



23003 - Orders, Decorations and Medals

Lot 1



(x) The historically important Order of Blue Sky and White Sun attributed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, leader of the Chinese National Revolutionary Army and 1st President of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Order of Blue Sky and White Sun, 2nd Type Medal, silver and enamel, with brass rivet to reverse, reverse with typical local characters and 'Blue Sky and White Sun Medal' and additionally embossed 'The Special Chosen One' in local characters, obverse with symbolic design of the Republic of China and the Kuomintang, some chipping and wear commensurate with age, very fine, rare and of the highest historical importance. Provenance: Exhibited Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial Hall, opened May 1980. Returned to Kuomintang Archives. Exhibited by the family at Yangmingshan National Park (Zhongxing Guesthouse), circa 1990. Purchased from a direct descendant circa 2000. Spink Hong Kong, July 2013 (HK\$8,640,000). XRF (X-ray fluorescence) testing undertaken on 5 October 2023 upon the Badge presents the following results: Test Silver (Ag) - 99.38% Copper (Cu) - 0.19% Gold (Au) - 0.43% Test Silver (Ag) - 99.82% Copper (Cu) - 0.18% The Order of Blue Sky and White Sun was founded in May 1929 and has been awarded on just 211 occasions to-date for "...outstanding contributions to National Security under foreign invasion"; it was last awarded in January 2020. Chiang Kai-Shek, whilst serving as Chairman of the National Government of China, was awarded the Order on 22 February 1930, which would have been the award of the 1st Type Medal. At that time, it was the highest Order that could be bestowed. The Order of National Glory, which is today the highest Order, was awarded in November 1937 and has only been awarded five times, including to Chiang. During the 1936 Xi'an Incident, his Medal was unsurprisingly lost (almost certainly destroyed) and thus this example, specially inscribed on the reverse, was presented to him. It was clearly a prized object for the Generalissimo, for it was repeatedly photographed being worn by him during his career. This Medal was retained by his family after his death and thus passed into private hands a little over two decades ago. When previously offered by Spink Hong Kong in 2012, the authenticity was questioned; after detailed investigations and authentication, it was eventually sold in July 2013. The first claim made was that his insignia of the Order of the Blue Sky and White Sun is housed in the Republic of China Armed Forces Museum Taipei, having been transferred from the President's Office after his death in 1975. The Museum does indeed hold an example of the Order, however it is the Grand Cordon with Sash Badge. This cannot possibly be attributed to the Generalissimo as the Order was only re-organised with the Sash Badge in 1980, under the Armed Forces Decoration Act. The second claim came from the Ministry of National Defence - stating that three of his Orders (Order of Brilliant Jade, Order of National Glory and Order of Blue Sky and White Sun) were interred in his Mausoleum at his death. This claim can be discredited under by the Resolution passed in the Meeting of the Funeral Committee which gave approval for the National Mint to manufacture examples of those three Orders to be buried with him rather than the originals (in Memoriam). The world mourning President Chiang Kai-Shek, Kai-Shek Chiang, refers). The Order has been inspected by experts in the field worldwide, who universally accept this Badge as of the correct style and manufacturing quality for the period of issue. Chiang Kai-Shek was born Chiang Jui-Yuan in Fenghua, Chekiang (Zhejiang), China on 31 October 1887. Also known as Chiang Chung-Ching with the genealogical records of his family as Chiang Chou-Tai, he was a Chinese politician, revolutionary, and military leader who served as the leader of the Republic of China and served five terms as President until his passing in his official residence on 5 April 1975. He was also the Generalissimo of the National Revolutionary Army from 1926 until his death and was the last of the 'Big Four Allies' from the Second World War to pass away. Whilst historians have written hundreds of books into his life and times, a short biography is offered by Encyclopædia Britannica: 'Chiang was born into a moderately prosperous merchant and farmer family in the coastal province of Zhejiang. He prepared for a military career first (1906) at the Baoding Military Academy in North China and subsequently (1907-11) in Japan. From 1909-11 he served in the Japanese Army, whose Spartan ideals he admired and adopted. More influential were the youthful compatriots he met in Tokyo, plotting to rid China of the Qing (Manchu) dynasty; they converted Chiang to republicanism and made him a revolutionary. In 1911, upon hearing of revolutionary outbreaks in China, Chiang returned home and helped in the sporadic fighting that led to the overthrow of the Manchus. He then participated in the struggles of China's republican and other revolutionaries in 1913-16 against China's new President and would-be Emperor, Yuan Shikai. After these excursions into public life, Chiang lapsed into obscurity. For two years (1916-17) he lived in Shanghai, where he apparently belonged to the Green Gang (Qing Gang), a secret society involved in financial manipulations. In 1918 he reentered public life by joining Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang. Thus began the close association with Sun on which Chiang was to build his power. Sun's chief concern was to reunify China, which the downfall of Yuan had left divided among warring military satraps. Having wrested power from the Qing, the revolutionists had lost it to indigenous warlords; unless they could defeat these warlords, they would have struggled for nothing. Shortly after Sun Yat-sen had begun to reorganize the Nationalist Party along Soviet lines, Chiang visited the Soviet Union in 1923 to study Soviet institutions, especially the Red Army. Back in China after four months, he became commandant of a military academy, established on the Soviet model, at Whampoa, near Guangzhou. Soviet advisers poured into Guangzhou, and at this time the Chinese communists were admitted into the Nationalist Party. The Chinese communists quickly gained strength, especially after Sun's death in 1925, and tensions developed between them and the more conservative elements among the Nationalists. Chiang, who, with the Whampoa army behind him, was the strongest of Sun's heirs, met this threat with consummate shrewdness. By alternate shows of force and of leniency, he attempted to stave the communists' growing influence without losing Soviet support. Moscow supported him until 1927, when, in a bloody coup of his own, he finally broke with the communists, expelling them from the Nationalist Party and suppressing the labour unions they had organized. Meanwhile, Chiang had gone far toward reunifying the country. Commander in chief of the revolutionary army since 1925, he had launched a massive Nationalist campaign against the northern warlords in the following year. This drive ended only in 1928, when his forces entered Beijing, the capital. A new central government under the Nationalists, with Chiang at its head, was then established at Nanjing, farther south. In October 1930 Chiang became Christian, apparently at the instance of the powerful Westernized Soong family, whose youngest daughter, Mei-ling, had become his second wife. As head of the new Nationalist government, Chiang stood committed to a program of social reform, but most of it remained on paper, partly because his control of the country remained precarious. In the first place, the provincial warlords, whom he had neutralized rather than crushed, still disputed his authority. The communists posed another threat, having withdrawn to rural strongholds and formed their own army and government. In addition, Chiang faced certain war with Japan

Estimate
£500,000 to £1,000,000

Lot 2



(x) Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Corunna (Jas Chadwick, Royal H. Arty), good very fine. Provenance: Glendinnings, Elson Collection, 1963. Spink 1972. Dix, Noonan, Webb, 2002. One of 31 members of the Royal Horse Artillery with entitlement to this Medal and single clasp 'Corunna'. James Chadwick was born at Congleton, Cheshire in 1773 and enlisted at Stockport in 1794 with the Royal Artillery. Posted to Captain Thomas Downman's troop of Royal Horse Artillery, he served in Ireland and later in Spain during the ill-fated Corunna campaign. After a promising start, General Sir John Moore's army withdrew in the face of overwhelming numbers of French troops commanded by Napoleon himself; the retreat was undertaken in terrible conditions along poor roads which for the artillery was a particular challenge. Arriving at Corunna on 11 January 1809, they found no British ships in the harbour and were forced to assume defensive positions. Fortunately the French chose not to attack immediately and the later arrival of the fleet allowed the British to begin embarkation, leaving eight British (and four Spanish) artillery pieces with the army ready to fight it out. It was now that the French attacked and heavy fighting up and down the British position lasted until nightfall with neither side gaining an advantage - crucially however, the French had been halted and had not driven the British force into the sea. They had, however, lost their leader - Sir John Moore was mortally wounded by French artillery fire and succumbed to his dreadful injuries a short time later. Meanwhile, Chadwick survived the bitter elements of the retreat and the fighting at Corunna, going on to serve with Captain E. Walcott's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery. He was discharged at Woolwich on 31 May 1812; sold together with copied research including discharge papers, medal rolls and a map of the Retreat from Corunna. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 3



(x) Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Vittoria (W. Mountain, R. H. Arty), edge bruising, very fine Provenance: Glendinnings 1987. One of 19 members of the Royal Horse Artillery to claim the Medal with a single clasp for the Battle of Vittoria. William Mountain was born at Norwich, Norfolk in 1787 and enlisted with Royal Horse Artillery on 1 February 1804, being posted to Major Robert Bull's Troop. He was to serve with them in Spain during the Peninsular War in 1813, participating in the Battle of Vittoria where the artillery saw particularly heavy action. This major engagement ended in a catastrophic defeat for the French: by the end of the day they had lost over 8,000 men killed and wounded, had 151 artillery pieces captured, and 415 waggons containing (amongst a great many other things) the ceremonial baton of Marshal Jourdan and the carriage of 'King' Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother. Upon being presented with Jourdan's baton the Prince Regent responded in kind to Wellington, writing on 5 July 1813: 'You have sent me among the Trophies of your unrivalled Fame, the Baton of a French Marshal and I send you in return that of England. The British Army will hail it with enthusiasm while the whole Universe will acknowledge those valorous Exploits, which have so imperiously called for it...' Mountain did not see further action and was discharged when the army was reduced on 10 October 1814, having served for ten years; sold together with copied research including medal rolls and the register of the Royal Hospital Chelsea. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 4



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Chateauguay (J. B. Masse, Canadn. Militia.), contact marks, very fine Provenance: Cattley Collection, 1955. Liverpool Medals, 1986. Jean Baptiste Masse appears to have been born in British Colombia in 1791. He served with the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Militia and was present at the Battle of Chateauguay on 26 October 1813. He latterly settled in Ile Bizard, Berhier, Quebec as an agricultural worker and was still alive in 1861. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£4,000 to £5,000

Lot 5



(x) Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, St. Sebastian (J. Denham, Gunner, R.H.Arty), slight edge bruise, very fine Provenance: Lusted, March 1973 John Denham was born at Worksop, Nottinghamshire in 1792, enlisting there with the 5th Battalion, Royal Artillery on 14 January 1809. Joining Lieutenant-Colonel James Webber-Smith's 'F' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, he was posted to the Peninsular in 1813 where he saw action first at the Battle of Vitoria on 21 June. The Horse Artillery saw particularly heavy action here - and indeed Denham was wounded during the fighting, a resounding victory for Wellington's Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese army. Surviving his wound, Denham was back in action during the Siege of St. Sebastian which began the month following Vitoria. After several failed attempts to storm a breach in the city's walls, Sir Thomas Graham ordered the artillery to fire over the heads of the attacking infantry - a remarkably modern practice of 'creeping barrage' that was rarely performed during the Peninsular War. During the storm of shot and shell, the bombardment detonated the French magazine and this resulted in great confusion and many casualties amongst the defenders. As a result they were forced from the outer walls and withdrew into the castle, where they later surrendered following a two-hour artillery bombardment. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,200

Lot 6



(x) Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Toulouse (D. Harris. Gunner, R. H. Arty), slight contact marks, good very fine Provenance: Glendinnings 1940. Baldwins 1942. Spink 2012. One of eight members of the Royal Horse Artillery who claimed this number and combination of clasps. David Harris was born at Tunbridge, Kent in 1777 and enlisted on 16 March 1797, being posted to Captain D. Lefebures 'D' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery; although this unit was taken over by Captain Beane upon the death of Captain Lefebure at Madrid in October 1812. Harris was to see action the next year at the Battle of Vitoria where the artillery saw particularly heavy fighting. Harris was next in action at Toulouse, when Marshal Soult's army was evicted from their defences but at a high price with nearly 600 dead and over 4,000 wounded in the Anglo-Spanish Army. This was to be his last action: returning to Britain he was discharged at Woolwich on 31 March 1815; sold together with copied research including service papers and medal rolls. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£700 to £900

Lot 7



The fascinating Military General Service Medal worn by Captain The Honourable H. C. Lowther, 7th (The Queen's Own) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars), son of the 1st Earl of Lonsdale, who served with distinction during the Peninsular War and later became Father of the House of Commons with a remarkably long political career of some fifty-five years. Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Sahagun & Benevente, Orthes, Toulouse (Hon. H.C. Lowther, Capt. 7th Hussars.), naming engraved in the classic 'Hunt & Roskell' style, about extremely fine. Provenance: Christie's, 22 October 1980, the Lot bearing the following description: 'in box of issue, extremely fine, together with two identical medals, one renamed to same recipient, the other with name erased and false clasps, nearly extremely fine and nearly very fine (3)'; this Lot was shortly after followed by two further Lots of Orders, Decorations and Medals awarded to Hugh Cecil Lowther and his wife, the 5th Earl and Countess of Lonsdale respectively. Of the three medals relating to The Hon. H.C. Lowther, the erased example was subsequently retailed by Spink & Son in the Numismatic Circular, January 1981; the example with its original box of issue was subsequently retailed by Spink & Son in the Numismatic Circular, February 1981. Henry Cecil Lowther was born on 27 July 1790 into one of the premier aristocratic families of the time: second son of William Lowther, 1st Earl of Lonsdale and his wife Lady Augusta - herself eldest daughter of the 9th Earl of Westmorland and a granddaughter of the 1st Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Initially raised at the ancestral home of Lowther Castle, young Lowther then removed to Westminster School; at the age of 17 he was commissioned Cornet in the smart and socially prestigious 7th (The Queen's Own) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars), which had received their rather ponderous official title the same year. Promoted Lieutenant in July 1808, in October of that year the 7th were posted abroad for service with General Sir John Moore's army in the Iberian Peninsula, where they distinguished themselves covering the withdrawal of Moore's army in the face of overwhelming numbers of French troops commanded by none other than Napoleon himself. "Blood and Slaughter - March!": action at Sahagun and Benavente. The 7th, along with the 10th and 15th Hussars, formed a brigade under the command of Brigadier Sir John 'Black Jack' Slade, an officer who became infamous for his stirring pre-battle speeches rather than his competence in situations of actual combat. With the objective of covering the withdrawal of the army, the light cavalrymen of the Hussar Brigade were constantly at the rear of the retreat and in the position of most danger; the harsh conditions of a cold Spanish winter is also recorded as being particularly unpleasant to both men and horses. At Sahagun (21 December 1808), the 15th Hussars and a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery successfully charged and routed a numerically superior force of French cavalry; the 10th Hussars joined in the pursuit and their foe were completely routed with significant casualties. At Benavente (29 December), however, the action was a far more hotly-contested affair. Covering the destruction of several bridges over the river Esla to slow the French pursuit, a brigade of French Imperial Guard cavalry (comprising some 600 men and commanded by one of Napoleon's most favoured generals, Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes) decided to advance on the town of Benavente itself; upon crossing the river they ran into the outlying British piquet, comprising several men of the 7th Hussars under the command of none other than Lieutenant Lowther who, in the words of the Regimental History, were 'sharply engaged'. Lowther and his men - first to come into contact with the French that day - withdrew to the main piquet, commanded by Colonel Loftus Otway of the 18th Hussars; together with the piquets of the other regiments in the Brigade, and buying time for the main body to form up in the saddle, Otway ordered a charge against an isolated squadron of Chasseurs a Cheval and succeeded in routing them utterly. The situation was reversed, however, when a French counter-attack hit the disordered piquets and now a stalemate of swift backwards-and-forwards charges and counter-charges developed across the plain before the town. Lowther would, undoubtedly, have been in the thick of the fighting throughout and the Regimental History further notes that: 'The piquet of the Seventh Hussars suffered severely, nearly every man being either killed or wounded' (Historical Record of the Seventh, or Queen's Own Regiment of Hussars: Containing an Account of the Origin of the Regiment in 1690 and of its Subsequent Services to 1842, London 1842, refers). Finally - and with impeccable timing - the remainder of the Hussar Brigade arrived on the field and, in a great last charge, the British cavalrymen (along with their comrades of the 3rd Hussars, King's German Legion), swept the disorganised French back towards the river. Many enemy horsemen were captured, including Lefebvre-Desnouettes himself, and the British regained the contested ground. After the battle the Brigade continued its withdrawal along with the rest of the British Army; present during - but not participating in - the Battle of Corunna, the 7th were back in England by early 1809 - but not before one of the ships transporting 116 men and 44 horses was wrecked in a storm with only seven survivors: a cruel twist of fate after enduring and overcoming the battles, trials and tribulations of the preceding year. It was not until August 1813 that the 7th Hussars returned to the Iberian Peninsula, with Lowther now a Captain (promoted 4 October 1810); in civilian life he was also Member of Parliament for Westmorland, the start of a political career which was to last the rest of his life. The 7th greatly distinguished themselves at the Battle of Orthes (27 February 1814) when, towards the end of the Allied victory, they rode down two fleeing battalions of French infantry and came to the notice of Wellington himself, who gave them a well-deserved 'Mention' in his Despatch: "Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which occurred, to charge with Major-General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. The Seventh Hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners" (ibid). At the Battle of Toulouse (10 April 1814) the 7th provided support for the infantry attacks, and later patrolled the army's lines of communication before being sent home at Britain on 1 June. The 7th Hussars participated in the Waterloo Campaign, and though Lowther (by this time a brevet Major) was still with the regiment, for an unrecorded reason he was not with them for that final climactic action of the Napoleonic Wars. In November 1815 he transferred to the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars) - another regiment with an exceptional service record during the Napoleonic Wars and, of course, which Lowther would have fought with side-by-side at Benavente. His time in the 10th was not to last long, however, as on 12 April 1817 he transferred to the infantry and became Lieutenant-Colonel (commanding) the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot; it was with this unit and rank that he went on Half-Pay a year later. Though his years of active service may have been behind him, soldiering was not and in 1819 (the year of the 'Peterloo Massacre') he personally raised six independent troops of the Westmorland Yeomanry Cavalry; initially appointed Major-Commandant of the corps, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant in 1821 before being made Colonel of the Royal Cumberland Militia in 1830. A stalwart of the local squirearchy, in addition to his part-time milit

Estimate
£700 to £900

Lot 8



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees (W. Smallwood, Serjt 6th Foot), about extremely fine. William Smallwood is confirmed upon the roll with entitlement to this Medal and clasps; he appears to be one of five members of the regiment to claim this number and combination. The 6th (1st Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot were sent to the Iberian Peninsula in 1808, seeing action at the opening battles of Rolica and Vimeiro (17 and 21 August respectively) before marching in to Spain with the army of Sir John Moore. Forced to withdraw to Corunna due to overwhelming numbers of French troops initially led by Napoleon himself, the subsequent retreat to that port in the depths of winter led to terrible numbers of casualties - the 6th was no exception, their numbers being reduced by 400 men before any fighting had taken place. Safely removed back to Britain, the battalion next participated in the equally disastrous Walcheren Campaign (July - December 1809) where more men died of disease than in action against their French and Dutch foes. Again removed to Britain, the 6th spent several years recovering and recruiting before heading back to Spain in 1812. Present at the Battle of Vittoria (21 June 1813), on 25 July the same year they participated in the famous defence of the mountain passes at Roncesvalles which saw much close-quarter fighting against overwhelming numbers of French. In August they earned the praise of the Duke of Wellington himself for their assault on the Heights of Echalar, the army commander watching their attack and later stating: 'The most gallant and the finest thing; it is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of these brave troops.' The renowned historian (and veteran) of the Peninsular War, William Napier, further mentioned them in his history: 'By sheer force of arms, 1500 men had driven 6000 good French troops from a position so rugged that there would have been little to boast of if the numbers had been reversed and the defence made good.' Surviving many years of arduous campaigning, Sergeant Smallwood appears to have transferred to the 2nd Veteran Battalion in June 1816, his papers noting a 'Pulmonic Affection' - perhaps brought on by those years of hard service in formidable climates. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £900

Lot 9



Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Toulouse (John Davidson, 42nd Foot), suspension slightly slack, one or two minor edge knocks, otherwise very fine. Provenance: Glendining's May 1937 and July 1947. John Davidson is confirmed on the roll with entitlement to this Medal and clasps for his services during the Peninsular War; it is worthy of note that Private Davidson is one of only two members of the 42nd to claim this number and combination of clasps. The 2nd Battalion of the famous 'Black Watch' (otherwise known as the Royal Highland Regiment of Foot) participated in the Peninsular campaign from 1810 and swiftly saw action at the Battle of Busaco (27 September) as part of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Blantyre's 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division. At Fuentes de Onoro (3 - 5 May 1811) the 42nd found themselves positioned immediately behind Fuentes de Onoro itself and saw its fair share of the action, both helping to halt a massed French cavalry attack and assisting in the final repulse of the enemy from the streets of the village - they sustained some 36 men killed and wounded. Though the battalion then participated in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, Davidson was clearly not one of their number; in May 1812 the 1st Battalion returned to Spain and the 2nd Battalion were sent home and so, like many of his comrades, Davidson was transferred from the latter to the former. At Salamanca (22 July) the battalion were in reserve and suffered casualties of only three men wounded - but an entirely different situation emerged at the Battle of Toulouse (10 April 1814) when the Highlanders of the 42nd were selected to lead the assault on the city defences. Here, in the face of stiff French resistance and mis-managed manoeuvres on the part of the Commanding Officer, the battalion was reduced from 500 all-ranks to a mere two officers and 60 men fit for duty by the end of the day. Davidson was lucky to survive. The 42nd Foot were again mobilised for the Waterloo Campaign, and Davidson was one of their number as a Private in Captain Murdoch McLaine's company. Again, the regiment were much in the thick of the fighting and suffered horrific casualties at the Battle of Quatre Bras (16 June 1815) when they were successfully charged by French cavalry; the commanding officer was killed and his two successive replacements either killed or wounded themselves. In a confused engagement the 42nd formed square whilst surrounded by enemy cavalry, some of whom were trapped inside before being despatched by the bayonets of vengeful Highlanders. By the end of the day they had lost approximately 400 officers and men killed and wounded - testament to their hard fighting. At Waterloo, two days later, the battalion was offered little respite as they were positioned in almost the centre of the Allied position - an area which saw some of the heaviest fighting of the day. Here they suffered another 50 casualties and had overall taken some of the worst losses of any of Wellington's regiments during the Waterloo Campaign. Marching on to Paris, the 42nd remained there until the end of the year when they returned home to Edinburgh. Sold with a letter, dated 1969, from the Curator of the Black Watch Museum at Balhousie Castle, Perth, confirming that Davidson was present at Quatre Bras and/or Waterloo and thus entitled to the Medal for that campaign. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,200

Lot 10



A fine Military General Service medal awarded to Lieutenant G. Hill, 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers), who served with this famous unit during some of their hardest-fought actions and whose medal represents a unique entitlement to an officer of the Regiment Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca (George Hill, Subn. 88th Foot.), minor scratches to obverse and reverse fields, one edge knock after rank, otherwise very fine. Only two medals to the 88th Foot with this number and combination of clasps, with this being the sole example to an officer of the regiment. The 'Devil's Own' saw extensive and hard fighting throughout their service in Portugal and Spain, earning themselves a reputation as one of the toughest infantry regiments in Wellington's army. At Fuentes de Onoro (May 1811) they fought hand-to-hand, using bayonet and musket butt, through the streets of the village itself with their French assailants; at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz (January and April 1812 respectively) they formed part of the storming columns launched against the walls of those impressive border fortresses and took serious casualties as a result. At Salamanca (July 1812) the 88th advanced as the centre unit of their Brigade and had the unique distinction of capturing an exotic percussion instrument from the Band of a defeated regiment of French infantry: properly known as a 'Turkish Crescent', it was popularly referred to as a 'Jingling Johnny' and thenceforth carried by the Regimental Band of the Connaught Rangers until their disbandment in 1922. As for George Hill, in addition to sharing in those famous but bloody battles he is mentioned by name in the renowned Peninsular War memoir: 'Adventures with the Connaught Rangers 1809-1814', written by William Grattan who, like Hill, was a junior officer in the regiment during those years. Towards the end of the book Grattan offers a charming insight into Hill's character, just before a group of junior officers sailed home from Lisbon, and their attempts to live comfortably a few days more on their meagre salaries: 'A sort of council of war was now held as to the line of operations we should follow, and it was unanimously agreed that D'Arcy, being a good judge of the game, should be the purse-bearer, and play according to his own judgment to any amount he might think proper, for the profit or loss of the entire party. Matters were so far arranged, and we were ready and panting with anxiety to have another trial with the bankers of the San Carlos tables, when Hill, a young man of sound sense, hinted that, to prevent any mistake, and not to leave all on the "hazard of the die," we should deposit a certain number of dollars each for the purchase of our sea-stock. This hint was so replete with rationality that we all acquiesced, and fifteen dollars "par tête" was regularly pouched by Hill, who was understood to be our caterer. He laid in a capital stock of wine, brandy, fowls, and meat—and, so far, all went on right. The wine and brandy he purchased from the far-famed Signor Cavizoli; but, if he paid high for them, they were of excellent quality. Sold together with a silver (unmarked) centre from an officer's shako or crossbelly plate badge, circa 1830 and bearing the 88th's Napoleonic battle honours, converted to wear as a badge with a pin-and-catch upon the reverse. For further detail relating to the service of the Connaught Rangers during the Peninsular War, and the medals of another officer of the regiment during many of the same engagements as Hill, please see Lot 64. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £4,000

Lot 11



(x) A fine Military General Service Medal awarded to Driver R. Hall, Royal Horse Artillery, whose Medal and combination of clasps represent a unique entitlement to that Corps Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Talavera, Albuhera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria (Richd. Hall, Royal H. Arty.), a few minor edge knocks, otherwise good very fine. Provenance: Glendining's May 1926 and September 1961. Richard Hall, of Aylesbeare in east Devon, is confirmed upon the Roll with entitlement to this number and combination of clasps - a unique distinction to the Royal Horse Artillery for the Napoleonic Wars. Attesting for the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 1 October 1804, at the age of 18 and for Unlimited Service, his career spanned no less than 22 years and saw him on active service in the Peninsular campaign from the Battle of Talavera in 1809 through to Vitoria in 1813. Various noted in his records as either a Private or Driver in both the Royal - and Royal Horse - Artillery, for the majority of his career he appears to have been a member of Major James Hawker's Brigade of Royal Artillery which consisted of a battery of four 9-pounder field guns; this was a fairly heavy armament for the time, when many batteries consisted of lighter 6-pounder pieces. At the bloody, and at times desperate, Battle of Albuhera (16 May 1811) Hawker's battery was one of only two British artillery units present and they acquitted themselves well, with the Regimental History noting: ...'the cannonade on both sides was tremendous during the whole battle, and that probably on few such occasions had there been more casualties from artillery fire... Captain Hawker's brigade, from Major Dickson's personal observation, did great execution.' ('History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Vol. II, p. 297). Hall would undoubtedly have been in the thick of things and his battery commander was awarded a Army Small Gold Medal for the battle. Next being in action for the Third - and successful - Siege of Badajoz (March - April 1812) before being back in the field for the Battle of Salamanca (22 July 1812) and Battle of Vitoria (21 June 1813), Hall remained in service long after the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars and was discharged on 1 April 1826 as a consequence of: 'Being unfit for further service, from Chronic Rheumatism' - unsurprising considering his length of service, age (40) and the conditions in which he lived and fought. Sold with copied Medal Roll extracts and Discharge sheet. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,500 to £1,800

Lot 12



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees (James Archibald, 94th Foot) some rubbing to the name, possibly a poor attempt at an erasure, otherwise very fine Provenance: Glendinings March 1959 & November 1969. Col. H.F.N. Jourdain Collection James Archibald served in Captain Campbell's Company of the 94th Regiment of Foot in Portugal and Spain from 1811 through to the end of the Peninsular War in 1814; he is one of only four members of the unit to claim the Military General Service Medal with this number and combination of clasps. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 13



Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (Alexr Lowe, 94th Foot.) a couple of edge bruises, otherwise very fine Provenance: Spink & Son September 1972 Sworder's October 2006 Alexander Lowe is one of only six members of the 94th Regiment of Foot to claim this number and combination of clasps, the majority of the unit having been in Portugal since February 1810 and consequently in receipt of a greater number of clasps. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 14



Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (W. Grant, Serjt 88th Foot.) small edge bruise and a couple of light contact marks, otherwise very fine Provenance: Watters Collection 1913. Glendinning's March 1927. Hayward June 1975. Bonhams October 2003. William Grant was born at Gilboth, Leicestershire in 1776 and enlisted into the 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers) on 4 October 1796. Participating in the ill-fated invasion of the River Plate, along with most of the battalion he was taken prisoner at Buenos Ayres in July 1807 - undoubtedly not helped by an order for several companies to remove the flints from their muskets before making the attack, thereby leaving them unable to physically fire upon the enemy. Surviving that bungled encounter, the battalion was back in Britain by November that year and in March 1809 they were sent to Portugal for the Peninsular Campaign. Seeing hard fighting from the start, Grant himself is noted as being wounded in the face at the Battle of Talavera and in the right hand at the Storming of Badajoz; he would also have participated in the 88th's famous bayonet charge at Bussaco and witnessed their capture of a French 'Jingling Johnny' at Salamanca. Grant was discharged from the Army on 29 July 1817 after 20 years 299 days' service (plus two years and six months additional time counted for the West Indies) and became an In-Pensioner at the Royal Hospital Chelsea on 1 October 1856. His Peninsular wounds had also entitled him to an additional pension of 1s 7 1/2d per diem, and it is worthy of note that this number and combination of clasps appears to be unique to the 88th Foot. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,400 to £2,800

Lot 15



Military General Service 1793-1814, 8 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Toulouse (D. Thompson, Serjt 94th Foot) light contact marks, otherwise good very fine Provenance: Spink & Son, April 1978. Dix Noonan Webb, June 2002. David Thompson was born in 1792 and served with the 94th Regiment of Foot for the majority of the Peninsular War and his Pension papers note: 'Injury to ankle through gunshot'. Only two members of the 94th claimed this number and combination of clasps with this being the only example to a Sergeant and thus a unique award to the regiment. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,500 to £3,500

Lot 16



Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse (Peter Burke, 88th Foot.) some edge bruising, light contact marks, toned very fine Provenance: D.N.W. June 2006, 'Peninsula War Medals from the Collection of the late A.L.T. Mullen'. Peter Burke was born in the parish of Killasar, Westport, Co. Mayo and enlisted into the 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers), for life, at Dumfries on 22 April 1805, at the age of 23 - being noted with previous service of one year 278 days in the 45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot. Serving with the hard-fighting 'Devil's Own' from Fuentes de Onoro in 1811 through to Toulouse in 1814, Burke was discharged on 14 October 1820 as a consequence of: 'being worn out from service and right eye injured'. In January 1821 he enlisted with the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion at Sheerness, Kent, but was discharged only a month later upon the reduction of that unit. Interestingly, he is noted as being a recipient of the 88th Foot Order of Merit Second Class (Regimental and Volunteer Medals 1745-1895, Vol. 1, R523b, p. 241 refers) and he is one of only two members of the regiment to claim this number and combination of clasps. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £4,000

Lot 17



Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse (John Killeen, 88th Foot.), heavy bruise over first 'e', suspension a little slack, generally good fine, possibly better Provenance: Dix Noonan Webb, July 2020. John Killeen served with the famous 'Connaught Rangers' for almost the entire duration of the Peninsular War - from Talavera in 1809 to Toulouse in 1814. The Battle of Bussaco (27 September 1810) was an especially hard-fought engagement for the battalion: along with the 45th (Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot they performed an exceptional bayonet charge against overwhelming numbers of French troops, causing their enemy to flee back down the slope up which they had just advanced - but at a cost of 134 men killed and wounded which, along with the 45th Foot, were the highest casualties suffered by any British regiments that day. After the charge Sir Arthur Wellesley personally congratulated the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel John Wallace, with the words: 'Wallace, I never saw a more gallant charge than that just now made by your regiment.' This occasion was subsequently depicted in a painting by the famous military artist and illustrator Richard Caton Woodville. It is worth noting that Killeen's medal, with this number and combination of clasps, appears to be a unique entitlement to the 88th Foot. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,500 to £4,500

Lot 18



Military General Service 1793-1814, 10 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (James Chalmers, 94th Foot.) a couple of light edge bruises, otherwise very fine Provenance: Wallis September 1998. James Chalmers, of Whitburn in West Lothian, served in Captain Jackson's Company of the 94th Regiment of Foot throughout the Peninsular War, seeing action in almost every major battle between 1811 and 1814. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,500 to £4,500

Lot 19



Military General Service 1793-1814, 11 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Toulouse (John Kirk, 88th Foot.) some edge bruising, otherwise very fine Provenance: Ex-Col. H. F. N. Jourdain Collection Glendinings May 1920 & March 1959. John Kirk, of Stockport in Cheshire, was born circa 1774 and enlisted with the 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers) in 1805. Serving as a private in Captain Richard Bunworth's company, he spent 11 years 104 days with the unit and this time included all their famous Peninsular War battles which were to cement their reputation as a hard-fighting regiment. Discharged in July 1816 and still living in 1848 to claim his Military General Service Medal with 11 clasps, only three men of the 88th received this number and combination - of those three, two were corporals leaving Kirk the only Private Soldier and thus a unique award to the regiment. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£4,000 to £6,000

Lot 20



Military General Service 1793-1814, 11 clasps, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (John Kelly, 88th Foot.) some edge bruises and a couple of light scratches to the face, otherwise very fine Provenance: Sotheby September 1970. John Kelly, a long-serving veteran of the 88th Regiment of Foot, was one of only six Private soldiers to claim this number and combination of clasps. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£4,000 to £6,000

Lot 21



(x) Army of India 1799-1825, short hyphen reverse (R. McInnally, 13th Foot.), contact marks and slight edge bruising, nearly very fine One of 112 medals to this Regiment. Provenance: Haywards June 1975. Richard McInnally had his right hand amputated following the savage fighting in Burma. The 13th Foot formed part of General Campbell's army taking Rangoon and seeing heavy combat in Arakan. McInnally was doubtless invalided after his injury but was lucky to survive and is later listed as an outpensioner of the Royal Hospital Chelsea; sold together with copied research including medal rolls and R.H.C. accounts. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 22



The Second Mahratta War medal to Sergeant John Rea, 94th Foot (Scotch Brigade), later 59th Foot, who was wounded twice in the leg, at Gawilghur in 1803 and at Chandore in 1804, and severely hurt by the springing of a mine at Fort Cornelis in 1811. Army of India 1799-1826, 3 clasps, Asseerghur, Argaum, Gawilghur (J. Rea, 94th Foot) short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming edge bruise and light contact marks, otherwise good very fine and rare. Provenance: Murray Collection 1882. Needes Collection 1940. Moultry Collection 1954. Glendining's 1965. It should be noted that the recipient is additionally entitled to the Military General Service Medal, clasp Java, as a member of the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, but this does not appear to have ever been seen at auction. 33 members of the 94th Regiment of Foot claimed the Army of India Medal with this number and combination of clasps. John Rea was born at East Perth, Perthshire, circa 1778, and enlisted into the 94th Regiment of Foot (Scotch Brigade) on 25 April 1798. He served with the 94th throughout the 2nd Mahratta War of 1803-04 and was wounded twice in the left leg - once at the storming of Gawilghur in 1803, and once at Chandore in 1804. The 94th received orders to leave India in July 1807 but Rea volunteered to the 59th Foot, whom he joined on 25 September 1807. He was present with the 59th at the taking of the Isle of France in 1810 and at the capture of Java, where he was severely hurt by the springing of a mine at Fort Cornelis on 26 August 1811. He also participated with the Flank companies of the 59th in the campaign in Bundelcund (1817-18) under the Marquis of Hastings. Discharged from the 59th with the rank of Sergeant at Dinapore, Bengal, on 24 October 1821 but subsequently reverted to the rank of Corporal, Rea landed at Gravesend in July 1822 and was finally discharged from the Army on 20 August 1822. He died at Perth on 30 December 1864. Campaigning in India during this period was notoriously harsh and unforgiving, and it is worth noting an eye-witness account of the important part played by the 94th (Scotch Brigade) at the Siege and Capture of the fortress of Gawilghur in 1803. Mountstuart Elphinstone (at that time a diplomat attached to Sir Arthur Wellesley's army) wrote: 'The advance of the 94th was silent, deliberate and even solemn. Everybody expected the place to be well defended. As we got near we saw a number of people running on the rampart, near the breach. I was amazed they did not fire: our cannon fired over our heads. We got to the breach where we halted, and let the forlorn-hope, a sergeant's party, run up: then we followed, ran along and dashed up the second breach and huzzaed. Perhaps the enemy fired a little from some huts by the second breach: I did not see them do that. I saw some of them bayoneted there. We kept to the right after entering the second breach and soon after the troops poured in, so that there was no distinguishing forlorn-hope or anything. We huzzaed and dashed up the second breach and leaped down into the place. Such of the enemy as stood were put to the bayonet, but most of them ran off to the right and down a narrow valley which led to a gate. Here they met Colonel Chalmers coming on with half the 78th. The 94th pressed behind, firing from above and a terrible slaughter took place. After this we endeavoured to push on, when to our astonishment we discovered that we had only gained a separate hill, and that the fort lay behind a deep valley, beyond which appeared a double wall and strong gates. I thought we should have to entrench ourselves and wait till guns could be brought up to breach the inner walls. The 94th followed the road down and crowded around the gate. The first wall was joined to a steep hill and the 94th began slowly and with difficulty to climb up one by one. Beyond the first wall was a narrow rocky road, overtopped by a steep rock, and another wall and gate, over which those who climbed the first wall would have to go, which the steepness and height of the wall made impossible. While the 94th were climbing over, the enemy kept up a fire from their works: in the meantime our people poured in at the breach and covered the hill opposite to the enemy. They fired on the enemy and the valley was filled with such a roar of musketry as can hardly be conceived. The sight cannot be described. At last our men got over and opened the first gate. Scaling ladders were brought, got up the hill and applied to the second wall. The enemy fled from their works: we rushed over the wall, and the fort was ours.' Lieutenant Blakiston, also with Wellesley's army at Gawilghur and who later published the book: 'Twelve Years Military Adventures in Three Quarters of the Globe', adds further fascinating details. Immediately after the storming of the first breach, which 'was taken in two minutes with little resistance. A column of troops were seen to issue from the inner fort. This was immediately charged by the grenadiers of the Scotch Brigade and repulsed with great slaughter.' Then, when the lower fort had been taken: 'two sepoy battalions were drawn up on a height fronting the wall of the inner fort, on which they commenced such an incessant and well-directed fire that none of the enemy durst show their noses above the parapet. Under cover of this fire the light company of the Scotch Brigade placed their ladders against the wall and we were soon master of the last defences of the fort. Captain Campbell placed the first ladder and was the first man on the inner ramparts. The light company then charged forward to the gate of the inner fort, opened it and admitted the rest of the battalion and the foremost of the sepoys. There was one final fight for the 94th inside Gawilghur, as Lieutenant Blakiston thus records: 'Scarcely had the gate been opened to admit the remainder of the storming party, when a body, looking more like furies than men, having their long hair cast loose over their shoulders and brandishing their swords, came rushing from behind some buildings and fell furiously upon the 94th. These, however, received them with that coolness and determination for which undisciplined valour however desperate, can never be a match. The contest was nevertheless sanguinary to both sides, for these desperadoes sold their lives dearly. One fellow in particular, it was told, having got his back to a wall killed and wounded several Europeans before he could be despatched. Among this party was the Killedar: also the Commander-in-Chief of the Berar Rajah's infantry.' In his General Order of December 15th Wellesley, after recording that 'the gallantry with which the attack was made by the detachment has never been surpassed', went on to add his 'special thanks to Captain Campbell of the 94th who led the light infantry of the Scotch Brigade to the escalade of the inner fort by which the capture was finally assured.' Wellesley wrote that he: '...had seen several places taken by storm, but never any in which so little irregularity was committed or so little plundering. In an hour after the storm', - added Wellesley - 'the troops marched out with as much regularity as if only passing through.' The defeat at Argaum, followed by the startling surprise and storming of Gawilghar, a fortress that all India had believed to be absolutely impregnable, ended the war. It was a knock-down blow to the enemy, coming as it did, as the sequel to the rout of Scindia's northern army in November. Within two days of the capture of Gawilghar, the Bhonsla Rajah of Berar sued for peace and accepted the British terms: a fortnight later Scindia did the same. In the two principal actions of the Khandeish campaign in October 1804 - the taking of Holkar's fortresses of Chandore and Galnah, the centres of Holkar's power in Khandeish - the 94th took the leading part. The Chandore stronghold, 85 miles west of Aurungabad, comprised a walled pettah, or outer town, and towering above it - 1,600 feet ab

