H. E. R. WIDNELL, CUSTODIAN OF THE BEAULIEU ESTATE WHILST REQUISITIONED BY THE SPECIAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE

120

An interesting campaign group of five awarded to Captain H. E. R. Widnell, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was twice wounded during the Great War and latterly served as Custodian of the Beaulieu Estate, which trained some 3,000 agents of the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) in the 'dark arts' that they required before going out into the field to 'set Europe ablaze'; 'Widdy' Widnell is noted as having as passed on a few of his own skills

1914-15 Star (2, Lieut. H. E. R. Widnell. A. & S. Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. H. E. R. Widnell.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Civil Defence Long Service Medal, E.II.R. (1271. Mr. H. E. R. Widnell. 19-1-61), contemporarily engraved naming, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (5)

£300-400

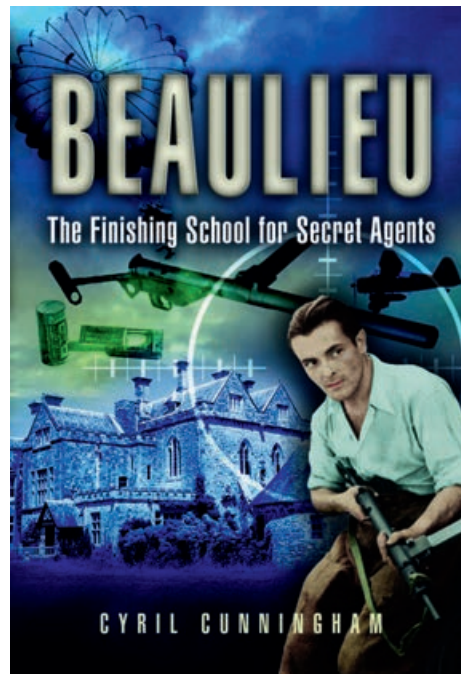


**Henry Edward Rochfort Widnell** was born at London on 16 October 1893 and lived as a boy in the South of France. Educated there and latterly at Radley College, he also was a pupil to Edward Knox at Amerdown Park, Somerset.

With the outbreak of the Great War, Widnell served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders during 1915, also being attached to the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders. He was present for the Battle at St Julien on 24 April 1915 when he found himself in Command of his Company and in receipt of a notice marked 'Men to See' from the C.O., with the unit expecting a gas attack:

'Remember no Seaforth Highlander ever has left or ever will leave his post. Whatever damnable engine of War the enemy shall use the Seaforths will stick it out and will have their reward in killing the enemy.'

Further heavy attacks on 2 May saw gas deployed and by the following day, 3 Officers and 321 Other Ranks were sick, Widnell included. Recovered from the effects of gas, he returned to see further action in Mesopotamia, being severely wounded in the head and retired on 20 June 1918.



Widnell was afterwards appointed as Personal Assistant and latterly Agent to John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, 2nd Lord Montagu of the Beaulieu Estate. During the Second World War, the Estate was requisitioned as the 'finishing school' for the S.O.E. but 'Widdy' remained resident to oversee all that occurred. He gains numerous mentions in Cyril Cunningham's *Beaulieu - The Finishing School for Secret Agents* which references his strict nature in ensuring the Estate was properly cared for. The Authorities had first written to Widnell regarding a Bomb Disposal Unit taking over 'The Rings', but by January 1941 it was to become Special Training School 31. Indeed, throughout the War he was quick to remind the S.O.E. Commandant that the ancient woodlands should not be damaged. Widnell also lent a hand in retrieving lost stragglers from the Estate, whether they be agents in training or members of the general public who had strayed.

By the end of the Second World War, nearly 3,000 agents had passed through the Estate and no less than eleven Special Training Schools were present on its land - it really was the 'Finishing School' for any agent before they went out into the field. To touch briefly on the agents who passed through, many under the watchful eye of Widnell, these really were a 'Who's Who' of the S.O.E.. Famous decorated names like Szabo, Odette and Suttill (please see following Lot) all honed their trade. Many also departed for Europe from the Estate, either via the Aerodrome or onto Motor Torpedo Boats via the River. He is also noted by Stella King in *Jacqueline - Pioneer Heroine of the Resistance* of conducting 'off the books' training of agents, including teaching them how to stun salmon with the use of hand grenades.

Widnell remained on the Estate until 1977, when a stroke forced him to retire. He was involved in all aspects of life on the Estate and was the man who reorganised the Estate Archives, also surely attending the many S.O.E. re-unions which occurred after the War. Widnell died in December 1983 and the Lord Montagu wrote a glowing obituary for a man who was devoted to Beaulieu; sold together with copied research.



## INTRODUCTION

Upon the foundation of the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) on 22 July 1940, their brief was simple - to recruit, supply and train an underground army capable of carrying out sabotage attacks on the enemy in Occupied Europe (and latterly South-East Asia). Its activities - and its operators - were just as fabled and gallant as the plethora of subsequent publications and screen dramatisations which have told their personal stories to a wider audience.

The fact that the Personnel Files (PF Series) of the S.O.E. were not released to the National Archives until as recently as 2003 tells you all you need to know. Furthermore, its own description states:

'The contents in any individual's file can vary considerably however...some papers on many of the files are damaged or mutilated to some extent: many have been partly burnt; some names have been removed by being cut out from papers at some time in the past. The files also include papers in many different languages, according to the work performed by the individual concerned. Some extracts continue to be retained by the Department under section 3(4) of the Public Records Act.'

Plenty of the interference in said files was probably undertaken by those who remained in Government employ but had served in the 'Baker Street Irregulars'. They sought to protect those who had given so much for the cause. Upon accessing the files of Francis Suttill (aka Francois Desprez) (TNA HS 9/1430/6, refers), his is quite clearly one file in which the 'editors' have been to work. Perhaps this is one reason why so many conspiracy theories and speculation has surrounded the fall of the PROSPER circuit over the years.

The facts of his actual operational service have never been called into question - period. Suttill, despite childhood polio which left him with one leg an inch shorter than the other, excelled and was a natural leader. He was personally chosen to command 'F' Section's most important circuit, by Colonel Maurice Buckmaster who noted that his sharp mind '...cut like a knife into the problems we put before him.'

Details of the extensive acts of sabotage, nerve-jangling radio transmissions and derring-do in which Suttill was involved are expertly detailed in his son's updated 2018 publication: Prosper - Major Suttill's French Resistance. Besides the former acts, the important work of securing, storing and distributing the canisters - one of which, with exact details of its contents, is to be offered with the Archive accompanying the Medals - which were dropped with essential supplies and arms by the 'Special Duties' Squadrons of the Royal Air Force, were a standout of the circuit.



Upon meeting with Francis's son, at his home in Herefordshire, it is fair to say I was greeted with such a warmth and passion in sharing my vision for bringing his late father's story to a wider audience. It is my hope that the following catalogue entry will inspire you to dig a little deeper into the remarkable stories of that gallant band of individuals. Of the women too, for the Second World War was not so restricted to men as the Great War had been. Suttill constantly and effectively worked shoulder-to-shoulder with the fairer sex and could count Noor Inayat Khan G.C. as part of the network. The pair had shared a joyful lunch at Grignon and Suttill had personally been present to receive the 'drop' which contained Khan's first transmitter and personal effects. Little more need be said about her exploits.

In Suttill's case, he quite literally gave his life and endured years of terror and torture at the hands of the enemy, latterly in solitary confinement in Cell 10 of the Zellenbau at Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp. His story certainly did not end with his execution and he never gave an inch before that sombre moment.

Despite the fact that authorities back home knew of his capture and the grave consequences that applied, Colonel Gubbins still put him in for his richly-deserved D.S.O. in the summer of 1945. Had his execution been confirmed to London then it could simply not have been awarded. It stands as a testament to his service, and perhaps he would have earned yet higher laurels if the full horrors of his final months were fully known.

Whilst this catalogue entry simply cannot do justice to a short life lived to the full in the space to which it is afforded, I have attempted to draw upon as many first-hand sources as possible. Given the nature of the work of the S.O.E., it is easy to stray into speculation. The intention of this entry is not to further fuel the debate around PROSPER (which has raged for decades) but to present a brief snapshot into the life and times of this true hero. Any such errors are mine and mine alone.

Despite drawing upon the plethora of Reference Sources cited below, nine simple words from the man himself summed it all up for me:

'My one wish is to be used in France.' He certainly did that.

Marcus Budgen, August 2022



1

this proof sheet and

32

When ordering add

35

quote sitting numl



**THE IMPORTANT 1945 D.S.O. GROUP OF FOUR AWARDED TO  
MAJOR F. A. SUTTILL, EAST SURREY REGIMENT AND 'F' SECTION,  
SPECIAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE (S.O.E.)**

*Sold by Order of Francis J. Suttill*

121 *'The last few days have been a queer experience - much easier than when I saw the others off last week. It is easier for oneself than for others. There is also a very pure feeling of exultation - I say pure because when one is at last facing the real thing, which is nothing more or less than a protracted 'going over the top', there is no feeling of what you would rightly call 'showing off'.*

*One feels like Rupert Brooke when he wrote -*

*"Now, God be thanked who has matched us with his hour, And caught our youth, and wakened us from sleeping, With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power. To turn, as swimmer into cleanness leaping, Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary."*

*But that world does not include the portion you inhabit because that is in my heart and is with me.*

*Goodbye my love, Francis.'*

The final letter written to his wife on 1 October 1942, before 'dropping' into France to establish PROSPER

The Historically Important 1945 D.S.O. group of four awarded to Major F. A. Suttill, East Surrey Regiment and 'F' Section, Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.), Agent 'PROSPER', whose codename was shared by the network he established and ran in Paris and Northern France, it was to grow to be the largest - and the most important - network to operate in France during the Second World War; PROSPER quite literally answered Prime Minister Winston Churchill's directive to the S.O.E. to '...set Europe ablaze!'



Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1945', in its Garrard & Co., case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (4) £50,000-70,000





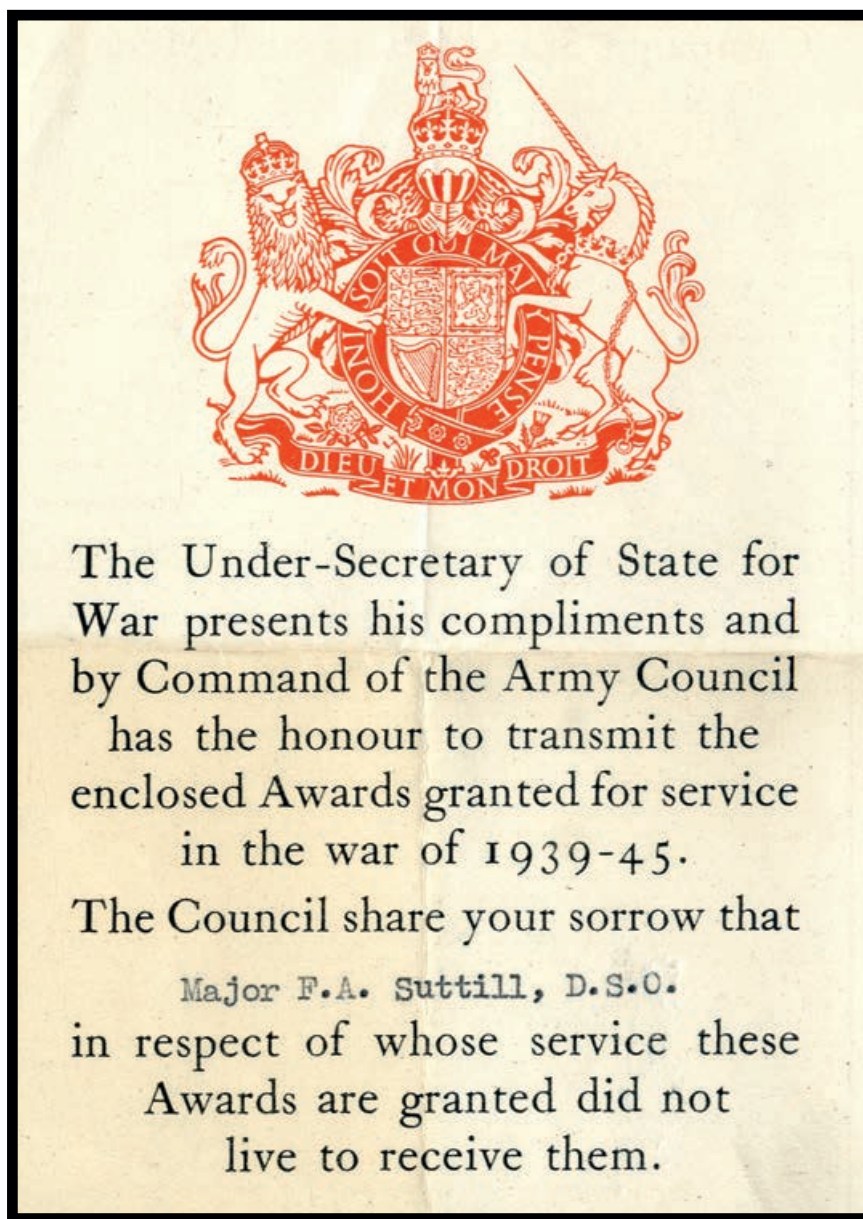
D.S.O. *London Gazette* 15 November 1945. The original Recommendation, by the Head of the S.O.E. Major-General Gubbins, was submitted on 14 June 1945 and states:

‘This Officer was parachuted into France on 1st October 1942 to organise resistance in the Paris area. In six months he built up one of the most powerful circuits in France in an area little suited to clandestine work. By his remarkable personality and diplomacy he established excellent relations with the various groups in and around Paris, and organised them on a secure and efficient basis. The ramifications of his organisation extended as far as Le Mans, Orleans and Beauvais, and sub-organisers were appointed to take charge of the outlying groups.

Major Suttill organised the reception of arms and explosives on a large scale, and achieved excellent results with the stores received. His most notable achievements were the sabotage of the Chaingy power station in March 1943 by which the power lines from Eguzon, Chevilly, Epines Fortes were immobilised; the destruction of 1,000 Litres of petrol and successful attacks on enemy goods trains on the Orleans-Paris line. During April 1943 his groups carried out 63 sabotage operations against the enemy, derailing three troops trains, killing 43 Germans and wounding 110. Whenever possible, Suttill personally led these operations against the enemy and inspired his men by his remarkable personal courage. The activities of his groups became so widespread that for several months the Gestapo concentrated all their efforts on breaking up the circuit. They finally arrested Suttill at the end of June 1943.

During his 9 months of clandestine work, this Officer made a very great contribution to the organisation of resistance in northern France. The achievements he attained were quite unparalleled at that period. A magnificent leader, he was an inspiration and an example to all who worked with him, both British and French. He showed outstanding bravery and self-sacrifice, and never failed to carry out personally the most dangerous tasks. It is strongly recommended that he be appointed a Companion in the Distinguished Service Order.’

Sold together with the comprehensive original archive of material to include:



(i)

O.H.M.S. box of issue for the Campaign Medals, *the lid ripped upon opening*, named in ink to 'Mrs.....173 O...' and with the Condolence Slip denoting '3' awards in the name of 'Major F. A. Suttill, D.S.O.'



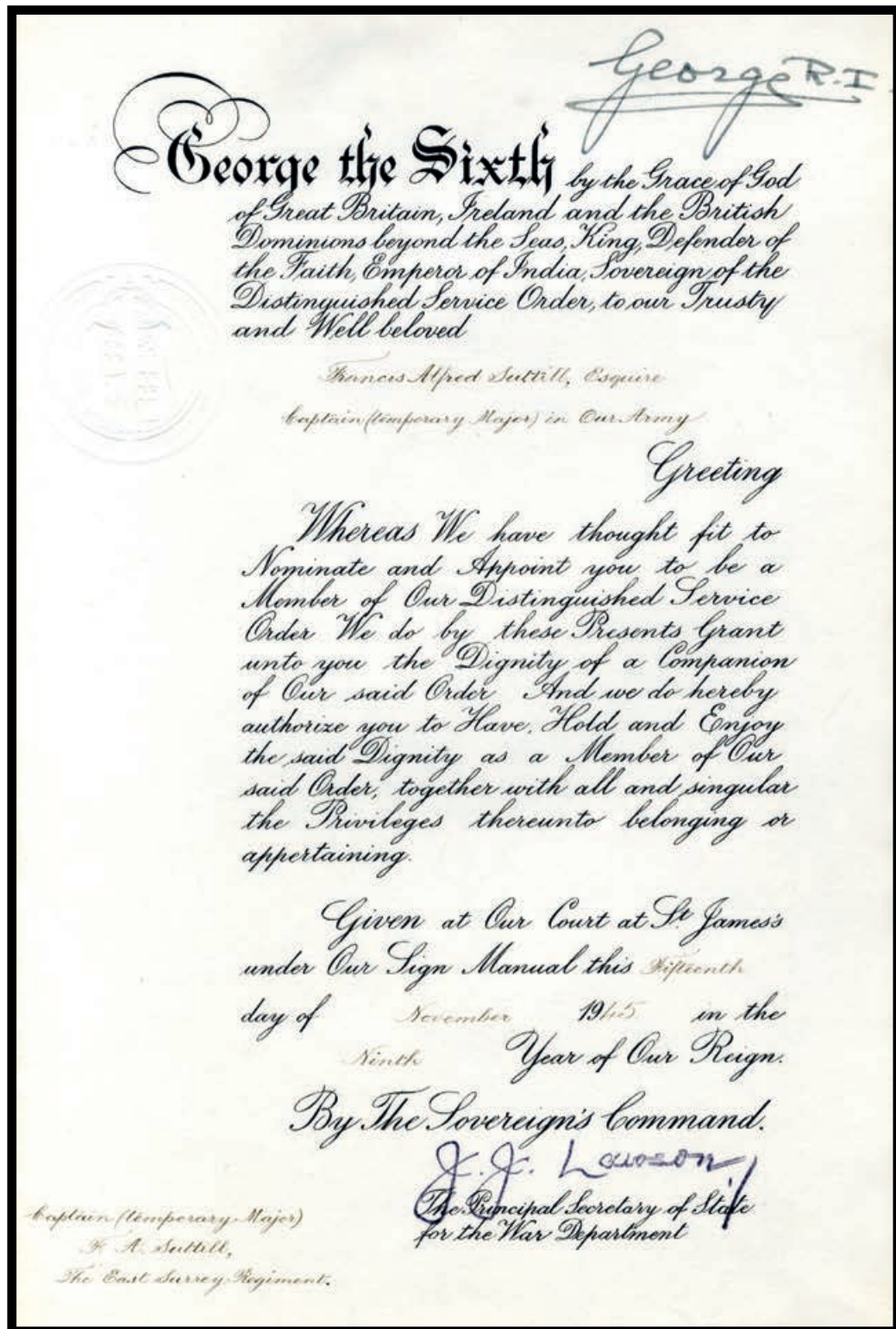
This scroll commemorates

**Major F. A. Suttill**  
**East Surrey Regiment**

held in honour as one who  
served King and Country in  
the world war of 1939-1945  
and gave his life to save  
mankind from tyranny. May  
his sacrifice help to bring  
the peace and freedom for  
which he died.

(ii)  
Buckingham Palace Memorial Scroll in the name of 'Major F. A. Suttill, East Surrey Regiment', in its O.H.M.S. envelope sent to 'Mrs M. J. Suttill, 50A Fulham Road, London, S.W.3.' on 9 November 1948, together with the Buckingham Palace enclosures.





(iii)

Bestowal Document for the Distinguished Service Order, dated 15 November 1945, in the name of 'Captain (Temporary Major) F. A. Suttill, The East Surrey Regiment', in its O.H.M.S. envelope sent to 'Mrs M. J. Suttill, 50A Fulham Road, London, S.W.3.' and with War Office forwarding letter dated 18 April 1947 (68/Orders/1743 (C.2.Investitures)).

(iv)

A file containing some sixteen original letters, written by Suttill to his beloved wife, the majority with their envelopes and a number also with their relevant 'War Office, Room 238' forwarding notes. Each letter with a transcription and from which extracts are quoted in the biographical note. To include the moving and most poignant letters prior to his first entering the theatre of war and also his final letter home, written shortly before his capture. Also to include the aforementioned quoted letters from Buckmaster, dated 5 May 1945 and that from Vera Atkins, dated 22 December 1945.

Tuesday Morning.