Estimate
£6,000 to £8,000

Lot 23



A fine 'Household Brigade Charger's' Waterloo Medal awarded to Corporal R. Green, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards who, after participating in one of the most famous cavalry charges in British military history, saw further 'action' in later life as a Parish Constable, on one occasion being called to break up a prize-fight - much to the consternation of the watching crowd. Waterloo 1815 (Corporal Richard Green, 1st Reg. Dragoon Guards), polished, original suspension clip with replacement ring, good fine and better. Provenance: Glendining's June 1911 Spink November 2013 Richard Green, of Butterworth in Leicestershire, was born around 1778 and, after initial employment as a framework knitter, on 23 April 1801 he enlisted with the 1st (King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, at Leicester, for unlimited service. Remaining with this regiment for sixteen years, he is confirmed upon the Medal Roll as present at the Battle of Waterloo - on which bloody occasion the regiment made a great name for themselves. One of four regiments comprising the Household Brigade, the remaining units comprised the 1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (Blues). The Brigade was positioned to the rear-centre of the Allied army, directly above the fortified farmhouse of La Haie Sainte and made a well-executed charge at approximately 2.20pm; French cavalry of the 1st and 4th Cuirassiers had just broken a battalion of Hanoverian infantry and the Household Brigade went forward to counter-attack and save the survivors as best they could. This they achieved - but like their comrades in the Union Brigade they made the mistake of pursuing their shattered enemy too far, leaving themselves - on winded horses and on muddy ground - open to counter-attack in turn. Consequently, of the 583 officers and men who mounted up that day 279 (some 48%) were casualties by the end of the battle - including their commanding officer and six other officers. Thankfully for Green, however, he seems to have got through without a scratch. Remaining with the 1st Dragoon Guards until 1817, on 14 May of that year he was discharged 'in consequence of being a Supernumary and general ill health which renders him unfit for Military Service'. His conduct was assessed as 'Good in every respect' and, interestingly, he signed his own name on his discharge papers. Settling in the village of Enderby in Leicestershire, Green was later appointed a Parish Constable - a position he was holding in June 1837 when, aged 58, he became unintentionally involved in further close-quarters fighting. Upon an illegal prize-fight taking place outside the village, Green and another constable attempted to break it up and disperse the large crowd - a local newspaper later took up the story: 'Joseph Siddans and John Parker, 18, were charged with being engaged in a prize fight at Enderby, on the 13th of June, and John Freeston, 25, and George Siddans, 23, were charged with being seconds on the occasion. Joseph Siddans and John Parker pleaded guilty. It appeared that 400 or 500 people assembled in a field near Enderby to witness the fight, and that when George Spence and Richard Green (constables of Enderby) endeavoured to stop the fight, the mob repulsed them. Mr. Hodgson, the county magistrate, rode into the ring, and ordered the mob to disperse, but instead of obeying his orders, they pelted him with dirt, and it was not until the arrival of the superintendent and several policemen that the disturbance was quelled. The Jury having found the seconds guilty, they were each sentenced to six months' hard labour; and Parker and Joseph Siddans to three months'. (The Leicestershire Mercury, Saturday 1 July 1837, refers). Green later moved to the village of Hathern, Leicestershire, and married Rebecca Bellamy in 1848, and returned to Enderby where he was appointed Parish Clerk. He died in October 1862 at the age of 83 and was interred in the village churchyard. Sold with copied Discharge papers and a recent biographical summary. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £2,500

Lot 24



South Africa 1834-53 (Wm R. Alderdice, 91st Regt), minor contact marks, edge bruising, overall very fine Provenance: The catalogue of the collection of Reverend Ralph Fitzpatrick (Los Angeles). William R. Alderdice was born at Irvine, Ayr, Scotland around 1814 and worked as a Tailor prior to enlisting with the 91st Regiment on 23 November 1832 at Kilmarnock. Based initially in Ireland they were later ordered to embark for St. Helena in November 1835. Garrison duty here was extremely dull and Alderdice had already twice been charged with drunkenness while in Ireland, he added to it here with a charge of being 'Absent all night'. Three companies of the Regiment were ordered to embark for Cape Colony on 2 June 1839, arriving on 28 June the weather proved so poor that they were unable to disembark until 3 July. The unit was then split into detachments to serve in the various outposts and forts around the colony. During this time Alderdice was eight times charged with various offences, mainly drunkenness. The 91st Regiment were heavily involved in the Xhosa Wars while in South Africa, with a detachment engaging a force of Xhosa warriors in June 1843. They were posted to Grahamstown on 30 June 1845 with the intention of being returned to England however the outbreak of war with the Xhosa War in 1846 ended that. This conflict, known as the 'War of the Axe' was to rage for several years. With at least one major attack on the 91st Regiment's post at Fort Beaufort. A witness of described the Regiment's performance during the war, stating: 'They [the 91st] could march from sunrise to sunset, and though without food and other refreshment during all that time, not a man ever fell out of the ranks, so great was there [sic] staying power and endurance.' Throughout the war Alderdice was again repeatedly found himself on charges of drunkenness. When the conflict ended in January 1848 the 91st Regiment was again ordered to Grahamstown and from there to Britain by May 1848. Over the next five years Alderdice was convicted twenty more times of various offences, eventually being so unwell that he was posted as a Regimental Tailor as an easier duty. In the end he was invalided on 3 June 1854, with the medical report stating: 'Alderdice was invalided from chronic Rheumatism and General Debility probably the result of exposure to the cold and damp owing to long service principally in the Kaffir War of 1846-7.' He returned to Ayrshire where he worked as a tailor and lived at 7 Union Street, Kilmarnock; sold together with copied discharge papers and census data. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 25



South Africa 1834-53 (Serjt D. Kettles. Cape. Mntd. Rifles.), light polishing, edge bruising, overall very fine David Kettles was born at Dunning, Perth, Scotland on 1 March 1808, the son of David and Margaret, Kettles. Attesting with the 91st Regiment at Perth on 19 December 1825 and being posted to St. Helena. Here he served for over 3 years before joining a large detachment of the Regiment in travelling to South Africa. Here he was appointed first Corporal on 1 November 1839 and then promoted Sergeant on 31 March 1843. Like many of the 91st Regiment he joined the Cape Mounted Rifleman. He was still serving with them as a Sergeant when the 'War of the Axe' broke out in 1846. The British forces found themselves fighting a fast moving opponent fighting a hit and run conflict. Slow moving columns of troops found themselves either ambushed or unable to close with their enemy. When the conflict finally ended it was not long before trouble flared up with the Boers, leading to the Battle of Boomplaats. Here a force of 400-500 Boers was opposed by a British Army including four companies of the Cape Mounted Rifles. While there is no roll of the men of that unit which took part in the Battle the Sergeants muster rolls for that day give no location for Kettles unlike the others who are given garrison stations. He was finally discharged on 31 January 1849, despite his character being referred to as good he was not entitled to a L.S. & G.C. medal. Kettles settled in South Africa after his discharge and eventually purchased a farm at Cowie River in 1863. He died at the house of Richard Trimble, Macdonald Street, Grahamstown on 1 August 1889; sold together with copied research including discharge papers, medal roll, attestation papers and correspondence between the recipient and colonial government relating to his farm along with Chelsea Pension records and Will. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 26



Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, suspension loose, heavy contact wear overall, edge bruising, nearly very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£60 to £80

Lot 27



India General Service 1854-95, 4 clasps, Burma 1887-89, Chin-Lushai 1889-90, N. E. Frontier 1891, Burma 1889-92 (3223 Sepoy Chandrabir Thapa. 42nd Bl. Infy.), private rivets and mounted in reverse order, suspension re-affixed, polished, nearly very fine. The 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regiment of Bengal Infantry (re-designated 6th Gurkha Rifles in 1903) was eligible for the Medal and up to seven clasps for operations on the North East Frontier of India and Burma between 1871-91; this Medal represents the final four clasps that were awarded to the Regiment. According to the Historical Record of The 6th Gurkha Rifles 1817-1919: BURMA 1887-89 The 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regiment of Bengal Infantry served in Burma from January 1888 to April 1890; half served under command of the 1st Brigade, based on Mandalay, and the other half under the Ruby Mines Command. CHIN-LUSHAI 1889-90 The 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regiment of Bengal Infantry formed part of the Northern Column operating from Burma. BURMA 1889-92 In April 1889, 100 recruits [and their trained soldier instructors] of the 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regiment of Bengal Infantry were on their way from Kohima to join the Regimental Headquarters at Fort White, when they were ordered to join the expedition of Brigadier General Wolseley against the Ponkan Kachins, for which they were eligible to the clasp. N.E. FRONTIER 1891 The 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regiment of Bengal Infantry initially provided part of the escort, under its Commander, Colonel C. McD. Skene D.S.O., to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who proceeded to Manipur in 1891 to settle affairs of the State as a result of a revolution and abdication of the ruling Maharaja. Following the murder of the Chief Commissioner and Colonel Skene, an attack on and withdrawal of troops from the British Residency, three columns were assembled for the subsequent re-occupation of Manipur, which included 300 rifles of 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regiment of Bengal Infantry as part of the Cachar and Kohima Columns. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 28



China 1857-60, 1 clasp, Canton 1857, unnamed as issued, heavy pitting, nearly very fine. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 29



(x) China 1857-60, 4 clasps, China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, unnamed as issued to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, slight contact wear, very fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 30



South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (1216. Pte P. Daly. 88th Foot.) some light edge bruising, otherwise lightly toned, very fine Confirmed upon the Roll with entitlement to the Medal without clasp - one of only 27 privates of the 88th to do so. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 31



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (958. Pte M. Cassidy. 88th Foot.) very light contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine Michael Cassidy is confirmed on the roll; a later replacement with impressed naming has been noted. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £1,000

Lot 32



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (754. Pte T. O'Shea. 88th Foot.) a couple of light contact marks, otherwise very fine, possibly better Entitlement confirmed upon the Medal Roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £900

Lot 33



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (967. Pte E. Toole. 88th Foot.) a couple of light edge bruises, otherwise very fine. Entitlement confirmed upon the Medal Roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £1,000

Lot 34



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp 1878 (Tpr. G. Meyer. Riversdale, Md. Bgrs.), suspension somewhat loose, otherwise good very fine. Note, one of only 54 men to serve with this unit. Gert Meyer was born around 1847 at Wolwekraal Farm in the Uniondale district of the South Cape, son of Antonie and Elizabeth Meyer. He was to take up work as a farmer like many people from the area and lived this way for many years. Joining the Riversdale Mounted Burghers in Meyer was mobilised with them in early January 1878 for service in the Griqua Wars. West and East Griqualands were founded by Griqua peoples moving out of Cape Colony earlier in the century. After their annexation by the British between 1871-74 a number of issues had risen surrounding the allocation of land on the region. When several local leaders had their land claims rejected at the same time, they rose with their supporters finding themselves opposed by several local Militia units like the Riversdale Mounted Burghers. A major action was fought in June 1878 which caused the Griqua heavy losses. The Colonial forces kept up the pressure and by 13 November 1878 the rebellion had been defeated without Imperial Assistance. In the wake of this victory the Riversdale Mounted Burghers appear to have been demobilised and the unit disbanded. Meyer remained a farmer in the area and died at the age of 76 on 9 August 1923; sold together with copied research comprising a medal roll and death notice. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 35



Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Lt. H. H. Ozzard. 1st Goorkha.), very fine Hudson Henry Ozzard served with the 14th Bengal Native Infantry and was attached to the 1st Goorkha Regiment for the initial phase of the Second Afghan War in 1878-79. He had previously served alongside the 1st Goorkhas in the Perak Expedition, whilst serving with the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot (East Kent) (The Buffs) before transferring to the Bengal Staff Corps. After his service in Afghanistan, he re-joined his unit, with whom he continued to serve until about 1889, when he undertook the duties of a Cantonment Magistrate for the next decade before retirement in 1899. Ozzard was born on 17 March 1857 and granted a commission in the 3rd Foot as a Sub-Lieutenant on 13 June 1874. He was posted to the 1st Battalion, which had sailed to India back in 1866, and served with it throughout the Perak Expedition 1875-76 (Medal & clasp). On the departure of the 1st Battalion back to England in 1878, he transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps and was posted, initially on probation, to the 14th Bengal Native Infantry, which had been raised in 1846 and had taken part in the Defence and capture of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny, as a Wing Officer. On the outbreak of the Second Afghan War, Ozzard was attached to the 1st Goorkha Regiment, which formed part of the Multan Field Force. Unlike the 3rd, 4th and 5th Goorkha Regiments, 1st Goorkhas initial service was described in the Regimental History as being more irksome than honourable, consisting in the supply of fatigue parties for the unloading and stacking of stores for the Force and innumerable Guards. In mid-December 1878, Ozzard commanded two Companies of the Regiment as escort to the 13/8th Royal Artillery and later commanded one of the Companies as escort to General Primrose, commanding the 1st Division, up to Kandahar. He rejoined the Regiment in February 1879 before the Force returned to India. The unit had also taken part in the capture of Ali Masjid, but as it was suffering from a bout of sickness, it was ordered to return to Peshawar and took no further part in subsequent operations (Medal without clasp). Returning to his unit, he served as a Wing Officer from May 1879, to include command of a detachment of the Regiment to guard Simla in the same year, and went on to hold the appointments of Regimental Quartermaster and Adjutant and Station Staff Officer at Jhelum. In 1889, he was appointed as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate for Fyzabad and later served as a Cantonment Magistrate for Lucknow, Roorkee and Benares, by which time he had been struck-off the strength of the 14th. He was promoted to Major on 13 June 1894 and retired in this rank, 4 April 1899. In the Supplement to the Indian Army List 1924, he is still being shown as Retired on Full or Retired Pay or on a Pension. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£180 to £220

Lot 36



Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ahmed Khel (Sepoy Kunbeer Khulas 3rd Goorkha Regt.), suspension tightened, polished, fair
Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 37



Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (Rifleman Bulbickram Thappa 2nd Goorkha Regt.), unofficial rivets, very fine
Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 38



Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Peiwar Kotal, Charasia (Sepoy Daldhoy Uchai. 5th Goorkha Regt.), unofficial rivets, very fine
The famous artwork of the unit at the Battle of Peiwar Kotal 1878 by Vereker Hamilton is on display at the National Army Museum.
Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 39



Afghanistan 1878-80, 3 clasps, Ali Musjid, Kabul, Kandahar (Sepoy Nurbeer Singh 4th Goorkha Regt.), unofficial rivets, very fine
Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 40

Kabul to Kandahar Star 1880 (Muleteer Jamoo 5th Goorka Regt.), polished, very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 41

Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Bechuanaland (337 Pte J. Ashford. C. Pce), surname erased and re-engraved, good very fine There is no man with the surname 'Ashford' listed upon the Roll for this medal. The service number 337 in the Cape Police corresponds to Corporal W. D. Devine, who is entitled to the Bechuanaland clasp. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £100

Lot 42

(x) Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Abu Klea (599. Pte. W. Howe. Med. S. Corps.), traces of lacquer, very fine Confirmed on the roll as 5991 and entitled to Suakin 1885 clasp only. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 43

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-el-Kebir (3695 Cpl: T. J. Wilson. C.T.C.), heavy pitting and contact wear, nearly very fine T. J. Wilson is noted as a Private with the 11th Company, Commissariat and Transport Corps, under the number T/3695; sold together with a copied medal roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 44



(x) Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, The Nile 1884-85 (370. Boatn. J. Wilson. Ottawa Contgt.), good very fine Provenance:Ex-W.W.C. Wilson Collection, Wayte Raymond, New York City, November 1925, Lot 737.Approximately 392 Canadian boatmen received the medal for the Nile campaign, of which 169 served in the Ottawa Contingent.The Canadian Encyclopedia gives a good account of the Canadians on The Nile:'[Garnet] Wolseley had been assigned to Canada in 1861. From May to August 1870, he recruited 400 voyageurs (including 100 Haudenosaunee) to transport British troops and Canadian militia through 1,000 km of rivers, lakes and portages in response to the Red River Resistance. Wolseley's Sudan mission would be similar in that he planned to move troops to Khartoum in a flotilla of boats up the Nile River.In a message to the Canadian governor general, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Wolseley requested 300 Indigenous voyageurs from Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Saint-Régis and Manitoba. Canadian prime minister Sir John A. Macdonald demanded that they serve as part of the British service and be paid by Britain.There was an overwhelming response to newspaper advertisements that offered \$30 to \$40 per month plus expenses. In total, 379 boatmen were recruited for the expedition. Canadian Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Denison, who had served in the Fenian Raids and Red River Resistance, was appointed to lead the contingent. He was joined by four other Canadian militia officers, a medical officer and hospital sergeant, and a priest.The voyageurs who met in Montreal in September 1884 comprised English and French Canadians and more than 100 Métis, Mohawk and Haudenosaunee. Most were experienced boatsmen, but many were lumbermen and others seeking adventure.The voyageurs arrived in Alexandria on 7 October 1884 and took a train to Asyut, passing Cairo on the way. Waiting for them were the 9-m-long wooden whaling boats that they would use to transport about 5,000 troops and supplies. The boats had to travel 2,300 km south against the strong Nile current. The whalers were chained to steamboats and towed on the journey's first leg. On 26 October, they arrived at the British garrison at Wadi Halfa. The steamboats could take them no farther.Six-men crews rowed from sunrise to sunset. In shallow sections, they had to push the boats forward with long poles. Rapids forced men to either wade while pulling the heavy boats with ropes or undertake laborious portages. Accompanying the flotilla was a camel caravan of 1,800 British soldiers. It carried supplies, helped with portages, and offered protection from Mahdi.In January, the voyageurs' enlistments expired and most opted to return to Canada. They were welcomed in Ottawa with a celebratory meal and parade. Meanwhile, at Korti, Wolseley sent the caravan south. Those who had re-enlisted (about 85 in number) embarked on the Nile's long loop east, south, and then back west to reunite with the caravan. Progress was slowed by unexpected rapids. On 17 January, the caravan was attacked at Abu Klea. The British troops defeated the attacking Mahdi but suffered 380 casualties.On 26 January, a force of 50,000 Mahdi took Khartoum. Thousands of slain bodies lay on the streets and Gordon's severed head was displayed on a pike. The flotilla arrived two days later.On 10 February, the British troops fought a large force of Mahdi near Kirbekan. While the voyageurs stayed with the boats, Denison joined in the battle. The British were victorious, inflicting heavy casualties on the Mahdi force. Between 200 and 700 Mahdi died during the battle, compared to 12 British soldiers. The British force was then ordered to retreat to Egypt. As this meant running the river, the skills of the Canadian boatmen were crucial, particularly in sections with dangerous rapids. The flotilla reached Wolseley at Korti on 8 March and the Canadians left for Alexandria soon after. On 17 April, they sailed for England; their expedition was over.'Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 45



General Gordon's Star for the Siege of Khartoum 1884, pewter, very fine, with section of blue silk ribandPurchased Dixon's circa 2003.Weight 41.735g.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 46



(x) North West Canada 1885, 1 copy clasp, Saskatchewan (Dr. Kinloch Assist. Surgeon Boulton's Scouts.), contact marks, very fineA 'J. A. Kinloch' is noted as having leaving Swift Current with the Hospital Unit of Surgeon Bell on 22 April, being listed as a Dresser. The unit left on the Northcote and was destined to make for as near as possible to the units under the command of General Middleton. Kinloch acted as the Dresser to Dr Rolston and was present to tend the mortally wounded Lieutenant Kippen of the Intelligence Corps at the Battle of Batoche. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£500 to £600

Lot 47



(x) Hong Kong Plague 1894 (Private A. Jones, S.L.I.), minor edge bruising, very fineThe role of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry during the Plague is well outlined in an article on the Soldiers of Shropshire Museum website which states: 'Those responsible for conducting house inspections, as well as disinfecting them, became known as the Whitewash Brigade - and this is where the KSLI came into action. Due to being stationed out in Hong Kong at the time of the outbreak, KSLI volunteers sprang into action to begin supressing the disease. Amongst other things, the KSLI were responsible for spraying/fumigating houses, whitewashing walls with lime and even clearing corpses out of houses. Those having their houses inspected would be given clean clothes and their own clothes would be sent to a disinfecting station. An article from the 1939 Hong Kong Press wrote that although the job of the KSLI was "gruesome", it was "not altogether unpopular with the soldiers. Military discipline of the Barrack Square had to disappear and with a generous rum ration, given with a view to warding off infection, they carried out their strange duties with the utmost cheerfulness". 'Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 48



The Well-Documented and Rare Uganda Campaign medal to Miss Bertha Taylor, Church Missionary Society, one of only eight ladies to receive the Medal and whose adventurous life was also marred by tragedy: her fiancé, George Pilkington (widely known as 'Pilkington of Uganda'), was killed during the Sudanese mutiny of 1897 East and West Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Uganda 1897-98 (Miss B. Taylor), very fine Provenance: John Tamplin Collection, Dix Noonan Webb, September 2003. Bertha Taylor is confirmed upon the Roll as one of only eight ladies to receive this Medal and Clasp, an additional annotation stating: 'Attended the Wounded'. Taylor was born circa 1867, daughter of Frederick Taylor of Manchester. She was educated and received her training at The Willows and Mildmay Hospital in Bethnal Green, London from 1893. She was accepted by the Church Missionary Society in February 1896, and departed the following September for the Uganda Mission. Initially stationed at Mengo, she arrived at Kampala in February 1897. In May 1897 she became engaged to George Lawrence Pilkington, a Missionary already in Uganda working for the Church Missionary Society. Sadly, the marriage never took place as Pilkington was killed only seven months later, during the Sudanese uprising on 11 December 1897. In a fortitude so evident in these early Missionaries, Miss Taylor clearly put such personal tragedy to one side and participated in the operations to suppress the uprising, the 'Remarks' column on the Medal Roll specifically stating: 'Attended the Wounded' - she was one of only eight ladies to do so. In May 1898, Bertha Taylor was moved to Gayaza, and in January 1901 she married Harry Edward Maddox in the Cathedral at Namirembe in Uganda. Maddox was also a Missionary with the Church Missionary Society in Uganda and was ordained a Deacon in 1908. He served during the Great War, firstly in the ranks of the R.A.M.C. and then as a Chaplain with the Army Chaplains' Department, winning the Military Cross for gallantry in attending to wounded under fire. He relinquished his commission in November 1917, and became Rector of Lymm in Cheshire until 1924. They lived at Brookhurst, Alderley Edge, Cheshire. Bertha Maddox (née Taylor) died at Alderley Edge on 24 October 1950. Her husband, the Revd. H. E. Maddox, M.C., died at Macclesfield on 17 July 1951. Sold together with a large and comprehensive file of copied research (including extracts from contemporary publications mentioning the recipient by name); a copy of extracts from her personal Journal, as related to 'The Church and Missionary Gleaner' of March 1897; two copied photographs featuring Miss Taylor; and an original copy of 'Pilkington of Uganda' by C.F. Harford-Battersby. The recipient additionally features in an article by W.J. Ulrich in the Autumn 1975 edition of the Orders and Medals Research Society Journal, a copy of which is included amongst the above-mentioned research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,600 to £2,000

Lot 49



(x) An unusual Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Lieutenant G. O. Schmidt, Western Province Mounted Rifles, who served with this small unit in the latter stages of the Anglo Boer War being wounded at Klampjdoorns on 14 June 1901 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Lt: G. O. Schmidts, W. Prov: M. R.), slight contact wear and edge bruise, suspension loose, overall very fine Western Province Mounted Rifles The W.P.M.R. were raised in December 1900 and had a strength of about 500 during the Guerilla War. According to Tylden, one Troop was composed almost entirely of amateur cricketers. The unit was heavily engaged in the extreme south-west of Cape Colony and patrols were frequently attacked and often captured by marauding Boer Commandos. So much so that the W.P.M.R. earned the nickname of 'Will Provide Maritz with Rifles'! Despite this poor reputation they also fought a number of famous actions, notably the Defence of Tontelbosch Kolk against a commando of 1,000 Boers. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£180 to £220

Lot 50



(x) 'On the 9th a sudden order came for the 13th to proceed from Newcastle to Umbana. It started at 9 A.M. Umbana and Bastion Hill were clear of Boers, but Private Trustam was wounded in the arm by a sniper, of whom there were a few about. The History of the XIII Hussars, refers The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private J. F. Trustam, 13th Hussars, who was twice wounded during the campaign Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (4179. Pte. J. F. Tristam. 13/Hrs), some contact wear, overall very fine James Frederick Trustam was born at Enfield, Middlesex on 25 December 1879, son of Alfred and Jane Trustam and enlisted with the 13th Hussars at Aldershot on 7 November 1898. Posted to South Africa on 19 May 1900 he was present at Newcastle on 19 October of that year with the rest of his unit, the Battalion History outlines what happened next, stating: 'Boreman's Farm was burnt by Genera; Talbot-Coke. The next morning patrols were sent out, but about 11 A.M. the half squadrons posted at Donga Spruit and the platelayer's hut were ordered to retire to their respective quarters, while C Squadron and headquarters returned to Newcastle.' It was there that the order to march to Umbana reached the unit and as the march set out Trustam was severely wounded in the arm by a sniper. Invalided as a result of his wound on 10 July 1901 he became an Army Pensioner and worked as a cashier from the National Telephone Company in Hounslow. Enlisting at Shoreditch for service in the Great War on 30 October 1915 with the 3rd Battalion, Queens (Royal West Surrey Regiment) and seeing home service with them (British War Medal 1914-20). Appointed Corporal in 1916 he was finally advanced as far as Orderly Room Sergeant in 1917, he was discharged on 31 March 1920. Trustam is recorded as working as Clerk in the Civil Service and living at Banstead, Surrey. He died at Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex on 24 February 1963; sold together with a copied extract from The History of the XIII Hussars, service papers and census data. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 51



(x) Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (684 Pte. W. F. Conley. Canadian M.R.), very fine William Francis Conley was born at Kingston, Ontario in 1878. A plumber and steam fitter by trade, who had also served in the 14th Regiment, Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, he enlisted at Kingston on Christmas Eve 1901 and served in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles during the Boer War. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 52



(x) The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private A. E. Southam, Royal Army Medical Corps, who died of enteric fever on 1 March 1901. Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (13727 Pte. A. E. Southam, R.A.M.C.), the last clasp loose upon ribbon, with the named lid of box of issue, good very fine. Arthur Edgar Southam was born at Swanwick, Hampshire in 1881 and worked as a fruit grower prior to enlisting on 20 March 1900. Arriving in South Africa he saw service in a number of states there but caught enteric fever and died at No. 18 General Hospital, Charlestown Natal on 1 March 1901. His cause of death is listed as eczema although this is likely an error; sold together with copied research comprising medal roll, registry of effects as well as an original cutting from the Morning Leader 6 March 1901. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 53



(x) The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Captain T. C. Fryer, Marshall's Horse, who was wounded in action in January 1901, emigrated to Canada, re-enlisted in 1914 and was wounded and taken a Prisoner of War on 22 April 1915 during the Second Battle of Ypres at Kitchener's Wood. Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (Lieut: T. C. Freyer. Marshall's Horse.) nearly extremely fine. Thomas Claude Fryer was in Dublin, Ireland on 14 June 1876 and baptised at Portobello Barracks, Dublin on 4 August 1876, strongly suggesting that his father was a soldier. Enlisting with the Middlesex Regiment on 30 April 1896 with the service number 4841, listing previous service with the 12th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer (Militia). Posted to South Africa on 16 December 1896 with the 1st Battalion Fryer was to purchase his discharge the following year on 16 September 1897 for 16 pounds. The details of his life in South Africa after this are hazy however Fryer certainly remained there, possibly also travelling to Rhodesia. Commissioned Lieutenant with the Rhodesia Regiment on 20 August 1899 for service in the Anglo-Boer War, but left them the next month for Rimington's Guides which he joined on 26 October 1899. It was with this unit that he saw action during General Methuen's attempt to relieve Kimberly in late 1899. After the failure of that offensive Fryer was again transferred, this time joining the 1st City (Grahamstown) Volunteers on 25 January 1900. The four companies of Mounted Infantry raised by this unit were referred to as Marshall's Horse and it was with them that Fryer was to serve for the rest of the war. Marshall's Horse saw action at Doornkop west of Johannesburg on 29 May 1900 and later at Diamond Hill. Fryer was wounded in action in January 1901, suffering a bullet wound to his abdomen which penetrated through to his right hip. Evacuated aboard the St. Andrew on 22 January 1901, he returned to South Africa after convalescing and served during the 1906 revolt as a Lieutenant in Royston's Horse. Fryer was later to emigrate again, this time to Canada where he was commissioned Lieutenant for service in the Great War on 22 September 1914. Posted to the 10th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force that same month he embarked with Scandinavian on 29 September for training in Britain. Promoted Captain on 3 February 1915 Fryer entered the war in France on 7 February with the Battalion being thrown into action almost immediately at the Second Battle of Ypres. Ordered to launch a counter-attack at Kitchener's Wood on 22 April they moved through a gap in the German gas and cleared the oak plantation at bayonet point. Despite their success they saw heavy losses with 19 officers and nearly 600 other ranks listed as casualties. Fryer was among them, being wounded for the second time in his career and taken prisoner. Repatriated in June 1918 via neutral Switzerland he was discharged on 19 December 1919; sold together with copied research comprising medal rolls, service papers, document of commission in the Canadian forces and war diary entries. Further entitled to the King's South Africa Medal with 2 clasps, Natal 1906 with clasp, 1914-15 Star and British War and Victory Medals. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 54



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (5099 Pte J. Toole. L'Pool Regt M.I.), officially re-impressed naming, disk polished and suspension somewhat slack, good fine James Toole is confirmed upon the Roll with entitlement to this Medal and Clasps. Sold together with a most interesting contemporary photograph album, containing 70 original black-and-white photographs of the campaign in South Africa. All images are annotated beneath, and examples include: 'Armoured Train Disaster - Chieveley'; 'Boer Defences top of Harts Hill'; 'A Boer Trench on Spion Kop'; and 'Military Balloon Ladismith' [sic]. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£180 to £220

Lot 55



(x) The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Sergeant E. Prowse, South African Light Horse, who was 'mentioned' during the campaign Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (719 Serjt: E: Prowse. S. A. Lt. Horse.), with unofficial silver M.I.D. oakleaves, good very fine Evan Prowse is believed to have been the Evan Arthur Prowse born at Maidstone Heath, Southampton and died on 9 July 1924 in Somerset West, Cape Province, South Africa. He was mentioned for his services with the South African Light Horse, having seen a great deal of service with them (London Gazette 8 February 1901); sold together with a copied London Gazette entry and medal roll extract. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 56



The well-documented China Medal awarded to W. Cowan, Office of Works, who was Architect to the British Legation at Pekin during the Defence of Legations in 1900; he served as a Volunteer Civilian in the Legation Guard during those famous days China 1900, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations (W. Cowan. Office of Works), good very fine (Lot) The only Medal with clasp 'Defence of Legations' named to the Office of Works. Provenance: Glendinning's, Lot 417, June 1993. William Cowan was born at Duddingston Mills, Edinburgh on 10 May 1854 and was educated at Peter Gardiner's School, Leith. Young Cowan showed skill as a draughtsman and was apprenticed to David Bruce by 1871, still living at home on Cannon Street, North Leith. He was appointed to the Board of Works in London in 1878 and took up various postings in Manchester and Bristol, whilst there joining the Royal Sussex Masonic Lodge of Hospitality (No. 187) in February 1893. Cowan was also admitted to the Royal Arch Masonic Chapter. Out east Cowan was posted to the China Station in September 1896, being made Surveyor for the Office of Works. Landing in Shanghai, his office was based at Yuen-min-Yuen Road and were responsible for construction, leasing and management of all British Government Buildings in China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Siam and other interests in the Far East. He also had the opportunity to influence new buildings and was responsible for designing the Consul's House & Office at Chungking and also developed the Consular Site at Wuchow and Hangchow. Cowan also joined the Northern Masonic Lodge of China at Shanghai (No. 570) on 11 May 1899. Defence of Legations Cowan found himself in Pekin during 1900, a year which would see the Boxer Rebellion and place him at the centre of one of the most unusual 'great Defences' in the long and storied history of this island nation. News of massacres of missionaries and their converts in the nearby province of Shandong combined with equivocation by the Chinese government soon led to a request, on 28 May 1900, for additional guards to be sent from the various foreign fleets stationed at the coast. The first contingents arrived from Tientsin on 31 May to bolster and protect those who remained. Francis Poole, another Defender, noted in his diary: 'Everybody went down to meet the guards late in the afternoon. French, American, Russian, Japanese, Italian, and British. Ours and the Americans were Marines, the remainder Bluejackets, in all about 300, ours naturally the smartest.' By 13 June the situation had deteriorated, Poole again recording: 'Fires in all quarters of the city, mission compounds being burnt, shots fired down Legation Street... I think the row has begun... Everywhere Christians are being murdered by the Boxers.' So it was that four days later events took another turn for the worse when Chinese Imperial Troops also began to open fire on the Legations' defensive pickets. Naturally, when an ultimatum was issued by the Chinese Government, ordering that all diplomatic bodies in Peking would have to leave for Tientsin within 24 hours, under escort, it was treated with scepticism and those who remained feared a repeat of a similar instance of treachery - namely the ghastly Cawnpore Massacre under the Nana Sahib. Surely some of those who were present had relatives who had been slain on that occasion. On 20 June, the murder by the Chinese of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, prompted a decision for all foreign women and children to be given shelter in the British Legation. Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, was in command of the Defence and their historic 55-day siege officially began in earnest. As news began to filter back home, sensational reports of massacres of the entire garrison filled column inches. The Clifton Society noted him: 'The terrible news received from China this week, recording as it does the most brutal massacre of the past hundred years, has given those who had friends or relatives in the vicinity of Pekin cause for the greatest anxiety. Amongst the martyrs who perished in the murderous attack by the Chinese on the British Legation must be reckoned - without, it is feared, the slightest shadow of doubt - Mr William Cowan, who was architect to the British Legation, have grave fears for his safety. He went to China only four years ago, and he is known to have proceeded to the capital just prior to the outbreak of the War.' He was very much alive and putting his weight behind the heroic efforts as a Volunteer Civilian in the Legation Guard, no doubt he spent his fair share of time manning the barricades. When the Siege was finally broken on 14 August, that gallant band were fêted across the globe. In the aftermath, Cowan was kept busy organising the vast building repairs in the Legations district, before taking leave to Shanghai. He wrote to his parents on 4 October 1900: 'My dear Father & Mother, I have heard through Mr Harris that you got the telegram from the Office, stating that I had come through the Siege in Peking all right. I telegraphed to Alexander from Peking, the day after we were relieved, and also again when I had returned to Shanghai, when doubts were formed of my first telegram getting through. So I am glad that you got the first news after our Relief. You will be surprised to hear that I may be home and see you all again in a very short time, say beginning of next year or sooner. I have asked for a years leave, which is about twelve months before the time, but the sympathy which is being expressed to London at my supposed privations during the Siege, leads me to believe I will get my leave granted now. I am very well however and "privations" did not do me any harm though we had rather an anxious time. The settlement of the Chinese question, seems very far off yet. It is so different to get at the Emperor, the Court and all the offenders having fled into the Interior so there is no one to carry on the Government. It remains to be seen what the German General will do in punishing the guilty as often happens, the poor country men will suffer most. The destruction of life & property in Tientsin + Peking and land about there has been shocking. The Army is doing very little now. We have a large force of Ghoorkas, Sikhs and Bengal Cavalry in Shanghai waiting developments. They have the bag pipes & play very well. The Jhodpore Lancers are the great swell - Sir Partap Singh in is Commnd. Everything is going on as usual here and also in the Country but there is a stagnation of trade in the North. Most of the rich merchants having fled to the Country. Splendid cool weather now. I will write to Alexander & Bob by next mail. Yours affectionately, Son William.' Issued his Medal in April 1902, Cowan remained in China. He attended the Reception at the Kabuki-Za, Tokyo, to welcome Prince Arthur of Connaught in February 1906. He was taken ill in Shanghai later that year and died on 7 October 1906. Sold together with a good archive comprising: (i) White china christening cup, the gilt inscription stating 'William Cowan, born May 10th 1854'. (ii) Two Masonic Certificates, Grand Lodge Freemasonry Certificate for his entry to the Royal Sussex Lodge and Royal Arch Masons' Certificate. (iii) His letter written from Shanghai previously quoted. (iv) Invitation to the welcome reception for Prince Arthur of Connaught. (v) Two letters of condolence written to his mother following his death, the first a long and poignant account of his illness, hospitalisation and death. (vi) Supreme Court for China & Corea at Shanghai legal testament related to his death, dated 15 April 1907 and with various Consular Service stamps attached. (vii) Two broadsheet format copies of the Leith Observer of 20 October 1906, covering his death. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£6,000 to £8,000

Lot 57



Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Lt. E. Brace. Natal Service Corps), light contact wear overall, very fine. Edgar Brace was born at Ballarat East, Victoria, Australia on 12 August 1875, the son of John and Jane Brace. Qualifying as an accountant he attested for the 5th (Victorian) Mounted Rifles, for the service during the Anglo-Boer War. Embarking for South Africa on 15 February 1901 aboard *Orient* they swiftly began to play an important role in the campaign. The most notable action the 5th Mounted Rifles took part in was the clash at Wilmansrust in June 1901. The Australians were part of a column at Middelburg in Transvaal. While encamped on 12 June they were ambushed by a large force of Boers, losing 19 dead and 41 wounded. This included five officers wounded one of whom was Brace. At one stage a number of their men were taken prisoner only to be released and this seems to have caused a good deal of tension between the British Generals and Australians. Somewhat surprisingly given this Brace decided to remain in South Africa, attempting to find employment with the Transvaal Government after the war ended. Unable to do so he returned to Australia and married however he was back in South Africa the next year where he joined the short-lived Natal Service Corps. It was with this unit that he saw action again in the Bambatha Rebellion. Leaving military service Brace attempted to join the Colonial Service, writing a letter to the High Commissioner, Lord Selborne which gives details of his previous service, stating: 'I served through the late Boer War, was attached to the 85th Kings Shropshire Light Infantry and served on the personal staff of Colonel Sir John Jervis White-Jervis Bart. R.H.A., of which the Rev. Fowler Newton, M.A. was Chaplain and who is now resident at Krugersdorp to whom you could refer if you thought proper. During the latter part of the war I was Intelligence Officer to Colonel Dawkins R.A. Column and am now on the Reserve of Officers in Australia. In view of my military experience I should like to join the South African Service and would be grateful if Your Excellency would put me in the way of obtaining such a post.' Unfortunately for Brace he was unable to secure such a post and eventually he returned to Melbourne in 1907. Here he began to find himself in trouble with the law, being found guilty of trespass in 1913 and later that year his wife was granted a divorce, a notice in the *Argus* in 1920 stating the: 'The grounds of the petition were desertion, repeated acts of misconduct with an unknown woman and, cruelty.' Brace died in Victoria in 1926; sold together with copied research including census data, service papers and divorce records. Further entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£250 to £350

Lot 58



British War Medal 1914-20 (318 L-Cpl A Caesar, 20 Nil Mal Bn. I.D.F.), good very fine Purchased 2003, Delhi. Alexander Caesar was born circa 1890 and during the Great War served with the 20th Nilgri Malabar Battalion, Indian Defence Force, having been '...called up for actual paid military duty in India from 5 August 1914-11 November 1918' (BWM only). He had been married on 7 January 1918 to Iolanthe D'Rozario at Tellicherry. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£60 to £80**

Lot 59



'Rupert Brooke is dead. A telegram from the Admiral at Lemnos tells us that this life has closed at the moment when it seemed to have reached its springtime. A voice had become audible, a note had been struck, more true, more thrilling, more able to do justice to the nobility of our youth in arms engaged in this present war, than any other more able to express their thoughts of self-surrender, and with a power to carry comfort to those who watch them so intently from afar. The voice has been swiftly stilled. Only the echoes and the memory remain; but they will linger. During the last few months of his life, months of preparation in gallant comradeship and open air, the poet-soldier told with all the simple force of genius the sorrow of youth about to die, and the sure triumphant consolations of a sincere and valiant spirit. He expected to die: he was willing to die for the dear England whose beauty and majesty he knew: and he advanced towards the brink in perfect serenity, with absolute conviction of the rightness of his country's cause and a heart devoid of hate for fellow-men. The thoughts to which he gave expression in the very few incomparable War sonnets which he has left behind will be shared by many thousands of young men moving resolutely and blithely forward in this, the hardest, the cruellest, and the least-rewarded of all the wars that men have fought. They are a whole history and revelation of Rupert Brooke himself. Joyous, fearless, versatile, deeply instructed, with classic symmetry of mind and body, ruled by high undoubting purpose, he was all that one would wish England's noblest sons to be in the days when no sacrifice but the most precious is acceptable, and the most precious is that which is most freely proffered. Winston Churchill's highly evocative obituary, as published in The Times. The important Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque awarded to Sub-Lieutenant Rupert Brooke, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve & Royal Naval Division. Ranking highly in the first division of Poets to emerge during the Great War, he had excelled whilst at Cambridge University and thrived in that heady environment which allowed him to grow and experiment in all aspects of his life; a self-proclaimed bisexual, Brooke had lost his virginity in a homosexual liaison before embarking on several explosive affairs which saw him crossing paths with several key players in the Bloomsbury Group - W. B. Yeats considered that he was '...the most Handsome man in England'. A veteran of the Defence of Antwerp in October 1914, Brooke wrote his name into history with his series of Sonnets before tragically succumbing to blood poisoning off Gallipoli on St. George's Day 1915; just three weeks prior his finest work, The Soldier, had been read aloud on Easter Day at St. Paul's Cathedral, the words so powerful they latterly brought a Field Marshal to tears. Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Rupert Brooke), with Woolwich Arsenal 'WA' punch to the reverse, together with its Buckingham Palace enclosure, traces of adhesive and previous mounting to reverse, very fine. Purchased circa 1985, Cambridge. XRF (X-ray fluorescence) testing undertaken on 20 September 2023. The results of testing on four Memorial Plaques tested to provide an accepted metal signature with the following results: Copper (Cu) - 86.57-87.84% Lead (Pb) - 3.01-6.25% Zinc (Zn) - 2.53-5.05% Tin (Sn) - 4.10-4.27%. This Memorial Plaque delivers the following reading: Copper - 87.36% Lead - 5.03% Zinc - 3.07% Tin - 4.15%. The close range of the four main elements in the metallurgical makeup in comparison to this Plaque, especially the result for the Tin content, is worthy of note. It is worth quoting his Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Service Record, held by The National Archives (ADM 337/117/370, refers): 'Rupert Brook Sub Lieutenant Temp. Victory for R.N. Division (Hood Bn.) 14/9/14. D.D. [Discharged Dead] 23.4.15. (Telegram from "Ranopus" via S.N.O. Mudros). Will be buried ashore on 24/4/15. Died from pneumococcus septicaemia. Date from Army Death Certificate - 23 April 1915. Buried in Olive Groves one mile up Valley NW of beacon of N Shore of Tribouki Bay, Skyros Island, Gallipoli. 23.4.15 by Chaplain B. J. Failes. Rupert Chawner Brooke was born on 3 August 1887, the third of four children of Wille and Ruth, both of whom had met whilst working at Fettes College. By the time of Rupert's arrival, his father was Master of School Field House at Rugby School. It is worth noting that his middle name was often incorrectly cited as 'Chaucer' - even upon his official Royal Naval Division Service Record (TNA ADM 339/3/225, refers). Young Brooke was educated at Rugby, taking to Latin and Greek - also being mentored by St. John Lucas - before going up to King's College, Cambridge in October 1906. Reading Classics, he thrived in the exciting environment he found himself. Brooke joined the Apostles and was eventually elected President of the Fabian Society whilst at Cambridge and formed friendships and relationships which would shape his following years. At this formative time in his life he also began to explore his own sexuality, which included having spent an evening skinny-dipping with Virginia Woolf. He latterly wrote that he was '...one-half outright heterosexual, one-quarter outright homosexual and one-quarter sentimental homosexual.' Indeed it would be that he would lose his virginity to Denham Russell-Smith in the Autumn of 1909. Clearly possessing an appetite which needed to be sated, he pursued his first heterosexual relationship with Élisabeth van Rysselberghe, daughter of painter Théo van Rysselberghe. Whilst at Cambridge he also crossed paths with 'Ka' Cox (Katherine Laird Cox), with whom a passionate affair blossomed. Sadly that ran its course and broke down, an event which caused Brooke severe paranoia and an eventual nervous breakdown. In the period Brooke lived, laughed and clearly loved many members of the Bloomsbury Group. His good looks and remarkable brain attracted admirers from all corners and those who were associated him read like a 'Who's Who' of the period. Having recovered from his breakdown, Brooke took up on a series of far-flung travels and writing retreats, publishing the results in the Westminster Gazette. Returning via a trip across the Pacific and into the South Seas, he may well have left progeny with a Tahitian named Taatamata. Brooke was clearly forging a career that was set to carry him to the highest table of his chosen career. He lived at the Old Vicarage & The Orchard, Grantchester. His good looks led Frances Cornford to write: 'A young Apollo, golden-haired, Stands dreaming on the verge of strife, Magnificently unprepared For the long littleness of life.' With the outbreak of the Great War, Winston Churchill offered him a commission in the Royal Naval Division, via the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, which he duly accepted. Brooke served at Antwerp in October 1914 with the Anson Battalion. Lucky to get away, unlike so many of his comrades, he joined the Hood Battalion on 25 October 1914. Perhaps his most seminal work was conducted in the period, writing and publishing sonnets on his take on the opening shots of the Great War. The two most striking are perhaps The Dead: 'Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead! There's none of these so lonely and poor of old, But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold. These laid the world away; poured out the red Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be Of work and joy, and that unhoped serene, That men call age; and those who would have been. Their sons, they gave, their immortality. Blow, bugles, blow! They brought us, for our dearth. Holiness, lacked so long, and Love, and Pain. Honour has come back, as a king, to earth, And paid his subjects with a royal wage; And Nobleness walks in our ways again; And we have come into our heritage. These hearts were woven of human joys and cares, Washed marvellously with sorrow, swift to mirth. The years had given them kindness. Dawn was theirs, And sunset, and t

Estimate
£15,000 to £20,000

Lot 60



Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Lieut. W. L. Fielding, R.N. H.M.S. Swiftsure.), extremely fine. Walter Lionel Fielding was born at Dover on 25 October 1885. He began his service with Britannia on 15 January and was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant on 15 August 1905 and to full Lieutenant on 15 February 1907. He saw service in China on King Edward VII from 6 August 1907 and again on Clio from 23 July 1908. He was likely with her that same year when she transported the disgraced The Korea Daily News journalist Ernest Bethell to prison at Shanghai after he was found guilty of agitating for Korean Independence from Japan. Posted to Swiftsure, flagship of the East Indies Station on 25 April 1913, it was with her that he earned his clasp for the Persian Gulf. Fielding died of Enteric Fever at the Station Hospital, Colaba, Bombay on 17 March 1914 and was buried the following day at the Sewree Cemetery. His Naval General Service Medal was sent to his father Ernest Fielding on 25 January 1916. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 61



'At seven in the morning, on 1 January 1942, Kawamura launched his main attack against the western side of the Kampar position. This attack was carried out by the 41st Regiment and the brunt of it was against the area held by Lieutenant-Colonel Esmond Morrison's British Battalion. The 41st Regiment attacked straight into the British Battalion's positions, supported by heavy mortar fire. The fighting became fierce with Japanese and British positions taken and retaken at the point of a bayonet. Japanese casualties were heavy with a continuous stream of wounded passing Colonel Okabe's headquarters. Combined with the infantry assaults the Japanese poured continuous artillery fire and bombed and strafed the British positions with impunity (the Japanese had nearly complete air superiority by this stage in the campaign). Matsui brought in fresh soldiers to replace his mounting casualties ...The ferocity and confusion of the close-quarter fighting around the British Battalion was especially violent in the forward positions. Lieutenant Edgar Newland, commanding a platoon of 30 Leicesters, held the most forward position of the battalion. His platoon was surrounded and cut off for most of the battle but Newland and his men fought off all attacks and kept hold of their isolated position throughout the two days. For his actions Newland later received the Military Cross ... 'Hell on earth: the "British Battalion's" stand at Kampar in January 1942, among their ranks a fellow 'Leicester', Sergeant Roland Baxter. An outstanding inter-war India General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant R. Baxter, Leicestershire Regiment, a soldier of the gallant "British Battalion" prior to his capture at the fall of Singapore in February 1942. As recounted by Lieutenant-General Sir Lewis Heath, 'The British Battalion, despite casualties which would have shattered the morale of any unit not imbued with the grandest spirit, continued to fight on, solidly and undismayed, till the very end ... 'India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (839022 L./Cpl. R. Baxter, Leic. R.), good very fine. Roland Baxter was born in Grimsby, Lincolnshire on 28 January 1917 and enlisted in the Leicestershire Regiment in 1934. Having witnessed active service on the North-West Frontier as a junior N.C.O. in the late 1930s, he was embarked for Singapore with the 1st Battalion, and it was in that capacity, as a Sergeant in 'D' Company - and afterwards in the newly formed "British Battalion" - that he was taken P.O.W. on 15 February 1942. As is well-known, the 1st Leicesters sustained heavy losses in the battle of Malaya, so much so that they were amalgamated - in late December 1941 - with the 2nd Battalion, East Surreys, to form the "British Battalion". Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Morrison, O.B.E., M.C., of the Leicesters, the new unit subsequently performed prodigious acts of gallantry, winning the admiration and respect of all. That gallantry - as cited above - was especially notable in the desperate four-day engagement fought at Kampar in December 1941-January 1942. The British Battalion subsequently took part in the retreat southwards to Singapore, where it fought with equal courage up until General Percival's surrender in February 1942. Of the battalion's estimated strength of some 500 men, barely 130 survived the war. That sacrifice - and the battalion's part in the Malaya campaign and in captivity - invariably form a prominent chapter in countless published accounts of the campaign. The Railway of Death. Baxter subsequently endured the deprivations of a shocking four-day cattle-truck railway journey to Thailand in October 1942. Far worse was to follow. On arrival at his new place of captivity at Tonchan, he and eight fellow "Tigers" were allocated to Y2 Party in Group IV on the "Railway of Death". Charged with constructing 60 kilometres of line, resultant fatalities were high. Five of his Leicester comrades died from disease and ill-treatment, a story of suffering immaculately recounted in the pages of Ken Hewitt's *Tigers in Captivity*. Baxter was subsequently transferred - in July 1944 - to a working party at Pratchai, 80 kilometres from Bangkok, where he faced further hard labour constructing hillside bunkers and gun emplacements. The extent of his suffering is likely reflected in his early demise back in Grimsby - in his mid-50s - in February 1972. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 62



The Elizabeth Cross awarded in memory of Sergeant D. Dooley, King's Regiment, who was killed in a road traffic accident in Northern Ireland whilst on active service Elizabeth Cross (Sgt D Dooley Kings 24026570), in its original box of issue and additionally containing the corresponding miniature award, together with its card outer box, extremely fine (2) Dennis 'Tom' Dooley was the eldest of nine brothers, five of whom served with the King's Regiment. During his career he appeared in a newspaper advertisement as part of an Army recruiting drive, which showed him serving in Germany and having previously carried out Jungle Warfare training in Malaysia. The victim of a road traffic accident close to his platoon's base at Sion Mills, just outside Strabane, Northern Ireland, he died in hospital on 15 March 1975. He is buried at Ford Catholic Cemetery, Kirkby, Liverpool. A letter to his mother from Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lee elaborated the story: 'Dear Mrs Dooley, I would like to tell you how deeply sorry I and all this Battalion feel about the tragic death of your son Dennis. Your sons play a big part in this battalion; but 'Big Tom' as he was known by us, had an especial place because he had been with us longer than your other sons and was the most senior. As you will know, he died as a result of an accident when the Land Rover, which he was driving, overturned. He was leading his men on a road patrol at the time with his usual skill and thoroughness. It may be of small comfort for you to know that he did not suffer from his injuries; he lost consciousness when the accident occurred and did not regain it. The hospital did all they could to save him; six doctors were in the operating theatre with him for three or four hours from 1 a.m. At time like this one is always tempted to ask why such a thing must happen to the best, and this is particularly so in the case of your son. He was a man of considerable talent and it is my view that he may one day have been RSM of this Battalion. There is, I know, little anyone can say to soften this blow to you; but I assure you that you and his wife have the deepest sympathy of all of us in 1 Bn, The King's Regiment. We all share your grief at this loss of a fine man. Yours sincerely, R G Lee.' Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 63



(x) The Waterloo and Military General Service pair awarded to Private W. Burrows, 15th (The King's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars), who was wounded in the chest by grapeshot during the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815 (Wm. Burrows. 15th or King's Reg. Hussars.); Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Vittoria, Toulouse (William Burrows, 15th Hussars.), both with highlights polished, scratches to obverse and reverse fields, minor edge knocks, about very fine (2) William Burrows is confirmed upon both the Waterloo Medal roll and the Military General Service Medal roll with this number and combination of clasps. Hailing from West Derby in Lancashire (now a suburb of Liverpool), Burrows attested for the 15th Hussars on 2 March 1809 - at the age of 18 - and was discharged in July 1816 as a result of the wound he suffered at Waterloo. The 15th (The King's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons (Hussars) joined Wellesley's army in the Iberian Peninsula in February 1813 and served in Spain until the conclusion of hostilities. At the Battle of Vittoria (21 June 1813) they were part of Lord Dalhousie's Seventh Division and supported this column as they advanced across the bridge at Tres Puentes; at Toulouse on 10 April 1814 they acted in support (the terrain being mostly unsuitable for cavalry action) as part of Lord Somerset's Hussar Brigade. Mobilised for active service for the Hundred Days campaign, the 15th were one of three regiments (the others being the 7th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons) comprising Major-General Colquhoun Grant's 5th Cavalry Brigade. As such they were stationed behind the right-centre of Wellington's position and frequently called upon to support the squares of Allied infantry in localised counter-attacks against French cavalry. By the end of the battle they had suffered casualties of some five officers and 69 men killed and wounded, one of the latter being Burrows who had been hit in the chest by grapeshot. Subsequently assessed as 'Unfit for Further Service', he appears to have lived into old age and is noted as still drawing a pension in July 1860. Sold with copied Discharge papers and some handwritten research notes. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£2,200 to £2,500

Lot 64



The superb and unique Military General Service Medal and Army of India pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Meade, 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers), who served with distinction during the Napoleonic Wars - being mentioned by name several times in one of the most famous first-hand accounts of the Peninsular War - before being appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Thomas Reynell K.C.B. during the Siege and Assault of Bhurtpore in 1826, for which he was Mentioned in Despatches Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (F. Meade, Lieut. 88th Foot), widely-spaced clasps on a custom-made carriage, this detached from suspension; Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpore (Capt. F. Meade, 88th Foot, A.D.C.), short-hyphen reverse, clasp detached from suspension, nearly extremely fine and a unique combination to the 88th Foot (2) It should be noted that Meade appears on the Medal Roll for the Military General Service Medal without entitlement to Clasp for The Nive; he is the only officer of the 88th Regiment of Foot to claim this combination of clasps, and is further the only recipient of the Army of India Medal named to a member of the 88th. Frederick Meade was Commissioned as Ensign in the 88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers) on 26 March 1805, the start of an association with this famous Irish regiment which was to last for no less than 36 years. Promoted Lieutenant in March 1809, Meade served with the 2nd Battalion in the Peninsula from January - November 1810 and shortly afterwards the majority of the 'junior' battalion were absorbed into the 1st Battalion: their 'senior' comrades had already laid the foundations of an exceptional fighting record, holding the Medallin hill at Talavera (27-28 July 1809) and conducting a bayonet charge at Busaco (27 September 1810) which drew direct praise from the newly-enobled Viscount Wellington himself. After the withdrawal to the Lines of Torres Vedras and subsequent advance in pursuit of Marshal Massena's demoralised French Army, battle lines were drawn at the village of Fuentes de Onoro, where a very hard-fought engagement took place over 3 - 5 May 1811. The Connaught Rangers played a pivotal role in the battle, being positioned near the village of Fuentes de Onoro itself; when heavy French assaults came within moments of success, the 88th advanced and in a bloody and hard-fought bayonet charge evicted their opponents from the village - indeed, regimental tradition has it that they cornered a company of French grenadiers in a blind alley and bayoneted them to a man. The 'Devil's Own', undoubtedly with Meade as one of their number, had played a crucial part in the overall Allied victory. From the streets of Fuentes de Onoro, next came the walls of the two great border fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, which Wellington had to take in order to advance into Spain. Though Meade was not present at the siege and assault of the former, he would again be in the thick of the fighting during the horrific Storming of Badajoz on the night of 6 April 1812. As part of Sir Thomas Picton's Third Division the 88th were spared the ghastly ordeal of the main breaches, instead being ordered to join the assault on the north-east corner of the city: their objective being the castle, which they had to reach by escalade of the wall between the San Antonio and San Pedro bastions. Nevertheless, staunch French opposition resulted in the first attack failing (with Picton himself being wounded); regrouping, the second attack gained a foothold and savage hand-to-hand fighting erupted on the city walls. It was, in fact, the gallantry and bravery of Picton's men that the battle was won: the desperate assaults on the main breaches had consistently failed and Wellington was considering abandoning the whole attack when news of the Third Division's success came through. Meade was lucky to come through the night completely unscathed: no less than 10 officers and 135 men of the battalion were killed and wounded, this accounting for the second-highest total in the entire Division. Advancing into French-occupied Spain, the next major engagement of the campaign came at Salamanca on 22 July 1812. Here, the Connaught Rangers (again members of the Third Division) spearheaded the Allied attack on the right flank; the regimental history records the moments before yet another devastating bayonet charge when one of their officers, riding ahead of the battalion, was shot dead: "...his body, with one foot caught in the stirrup-iron, was dragged along the front of the Connaught Rangers by his frightened horse. The sight caused the men to become greatly excited. Pakenham immediately afterwards, seeing that the right moment was now at hand, called to Wallace: "Let them Loose!". Instantly the three regiments surged forward and with the impact the French column quickly went to pieces. Such was the speed and shock of their attack that they captured a most unusual trophy - the "Jingling Johnny" of the French 101st Regiment of the Line; this became one of the most treasured relics of the 88th, who carried it on parade at the head of the Regimental Band and Corps of Drums right up until their disbandment in 1922. At Salamanca, Meade's luck finally ran out and he is noted as wounded in action. Fascinatingly the same source, penned by William Grattan who also served as an officer in the regiment during the Peninsular War, mentions Meade on several occasions from this point onwards, in some delightfully personal reminiscences that outline his personality both on and off the battlefield: 'The season was on the wane, summer was almost over, and it was well known that Lord Wellington meditated an attack on the town of Burgos; nevertheless all was tranquillity and gaiety with the troops at Madrid, and many of the sick and wounded from Salamanca reached us. Amongst the number was my friend and companion, Frederick Meade of the 88th. He had been badly wounded in the action of the 22nd, and with his arm in a sling, his wounds still unhealed, and his frame worn down by fatigue and exhaustion, his commanding officer was surprised to see him again so soon with his regiment; but various rumours were afloat as to the advance of the Madrid army upon Burgos, and Meade was not the kind of person likely to be absent from his corps when anything like active service was to be performed by it. Endowed with qualities which few young men in the army could boast of, he soon made his way into the very best society that the capital of Spain could be said to possess. A finished gentleman in the fullest acceptance of the word; young, handsome, speaking the Castilian language well, the French fluently, a first-rate musician, endowed by nature with a fine voice, which had been well cultivated, it is not surprising that he soon became a general favourite. In a word, wherever he went he was the magnet of attraction, and when we quitted Madrid it would have required a train of vehicles much more numerous than would have suited our order of march to convey those ladies who were, and would like to be more closely, attached to him. Poor fellow! he was greatly to blame, but it was not his fault; if the ladies of Madrid liked his face, or his voice, how could he help that? My man, Dan Carsons - and here I must say a word of apology to my friend Meade for coupling their names together - told me when we were on the eve of quitting Madrid, "that he (Carsons) didn't know how the devil he could get away 'at-all-at-all', without taking three women, besides his wife Nelly with him." ('Adventures with the Connaught Rangers 1809 - 1814, William Grattan, p. 287, refers). The stunning allied victory at Salamanca, and the subsequent triumphal entrance to Madrid, were however to be all too short-lived; the badly-managed Siege of Burgos led to the retreat back to Portugal. To many, this brought back memories of the Retreat to Co

Estimate
£5,000 to £7,000

Lot 65



Four: Director of Telegraphs R. Meredith, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Telegraph Department India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Burma 1889-92 (Asstt. Supdt. R. Meredith. Telegraph Dept.); India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (Asstt. Supdt. R. Meredith. Tel. Dept.); British War Medal 1914-20 (R. Meredith, P & T. Dept.); Delhi Durbar 1911, silver, unnamed as issued, light contact marks, very fine (4)[C.S.I.] London Gazette 3 June 1919.[C.I.E.] London Gazette 22 June 1914. Richard Meredith was born at 56 Upper Mount Street, Dublin on 21 May 1867. He was the son of Sir James Creed Meredith, Deputy Grand Master and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Chancellor of the Diocese of Limerick and Secretary of the Royal University of Ireland and his first wife, Florence Hargrave. Educated at the Royal School, Armagh, he later matriculated to Trinity College, Dublin where he studied Engineering. Meredith decided to seek his fortune in India and was appointed to the Indian Army on 1 October 1889, arriving there on 5 November 1889. Appointed Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade 2 at the Telegraph Works in Calcutta he moved to Bombay, joining the Construction Department in October 1890. While here Meredith served with the Upper Burma Division on field telegraph construction between November 1881-June 1892. He married later that year to Ada Middleton and transferred to the Lahore Sub-Division of the Punjab Division, still working with telegraph construction. Here The Irish Independent wrote of him: 'We are glad to record that Mr. Richard Meredith (eldest son of Mr. J.C. Meredith, Secretary, Royal University of Ireland), who is in the telegraphic service of the Department of Public Works in India, who was selected to lay down the wires for the purposes of the mission to Cabul last year, has just received the thanks of the Governor General of India and the Indian Government for his special services.' The year after this Meredith was part of the Field Telegraphs section of the British Expeditionary Force on the Chitral Expedition between 29 March-30 June 1895. His work here allowed the British to remain in touch both with their various units locally within the field but also with their supply bases in India. Meredith's telegraph wires even supported the suspension bridge over the Panjkora River. Advanced superintendent, 1st Grade, on 4 February 1906 he was employed on special duty with the working of the East Indian Railway Company's Telegraph system from January-March 1908. Meredith remained in India throughout the Great War, latterly as Chief Engineer of Telegraphs, and was named as brought to the notice of the Government of India 'for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the War' (Gazette of India 29 July 1919, refers). Meredith returned to Ireland, he purchased Cliff House, Killney, Dublin. He died on 4 January 1957 at 12 Clarence Road, Windsor; sold together with copied research including Who's Who 1946 and officer's record of service. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 66



Pair: Captain A. P. Samuells, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, who was attached to the 7th Royal Fusiliers throughout the Umbeyla campaign and who died of disease contracted during the Afghanistan campaign India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Umbeyla, Bhootan (Lieut Attd A P Samuells H.Ms 1st Bn. 7th Regt); Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (Capt A. P. Samuells 32nd Ben. L.I.), mounted in a contemporary frame with miniature, 32nd Punjab Pioneers cap badge, and silver framed photograph of the recipient in civilian clothing, good very fine (2) Alexander Pringle Samuells was born at Muzaffarpur, Tirhut, India, on 8 August 1843, the third son of Edward Alexander Samuells C.B. of the Bengal Civil Service. Educated at Loretto, Musselburgh, and Wimbledon, he arrived in India at the end of December 1860. Ordered to Lucknow in early 1861 he was to serve with the 4th European Regiment, with which corps he remained until it was disbanded in the following November. Samuells was then sent to Meerut on duty with volunteers for the 104th Foot (late 2d European Bengal Fusiliers), and having arrived there in January 1862, he was directed to do duty with that regiment until further orders. Appointed to do duty with the 1st Punjab Infantry in late November 1863, he joined the Yusafzai Field Force in the Ambela Pass, and was directed to proceed express to Nowshera for further instructions; he had however, already marched towards Yusafzai with the 7th Fusiliers. Accompanying that corps to Ambela, Samuells was to serve with it in the final operations of the campaign, including the actions of Lalu and Ambela on the 15 and 16 December, which brought the war to a conclusion. These final actions were notable for their savage hand-to-hand fighting and high losses on both sides. Appointed to the 32nd Punjab Pioneers in 1864, Samuells was to serve continuously with them until his death. Present for the Bhutan campaign of 1864-65, he subsequently assisted in the construction of the Ranikhet road and in the Bengal Famine Relief Works of 1874. During that year Captain Samuells also married Georgina Margaret, eldest daughter of the late George Paterson of Castle Huntly, Perthshire. Accompanying the Regiment to Quetta in 1877, Baluchistan, as Wing Commander, he took part in all the military works on which the regiment was engaged, both in the Quetta fortifications and in the Bolan Pass. With the outbreak of the Second Afghan War he served with the regiment throughout the campaign in South Afghanistan. Being appointed second in command for part of that time he was present for the advance over the Khojak Pass, the occupation of Kandahar and the reconnaissance to Girishk on the Khojak Pass. As well as the occupation of Kandahar, the reconnaissance to Girishk on the Halmand and the expedition against the Kakur tribes in the Thal-Chotiali country. On the conclusion of hostilities he was appointed permanently second in command, in succession to Colonel Fellowes, who died on the return march. Captain Samuells' health had also suffered much during this campaign; and in the hot weather, he became seriously ill with dysentery and fever. Notwithstanding his debilitated state, he accompanied the regiment to the Khyber Pass and Jalalabad Valley on the renewal of hostilities in the autumn of 1879, and remained with it, taking his share in all the trying work which fell to its lot in the second campaign, until July 1880, when his health completely broke down. He was then invalided, but too late, the return through the Pass was more than he was equal to and on arrival at Rawalpindi he died of hospital abscess. Throughout his career he bore the reputation of an officer possessing sound judgement and great esprit de corps. His loss was deeply felt by all ranks of the 32nd, both British and Native; for in life he had been distinguished for the sympathetic interest he took in all regimental matters and in every individual member of the corps, from his British comrades to the youngest Sepoy. Further he had been specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Law and he had successfully passed the examinations qualifying for service on the Staff. A memorial was erected over his tomb by the officers of his regiment and the Sepoys of his company. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 67



A rare campaign group of four awarded to Boatswain's Mate J. J. Bates, Royal Navy Baltic 1854-55 (J. Bates H.M.S. Stromboli); Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Sebastopol, Azoff (J. Bates H.M.S. Stromboli); China 1857-60, 3 clasps, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858, Taku Forts 1860 (J. Bates H.M.S. Stromboli); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (J. Bates H.M.S. Stromboli), all four with the same contemporary engraved naming, contact marks, very fine (4) Provenance: Sotheby's, January 1969 (when sold alongside the Q.S.A. Medal awarded to his son, Leading Seaman G. E. Bates, who served aboard H.M.S. Terrible). Douglas-Morris Collection, DNW, October 1996 (since when a copy 'Balaklava' clasp to which he is not entitled has been removed). James Joseph Bates was born on 10 November 1836 at Woolwich, Kent. He joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 1st Class on 29 December 1853 and joined Stromboli on Valentine's Day (14 February) 1854, aged 17 years. He served with this rating in the Baltic (Medal - which was 'Delivered on Board') and then in Crimea and Sea of Azoff (Medal & 2 clasps - which was 'Delivered on Board'). Having served in the Baltic operations, it then formed part of the Flying Squadron which operated in the Sea of Azoff. An article in Spink Insider sets the scene: 'The Sea of Azoff lies to the north east of the Black Sea and is connected to it only by the narrow Straits of Kertch and Yenikale. Extending for about 90 miles north to south and 190 east to west, it is notoriously one of the shallowest seas on earth, the water only a few feet deep in most places, but it was nevertheless an important supply line for Russian forces, allowing the passage of men, materiel and supplies from other parts of the Russian Empire to the forces in the Caucasus and Crimea. All around the sea were fishing villages, farms, small ship yards and ports whose supplies of food and goods, especially fish, hay, grain, tar and timber, were of great importance to the Russian war effort. Its most important port was Rostov, but coastal towns like Azov, Taganrog, Mariaupol, Gheisk, Genitichi and Berdiansk were also locally significant as ports and producers of foodstuffs. While the land campaign "before Sebastopol" was being waged in the winter of 1854 and the summer of 1855, early consideration was given to an attack on the ports of the Sea of Azoff. However, not until May 1855, when the siege of Sebastopol seemed to settling into something of a stalemate, was a serious expedition launched into the Sea. A large-scale Anglo-French naval force was ordered into the Straits of Kertch, carrying French and British troops intended to seize the major towns of Kertch and Yenikale, which they quickly and easily did; the Russians offered hardly any resistance and chose instead to destroy their fortifications and retreat inland. The large warship fleet and its landing parties having secured the access point to the Sea, it was now time to unleash the squadron which was to operate within its shores throughout the summer of 1855. Because the Sea of Azoff is so shallow - especially around its actual coastline - no major British warships could operate within its limits. Therefore, a powerful squadron of smaller screw and paddle-steamers, "gunboats" requiring less depth of water, was sent into the Sea. This "Flying Squadron" initially comprised the Miranda, Vesuvius, Stromboli, Medina, Ardent, Arrow, Beagle, Lynx, Snake, Swallow, Viper, Wrangler and Curlew, with five French steamers in support. Their commander was the dynamic Captain Edmund Mowbray Lyons - the son of the commander of the British fleet in the Black Sea - and already well-known for his exploits in Miranda around Kola in the White Sea. Because these were smaller warships with small crews, many of their commanders were young men, often no more than Lieutenants, anxious to make a name for themselves and given considerable opportunity to show their powers of initiative and command. Between May and November 1855, these allied warships, sometimes in ones and twos and sometimes acting together in larger groups, simply wrought havoc along the coasts of the Sea of Azoff. They quickly halted all seaborne trade and fishing within the Sea, stopping and seizing any Russian vessels running between the coastal towns. In just three days of patrolling - the very first days of the allied invasion of the Sea - Lyons' ships destroyed over two hundred enemy vessels, ninety on 29th May alone. The small Russian warship squadron at Kertch fled into the Sea, where it was scuttled and the Russian "Azov Squadron" never ventured to sea to challenge what then happened. All along the coast the major towns were "visited" - some of them repeatedly over the summer months - and anything deemed to be a worthy target lying along the shore was attacked and (usually) destroyed. One such worthy target was Marionpol, when Bates may have been employed as a Bluejacket for the 'commando' style raid. On 31 August 1855 however, the British would run head on into grouped Russian troops, armed to the teeth and ready for action. On that famous occasion Seaman Kellaway won himself the Victoria Cross. Bates continued to serve as an Able Seaman aboard Furious in the China campaign, when she was sent with a group of fourteen gunboats to support the China Station. She reached Hong Kong after coming through a severe gale and typhoon, in which one of the heavy guns had to be thrown overboard, and the mizenmast cut away. After refitting the ship conveyed Marines to Shanghai, where she remained for some time as senior officer's ship. She afterwards proceeded to Talianwhan Bay, where she joined the allied Fleets bound to the Peiho, off which river she remained during the subsequent operations. After the capture of Peking, the Furious returned to Shanghai, and conveyed Mr. Bruce to the Peiho. This service performed, the Furious, in company with the Watchful gunboat, was frozen up in the Pee-chee-lee Gulf, some 30 miles from the land, but got into rather close proximity to the Sha-lin-tien bank, steam was got up and a passage made through the ice after three days spent in charging the ice ahead at full speed, and backing astern alternately. On her arrival at Shanghai, after her escape from the ice off the Peiho, she received her final orders for England, calling in at Hong Kong to refit for the voyage, and taking in a number of large cases containing valuable presents from the Emperor of Japan to Queen Victoria, which were landed from the ship at Portsmouth and forwarded to Buckingham Palace unopened, under a special Treasury Order to that effect. The boilers and coal-bunkers of the Furious, as a natural result of her long service under steam, are completely worn out, while her engines require a thorough overhaul and repair. Bates was promoted to Acting Boatswain 3rd Class and finally Boatswain's Mate in August 1868. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 68



(x) 'The bullets were then flying over us; we were quite close to each other. Captain Nolan, cool as a cucumber, dismounted, looks round his horse, remounts, and joins Lord Raglan. My brother Trumpeter, by name Dick Davis, rode over to me and asked me if I had had a shot; I said 'No', I thought they were not near enough. He told me that he had had several. I then thought it was time for me to get my pistol ready.' So wrote Trumpeter Harry Powell, 13th Light Dragoons, in his recollections of the Crimean War. The impressive and rare Light Brigade 'Charger's' campaign group of three awarded to Trumpeter R. Davis, 13th Light Dragoons, a long-lived veteran of the "Noble Six Hundred" who was additionally decorated by the French for his service during the Crimean War and features by name on many occasions in eye-witness accounts of that challenging campaign. Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Serjt. Richard Davis, 13th Lt. Dragoons.), officially impressed naming; France, Second Empire, Medaille Militaire, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, British die, unnamed as issued, all individually mounted on silver riband buckles, very fine (3) It should be noted that another group of medals attributed to Davis is known, however when offered at auction by Wooley and Wallis (20 November 2019) it included an unofficially engraved Crimea Medal including clasps in the incorrect order. It can therefore be suggested that the medals offered here are Davis's original and entirely correct group. Richard Davis was born on 9 April 1828 in Arcot, Madras Presidency, into a military family: his father, William Davis, was at that time serving as a Lance-Corporal in the 13th Light Dragoons and so it is perhaps unsurprising that young Richard followed him into the regiment in December 1841 at the tender age of 13 years old. Giving his 'Trade' as Musician, at the age of 20 David was appointed Trumpeter in the 13th: a responsible position for a young man and clearly indicative that he had progressed to learn a useful military skill - he was also one of only four men to hold that position in the regiment during the Crimean War. Ordered for active service as one of five regiments making up Lord Cardigan's Light Brigade of Cavalry, the initial stages of the campaign were disappointing for Davis and his comrades: time and again they were forced to be mere observers in actions where the infantry did all the hard work - indeed the overall cavalry commander, Lord Lucan, was disparagingly renamed 'Lord Look-On' by some of the men under his command. Though they may have suffered few casualties in action, just like the rest of the Allied army the Light Brigade came in for more than their share of men falling seriously ill due to disease and the harsh climate; it is understandable therefore that, at the fateful Battle of Balaklava on 25 October 1854, they were more than ready to finally engage the enemy in battle. That infamous charge has gone down in the annals of military history and need not be recounted in full here: the 13th were positioned in the front rank of the Brigade on the right flank, with the 17th Lancers to their left. Being a Trumpeter, Davis would likely have relayed various stirring calls as the regiment moved forward towards the Russian guns. Many years later, a local newspaper described Davis's experiences in more detail: 'He rode with his commanding officer between the guns without mishap, but on returning had the misfortune to lose his horse, which was killed by round shot. For some time he lay beneath the animal, unable to extricate his foot from the stirrup. By hard struggling he eventually released himself, then ran as hard as he could to the rear, but owing to the smoke from the guns he had but little idea where he was going. Whilst he was in this situation the short carriage of his sword belt, together with his trumpet, was shot away. For some time he was brought to a standstill, then he commenced again to run and soon succeeded in reaching the ground from which the advance had commenced.' (The Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 24 December 1902, refers). Despite several close calls with death or serious injury, remarkably Davis appears to have survived the charge without a scratch. Promoted Sergeant on 9 February 1856, perhaps Davis did not enjoy his new responsibilities as he is noted as reverting to Trumpeter 'at his own request' on 10 November 1857. He then encountered a short spell of trouble when he was tried by Regimental Court-Martial in the autumn of 1858 for being 'Absent Without Leave from Watch-setting' - this resulted in one month's imprisonment and reduction to Private, though his talents ensured he remained with the regimental band. After this, Davis remained on the straight and narrow and he regained his former ranks, being promoted Corporal in February 1863 and Sergeant in August 1868. He was finally discharged at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, on 5 July 1870: 'By his own request, free to pension after 24 [sic] years service'. His conduct was assessed as 'Very Good', and in addition to his British and Turkish campaign medals he had also received the French Medaille Militaire: though at this time the names of specific recipients for this medal were not listed in the London Gazette, confirmation of the award can be found from the Crimean War recollections of his fellow Trumpeter and close comrade Harry Powell, who wrote: ...'the Commanding Officer had made a sort of lottery of the decorations given to the Regiment by the French; one of the trumpeters, by name R. Davis, was lucky enough to win one'... ('Recollections of a Young Soldier During the Crimean War', Harry Powell, 1876, refers). Somewhat impressively for the time, Davis lived on until 1902, dying in Sheffield on 19 December that year at the age of 74; his advanced years and being obviously known in the local community led to a local newspaper recording the event: 'Balaklava Charge: Sheffield's Last Survivor Dies Mr. Richard Davis, of 51 Thirza Street, who is stated to be the last survivor in Sheffield of the gallant troops who so distinguished themselves so highly in the historic charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, passed away at his home on Friday last at the age of 74 years. The late Mr. Davis was an ex-band-sergeant and trumpeter in the 13th Hussars; his regimental number being 1108; and he was one of the few men who passed through the famous charge practically unscathed. The deceased spent 24 years in the Army, and when he retired was for many years a warder at the South Yorkshire Asylum, in connection with which institution he drew a pension up until the time of his death. The remains will be conveyed from his home at 1.45pm tomorrow for internment at Burngreave Cemetery. The funeral will be with military honours, and it is requested that as many members as possible of the Crimean and Indian Mutiny Veterans Association will attend.' (Sheffield Daily Independent, 22 December 1902, refers.) Sold with copied paperwork and research, including extracts from 'Forgotten Heroes: the Charge of the Light Brigade' and a comprehensive typed summary of the recipient's life and military career. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£3,000 to £5,000

Lot 69



(x) Pair: Gunner T. Brown, Royal Artillery China 1856-60, 2 clasps, Taku Forts 1860, Pekin 1860 (Gunner Thos. Brown, 4th Bde. Rl. Arty.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (2644 Gunr. Thos. Brown. Coast Bde. R.A.), very fine (2) Thomas Brown was born at Leicester in 1829 and joined the Royal Artillery in January 1847. Having served overseas for some 8 months in China and 10 months in Canada, he was discharged from the Sheerness Coastal Brigade in March 1870. Brown was convicted of using threats at Leicester in July 1887 and sentenced to 1 month in prison, during which time his Military Pension was suspended. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

**Estimate
£300 to £400**

Lot 70



A remarkable 'Royal Chaplain's' group of five awarded to Chaplain of the Fleet, The Reverend J. H. Berry, Royal Navy, Honorary Chaplain to both King Edward VII and King George V South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Rev: J. H. Berry, Chaplain, R.N, H.M.S. "Active"); Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Revd. J. H. Berry. M.A. Chap: & I. R.N. H.M.S. "Superb."); Coronation 1902, silver issue; Coronation 1911; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, very light contact marks to the first two, otherwise toned good very fine or better (5) John Harcourt Berry was born in 1848 at Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, the son of William and Jane Berry. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he was ordained Deacon in 1874 and Priest in 1875 beginning his ecclesiastical career with a curacy of Preston-upon-Stour, Gloucestershire. Appointed as a Chaplain in the Royal Navy from 25 March 1876, he first saw service on Tourmaline in 1876 being aboard during that ship on her visit to Simon's Town, South Africa the next year. Joining the company of the corvette Active in 1877 Berry was still with this ship when she deployed to South Africa for the Zulu War. During the war she contributed 173 men to the Naval Brigade for service with Colonel Pearson's column at Eshowe. Berry left the vessel after the war in 1880 for H.M.S. Wolverine, being aboard her for the Detached Squadron's world cruise in 1881. It was likely here that he met the future King George, as he and his elder brother Prince Victor were training aboard the ship at the time. Leaving Wolverine in 1882 Berry joined Superb and was present with her at the and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria that same year. She was in the thick of the action, firing 310 shells at the Egyptian Forts and taking 10 hits in exchange. Removing to H.M.S. Canada in 1884 he was once again serving alongside the future George V who was with this vessel until 1886. Berry left the vessel a year later in 1887 for Impregnable 1887 and then a year later joining Britannia where he was to serve for the next five years. Going ashore to the Marine Depot Walmer in 1893 Berry's final posting was at Devonport Barracks from 1895. Finally retiring as Chaplain of the Fleet on 1 September 1899. His frequent contact with the Royal Family during his Naval service was reflected in an appointment as Honorary Chaplain to King Edward VII on 1902. Upon the King's death he remained in the role, becoming Honorary Chaplain to his former shipmate, now King George V between in 1911. Berry was to hold this post until 1923, he died on 17 June 1923 at Cliffcote, Seaford, Sussex. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 71