Darling Child,

First of all a few figures  
My pay will include £500 p. a  
net of tax to be paid into the  
joint account quarterly in  
advance. In addition I shall  
receive whatever I need for  
all expenses - this will vary  
as expenses of living vary.  
In other words that £500 is  
for you and the kids.

I think it is very satisfactory.  
The application for promotion  
is on record and I still have  
to see the top man about it.  
You will receive news  
about me a month and  
you can write to  
"Miss Daisy Robinson  
Room 238 Victoria Hotel  
Northumberland Av.  
Per Heaven's sake make  
a note of that address.

(3)

Times as you know to  
be going today but it has  
now been postponed till  
the 29th. so as to give me  
time to get everything ready  
ever since Friday midday till  
late last night I have been  
talking at and talking at.  
You say it is tiring its  
talking to others. I think it  
tires both.

I am sorry if I was  
not too clear last night  
but I had completely  
ceased to think at all clearly

(4)

I don't see able to have  
thought as I have to go  
and see somebody off  
officially but I shall  
have on Wednesday night.  
Don't forget that boat  
sweetheart. I do want  
to hear of its successful  
launching.

Love & hugs darling.  
All my love  
Tommy.



Thursday.

Darling Child,

If I am not going tonight I must have phoned before you get this. If I am going I can only say goodbye again.

The last few days have been a queer experience - must calm them unless I saw the others off first week. It is easier for myself than for others.

There is also a very fine feeling of exaltation - I say fine because when

we are at last facing the real thing, which is nothing more or less than a protest "going over the top," there is no feeling of what you would rightly call "showing off left." One feels like Rupert Brooke did when he wrote:

"Now, God be thanked who has matched us with his hour"

"And caught our youth and wakened us from sleeping,"

"With hands made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power,"

"To turn, as swimmers with clean leaps,"

"Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary!"

But that would does not include the portion you inhabit because that is in my heart and is with me

Goodbye my love

Francis.

P.S. If you should get a bill from London House for unpaid a/c 2 others send it to the address I gave you.

f.

9 April 18.

Darling Child,

Your ordinary letter was a wonderful surprise. I wish some of my colleagues to write is you on the return that month as you have no doubt heard from them.

I seriously cannot give you much in the way of news. I am perfectly fit, manage to find very well and so far have not suffered from cold. I have had two small colds this winter but have coughed much less than last winter - probably due to the change of tobacco. The work is fascinating and very much whole time. My team of colleagues is really excellent, and we successfully manage to have a good time.

I am very close to the B's and at the farm. I have not had a long time with Ruby gone - I do hope the daughter becomes permanent.

I do try and bring back some dead soldiers for Burroughs' fort. There are plenty here in the shop. Good old John. I don't recognize him when I come back.

No chance of news of my sister. I can't say all I should like to say as it is very much an open letter. I think of you all the time. In your next letter do tell me how you are.

Goodbye my darling

And my love to mother. All my love f.



Darling Child,  
19 June.  
Another effort of sending you a  
few lines. So far I have received no  
letter from you since my visit and am  
very hungry for news. Send me a lot of  
chatty news. I shall know what you are  
talking about without names etc. Have  
you heard from my sister? What about  
the Czech professor. How is the Dr. H.  
situation etc. and of course as much  
about the children as possible. The air  
mail paper and prints on both sides.  
I have earmarked a few very good art-  
books here which I shall ship when the  
time comes. I shall also get some  
postcard reproductions from the local  
national gallery. They used to print  
really remarkable ones before the war.  
Everything is much the same  
except that there is more and more  
work. But as the weather is very  
much better it is no more tiring as  
physical conditions are much easier

I do hope the trouble with the Tax  
people about my pay is settled one way  
or the other. If not don't hesitate to scream  
to the office. I am convinced now that  
my pay during these months will be  
a nearly reaching point of difference  
between me and H.M. Board of Commissioners  
even if I live to be 90!! I shall try  
and capitulate it by writing for Rank a  
series of articles "letters from a P.O. officer  
to his Tax Inspector" in which I will  
perpetually have to explain that I cannot  
explain!! However—  
Today at lunch I found myself  
drawing a complete plan of Little H—  
on the bath cloth. I would give a lot  
to know how the Conicera and the parkland  
are faring. They should be in full  
maturity. Also the Orchard. I have been  
trying to remember for days the name of  
the cherry tree. I wonder if the D—s.  
have built a retaining wall for the  
race garden.  
Goodbye my darling. Do look after  
yourself. All my love F—

The War-Office,  
Hotel Victoria,  
Northumberland Avenue,  
London, W.C.2.  
72 Pelham Court  
S.W.3  
5 May 45.  
Any further communication on this  
subject should be addressed to—  
Dear Margaret  
We still have no news of Francis, but there  
is every hope that we shall hear at any moment  
now. We have sent out a party to look for  
him and some others whom we expect to be  
in the same camp.  
You must have found this last week  
almost intolerable, and I am so sorry for you.  
I would have written earlier, but have  
been expecting news any day. Now I feel I  
must just report progress, even if it amounts  
to but little. Yes, he will of course  
be flown back: the arrangements are quite  
admirable. There is always the  
possibility that, having been over-run by  
the Russians, news of him may be delayed,  
but, as I say, I expect it daily now.

I hope you have really got over your flu.  
You must look after yourself  
Love from Anna your son  
Mamie.



(v)

East Surrey Regiment Collar Badge, silver and gilt, with brooch fittings to reverse. Sold together with a note from the vendor stating:

‘An East Surrey Regiment ‘collar dog’ converted to a sweetheart brooch for his sister Emmeline who wore it all of her life. She was my godmother.’

(vi)

A section of green parachute fabric. Sold together with a note from the vendor stating:

‘This piece of a parachute from a drop at Mind in Belgium on 21/22 June 1943 was given to me by Annette Bragot whose father was in the resistance there.’



(vii)

A small stone pebble, sold together with a note from the vendor stating:

‘I collected this pebble from the remains of Cell 10 of the Zellenhau in Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp where my father was held.’



(viii)

His original green cloth S.O.E.-issued parachute qualification badge.

(ix)

Selection of East Surrey Regiment Badges and Insignia, besides a Surrey Yeomanry silver spoon.

(x)

Gold Lille medallion, dated '17 Octobre 1918'.

(xi)

Stonyhurst College 1926, Syntax I silver Medal, in its case of issue, the lid inner with gilt details of award and named 'FRANCIS SUTTILL.'

(xii)

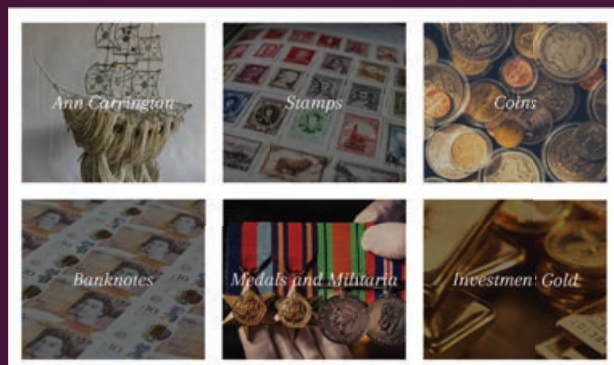
Portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform, the image 155mm x 115mm, by *Polyfoto*, in large and attractive gilt frame, as retained and used in memorial of him by the family. Together with two original sheets of images from his visit to *Polyfoto*, with some 45 images in military uniform and 46 in civil dress, *these offering a section of previously unpublished images of the recipient.*

Visit our newly launched

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at fixed prices

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(xiii)

Small sketch portrait, signed 'CN', in round gilt frame, 165mm.

An Entry in the Army Officers  
Records of Deaths 1939 - 1948

**CERTIFIED COPY OF**

**AN ENTRY OF DEATH** SA 068129

Application Number B210137

Registration of Births, Deaths and  
Marriages (Special Provisions) Act 1957

**Return of Officers Killed in Action or who have died while on Service Abroad  
Between 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 1948 inclusive**

Name in full (Surname first)	Rank and Title	Age	Country of Birth	Date of Death	Place of Death	Cause of Death
SUTHER, Francis Alfred D.S.O. P/130049	(X) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. (W.S.Capt) (Temp. Maj.) The East Surrey Regiment	34	France	On or shortly after 18/3/1945 23/3/1945	Western Europe Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp	Presumed Killed in Action (Missing -/6/1943) Executed

Clerical errors in columns 5, 6 and 7 corrected on 3 November 2005 by A. Hayes for Registrar General  
(X) Emergency Commission

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of the certified copy of an entry made in a Service Departments Register.  
Given at the General Register Office, under the Seal of the said Office, the 29th day of March 2006

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE  
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

(xiv)

Certified Copy of Death Certificate, displaying the correct details including:

Date of Death - On or shortly after 23/3/1945 (previously shown as 18/3/1945).

Place of Death - Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp (previously shown as Western Europe).

Cause of Death - Executed (previously shown as Presumed Killed in Action (Missing -/June/1943)).



(xv)

The cylindrical cell, 450mm (high) and 350mm diameter, from a container which was received by the Bordier family at Langlochere on the night of 14-15 June. The metal cell painted black, with painted stencil markings 'B9A 9155' was discovered as recalled by Francis Suttill:





‘I tried to find this DZ in 2007 and was just about to give up because the geography of the area had been altered by industrial development and a motorway, when I saw an old man picking fruit. When I told him what I was looking for, he asked me who I was and when I told him, he almost embraced me with delight - he was Jacques Bordier and had helped his father with all three of this groups’ receptions...Jacques later presented me with this container as a souvenir.’

The cell was in a poor state and it became the feature on an episode (13 July 2020) of the BBC television production: ‘*The Repair Shop*’. Of its importance, Suttill continues:

‘He was Jacques Bordier and, aged 19, he had helped his father with the drops on their farm. He very proudly showed me three cells from one of the containers which he had managed to keep concealed - despite strict orders to the contrary! It was obviously dangerous to keep such items but as a farmer he could not resist a good bucket. Six years later, at a reunion, Jacques presented me with one of the cells, which my family call ‘the rusty bucket’. Unfortunately, my father was caught and killed. This cell is the only tangible link that I have to his time in France.

Ever since I was given the bucket, I had thought about how to conserve it and, when I mentioned this to a friend whose grandmother had been one of my father’s couriers in France, she told me all about ‘The Repair Shop’, so I sent them a video and they contacted me almost by return.’