Pair: Colonel G. S. Ommanney, 9th (Norfolk) Regiment of Foot, latterly 2/1st & 3rd Gurkha Rifles, who was 'mentioned' for his part in the Second Afghan War (Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (2d. Lieut. G. S. Ommanney 2d. Bn. Norfolk Regt. (9th Foot)); India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Sikkim 1888, Waziristan 1894-5 (Lieutt. & Offgt. Wing Commr. G. S. Ommanney 2d. Bn. 1st Goorkha Rifles.), mounted as worn by Hunt & Roskell, last with suspension re-affixed, very fine (2) George Stewart Ommanney commanded the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles (2/3GR) from 1903-10 and died in 1918, in the knowledge that a soldier of his Battalion had become the first Gurkha to be awarded the Victoria Cross. Ommanney was born on 18 November 1859, the son of Colonel Edward Lacon Ommanney, Bengal Army's Corps of Engineers (who had been present at the siege of Delhi 1857), and baptised in Lahore the following year. Educated at Haileybury College, he went up to Sandhurst and was commissioned into the 9th Foot (East Norfolk) on 1 May 1878, joining the 2nd Battalion, raised in 1858, which had sailed to India in 1874 and was stationed in Peshawar. On the outbreak of the Second Afghan War, the 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot was held in Reserve, although two Companies were sent to Jamrud to reinforce the Garrison, from where they were employed in convoy protection between Jamrud and Ali Masjid, repeatedly having to beat off enemy attacks. On the resumption of the War in September 1879, the 2nd Battalion was assigned to the 1st Brigade, but before it could enter the Khyber Pass, cholera broke out within the Battalion and it was placed in temporary quarantine. It subsequently rejoined the force that marched to the relief of General Roberts' force at Sherpur, which it reached on 24th December. The Battalion occupied the Royal Square in the Bala Hassar for the next three months, tasked with providing working parties to level-out the centre and constructing and repairing neighbouring roads. On the evacuation of Kabul in July 1880, following the despatch of General Robert's column to Kandahar, the 2nd Battalion was the last regiment to leave Sherpur. It formed part of the rear guard for General Stewart's force, reaching Jamrud in early September 1880 after a severe and harassing march. Ommanney is recorded by Sydney H. Shadbolt as having served with the Battalion during the war, taking part in the advance to Kabul in December, 1879. He was one of five officers of the Battalion to also be Mentioned in Despatches. The 9th Foot (East Norfolk) was re-designated The Norfolk Regiment in 1881, as part of the Caldwell Army Reforms. During this period, the 2nd Battalion was stationed in Subathoo, Bengal with Lieutenant Ommanney designated the Station Staff Officer. On 15 September 1882, he transferred to the 10th Bengal Native Infantry (late 65th Native Infantry, raised in 1823 and which had been disbanded but not mutinied in 1857-8), and appointed a Wing Officer, Quartermaster and Officiating Adjutant. In February 1886, the 1st Goorkha Light Infantry was authorised to raise a second Battalion in Dharmasala and Ommanney transferred across from 10th Bengal Native Infantry in the appointment as a Wing officer and Quartermaster on 19 February 1886. Two years later, in August 1888, the 2nd Battalion was ordered to reinforce the Sikkim Expeditionary Force, which was facing a threatening Tibetan force that occupied one of the high altitude passes that crossed over into Tibet, but in Sikkim territory. In late September, the Sikkim Expeditionary Force took offensive action to eject the Tibetans from Sikkim. The main column, comprising the 2nd Battalion, with an advance guard commanded by Ommanney, and elements of the Derbyshire Regiment, was tasked to assault the right of the Tibetan position. Tibetan resistance quickly collapsed, which allowed the Sikkim Expeditionary Force to re-occupy Sikkim territory up to the border with Tibet. With active operations at an end, the majority of the Force was withdrawn leaving the 2nd Battalion in Sikkim until it received orders in August 1889 to return to Dharmasala (Medal & clasp). Promoted Captain on 1 May 1889, he was cross-posted to the 1st Battalion as a Wing Commander on 1 September 1894 and formed part of the escort to the Waziristan Delimitation Commission, which was attacked at Wana by Mahsud Waziris at dawn on 3 November 1894. The Battalion was astride the main axis of the attack and bore the brunt of the assault. The attack eventually petered out and the rebel tribesmen withdrew. The escort suffered 120 casualties, over half of whom were from the 1st Battalion. It was the Regiment's highest number of operational casualties since being raised in 1815. The 1st Battalion subsequently took part in the punitive expedition against the Mahsuds (clasp). Promoted Major 1 May 1898, Ommanney was posted back to the 2nd Battalion and appointed Second-in-Command and a Double Company Commander on 10 November 1900. Nearly three years later, on 16 May 1903, he was appointed to command the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 May 1904; and Brevet Colonel on 1 May 1907. Despite most of his Gurkha service being with 1st Gurkha Rifles, the Regimental History records that: from the moment he took up his command until the day he departed (in 1910), the zeal and enthusiasm that he adopted the 3rd Gurkhas as his own was remarkable. Soon after joining he originated the idea of the 'Ahmed Khel Day' and an inter-battalion musketry competition. Upon retirement, in 1910, he settled in Kensington, London, with his third wife, Amelie (Lili), née Pemberton; his previous two wives having died in Lansdowne, the home station of the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, in 1906 and 1909 respectively. On the outbreak of the Great War he was recalled and commanded the 58th Battalion Training Reserve until his death on 21 March 1918. He was buried in Brompton Cemetery and his death is recorded on the Indian Army panel in the Royal Memorial Chapel, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 72



The campaign group of five awarded to Colonel G. W. N. Rogers, Royal Irish Regiment Jubilee 1897, silver issue; Egypt 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Maj: G. W. N. Rogers. 2/R. Ir. R.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (Colonel G. W. N. Rogers 2d Bn. R. Ir. R.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Osmanieh, breast Badge; Khedive's Star 1882, mounted as worn, ribands frayed enamel damage to the fourth, otherwise lightly toned, very fine or better (5)M.I.D. London Gazette 2 November 1882; Hazara 1888. George William Nesbit Rogers was born in 1847 in the West Indies, his father being a Chaplain in the Forces at the time. He was admitted to the Royal Military College Sandhurst as a Gentleman Cadet on 7 August 1863 and was commissioned Ensign into the 18th Foot by Purchase on 17 January 1865. Then was thence advanced Lieutenant by Purchase on 1 February 1868. Rogers served as an Instructor of Musketry from 8 November 1873-14 August 1876 and was promoted Captain on 14 June 1876 and Major on 1 July 1881. He served in the Egyptian War of 1882 and was present at the action at Kassasin on 9 September and at the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir. For his part in the campaign he was 'mentioned', awarded an Order of Osmanieh, 4th Class and was additionally promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 18 November 1882. On his return from Egypt he became Commandant at the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Forces at Aldershot from September 1883-March 1884. Rogers was then posted to the 1st Battalion in India returning home in 1886 and was promoted Brevet Colonel on 18 November 1886. Made Commandant of the Kussowlie Depot, India in 1887, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 23 July 1888. Rogers married in 1888 at Westhampnett, Sussex and his wife presented the Hazara medals to the Regiment in 1890 at Cherat. Rogers was placed on Half Pay on 23 July 1893, but was made Colonel, commanding 100th Regimental District at Birr, Ireland on 17 February 1895. He reverted to Half Pay on 1 March 1900 and died on 10 August 1921 at Hove, Sussex. Please see Lot 334 for his miniature dress medals. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,500 to £3,500

Lot 73



Pair: Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sykes, Bengal Medical Department Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Surgn. J. Sykes. B.M.D.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, mounted in a display frame with glazed photographic portrait of him in uniform with his miniature medals, the Khedive's star having the Tokar clasp, very fine (4) Joseph Sykes was born on 19 April 1854 and studied at Madras and Glasgow University Hospitals. He was appointed as S.M.D. Madras from 29 June 1874-23 September 1876, and qualified as L.R.C.P. Edinburgh in 1879 and L.F.P.S.G. in 1879 being appointed full Surgeon on 31 October 1879. He served on the North West Frontier at Mahsud-Waziri and then went on to serve in Egypt seeing action at Tel-el-Kebir and Kassassin being entitled to the Egypt medal with clasp and Khedive's Star. Sykes was appointed Surgeon Major on 31 October 1891 and then Lieutenant Colonel on 31 October 1899. He was placed on the Supplementary List on 25 March 1907 and retired on 14 December 1909. He died at Folkestone on 5 May 1925. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£500 to £700**

Lot 74



(x) Seven: Petty Officer B. E. Parsons, Royal Navy, who served through the Anglo-Zanzibar War, the Benin Expedition, Boer War and Operations off Somaliland before having his service cut short in 1915 when he was killed by an explosion at Fort St. Angelo, Malta East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (B. E. Parsons, Ord. H.M.S. St. George.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (B. E. Parsons. A. B. H.M.S. Naiad.); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (B. E. Parsons, A.B., H.M.S. Naiad.); 1914-15 Star (176462. B. E. Parsons, P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (176462 B. E. Parsons. P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (176462. B. E. Parsons. P.O. H.M.S. Hazard:), some contact marks and edge bruising to the Victorian and Edwardian medals, overall very fine (7) Benjamin Edgar Parson was born at Mylor, Cornwall on 25 May 1878 and enlisted with the Royal Navy as Boy Class II on 4 October 1893. Posted first to Alexandra in 1895 he later joined St. George and reached his majority with her on 25 May 1896. This Edgar-class cruiser was stationed at Zanzibar the next month with a squadron of British warships when the Anglo-Zanzibar War began. After a British ultimatum to the Sultan was ignored Kahalid was the Squadron opened fire on his palace at 09:00 in the morning. The royal yacht Glasgow attempted to return fire with its small cannon, targeting St. George which swiftly sank her. The war was to last no more than 45-minutes making it the shortest war in history. The next year the Benin expedition was launched with St. George being part of the force assembled. Too large to go upriver she contributed a large force of bluejackets to land force. Parsons returned to Britain and went ashore on 19 February 1898, being posted to Naiad on 19 March 1901. With her he served off South Africa and later off Somaliland where Royal Naval vessels patrolled the sea lanes for gun runners attempting to arm the Mullah's forces. Again returning to Britain and going ashore in 1904 Parsons was promoted Petty Officer while served with H.M.S. Dreadnaught on 7 January 1910. He was awarded his L.S. & G.C. with H.M.S. Hazard in March 1912- the month after she collided with the submarine A3 at Spithead, sinking her with all hands. At the opening of the Great War Parsons was stationed with the cruiser H.M.S. Edgar, however he went ashore to Victory I in December 1914. He was to see foreign service again however being posted to Egmont- a depot ship stationed at Malta on 23 January 1915. It was here that Parsons was killed on 30 June 1915, his service record giving the grim details, stating: 'Killed by an explosion in the Torpedo Lecture Room Malta Dockyards' He is not listed as buried but rather commemorated upon the Plymouth Memorial which suggests his body was never recovered; sold together with copied service papers, Great War medal roll and a Commonwealth War Graves certificate. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 76



(x) Five: Captain and Paymaster C. D. Kettle, Durban Light Infantry, who was commissioned in 1914 and later saw service in the Rand Rebellion/Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Transvaal (98 Serjt: C. Kettle. Durban L. I.); Natal 1906, 1 clasp, 1906 (Col. Sgt: C. Kettle, Durban Light Infantry.), edge wear to rank; British War Medal 1914-20 (Capt. C. D. Kettle.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Decoration, the reverse engraved Captain C. D. Kettle. Sup. List A.C.F.; Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal (No. 98 Cr. Sgt. C. D. Kettle. Durb. L. Infy.), mounted as worn, minor contact marks and edge bruising to first two, overall very fine (5) Clarence Drayner Kettle was born on 7 January 1874 and worked as an accountant. First joining the Maritzburg Rifles in March 1892 he joined the Durban Light Infantry the next year being advanced Sergeant in 1897. Kettle was clearly quite the sportsman having four sporting medals with the first stretching back to 1892. Serving as part of General Buller's column during the Anglo Boer War his reminiscences make for interesting reading with an extract from Tide of Invasion Turned stating: 'Another service perhaps not so justified. The late Capt. C. D. Kettle, who was served of "B" Company at the time, and who at the age of 91 preserved a good memory even as to initials and Christian names recalled that Pte. George Clayton of the Regiment had to travel everywhere with Sir Redvers Buller to set up his billiard table. Clayton was an expert employed by Thurston's in peace time. Surviving the war Kettle went on to serve in the Natal Revolt of 1906 continued to serve, being awarded his Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal in 1913 while a Colour-Sergeant. Commissioned Lieutenant and Paymaster on 1 August 1914 Kettle's service papers not 'Served in German South West Africa' however do not state any entitlement to the 1914-15 Star. Advanced Captain and remaining Paymaster he was to prove integral to the running of the Regiment. A letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Molyneux, Durban Light Infantry underlines this point, stating: 'I ask that some means should be thought out to retain Capt. Kettle on the active list: non-continuous training in a non-existent pay corps need not be too strenuous; why not gazette him to the pay corps, if such is to exist; and so not force him on to the reserve.' Despite these please Kettle was placed upon the Supernumerary List on 1 July 1921, although this was not to be the end of his career. A memorandum from the Chief Paymaster and Accountant to the Adjutant General makes note of his services in the Rand Rebellion, stating: 'Approval is hereby conveyed for the payment of his rank to Captain and Paymaster C. D. Kettle, Supernumerary List, A.C.F., for the period 9th March, 1922 to 15th April, 1922 during which period he was employed on service in connection with the recent industrial disturbances on the Rand.' Sent to the Reserve of Officers on 15 April 1922 Kettle joined the Pay Branch on 4 May 1925. He was finally placed upon the retired list having reached the age-limited on 6 January 1934; sold together with four sporting medals named to the recipient and copied research comprising, medal rolls, service papers and an extract from Tide of Invasion Turned. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 77



(x) Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. S. McAlester, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Clan Chief of McAlester/Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Capt. C. G. S. McAlester, R. Scots Fus.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Cpt. C. G. S. McAlester. Rl. Scts. Fus.), nearly extremely fine (2) Charles Godfrey Somerville McAlester was born at Kilmaurus, Ayrshire, Scotland on 21 January 1868, the son of Charles and Williamina McAlester of Dunsinking House, Ayrshire. The young McAlester was educated at Cheltenham College (Newick House) where he served in the School Rifle VIII between 1885-86 and captained in 1887. Perhaps it was this success which drove him to joining the Militia, being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 3 December 1887 with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. Later that same year he took a place at Balliol College, Oxford here he was somewhat less successful, achieving a 3rd in his Classical Moderations. Despite this McAlester persevered and began to study Law while also continuing to advance in the Militia, being promoted Lieutenant on 19 October 1889 and Captain on 13 July 1891. Admitted to the Inner Temple in 1892 McAlester began to work as a barrister. Deployed for service in the Anglo-Boer War with the Army Service Corps McAlester was stationed west of Pretoria from July-November 1900. He was later appointed Commandant at the town of Nelspruit in that same region. Returning from the war he was appointed Major on 1 August 1905. McAlester's final appointment was as Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Special Reserve. On the death of his father he became the Clan Chief of McAlester and was a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Ayrshire. McAlester died there on 14 March 1931; sold together with copied research including extracts from the London Gazette, War Services of Officers of the Army and Evening Mail as well as old pupil listings from Cheltenham College and Balliol College. Notably his son, of the same name, was awarded both the D.S.O. and M.C. during the Second World War. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 78



The campaign group of three awarded to Colonel T. W. O'H. Hamilton, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was awarded a C.M.G. and a 'mention' for his services in the Boer War Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (Major T. W. O'H. Hamilton. M.B, C.M.G, R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. T. W. O'H. Hamilton. M.B. C.M.G. R.A.M.C.); Coronation 1911 (Lt. Col. T. W. O'H. Hamilton. C.M.G., M.B., R.A.M.C.), this last with privately engraved naming, very fine (3)[C.M.G.] London Gazette 27 September 1901. Thomas William O'Hora Hamilton was born on 24 May 1860 at Aldershot, Hampshire. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury and then went over to Trinity College, Dublin where he gained a Bachelor of Arts followed by a Bachelor of Medicine. He qualified as a Surgeon and was appointed Surgeon Captain with the Army Medical Service on 3 February 1883. Hamilton married in 1891, Hannah, the daughter of Charles de Gallye Lamotte, M.D., of the Cloisters, Sunderland. He was promoted Surgeon Major on 3 February 1895, on which date he transferred as a Major into the Royal Army Medical Corps. With the outbreak of the Second Boer War, Hamilton saw service in South Africa from 1899, and was present during the Relief of Kimberley and operations in the Orange Free State from February to May 1900, including the action at Paardeberg on 17-26 February 1900, the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein and Zand River. Then present during the operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill between 11-12 June 1900. He was then present on further operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, between July and 29 November 1900, including the actions at Belfast on 26-27 August 1900. Hamilton was also present on operations in the Cape Colony, south of Orange River during 1899 to 1900, including the actions at Colesberg from 14 February to 3 February 1900. Hamilton was 'mentioned' (London Gazette 16 April 1901, refers) and appointed a C.M.G. for his services in the Boer War. On his return from South Africa Hamilton was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 February 1903. He received the Coronation Medal for 1911 and was placed on Retired Pay on 4 November 1911, but was then re-employed on Home Service during the Great War from 5 August 1914. Hamilton died on 22 April 1918. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 79



Four: Surgeon-Captain E. W. St. Vincent-Ryan, 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Rifle Volunteers and City of London Imperial Volunteers, later Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps, who served as Medical Officer of the Infantry Battalion, City of London Imperial Volunteers., and died of tuberculosis contracted at Cremona on the Italian Front in 1918Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen (Sgn: Capt. E. W. St. V. Ryan. C.I.V.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. E. W. St Vincent-Ryan.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver and silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919, with integral top riband bar, the first mounted as originally worn, good very fine (4)Ex-Jack Webb Collection.Edmond William St. Vincent-Ryan was born in 1861. He served in the 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Volunteers, ranked Surgeon Captain in 1898, and proceeded to South Africa with that rank in 1900 with the City of London Imperial Volunteers on the S.S. Gaul. Although he was officially Medical Officer of the Infantry Battalion During the Boer War, he in fact served with the Mounted Infantry.St. Vincent-Ryan was promoted Major in the Territorial Force in 1908 and served during the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps, initially in Malta, from September 1914-March 1916, being promoted Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel on 19 November 1914. He served in Salonika from June 1916-November 1917 and then with the Italian Expeditionary Force on the Italian Front until June 1918. Diagnosed with Tuberculosis at Cremona on 3 April 1918, he died at Pendyffryn Hall Sanatorium, Dwygyfych, Wales on 24 August 1919. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£600 to £800**

Lot 80



A scarce campaign group of five awarded to Private A. Lyne, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, who was present at the Battle of Jidballi which was fought on 10 January 1904 against an army of 8,000 Dervishes under the command of the 'Mad Mullah' Africa General Service 1902-56, 2 clasps, Somaliland 1902-02, Jidballi (4853 Pte A. Lyne. 1st Hamp: Regt.); 1914 Star, clasp (4853 Pte. A. Lyne. 1/Hamps: R.); British War and Victory Medals (4853 Pte. A. Lyne. Hamps. R.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4853 Pte. A. Lyne. Hamps. R.), contact marks and edge bruising to first, nearly very fine otherwise lighting pitting and contact marks, overall very fine (5) Albert Lyne was born at Ringwood, Hampshire on the 13 July 1877, the son of William and Love (nee Leat) Lyne. The family are recorded in the 1881 Census Return residing at 'The Kennels', in the hamlet of Sandford near Ringwood, where William Lyne's occupation is given as 'Game Keeper'. The family are again recorded in the 1891 Census Return, residing in the village of Ripley, near Sopley, where Albert Lyne, now 13 years of age is described as a 'General Labourer'. Lyne initially volunteered for service with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion Hampshire Regiment at Ringwood on 17 March 1896, declaring his age to be 18 years 3 months, and his occupation as 'Labourer' in the employment of Mr Bramble. His next-of-kin was given as his widowed mother. Discharged from the Militia on transfer to the Regular Army, Lyne attested at Winchester on 1 June 1896 for a term of 7 years' Colour service and 5 years in the Army Reserve. On enlistment he declared his age to be 18 years 11 months, and stated his occupation as 'Labourer'. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion in 1898, and gained his Mounted Infantry qualification in 1899. His pension records confirms his military service to be Home from June 1896-February 1897; India from February 1897-February 1903; Aden from February 1903-June 1903. Extending his service to complete 12 years' Colour Service in 1903 he served in Somaliland from June 1903-July 1904. Here he was present for the Battle of Jidballi, the Royal Hampshire Regiment Website provides a description of the action, stating: 'By January 1904, General Egerton, now commanding in Somaliland, decided to advance on Jidballi, which was 40 miles east of Eil Dab where the Mullah's men were gathering. The ensuing battle for the Hampshire Regiment lasted only 40 minutes from the opening fire, as the trained soldiers were more accurate shooters than the Somali troops, who retreated with British mounted troops in pursuit.' Returning to Britain in July 1904 he re-engaged for 21 years in 1908 and is recorded in the 1911 Census Return serving as a Private with the 1st Battalion, which at the time was stationed at Badajoz Barracks, Aldershot. Entering the Great War in France in August 1914 Lyne was medically classified as PB (Permanent Barracks) in May 1915, at the age of 38 years, and PU (Permanently Unfit for Duty) in August 1917, although he remained on active service in France until the Armistice. Leaving France on 24 January 1919 he was discharged to pension in February 1919 on termination of his second period of service. Lyne died at Cheltenham in 1956, aged 79 years. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 81



'Cooks stopped shooting pigs to conserve ammunition for the Nazi variety, and the batmen "watched their front" from 10 a.m. Everyone saw plenty - an S.S. battalion in column of fours, the swarms of enemy tanks. Then the reinforcements arrived - a 25-millemetre anti-tank gun with a team of four officers - and four shells! The general situation was now rapidly deteriorating. Regular contacts were impossible due to enemy armour and infantry penetrating in all directions; information was non-existent, and before long headquarters, battalions and companies, and platoons were surrounded, cut off, and broken up. Much of the rear area was already either in German control or menaced by the presence of enemy armour. Out of this chaos those who could fell back towards the coast at Dunkirk almost by instinct ... 'The fate of the 6th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in France in May 1940; the regimental history refers. An inter-war North-West Frontier pair awarded to Lance-Corporal M. Bradley, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was posted 'missing' in France in May 1940 but afterwards confirmed as a P.O.W. India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (2977831 Pte. M. Bradley, A. & S.H.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-39 (2977831 Pte. M. Bradley, A. & S.H.), good very fine or better (2) Michael Bradley was born in Greenock, Scotland on 28 November 1912 and enlisted in the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in November 1930. Having then seen active service on the North-West Frontier in the mid-1930s, he joined the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1940, as a Lance-Corporal in the 6th Battalion. And it was in this capacity that he was posted missing on 27 May 1940; WO 417/20 refers. Subsequently confirmed as a P.O.W., he was incarcerated in Stalag VIII-B from July 1940 to January 1944, and in Stalag VIII-A from October 1944 until his liberation in May 1945. In the interim, he was employed in a working party at a sawmill. In his M.I.9 debrief on liberation, Bradley stated that he had 'destroyed thousands of cement bricks used for building houses', in addition to some electric lights in a factory in November 1944. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 82



(x) Four: Captain D. F. Fraser, Royal Horse Artillery, who was commissioned in the field in 1914, later being appointed Adjutant and 'mentioned' for his fine work 1914 Star, clasp (29521 Sjt. D. Fraser. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaves (Capt. D. F. Fraser.); Delhi Durbar 1911 (No. 29521 Sergt. D. F. Fraser "N" bty R.H.A.), contemporarily engraved naming, mounted court-style for wear, edge bruise, very fine (4) M.I.D. London Gazette 12 March 1918. Duncan Frederick Fraser was born at Shoreham, Sussex on 19 March 1884 and enlisted (whilst still a boy) on 19 August 1898. Appointed Trumpeter with 'N' (Eagle) Battery on 7 October 1899, due to his young age he was not posted for service in the Anglo-Boer War but managed to find injury all the same: he is listed as suffering a wound to his hand after unfortunately falling off a bicycle while off-duty at Aldershot on 30 July 1901. Posted to South Africa shortly after the end of hostilities, Fraser was appointed Bombardier there on 16 May 1904 - an impressive jump in rank for one so young, but clearly indicative of his attitude towards his life as a professional soldier. Later ordered to India (22 January 1906) he was promoted Sergeant on 27 March 1908, re-engaging at Mabala on 20 July 1910. Still stationed there the next year Fraser was to take part in the Delhi Durbar celebrations, being one of three Sergeants from 'N' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery to receive the Durbar medal. Having served in India for many years, Fraser was ordered to return to Britain on the outbreak of the Great War and arrived in the U.K. on 4 September 1914: he was almost immediately posted to France, arriving with 'N' Battery a mere 12 days later. No record survives of the services Fraser performed in the months after the 'Miracle on the Marne', but it was clearly enough to see him commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 3 December 1914. Remaining with his unit until 7 January 1915, he was posted to the 14th Battery Royal Field Artillery, being advanced Lieutenant with them on 23 December 1915. Embarking at Marseille, Fraser was ordered to Basra, where he disembarked on 15 January 1915 for service in Mesopotamia. Here he was ordered to 'S' Battery, Royal Field Artillery on 14 March 1916 and served for the rest of the year with them. Promoted Captain on 3 August 1917, Fraser was appointed Adjutant to the Brigade on 17 December 1917; at this stage he was also Second-in-Command of the six-gun 'V' Battery Cadre in Mesopotamia. There is mention in a letter by the recipient (held with his service papers) of time spent commanding 'V' Battery Cadre in India during a series of riots from April to July 1919 - at some stage after the war Fraser was certainly posted to No. III Reserve Depot. He retired with the rank of Captain on 23 December 1919, and was retained on the Reserve of Officers until 19 March 1934 when his age made him ineligible to continue. Sold together with copied research comprising medal rolls, correspondence, and service papers. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 83



An unusual campaign group of three awarded to Acting Serjeant T. H. Gillard, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was one of 101 men drawn from units of 3rd Division, who volunteered for service with the 3rd Divisional Cyclist Corps. This Company, which was attached to 'B' Squadron, 15th Hussars, was continuously in the forefront of all scouting and patrol activities across 3rd Division's entire front, and it was during one such patrol carried out by this unit in the early hours of the 21 August 1914, that Private John Parr, 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, was to become the first British soldier to be killed in action in the Great War, when, along with another cyclist he was sent on reconnaissance to the village of Obourg, north-east of Mons to locate the enemy, during which the two cyclists encountered an enemy cavalry patrol, and in the process of giving covering fire to his comrade, Parr was mortally wounded. 1914 Star, clasp (13444 Pte T. Gillard. 4/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (13444 A. Sjt. T. Gillard. R. Fus.), very fine (3) Thomas Henry Gillard was born at Canning Town, the son of William and Sarah Gillard. He is recorded in both the 1891 and 1901 Census Returns, residing at 21 Ascot Street, West Ham, and 2 Dartmouth Road, West Ham, respectively, where his father's occupation is latterly given as 'Carman'. Gillard attested for service with the Royal Fusiliers on 18 November 1908, and is recorded in the 1911 Census, aged 21 years, serving as a Private with the 4th Battalion, which at the time was stationed at Aldershot. A good athlete, he competed in many pre war regimental sports days, and is recorded as finishing runner-up in the 100 yards sprint, 220 yards flat, and the 100 yards hurdles races, held at Parkhurst Barracks on 16 May 1910. At some stage during his pre-war service, Gillard volunteered to serve in the 3rd Divisional Cyclist Company, a mobile scouting unit that had been formed from NCO's and men drawn from the various infantry units of the 3rd Division, based at Divisional HQ, Bulford Depot, Salisbury Plain. On the outbreak of the Great War 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, was stationed at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, having been assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division. According to the 3rd Division QMG War Diary (WO/95/1383) the establishment of the Cyclist Company was increased from its nucleus of 40 all ranks to 101 all ranks on 8 August 1914, and attached to 'A' Squadron 15th Hussars, which formed the Divisional Mounted Troops. Shortly after mobilisation, the Cyclist Company departed Bulford, when all officers and men rejoined their parent units. Assuming Gillard was attached to the company at this time, he would have rejoined the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and embarked aboard the S. S. Martaban at Southampton on 13 August 1914, which arrived at Le Havre the following day. The MIC of Private Gillard confirms that he entered the France and Flanders theatre of war on this date. On the arrival of Divisional HQ in France, on 17 August 1914, the Cyclist Company was reformed, and together with 'A' Squadron 15th Hussars, comprised the 3rd Divisional Mounted Troops. This company, together with the 15th Hussars, were continuously in the forefront of all scouting and patrol activities beyond 3rd Division's front line from 20 August onwards. It was during one such patrol carried out by this unit in the early hours of the 21 August 1914, that Private John Parr, 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, was to become the first British soldier to be killed in action in the Great War. Sent on reconnaissance to the village of Obourg, north-east of Mons to locate the enemy, along with another cyclist they encountered an enemy cavalry patrol, and in the process of giving covering fire to his comrade, Parr was mortally wounded. One example of the dangerous patrol work it carried out this unit can be found in a report sent to Divisional HQ on the morning of 23 August 1914 by Lieutenant C. Whittle, which states 'A' Squadron, 15th Hussars, who, together with Captain Wells, accompanied by '40 sabres and 20 cyclists', reported: 'Uhlans patrols on the outskirts of Bray and Estinne Au Mont, with some 1,000 infantry in Waudrez' (WO/95/1375). These villages were located some 8 miles east of Mons. 'The History of the 15th King's Hussars' added the following detail: 'Early in the morning of 23rd August, two troops under Capt R. P. Wells started out on a mission to reconnoitre the villages of Havre and Bray. Lieutenant C. M. Hoare's troop soon met the enemy, and only extricated himself by hard fighting, falling back to the village of St Symphorien, from which he was summarily ejected by the enemy...as soon as it became apparent that Captain Wells and his men were in difficulties, the rest of 'A' Squadron was sent to his support. This tiny reinforcement could not offer any material opposition to the hostile advance, and after suffering considerable losses, the remnants joined 'B' Squadron at Villers St. Ghislain. It was impossible to evacuate the wounded and those unable to move, as they lay all over the stubble fields, and thus were left to their fate'. The war diary for the 3rd Divisional Cyclist Company has, unfortunately, not survived. However, the war diary of 'A' Squadron, 15th Hussars records that throughout the First Battle of Ypres, the cyclists from this company fought alongside their Hussar comrades in the trenches. The war diary entry for 22 October 1914 recording: 'AUBERS - Division executed slight retirement during night. Germans did the same - our cyclists and machine guns occupied trenches until 3am'. Similarly, the entry for the 8th November 1914 recorded: 'HALTE - 1 MILE EAST OF YPRES - two local attacks between 5 and 7pm. Squadron lined road all night with fixed bayonets. Cyclists in trenches with us'. (WO/95/) Gillard was officially transferred to the Army Cyclist Corps on 8 January 1915, being posted to 1Xth Corps Cyclist Battalion. He was discharged the service on account of sickness on 16 February 1919, in accordance with King's Regulations, Paragraph 392 (xvia), 'being surplus to military requirements, having suffered impairment since entry into the service'. He was awarded Silver War Badge No B330437, which was issued on 14 November 1919. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 84



A 'Battle of Mons 1914' Prisoner of War campaign group of three awarded to Private A. W. G. Ratty, 'B' Company, 4th Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) who was taken a Prisoner of War on 23 August 1914, following his Battalion's historic defence of the Mons Canal between Nimy and Obourg Railway Station. On that day it successfully held its position for several hours against overwhelming odds, before finally being outflanked and thus compelled to withdraw at the cost of 9 Officers and 453 Other Ranks killed, wounded and missing. 1914 Star (L-13798 Pte. A. W. G. Ratty. 4/Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals (L-13798 Pte. A. W. G. Ratty. Midd'x R.), good very fine (3). Alfred William George Ratty was born at Southwark, London, on 18 May 1895, the son of William George Ratty (1861-1947) and Emma Petts (1866-1928). Recorded in the 1901 Census Return residing at the family home at No. 12 Gilpin Grove, Edmonton, his father's occupation is given as 'Floor Cloth Printer'. He is again recorded in the 1911 Census, residing at 40 Wakefield Street, Upper Edmonton, where his own occupation is listed as 'Cooper'. Ratty attested for service with the Middlesex Regiment during late 1911, being posted to the 4th Battalion, which on the outbreak of the Great War was stationed at Raglan Barracks, Devonport, having been assigned to 9th Brigade, 1st Division, British Expeditionary Force. The Battalion entrained for Southampton on 13 August, and boarded the S.S. Mombasa later that day, arriving at Boulogne in the early hours of 14 August. Ratty is confirmed as having entered the France and Flanders theatre of war with 'B' Company that same day. The Battle of Mons 1914. The Battalion was ordered to take up a defensive position along a one-and-a-half mile length of the Mons Canal, linking up to the west with the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers along the canal's north-western loop from Petit Nimy terminating at Obourg Railway Station to the east, a total of four bridges and two railway crossings to hold on 22 August 1914. The dispositions of each Company were as follows; 'D' Company was assigned the defence of the railway station and the two bridges near there; and 'B' Company the other two bridges linking up the line between the 9th Brigade and D Company, with C and A Companies occupying a line of hedge and isolated houses to the rear, in support. Ratty's 'B' Company had established its Headquarters in a house at one of the level crossings, with one half-company working on trenches in rear of the railway line, two platoons on picket duty at the two locks in front of H.Q. The company commander reported enemy occupying a village directly opposite his position at 09:30 on the morning of 23 August. Although first reports of the enemy having crossed the canal had been received at 07:30 hours, it was not until about 10:30 hours that 'D' Company reported being 'hard-pressed' and required reinforcements, one double-company of the Royal Irish Regiment being despatched. The entire positions then came under a 'terrific downpour' of shelling for some two hours before enemy infantry appeared at about 13:00 hours. Orders to destroy the bridges were given but not actioned since the enemy were already across at several places threatening the retirement of 'B' and 'C' Companies. About this time, the OC received a report that a large force of infantry in close order was approaching from the west along the Binche-St Ghislain road. Firing from the hip, the enemy fire proved high and great execution was done by the two machine guns and rapid fire from 'C' Company. A general retirement was then ordered, at which point many detachments were overwhelmed and taken prisoner, the guns of the Royal Irish Regiment preventing a further advance by the enemy. At roll call later in the day, just 8 officers and 250 men were present from the original strength that went into action of 27 officers and 970 men, 'B' Company's loss being reported as 96 rank and file, including Ratty. According to the British Red Cross POW Records, Ratty was captured at Mons on 23 August 1914, being recorded as a member of 'B' Company 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment. Further information reported that he had not been wounded and was interned at Gutersloh Prisoner of War Camp. He is also noted as being held at Senne P.O.W. Camp. Ratty is recorded in the 1939 Census Return, residing at 34 Spencer Road, Tottenham, where his occupation is given as 'Furniture Examiner'. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 85



'The action is likely to become the classical example of the performance of its functions by a rear-guard: the battalion not only held up the attack of a strong hostile force in its original position, thereby securing the unmolested withdrawal of its Division but in retiring drew on to itself the attacks of very superior numbers of the enemy. It was finally cut off at Etreux by five or six times its numbers but held out for several hours, the remnant only surrendering when their ammunition was practically exhausted and only a small number of men remained unhurt. The survivors were warmly congratulated by the Germans on the fine fight they had made. No other claim to a memorial near Etreux is likely to be advanced and certainly nothing which would not take second place to the Munsters.' The Battle Exploits Memorial Committee response to a 1919 proposal to erect a Regimental Memorial at Etreux. An 'Etreux 1914' Prisoner of War and Army Order 193 M.I.D. group of four awarded to Staff Sergeant H. W. Jordan, 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, who was wounded and taken a Prisoner of War on 27 August 1914 during his Battalion's epic rearguard action at Etreux. Together with one Platoon of 15th Hussars and two guns from 118th Battery Royal Field Artillery, it covered the rear-guard of the 1st Army Corps for six hours over a distance of five miles. Opposed by an entire German Army Corps advancing in an arc from the North-East on a three mile front, this small force carried out a fighting withdrawal until late in the afternoon when, with their ammunition almost exhausted, the remaining survivors lined the four sides of a walled orchard and fought to a finish. By the end of the day, the enemy's advance had been successfully delayed and a distance of twelve miles separated the 1st Army Corps from the German vanguard. 1914 Star, clasp (9990 Pte. H. Jordan. R. Muns: Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (9990 Pte. H. W. Jordan. R. Mun. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue, (7658070 S. Sgt. H. W. Jordan R.A.P.C.), mounted as worn, nearly very fine (4) M.I.D. London Gazette 30 January 1920: 'The names of the undermentioned Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War, in accordance with the terms of Army Order 193 of 1919, for valuable services rendered whilst prisoners of war or interned (to be dated 5th May, 1919)' Horace Walter Jordan was born at Camberwell, Surrey, on 30 April 1885, the son of Frederick William Jordan (1859-1909) and Kate Isobel Goosey (1864-1926). First recorded in the 1891 Census Return, the family are shown as residing at 4 Haven Green, Ealing; his father's occupation being given as 'Tailor and Outfitter'. He is again recorded in the 1901 Return, aged fifteen years, residing at 23 Inglis Road, Ealing, where his own occupation is given as 'Articled Pupil to Auctioneer'. Jordan initially volunteered for service with the Kent Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia), attesting at London on 26 October 1904 and his occupation as 'Clerk' in the employ of Messrs Stubbs Ltd., 42 Gresham Street London. Serving for just forty-nine days, he was discharged on account of transfer to the Regular Army, joining the Worcestershire Regiment on 16 March 1905; being recorded as such in the 1911 Census Return, where he is shown as serving as 'clerk' with the 2nd Battalion, which at the time was stationed at Jhansi, India. Jordan transferred to the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers in 1913, which on the outbreak of war was stationed at Malplaquet Barracks, Aldershot, having been assigned to the 1st (Guards) Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. On mobilisation the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers embarked for Le Havre aboard the SS Dunedin Castle, where it landed at Havre on 14 August 1914, Jordan being confirmed as having entered the France and Flanders theatre of war with 'B' Company on the 13 August 1914. The Battalion acted as 1st Division reserve on 23 August 1914, a day in which 1st Army Corps was not heavily engaged except in the vicinity of Mons-Obourg where the 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment and 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment were particularly hard pressed. Following the decision to withdraw the BEF on account of the retreat of the French Fifth Army, the battalion marched south over the next few days, and by 27 August was occupying the village of Fesmy. The 1st Infantry Brigade was covering the withdrawal of the 1st Army Corps, which following the Battle of Le Cataeu represented the only intact Allied formation capable of stemming the advance of the German Army, rapidly advancing through the gap left by the retreating French. It was therefore imperative that the 1st Brigade's own withdrawal was carried out in good order, and this important task was entrusted to a small rearguard consisting of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers commanded by Major P Charrier with one squadron of 15th Hussars under the command of Lieutenant E Hardinge and one-half a section of 118 Battery RFA commanded by Major A Bayly. Opposed by an entire German Army Corps advancing in an arc from the north-east on a three mile front, this small force carried out a fighting withdrawal until late in the afternoon when with their ammunition almost exhausted, the remaining survivors lined the four sides of a walled orchard and fought to a finish. By the end of the day, the enemy's advance had been successfully delayed and a distance of twelve miles separated the 1st Army Corps from the German vanguard. Jordan was wounded in the heel and taken prisoner of war at Etreux on 27 August 1914. He was initially held at Gardelegen prisoner of war camp and was later sent to Merseburg. Upon his return to England after the war he was 'mentioned' for valuable services rendered whilst a prisoner of war. Jordan married Dorothy Gertrude Constance Ross at St James's Church, Muswell Hill, Edmonton, on 11 October 1919. He later re-married Nancy Florence Hintze in October 1945 and died at Lewisham on 15 September 1955. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 86



Four: Staff Nurse E. M. Price, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve 1914 Star (Miss E. M. Price. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals (S. Nurse E. M. Price); Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve cape badge, contact marks overall, nearly very fine (4) Approximately 175 1914 Stars issued to the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve. Edith Mary Price resided at New Hook Cottage, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey. She joined the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve in September 1914 and was posted to the 9th General Hospital. Price was invalided from service on 5 August 1915 as a result of ill health. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£400 to £600**

Lot 87



Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 88



A poignant family group: A Great War casualty group of four awarded to Able Seaman S. Buchan, Royal Navy, who was aboard the S.S. Rio Verde when she was torpedoed by U-100 on 21 February 1918. 1914-15 Star (171895, S. Buchan, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (171895 S. Buchan, A.B. R.N.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Stewart Buchan), very fine. The campaign group of three awarded to Private J. Anderson, Cheshire Regiment who was aboard the Aragon which was torpedoed outside Alexandria. British War and Victory Medals (4020 Pte. J. Adamson, Ches. R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (James Adamson), both plaques drilled at 12 o'clock and polished, the medals good very fine (Lot). Stewart Buchan was born on 9 September 1877 at Liverpool and enlisted on 2 February 1893 as a Boy 2nd Class. Promoted to Ordinary Seaman on 9 September 1895 and then to Able Seaman on 18 October 1898. He was serving aboard the Sphinx when he invalided with Beriberi in Bombay. Re-enrolled for a further period to the age of 40 years, on 12 October 1912. During the Great War he was unfortunate to be aboard the Rio Verde, which was a cargo ship was torpedoed and sunk in then Irish Sea 4 nautical miles (7.4 km) off Crammock Head, Wigtownshire by the U-100. He is buried in Dundalk (St. Patrick's) Cemetery, Ireland and was subsequently awarded a Royal Fleet Reserve Gratuity of £50 in July 1918 and a further Supplementary Prize Share on 8 September 1923. James Adamson was born at Walton, Lancashire and enlisted at Birkenhead. He died at sea on 30 December 1917, whilst serving with the 1/4th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment and is commemorated on the Chatby Memorial, Alexandria, Egypt. From the records on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website it seems he was aboard Aragon". Aragon and Attack were in Alexandria Roads about 10 miles outside the port, awaiting permission to enter, when at 1100hrs the UC-34 torpedoed Aragon, hitting her port side aft and causing extensive damage in her almost empty No. 4 hold. Aragon's Deck Officer of the Watch, Lieutenant J. F. A. Thompson, stated that she then listed to starboard. Attack and Points Castle came to the rescue. One account states that two trawlers were present. The V.A.D.s were ordered into the first lifeboats to be launched. Two or three of the V.A.D.s protested at being given priority and one pleaded '...let us take our chance with the Tommies' before they all obeyed orders. Their boats rescued some troops from the water and then transferred their survivors to one or two trawlers. Aragon released her life rafts but the explosion had smashed one of her lifeboats and her increasing list prevented her crew from launching some of the remainder. Aragon's crew worked until they were waist deep in water to launch what boats they could. Attack drew right alongside Aragon to take survivors aboard as quickly as possible, helped by lines cast between the two ships. The troop ship sank rapidly by the stern. More than one survivor stated that soldiers waiting on deck to be rescued started singing. One said '...I have heard the chorus 'Keep the Home Fires Burning' on many occasions but I don't think that I have ever heard it given with so much power.' By now there was an increasing number of men in the water, and Trooper James Werner Magnusson of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles saw an injured soldier struggling in the very rough sea. He dived overboard from the ship, rescued the man and placed him in a boat. Magnusson then returned aboard, rejoined his unit, and went down with the ship. He was posthumously awarded the Albert Medal. A draft of 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, Buffs (East Kent Regiment) sent to reinforce the 10th (Royal East Kent and West Kent Yeomanry) Battalion, Buffs, won high praise for its discipline. First, Lance-Sergeant Canfor (himself injured by the explosion) called the roll, then men were detailed to cut away the life rafts while the rest sang. When the rafts were launched Lance-Corporal Baker volunteered to jump into the water to secure a life raft that was drifting away, assuring the safety of about 20 men. The rest of the draft then entered the water and clung onto the rafts for two and a half hours, singing and cheering on the rescue efforts. Only one man of the draft was lost. About 15 minutes after the torpedo struck Aragon, her Master, Captain Bateman, gave the order from her bridge 'Every man for himself'. Those remaining aboard rushed to get over her side, and her bow rose out of the sea as soldiers swarmed down her side into the water. One of the V.A.D.s who survived later recorded '...we felt that all our friends were drowning before our eyes.' Just 20 minutes after being hit Aragon went down, and she suffered a second explosion as the cold seawater reached her hot boilers. Some of her boats were left upturned in the water. Attack was now crowded with 300-400 survivors: some naked, some wounded, many unconscious and dying. One soldier, Sergeant Harold Riddlesworth of the Cheshire Regiment, repeatedly dived from the destroyer into the sea to rescue more survivors. He survived and was decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal. Then a torpedo struck Attack amidships and blew her into two pieces, both of which sank with five to seven minutes. The explosion ruptured Attack's bunkers, spilling tons of thick, black bunker fuel oil into the sea as she sank. Hundreds of men were in the water, and many of them became covered in oil or overcome by its fumes. Aragon's surviving lifeboats now ferried hundreds of survivors to the trawlers, where the V.A.D.s '...worked unceasingly and with great heroism' to tend the many wounded. Other trawlers came out to assist, and the first trawler or trawlers returned to harbour for safety. Of those aboard Aragon, 610 were killed including Captain Bateman, 19 of his crew, and six of the V.A.D.s. Hundreds of troops were killed. Soldiers killed in the sinking are among those commemorated by the Chatby Memorial in the Shatby district of eastern Alexandria. Many of the survivors from Aragon's crew were repatriated to England, reaching Southampton on 10 February 1918. Some voyaged all the way by steamship, but the majority travelled overland. Both groups came from the same family and the Plaques have equal wear so the two are somehow related here. Sold together with the following original archive: (i) Certificate of Service. (ii) A collection of Telegrams, the first dated 27 February 1918 to his wife stating that his body was not amongst those recovered. This is followed by more confirming that his body was found on the 7 March 1918 and had been identified as Buchan and in turn was buried in Dundalk. (iii) Card mounted photographs of him and others in uniform whilst serving in Hong Kong. (iv) A further larger photograph of him manning the wheel in Hong Kong. (v) Two hand painted pictures of him, both in uniform, one of which has him wearing an H.M.S. Amphrite cap tally next to his son. (vi) Postcard sent to his wife. (vii) National Health Insurance Book to James Buchan. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 89



(x) Three: Able Seaman J. H. Norman, Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, who was killed in action on 26 October 1917 1914-15 Star (WZ-1271, J. H. Norman. A.B., R.N.V.R.); British War and Victory Medals (WZ-1271 J. H. Norman. A.B. R.N.V.R.), good very fine (3) James Henry Norman was born on 7 January 1888 and worked as a Stower-Collier whilst living at Bedminster, Bristol. Enlisting on 2 June 1915 as Able Seaman with the Royal Navy he was posted to the Royal Naval Division on 30 August 1915. Drafted to Drake Battalion at Gallipoli on 25 October 1915 he was soon in action there. Remaining with this unit after the evacuation from that theatre Norman was later attached joined the 189th Brigade Machine Gun Company for service in France. Invalided due to sickness on the Hospital Ship Dunluce Castle he convalesced at the Military Hospital Nottingham and returned to service, this time with Hawke Battalion on 16 July 1917. This unit was part of the British force which launched the Second Battle of Passchendaele on 26 October 1917, going into action in support of the Canadians attacking Varlet Farm and Banff House. This assault was a success although the unit suffered heavy losses including Norman who was listed as killed in action the next month having gone missing during the attack. He is commemorated upon the Tyne Cot Memorial; sold together with copied service papers and a Commonwealth War Graves listing. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 90



(x) The campaign group of four awarded to Gunner G. Haywood, Royal Artillery, who died in 1918 1914-15 Star (99385 Gnr. G. Haywood. R.H.A.); British War and Victory Medals (99385 Gnr. G. Haywood. R.A.); France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with Star upon riband, mounted for wear, good very fine (4) Croix de Guerre London Gazette 10 October 1918. M.I.D. London Gazette 14 December 1917. George Haywood was born at Derby in 1881, the son of James and Mary Haywood. Entering the war on 28 August 1915 with the Royal Horse Artillery, he was at some stage transferred to the Riding Establishment. Haywood was 'mentioned' for this work in 1917 and awarded the Croix de Guerre in 1918. However, not long after the award of the latter he died at Brook War Hospital, Woolwich, being buried at Nottingham General Cemetery; sold together with copied research including medal rolls, London Gazette entries, and a Commonwealth War Graves certificate along with burial details. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£200 to £240

Lot 91



A Battalion CO's group of four awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Openshaw, Somerset Light Infantry, present at the Relief of Kut who later died of heatstroke while on active service on 23 July 1917 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. E. H. Openshaw); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. E. H. Openshaw.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., with pin removed for mounting, the Star sometime gilded, very fine (4) T.D. London Gazette 10 September 1915. Edward Hyde Openshaw was born at Cheddar, Somerset on 5 December 1867, the son of Reverend William and Edith Openshaw of 47 Oakfield Road, Clifton. Attending Bristol Grammar School - where his father taught Mathematics- he moved on to Bristol Medical School and qualified as a Doctor. The same year he was commissioned into the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry on 2 January 1895. Working as House Surgeon at Bristol Eye Hospital Openshaw was promoted to Lieutenant 15 July 1896. Progressing both in the Volunteers and also professionally he opened a local practice at Cheddar alongside a Doctor Statham and was advanced Captain on 13 July 1901. A dedicated Freemason Openshaw was appointed Worshipful Master of the Lodge of Agriculture in 1905, being promoted the Major that year on 27 May 1905. His final advancement was to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 28 January 1907, a rank he was still serving in on the outbreak of the Great War. Still serving with the same unit he had joined twenty years earlier, Openshaw had seen it evolve from a Volunteer unit to a Territorial Battalion. Posted to India on 9 October 1914 as Second-in-Command of the 1/4th (Territorial) Battalion, he remained with them when they transferred to Mesopotamia on 21 February 1916. Invalided to India on 16 June 1917, Openshaw re-joined the Battalion on 30 December 1916. This was to prove a mistake as he died from a heart attack as a result of heatstroke on 23 July 1917 at the 83 Combined Stationary Hospital, Nasariyeh, Mesopotamia. Openshaw's obituary appeared in the The Bristol Observer, 28 July 1917, which states: The death has occurred in hospital in India (sic), where he was serving, of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hyde Openshaw, of the Somerset Light infantry. The sad news will be heard with especial sorrow in the Cheddar Vale, where deceased was so well known and respected. He was in medical practice at Cheddar with Doctor Statham (now also on Military Service) and became an officer of the local company of the old 3rd Battalion Somerset Volunteers. When the Territorial regime came in he continued in the 4th Somersets and rose to 2nd in command of the Regiment. He was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and went to India in October 1914 as major and 2nd in Command of the 1/4th. Deceased was a prominent Freemason, was W.M. of Agriculture Lodge in 1903 and held the provincial rank of Junior Grand Warden of Somerset. An enthusiastic Rugby footballer in his early days, Dr. Openshaw continued to take much interest in the game after he retired from active participation in it and for several years was on the Somerset Rugby Union Committee, while his professional knowledge made him an especially valuable secretary and treasurer of the County Insurance Fund. Deceased's son, Lieutenant Openshaw, of the Somersets, recently transferred into the Royal Flying Corps. Colonel Openshaw was a student of Bristol Medical School and took his degree as M.R.C.S. in 1890. For some time he was house surgeon of the Bristol Eye Hospital. Dr. Openshaw was the son of the late Rev. T. W. Openshaw, formerly Mathematical Master at Bristol Grammar School. CHEDDAR DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. H. OPENSHAW Lieutenant-Colonel E.H. Openshaw, T.D., whose death was announced last week, was the eldest son of the Rev. T. W. Openshaw, for many years one of the assistant masters at the Bristol Grammar school. He married the only child of Mr. Harry Fussell, of Bristol, and granddaughter of Mr James T. Fussell, also a resident. The deceased officer leaves a widow and one son, who was in the Somerset L.I., but has since transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Openshaw was in the force that went to the relief of Kut. His death was due to the effects of a heat wave in India. Mrs Openshaw received a confirmatory cablegram on Thursday afternoon. Dr. E.H. Openshaw was, on the outbreak of war, in camp on Salisbury Plain when he and the whole Company of Territorials which he commanded volunteered for service. They went to India for training, and later to Mesopotamia. Colonel Openshaw had lived in Cheddar for over 20 years, and was well known throughout the county as a most successful surgeon and clever practitioner. A memorial service in commemoration of the late Colonel and other Cheddar men who have fallen in the war was held on Monday. The Fitzwalter Chapel was occupied by the Chairman and members of the Parish Council and the local Oddfellows and members of the V.T.C. were also present. The widow was accompanied by her son, Mr. E. Openshaw (Lieut.), and many officer friends of the late Colonel Openshaw also paid tribute at the service. 'He is buried in the Basra War Cemetery and his Medals were sent to his widow Mrs Edith M. Openshaw of Cheddar, Somerset; sold together with copied research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 92



(x) Sold by Order of a Direct DescendantThe campaign group of three awarded to Private H. Johnson, Lincolnshire Regiment, who was killed in action on 1 December 19141914 Star (5957 Pte. H. Johnson. 1/Linc: R.); British War and Victory Medals (5957 Pte. H. Johnson. R. Linc. R.), good very fine (3)Harry Johnson was born in 1882 and lived with his wife Jessie Johnson (nee Cuthbert) and at 66 Lea Road, Gainsborough. Johnson served in France from 6 September 1914 and was killed in action on 1 December 1914. Aged 32, he is buried in Bailleul Communal Cemetery and left behind a son, Edward Cuthbert, who was born in 1912; sold together with his 'On War Service' Badge, numbered '26687' to the reverse and also his Independent Order of Rechabites Medal.For the Medals of his son, Flight Lieutenant E. C. Johnson, who won the D.F.C. during Operation Chastise, the Dambusters Raid, please see Lot 316.Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 93



The campaign group of three to Lieutenant J. G. Fagan, 119th Infantry, Indian Army, who died of wounds at the Battle of Ctesiphon on 22 November 1915 (Lieut. J. G. Fagan. 119/Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. J. G. Fagan.), good very fine (3) Jasper Gilbert Fagan was born at Bombay on 9 June 1889, the son of Major-General Joseph Fagan, Indian Army. Privately educated, he later attended the Royal Military College Sandhurst, passing out in 1908. Having been commissioned into the East Surrey Regiment on 6 February 1909, he was posted to India on 20 September. Here Fagan served with his Battalion, appearing in the 1911 census with them as a Lieutenant with the 2nd Battalion. Joining the 119th Infantry (Mooltan Regiment), Indian Army he was still serving with this unit on the outbreak of the Great War. Entering the war in Mesopotamia with this unit he was to see action in the initial advance on Baghdad which culminated in the Battle of Ctesiphon. At the time of the action Fagan was serving as an Acting Captain. The diary of Lieutenant Birch-Reynardson describes the action stating: 'November 22nd - Fell in at 6 a.m., and marched at 6.20. Heavy guns opened at 7, before sunrise. A gorgeous orange sky. 8.30 a.m. - We have halted, and I have the mules in a nullah, under cover, just in rear of S Company (Forrest's). Ctesiphon Arch is 2,500 yards by the range-finders - a wonderful ruin of tremendous size. There has been no sign or sight of the enemy, and, according to map, we ought to be already in their first-line trenches. The map must be wrong. 9 a.m. - The guns have ceased fire. We are going to advance in two lines of half-companies in fours. Machine-gun Section to follow in rear of S Company. Q and P Companies in first line; S and R in second line; 100 yard interval, and 450 yards distance. We advanced, for about 1,000 yards, over ground intersected by small nullahs some two or three feet deep. As, I should think, about 9.45 a.m. the enemy made his first sign by firing two groups of three shots each from a machine-gun on our left flank. This appeared to be the curtain-raiser, and soon afterwards shells began to arrive. The 17th Brigade was quickly deployed, and luckily found some cover in a long ditch running parallel to the enemy's trenches, which were only about 400 yards in front of the Arch, instead of over a mile (according to the aeroplane map). From the ditches in which we were the range to the Arch was 1,200 yards. Just to the left (S.W.) of the Arch we could see the entanglements in front of the redoubt, and thence a trench appeared to run to some high mounds or banks. Here were two machine-guns, and on the top of the mounds was a tin-roofed blockhouse or observation post. We remained in this position for about an hour, or perhaps less, replying to the enemy's fire, from which we suffered very few casualties, though his shrapnel fire soon increased in volume and, by degrees, in accuracy. I heard afterwards that our guns could see nothing at this stage, because of a hopeless mirage. The brigade now got sudden orders to advance at right angles to its existing position, towards the work on the left of the enemy's position - the "vital point" - in front of which the force detailed for its capture was hung up and in urgent need of reinforcement. This meant a march right across the enemy's front at a distance of not more than 1,000 yards. It was an opportunity for the Turks, and they took it. Every available gun, machine-gun, and rifle was turned on to the ground over which the 17th Brigade marches. It was absolutely open and devoid of cover, and, consequently, the losses were very heavy indeed. But the steadiness of the advance was wonderful. The 22nd Punjab and the 119th Infantry were particularly noticeable in the way in which they went ahead, as if nothing out of the common was happening - and it was trying work, as it was not a case of an existing charge, but just a march across as open, bullet-swept plain. Some 200 yards from the enemy's trenches south of V.P. (the "vital point") was a shallow ditch or irrigation channel, and this was reached by the survivors of the Brigade at about 12.30 p.m. Fagan was mortally wounded at Ctesiphon on 22 November 1915 and is commemorated on the Basra Memorial, Iraq; sold together with copies of a photograph of a memorial to him at the Highland Road Cemetery, Highland Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire, and an entry from the London Gazette confirming he died of wounds. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 94



Three: M. M. K. Harre, Voluntary Aid Detachment 1914-15 Star (M. M. K. Harre, V.A.D.); British War and Victory Medals (M. M. K. Harre, V.A.D.) good very fine (3) Mabel Mary Kendall Harre was born in 1878 at Spalding, Lincolnshire, the daughter of the Reverend Alfred Harre, a Church of England Vicar. Upon enlisting she gave her permanent address as Binstead Rectory, Arundel, Sussex. Entering the war in France on 20 November 1915 as a Nurse at Rouen, remaining there until 21 May 1916 before returning to Britain. There she joined the Military Hospital Kitchens at Brighton, staying there until January 1917 when she joined the Military Hospital, Tidworth. Returning to France again she served in a Military Hospital from 20 April 1917-8 January 1918 when she was posted to the University War Hospital, Plymouth. Finally discharged on 1 July 1919 she was later to join the Red Cross. Appearing on the 1939 census she appears as an Assistant Commandant of the Sussex Red Cross, and is on the Assistant Nurses roll for 1947-48. Harre died in 1968. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£200 to £300**

Lot 95



The campaign group of nine awarded to Colonel W. J. C. Phillips, Indian Army, late South Irish Horse & Royal Dublin Fusiliers, one of a handful of non-Royal Air Force recipients of the 'Southern Desert, Iraq' clasp General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, S. Persia, Southern Desert, Iraq (Capt. W. J. C. Phillips.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; War and Indian Service Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn together with erased British War and Victory Medals, very fine William Joseph Christopher Phillips was born on 7 December 1896 at St. Andrew's, Dublin. He originally started his military career as a Trooper (No. 1382) with the South Irish Horse being appointed on 11 January 1915, reports noted at the time say that he would make a good Officer and as a result of this he relinquishes his service here on the 29 April 1915. Phillips was commissioned into the 3rd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on 30 April 1915 and was seconded for service with the 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on 3 October 1915. He leaves for India on 9 February 1916 arriving on 4 March. His service records show him in Poona in 1916 having completed a Physical Training course with a further course in Musketry at Satara and Bayonet training at Poona, both in 1917. Served in India firstly at Burma and joined the Reserve Battalion at Belgaum on 28 April 1918. He was appointed on probation to a permanent Commission in the Indian Army and proceeded to join Depot 116th Mahratta Light Infantry, at Poona on 24 June 1918, and was confirmed in appointment to the Indian Army on 25 June 1919. His service papers show entitlement to a British War and Victory Medal pair for service in Persia which he carried out between 28 September 1918-7 December 1918 with the 113th Infantry, although this is not mentioned on his Medal Index Card. He continued his service in Persia until 5 July 1920 with the 2/113th Infantry firstly with Major General Douglas and then was Assistant Provost Marshall Bushire from 6 December 1918 - 18 June 1920 where he earned the General Service Medal 1918-62 and clasp Southern Persia. Served under Bde. General Ersmie and Bde. General Drao. He was promoted to Captain on 29 January 1920 and returned home between 5 July-1 December 1920. He returned to India and served with the 116th Mahrattas, followed by a brief spell with the Supply and Transport Corps between 21 July 1922-15 February 1924 before transferring to the 4/5th Mahratta Light Infantry between 15 February 1924-31 December 1926, he spent the whole of 1926 at Home on leave. On his return he transferred to the 3/5th M.L.I. and served with them in Southern Desert Iraq between 8 February-15 May 1928 with them where he was attached to Advanced Air Headquarters to Air Commodore Bocohill, the unit were entitled to 31 clasps and 27 GSMs for Southern Desert, Iraq. Promoted Major on 9 March 1934, he served as Commandant with the 4th Labour Battalion between 18 August 1941-5 April 1942 under General Auckinleck. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 June 1942, he served with the 27/2 Punjabis between 1 June 1942-28 February 1943 and became Commandant of the 1st Battalion, Chamar Regiment the day after. Entered the concessioned area with the 14th Army on 2 September 1943 and then served in Burma and on the Eastern Frontier of India 16 November 1943-15 May 1945 as Commandant 1st Chamar Regiment. The Chamar Regiment was a wartime unit created on 1 March 1943 and was disbanded in 1946, it saw service at the Battle of Kohima amongst other service in Burma and the Far East. During this period he was 'mentioned' (London Gazette 5 April 1945, refers). His Confidential Report of 18 January-3 February 1945 fell foul of Lieutenant General A. F. P. Christison who considered: 'This Officer has not the power of control and drive, nor has he the initiative for an appointment of this kind. His statements are also not accurate, and I am of the opinion that he is unable to make the grade.' This was seconded by Lieutenant General O. W. H. Leese: 'He has finished command and is not up to as admin appointment in a forward area. He should be employed in a static appointment under the India Command.' Phillips followed this up with a robust defence to the statements and suggested he be placed on a Review Report and posted to an appointment which gave him a free hand with an ability to prove his capabilities. This did happen and he was sent to the Wireless Experimental Centre in New Delhi shortly afterwards, finally retiring on 23 September 1947. As a civilian Phillips is noted as being in charge of operations during a Civil Defence exercise in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, in November 1957. He died on 29 December 1964; sold together with copied research. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 96



The campaign group of eight awarded to Sergeant N. O. Cox, Royal Auxiliary Air Force, late 4th Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and Kent Cyclist Battalion British War & Victory Medals (265287 Cpl. N. O. Cox. R. W. Kent R.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (939 Pte. N. O. Cox. Kent Cyc Bn); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Afghanistan N. W. F. 1919 (265287 Cpl. N. O. Cox. R. W. Kent. R.); Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Air Efficiency Award, G.VI.R. (841871 Sgt N.O.Cox. A.A.F.), very fine and a scarce combination (8) Norman Otway Cox was born in London in 1894 and by 1911 was a stockbroker's clerk living in Lewisham. During the Great War he served in the 4th Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment and the Kent Cyclist Battalion, with whom he saw service on the North West Frontier of India. Continuing with service he joined the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, his service numbers block indicating he was perhaps destined for a Balloon Squadrons. He was awarded his Air Efficiency Award on 16 March 1950 and died on 28 February 1955; sold together with copied research which confirms the Second World War entitlement. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 97



Three: 2nd Lieutenant H. N. Ulllyott, Royal Air Force, who was killed in a mid-air collision on 25 August 1918 British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut H. N. Ulllyott. R.A.F.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Herbert Norman Ulllyott), extremely fine (3) Herbert Norman Ulllyott was born at Hoylandswaine, Barnsley on 11 February 1899. Joining the workforce, he was employed as both a Clerk and Motor Mechanic at the Bullhouse Colliery Penistone between January 1913-November 1916. At this point he enlisted with the Yorkshire Hussars in July 1918. The unit was in Ireland when he enlisted however Ulyott seems to have spent his time in Hastings and St. Leonards, before going to Bath on 30 March 1918. Applying to join the Royal Air Force he was accepted as a Cadet on 21 January 1918. Posted to Reading and later Uxbridge where with the School of Air Gunnery was based. Promoted to Temporary Second Lieutenant Observer on 30 July 1918, he was posted to No. 8 Squadron in France on the 4 August 1918. Ulyott was out flying in RE8 B4163, piloted by 2nd Lieutenant Leslie Gilbert Kesterton on 15 August 1918. While he was testing his machine guns, their machine struck another plane coming out of a dive which crashed into his plane literally cutting it in two and bringing it to the ground. The other plane was a Sopwith Camel F5956 of No. 80 Squadron which was flown by 2nd Lieutenant George Smith. Kesterton was wounded but survived the war, whilst Smith was also killed and is buried in the same cemetery. Ulyott had only served 11 days service in France and is buried in Vignacourt British Cemetery. His Medals were sent to Mrs Martha Ann Ulllyott of Whitley House, Penistone, Sheffield. Sold together with copied research and an archive of original material comprising: (i) Buckingham Palace Memorial Scroll, this having been previously mounted in a frame and subsequently reduced in size, with card still attached. (ii) Two Buckingham Palace slips for the plaque and scroll, both reduced in size and again mounted on card. (iii) Photograph in R.A.F. uniform wearing Observer's Wings. (iv) Observer's wings and Royal Air Force Officer's cap Badge. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 98



A poignant group of three awarded to Captain T. A. Tillard, Royal Flying Corps, late Middlesex Regiment and Norfolk Yeomanry. Having seen action in No. 3 Squadron in the early summer of 1916, when he was admitted to hospital with a bullet wound, he saw further action over the Somme but was killed in a flying accident at the year's end. British War and Victory Medals (Capt. T. A. Tillard); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Thomas Atkinson Tillard), in its card sleeve, good very fine (3). Thomas Atkinson Tillard was born in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., on 25 February 1884, the younger son of Algernon and Mary (nee Withers) Tillard. Following his father's death in June 1887, his mother married John Bonham-Carter of Adhurst St. Mary, Petersfield in November 1891, and it was here that young Thomas was raised from the age of seven; his mother's second marriage resulted in the birth of Thomas's half-sister, Mary Helen Bonham-Carter, who remained at Adhurst St. Mary after marrying Alan Lubbock in April 1918, the family home by that stage being used as a 150-bed military hospital. Educated at Eton College and Cambridge University, Thomas was bequeathed the small fortune of £10,000 by his stepfather, Mr. John Bonham-Carter, who passed away on 21 December 1905, leaving an estate of £267,400 0s. 8d. Nonetheless, in the following year, after graduating from Cambridge, he found employment as a civil engineer specialising in hydraulics and irrigation in the Sudan. On the outbreak of the Great War, he attested for the Middlesex Regiment as a Private but he was quickly commissioned into the Norfolk Yeomanry on 10 November 1914. Having remained employed on the home establishment in the interim, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and qualified as a pilot at the Central Flying School in March 1916. In the following month he joined No. 3 Squadron in France, a period of active service which was curtailed on 6 July 1916, when he was admitted to hospital with a bullet wound in his leg. On his recovery, in September of the same year, he was posted as a Flight Commander to No. 34 Squadron, prior to re-joining his old unit, No. 3 Squadron, a month later. As a result, he continued to see action over the Somme. Then at the end of November 1916, he joined No. 1 Squadron. One week later, with Lieutenant G. Murdoch as his Observer, Thomas came to grief testing Moraine P. 5175, which crashed near Meterin. The circumstances of his death were later recorded by Charles R. Main, who was able to relay an eye-witness account of his final moments by Captain Bettinger: 'He was out testing a Morane (which is a machine on which it is not safe to take any chances) and apparently without warning he lost control and the machine nose-dived to earth from about five thousand feet. Poor old Tom was killed instantly, the engine being driven right back as far as the passenger's seat. He had a trick of throttling down his engine until the wind just supported him, or so that he was not moving relative to the ground, and so it is quite conceivable that if the wind velocity was below the flying speed (minimum) of the machine it would be unstable and loss of control result, and being at a low altitude, he was not able to regain control.' Main added: 'He did some very good work in the Flying Corps and was universally liked, his men seemed to be particularly fond of him and there were few sorrier to hear of his death than I' (An extract from Technology Review, M.I.T., November 1918, refers). Thomas was buried in Bailleul Military Cemetery Extension. In common with his brother Philip - who was killed in action with the East Surreys at the battle of the Ancre on 18 November 1916 - he is commemorated on an impressive brass plaque mounted on the wall of St. Mary Magdalen Church in Sheet, Hampshire, the closing poignant words of the plaque stating: 'Loved and pleasant were they in their lives and in death they were not divided.' Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 99



The remarkable campaign pair awarded to Nurse M. M. C. J. F. Burrington (nee Gugard), Entente Cordiale Hospital, the wife of the celebrated landscape painter Arthur Burrington and friend of Claude Monet British War and Victory Medals (M. M. C. J. F. Burrington.), good very fine (2) Marie Madeleine Caroline Julia Ferucia Burrington (nee Gugard) was from Paris, France. During the Great War she and her husband Alfred Burrington volunteered for service, she worked at the Entente Cordiale Hospital at the Imperial Hotel, Menton as a Nurse. She appears on the British War Medal Roll beneath her husband and is noted as entering the war in March 1915. Unlike Alfred Burrington however she served consistently for the duration of the war, being noted as leaving service in November 1918. With many hotels transformed into temporary medical facilities, Menton then offered considerable advantages for the hospitalization of wounded or sick soldiers: the city indeed entered the requirements of the Ministry of War in September 1914 and had to create at least 600 beds. A major auxiliary hospital was organized at the Imperial hotel (Entente Cordiale hospital). Between 1914 and 1923, Menton thus housed 12 temporary health facilities and made available at least 2,469 cumulative beds. However the constant strain of having to look after so many of the injured during this time and the various pressures put upon Burrington, were said to have been mainly responsible for her early death in 1920. She died on 16 February 1920, Arthur ensured she was buried in his favourite place, the town of Menton, only 8 metres from the grave of the famous artist Aubrey Beardsley in the Cemetery du Trabuquet. Alfred Burrington was born in Bridgwater, Somerset during 1856, son of Edwin Henry Burrington, a leather merchant and accomplished published Poet. As a young boy he was fond of drawing and was constantly top of his class in painting and drawing, his parents enrolled him in South Kensington School of Art in London. Upon graduating he went to Rome to study the great masters and visited all the celebrated centres of Art in Italy, especially Venice, returning to England for further studies at Slade School. He returned to the continent for a 2 year training period in Paris. He was trained there by the well-known portrait painter Bonnat, and then at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts under Boulanger and Cormon and always remembered these masters with gratitude. After a short period back in England he joined the colony of artists of the internal schools of painting at Pont-Aven in Brittany. During this time he met other young enthusiasts, several of whom such as Stanhope Forbes and Frank Brangwyn have since become famous. During this period he bumped into none other than Claude Monet, at Bordighera, near Menton during 1884. At which time Monet painted a portrait of him, known as "Portrait of an English Artist", in 1908 Burrington sold it for 2000 Francs, it is now held in the collection of the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, Israel. This was painted not long after the death of Monet's Wife Camille, when he suddenly began to create some of the best paintings of the 19th Century, he began a tour of the French countryside and painted various groups of Landscapes and seascapes in an effort to document the beautiful French countryside. Burrington had exhibited his work in England, France, Tasmania and America, between 1888 and 1918 he exhibited 19 works at the Royal Academy in London including in 1905 and Oil which is considered his finest work "The Fete of the Patron Saint in Castellar". During his travels in Paris he likely met Marie Gugard and they married in Wales during 1889. They lived most of their lives together in Menton, France, Arthur's favourite place in the world as he was drawn like many Artists to the beauty of the Cote d'Azur. They settled at his house "Châlet des Rêves" in the Val du Borriquo. Their peaceful existence in France was interrupted by the outbreak of the Great War, with the Palaces and Hotels of Menton being requisitioned as field hospitals. They then began the 'Burrington Tombola' for which Arthur donated watercolours and prints of his pictures as prizes. The proceeds of which were handed to the wounded soldiers of Menton. The name Burrington was often included on monthly subscription lists to aid the afflicted and for 'Soupes Populaires' fund which provided two meals a day for the poor of Menton. During this time Arthur volunteered at the military hospital, doing what he could, whilst Marie worked as a Nurse at the Imperial Hotel, now the Entente Cordiale Hospital, the medal roll records she served 3 over 3 long years between March 1915 and November 1918. Soon after peace was declared she died during 1920, the hard years of the war are believed to have contributed greatly. They also had no children. It was not long afterwards that Arthur followed, he died on 9 October 1924 at his Easel on a painting holiday at San Vigilio, Lake Garda, Italy, aged 68. His death was recorded in The Days I Knew by Lillie Langtry as: 'Artists, above all, love this beautiful shore, and there is the pathetic story of the recent death of Arthur Burrington, the water colourist, who spent so much of his time here. He fell dead at his easel while painting in the woods, and, as his body could not be moved without the consent of the authorities, the peasants placed candles at his head and feet, and watched over him. What a wonderful cathedral in which to lie in state, with tall pines as the pillars, the blue Italian sky as the dome, birds as choristers, and the simple people he had known and loved as the principal mourners.' Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 100



A well-documented Great War campaign group of three awarded to Miss R. E. E. Battersby, No. 34 (County of Dublin) Voluntary Aid Detachment British War and Victory Medals (R. E. Battersby.); France, Third Republic; Médaille de la Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaire, silver, unnamed; complete with contemporary photograph album including portrait of recipient, good very fine (3) Rita Eleanor Eileen Battersby was born at Rawal Pindi, India, on 11 February 1895, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Battersby Royal Army Medical Corps (1856-1919) and Frances Eliza Byrne. She is recorded in the 1901 Census of Ireland - aged 6 years- residing with her grandparents, John and Sarah Byrne, at Leeson Street Lower, Mansion House, Dublin. Again recorded in the 1911 Census- she was now aged 16 years- residing with her parents at Mullaghmore, Omagh Rural, County Tyrone. Home educated, her governess, Miss Amelie Neuman, was Austrian by birth, so it is quite probable that Miss Battersby had been tutored in languages. Battersby lost her only brother, Captain J. W. Battersby 53rd Battery Royal Field Artillery on 24 October 1916, a year prior to her decision to serve in France. It is highly likely that this had important effect on her decision to do so. The British Red Cross Society Archives confirm that Battersby volunteered for service with the Voluntary Aid Detachment, County Dublin, No. 34 Branch on 20 July 1917, the same day she is confirmed as having embarked for France. On enrolment she gave her address as Knock-na-Moe, Omagh, and declared her age as 23 years. Allotted the rank of 'Nurse', she was posted to a military hospital in France, and returned home on 16 August 1918. Returning to India after the war Battersby married Robert Hawkes Ellis at Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1920. She had four children with him, returning to Ireland where she lived at Rash House, Omagh, County Tyrone. Battersby died in Omagh in 1972. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 101



The interesting Allied Subjects Medal group of four awarded to Baron P. Terlinden, who assisted Prisoners of War during the Great War Belgium, Kingdom, Civic Decoration Cross 1st Class; King Albert Medal; France, Republic, Medal of Gratitude 3rd Class; Allied Subjects Medal, Bronze, mounted as worn, good very fine (4) Confirmed as in receipt of 'Bronze Medal' as per 'I.V. 692 10.3.22' on his M.I.C., which also notes 'P.O.W. Medal' and 'P. of W. Helpers'. Perhaps the best biography of Baron Paul Terlinden is offered in a recently-published article from the Journal of the O.M.R.S.: 'A few years ago I had the good fortune to purchase a mounted group of Belgian awards which included the British Allied Subjects Medal in bronze. This British Medal is found as a standalone medal and the opportunity to research the recipient of such a medal was a welcome challenge. The group was attributed to Baron Paul Francois Marie Joseph Terlinden. Initial research revealed that he was the youngest son of Charles Terlinden, President of the Chamber at the Court of Appeal in Brussels. He was born in Ghent on 4 October 1858 to a family of noble descent, and married Valentine Bosquet (1862-41) on 16 July 1883, at Saint-Gilles, Brussels. He was a Doctor of Law and Municipal Councillor of the town of Rixensart from 1884 to 1921 and Mayor (Bourgmestre) from 1884 to 1917 and from 1918 to 1921 - the missing year is due to his incarceration by the occupying German forces. During the Great War he helped Rixensart with his own finances trying to avoid famine and misery. He was arrested and tried by German Court Martial on the charge of having shielded a wounded French soldier and imprisoned by the occupying Germans in 1917: 'M. Paul Terlinden is sentenced to one year imprisonment in Germany - as Mayor of Rixensart he has resigned his post, protecting his administration from German annoyances (vexations).' Journal d'Union et d'Action Catholique, 28 March 1917. He was a member of the Chamber of Representatives and President of the Federation of Catholic-Democratic Associations of the District of Nivelles. In addition to his political activities, he was the manager of the estate of the family of Comte de Mérode - he lived at the estate's castle. In the photo Paul Terlinden is dressed in the uniform of the mayor and alderman - frock coat with hat with white feathers mayor - an alderman's hat would have black feathers. On 8 October 1927 he was honoured by King Albert I with the title of Baron. In 1933 Rixensart named Avenue Paul Terlinden, a street near the station, in his honour. He died at Saint-Gilles on 11 April 1935 aged 76 - buried in Rixensart. He was succeeded to the title by his eldest son Jean. In April 2014 the local Rixensart periodical Rixensart Info as part of series on the 1914-18 War published an article concerning Paul Terlinden. It noted in the Council Minutes of March 20, 1915: '...the municipal resources being exhausted, it was his personal money that Mr. Bourgmestre has, since beginning of the war, advanced for everything the Municipality has to pay until March 15, 1915 - charcoal, wood, straw, light, supplied to German troops, grains, flour, etc. and he also paid with his own money amounts owed to third parties, National Food Committee, workers days and general all other expenses. These advances amounted to Francs 28,000, approximately, but by following the subsidies received from the National Food Committee and other revenues are currently being reduced to the figure which will be discussed below. This account closed on March 15 1915, balance in his favour of Francs 18,000'. In today's currency this equals an amount of some Euros 100,000. Whilst it was the focus of the Municipal Council to avoid misery and famine Following Terlinden's release from prison in 1918, later that year, he became parliamentarian for the arrondissement of Nivelles and he held the mandate of Catholic MP until the first post-war parliamentary elections in November 1919. On 20 December 1918 he resumed his position as mayor, and the minutes of the Municipal Council of December 20, 1918, note, "The Municipal Council congratulates Mr. Terlinden who resumes his place of Bourgmestre, a position he had to leave by order of the Boches". The Terlinden family is an aristocratic Belgian family originally from Rheinberg, north of Düsseldorf in Germany, and which became established in what became Belgium at the end of the 16th century. The eldest of the name bears the title of viscount and the elders of certain younger branches bear the title of baron. Paul's eldest brother Viscount Georges Terlinden, (1851-1947) was Attorney General at the Court of Cassation of Belgium, President of the Superior Council of Hunting and was a recipient of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown and the Civic Cross 1st Class. The other brother was Major General Oscar Terlinden (1853-1916) was military tutor to Crown Prince Baudouin of Belgium, and a Knight of Honour to the Queen of the Belgians. There was also a sister, Marie, 1856-1953. Baron Paul's wife, Valentine, wife served the whole of the war as a nurse with the Belgian Army, serving behind the lines in military hospitals. In April 1918 she was awarded the Queen Elizabeth Medal with red cross - published in L'Independence Belge, 13 April 1918. On April 21, 1919, the Rixensart Municipal Council sent a congratulatory telegram to Madame Terlinden who had returned to Brussels for some leave after more than four years of service, "where she has fulfilled the duties of nurse with admirable dedication, sacrificing hers life and hers family by exposing herself to all the dangers of the front to care for the sick and wounded and in recognition of which his Majesty the King of the Belgians has just decorated her with the Cross of Knight of the Order of Leopold." Kenneth Baker's book The Obscure Heroes of Liberty - The Belgian People who Aided Escaped Allied Soldiers During the Great War 1914-18 gives good detail: Terlinden also had much intimate experience of the war, not all of it good. On the 4th October 1914 his son Robert was killed serving on the German East-Africa front at Kissignies, now Burundi. On many occasions he was involved in confrontations with the Germans. In late 1914 the Germans raided Baron Terlinden's residence at Rixensart and took some property, to which his response was to lodge a complaint with the German Governor of Belgium, Marshal von der Goltz. Von der Goltz in turn invited Terlinden to cast his eyes over a hoard of silver which was about to be sent to Germany and see if he might be able to identify his property. Terlinden said, "None of my plate is here" to which von der Goltz replied "Never mind, if it's not yours, it's someone else's, take your pick". Terlinden scornfully rejected this proposal. In early 1917 in another incident reported around the world, Paul Terlinden was brought before a German Court Martial on the charge of having shielded a wounded French soldier. The Court handed him a sentence of twelve month's imprisonment. Present also at the trial was Terlinden's daughter, Baroness Marie-Valentine De Coninck, whose husband Jean de Coninck de Mercken, was at the front. A German officer sat beside here and said, "I believe Madame, I have met you before" to which she replied, "You are mistaken, I don't know you sir". The German officer persisted and said, "Perhaps I am mistaken, but you greatly resemble an Englishwoman whom I knew well." The Baroness retorted, "Evidently you mean Miss Cavell". For this, the Baroness was awarded one month in prison." Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 102



An unusual campaign group of six awarded to Agent Monsieur Alfred Devroe, Belgian Army, who at one time served for British Military Intelligence and was 'mentioned' for his fine work Devroe operated out of Iseghen, a town occupied by the German Army throughout hostilities and was identified under the umbrella heading of 'Belgian Agents' and 'Agents 102' Belgium, Croix De Guerre 1914-18, with two Bronze Palmes; Croix de Feu; Volunteer Combatants Medal; Commemorative War Medal 1914-18; Allied Victory Medal; British War Medal 1914-20, with M.I.D. oak leaves, (A. Devroe), good very fine (5) Arthur Devroe was born at Meulebeke, West Flanders, on 10 September 1890. However, the Belgian Archives show only one A. Devroe noted as being awarded the British War Medal and that is Alfred Devroe who was Inspector of Intelligence in Holland. Devroe received a 'mention' for his services (London Gazette 29 August 1919) for as part of the Volunteer Service Attached To The British Army in France (Section I) Belgian Subjects. Belgian Agents The War Office Medals Branch AG 10 Decision Book WO 162/376 contains the following entry dated 7 July 1919: 'Secretary of State concurs in Adjutant General's ruling 68/121/1046. A number of persons of Belgian nationality (3758) of French nationality (251) and of British nationality (3), were employed by British Intelligence Department as Secret Service Agents. Adjutant General ruled that they should be treated as soldiers, and should be eligible for the British War Medal (68/121/1046)'. The following extract from 'Armour Against Fate' by Michael Occleshaw is not without interest: 'There were, of course, many other organizations which, while successful to a lesser degree, nevertheless ran the same risks and penalties. Drake tells us that the number of Agents employed by G.H.O. alone was 'roughly 6,000', of whom ninety-eight lost their lives - ninety-one executed, four dying in prison, two shot and one electrocuted when trying to cross the Dutch-Belgian frontier. A further 644 were imprisoned for sentences totalling 700 years (the time actually served amounted to 175 years), and ten were deported. Major Wallinger, however, told Colonel Kirke that the total number of G.H.Q. Agents in the occupied territories was 5,500 of whom 1,200 were imprisoned, serving an average of fourteen months, and 200 were shot or died in prison (though in a later letter he gave a total shot or dying in prison as 120). The reason for the disparity between the two men's figures almost certainly resides in a question of terminology; a question of what was precisely meant by the words 'Agent' and 'Spy'. An Agent is an individual directly employed by an Intelligence Service sent into a foreign country to obtain information. A Spy is an individual who served in the enemy's own ranks and, more often than not, is recruited by the Agent... the numbers employed both directly and indirectly by the British Intelligence Services was one that the Germans simply could not contain, much less control. Every sort of person was employed, ranging 'from abbess, high officials of the Gendarmerie, a Marchioness of some 60 years of age, big industrialists and prominent barristers, down to seamstresses, poachers, smugglers, bargemen and railway officials ... 'Sold together with copied London Gazette extracts. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £600

Lot 103



Pair: Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Arnold, 1st (Infantry) Railways & Harbours Brigade, South African Armed Forces British War Medal 1914-20 (Cpl A. H. Arnold. 10th S.A.I.); Colonial Auxiliary Forces L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (Capt. A. H. Arnold. R.L.I.), sold together with a Masonic Jewel named 'Bro. A. T. Arnold of the "King George V" Lodge No. 314', good very fine