Further research into this specific cell revealed that its contents on that drop were:

‘2 Sten Guns, 600 rounds ammunition, 10 magazines, 12 grenades and 10 sand bags.’

CELL B.9(a)				
32	Sten S.H.G.	2	14	0
33	Ammunition for above, rds.	600	15	12
34	Magazines	10	6	4
30	Hand Grenades	12	21	0
37	Sandbags	10	4	8
Weight of contents			61	8
Weight of cell			14	0
TOTAL WEIGHT			75	8

(xvi)

His leather gas mask holder and Sam Browne belt.

MAJOR F. A. SUTTILL, by COLONEL M. BUCKMASTER

‘Prosper, one of the most trustworthy, brave and resilient Officers that served in the SOE...Francis Suttill was a barrister before the War and the qualities of his mind were those of keenness, coolness and confidence which go to make the successful lawyer; he knew his limitation, and if they were few, he knew them well enough to never go beyond them...Francis and his helpers organised a number of excellent *Reseaux* and soon they were planning a large-scale sabotage. Their exploits included the destruction of a large stock of German aero fuel which was being used to power bombers attacking London and southern England. Paris was, of course, far and away the most dangerous place in which to work; it was swarming with Germans and with security Police of every description. Nevertheless, Francis fashioned, in the face of every hazard, a model organisation. It attempted nothing beyond its abilities nor failed at anything within them...

Francis was very capable, and could not be - nor want to be - withdrawn because the work was tough. Our men knew what they were in for when they volunteered and my job was to see that they had the tools with which their task might be accomplished; at the same time, however, this was a military operation and while I have emphasised the personal side, I should not have been carrying out my own assignment if I had allowed personal considerations to override tactical ones.

Francis was the best man to do what he was doing and he had to stay there. Of all the men who went to France I think I admired and respected him the most and his death came as a cruel blow to me...yet one cannot pull out a Commanding Officer when the situation gets hot.’

Buckmaster, Head of ‘F’ Section, S.O.E., in *They Fought Alone*.

‘PROSPER had the clear intellectual vision and logical perspicacity which are often found allied to Gallic features. Dark hair and clear grey eyes, combined with a classic profile, made him striking to the close observer, but it was not until he spoke that one realised the full extent of his charm and balance.

It was a joy to work with a man whose brain cut like a knife into the problems we put before him. He never made the mistake of minimising the difficulties of his mission and he took much care over the study of his brief as if he had found it difficult to understand.’

Buckmaster in *Chambers Journal*, 1947



**Francis Alfred Suttill** was born near Lille, France on 17 March 1910. He was sent to Stonyhurst College, England but in 1926 was struck down with polio. This left him with a stunted leg which remained around an inch shorter than the other - but despite being told he would never walk again his mother was determined that he would not be hindered. He was soon sent out onto the golf course which aided his rehabilitation and he was able to recover without any perceptible limp. From 1927-28 he attended the College de Marcq in Mons-en-Barœul, gaining his Baccalauréat. Reading Law at Lille University, he was an external student at University College, London and was called to the Bar in 1935, the same year in which he married Margaret Montrose, herself a medical student. The pair set up home at Newdigate, Surrey. Suttill had issue of two sons, Anthony (who was born in 1937) and Francis John who followed in 1940.





*A Call to Arms*

With the outbreak of the Second World War he joined the ranks of his local county unit, the East Surrey Regiment, but given his profession and language skills, was soon singled out for a commission, which he gained in May 1940. Not particularly taking to life in an Infantry Regiment, Suttill found himself posted on an Intelligence course in the Spring of 1941 and was thence appointed the Intelligence Officer to 211 Brigade, Plymouth. This posting took his family away from Surrey and saw them establish a new home base in Devon.

Like so many others, his exact recruitment to the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) remains something of a mystery. Suttill was assessed for suitability as a paratrooper at Chesterfield in November 1941 and he was then approached by a Captain Hope Thompson in early 1942. His reply on 24 January 1942 gave his desire to ‘...volunteer for paratroops and hope that you will remember me if a vacancy occurs in your Battalion. Please recommend me for special duties if you can.’

Stating his native French, the authorities clearly felt this was a match for he was posted Temporary Captain with the Parachute Regiment on 9 March 1942. It was just a week later that appointment was cancelled and Suttill was summoned to Room 055A at the War Office. Little did he know his interview to join the S.O.E. awaited him; he signed the Official Secrets Act on 19 May 1942, becoming ‘Fernand Sutton’ in the process.

First sent to Special Training School (S.T.S.) 5 at Warnborough Manor, Guildford, Surrey, Suttill came under the charge of Lieutenant Robert Searle who led a group of eleven recruits. Two were swiftly failed and left the S.O.E.; Suttill remained and went up to S.T.S. 23 at Meoble Lodge, Arisaig and onto a short parachute course at S.T.S. 51, Ringway Airfield, at which point he probably earned the Parachute Badge offered with the Lot. He trained alongside Clement Bastable, who would organise SCIENTIST around Bordeaux; Robert Lang, who later assisted Bastable; Louis Legranges, a radio operator who was later captured; Marcus Bloom, a member of PRUNUS; Frederick Chalk, who worked with the Political Warfare Executive; and Noel Hines, who was sent on a solo mission.

Wireless training continued at S.T.S. 52, Thame Park and near the S.O.E. ‘finishing school’ at Beaulieu, with Suttill being based at S.T.S. 31, The Rings.



*S.T.S. 31, The Rings, Beaulieu Estate*

### *Into the Field*

With the situation for infiltration to the occupied section of Northern France, recruitment of suitable agents was underway. Suttill himself was to take the field name of Francois Alfred Desprez and was initially given the code name PHYSICIAN. He was allotted number '001.F.'

A restless soul, he wrote regularly at the time and clearly wanted to get himself into the field:

'...I gather the intentions of the authorities with regard to me change several times a day just now. It is a result of the Russian news I think...I rather think my job will not be what I thought I don't think I shall be away for longer at a time than a few days.'

The behaviour of those from different - competing - agencies within British Intelligence are also evidenced. Another letter continues:

'A funny thing. I passed Dansey in the street the other day. He was in civvies & recognised me. We did not [underlined] exchange greetings.'

Dansey was no less than Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Claude Dansey, Codename 'Z', who was Assistant Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service.

The seeding of follow-up circuits after the infiltration of AUTOGIRO were afoot, as was the need for guerrilla warfare, via further operations of the S.O.E. in France. Plans were made by August 1942 to deliver stores and get communications established before sabotage operations could evolve. Given the state of the game, it seemed impossible that any invasion of Europe could be possible until the Spring of 1943 at the earliest.



Suttill was chosen to be the man to break the ground, together with Andrée Borrel, with whom he got on well. Despite his language skills, it had been feared that collaborating Frenchmen might question his accent and thus it was decided he should establish himself with Borrel leading any conversations in the theatre of operations. A suitable cover story regarding his studying in Canada was thrown into his repertoire for good measure in case questions were raised.

The delays and mental strain must have been remarkable but the letters in the period - all of which his wife is addressed as 'Darling Child' - shed further light. A letter of 22 September 1942 gives practical details of the financial provisions for his family, besides his contact details via Room 238 at the Victoria Hotel, Northumberland Avenue:

'For heaven's sake make a note of that address.

I was as you know to be going today but it has now been postponed till the 27th so as to give me time to get everything ready. Ever since Friday midday till late last night I have been talked and talked at. You say it is tiring to talk to others. I think it tires both. I am sorry if I was not too clear last night but I had completely ceased to think at all clearly. I shan't be able to phone tonight as I have to go and see somebody off officially [Borrel].  
Goodbye Darling, All my Love, Francis.'

His departure didn't happen as hoped a few days later. He continues in another letter of 27 September:

'Darling Child,

Before going any further I must confirm two things. First that the amount at Barclays will be credited with £500pa paid quarterly in advance. Secondly my application for Majority at once was not approved but in the event of my demise on this mission my application will be confirmed and antedated so as to carry a Major's Pension.

I am sorry I could not do better but there it is.

I got your letter. Don't worry - I shall have sandwiches and tea on the trip. I may incidentally pass over not very far from you as we do a circular trip to avoid opposition. I shall also have barley sugar.

I do feel a bit foul not for my sake but for yours. Anyway I know that your thoughts and good wishes will always be with me as will mine with yours.

I have a marvellous job and an excellent team under my orders and I will do all that I can to make the thing a great success. Goodbye my Darling and thank you a thousand times for all the happiness you have always given and will always give me. I am the luckiest of men.

Goodbye darling one. Francis.'

His final letter would be sent on 1 October 1942, for he was 'dropped' that night by Flying Officer Anderle of No. 138 (Special Duties) Squadron, Royal Air Force:

'The last few days have been a queer experience - much easier than when I saw the others off last week. It is easier for oneself than for others. There is also a very pure feeling of exultation - I say pure because when one is at last facing the real thing, which is nothing more or less than a protracted 'going over the top', there is no feeling of what you would rightly call 'showing off'. One feels like Rupert Brooke when he wrote -

'Now, God be thanked who has matched us with his hour, And caught our youth, and wakened us from sleeping, With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power. To turn, as swimmer into cleanness leaping, Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary.'

But that world does not include the portion you inhabit because that is in my heart and is with me. Goodbye my love, Francis.'

Low fog greeted him on his blind drop site to the east of Paris and upon landing he was found to be some 12km from the pinpoint and more than 500m from Jean Amps, a jockey from Chantilly, known as CHEMIST. Suttill dislocated his knee upon impact and broke the cartilage where the muscles were atrophied due to his childhood polio.

### *PROSPER*

His codename and that which the circuit he ran was altered at his own request to PROSPER, the moniker of the fifth century Christian writer Prosper of Aquitaine and disciple of Augustine of Hippo. Linking up with Borrel at the café she had described to him on Rue Caumartin, near the Gare Saint-Lazare, they set off to tour northern France and get to work. His mission was summarised by Buckmaster in 1947:

'He had been extremely carefully briefed, for he was destined to become our leading man in France, with HQ in Paris. We wanted to find out the extent to which the French could be relied upon to use arms against the invader, if these were dropped to them by parachute, and if they could be restrained from premature action by the presence of British Officers in contact with Allied HQ in London. We did not expect an immediate answer: we considered that it would take PROSPER six months to form a reliable estimate. We realised that it was necessary to make trial deliveries of weapons and to perform some specimen acts of sabotage, if only to keep up the morale of the patriots.'

Suttill soon set to work and a number of those under his command were similarly briefed to follow his orders to the letter, expand the circuit and continually communicate with HQ in London.



### First Drops

Operation Physician 1 took place at Étrépnay on the night of 17-18 November 1942 and opened the account for the circuit. In the four containers which were landed, its booty totalled some 88lbs of plastic explosives, 24 sten guns, 34 revolvers, 46 grenades, 15 Clam mines and 50 incendiaries. They were soon scooped up by the S.O.E. and, with the help of locals, safely secreted in a barn via the use of a lorry. The cargo later found its way onto a Seine barge and into the city.

A second consignment to the same DZ was planned for the December moon cycle but poor weather on Christmas Eve stopped Jack Agazarian and his wireless set being deposited. They made it on 29-30 December instead.

Alongside the first drops, contact was being made in the region to set up other details for the circuit. Wireless operations and enrolling local resisters went at a pace. With the New Year dawning, further infiltrations of agents and operators continued. Jean Worms and Henri Dericourt - whose names will feature further in the story - were landed on 22-23 January when blind-dropped near Pithiviers, Loiret.

Each drop would be confirmed through the BBC World Service in coded messages and on 15-16 February four containers were dropped after the signal 'La baleine aime les eaux froides' (The whale likes the cold waters) was sounded. In this period their experience and the size of the operational area of scope continued to grow - but not without setbacks. Numerous drops were either aborted or missed for one reason or another.

Suttill also got his first letter from his wife which landed in his hands in February. His return, dated 9 April gives a little flavour to his positive outlook:

'Your letter was a marvellous surprise...I obviously cannot give you much in the way of news. I am perfectly fit, manage to eat very well and so far have not suffered from the cold.

The work is fascinating and very much whole time. My team of colleagues is really excellent and we occasionally manage to have a good time. Give my love to the B's [Boy's]...I shall try and bring back some lead soldiers for Anthony's fort; there are plenty in the shops. Good old John, I shan't recognise him when I come back.'

9 April 43.

Dearing Child  
 Your February letter was a marvellous surprise. I could send you a letter to write to you on the return next month as you have no doubt heard from them. I obviously cannot give you much in the way of news. I am perfectly fit, manage to feed very well and so far have not suffered from cold. I have had two small colds this winter but have coughed much less than last winter - probably due to the change of tobacco. The work is fascinating and very much whole time. My team of colleagues is really excellent, and we occasionally manage to have a good time. Give my love to the B's and get the garden. I hope you have had a lovely time with Ruby gone - I do hope the daughter becomes permanent. I shall try and bring back some lead soldiers for Anthony's fort. There are plenty in the shops. Good old John. I shan't recognise him when I come back. No chance of news of my sister. I can't say all I should like to say as this is very much an open letter but I think of you all the time. In your next letter do tell me how you are. Love my darling  
 Send my love to mother. All my love J.  
 9



Other figures also entered the stage, such as William Grover-Williams ‘Sebastien’, a pre-War Grand Prix driver whose path would eventually be tied to that of Suttill. He had, by this point, begun to hold stockpiles of the necessary ‘equipment’ to start to take the fight to the enemy.

#### *Getting on the Front Foot*

Whilst numerous missions were taking place in this period, it is simply not possible to give details about them all and those who wish to explore them further should refer to the cited Reference Sources.

As recalled in the D.S.O. Recommendation, Suttill was responsible for the sabotage on the Chaingy Power Station, reported in the S.O.E. Progress Report of 15 March 1943. Suttill and Norman blew up the transformers with some 20 charges and blew the power for some 11 hours. The same report lists further work by the circuit:

‘A train taking foodstuffs to Germany was set on fire and destroyed on leaving Paris. Three troop trains were derailed near Blois. These appear to have been entirely German and 43 Germans were killed and 110 wounded. As a result, sentinels were placed on the line but these were shot up over a period of ten days. Bombs were released in the Ministère de la Marine, Place Vendome. Although this was not probably done by our own people, it was certainly done with our materials since no one else has any. This had the curious result that, next day, German sentries were replaced by French.

A bomb was also released in a hotel in the Rue d’Alger.

Incendiaries have also been given to a Police Official to be introduced into the HQ Archives in the Rue Francois 1er. Germans are killed daily in the streets of Paris and, although once again, this is not done by our people, 90% of these attacks are made with arms provided by us, e.g. to the Communists.’

PROSPER was living up to its name and the appetite to resist and sabotage was clear. However, numerous messages mentioned the need for more arms and materiel to supply the operations: a distinct failure of ‘F’ Section in February-March. Suttill himself messaged to London with the ‘urgent’ need for more drops. Another note, from de Baissac’s PF File continues:

‘This is in some ways a very sad document. The record of achievement and of possibilities is so great but the record of assistance from this side - particularly in the matter of supply - is so small. It is obvious that the stake is big and it is to be hoped that the effort in the next few months will be sufficient to make up the leeway before it is too late.’

### *Back to Base*

The beginning of May saw Suttill return a Progress Report with better news. It arrived on 10 May for the circuit and read:

‘Confirms that all of his targets have been reconnoitred and that stores are available.’

However, the size and scope of the circuit had extended at such a rate - no little due to the inspirational Suttill at its head - that nobody at home or in the field might have expected. The length of their lines had put a serious strain on the security around those who were part of the circuit and risked them all.

It was thus Buckmaster who recalled Suttill to London on 15 May, in order to quell surging rumours that an Allied invasion of Europe was simply a rumour. As he recalled:

‘The fires of enthusiasm would have to be dampened. Only a first class man like PROSPER could convey that message successfully.’

His diary records the following meetings:

‘15th Saturday. PROSPER arrived. Lunch in the canteen.  
16th Sunday. Lunched at Carletta’s with Prosper.  
17th Monday. PROSPER and Colquhoun to dinner at Pelham Court.  
18th Tuesday. Lunch with PROSPER at Park Lane Hotel.  
19th Wednesday. 1000hrs meeting with PROSPER. Lunch with PROSPER in canteen.  
20th Thursday. PROSPER and Renaud (Antelme) left.’

Pelham Court was Buckmaster’s own private flat and the frequency of their meetings in this short period surely displays the pressure both men were under to decide the future of PROSPER, not just the man but the circuit too. The identity of Colquhoun remains a mystery and is probably another S.O.E. agent who was invited to dinner in order to gain a first-hand account from a seasoned field agent. A search of the PF Files suggests Ivo Hugh Colquhoun Hutchinson as a possibility.



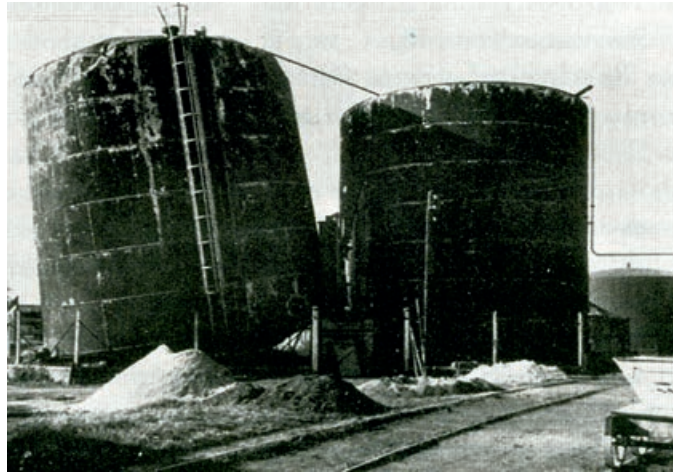
*‘Maurice Buckmaster - The Boss’*



*Second Innings - Final Throws*

Suttill was dropped back into France by parachute with Antelme at the Mirallon DZ near Chaumont-sur-Thronne. Operations continued apace, with the drops of containers becoming more efficient and regular. Besides this an attack took place on the Sucriere Sayat, an alcohol factory in Etrepagny, in which some 6 million litres of alcohol were claimed destroyed. This sabotage was undertaken by the Alavoine brothers for PROSPER. The Progress Report of 24 May stated:

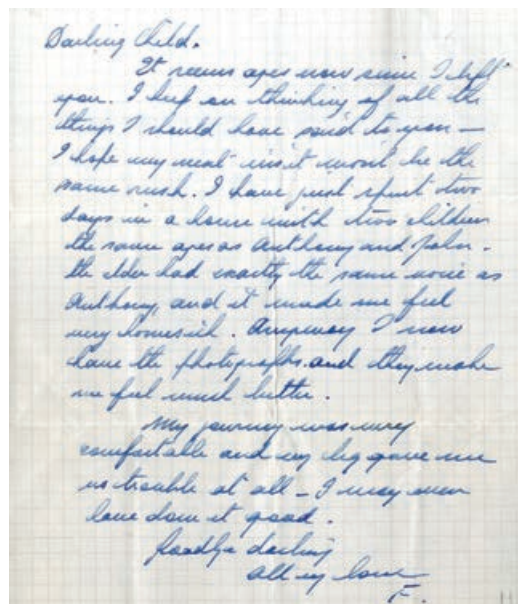
‘The organisation has made excellent progress particularly during the last two months. Physician’s short visit to this country has been of immense value.’



He also wrote home, clearly missing his wife:

‘It seems ages now since I left you. I keep thinking of all the things I should have said to you - I hope my next visit won’t be the same rush. I have just spent two days in a house with two children the same ages as Anthony and John - the elder had exactly the same voice as Anthony and it made me feel very homesick. Anyway I now have the photographs and they make me feel much better.

My journey was very comfortable and my leg gave me no trouble at all - I may even have done it good.’



The record of that period is remarkable, when one considers that by June PROSPER extended to 12 Departments of France, had 33 active DZ's and had landed at least 250 containers, 190 of which arrived that month alone.

When detailing the story of Suttill, mention should be made of the famous S.O.E. female agents of the Second World War. Three of their number were awarded the George Cross - these being Violette Szabó, Odette Sansom and Noor Inayat Khan. Khan was a member of PROPSER and descended from a noble Indian line and could count Tipu Sultan, the 'Tiger of Mysore', as a direct relative.