(2) Archibald Henry Arnold was born at Ringwood, Hampshire on 12 October 1894, the son of Albert and Elizabeth Arnold. At some stage after 1901 the family moved to South Africa where they settled in the Transvaal. Arnold was now an adult and attested as Private, (Number 2301) with 'D' Company, 10th Infantry (Witwatersrand Rifles) on 24 August 1914. Posted first to German South West Africa on 25 April 1915, whilst there he transferred to the Railway Regiment and was discharged on 25 April 1915. Volunteering for service in German East Africa Arnold joined the 10th South African Infantry (No 6890) as a Private. Appointed Corporal on 4 February 1916 he embarked for Kilindini on 12 February. He was not there for long before being invalided back to Durban on 25 December 1916 with suspected Malaria. Resuming his role with the Witwatersrand Rifles he was later transferred to the Railways & Harbour Regiment, which itself became part of the Active Citizen Force on 1 June 1920. Remaining with the military he was promoted Company Quartermaster-Sergeant on 21 February 1921 and Company Sergeant-Major on 10 April 1923. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 7 May 1924 with his Regiment, Arnold was advanced Lieutenant the same day. Writing to the Officer Commanding the 11th Battalion, Rand Light Infantry, he was offered a transfer to that unit on 6 October 1926. Being advanced Captain and given command of a Company, he played a major role in the Trooping of the Colour parade in Johannesburg in June 1932. Arnold was awarded his Colonial Auxiliary Forces L.S. & G.C. the next year in 1933. When the Battalion's second-in-command joined the reserve in August of that year, it was Arnold who was appointed to replace him. However he was not to hold the rank for long, handing in his resignation on 25 June 1934 and requesting a transfer to the Reserve of Officers. This was not to be the end of his career however, with the outbreak of the Second World War he offered his services and returned to duty on 7 November 1940. Posted to the Railways & Harbour Brigade he acted as Major and was awarded an Efficiency Decoration with them in 1942. He continued to serve in South Africa with this unit, being promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in September 1946. He was released for service the next month on 19 October 1946. Further entitled to the 1914-15 Star; Victory Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal and Efficiency Decoration; sold together with copied research comprising census data, service papers and the regimental history of the Rand Light Infantry. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 104



Three: Sergeant Pilot O. B. McMahon, No. 49 Squadron, Royal Air Force, a native of New Zealand who died from a mid-air collision in a Hampden on a return from a raid over Germany on 25 August 1941 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45; New Zealand Memorial Cross (RAF 966141 Sjt. O. B. McMahon), good very fine (4) Owen Bernard McMahon was born on 10 June 1917 in Wellington, New Zealand. He was educated at the Johnsonville Public School, Wellington Technical College and Victoria University. He became an Instructor on the Staff of the International Correspondence School at Wellington, and later toured Britain and the United States of America extensively in the late 1930's but returned from New York on the 3 September 1939 the day War was declared, joining the Royal Air Force. He died as a result of a circuit collision of 25 August 1941 having returned from an Op on Germany. Of the 8 aircraft dispatched by the Squadron that night, half a dozen were sent to bomb Dusseldorf and two were to attack searchlight concentrations. Hampdens began returning to Scampton shortly after after 0200hrs on Monday 25 August. Because of recent intruder activity around Hampden bases by German night fighters, our aircraft had elected not to use navigation lights whilst in the airfield circuit. It is not certain if this was the case on this particular morning, but whilst No. 49 and 83 Squadron aircraft were awaiting permission to land, H-Harry from No. 49 Squadron and 83 Squadron aircraft were awaiting permission to land, H-Harry from 49 Squadron and F-Freddy of No. 83 Squadron hit each other over the village of Hackthorn to the North-East of Scampton airfield. The wreckage from both aircraft fell to the ground around Whale Jaw Farm, tragically there were no survivors. The accident was timed at 0250hrs. McMahon is buried in Scampton Churchyard, whilst his three fellow crew members were each returned to their respective home towns for burial. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 105



'Gibson ordered Shannon to go first. Even trying a dummy run was going to be dangerous enough, because even the slightest misjudgement of the approach could prove fatal. With the town of Waldeck, behind the castle, as his start point, Shannon dived down the gorge towards the lake, then with the tip of the spit as his marker, made a left turn through ninety degrees, levelled out, tried to get to sixty feet and with just 450 yards to go, should have been in position drop the Upkeep. He was not, however he was still too high. Thundering over the dam wall, he put on full throttle and carried out a steep climbing turn to the right to avoid smacking into the rock face beyond. Watching from above, Gibson saw sparks from the engines on Shannon's plane as it lurched up out of the fray, "To exit from the Eder Dam", says Shannon, "with a 9,000lb mine revolving at 500 revs was fairly hairy." Having eventually cleared the hill, he banked away to the left and in a wide arc, swept around for another attempt.' (Flight Lieutenant David Shannon's hair raising first run at the Eder Dam on the night of 16 May 1943, Dam Busters: The Race to Smash the Dams, 1943, by James Holland, refers)A superb 'Operation Chastise 1943' D.F.C. winner's Campaign group of four awarded to Squadron Leader J. Buckley, 617 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a Dambuster who took part in the legendary raid in Lancaster L-Leather under the command of David Shannon1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with box of issue named to 'Mr. J. Buckley, D.F.C.', and relevant 'ticker tape' serial number slip, good very fine (4)(D.F.C.] London Gazette 28 May 1943:'On the night of 16th May, 1943, a force of Lancaster bombers was detailed to attack the Mohne, Eder and Sorpe dams in Germany. The operation was one of great difficulty and hazard, demanding a high degree of skill and courage and close co-operation between the crews of the aircraft engaged. Nevertheless, a telling blow was struck at the enemy by the successful breaching of the Möhne and Eder dams. This outstanding success reflects the greatest credit on the efforts of the following personnel who participated in the operation in various capacities as members of the aircraft crew.'Note, one of 10 first awards of the D.F.C. for the raid.Jack Buckley was born at Bradford on 1 May 1919, son of Hubert and Lucy Buckley of Shipley, Yorkshire, attending Salt's High School, Saltaire. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve early in the war before being posted as a Flight Sergeant to No. 75 (New Zealand) Squadron. Serving there as an Air Gunner he flew thirty-five operations with the unit before being Commissioned Pilot-Officer on 6 June 1942. Posted to No. 10 Operational Training Unit with this rank he was advanced Flying Officer on 6 December 1942. Buckley was to serve there until he joined 617 Squadron on 11 April 1943.One of the most experienced Air Gunners in the Squadron Buckley was assigned to the Australian David Shannon's crew. He quickly became heavily involved in the Squadrons social life as well, being well known for his heavy drinking and love of racing, bomber aimer and fellow crewmate Len Sumpter noted that he owned a racing car. Just one month his arrival the crews of 617 Squadron would find themselves preparing for one of the most audacious raids ever undertaken.The approach to the Rhur Valley was made low and 617 Squadron encountered far more flak than expected, taking heavy losses as a result. These losses were not improved at the Möhne Dam which claimed 'Hoppy' Hopgood's Lancaster however a successful breach here soon proved the theory and the formation raced on to the less well defended Eder. It was here that Shannon's Lancaster made repeated runs like the one described above, trying to get a bead on the difficult target. The next minutes are well outlined in Breaking The German Dams; A Minute-By-Minute Account of Operation Chastise, May 1943 by Robert Owen, which states:'Accounts of events on the Eder vary. Having told Shannon to hold off, Gibson then called in Squadron Leader Henry Maudslay. Maudslay may then have made two attempts before Shannon tried again, trying a new line of approach. This seems to have tried to avoid crossing over the Hammerberg spit, but instead passing close to its tip. While this made it easier to achieve the desired height and speed, it did not guarantee an accurate 90-degree line of approach to the centre of the dam wall. It seems that Shannon made two further runs of this nature, releasing on the second. As his bomb aimer, F/Sgt Len Sumpter, called 'Bombs gone' Henderson applied full power and Shannon hauled the Lancaster up and round, the approaching slope of the Michelskopf illuminated in the beam of the landing light which he had switched on as a further aid.Whether as a result of taking a deliberate line to starboard, or not being able to tighten his turn sufficiently to line up on the centre dam between the towers, Shannon's final run released "Upkeep" on a heading of 150 degrees - some 30 degrees to starboard off a direct line. The "Upkeep" was seen to bounce twice, suggesting release at a range less than 450 yards before striking the dam and glancing off at an angle. It then continued to run into the shallow water at the southern end of the dam - seemingly between the bank and the southern tower where it detonated with the usual plume of water, this time interspersed with mud and debris.Gibson and Knight, who witnessed the run, did not report any visible damage to the dam, but according to Shannon, he saw a hole appear about 9 feet wide below the level of the parapet. This does not accord with any other report. At the time of the attack the lake was over topping the upper spillways and it is possible that he mistook this or water running past one of the main sluice openings lower down the wall.'L-Leather continued to circle as repeated runs were made and finally it was Knight's N-Nuts that made the telling blow, landing an 'Upkeep' perfectly at the dam wall. In Shannon's aircraft it was Buckley, tail end Charlie, who saw the destruction first:'In Shannon's aircraft, bomb aimer Len Sumpter, first heard "a hell of a bang" and then their Yorkshire rear gunner, Jack Buckley, who was in a position to see the dam, shouted: "It's gone!"'(IBED)As the reserve moved in to attack the remaining dam, Shannon made for Britain and landed at Scampton at 04:06 on 17 May. Buckley appeared in the Officer's Mess photo the next day standing between his Captain of Aircraft, David Shannon and Leslie Knight, whose bomb brought down the Eder Dam. Despite their obvious elation at the success of the raid the cost was high, eight aircraft had failed to return and in total 56 crew.Buckley remained with the Squadron and flew several more Ops with Shannon, being advance Flight Lieutenant after the raid. He returned to a training unit the year after the raid in the summer of 1944, around the same time he was further advanced Squadron Leader on 6 June 1944. Still serving there on the end of the war, Buckley returned to his pre-war occupation in the wool trade in Bradford after hostilities ceased and died there on 6 May 1990; sold together with copied research including census data, London Gazette extracts and a list of aircraft and crew who took part in Operation Chastise along with a large number of articles and blog posts relating to the raid.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£4,000 to £5,000

Lot 106



Three: Sergeant L. G. Jones, Royal Air Force, who was killed on the night of the 1-2 September 1942 aboard Lancaster R5741, being posthumously 'mentioned' for the Augsburg Raid in April 1942 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45 with M.I.D. oakleaf, mounted for wear, sold together a comprehensive archive, good very fine (3) M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1943. Leslie George Jones was born at Chingford on 17 June 1922 the son of Richard and Ethel Jones of Doncaster, Yorkshire. Enlisting with the Royal Air Force on 21 October 1940 as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner he was posted to No. 97 Squadron from 25 Operational Training Unit on 3 October 1941. Jones soon began flying Manchester's with this unit on raids to Emden and Brest. He was involved on the raid on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest on 9 January 1942, followed by a raid to Hamburg on 15 January. Converting to Lancasters in April 1942 Jones saw Ops to Augsburg on 17 April 1942, followed by late Ops to Stuttgart, Cologne and Essen. He was aboard Lancaster R5741 to Saarbrücken on the night of 1 September 1942. The aeroplane took off successfully but nothing further was heard of the crew. Jones' body washed up on 22 August 1946 and it was assumed that he drowned when the aircraft crashed into the North Sea. He is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial; sold together with an archive of original material comprising: (i) Mentioned in Despatches certificate. (ii) Air Gunner brevet (iii) Wireless Operator's insignia. (iv) Air Defence Cadet Corps Uniform Payment Book. (v) Leave or Duty Ration Card for 25-31 January 1942. (vi) Air Defence Cadet Corps Membership Card. (vii) Letters dated 5 June 1942 and 30 August 1942. (viii) Seven assorted photographs including one of an unrelated Czech Airman. (ix) Airdrop propaganda from the Royal Air Force. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 107



Three: Flying Officer (Navigator) D. A. Field, Royal Air Force, who was killed in action on 11 December 1944; 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, sold together with a named and addressed box of issue to 'Mrs G. E. Field.', extremely fine (3) Dennis Arthur Field was born at Coventry, Warwickshire in March 1921, the son of John and Hannah Field and husband of Gwyneth Eileen Field. Joining the Royal Air Force as Flying Officer (Navigator), he was posted to No. 105 Squadron and was on board Mosquito MM152 which took off from Bourn at 17:33 for a Night mission over Bielefeld. On the return from the mission it flew into high ground at Longhole Stud near Newmarket and crashed at 22:23 on 11 December 1944. The pilot, James Gladstone Brass, Royal Canadian Air Force was killed, along with Field who was the Navigator. Field is buried in the Coventry (London Road) Cemetery; sold together with an R.A.F. officer's cap badge and Navigators brevet. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 108



Three: Pilot Officer R. H. Garbutt, No. 466 Squadron, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was killed in action on a raid to Frankfurt on the 18 March 1944; 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45, extremely fine (3) Richard Henry Garbutt was a Wireless Operator on Halifax III LW369 of No. 466 Squadron. The aircraft left Leconfield at 1931hrs for a raid on Frankfurt which comprised 846 aircraft of which in turn there were 22 losses (2.6%). The German controller split the fighters - half went to the diversionary raid at Heligoland and the others met the Frankfurt bomber stream, although cloud preventing them making much of an impact. Pathfinder Force marking was accurate leading to heavy bombing in central, eastern and western districts. Later bombing was scattered, but this was normal for such a large force due to creepback and also the fact that inexperienced bomber crews were placed at the back of the stream. Lots of cultural buildings were destroyed along with around 5500 houses, 99 industrial premises and 56 public buildings. 421 civilians were killed and 55,500 bombed out. Garbutt is buried in Durnbach War Cemetery. He was the son of Albert Edward and Annie Eleanor Garbutt, of Hull; sold together with card box of issue, named Condolence Slip and ticker tape including the piece which has his service number. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 109



'The Battalion passed through the minefield without loss, but, a short distance beyond, the desert presented the appearance of a tremendous firework display. There were many burning vehicles, and tracer and ammunition and Verey lights were being fired in every direction by the excitable Italians ... During this passage through the Italian lines in darkness, the various columns became separated and sub-divided, but during the following day, the majority of them reached Sheferzen ... A party of Battalion H.Q., however, which included R.S.M. W. Wood, failed to reach the rendezvous, and it was subsequently learned that their vehicle had run into a trench, from which it proved impossible to extricate it, and they were taken prisoners ... 'The fate of Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Wood, 6th Battalion, The Green Howards, on his unit's breakout from the Mersa Matruh Line on the night of the 16 June 1942; The Story of the Green Howards 1939-1945, by Captain W. A. T. Synge, refers. A Second World War campaign group of six awarded to Regimental Sergeant-Major W. Wood, The Green Howards, who was captured in North Africa in 1942. Throughout his wartime service in the 6th Battalion, he was a senior warrant officer to Stanley Hollis of D-Day V.C. fame 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., Regular Army, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (4381723 W.O. Cl. II W. Wood, Green Howards), mounted as worn, with rosette on the riband of the second, good very fine (6) Walter Wood was born in Leeds, West Yorkshire on 19 June 1902 and enlisted in the Green Howards in October 1920. Appointed a Warrant Officer in October 1938 and having likely seen action with the B.E.F. in 1940, he was taken P.O.W. in North Africa on 16 June 1942, whilst serving as R.S.M. of the 6th Battalion, The Green Howards; WO 417/52 refers. On that date, he and his comrades - including Stanley Hollis - broke out from the Mersa Matruh Line, having held out for eight hours against a German light armoured division. Alas, as cited above, Wood was not among those to make it to safety. Initially incarcerated in a camp in Libya, he was moved to Campo 66 at Capur, Italy, in November 1942, and thence to Campo 70 at Forto St. George. Then, following the Italian capitulation in September 1943, he was moved to Stalag IV B at Muhlberg on the Elbe. Walter Wood returned to his Yorkshire roots on retirement, settling in Leeds, where he died in February 1986. Sold together with the recipient's original warrant appointing him a Warrant Officer in the Green Howards, dated 1 October 1938. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 110



(x) Seven: Colour-Sergeant R. Thapa, 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (21132034 C. Sgt. Ranbahdur Thapa. 2 GR); Indian Independence 1947 (21132034 Cpl. Ranbahdur Thapa. G.R.), mounted as worn, contact marks, edge bruising, very fine overall (7) Two Ranbahdur Thapa's entitled to a 'mention' for Italy, Rifleman No. 95059 who served with the 9th Gurkha Rifles (London Gazette, 19 July 1945) and Rifleman No. 36386 who served with the 3rd Gurkha Rifles (London Gazette, 26 November 1945). Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£250 to £300

Lot 111



'A Jap section walked into an ambush set-up by the anti-aircraft platoon under Platoon Sergeant-Major Colvin. He was not only a resourceful Pioneer Sergeant and keen tactician, he was also a fine amateur yachtsman, an accomplishment that stood him in good stead, for he was to steal and sail a fishing boat over to Sumatra in order to escape when cut off at a later date behind the Japanese lines. Under his leadership, the Pioneer Platoon was as good in the jungle as any rifle platoon ... 'So states the history of the 2nd Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. A Jap section was wiped out by the Bren-guns of Pioneer Sergeant-Major Colvin and Drummers McShane and Blythe ... 'Job done; Moon over Malaya, refers. An outstanding Second World War Malaya 1941-42 group of four awarded to Platoon Sergeant-Major F. W. Colvin, 2nd Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was mentioned in despatches for his remarkable leadership and gallantry in one of the most bitterly fought campaigns of the war. His part in training the Argyll's Pioneer Platoon in jungle warfare was the subject of glowing reports, so, too, his inspiring resistance to the advancing Japanese. Having then been cut off behind enemy lines, 'the calm and cheerful' Colvin escaped the Malaya jungle and skippered a fishing boat to Sumatra, and thence took a prahu sailing vessel from Padang to Java, a journey of a thousand miles, but his courageous and determined endeavour to escape the clutches of the Japanese ultimately ended in captivity. 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; Regular Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R., 1st issue (5767223 Sgt. F. W. Colvin, A & S.H.), good very fine (4) Frederick William Colvin was born on 21 January 1904 and enlisted in the Norfolk Regiment in November 1922. Having served in that capacity for the next 17 years, he transferred to the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in India on the eve of hostilities. Embarked for Singapore as a Platoon Sergeant-Major in the 2nd Battalion in September 1941, he lent, as cited above, valuable service in jungle training in the period leading up to the Japanese invasion of Malaya. The ferocious fighting that ensued on the peninsula - not least in respect of the 2nd Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders - is a story imbued with much gallantry and sacrifice. In a series of engagements at Titi Karangan, Sumpitan, Lenggong, Kota Tampan, Gopeng Dipang and Telok Anson the Argylls time and again gave vastly superior numbers of Japanese a very bad time, inflicting such casualties on the Japanese 5th Infantry Division that the Imperial Guards had to be brought south to relieve them. However, the Argylls were now exhausted and their ranks severely depleted. On 7 January 1942, at Slim River, the Japanese brought their tanks and motorised infantry into play and the 2nd Argylls were among the battalions decimated. Only 94 of them returned to British lines. Several hundred more were thrown into the jungle where many remained at liberty for weeks and months and two men remained free until August 1945. A few reached Sumatra but most either died in the jungle or were captured. As recounted above, Colvin was among those who remained at large in the jungle, prior to his remarkable seagoing escapades. His voyage in a stolen fishing vessel to Sumatra ended in the chaos playing out at Padang. Moon over Malaya takes up the story: 'In Padang the British Consul sent Montgomery-Campbell and his six Argylls, who included Bertie King and P.S.M. Colvin, to the docks, where they helped women and children board a British warship. They themselves were not allowed to escape with the Royal Navy but boarded a prahu, which sailed with some forty men on the same day as the ill-fated Rosenbaum ... 'As confirmed by the regimental history, Colvin eventually reached Java, a thousand miles to the south, but he was captured in mid-March 1942 and incarcerated there in Bicycle Camp until May 1944. He was later moved to No. 1 Camp in Sumatra, where he was finally liberated in September 1945. Colvin's 'gallant and distinguished services' in the Malaya campaign were subsequently recognised by a mention in despatches (London Gazette 1 August 1946, refers), and he emigrated to New Zealand, presumably with his wife Ivy, who is listed in official records as having been resident in Exeter during the war. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 112



Four: Flying Officer R. W. Woodrow, Royal Air Force, who along with his Air Bomber Sergeant W. N. Watson were both murdered in cold blood by German Policeman Fritz Schulze, who in turn was executed for these war crimes in 1947 and was probably hanged by Albert Pierrepoint 1939-1945 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-1945, sold together with named Condolence Slip and named box of issue, extremely fine (4) Roy William Woodrow in 1921 at Bristol, the son of William and Mary Woodrow of Southville, Bristol. He served as the pilot of Lancaster 'NF926' of No. 216 Squadron (Gold Coast) based at RAF Chedburgh in Suffolk. He was tasked on 31 December 1944 with carrying out a daylight bombing operation on the railway yards at Vohwinkel with a further 154 Lancasters from 3 Group. The raid was not successful and Woodrow's Lancaster crashed at around 1450hrs on Somerstrasse. Woodrow and his Air Bomber Sergeant W. N. Watson both survived the crash, whilst the rest of the crew perished. Of these two survivors, one of them was trapped by his legs kept shouting for help, but passers by turned their backs shouting "a murderer of women and children" except for Fritz Schulze, a German policeman who pulled his pistol out and shot both Woodrow and Watson. Woodrow is buried in the Reichswald Forest War Cemetery. As for Fritz Schulze, he was tracked down, found guilty of war crimes and hanged at Hameln Prison on 14 November 1947. Whilst unconfirmed it is highly likely his execution was performed by Albert Pierrepoint who carried out a total of 69 executions at the Prison in 1947; sold together with ticker tape confirming awards. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 113



(x) Family group: Four: Private L. Heathman, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, who was killed in action in the Dieppe Raid in August 1942. 1939-45 Star; Defence Medal 1939-45, silver; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, clasp, with Overseas Service & Dieppe clasps; War Medal 1939-45, silver issue, together with the recipient's Birks Memorial Bar, silver, this officially inscribed, 'Pte. L. Heathman, Camerons of C., Died in His Country's Service, 19 Aug. 1942', good very fine. Pair: Private C. M. Heathman, 52nd (New Ontario) Battalion, Canadian Infantry. British War and Victory Medals (622406 Pte. C. M. Heathman, 52-Can. Inf.), together with the recipient's Service at the Front and Canadian General Service label badges, the first officially numbered '363836', generally very fine. (9) Lester Heathman was, as stated, killed in action in the famous Dieppe Raid on 19 August 1942, while serving in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada. As the Camerons were the second wave to attack on Green Beach, they faced a fully alerted enemy - about 1,000 yards off the beach, the unit's plywood landing craft formed in a single line as the German shore batteries, machine-guns, and mortars opened fire. Above the roar of battle came a sound that riveted the attention of U.S. Ranger Sergeant Marcell Swank, for on a small forward deck of the landing craft to Swank's right, Pipe Major Alex Graham stood courageously playing A Hundred Pipers. "He stood there," recalled Swank, "defiantly telling the world that the Camerons were coming. God what a glory." Inspired by their piper, the Camerons landed on Green Beach with courage and élan and swept forward. This is the last recorded instance of Canadian troops being piped into battle. The Camerons hit the beach an hour after the South Saskatchewan Regiment, some 30 minutes late, as the Commanding Officer had not believed that the South Saskatchewan Regiment would be able to clear the beach and village in the allotted time. As they landed the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Gostling, was killed by a sniper and the unit was taken over by the Second-in-Command, Major A. T. "Andy" Law. The majority of the force was mistakenly landed to the west of the river, so Law decided to alter the plan. Those that had landed to the east were told to join the South Saskatchewan Regiment, while the majority to the west advanced up the valley with the Major. They were harassed on their journey by fire from Quatre Vents Farm and decided to seek shelter in the woods, through which they reached the high ground above Bas d'Hautot. There they saw that the enemy already held the bridge at Petite Appeville in some strength - with a heavily reinforced anti-tank company from the 571st Infantry Regiment. Law's group could not now realistically take the bridge, nor could they bypass it, for the road from Ouville was now swarming with enemy reinforcements. Meanwhile, the rest of the Camerons had joined up with the South Saskatchewan Regiment but despite closing in on Quatre Vents Farm and the radar station they were held by enemy fire. Although the Camerons made the deepest penetration of the day, the main landing at Dieppe had been unsuccessful. By 0930 hours a decision had to be made. The failure of the tanks to arrive had made it impossible for the Camerons to gain their objectives and suggested things were not going quite as planned on the main beaches. Faced with increasing German opposition and a complete lack of communication with Headquarters, the Camerons began to fight their way back to Pourville, carrying their wounded. With Support Platoon leading, 'A' Company guarding the flank and 'C' Company forming the rearguard, the Battalion made it back to Beronville Wood and re-established contact with the South Saskatchewan Regiment. It was only then that they found out the landing craft would not return for re-embarkation until 1100 hours. Major Law and Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt, Commanding Officer of the South Saskatchewan Regiment and shortly to be the recipient of a V.C., set up a combined headquarters in the Grand Central Hotel, and prepared their battalions to stand and fight for a full hour against a rapidly increasing enemy, who had their line of withdrawal (the beach) enfiladed with fire from innumerable guns. The Camerons fought desperately to keep their foothold on the high ground to the west, while the South Saskatchewan Regiment grimly held on to a piece of high ground to the east. Slowly the Germans collapsed the pocket smaller and smaller, until they dominated the entire beach and the slopes east of Pourville. By this time, few of the Camerons and South Saskatchewan Regiment were unwounded. At 1100 hours the landing craft began to arrive, taking grievous losses on the approach into the beach. More men were killed and wounded as they tried to board the landing craft under the enemy's withering fire. Almost miraculously five landing craft and one tank landing craft managed to rescue men from the shallows and cleared the beach with full loads. By 1130 hours the situation had become impossible and no further extractions were attempted. Of 503 Camerons who participated in the raid, 346 became casualties: namely 60 killed in action, including Heathman, eight died of wounds after evacuation, and 167 taken prisoner of war - eight of whom died of wounds. And of the 268 men who returned to England, 103 were wounded. Lester Heathman, the son of C. M. Heathman, is buried in the Dieppe Canadian War Cemetery at Hautot-sur-Mer. Charles Murrall Heathman was born Neepawa, Manitoba, on 10 September 1893. A Farmer by trade, he enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force at Postage la Prairie in April 1915. Embarked for England, he went out to France as a member of the 52nd (New Ontario) Battalion, Canadian Infantry, in April 1916, and received multiple wounds at Ypres on 1 June - among them a bayonet wound, before he was buried by a shell. Evacuated to England, he saw no further active service and was discharged at Winnipeg as being medically unfit for further service in July 1918; sold with copied service papers. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 114



Three: Flying Officer J. L. McKinnon, Royal Canadian Air Force, who was killed in action in a flying accident on 2 May 1944 Defence Medal; Canadian Service Medal 1939-45; War Medal 1939-45, all silver issues, extremely fine (3) John Lockwood McKinnon was born at Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada on 16 November 1923, the son of William and Mary McKinnon and enlisted into the Royal Canadian Air Force on 24 April 1942. After basic training in Canada he was awarded his Pilots' flying badge and also a commission on 25 June 1943. McKinnon was posted to the United Kingdom the following month and trained at No. 6 Pilot-Advanced Flying Unit, No. 1517 Beam Approach Training and No. 82 Operational Training Unit, before being posted to No. 1659 Heavy Conversion Unit on 17 April 1944. That last unit was stationed at Ropcliffe Airfield in 1944 and on 2 May the crew Halifax BB247, were undertaking a training flight. They comprised six members of the Royal Canadian Air Force and one member of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. There was a noticeable gusty wind at the time. At 14:00 hrs, they had initially taken off from Topcliffe, to begin a dual instruction short local flying exercise with Flying Officer John Towse RCAF (J/17133) so that the instructor could assess them, but also so that he could check that the wind was not too strong for them to then practice three engine flying. The wind was too gusty for the three engine flying at the height the aircraft was to be flying so they made a brief circuit of the airfield and landed. Prior to leaving the aircraft the instructor informed the trainee crew to then commence a local flying exercise to take in beam flying training, three engine flying (above 3,000 feet, where the wind would not be an issue) and a general local flying exercise. Across the runway in use at Topcliffe, there was a noticeable cross wind but this was not excessive. Minus the flying instructor the aircraft began to take off at 14:18 hrs. It was seen to make a normal run down the runway, to the point it left the ground. It then began to increase the angle of climb to around 90 feet and climbed sharply to around 400 feet off the ground, the airspeed then decreased, it then stalled, turned to port and dived into the ground within the airfield boundary. On impact with the ground, near the base sewage works, the aircraft exploded. With this being during the day and within the airfield site, all of the brief flight and subsequent crash were witnessed by many people at the Topcliffe base. The base crash team and medics were immediately on the scene and cut their way into the rear of the aircraft, they managed to get to the rear gunner and dragged him clear but he was already dead. The rest of the aircraft was well alight, so any rescue attempt for the other members of the crew was not possible. As there were numerous witnesses to the whole of the flight, it was found that the aircraft had appeared to take off normally but that a problem must have been apparent immediately as the aircraft left the ground, as no attempt to raise them was made. As the undercarriage had not been raised, it led the investigators to suspect that the pilot (McKinnon) and flight engineer must have been busy with some other situation. Due to the aircraft's forward part being destroyed by fire, no firm reason for the crash was ever found. Nothing appeared to have been set incorrectly in the aircraft's control system, so it was suggested that the pilot had become incapacitated as the aircraft left the ground, pulling back on the control column causing the aircraft to climb rapidly. The flight engineer would normally have stood next to him at that time, so it was suggested that he had then tried to grab the controls to level the aircraft out but this had not worked. This would then account for the undercarriage having not been raised by the flight engineer, as he was busy fighting to control the aircraft instead. McKinnon is buried at Harrogate (Stonefall) Cemetery. Sold together with an archive of original material comprising: i) Birks bar engraved (F/O J. L. McKinnon R.C.A.F. Died in his country's service 2 May 1944), in presentation booklet, with Minister of Veterans Affairs letter and covering envelope. ii) Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's wings. iii) Royal Canadian Air Force shoulder title. iv) Royal Canadian Air Force button. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 115



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant The remarkable group of four awarded to S. L. Hourmouzios, Private Secretary to the last three Kings of Greece, who saw service during the Second World War and was imprisoned during the Colonels' Coup Greece, Kingdom, Royal Family Order of St. George and St. Constantine, Knight's breast Badge, Civil Division, silver and enamel, by Spink & Son; Royal Order of the Phoenix, Knight's breast Badge, silver; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, good very fine (4) Royal Family Order, permission to wear, London Gazette, 16 September 1947. Royal Order of the Phoenix, permission to wear, London Gazette, 24 February 1942. Stelio Lucian Hourmouzios was born in Limassol, Cyprus in 1914, the son of Christodoulos Hourmouzios, the Athens correspondent for The Times. When his father was appointed Press Attache to London the younger Hourmouzios joined him, being educated at St. Marylebone School and later the London School of Economics. Appointed Secretary to King George II- who was then living in Brown's Hotel, Mayfair- in 1934 he was still holding that role the next year when the monarchy was restored, the recipient's obituary in the times tells us a little of these times: 'When quite young Hourmouzios had been secretary to King George of Greece then in exile, and on the King's return to Greece accompanied him, being involved in the crucial meeting at Eleusis and in other significant events of the King's career.' After the outbreak of the Second World War Hourmouzios joined the Royal Artillery on 15 August 1940, being posted to the 24th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment. However he was not to serve there for long, being discharged in December 1940 to serve with the Greek Embassy press department at the request of the Ambassador. It was at this time that he was awarded the Royal Order of the Phoenix in 1942, likely for his work with the press. During this period he was still Private Secretary for George II, with the Allied Liberation of the Greece approaching, Hourmouzios was present for the increasingly tense negotiations around the restoration. The King was a close friend of Churchill's however his support for the ousted Metaxas Dictatorship and the complex political situation on the ground complicated matters. As the Dekemvriana began Churchill offered the King a Regency, David Brewer's book, Greece, The Decade of War: Occupation, Resistance, and Civil War relates the argument this caused from Hourmouzios' perspective, stating: 'I could hear through the door the voices of Churchill and Eden, particularly the latter, raised in anger at the King. In this heated argument the door was flung open and the King stormed out, his face white and taut.' He had just been informed that the Allies wanted him to accept a Regency led by Archbishop Damaskinos. Upon rejecting the proposal George was told that Churchill's alternative was to bypass him and install a friendly Government without him. Worse he was told that he could remain in Britain as a private citizen only rather than in the position of leadership he currently occupied. Hourmouzios' account continues: 'In the car as we drove back to the hotel the King would not trust himself to speak; after recovering his composure he went back to Downing Street and informed Churchill and Eden that he had no choice but to acquiesce to their demands' With this admission the King retired to Belgravia, not to return to Greece until the referendum result of 1946. With the death of King George in 1947 Hourmouzios joined his successor King Paul as his Private Secretary, being awarded the Royal Family Order at this time. With the death of King Paul, Hourmouzios again stayed on as Private Secretary for Constantine II. He was still performing this role during the Colonels' Coup of April 1967, his link to the Royal Family resulted in a spell in custody. This did not last however and he was eventually released, making his way to Britain once again. Having returned to London, Hourmouzios again found work with the information department of the Greek Embassy, here his mandate was largely the difficult Cyprus conflict. He later resigned and took up work at Niarchos Ltd., in London, he also worked as a War Correspondent and the London Correspondent to the Athens Daily. He was to write a book on his experiences as Private Secretary to the Kings of Greece in 1972. Titled No Ordinary Crown, it focused mainly on the role of Constantine II in attempting to rebuild the bitterly divided nation post-war. Hourmouzios' character is perhaps best summed up by his obituary in The Times: 'He was a man of ability, tact and great friendliness and there will be many in London who will remember how his charm and patience sweetened many an official meeting or social occasion.' Sold together with a copy of The Royal House of Greece written by the recipient and the dust jacket of No Ordinary Crown, also by the recipient. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 116



Pair: Major-General R. M. Johnstone, M.B.E., M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps Korea 1950-53, 1st issue (Lt. Col. R. M. Johnstone. M.B.E. M.C. R.A.M.C.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued extremely fine (2)[M.B.E.] London Gazette 26 October 1954 (Malaya). The original Recommendation states: 'This Officer has consistently displayed the highest qualities of loyalty, professional skill, and military efficiency throughout his service in this unit. He has devoted himself especially to the care of the Gurkha TB patients. The high morale of these patients and their excellent medical condition are due almost entirely to his own very hard work and his personal interest in each patient. His attention to their care has never been limited to their medical treatment, but he has executed his influence on all their activities. The present efficiency and smooth running of the medical division is entirely due to him. His personal integrity, his professional knowledge and experience, his application of himself to the leisure activities of the unit, as well as to its work have all been an outstanding example to the junior officers. As Commanding Officer of this Hospital I do not hesitate to say that his presence in the unit has been the biggest single factor in enabling the unit to achieve the present high regard in which I know its work is held in Kuala Lumpur, and throughout Malaya. The standard and scope of his work has been consistently beyond what would normally be expected of an officer in his appointment.' [M.C.] London Gazette 19 August 1943. The original Recommendation states: 'During the action near Tebaga on 9 May 1943, Major Johnstone worked under heavy shell and mortar fire clearing casualties from our forward positions. Later on the same evening when the Commanding Officer of the Field Ambulance was killed he took charge of all forward clearing of casualties. He went to the assistance of a Regimental Aid Post in which the Regimental Medical Officer had been wounded and which had become very disorganised. Under heavy fire he reorganised the treatment and evacuation of casualties from this Regimental Aid Post. By his skill and devotion to duty large numbers of casualties were successfully evacuated. Throughout the whole action his example was inspiring to all and his courage and disregard of personal danger quite outstanding.' [C. St. J.] London Gazette 20 June 1969. Robert Maxwell Johnstone was born in Edinburgh on 9 March 1914 and educated at the Edinburgh Academy, Craigflower and Fettes College before matriculating to Christ College Cambridge where he gained an M.A. in Molecular Biology. Moving on to the University of Edinburgh where he earned a Baccalaureate of Medicine in 1938. Employed as a Resident House Physician and Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, between 1938-39 he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1938. Posted to 129 Field Regiment that year he was mobilised with them during the Second World War, continuing to earn qualifications as he did so becoming a M.R.C.P. in 1940. Appointed a Company Command with the 167 Field Regiment, Johnstone served in this role from 1941-43 winning his M.C. while engaged at Enfidaville between April-May 1943. Later that year he joined the Staff College, Haifa and remained there until appointed to Command 3 Field Ambulance in 1945. Setting that role down in 1946 Johnstone was promoted Major in January 1946 and employed as Advisor in Medicine, H.Q. East Africa Command 1950-51. During the Korean War he was then Consultant Physician at the Commonwealth General Hospital in Japan. Becoming M.D. in 1954 he was later Professor of Medicine and Honorary Consulting Physician to the Iraqi Army between 1959-63. Appointed Consulting Physician to the H.Q. Far East Land Forces 1965-67 he was promoted Major-General in May 1967. Johnstone was employed as Deputy Director of Medical Services, Southern Command 1967-68 and Army Strategic Command 1968-69, in which latter year he finally retired; sold with a letter from Major-General Johnstone in which he provides some service details, lists his medals and explains why he parted with his British Korea Medal, believing (erroneously) that he was not entitled to it. Further entitled to the M.B.E., M.C., C.St.J., 1939-45 Star; Africa Star with 8th Army clasp; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals; General Service Medal with clasp Palestine 1945-48; Korea Medal; U.N. Korea Medal; and Coronation Medal 1953. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 117



(x) The Order of the Garter worn by the 2nd Earl Granville The Most Noble Order of the Garter, K.G., a Victorian Garter, circa 1850-60, the blue silk Garter with legend embroidered in gilt wire letters, silver-gilt buckle, overall wear and tarnished gilt, otherwise very fine Provenance: Sotheby's, January 1977 'The property of the Rt. Hon. The Earl Granville, M.C.'. Glendining's, December 1989, Lot 61. Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville (1815-91), was nominated a Knight of the Garter on 6 July 1857. Earl Granville represented Queen Victoria at Tsar Alexander II's Coronation in 1856 and was created K.G. the following year. A Member of Parliament from 1836, he served as Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868-70, and as Foreign Secretary, 1870-74 & 1880-85 in Gladstone's first two administrations. His first period as Foreign Secretary coincided with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, when he tried unsuccessfully to arrange an armistice. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 118



(x) The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. Knight Commander's breast Star, 75mm, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, good very fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 119



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.) Collar Chain, comprising of 24 medallions made up out of six English lions, eight Maltese crosses, four SM cyphers, four SG cyphers, and two pairs of winged lions, one pair surmounted by a crown, 1080mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with screw-ring suspension from crown medallion to support Badge Appendant, enamel chipping, therefore good very fine The Order of St. Michael and St. George does not have a separate Collar Badge, but utilises the sash Badge for this purpose. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £4,000

Lot 120



The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, (C.M.G.), Companion's breast Badge, gold and enamel, with gold pin, by R. & S. Garrard & Co., London, in its fitted case of issue, extremely fineA good Victorian Badge.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 121



(x) The Royal Guelphic Order, K.H. (Civil) Knight's breast Badge, gold and enamel, centres sometime re-affixed and a little worn, nearly very fineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 122



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with top riband bar adapted for mounting, good very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 123



Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), in silver-gilt and enamel, in Garrard & Co. Ltd case of issue, extremely fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 124



Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel, in its original Garrard & Co. case of issue, mounted for wear upon a ladies bow riband, the case somewhat worn, otherwise nearly extremely fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 125

(x) Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, V.R., unnamed as issued, lacquered, some contact wear, very fine. Approximately 51 issued. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 126

'Fuentes De Onor' clasp for an Army Gold Cross or Medal, gold, as issued with hinged back strap, extremely fine and scarce. Some 66 awards of this clasp were made to senior Officers of the Anglo-Portuguese Army (commanded by the then-Viscount Wellington) for their part in the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro, fought over 3-5 May 1811. This engagement saw the defeat of Marshal Andre Massena's Army and the expulsion of the French from Portugal. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 127

Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Volr. G. J. Thorley. E. I. Ry. Volr. Rifle Corps.), engraved naming, good very fine, with its named box of issue. George Jabez Thorley was born at Cape Town, South Africa in August 1850 and first settled in Australia before making his way to India. He was appointed to the East Indian Railways in October 1872 and also served in the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 128

Volunteer Force Long Service (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (Vol. C. Vears 1st Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Corps.), engraved naming, good very fine. Charles Vears was born circa 1871 and earned his Medal whilst serving with the 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps as per Indian Army Order 723 of December 1912. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 129