She had arrived in France in the summer of 1943 and soon got to work as the first female Wireless Operator within S.O.E.; Shrabani Basu recalls their meeting in *Spy Princess*:

'The same day she went to Grignon, Noor finally met Suttill in person. He had been touring arms dumps in Normandy between 15 and 18 June and been working on preparing the new identity cards for arriving agents. He'd only spoken briefly to Noor before that. Suttill arrived at Grignon at lunchtime [20 June]. It was a merry Sunday lunch since nearly all the members of the circuit and sub-circuit were present; the Balachowsky's, Norman, Borrel, the Vanderwynckts and their son-in-law Robert Douillet, and the son-in-law of the Belgian Minister. None of the people gathered there, including a happy and relaxed Noor, sensed that danger was just around the corner.'

Suttill had written to his wife on 19 June, in what was to be his last letter home:

'Another opportunity of sending you a few lines...Everything is much the same except that there is more and more work. But as the weather is very much better it is no more tiring as physical conditions are much better.

I do hope that trouble with the Tax people about my pay is settled once and for all. If not don't hesitate to scream to the office. I am convinced now that my day during these months will be a yearly point of difference between me and HM Board of Commissions even if I live to be 90!!!...Goodbye darling. Do look after yourself. All my love. F.'

The same day he had written to his wife, Suttill also sent a sharp message to Buckmaster, for Khan had nearly been arrested at what proved to be a compromised letter-box. All boxes and their passwords were cancelled. Basu continues:

'Noor had still not received her own Wireless set so she continued to use the transmitter at Grignon...on the morning of 21 June, Suttill met Dericourt and Clement at Gare d'Austerlitz to plan the handover of SOE agent Heslop of the MARKSMAN circuit and an airman...that same night (21-22 June), Suttill, Professor Balachowsky and members of the reception committee had to go to a farmhouse at Roncey-aux-Alluets near Grignon to receive some parachute drops.

One of these contained Noor's transmitter and a suitcase with her personal effects. Unfortunately the parachute came down on a tree and the suitcase burst open spilling all her clothes on the branches. It was crucial to remove all the evidence, so the men had to work into the early hours carefully retrieving each item and repacking it in her suitcase.'

At this point the net was beginning to close in on PROSPER, with drops failing and arrests starting to occur. Two Canadians - Macalister and Pickersgill - had been dropped on 15-16 June into Culioli's DZ laden with suitcases. Whilst in transit they were unlucky to be picked off at a roadblock and found with letters, instructions and radio crystals which were for the attention of Archambaud (Norman Gilbert). Worst of all, it transpired that the delivery address was also enclosed.

Thus on the night of 23 June, members of the Gestapo disguised as the Canadians arrived at the flat of Nicolas and Maude Laurent which had Norman and Borrel inside it. The pair were working on their latest batch of false Identity Cards. The doorbell rang just after midnight and revolvers were drawn. Ten to twelve members of the Gestapo stormed in and swept them up.

The collapse of PROSPER was in full flow and Suttill was picked off from 18 rue Mazagran the next day (with Mme. Fevre being held by the arrest team), they were able to strike and arrest him. By all accounts he put up a heroic fight in the process but stood no chance. Fevre recalled:

‘...some two hours later he appeared to me all disfigured, having the appearance of have been beaten and being terribly miserable. When I got my room back the following Sunday, I realised that the Germans had destroyed everything. The marble slab of the fireplace had been torn off and broken.’

At the time of his arrival at 84 Avenue Foch, home of the S.D., Suttill also had a broken arm. The same day Davesne and Lhomme in the Oise had been captured and Culioli was taken almost by chance in Paris too. Scores of the network continued to be picked up but it was upon Suttill and Norman that the fiercest interrogations fell. They were singled-out and questioned without sleep for two days. One of the Secretaries at Avenue Foch commented:

‘They did not take to PROSPER much, who had been very English and haughty under interrogation, and that he had just sat in a chair and smoked cigarettes.’



At this point the exact nature of the conversations remain unknown. Certain post-War accounts by Kieffer (the most senior Officer) suggest that Norman gave a full statement on the Operations and network whilst Suttill retained his integrity. The game was clearly up and one can imagine the S.D. requested that unless they assisted with the investigations the consequences would be grave. They would have been made fully aware of the party who were already held, not to mention those who were clearly compromised and remained in the field. Nobody need be reminded of the famous *Kommandobefehl* (Commando Order) issued by the OKW in October 1942. This effectively gave the S.D. the authority to execute anybody associated with PROSPER. Michael Foot, in a letter to Maurice Buckmaster on the publication of the 2nd Edition of his work on the S.O.E., which was to be passed to the Suttill family in July 1969 concluded:



'It is, that I now have no shred of doubt left that his personal integrity, his loyalty to his friends and his patriotism all remained absolutely intact, to the end. I am quite sure that he was no party to making or sanctioning or implementing any sort of bargain with the Germans, and everyone I met, whether among the senior survivors of the circuit, or elsewhere in F Section who had known him well, spoke most warmly in praise of his character and his courage.'

Dr. Goetz had the crystals in his possession and would be able to lead London as he wished, continuing the deception long after the circuit was blown.

Further arrests followed, with Khan being taken into custody in October 1943. Despite numerous gallant attempts to escape, she would be transported to Dachau and executed along with Yolande Beekman, Madeleine Damerment and Eliane Plewman on 13 September 1944. She was duly awarded the George Cross.

The role of Dr. Goetz is also worthy of note for he was the wireless expert at Avenue Foch and used the radio crystals to perform '*Funkspiel*' to London for a long period afterwards. The deception was that the network was still active, and he was able to direct drops of both arms and agents directly into enemy hands. Buckmaster continued in the hope that the gallant band of operators was still secure and the wireless transmissions from London even reminded those in France to complete their security checks, even though it was the Germans operating the sets. As such, unfortunately at least 15 agents were captured on landing.

Against the wishes of the S.D., the German Government forced them to send the following message directly to Buckmaster on 6 June 1944, following the D-Day Landings:

'We thank you for the large deliveries of arms and ammunition which you have been kind enough to send us. We also appreciate the many tips you have given us regarding our plans and intentions which we have carefully noted. In case you are concerned about the health of some of the visitors you have sent us you may rest assured they will be treated with the consideration they deserve.'

It would not be fitting to continue the story without addressing the role of Henri Dericourt, offering some personal views which are based on the evidence available. Some have suggested he was a double agent for the S.D. - though some even went as far to suggest that he was a triple agent, in a vain attempt to continue to keep the network at large. Whatever the truth, it is clear some collusion occurred. He certainly allowed copies of paperwork under his control fall into enemy hands and numerous, seemingly glaring coincidences, happened under his watch. Most obvious perhaps was the arrest of Khan, who had been promised that she would be lifted from the scene.

Of those who worked with Suttill, Norman was executed at Mauthausen concentration camp on 6 September 1944 and Borrel was injected with phenol at Natzweiler, together with Vera Leigh, Diana Rowden and Sonya Olschanezky on 6 July 1944. Their bodies were burned later that day. Borrel had been made the Second-in-Command of PROS-PER in March 1943.

### *Journey's End - Sachsenhausen*

Suttill was taken from Paris to Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp and arrived there on 3 September 1943. Based some 17 miles north of Berlin, the camp had begun being constructed in July 1936, a month before the famed 1936 Berlin Olympics began. During the Second World War it housed around 200,000 inmates and its operators were responsible for the deaths of 100,000 people.

Within the Camp stood the Zellenbau, a self-contained compound of 80 death cells, surrounded by a 9ft wall topped with electric cables. Its building was a T-shape with three corridors meeting in the middle by the entrance. The central area housed an interrogation room which was more than regularly in use. Despite the inmates being imprisoned in solitary confinement, a successful air raid in March 1944 forced them briefly into a bomb shelter. There Suttill would have crossed paths for the first time with the likes of Captain Sigismund Payne-Best and Wing Commander Harry 'Wings' Day, who had led the 'Great Escape', together with three other Stalag Luft III veterans in Flight Lieutenants Sydney Dowse and 'Jimmy' James, besides Major Johnny 'The Dodger' Dodge and the legendary Lieutenant-Colonel 'Mad Jack' Churchill. Other inmates included Molotov's nephew, several members of deposed Eastern European Royal Families and German dissidents.

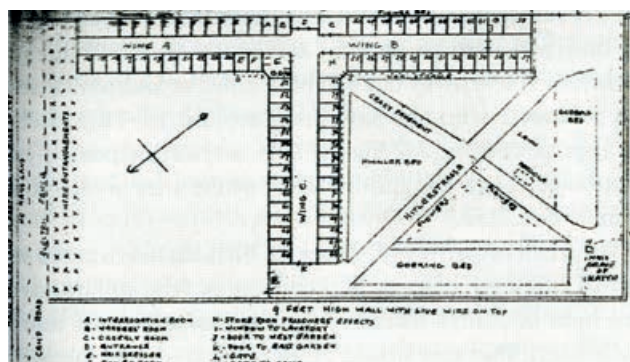
Their cells were 7ft x 5ft, with a bucket as their latrine and frosted glass with wire on the inside, with just 15 minutes of outdoor exercise permitted each day. They were fed on just 'wurzels cooked in water' so were simply wasting away. Suttill was given Cell 10 and was next to William Grover-Williams, a pre-War Grand Prix driver who had taken the chequered flag on no less than seven occasions. He was a fellow 'F' Section man and was captured on 2 August 1943.



Some prisoners were lucky to be transferred out from the Zellenbau, including Max Mikkelsen, who briefly caught a word with Suttill before his release on 28 February 1945. He managed to pass him the only piece of contraband he was able to procure, that being a pencil.

It is now evident that Suttill, together with Grover-Williams, besides an Italian, Bacigalupi and a Norweigan, Nilson were all executed on 23 March 1945.

Two possibilities exist as to their grisly demise, either that the men were hung or shot. The former does not bear thinking about, for the preferred method for hanging at that time was to link the victim via a wire collar to a meat hook. In his book his son has suggested the evidence suggests that his father would have been escorted to the Indus-triehof. Their captives were under the pretence of a medical examination at which point they would be told to strip and requested by a 'Doctor' to stand against a wall to have their height measured. When the measuring bar touched the top of their head an SS man would fire through a slit in the wall in the execution chamber, with loud music used to deaden the noise.