Prize Medals awarded to M. L. Rosenheim, Baron Rosenheim of Camden K.B.E., F.R.S., West London Medico-Chirurgical Society Triennial Medal, silver-gilt, engraved (Professor Max Leonard Rosenheim C.B.E., M.D., P.R.C.P.); University College Prize Medal, silver, engraved (M. L. Rosenheim, Summer Session, 1929-1930.); University College Prize Medal, silver for Pathological Anatomy, engraved (M. L. Rosenheim Summer Session 1930-31.), all in their fitted cases of issue, extremely fine (3)[K.B.E.] London Gazette 1 January 1967. Max Leonard Rosenheim was born on 15 March 1908, he was educated at The Hall preparatory school in Hampstead, followed by Shrewsbury School and in 1926 he entered St. John's College Cambridge, as a Scholar. He was awarded first class honours in the Natural Science Tripos, Part I, in 1929, and entered University College Hospital Medical School with the Goldsmith Exhibition. He gained the Junior Clinical Medal and Samuel Tuke Medal and qualified in 1932. With the outbreak of the Second World War he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1941 and served in the Middle East, North Africa and Europe, ending his army service as consulting physician to the Allied Land Forces, S.E. Asia with the rank of local Brigadier. On his return to the U.K. he returned to University College Hospital where he became Deputy Director of the Medical Unit and Honorary Consultant Physician. He was largely responsible for persuading the three bodies concerned with the certification of physicians in the United Kingdom to merge their examinations. Thus the M.R.C.P. London, the M.R.C.P. Edinburgh and F.R.F.P.S. Glasgow ceased to offer separate examinations and combined to offer one M.R.C.P. United Kingdom. He wrote 83 papers dealing mostly with renal disease and hypertension, but in his later years they became broader in scope and revealed his wide experience and interest in the problems of medical care, medical organisation, medical research, and the need for continuing education and training of the qualified doctor. Elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1966 a position he held until 1972. He was created a Life Peer in 1970 and was given the title Baron Rosenheim of Camden. Rosenheim was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in May 1972 and died on 2 December 1972. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 130

(x) A very rare Canadian Indian Chiefs Assembly Medal 1901. 1901 Calgary Assembly of Indian Chiefs Medal, silver issue, by P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto, 65mm, the obverse with conjoined bust portraits stating 'Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York', the reverse with Royal Coat of Arms, this stating 'Calgary Sep 28th 1901 - Presented to Head Chiefs in Commemoration of Assembly of Indian Tribes', together with its hallmarked silver integral top riband bar, this depicting an Indian Warrior, good very fine and very rare, in its fitted case of issue. The Canadian Department of Citizenship and Immigration stated: 'A grand Assembly of Indian Tribes was held at Calgary on the 28th of September 1901 in honor of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. In commemoration of this visit a silver medal was given to each Chief and a bronze one to each Minor Chief in both Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. There were 115 silver Medals and 295 bronze Medals struck for this occasion. Medals were also distributed in Saskatchewan and Alberta.' The event is said to have drawn some 2,000 First Nations representatives of the Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee and Cree expressing loyalty to the Crown. Distribution of the medals took place later, sometime after July 1902. A fine image of Weasel Calf of the Siksika Nation wearing an example of the Medal is reproduced to show the fact these Medals were clearly prized and treasured by the Chiefs. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 131

The 1914 Christmas tin issued to Brigadier-General W. D. Croft, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) and Royal Scots. 1914 Princess Mary Christmas tin, very fine. Together with a Boer War 1900 Christmas tin, this with unrelated religious Medals inside. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£40 to £60

Lot 132

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant. The sword carried by Brigadier-General W. D. Croft, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) and Royal Scots Infantry Officer's sword, of the 1897 pattern, blade marked G.V.R., with basket for the Cameronians, by W. W. Greener, Birmingham, leather sheath and later 'tropical' issue sword knot for use in India, very fine overall. Croft was photographed wearing this sword by Walter Stoneman in 1918 (NPG x65379 refers). Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 133



Sold by Order of a Direct DescendantThe riband bar worn by Brigadier-General W. D. Croft, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) and Royal ScotsThe Most Honourable Order of the Bath; The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael & St George; Distinguished Service Order, with rosettes denoting Second, Third and Fourth Award Bars; 1914 Star, with rosette denoting clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35; Defence Medal 1939-45; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, with rosette upon riband, mounted as worn with pin for wear, good very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£60 to £80**

Lot 134



The Arab Headdress worn by T. E. Lawrence - 'Lawrence of Arabia' White cloth Keffiyeh, with tassels to the edges, with its Agal, this of the typical 'Lawrence' style, this being two pairs of bound white cotton thread bands, each conjoined and affixed with five larger sections of red/crimson thread, the ends with red/crimson chord and large tassel, overall in good condition as worn Provenance: By repute given by Lawrence to Flight Lieutenant Donald Stephenson circa 1933-35. Given by Donald Stephenson (1909-93) to Lynda Peddleham - his house keeper - circa 1970. Acquired by the present owner 2016. '...a clever, agreeable and hard-working officer given to eccentricities.' - Lawrence James, The Golden Warrior: The Life and Legend of Lawrence of Arabia, (London, 1990), p. 130. Had T. E. Lawrence's career continued as thus described in mid-1916, sourced by the historian Lawrence James from contemporary references, there would have been no legend of 'Lawrence of Arabia'. It was that legend that prevented him from slipping into a post-war obscurity about which, anyway, he consistently remained ambivalent. It is that legend which still lends a frisson to objects associated with him - such as this headdress. The Arab headdress, the keffiyeh head-cloth and agal circlet, is such a part of the Lawrence legend that it is tempting to apply to it that much-overused adjective 'iconic'. Different versions of the headdress appear in many portraits of Lawrence: it is evident that he owned and wore several styles of both components. A 1919 pencil sketch by Augustus John (National Portrait Gallery 3187) captured in a few lines Lawrence's ascetic profile and the Arab headdress: that Lawrence chose the sketch for inclusion in the subscribers' edition of Seven Pillars of Wisdom in 1926 contributed to both his legend and his iconography. The Arab Revolt, which even Lawrence himself described as a 'sideshow to a sideshow', has been as well covered by historians as Lawrence's life has been analysed by his biographers. Erupting at a time when the scars of Gallipoli were fresh and the European battlefronts mired in bloody stalemate, the Revolt's effect upon the Middle East campaign rapidly attracted popular attention, first through newspaper coverage and then through the embryonic medium of newsreel. Although of limited strategic importance, the Arab (and especially the Bedouin) way of warfare gave Turkey's enemies the tactical advantage of guerrilla operations: tying down, distracting and harassing regular forces and disrupting communications, while being untroubled by the Hague Conventions and galvanised by the prospect of loot. That the British government felt the Revolt to be worthwhile is evidenced both by the enormous amount of gold paid to sustain it and by the gradual increase in regular forces and matériel supplied to supplement the Arab irregulars. That Lawrence was intrinsic to the Revolt is beyond doubt. His relationship with the Emir Feisal was of critical importance to such cohesion as existed within the Arab guerrilla forces and Lawrence's evident ability to inspire trust in Feisal and other Arab leaders verged upon the unique. His facility with the Arabic language, obvious Arabist sympathies and willingness to adopt Arab customs - including the wearing of Arab dress - increasingly defined him and made him indispensable to the Revolt. He had first worn Arab headdress as early as 1912 when working as an archaeologist in Syria and so had no qualms about adopting it, and all other elements of Arab dress, at Feisal's invitation. Not only was such attire far more practical than British military uniform in the desert, it also unmistakably identified him as both a confidant of Feisal and 'one of us' among the Bedouin - whose distrust of outsiders and particular dislike of Western headdress was recorded by Lawrence. At the same time, the nonconformity of the Arab headdress (as compared to the peaked caps, solar topsis or 'Wolseley Helmets' worn by more conventional British soldiers) particularly appealed to the showman in Lawrence, which may be why he continued to wear Arab headdress even when otherwise dressed as a British officer and in such climatically unsympathetic locations as Sharif and Glasgow. Lawrence recognised that the quality of his Arab dress was important to his status: the robes and headdress he adopted, at Feisal's request, were those of a sharif and in 1917, as one of his guidance notes for beginners in dealing with the Bedouin, he wrote, 'If you wear Arab things, wear the best.' That Lawrence was as assiduous in acquisition as he was generous in donation is clear from the mass of material associated with him that survives in public and private collections. The Imperial War Museum, National Army Museum and RAF Museum all contain Lawrence-related items, as do All Souls College, the Ashmolean Museum and the Museum of the History of Science in Oxford, the Museum of Costume in Bath and, of course, Clouds Hill in Dorset. Most such items were given by Lawrence to friends and acquaintances and subsequently donated by them to the museums; others have remained in private hands. As Lawrence sought in the 1920s to shed the skin of celebrity for one of calculated anonymity in the ranks of the RAF and the Tank Corps, so the trappings of that celebrity were relinquished: a robe here, a headdress there, a dagger sold to finance the restoration of Clouds Hill. The headdress offered here is reputed to have been given by Lawrence to an RAF officer; it then passed to that officer's housekeeper before being acquired by its present owner. It may perhaps be of significance that a very similar agal (of purple silk and silver wire) was given by Lawrence to the wife of his RAF commanding officer at RAF Cattewater (later Mount Batten), Plymouth, between 1929 and 1931 (National Portrait Gallery exhibition 'T.E. Lawrence', 1988, catalogue number 114) - that realised a Sale Price of £27,500 when sold at Christie's in September 2016. Recently colourised images of Lawrence wearing such headdress also reveal their colours being strikingly similar. Also worth noting is the fact Stephenson was an Arab language specialist, perhaps a shared love that meant their paths crossed. Sold together with Stephenson's scarce 1935 pattern (MEC No. 1935) Royal Air Force Waist Belt with cross straps and two magazine pouches for the 1911 Colt pistol, this inscribed in ink on the inner portion 'D. Stephenson R.A.F.' Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£14,000 to £18,000

Lot 135



The extremely rare Earl Mountbatten of Burma MedalThe Earl Mountbatten of Burma Medal, cast uniface Medal by Kormis, 1948, 136mm, the obverse with his portrait surrounded with the inscription 'The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., Supreme Allied Commander South East Asia 1943-1946, Viceroy of India 1947.', the reverse blank and with fittings from previous mounting, good very fine and of the highest rarity (Puddester India 947.2 BCM 398.2 E 2075 BHM 4418) Provenance:The Estate of his daughter, 2nd Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Lady Brabourne.Puddester in British India Historical Medals gives more detail:'This large cast Medal was actually issued in 1948, an issue of seven Medals, four of which were purchased by Earl Mountbatten. An eight Medal was cast for Prince Philip after the assassination of Mountbatten. Of the major Museums the British Museum appears to have the only example. The only specimen traced in a public sale was in Glendining's of June 1990.'Another example has been traced in the Royal Collection Trust (RCIN 443788). Details of the artist Frederick Kormis is provided from biographies for Kormis at the British Museum and National Portrait Gallery and his Times obituary:'Fritz Kormis (1887-1986) was born and raised in Frankfurt-am-Main of Jewish parentage. According to Bridget Clarke (see below) he was apprenticed in a sculptor's workshop before 1914. During the First World War Kormis served in the Austro-Hungarian army and was held in a Siberian war camp from 1915-20. Here he managed to make a number of woodcuts and prints, some examples of which are in the British Museum.From 1920 he set up a sculpture studio in his native Frankfurt but was forbidden to practice when Hitler came to power. Foreseeing the difficulties ahead, Kormis fled to Holland in 1933 where he held exhibitions in Amsterdam and the Hague. He then moved on to England where he remained and anglicized his name Fritz to Fred. In 1940 Kormis's studio was bombed and much of his work was lost. However he continued to work energetically despite this major setback.Kormis was especially known for his portrait heads and medals. His sitters included Charlie Chaplin, Winston Churchill, H.M. King Hakkon of Norway, Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor (King Edward VIII), Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the Duke of Edinburgh, Alexander Fleming, and Henry Moore. During the Second World War he completed two series of medals depicting members of the war cabinet and heads of allied governments. There are examples of his medals in the National Portrait Gallery, British Museum and Royal Collection.Kormis's other major works include 'The Marchers' at Nuffield College, Oxford; Kings' College, London and University College Swansea; the sarcophagus and effigy of Lady Methuen carved in rose alabaster for Corsham Church; and the Prisoner of War Memorial in Gladstone Park, Dollis Hill Lane, Willsden (1970) and 'The Prophetess', Swansea Leisure Centre (1972). Kormis entered the competition for the British Holocaust Memorial and later gave a model of his unsuccessful design to Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. His work was the subject of one-person exhibitions at the Beaux Arts Gallery in 1956 and the Fieldborne Galleries in 1982. Kormis was still working in 1977, the year he created his last medallion - a portrait of the art historian, Lord Kenneth Clarke.'Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,500 to £2,000

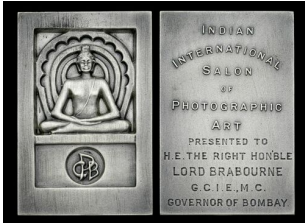
Lot 136



H.M. Mint Bombay, Memento of your visit Medal, 40mm, the reverse engraved 'His Excellency Lord Brabourne G.C.I.E. M.C. 13.2.35', good very fine, in its fitted case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 137



Indian International Salon of Photographic Art, presentation Medal, 32mm x 51mm, the reverse engraved 'H.E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne G.C.I.E., M.C. Governor of Bombay, good very fine, in fitted case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 138



The Crimean War C.B. pair awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel George Carpenter, 41st (Welch) Regiment of Foot, who died of wounds received at the battle of Inkermann. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, 22 carat gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1828, the so called 'economy issue', with swivel-ring straight bar suspension, lacking riband buckle; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lieut. Coln. Geoe. Carpenter, 41st Foot), contemporary engraved naming, the first with chipping to wreaths, otherwise good very fine (2) Provenance: DNW, July 2010, Lot 57. C.B. London Gazette 10 July 1855. George Carpenter was born in London on 12 May 1800. He was commissioned into the 53rd Foot as Ensign on 1 October 1818, becoming Lieutenant in March 1820, and Captain in October 1825. He transferred as Captain to the 41st Foot in July 1829 and, rising steadily through the ranks, became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 41st in December 1850. He commanded the 41st in the Crimea and died on 6 November 1854, of wounds received the day before at the battle of Inkermann. The following biography is taken from James Gibson's *Memoirs of the Brave*: 'This lamented officer, who fell while gallantly commanding the 41st Regiment at the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th of November, was the only son of General Carpenter, of Great Cumberland Street, Hyde-Park. He was in his fifty-fourth year, and had seen considerable service, especially in India, and was twice shipwrecked while in command of troops. Colonel Carpenter met with so severe an accident by a fall from his horse, previous to the starting of the expedition to the Crimea, as might have fairly invalided a less determined soldier. He was able, however, to be the first of his division to cross the Alma, and gallantly to lead his regiment up the heights. At this battle he escaped without a wound, although his horse was shot in two places. He, however, found at the close, that his only son, Lieutenant Carpenter of the 7th Fusiliers, had fallen severely wounded, and had only time to see him taken on board one of the steamers, when the forced march on Balaklava began. Colonel Carpenter subsequently distinguished himself against the first sortie from Sebastopol, and finally, in the energetic and bold defence of the position at Inkermann (the brunt of which fell on the Second Division, to which Colonel Carpenter was attached, and the Guards), closed his services by a soldier's death: "an honour" - as the correspondent of one of the newspapers says - to his country and his family, "but a deep disgrace to the Russians;" for we hear it is but too true that this brave man, when put hors de combat, was remorselessly assailed again and again by an enemy who pretended to civilisation. The Carpenter family was ennobled in one of its branches, and in the person of a successful soldier, by the revived title of Tyrconnel - of the branch from which the subject of this brief memoir descends. It is remarkable that, for several generations, it has consisted of individuals who have all been only sons, all George Carpenters, and all, more or less, have suffered and distinguished themselves in the service of their country.' Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 139



An 1882 'Egypt & Sudan campaign' C.B. group of seven awarded to Colonel F. C. Elton, Royal Artillery, a veteran of the Crimean War he rose to command the Royal Artillery at the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, (C.B.) Companion's breast Badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1857; Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, (Lieut F. C. Elton, Royal Artillery.), engraved naming; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut: Col: F. C. Elton, R.A.); France, Legion of Honour, breast Badge; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie; Turkish Crimea 1855, French issue; Khedive's Star 1882, housed in a glazed frame by Spink & Son, some enamel chipping and wear, light contact marks overall, the Crimea with slightly heavier marks, very fine (7) C.B. Naval and Military Gazette 22 November 1882. France, Legion of Honour London Gazette 4 August 1856. Frederick Coulthurst Elton was born on 15 July 1837 and was the son of the late James Frederick Elton. He became 2nd Lieutenant on 23 October 1854 and Lieutenant 1 January 1855. During the Crimean War, Elton was present at the Siege and fall of Sebastopol and was in the trenches with the Siege Train and at the bombardments of 9 April and of 6 & 17 June, serving with No. 2 Company, 11th Battalion, Royal Artillery. Promoted Captain on 12 November 1861, he was made Major on 5 July 1872 and Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1881. He commanded the Royal Artillery, 2nd Division at the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir and not only won an Order of the Bath (C.B.), but was also 'mentioned' (London Gazette 2 November 1882, refers) and further won a Turkish Order of Medjidie, 3rd Class. Promoted to Colonel in 1885, Elton then commanded the Royal Artillery South Eastern Division from 1887. He died on Christmas Day 1920 at the Hotel Burlington, Dover, Kent and his funeral took place at Kensal Green Cemetery, London; sold together with a photograph of him in uniform. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,500 to £3,500

Lot 140



A 'Egypt & Sudan' 1882 C.B. group of six awarded to Colonel and Deputy Commissary General J. H. Randall, Commissariat and Transport Staff The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.) breast Badge, gold and enamel; Crimea 1854-56, 1 copy clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed; Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (A. C. Genl. J. H. Randall, C & T.S.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, 3rd Class neck Badge, silver, gold centres and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, a privately produced Sardinian issue; Khedive's Star 1882 very fine (6) C.B. London Gazette 17 November 1882. John Henry Randall was born on 29 June 1830 and served in the Crimean War including the Siege of Sebastopol. Listed as a Deputy Assistant Commissary General on 11 November 1859 and as an Assistant Commissary General 31 January 1880, he served during the campaign in Egypt and Sudan and was awarded the C.B. and a 'mention' (London Gazette 2 November 1882, refers) for his part. Retired as Deputy Commissary General and Honorary Colonel on 29 June 1885, Randall died at 14 York Street, Portman Square, London on 8 November 1893. He left an estate of £109 11s. 6d. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,400 to £2,800

Lot 141



A Crimean War D.C.M. group of four awarded to Brigade Sergeant-Major R. Emmerson, Royal Artillery Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Corpl Robt Emmerson, Royal Arty); Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Robert Emmerson. B. Bat...ry. R.A.), engraved in upright capitals; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (120 Serjt Robt Emmerson 3rd Brigde R.A.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (R. M. Emmerson. R.A.) engraved in upright capitals, fitted with ornate suspension contact wear throughout and some rubbing to naming details in places, very fine (4) D.C.M. confirmed in the Royal Artillery General Orders 21 August 1855. Robert Emmerson was born in February 1827 from Aldborough, Suffolk and attested for the 3rd Battalion, Royal Artillery at Ipswich, Suffolk, on 17 June 1846. He was promoted Bombardier on 1 April 1853, Corporal on 13 July 1854 and to Sergeant on 21 August 1855. During the Crimean War he served in 'B' Battery under the command of Captain C.T. Franklin and was present for over two years. 'B' Battery at the Battle of the Alma When the deployment of the Light Division was completed, 'E', 'G', and 'B' Batteries moved forward and came into action, 'B' Battery, on the right, was subsequently moved to the left flank of 'G'. The range being found to be beyond the reach of our 9-pounders, their fire was reserved and the first line lay down. Then, awaiting the effect of the French turning movement, Lord Raglan's forces remained under the fire of the Great Redoubt, and it was during this pause that 'B' Battery lost their Second-Captain, Armine Dew, who was killed by the splinter of a shell. Sebastopol - McKenzie's Farm It was Lord Raglan's intention to make his way through the steep and densely wooded country to his front and strike the pos-road where it crosses the high ground near McKenzie's Farm. A narrow woodland road, which was shown on the map, appeared to lead to this place and Lord Lucan was ordered to move along it, taking with him some of the cavalry, including the Greys, I Troop R.H.A. (Captain Maude), and a detachment of the Rifles. He was to be followed by the 1st, 2nd and Light Divisions, who were ordered to break through the trees and brushwood as best as they could, and steer by compass if necessary. B, G, A, and H Batteries received orders to march at once, without waiting for the infantry divisions, and the long column of guns and wagons advanced along the narrow way taken by Lord Lucan, until their further progress was barred by finding I Troop halted in front of them. The cavalry general, after following the direct road for some time, had diverged to his right and taken a by-path which eventually "degenerated into a mere track and at last disappeared altogether". It thus happened that the Rifles and cavalry were no longer leading the advance on McKenzie's Farm. Inkermann The 6th Battalion, bearing off to its left and being remote from the combat just described, drove back our pickets towards Hill Bend, where Captain Bellairs had three Companies of the 49th Regiment, with B Battery on his left. Lieutenant Arbuthnot was in command of the guns at this moment. Judging, from the sound of the infantry fire coming closer and closer, that our troops were being driven back, he loaded all six pieces with case-shot and waited. Bellairs' men kept doubling back by twos and threes till they were all in rear of the guns. The leading Russians then appeared in the open space which had been cleared in front of the breastwork, and Arbuthnot instantly fired a salvo of case. This momentarily checked them, but the Russians advancing with great bravery, had almost reached the muzzles of the guns when another salvo was fired in their faces. While the attackers were reeling under the effect of this discharge, Arbuthnot, who was in the centre of the battery, with Bellairs close beside him, cried, "Now is your chance?" Bellairs instantly gave the order to charge, and his men- he had only 183- sprang to the front with a cheer, and drove back the vastly superior forces opposed to them at the point of the bayonet. The Russians left flanking party, finding no infantry in their front, marched unmolested up the Home Ridge towards the position held by B Battery, which at once opened fire upon them; but at first without effect, for the guns were laid too high. Captain Yelverton, the Adjutant of the 2nd Division Artillery, from the vantage of his saddle noticed this waste of ammunition, and, hastily dismounting, he himself depressed one of the guns which thereafter spread their case-shot with such effect that the assailants retreated down the hillside with heavy loss. During the Battle of Inkermann 'B' Battery suffered 4 other ranks killed and a further 17 wounded. Two limber wheels disabled and two limber boxes and one shaft damaged plus the loss of many horses. During the engagement they fired 293 round shot, 58 shrapnel, 18 case-shot, 58 common shell with Howitzers firing 75 shrapnel (503 in total) which is more than any other Battery involved, and accounted for almost a quarter of all ammunition expended by the Artillery during the Battle. Emmerson followed his Crimea service in Corfu for a total of 2 years and 9 months. He transferred to the 3rd Brigade on 1 May 1859 and qualified as an Instructor of Gunnery at Shoeburyness in 1860, and was promoted to Brigade Sergeant Major on 4 September 1867. He served in Malta for 5 years and 3 months before going to Canada for 6 years. Emmerson was finally discharged at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada on 26 September 1871. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 142



A Crimean War D.C.M. group of three to awarded to Private J. Hunt, 1st Royal Regiment of Foot Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (James Hunt. 1st Bn Royal Regt); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol, unnamed as issued; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue generally very fine overall (3) 16 D.C.M.s were awarded to the Regiment for the Crimean War. D.C.M. Recommendation dated 16 January 1855. James Hunt had his D.C.M. issued on 26 March 1855. The unit undertook garrison duties across the British Empire during Queen Victoria's reign. The 1st Battalion also helped put down the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, before deploying to the Crimean War (1854-56) alongside 2nd Battalion with service at the Alma (1854), Inkerman (1854) and Sebastopol (1855). Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate

£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 143



The campaign group of five awarded to Colonel H. Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, late 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment of Foot and Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross at the Battle of the Alma, when on foot, his horse having been shot, seized the Regimental Colour from the shattered hand of Ensign Bazalgette and fronted, while the remaining men rallied round the Colour. Jubilee 1897 (Lt. Col. Henry Hume from Her Majesty July 27 1897), engraved in upright capitals; Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Lt. Col. Henry Hume 95th Regt), engraved in upright capitals; France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, fitted with replacement scroll suspension (Lt. Col. Henry Hume C.B. 95th Regt), engraved in upright capitals, mounted on a silver bar for wear, some enamel chipping, very fine (5) [C.B.] London Gazette 9 July 1855. Turkish Order of Medjidie London Gazette 2 March 1858. French Legion of Honour London Gazette 4 August 1856. M.I.D. London Gazette 28 September & 11 November 1854. Henry Hume was born on 23 January 1816 and became an Ensign on 9 May 1835, being advanced Lieutenant, 1 December 1837, Captain, 19 January 1844, Major, 24 December 1852 and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 12 December 1854. During the Battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854, The Queen's Colour of the 95th had by now been taken from a wounded ensign by Private James Keenan, who planted it triumphantly on the earth-work of the Great Redoubt. The 23rd and 95th were now joined by the 7th Fusiliers, and all three corps directed their fire upon a Russian Battalion in their front. The slaughter on both sides was terrific, the 95th being taken in flank by the Russian 32nd Regiment. At their moment some of our Regiments on the right began to retire. No support was immediately at hand, and the moment was critical. Enter stage left Hume, who was on foot, his horse having been shot, seized the Regimental Colour from the shattered hand of Ensign Bazalgette (who had by now been twice wounded) and fronted, while the remaining men rallied round the Colour. Captain Raines with Sergeants Sexton and Ormond and a handful of men came up bearing aloft the Queen's Colour, which Raines had taken from Langford-Brooke, who had by now been sent limping to hospital. The Queen's Colour was then handed to Morgan and the Regimental Colour to Carmichael. The Colour carried by Morgan was struck twice while in his charge, a shot going through his wing and hitting in the throat Private Keenan. Morgan had noticed the Russian sharp-shooter who had just fired, and taking a rifle from one of the men behind him, Morgan, who was a splendid shot, killed the Russian. The next day Morgan was sent for by Major Hume, when the following conversation ensued: "Morgan, do you think you were justified in shooting that Russian yesterday?" "I think I was, sir" "I think you were not; it is not the duty of an officer. You should have told one of the men to shoot him." "One of the men might have missed him; the fellow had just loaded and probably would have cooked one of us. I know it nearly did for me!" The losses among the Colour party, both Officers and Sergeants, had been most severe, almost every Ensign in succession, several other officers, and five sergeants falling under the Colours. Orderly-room Sergeant (now Captain) Reid was the only Sergeant of the party who was untouched; Sergeant Thomas McDowell was wounded - shot through the thigh, while Sergeant R. Woolnough and all the remainder were killed. Ensign Braybrooke and two other subalterns were severely wounded while carrying the Queen's Colour, which was seized by Private Keenan and planted in the Russian Battery, was for a time parried by Captain Raines of No. 2 Company, and eventually carried out of action by Lieutenant Morgan. Ensign Bazalgette was twice wounded under the Regimental Colour (having four shot holes in his right hand). Hume was shot when he had taken it from Bazalgette, when it was received by Captain Davis, and finally carried until the close of the action of Lieutenant Carmichael. The following Divisional Order by Lieutenant-General Sir de Lacy Evans was promulgated shortly after the Battle: 'The Lieutenant-General has the satisfaction to publish in orders the following names of officers and men of the 95th Regiment, reported by their Commanding Officer, whose gallant conduct came under his especial notice at the battle of the Alma: Major H. Hume, after crossing the river, had a horse shot under him, headed the attack on the Russian main outwork and carried the Regimental Colour for some time during the hardest part of the struggle. Ensign Brooke continued to press on in the midst of contest after receiving a wound whilst carrying the Colours.' Hume was duly recommended by Sir de Lacy Evans for the Victoria Cross. When the siege of Sebastopol was decided upon, the Second Division took up a position on the extreme right, on the heights of Inkermann, and here it was twice attacked - on 26 October, and more heavily, on 5 November. At the Battle of Inkermann, the 95th - weakened by the losses at Alma and on 26 October, and by the sickness which had been contracted in Turkey and had never left the army - numbered only 10 Officers and 433 of Other Ranks. The Regiment was now formed in six Companies. There were not enough officers to spare two to carry the Colours, but there was no idea of leaving them in the rear in safety. They were brought on the field, '...and were carried that day by two Sergeants' - the Queen's Colour by Sergeant William McIntyre and the Regimental Colour by Sergeant John Gooding. Surely there can be no battle more difficult to describe than Inkermann! The aim of the British soldiers was to attack, and no sooner did they leave the high ground about their camps to meet their enemy that the men found themselves involved in isolated combats, by small parties, by two and threes, and even of individuals, fought out to the death in the mist-laden copses below Mount Inkermann. Many fought alongside the Guards near the famed Sandbag Battery that was taken and re-taken on no less than seven occasions that day. Champion, who led the 95th, was mortally wounded, Major Hume was shot through the thigh, Macdonald, the Adjutant, received nearly twenty wounds by ball or bayonet; and till long past midday the unequal fight went on, until at its close the regiment had suffered casualties to the number of 144, and when the Company rolls were first called, barely 80 men answered to their names. Two Sergeants and 28 rank and file had been killed; four Officers, two Sergeants, and 108 of Other Ranks were wounded. Although the Battalion strength was under 100 as it marched away from Inkermann, it nevertheless continued to serve in the trenches before Sebastopol and the final attack on the fortifications. The saying in the 2nd Division went: 'There may be few of the 95th left, but those are as hard as nails.' Thus they were given the nickname. Its numbers reduced by three great losses in action, the survivors weakened by disease, exposure, and privation, the regiment yet continued during that awful winter on the Crimean uplands to do its full share of trench work; and when the campaign ended, the 95th had sustained a loss of 637 killed or dead of wounds and sickness, while 462 had been invalided. Hume was invalided home in December 1854 and his Crimea Medal was presented to him from the hand of Queen Victoria on 18 May 1855. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 9 March 1855, became joined the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms in 1862. Hume died on 19 August 1892; sold together Warrant from the Heralds College for the award of his Order of the Bath. The Medals of Lieutenant-Colonel John George Champion, C.B., 95th Foot were sold in these rooms in April 2019. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer?

Estimate
£2,000 to £2,400

Lot 144



The campaign group of three awarded to Rear-Admiral H. A. Trollope, Royal Navy Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (H. A. Trollope. H.M.S. Agamemnon.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue lugs removed from the first and with contact marks, light enamel damage to the second, otherwise very fine (3) Provenance: Morton and Eden, July 2019. Henry Anthony Trollope was born in 1837, the son of Captain William Henry Trollope and Mary Arthur Trollope (née Worsop) and was also related to the famous novelist Anthony Trollope.. He joined the Royal Navy as a Cadet on 13 May 1851, and was promoted Midshipman on 13 May 1853. Trollope served aboard Agamemnon between 10 November 1852-14 February 1855. During the Crimean War she took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol on 17 October 1854 and the shelling of Fort Kinburn, at the mouth of the Dnieper, one year later. Trollope was promoted to Mate on 12 May 1857, Lieutenant on 19 February 1859, Commander on 3 March 1863 and to Captain on 4 April 1870. Trollope retired to half-pay on 12 June 1870, and retired as Rear-Admiral in 1887. He died in 1895 at Ganton, Yorkshire, after playing a golf game nearby. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 145



The campaign group of four awarded to Vice-Admiral G. Le G Bowyear, C.B., Royal Navy Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (G. L. Bowyear. Commander. Vengeance.), engraved naming, fitted with silver riband bar for wear; France, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, original hole plugged and fitted with outer edge suspension very fine (4)[C.B.] London Gazette 2 June 1869. George Le Geyt Bowyear was born at Dilwyn, Herefordshire on 9 September 1815. He was educated privately before joining the Royal Navy on 2 December 1830, being promoted Mate on 24 December 1836. He served aboard Gannet from Christmas Eve 1836-24 February 1838 and thence in Andromache, commanded by Captain Robert Lambert Baynes off the Cape of Good Hope from 25 February 1838-20 November 1839. Thence a Mate in Winchester, commanded by Captain John Parker, in North America and the West Indies between 21 November 1839-18 April 1840. Made Lieutenant in Racehorse, he was the Commander (2-I-C) in Vengeance, commanded by Captain Lord Edward Russell, in Mediterranean from 1 January 1853-11 May 1855. An extract from the Life of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B. gives more detail: 'While in England the Vengeance changed her commander. Commander Mends was promoted, and Commander George Le Geyt Bowyear took his place. He also is still alive (1897) as a retired Admiral; and on being asked by the present writer for his recollections of the Vengeance and George Tryon, he wrote as follows: 'The Vengeance, 84, Captain Lord Edward Russell, was detached from the Mediterranean station towards the end of 1852, and wintered in England. I joined her at Devonport in January 1853 as commander.... I found a promising set of young fellows in the gunroom. George Tryon was about the senior Mid unpassed, as he certainly was the biggest. I fancy he came to sea rather later than usual, and attained his height early. He was signal officer. The right man in the right place, as I shall soon show. The ship was ready for sea at the end of the spring, and it was intended to send her to Lisbon; but affairs in the East changed everything, and she was ordered off sharp to Malta, to rejoin Admiral Dundas's fleet, and arrived at Valetta early in June, making the tenth line-of-battle ship there. This was an essentially exercising fleet, and the benefit of a good signal officer was immense. George Tryon had a sharp eye and a quick intelligence to put things together. In harbour Admiral Dundas had a fixed day for exercise, which he always attended himself. The Vengeance had always been about the foremost ship at all evolutions; and the Admiral got furious when the flagship was beaten, and the commander got it hot, and consequently adopted all manner of devices to try and ensure success.' Admiral Bowyear then describes some of these devices; but the description would scarcely be intelligible to any but naval readers, and they will be quite capable of imagining them for themselves without any description, as it is not improbable that they may have seen them practised- in fact, not absolutely impossible that they may have practiced them themselves, or at any rate winked at them, in their own ships. But all the dodges of the flagship were unavailing, so far as the Vengeance was concerned, for the ever-watchful eye of the signal midshipman and his myrmidons was upon her. And if by night she tried any devices, it was still the same; for if it was too dark to see from his own ship, Tryon used to drop down quietly in the dinghy, or a shore-boat, and lying unsuspected abreast of the erring flagship, his quick eyes and ears would soon detect what preparations she was making for the morrow's drill, and back he would come to the Vengeance and give to his commander such valuable information that the latter was enabled to start on equal terms as the keenly contested exercise of the following morning. No wonder Commander Bowyear appreciated his signal Mid. In the last chapter we left the Vengeance weighing anchor and preparing to move down towards Sebastopol after the battle of the Alma, which George Tryon had watched from the main-top with his long glass as signal mate, reporting the various phases of it to the deck. Admiral Bowyear says with regard to this period: 'The duties of the signal officer and his men were most arduous, keeping touch with the armies and witnessing the Alma. Our eyes - as our signalmen were - were at it day and night. Then came the march round, the occupation of Balaklava, the anchorage of the fleet off the Katcha for watering, &c., the bombardment of Sebastopol on the 17th October, the return to the Katcha, the hurricane on the 14th November, the return of many damaged ships to Constantinople, and the battle of Inkerman, when the Vengeance was anchored off Kasatch Bay, and Tryon in the main-top with his long glass reported continually and with great intelligence until the affair was over; after which he joined the Vengeance's Naval Brigade in the trenches.' Bowyear then served as Commander in Vulcan from 2 October 1855, Captain in Sans Pareil (until paying off at Plymouth), conveying Marines to, and invalids from China between 7 June 1862-11 June 1863. He was Captain in Phaeton (until paying off at Chatham), North America and West Indies between 24 August 1863-24 March 1865, Canopus, receiving ship, Devonport between 20 May 1865-3 September 1865, Revenge, Coast Guard, Pembroke from 2 September 1865, Hector (from commissioning at Portsmouth), Ship of First Reserve, Coast Guard, Southampton Wate 1 May 1868-25 May 1868, Terror, a guard ship based in Bermuda 4 August 1869-13 September 1870 and retired at the end of this posting. The Rear-Admiral died at St. Helier, Jersey on 14 February 1903. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 146



A Crimean War Order of Medjidie group of three awarded to Colonel G. Gregory, Royal Marines Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (1st Lieut Geo. Gregory, R.M.), officially impressed naming; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, each fitted with an attractive T. B. Bailey mounting brooch, very fine (3) Two officially impressed Medals known to Officers of the Royal Marines. Turkish Order of Medjidie Edinburgh Gazette 6 April 1858: 'Served with the Marine Brigade during the whole operation in Crimea as Quartermaster of a Battalion.' George Gregory was born on 23 April 1829, the son of Commander Thomas Gregory, Royal Navy. He was commissioned into the Royal Marines as 2nd Lieutenant on 2 August 1847 and was promoted to Lieutenant on 8 August 1848. During the Crimean War he was put aboard Vengeance and was present at the bombardment of Odessa on 22 April 1854. Gregory then served with the Royal Marine Battalion at the occupation of Eupatoria, landing on 16 September 1854. He was with the Brigade in the Crimea during the Siege of Sebastopol in 1854-55, and was eventually invalided to England, his Medal roll entry noting 'Plain medal deliv on board Rodney sent 12/5/56'. Promoted Captain on 19 February 1859, Gregory served in North America and the West Indies but was again invalided to England. He was promoted to Brevet Major on 5 July 1872 and passed his Military Equitation at Canterbury on 30 November 1872. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 10 March 1877 and was made Lieutenant-Colonel Second Commandant on 4 June 1879 at Plymouth Headquarters. Retired with the rank of Colonel on 6 August 1880 at his own request, Gregory died on 21 July 1902. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 147



Four: Lieutenant-General G. T. Field, Royal Artillery who served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General during the Crimean War Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Major George. T. Field. Rl. Arty); France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, breast Badge; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue very fine (4)M.I.D. London Gazette 2 November 1855. George Thomas Field was born on 17 March 1824, and received his commission on 11 January 1843. He served in Jamaica between 1844-46 and then went to serve in Canada from April-December 1851. Returned home, he became Adjutant of the Royal Artillery between 1851-54. He served in the Crimean War between April 1854-June 1856, taking part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in the expedition in Kertch and was awarded the Medal and clasp and with the rank of brevet Major, served as Deputy Assistant and Acting Quartermaster General in the Crimea. On his return from the Crimea he served as D.A.Q.M.G. at Woolwich between 1860-63. Then Second Commandant and Inspector at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst between 1866-70, then Superintendent R.C.D. 1871-76 and finally served on the Staff of the Royal Artillery between 1877-80 where he was Colonel Commanding the Royal Artillery of the Northern District. Field died on 30 August 1889. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£600 to £800**

Lot 148



The campaign group of three awarded General F. W. Hastings, Royal Artillery, who Commanded No. 8 Company, 6th Battalion at Sebastopol and was later General Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery in 1904, when he was made a C.B. in the Jubilee Celebrations. Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt T. W. Hastings, R.A.) depot impressed naming, lugs removed; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, plugged suspension, fitted with replacement claw and ring suspension, very fine (3) [C.B.] London Gazette 24 June 1904. Francis William Hastings was born at Glasgow on 17 June 1825 and after service in the Cadet Company, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Artillery on 17 June 1843. Serving in Malta, he was promoted Lieutenant 5 April 1845 and Second Captain on 24 July 1851. He was posted to Canada in 1852 and Barbados in late 1853. Then served as Adjutant from 22 February 1854 and was back on home service in May 1854. Hastings was promoted to Captain on 1 April 1855 to Command No. 8 Company (previous 10 Company), 6th Battalion Royal Artillery, taking this company to the Crimea in May 1855. He arrived on 28 May 1855, his Company was posted to the Left Attack and took part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol. For his services he was Promoted Major on 2 November 1855. Hastings served in the Crimea until 22 July 1856, his Army List entry giving the following details of his services during the Crimean War: 'General F. W. Hastings served in the Crimean campaign from May 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, in the Trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardments of 6th and 17th June (Brevert of Major, Medal with Clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).' Between 1858-65, Hastings saw service in India, in 1858 being noted as commanding Officer, No. 6 Company, 7th Battalion. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 5 June 1865, he was made Colonel on 5 June 1870 (noted as Commandant School of Gunnery in 1877), Major-General on 1 October 1882 and Lieutenant-General on 5 July 1886. He retired on 1 October 1887 with the honorary rank of General but on 16 September 1893 was appointed Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery. He was made C.B. in June 1904, together with 6 other surviving Officers upon the Jubilee of the Crimean War. Hastings died on 24 August 1914. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 149



Three: Colonel E. J. Carthew, Royal Artillery Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Major Carthew. R.A.) engraved in upright capitals; France, Legion of Honour, Knight's breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, a privately produced example, contact marks to the first and last, enamel damage to the second and third, generally very fine (4) French Legion of Honour Edinburgh Gazette 5 August 1856. Turkish Order of the Medjidie London Gazette 2 March 1858. Edmund John Carthew was the youngest son of the late Admiral Carthew of Tredudwell, Cornwall. He became a Gentleman Cadet on 13 November 1843 and was made 2nd Lieutenant on 6 August 1846, Lieutenant on 1 February 1847 and Second Captain, vice Anderson, dated 24 February 1854. His service in the Crimean War saw him present in the trenches with the siege train before Sebastopol, including the bombardments of 8 April, 6-7 June. Promoted Captain on 22 December 1857, he was made Brevet Major on 8 November 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet-Colonel Du Plat, dated 20 December 1869 and Colonel on 1 October 1877, where he was in Command of the 2nd Brigade of the Royal Artillery. Carthew died after a brief illness with typhoid on 19 February 1878 at the Hotel de la Paix, Rome, Italy. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £900