Another suggestion was the party were stripped and led to an 'execution trench' to be shot. Either way, the gallant life of Francis Alfred Suttill ended on 23 March 1945, when his body was noted as '...released to the crematorium'.

Margaret Suttill still hoped that her husband would be alive and well - indeed a letter of 5 May 1945 from Buckmaster gave false hope, although he was also unaware of Suttill's tragic fate:

'We still have no news of Francis, but there is every hope that we shall hear at any moment now. We have sent out a party to look for him and some others whom we expect to be in the same Camp.


You must have found this last week almost intolerable and I am so sorry for you. I would have written earlier, but have been expecting news any day. Now I feel I must just report progress, even if it amounts to but little.

Yes, he will of course be flown back; arrangements are quite admirable. There is always the possibility that, having been over-run by the Russians, news of him may be delayed, but, as I say, I expect it daily now.

I hope you have really got over your flu. You must look after yourself. Love from Anna, Yours ever, Maurice.'

It was false hope, with a letter signed by Vera Atkins, dated 22 December 1945, that states:

'Whilst it is greatly feared, in view of the absence of any news of him since the cessation of hostilities, that the chances of his being alive now are extremely remote.'



The War Office,  
Hotel Victoria,  
Northumberland Avenue,  
London, W.C.2.


72 Pelham Court  
S.W.3.  
5 May 45.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to—

Dear Margaret

We still have no news of Francis, but there is every hope that we shall hear at any moment now. We have sent out a party to look for him and some others whom we expect to be in the same camp.

You must have found this last week almost intolerable, and I am so sorry for you. I would have written earlier, but have been expecting news any day. Now I feel I must just report progress, even if it amounts to but little. Yes, he will of course be flown back: the arrangements are quite admirable. There is always the possibility that, having been over-run by the Russians, news of him may be delayed, but, as I say, I expect it daily now.



I hope you have really got over your flu.  
You must look after yourself.  
Love from Anna  
Yours ever  
Mamie.



## PLACES OF COMMEMORATION

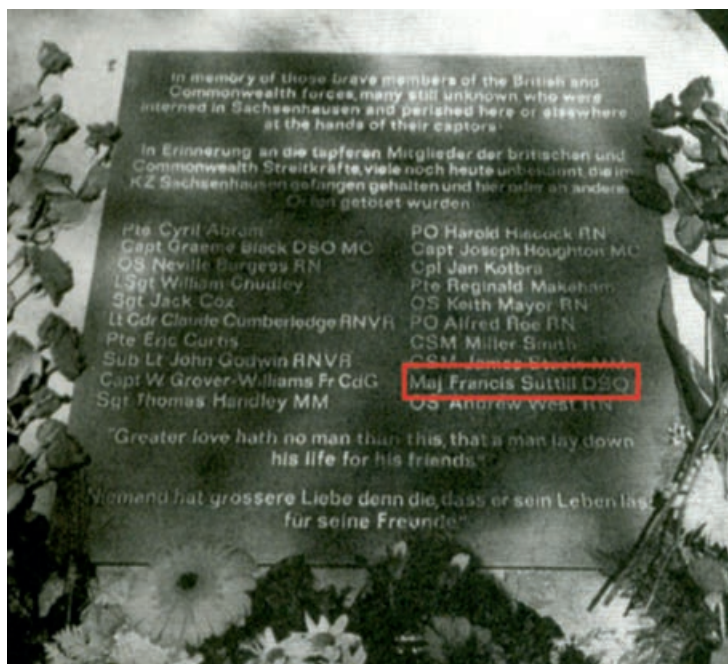
Officially recorded on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Memorial, Groesbeek, Netherlands.



The S.O.E. Memorial on the Albert Embankment, opposite Lambeth Palace, London, which is surmounted by a bronze bust of Violette Szabo; sculpted by Karen Newman, it was unveiled in 2008.

Roll of Honour on the Valençay S.O.E. Memorial, Valençay.

Sachsenhausen Memorial, Germany, at which a wreath is laid each year by Members of the Royal British Legion, Berlin.



Lincoln's Inn 1939-45 Memorial, London.

Stonyhurst College Roll of Honour.

*Reference Sources:*

*Prosper - Major Suttill's French Resistance Network*, Francis J. Suttill (2018)

*They Fought Alone*, Maurice Buckmaster (1958)

*Specially Employed*, Maurice Buckmaster (1952)

*Prosper*, Chamber's Journal, Maurice Buckmaster (1947)

*Spy Princess*, Shrabani Basu (2006)

*Agents by Moonlight*, Freddie Clark (1999)

*A Life in Secrets, The Story of Vera Atkins*, Sarah Helm (2005)

*S.O.E. in France*, Michael Foot (1968)

*SS-Major Horst Kopkow*, Stephen Tyas (2017)

*The Grand Prix Saboteurs*, Joe Saward (2006)

*No Cloak, No Dagger*, Benjamin Cowburn (1960)

*The Heroines of S.O.E.*, Beryl Escott (2010)

*Mission France*, Kate Vigurs (2021)

*Lonely Courage*, Rick Stroud (2017)

*We Landed by Moonlight*, Hugh Verity (1995)

*All the King's Men*, Robert Marshall (1988)

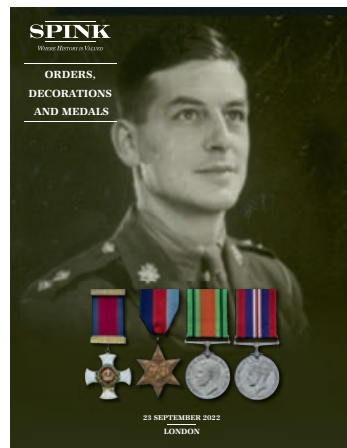
*Moonless Night*, Bertram 'Jimmy' James (1983)

**END OF THE SALE**

# SPINK

LONDON  
1666

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tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4104/4102  
fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4037  
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ORDERS,  
DECORATIONS  
AND MEDALS

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.

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REGISTER AND LOG INTO THE SALE.

SALE TITLE

**Orders, Decorations and Medals**

DATE

**Friday 23 September 2022 at 3.00 p.m.**

CODE NAME

**PROSPER**

SALE No.

**22075**

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](http://www.spink.com/privacy-policy)

Continued ...





DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Friday 23 September 2022 at 3.00 p.m.

SALE NO.

22075

**PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY IN BLOCK LETTERS AND ENSURE THAT BIDS ARE IN STERLING**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**All Corporate cards regardless of origin and Consumer debit and credit cards issued outside the UK are subject to a fee of 3%**

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## BIDDING INCREMENTS

Bidding generally opens below the low estimate and advances in the following order although the auctioneer may vary the bidding increments during the course of the auction. The normal bidding increments are:

Up to £100	by £5	£3,000 to £6,000	£3,200-£3,500-£3,800-£4,000 etc.
£100 to £300	by £10	£6,000 to £10,000	by £500
£300 to £600	£320-£350-£380-£400 etc.	£10,000 to £20,000	by £1,000
£600 to £1,000	by £50	£20,000 and up	Auctioneer's discretion
£1,000 to £3,000	by £100		

**VAT** is chargeable on the Hammer price and the Buyer's Premium of daggered (†) and (Ω) lots at the standard rate (currently 20%), and on lots marked (x) at the reduced rate (currently 5% on the Hammer price and 20% on the Buyer's Premium). VAT on Margin Scheme lots (identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the lot number) is payable at 20% on the Buyer's Premium only.

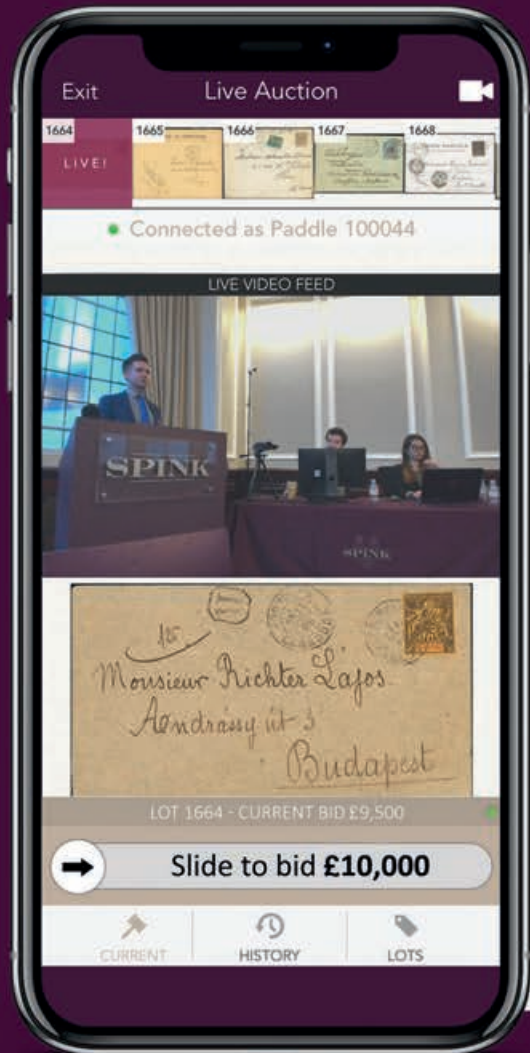
## REFERENCES REQUIRED FOR CLIENTS NOT YET KNOWN TO SPINK

#### TRADE REFERENCES

BANK REFERENCES

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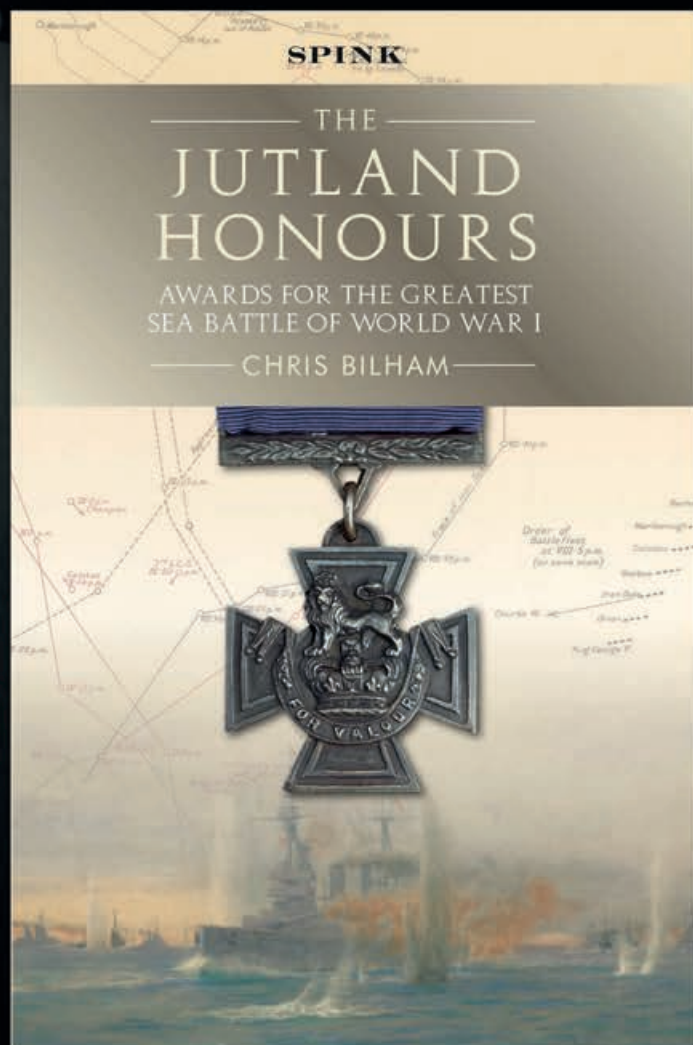
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# TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

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);  
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;  
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.

**Hammer Price**  
**Lot**

**Reserve**  
**Seller**  
**Spink Group**  
**VAT**  
**VAT Symbols**

## 2 SPINK'S ROLE AS AGENT

- 2.1 All sales undertaken by us either at auction or privately are undertaken either as agent on behalf of the Seller or from time to time, as principal if we are the owner of the Lot. Please note that even if we are acting as agent on behalf of the Seller rather than as principal, we may have a financial interest in the Lot.
- 2.2 The contract for the sale of the Lot will be between you and the Seller.
- 2.3 The Seller's sale of the Lot to you is subject to any terms and conditions, disclaimers or exclusions included with any promotional material or catalogue descriptions for the Lot, or otherwise notified to you by the Seller or us on their behalf.

## 3 BEFORE THE SALE

### 3.1 Examination of goods

You are strongly advised to examine personally any goods in which you are interested, before the auction takes place. Condition reports are usually available on request. We provide no guarantee to you other than in relation to Forgeries, as set out in clause 5.13 of these Terms and Conditions.

### 3.2 Catalogue descriptions

3.2.1 Statements by us in the catalogue or condition report, or made orally or in writing elsewhere, regarding the authorship, origin, date, age, size, medium, attribution, genuineness, provenance, condition or estimated selling price of any Lot are merely statements of opinion, and are not to be relied on as statements of definitive fact. Catalogue and web illustrations are for guidance only, and should not be relied on either to determine the tone or colour of any item. No lot shall be rejected on the grounds of inaccurate reproduction. No lot illustrated in the catalogue and online shall be rejected on the grounds of cancellation, centring, margins, perforation or other characteristics apparent from the illustration. Estimates of the selling price should not be relied on as a statement that this price is either the price at which the Lot will sell or its value for any other purpose.

3.2.2 Many items are of an age or nature which precludes their being in perfect condition and some descriptions in the catalogue or given by way of condition report make reference to damage and/or restoration. We provide this information for guidance only and the absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others.

3.2.3 Other than as set out in clause 5.13, and in the absence of fraud, neither the Seller nor we, nor any of our employees or agents, are responsible for the correctness of any statement as to the authorship, origin, date, age, attribution, genuineness or provenance of any Lot nor for any other errors of description or for any faults or defects in any Lot. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgment as to such matters.

### 3.3 Your Responsibility

You are responsible for satisfying yourself as to the condition of the goods and the matters referred to in the catalogue description.

### 3.4 Extensions – Stamps only

3.4.1 If you wish to obtain an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity on any Lot (other than a mixed Lot or Lot containing undescribed stamps) you must notify us in writing not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the first session of the sale. If accepted by us, such request shall have the same effect as notice of an intention to question the genuineness or description of the Lot for the purposes of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) of these Terms and Conditions and the provisions of clause 5.13 (Refund in the case of Forgery) shall apply accordingly.

3.4.2 Notice of a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity must give the reason why such opinion is required and specify the identity of your proposed expert which will be subject to agreement by us. We reserve the right, at our discretion, to refuse a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity including (without limitation) where the proposed expert is not known to us.

3.4.3 If we accept a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity we will submit the Lot to the Expert Committee. You acknowledge and accept that the length of time taken by an Expert Committee to reach an opinion will vary depending on the circumstances and in any event is beyond our control.

3.4.4 We will not accept a request for an extension on account of condition. Any Lot described in the catalogue as having faults or defects may not be returned even if an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity cites other faults or defects not included in the catalogue description, other than in the case of a Forgery.

3.4.5 Should Spink accept a request for an extension under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the fact may be stated by the Auctioneer from the rostrum prior to the sale of the Lot.

3.4.6 It should be noted that any stamp accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity is sold on the basis of that Certificate only and not on the basis of any other description or warranty as to authenticity. No request for an extension will be accepted on such a stamp and the return of such a stamp will not be accepted.

3.4.7 If you receive any correspondence from the Expert Committee in relation to the Lot, including but not limited to a Certificate of Authenticity, you must provide us with copies of such correspondence no later than 7 days after you receive such correspondence.

## 4 AT THE SALE

### 4.1 Refusal of admission

Our sales usually take place on our own premises or premises over which we have control for the sale, and we have the right, exercisable at our complete discretion, to refuse admission to the premises or attendance at an auction.

### 4.2 Registration before bidding

All bidders must be registered either by completing a registration form or creating an account online. Please be aware that we usually require buyers to present identification before making a bid at auction, undergo a credit check or provide a trade reference.

If you have not bid successfully with Spink in the past, or you are registering with us for the first time, we reserve the right to require a deposit of up to 50% of the amount you intend to spend. Such deposit will be deducted from your invoice should you be successful. If you are unsuccessful at auction, your deposit will be returned by the same means it was paid to Spink.

Some lots may be designated, prior to the auction, as "Premium Lots", which means a deposit may be required before placing a bid on the item for sale. Information will be posted on our website in such an event.

### 4.3 Bidding as Principal

When making a bid (whether such bids are made in person or by way of telephone bids operated by Spink, commission or online or email bids), you will be deemed to be acting as principal and will be accepting personal liability, unless it has been agreed in writing, at the time of registration, that you are acting as agent on behalf of a third party buyer acceptable to us.

### 4.4 Commission Bids

If you give us instructions to bid on your behalf, by using the form provided in our catalogues or via our website, we shall use reasonable endeavours to do so, provided these instructions are received not later than 24 hours before the auction. If we receive commission bids on a particular Lot for identical amounts, and at auction these bids are the highest bids for the Lot, it will be sold to the person whose bid was received first. Commission bids are undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the sale, and the conduct of the auction may be such that we are unable to bid as requested. Since this is undertaken as a free service to prospective buyers on the terms stated, we cannot accept liability for failure to make a commission bid. You should therefore always attend personally if you wish to be certain of bidding.



#### 4.5 On-line Bidding

We offer internet services as a convenience to our clients. We will not be responsible for errors or failures to execute bids placed on the internet, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of internet connection by either party for whatever reason; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software and/or (iii) a breakdown or problems with your internet connection, computer or system. Execution of on-line internet bids on [www.spink.com](http://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 (S) 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](mailto: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 Southamptown 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:  
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

2-21 September	Stamps & Covers of Great Britain - e-Auction	London	22121
13 September	Stamps & Covers of Great Britain	London	22023
6 October	The Michael Nathan Collection of New Guinea, New Zealand and Papua	London	22011
11 October	The Libra Collection Featuring KGV Commemorative Issues	London	22021
12 October	The Graham Booth Collection of West Indies, Transatlantic Mail and British Ship Letters	London	22022
26 October	Stamps and Covers of the World	London	22025
18 Nov-8 Dec	Stamps and Covers of Asia - e-Auction	London	22162
6 December	Stamps and Covers of Asia	London	22026
7 December	The Samraat Collection of King George VI Indian States	London	22024

### COINS

28 July-24 August	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 22 - Indian and Islamic Coins - e-Auction	London	22110
4-25 August	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 21 - Ancient Coins -e-Auction	London	22108
12 Aug-6 September	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 23 - British and World Coins, Medals and Tokens - e-Auction	London	22111
15 September	The John Robert Fletcher 1888 Full US Proof Set Auction	London	22888
16-28 September	The George Blaine Collection Part I - e-Auction	New York	379
16-29 September	The George Blaine Collection Part II - e-Auction	New York	380
16-30 September	The George Blaine Collection Part III - e-Auction	New York	384
7 October	The "Ellersby Area" Hoard of English Gold Coins	London	22027
9 October	Coins Autumn Auction	London	22007

### BANKNOTES

25 Aug-8 Sep	World Banknotes "66 Gem" -e-Auction	London	22188
20 Sep-Oct 4	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	22178
29 September	World Banknotes	London	22009
27 Oct-10 Nov	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	22179

### MEDALS

24 November	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	22003
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### BONDS & SHARES

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

30 June	Historical Documents: Postal History and Autographs - Featuring the Robin Hunt Collection	London	22066
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### LIFESTYLE COLLECTABLES

30 July-18 Aug	Spink x Cask 88 Auction	Hong Kong	SFW38
1-14 September	Jewellery, Silver & Objects of Vertu e-Auction	New York	378

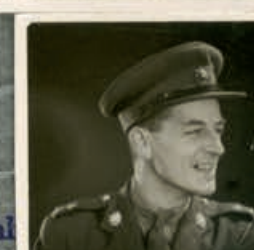
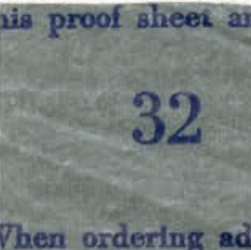
The above sale dates are subject to change

Spink offers the following services:

- VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE AND PROBATE FOR INDIVIDUAL ITEMS OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -
- SALES ON A COMMISSION BASIS EITHER OF INDIVIDUAL PIECES OR WHOLE COLLECTIONS -

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# SPINK

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1666

*WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED*

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