Lot 150



The campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Farquharson, Scots Fusilier Guards, who was severely wounded, decorated by the Turkish Sultan and 'mentioned' during the campaign; besides this he was 13th Laird of Invercauld and lived at Braemar Castle. Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt J. R. Farquharson. 1st Bn Scots Fusilr. Gds.) engraved in upright capitals; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue contact marks to the first, light enamel damage to the second, otherwise very fine (3) Turkish Order of Medjidie London Gazette 2 March 1858. James Ross Farquharson was born on 9 January 1834 at Edinburgh. He was educated at Eton from the age of 7 in 1841 completing his studies in 1850. He became a Lieutenant on 25 March 1853 by Purchase and served in the Crimea with the Scots Fusilier Guards from 18 November 1854-7 August 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol where he was severely wounded in the hand on 3 September 1855. Promoted Captain whilst on campaign on 26 December 1854, he was 'mentioned' in General Simpson's Despatch of 4 September 1855. Made Lieutenant-Colonel on the 16 August 1859 by Purchase, he retired on 22 November 1864. He took up the residency of Braemar Castle in the 1880s and returned the Castle to a hunting lodge, undertaking renovations, enlarging the kitchen and adding staff accommodation to the rear to ensure the Castle was fit to entertain high society and house their accompanying staff. A noted landowner at Invercauld, he was published as 'Man of the Day. No. 134.' in Vanity Fair in August 1876. Known as 'The Queen's Landlord' and 'Picadilly Jim' when in London, he died on 20 March 1888 at 34 Curzon Street, London. He was buried in the Farquharson Vault at Braemar Graveyard, his remains having been transported by special train from London. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 151



Three: Lieutenant-General C. Hood, 3rd Regiment of Foot (The Buffs), who was twice wounded in action, firstly in July 1855 and again during the final attack on the Redan; on that occasion when he commanded the ladder party, his Regiment suffering over 50% casualties, and on taking command of the Regiment after the battle, led it into Sebastopol carrying the Colours. Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Bt Major Charles Hood, The Buffs.), engraved naming; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, Fifth Class breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel, fitted with an attractive C.B.-type suspension; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, an attractive private purchase issue, each Medal with brooch buckle for wear, together further Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp (Bt. Major. Charles. Hood. The. Buffs), regimentally impressed naming and Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, very fine (Lot) Charles Hood was born in 1826. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and obtained his Ensigncy by Purchase in the 3rd Buffs on 26 June 1844. In 1846 he acted as Secretary to the Mission sent to the Argentine Republic to arrange certain differences between the combined powers of Great Britain and France and General Rosas, governor of Buenos Ayres. He was made Lieutenant in 1846 and Captain in 1851. Landing in Crimea in May 1855, Hood was senior officer of his Regiment in the trenches before Sebastopol and was slightly wounded during a minor action on 3 July 1855. He was made the Regiments Field Officer on 19 July and would later lead the ladder party during the final attack on the Redan on 8 September 1855, during which he was again wounded. Of the 260 men of the unit involved in the attack, over half became casualties, with 135 Officers and men killed and wounded. Their gallantry during this attack is indicated in that Victoria Crosses were awarded to both Major Maude and Private Connors. Due to casualties and despite his own wounds, Hood Commanded the Regiment from 13 September-27 December 1855, having been awarded the Brevet of Major on 2 November for Distinguished Service in the Field. On the Day he took command, he led the Regiment when it marched with Colours flying into the Karabelnaia suburb after the fall of the city; these being the first British colours carried within Sebastopol and a great honour to the Regiment. Hood was rewarded with the above mentioned Brevet of Major, English and Turkish medals, and a Fifth class Order of Medjidie. After serving as Major of the Depot Battalion at Templemore, Hood became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 58th Foot on 23 November 1860, and for some years commanded that Regiment in Bengal. He became a Major-General in 1870, Honorary Lieutenant-General in 1877 and died on 8 February 1883. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 152



A fine Crimean Al Valore Militare group of three awarded to Major R. Dillon, 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment of FootCrimea 1854-56 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt. R. Dillon, 30th Foot), officially impressed, clasp loose upon riband; Sardinia, Al Valore Militare, silver (Major Robert Dillon 30th Regt); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Major R. Dillon. 30th Regt), engraved naming, with replacement silver loop suspension, each with silver bar for wear, very fine (3)6 Al Valore Militare Medals to unit for the Crimean War.Sardinian Al Valore Militare:'Major Robert Dillon. Rendered good and gallant service in the trenches before Sebastopol, and on Inkermann heights during the winter of 1854-55.'Robert Dillon was born at Corfu, Greece, on 9 October 1819. He was commissioned Ensign, 94th Foot on 8 June 1838. Whilst serving in the East Indies, he advanced to Lieutenant (by Purchase) on 29 November 1839 and later transferred to the 97th Foot on 31 December 1841. He continued his service in the East Indies and then to Malta from December 1845. He purchased a Captaincy in that Regiment on 30 November 1849 and served in North America and Jamaica before exchanging to the 30th Foot. After a short period of service in North America, he embarked for Home Service.Dillon served in the Crimea from 2 December 1854 and was in command of the 1st Company. He immediately joined his Regiment in the trenches at Inkermann Heights, a position the 30th would serve in throughout the dreadful winter of 1854-55. In April 1855, the 30th was moved to a new position at Cathcart Hill, a position they would remain at until the end of the War. On 29 June 1855, Dillon returned to England but was back in the Crimea on 10 September 1855. He was promoted to Major (without Purchase) on 13 February 1856, remaining in the Crimea until 3 June 1856.After service in Gibraltar and England, in June 1861 he embarked for Canada, arriving in Toronto on 12 July. During its time in Canada, the Regiment defended the border with the United States during the 1861 Trent Affair, an incident during the American Civil War which threatened War between the United States and Britain. Dillon served in Canada for several years and retired on Half-Pay on 26 June 1865.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 153



The campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Roche, 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot, who was one of three Officers who commanded the Battle of Bossenden Wood in May 1838 - which was the last Battle fought on British soil. Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Capt C. B. Roche. 34th Regt.), officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Paymr, C, B, Roche. 34th Regt); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, plugged and fitted with Crimea-style suspension, light contact marks, otherwise very fine (3)

Charles Boyse Roche was born in 1807 at Ramsgate, Kent. He served as a first-class Volunteer in the Sherwood Foresters prior to joining the Army. He became an Ensign on 18 January 1828 and was advanced Lieutenant on 21 June 1832, Paymaster in the 34th Regiment of Foot on 30 November 1838, leaving the 45th Regiment where he took over from Paymaster G. Ledingham. He was one of the three officers who had charge of the Military Detachment sent to Bosenden Wood, near Canterbury, on 31 May 1838, to disperse the followers of the impostor Sir William Courtenay, who was actually John Nichols Tom, a Truro maltster who had spent four years in Kent County Lunatic Asylum. The three were Lieutenant Bennett (whom Courtenay shot), Ensign Roche and Ensign Crawley, who afterwards became General Crawley. Faversham Life gives more detail: 'On 29 May 1838, which was Oak Apple Day, a public holiday celebrating the Restoration, Courtenay and his followers began to march around the countryside with a flag and the symbol of protest, a loaf of bread on a pole. Their activities were peaceful but, possibly mindful of the Swing riots only eight years before, some landowners started to feel uneasy and on 31 May 1838, a local magistrate Dr Poore, issued a warrant for Courtenay's arrest. The parish constable of Boughton-under-Blean, his assistant, and his brother Nicholas Mears, set off early to Bossenden Farm where Tom and his followers were staying. Courtenay shot Nicholas Mears dead, and the constable and his assistant hastened to the magistrates who sent to Canterbury for assistance. A detachment of the 45th Foot was despatched from the barracks, led by Major Armstrong with three junior officers and about a hundred soldiers. Mr Knatchbull, a local magistrate in Faversham, decided to deal with the matter himself and rode out with a posse of about 14 men on horseback to the osier beds near Fairbrook Farm where Courtenay and his men had decamped. They numbered 30 to 40 now as some of his followers had fled. There was a stand-off. Courtenay and his band retreated to Bossenden Wood. Dr Poore, Mr Knatchbull and more than a hundred soldiers of the 45th Foot were waiting at The Red Lion Inn in Dunkirk. William Courtenay was to be captured dead or alive. In a pincer movement, Major Armstrong led a troop into the wood through Old Barn Lane, while Captain Reid's detachment entered the wood further to the east through Bossenden Farm. The battle lasted no more than a few minutes. On the rioters side, only Courtenay and William Wills had guns. The rest of the band were armed with cudgels and sticks. The only soldier to die was Lieutenant Bennett of Captain Reid's party who advanced too impetuously to arrest Courtenay and was shot dead by Wills. George Catt, a special constable from Faversham, was fatally shot by a soldier who mistook him for a rioter. In seconds, eight of Courtenay's party were dead and seven lay injured, one so seriously wounded that he died later that day. When the struggle in Bosenden Wood was over Ensign Roche was left in command of the soldiers who mounted guard over Courtenay's body. Roche served in America before going to serve in the Crimea and later the Indian Mutiny. He became Paymaster to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone in November 1858, transferring from the 34th Foot, vice Cubitt and was given the rank of Major on 1 January 1860. He became Paymaster at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury on 31 May 1871 and was placed on retired pay with the Honorary Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1881. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 154



The campaign group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Villiers, 47th (Lancashire) Regiment of Foot, who was severely wounded when in command of the Regiment at the storming of the Quarries on 7 June 1855. Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. James Villiers, 47th Regt.), contemporary engraved naming in cross-hatched serif capitals; France, Legion of Honour, Knight's breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Sardinia, Al Valore Militare (Bt. Lt. Coll. James Villiers, 47th Regt.) mint mark 'F.G'; Turkey, Order of the Medjidie, 5th class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamels; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, several points bent and light enamel damage on the Legion of Honour, otherwise very fine or better (5)M.I.D. London Gazette 21 June 1855. French Legion of Honour London Gazette 4 August 1856. Turkish Order of Medjidie London Gazette 2 March 1858. James Villiers was born in 1820 and entered the Army as an Ensign in the 47th Regiment, by purchase, on 31 December 1839. He similarly purchased his Lieutenancy in September 1841 and Captaincy in December 1847. From 1850 the Regiment was stationed at Corfu, then still under British protection. At the Battle of Inkermann on 5 November, the 47th Foot, commanded by Major Fordyce, held the extreme left of the British position on Home Ridge, overlooking the Mikriakoff Glen. This feature jutted into the British flank, providing covered access for an attacking force. When General Soimonoff's Division attacked the British left at 0700hrs, the 1st Battalion, Katherinberg Regiment charged wildly towards the 47th Foot. Major Fordyce calmly ordered his men to open fire at less than fifty yards' range into the dense Russian column, which shuddered and broke under well-directed British volleys. Unlike some other Regiments, the 47th showed admirable discipline and did not pursue their fleeing enemy. Promoted to Major on 4 May 1855, Villiers commanded a select group of the 47th which formed part of the 400 strong storming party that attacked the Quarries, an outerwork guarding the approach to the Redan on 7 June. Avoiding the deadly fougasses to their front, the stormers attacked the flanks of the Quarries and took the Russians by surprise, forcing them back to the Redan and inflicting over 100 casualties. Singled out for praise in Lord Raglan's Despatch, Villiers led from the front and was severely wounded during the assault (London Gazette 21 June 1855, refers). Though the 47th sustained losses of 3 officers and 57 men wounded, Raglan wrote that having taken the position '...they repeatedly attacked during the night, and soon after daylight on the 8th, and it was in resisting these repeated efforts on the part of the enemy. I have pleasure in mentioning the following officers, who are stated to have distinguished themselves on the occasion...Major Villiers, 47th...severely wounded.' Villiers was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel on 17 July 1855. Placed on half-pay on 15 June 1858, he returned to England and married Lucy Elizabeth Drummond Davies, the third and youngest daughter of Lady Lucy Clementina, sister of George Drummond, 14th Earl of Perth and 6th Duke of Melfort. Returning to active duty Villiers was appointed to the command of the 74th Highlanders, he died at Belasse, India on 10 May 1860. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,400 to £2,800

Lot 155



Three: Captain (late Colour Sergeant) J. Whitaker, 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment of Foot, late 56th (West Essex) Regiment of Foot Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (2338 Cr Serjt J Whittaker 56th Regt), engraved in upright capitals; France, Second Empire, Medaille Militaire, silver-gilt and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue light contact marks to the first and second, the third plugged and fitted with loop suspension at 12 o'clock, very fine (3)4 Medaille Militaire Medals to the Regiment for the Crimean War. Joseph Whittaker was born in Westminster, London and served with the 56th Regiment from 25 August 1855, including at the siege of Sebastopol and final assault. He was rewarded with the Medaille Militaire for the following actions: 'Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches on 29 August, 2 and 5 September 1855.' Whitaker is noted as being a 2nd Master with the 57th Foot from 15 March 1873, and is found in the census of 1881 as a Captain (Retired), living in Pownall Road, Isleworth with his three children who were born in Bombay, Aldershot and Dublin. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 156



Pair: Captain J. C. Moore, Rifle Brigade, who led an advanced party which pushed forward to assist with the attack on the Redan, for which he was 'mentioned' Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieut. J. C. Moore, 2nd Batt. Rifle Bde), engraved in upright capitals; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (Lieut J. C. Moore. 2nd Batt Rifle Bde.), engraved in upright capitals, edge bruise and contact marks to the first, otherwise very fine (2) John Croft Moore was born on 16 March 1836 at Tunstall, Kent. He joined the Rifle Brigade as an Ensign on 15 November 1854 and was promoted Lieutenant on 29 December 1854. He served in Malta between 9 February 1855-1 June 1855 and thence served in the Crimea from 2 June 1855-31 May 1856, seeing service in the trenches until the fall of Sebastopol. On the attack of 8 September 1855 he commanded an advanced party of about thirty men, which was pushed forward for the purposes of keeping down the fire of some embrasures on the proper right of the Redan, which enfiladed the Attack, as a result he was mentioned in Sir James Simpson's despatch. Moore was slightly wounded in the campaign, and was noted as additionally awarded '...a Sardinian medal for Crimea'. He served in India during the Mutiny from 7 August 1857-9 August 1858 (Medal & clasp), being promoted Captain on 7 May 1858 by Purchase. Moore returned to the United Kingdom from 10 August 1858-11 April 1859 before seeing service in Malta and thence Gibraltar until 9 July 1863. Moore became an Instructor of Musketry at the 7th Depot Battalion at Winchester from 6 February 1870-31 March 1870. He died on 25 August 1889. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 157



A Crimean War Medaille Militaire group of three awarded to Private D. Lanaghan, 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment of FootCrimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (3177 Pte. Darby Lanaghan 89th Regt.), engraved naming, clasp loose upon riband; France, Medaille Militaire, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, fitted with replacement suspension loop, the first and last with riband mounting bars, housed in velvet fitted standing display case with recess for each medal very fine (3)French Medaille Militaire citation states:'Sergeant John Grant commanded a detached party of ten men in a cutting, just over the Chevauc-de-Frize, on the night it was broken down. Held his ground, and kept up a very effective fire on the enemy. Corporal John Tremwith and Privates Kinneally, Darby Lanagahn, and William Ileffbrnan. Performed zealous and constant service in the trenches from the arrival of the Regiment on the 15th of December, 1854, to the 9th September, 1855. And did not miss a single duty.'Darby Lanaghan was born at Longford, Ireland and was a Labourer prior to enlistment. He attested into the 89th Regiment of Foot at Newry, County Down on 20 June 1853.Lanaghan served in Gibraltar for 11 months, prior to going to the Crimea where he served for 18 months. He then served at the Cape of Good Hope for 12 months before moving to India where he served a total of 7 years and 11 months. Although serving in India at the time of the Mutiny, he did not serve in the campaign zone and therefore did not receive a Medal. He was discharged at Dublin on 4 February 1874 as being unfit for further service and was to live at Athlone.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £1,000

Lot 158



Four: Assistant Surgeon W. Haughton, Royal Artillery Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol, unnamed; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Asst Surgn Wm Haughton, 14th Bn R. Arty); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, Fifth Class breast Badge, silver, gold, and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, good very fine (4) Provenance: Glendining's, 1991. Turkish Order of Medjidie London Gazette 2 March 1958. William Haughton was born on 6 September 1830 and was educated at Dublin, qualifying BA MB in 1851. Made Staff Assistant Surgeon at Ordnance Medical Department on 8 April 1854, he went with 211 Gunners from Woolwich to the Crimea but was placed in quarantine due to the presence of cholera in Gibraltar. On 4 December 1854 he was promoted to Assistant Surgeon Ordnance Medical Department Vice Assistant Surgeon. Haughton served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the Battle of Inkermann and siege of Sebastopol. Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the action of Kalee Nuddee, affair of Ramgunga, siege and capture of Lucknow, actions of Barilley, Shahjehanpore, and Mohumdee. He was awarded the Order of Medjidie by the Sultan for his distinguished services before the enemy during the war against Russia. He was reduced to half-pay on 3 December 1861, and on 12 July 1871 commuted his half-pay. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 159



Three: Private T. Powell, 1st Royal Dragoons, who served with the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854 Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Thos. Powell Royal Dns.), contemporarily engraved naming, suspension post re-pinned; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (988 Thos. Powell 1st Dragoons), suspension claw re-affixed; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Thos. Powell 1st Royal Dragoons), contemporarily engraved naming, with claw and ring suspension, light contact marks and minor edge bruising, nearly very fine (3)
Provenance: Glendining's, November 1987. Buckland, Dix and Wood, July 1993. Thomas Powell was born in London in 1828 and attested for the 1st Royal Dragoons at Westminster on 12 August 1846. He served with the Regiment in the Crimea for two years, and was present at all the actions in which the regiment were engaged, including with the Heavy Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, 25 October 1854. He is listed in the latest reconstructed list of 'Chargers' as 'Probably rode in the Charge', and indeed most members of the Heavy Brigade who were entitled to the Balaklava clasp, in the absence of any evidence or status details to the contrary, did take part in the charge. He was awarded his Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, together with a gratuity of £5, on 30 June 1868, and was discharged on 22 August 1871, after 24 years and 346 days' service. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 160



Pair: Private H. Parker, 1st Royal Regiment Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (1676. Henry. Parker. 1st Battn. 1st Royals.), regimentally impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (1676 H. Parker. 1st Battn 1st Foot.), depot impressed naming, fitted with decorative straight-bar suspension, light contact marks very fine (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 161



Three: Colonel E. W. Cuming, 79th Regiment of Foot (Highlanders) Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Maj. Edwd. Wm. Cuming. 79th Highrs), engraved in flowing script; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Maj. Edwd. Wm Cuming. 79th Highrs), engraved in flowing script, mounted for display on a contemporary mounting bar, light contact marks, very fine (3) Turkish Order of the Medjidie London Gazette 2 March 1858. Edward William Cuming became an Ensign with the 79th Foot (Cameron Highlanders) on 24 July 1846, being promoted Lieutenant on 31 March 1848 and Captain on 8 October 1854. Cuming along with Currie and Quartermaster McGill served throughout the Crimean War of 1854-55, including the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, seige and fall of Sebastopol including the assaults of the 18 June and 8 September, expedition to Kertch and Yenikale (Medal & 3 clasps, Turkish Order of the Medjidie). The Regimental History gives more detail for his actions: 'On the 9th the Army again broke ground before Sebastopol, when the 79th and other Regiments of the Division furnished strong covering and working parties to guard the trenches and batteries. On the 17th the English and French batteries opened fire upon the Russian defences, and the Regiment furnished, along with others, ten volunteers, and the brigade one subaltern officer, to act as sharp-shooters in picking off the enemy's gunners and engaging his riflemen. Lieutenant Edward William Cuming of the 79th was the volunteer officer from the Brigade, and he rendered good service in the performance of this very important duty.' He was duly promoted Major on 14 December 1868, Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 October 1877 and to Colonel on 1 July 1881. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£700 to £900

Lot 162



A rare Crimean War M.S.M. and Al Valore Militare group of five awarded to Sergeant-Major R. Henshall, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots), one of two N.C.O.s to receive the Al Valore Militare for 'faithful, zealous and active' service throughout the whole campaign Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Serjt Major. R. Henshall 1st Royals), regimentally impressed naming; Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., 2nd Type with scroll suspension (Serjt. Major Richd Henshall 1st Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1847. St Majr Richd Henshall, 1st Bn 1st Foot.); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue (1847 Serjt. Major. R. Henshall. The Royal Regiment), regimentally impressed naming; Sardinia Al Valore Militare (Serjt. Maj. R. Henshall. 1st Bn. 1st Regt.), good very fine (5) Richard Henshall served with the 1st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots) in the Crimea. While details are scant regarding the particulars of his service, he was awarded the Sardinian Al Valore Militare for: 'Faithful, zealous, and active in the discharge of arduous duties throughout the whole Campaign.' Receiving this Medal from the hand of the King of Sardinia himself, the M.S.M. is confirmed by McInnes in The Annuity Meritorious Service Medal 1847-1953. Henshall was discharged to pension in 1864 at the Royal Hospital Chelsea and died on 29 September 1893. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,500 to £2,000

Lot 163



Three: Sergeant H. Neville, Rifle Brigade Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (304* H. Nevill 2nd Battalion Rifle Bgde), engraved with lightly infilled lettering and private rivets between second and third clasps; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Corpl Hy Neville, 2nd Bn Rifle Bde); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, fitted with replacement ring suspension, very fine overall (3) Henry Neville was born at Westham, Essex and was a labourer upon his joining the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade at London on 23 November 1848. Promoted Corporal on 1 February 1854, he was placed in confinement from 30 May-1 June 1854, being reduced to Private the following day. He had served in North America during this time serving for a total of 3 years before serving in the Crimea for 2 years and 5 months still with the rank of Private. Again promoted to Corporal on 14 May 1857, Neville served in India for 1 year and 10 months and made Sergeant on 25 January 1859. He reengaged for a further 9 years and 11 months on the 19 January 1860 but was found unfit for further service as a result of suffering from Pulmonary Consumption as a result of his time in India, and consequently was discharged at Chatham on 11 February 1862. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 164



Three: Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon. J. L. Browne, 21st (Royal North British Fusilier) Regiment of Foot, late 64th Foot and 7th Foot Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Captain, The Honble Jas L. Browne. 21st R.N.B. Fusrs.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, Fifth Class breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, a private purchase example, all housed in a contemporary display case, the lid embossed '21st R.N.B. Fusiliers', light enamel damage to the second, otherwise very fine (3) Turkish Order of Medjidie. London Gazette 2 March 1858. M.I.D. London Gazette 12 April 1855: 'Adverting to my despatch of the 24th instant, I do myself the honour to state the following officers have been brought to my notice as having distinguished themselves on the night of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd, in addition to those whose names I have already submitted to your Lordship; Major The Hon. James Lyon Browne of the 21st Regiment, brother of The Hon. Captain Browne of the Royal Fusiliers, who, it has already been my painful duty to report, fell upon this occasion; Captain Butler of the 20th and Captain Rickman of the 77th.' James Lyon Browne was born on 19 November 1822, the first son of the first wife of John Cavendish Browne, 3rd Baron Kilmaine. He married twice and left issue of 17 children. Browne was made Ensign, by purchase, vice Williams with the 64th Foot on 14 January 1842. He became Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith, on 8 November 1844 and became Captain, vice Cochrane, who exchanged on 16 February 1849. Browne was promoted to Major without purchase on 29 December 1854, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 24 April 1855. Placed on Half Pay on 10 November 1856, he was made Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum on 8 March 1859. Browne died on 5 September 1860 at Harrogate, Yorkshire and thus did not live to inherit the title of his father. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 165



Three: Surgeon W. Sinclair, 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regiment of Foot, Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol, unnamed; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (Asst Surgn W. Sinclair, M.D. 93rd Highlanders); Turkish Crimea 1855, British issue, each medal fitted with brooch pin and all housed in a fitted case, good very fine (3) William Sinclair was born on 17 September 1831 at St. Lucia, West Indies. He became an Assistant Surgeon on 2 September 1853 and on 18 October became an Assistant Surgeon with the 93rd Highlanders. Sinclair served at Malta prior to the Crimean War and joined the Great Britain which had left Liverpool for the Crimea in September 1854, stopping at Valetta to pick up additional Officers for the conflict, arriving on 13 October 1854.. He served with the 93rd Highlanders until 21 March 1855 and was present at the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol, earning the medal with three clasps, leaving on a Medical Certificate. He received his Medal from the hand of Queen Victoria on 18 May 1855. Sinclair then served in the Indian Mutiny, leaving from Portsmouth on Belleisle in June 1857, being in the action of Bunnee, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore and pursuit of Seraighat, affair of Kaless Nuddee, seige and capture of Lucknow; campaign in Rohilcund, including the attack on Fort Rooyeah, affair at Allygunge, and battle of Bareilly, actions at Pusgaon, and Russoulpore, evacuation of Fort Mithowlie, and action at Biswah (Medal & 2 clasps). The Regimental History gives more detail: 'While the struggle was going on at the Secundrabagh a brilliant feat was performed by Captain W. G. Drummond Stewart, who was with the companies (Nos. 2 and 3) which had moved away to keep down the flank fire of the enemy while the breaching was going on. A party of men of the 93rd, with a few of the 53rd, were led by him against two of the enemy's guns which were raking the road; these they captured in the most gallant style, and immediately afterwards a lodgment was effected in the barracks, an immense building in the shape of a cross with a tower in the centre, which stood in a sort of large square with out-houses round the greater part. This secured our position on the left, and to connect this important post with the Secundrabagh, the 53rd and a company of the 93rd were extended in skirmishing order between them. All this was effected by three o'clock. The regimental hospital had been established by Dr. Munro early in the day beneath the walls of the secundrabagh, and throughout the struggle, and in the midst of the hottest fire, he, as well as the assistant-surgeons, Sinclair, menzies, and Bell, were to be seen exposing themselves fearlessly in attendance on the wounded. All the medical officers were present throughout the attack (Lucknow). Assistant-Surgeons Sinclair and Bell with the right wing, and Menzies with the left, accompanied the stormers, while Dr. Munro remained outside to receive the wounded, who were all collected afterwards, and taken to the regimental camp, which had been moved to the rear of the Dilkoosha during the day.' Sinclair was promoted to Staff Surgeon on 29 July 1862 and served at Colchester between 1863-64. On 16 August 1864, he exchanged with Surgeon Henry Bowles Franklyn 1st/10th (North Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot. Noted as Staff Surgeon on 7 December 1867 and being at Shorncliffe in 1868, he transferring to the 2nd/12th (East Suffolk Regiment of Foot on 12 December 1868. Sinclair died on 2 May 1871 at Southampton. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 166



Three: Gunner C. Walters, Royal Horse Artillery Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (C. Walters. Royal Artillery.), engraved in upright capitals; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (960 Gunr Chas Walters B Bgde R H A); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, very fine or better, the last with original hole re-plugged and ring suspension fitted to rim (3) Sold together with a Treaty of Peace with Russia medallion, this drilled and fitted with a ring suspension for wear. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 167



The campaign group of three awarded to Major-General A. Templeman, 21st (Royal North British Fusilier) Regiment of Foot, one of Kinglake's 'superb Fusiliers' who was wounded at Inkermann: of the 400 or so men from his Battalion who went into action that day, seven Officers, six Sergeants and 114 men were killed or wounded Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. A. Templeman. 21st Fusiliers), contemporarily engraved naming, top lugs removed and unofficial rivets; France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, silver, gold and enamel, enamel damage; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (Capt. A. Templeman. 21st Fusiliers), a contemporary tailor's copy, by 'J.B.', swivel-ring suspension generally very fine unless otherwise stated (3) French Legion of Honour, London Gazette 4 August 1856. Alfred Templeman was born in Uplyme, Devonshire in 1833. He purchased the commission of 2nd Lieutenant in the 21st Regiment on 26 March 1852 and the rank of Lieutenant on 4 March 1853. Templeman served throughout the Crimean War and was slightly wounded at Inkermann (London Gazette 22 November 1854). He also served at the attack on the Redan, 18 June 1855 and in the expedition to Kinburn. For his services he was awarded the Legion of Honour, 5th Class (London Gazette 4 August 1856) and promoted Captain without purchase on 2 February 1855. Templeman was appointed Instructor of Musketry in November 1857 and gained the rank of Major by purchase in February 1868. Awarded the Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1877 (London Gazette 20 April 1877) and advanced to that rank in January 1878. Appointed Colonel in the Royal Scots Fusiliers (London Gazette 26 July 1881) and placed on Half Pay, 14 March 1883. Latterly appointed Honorary Major-General. Retiring to Hazelwood, Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, he died on 7 December 1914. A plaque in remembrance of him may be found in Ayr Auld Kirk. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 168



Pair: Colour-Sergeant W. Stait, 23rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), who was awarded the French Legion of Honour for his gallantry at the Battle of the Alma, 20 September 1854 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 3rd issue, small letter reverse (2465. Cr. Serjt. Wm. Stait, 1st. Bn. 23rd. Foot), reverse struck approximately 10 degrees off true, suspension claw repinned; France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Chevalier's breast Badge, 63mm including crown suspension x 41mm, silver, gold, and enamel, poinçon mark to tassel, minor enamel damage to last, nearly very fine (2) French Legion of Honour. London Gazette 4 August 1856. William Stait was born in Warwick in 1825 and attested for the 23rd Foot in October 1843. Promoted Corporal in 1847, and Sergeant in 1848, he served with the Regiment in the Crimea (Medal & 3 clasps), and was awarded the French Legion of Honour. It seems likely that this was for his action at the Alma: 'Sergeant William Stait, who was close beside his Colonel, remained alone with the body under very heavy fire for some time after the regiment fell back, until he was able to carry the Colonel's body to the rear and hand it over to the surgeon. This act was performed in the immediate presence of the enemy, and evinced great courage as well as devotion to his commander. Throughout the siege Sergeant Stait also displayed on occasions great zeal, coolness and courage.' Stait was promoted Colour-Sergeant in 1857, and saw further service in India during the Mutiny (Medal & 2 clasps). He was discharged on 22 October 1864, after 21 years' service and died in Winchester in 1876. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 169



Pair: Corporal M. Grisoni, 2nd Regiment of Voltiguers, French Army Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Grisoni. Mathieu. G. Imp. 2. Vrs.); France, Second Empire, Médaille Militaire, silver and enamel, light edge bruising and contact marks, very fine (2) Mathieu Grisoni was born in Corsica on 11 April 1830. He enlisted on 21 August 1851, serving with the 79th Regiment de Ligne "4th Légère". He moved to Corps on 9 November 1851 and was promoted to Corporal on 12 November 1853. Served with 4th Leger from 21 December 1854 - 10 March 1855 and then 2nd Voltiguer de la Garde between 11 March 1855 - 18 February 1856 as part of the Army of the Orient (Crimea). He was wounded on the 18 May 1855 in the trenches before Sebastopol by a gun-shot in the left shoulder and received a wound certificate. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 170



France, Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Traktir (Meline J B 1 Vrs), clasp loose upon riband attached, light contact marks very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 171



Three: Captain J. P. Duval, 2nd Zouaves (Light Infantry), French Army Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Alma, Sebastopol, unnamed, clasps loose upon riband; France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Knight's breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; Sardinia, Al Valore Militare, (Duval J. -P. Capne 2e Zouave) very fine (3) The Royal Collection holds a photograph of Fenton in Zouaves costume (RCIN 2500562), with the following caption: 'Photograph of Roger Fenton (1819-1869) dressed in traditional Zouave costume. He is leaning against a table which is covered by an animal fur, with his right leg raised off the ground. He is facing partly right and is holding a rifle with both hands. He is wearing loose trousers, a cape and a hat and has a cigar in his mouth. There is a bottle and a tankard on the table beside him to the left and a plain cloth backdrop draped behind. The photograph was arranged by Fenton but photographed by his assistant Marcus Sparling. This is one of a small series of photographs of Roger Fenton dressed as a Zouave soldier. Zouave regiments from Algeria served with the French army during the Crimean War, and had a distinctive North African uniform. Fenton photographed Zouaves on a number of occasions during his time in the Crimea, as well as posing for this series of self-portraits.' Fenton also captured images of wounded Zouave soldiers being tended by a Vivandière in May 1855. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 172



An unusual Korea Medal awarded Private A. H. Carter, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who authored the book *We Lived They Died* about his experiences of the conflict Korea 1950-53 (22599113 Pte A H Carter DWR), good very fine. Alan H. Carter was a native of Leicester, Leicestershire and was called up for National Service on 15 October 1951, being posted to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. Embarking on the Dunera, he headed to Japan and from there was deployed to Korea on 31 October 1952. The book *'We Lived They Died'* provides a great deal of information and commentary on the Korean War - however, Carter's most vivid descriptions are reserved for the Battle of the Hook: 'The night drags on. All at once the whole sky above the Chinese lines lights up a vivid red. Two minutes later the first shells come crashing down on top of us. The whole fighting bay shakes and soil sprinkles down on top of us. Another salvo comes in, and another; there are brilliant flashes as shells and mortar bombs explode with vibrant rainbow colours in front of our fighting bay window. My head has gone numb with the blast and I feel those pins and needles of fear in the back of my neck again. The three of us are crouching down below the window, knowing we are safe as yet from the Chinese infantrymen. But when the terrible barrage lifts, they will be here. "Get the fags out Judd, let's have a smoke!" I yell above the din. Even Jack has one tonight and he doesn't smoke! Crash, Crash, Crash, still they come. The whole bunker is shaking. "Oh my God, we are going to get buried alive here Jack it's going to collapse!" I scream. Despite the ferocity of the barrage, Sergeant Pete is running around to each bay, checking on the men and making sure the bays are intact [sic]. We hear our own shells, mortars, and Vickers machine gun bullets whizzing through the air in reply to the enemy. After what seems like forever, the bombardment stops. We look down the slope and see men running towards the barbed wire fence which is yards deep in front of us. "They're coming Al!" says Jack. We fire mag after mag in the light of the flares; all the Dukes' guns are firing everywhere along the front. Our gunners are still shelling them, doing tremendous damage and the Dukes' mortars and Vickers machine guns are firing too. The attack peters out; it's over. Flares light up the front all the time now, sailing down on their small parachute silks. A Corporal comes round. "It's all over- for now, anyway" he says; and that is that for the rest of the night. Not long later the Brigadier and the Colonel of the Dukes came on a tour of the shattered positions occupied by 'B' Company. Looking up I see the Brigadier and our CO, the Colonel of the Dukes, walking towards us along the tunnel. They have started to inspect the lines of B Coy. It is standard procedure to rise when senior ranks come amongst you but today no one rises to attention. No reprimand comes from Lieutenant Tom, who is with them. Seeing our condition, the Brigadier turns to the Colonel and says "How long have these men been here?" "Nearly two weeks." "Get them out! Get D Company up to take over from them. They will have a job to withstand another attack of considerable size". He talks to us all, shaking our hands and saying "Well done!". For this reason they were stationed on Hill 121 during the major attack on 28 May 1953. At last it is easing off a bit. The cracking and splintering sounds and thuds are slowly stopping. When it has stopped we jump up to look out of the fighting bay window; we see Chinese rushing up towards us, reaching the wire. we let them have it with everything we've got. Those that have survived the British Artillery fire are chopped and mown down by our Brens and Brownings. It is carnage. A Chinese 2-company assault is stopped in its tracks at the barbed wire defence. Meanwhile on the Hook, the Chinese infantry has managed to reach the front trenches. They find the whole system has finally collapsed from the ferocity of their shelling. Some of the Dukes have been buried alive in the fighting bays and are unable to fire on them. Others have withdrawn to the tunnels and are fighting from them, some without Officers or NCOs. Groups of men are fighting hand to hand with the enemy all over the place. All radio contact is gone, the enemy are rampaging all over the Hook positions. Despite the savage fighting on the Hook Carter survived the war, recording how when the armistice was agreed he and his Sergeant fired coloured mortar flares into the air to celebrate. He was demobilised and returned first to Japan, then on to Britain. He ends the story of his National Service: 'With thanks to God we were all going home in one piece'; sold together with a copy of *'We Lived They Died'*. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 173



Korea 1950-53 (22646200 Pte. J. Wait. D.W.R.), heavy pitting, edge bruising, polished, good fine. Johnny Waite - the Headquarters Platoon Signals Carrier Driver - was wounded by shellfire on 13 June 1953. After being wounded, he was carried to the Royal Fusiliers Regimental Aid Post and then taken to the Norwegian M.A.S.H. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 174

Korea 1950-53 (22583869 Pte. A. K. Swales. D.W.R.), good very fine. A. K. Swales was serving with 'A' Company, 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment on 17 January 1953 when he was seriously wounded in the right hand and left leg as part of a night patrol which ended up in a firefight. He is listed as an official 'Hook Battle casualty'; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 175

Pair: Acting Lance-Corporal T. Maude, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who bravely carried a wounded soldier back to Allied lines after the patrol he was leading was targeted by mortars Korea 1950-53 (22421089 Pte. T. Maude. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1954-50, contact wear, slight edge bruising, very fine (2) Thomas Maude (known as 'Tom') was a regular soldier from Halifax. He was in command of a four-man patrol when, moving through a gap in the wire into No-Mans Land, a mortar bomb landed amongst them. Private David Ellison was wounded and Lance-Corporal Maude carried him back through the wire on his shoulders. Notably included in the patrol was the Korean soldier 9368853 Private Kim Duck Yong, who was attached to 'D' Company. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 176

Pair: Corporal M. J. Gibbon, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was wounded in action on 25 May 1953, in one of the attacks which preceded the Third Battle of the Hook Korea 1950-53 (22677024 Pte. M. J. Gibbon. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, contact marks, edge wear, nearly very fine (2) M. J. Gibbon served with 'C' Company while they were stationed on the Hook. He was wounded by shell fire on 13 June 1953 in heavy Chinese shelling; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£180 to £220

Lot 177

Pair: Private D. Simpson, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was wounded in action during the Third Battle of the Hook on 29 May 1953 Korea 1950-53 (22596848 Pte. D. Simpson. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, contact marks, edge wear, nearly very fine (2) D. Simpson was wounded by mortar shrapnel to his left arm on 29 May 1953; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 178

Pair: Private M. Pringle, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was wounded in action during the Battle of the Hook on 29 May 1953 Korea 1950-53 (22676996 Pte. A. Pringle. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, contact marks, edge wear, nearly very fine (2)M. Pringle served with 'C' Company and was wounded by a grenade in what was termed a 'Battle accident' on 29 July 1953; sold together with a copied casualty list. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 179

Pair: Private R. Patton, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was wounded in action during the Third Battle of the Hook Korea 1950-53 (22655264 Pte. R. Patton. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (2)R. Patton was wounded by mortar shrapnel in both arms and his right leg on 29 May 1953; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 180

Pair: Private R. Metcalfe, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was wounded on 20 May 1953 Korea 1950-53 (22788525 Pte. R. Metcalfe. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, edge bruising, heavy pitting, nearly very fine (2)R. Metcalfe was severely wounded in the right arm by a mortar burst on 20 May 1953; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 181

Pair: Private V. Rooney, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was wounded in action on 29 May 1953 Korea 1950-53 (22590227 Pte. V. Rooney. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (2)V. Rooney was wounded in the left leg on 29 May 1953 by mortar shrapnel; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 182



A tragic family group of twoA Third Battle of the Hook, Killed-in-Action group of two to Private J. Hawthorn, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who met his demise on 28 May 1953Korea 1950-53 (22659591 Pte. J. Hawthorn. D.W.R.), number and rank officially corrected; U.N. Korea 1950-54, very fine (2)Three: Private J. Hawthorn, Scottish Rifles who was wounded in action prior to the Battle of the Somme1914-15 Star (16421 Pte. J. Hawthorn. Sco. Rif.); British War and Victory Medals (16421 Pte. J. Hamilton. Sco. Rif.), heavy contact mark to obverse of second, overall very fine (3)John Hawthorn, known as 'Jack', was born on 5 March 1934 at Gateshead, Durham. Hawthorn's mother, Rose Battey, had married William Robson Hawthorn in 1914. The younger Hawthorn was in the M.M.G. Platoon of 'D' Company and was thus in the most forward position of the battalion which was overrun by Chinese infantry and the occupants killed by hand grenades and 'Burp' machine-gun fire. He was one of the 17 soldiers of the Battalion who died in action that night and his grave is in the U.N. Cemetery, Pusan; sold together with a photograph of the recipient's gravestone and a copy of the autopsy report giving details of his wound.John Hawthorn was grand-uncle to John Hawthorn, killed on the Hook. He was born in Newton Hamilton, County Armagh in 1871 and married Margaret Sleith in the Mount Norris Presbyterian Church, Armagh, in April 1892. Posted to the 9th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), he landed in France on 12 May 1915 as part of 28th Brigade, 9 Scottish Division and on 24 April and was wounded in actions leading up to the Battle of the Somme. He was then transferred to the 43rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, number 101048 and then to the Labour Corps, number 417823; sold together with copied research including M.I.C., medal roll and service details.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 183



A superb Third Battle of the Hook P.O.W.s group of five awarded to Private L. J. Lewington, Duke of Wellington's Regiment - late 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment - who was taken Prisoner-of-War at the Battle of Tebourba Gap and later saw Korean War service, being wounded and taken prisoner yet again at the Hook in May 1953, later losing a leg to gangrene whilst incarcerated 1939-45 Stars; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (22538730 Pte. L. J. Lewington. DWR.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, veridigris to third, overall good very fine (5) Leslie Joseph Lewington was born at Chiswick, west London, on 23 July 1923. His father, a General Labourer, was Joseph Lewington and his mother Alice (nee Christian); after leaving school he worked as a 'Dart Board Printer' until called up to the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. Landing in Algiers in November 1942 as part of the famous 78th Division, in Operation Torch he participated in the bitter battles of Longstop Hill and Tebourba. Notably, in the fighting at Tebourba the 1st Battalion East Surreys suffered severe losses and by 4 December the Battalion strength had been reduced by 60% to 23 Officers and 350 other ranks; amongst those initially classified as missing, and then confirmed as a P.O.W., was Lewington. He was first moved to a camp in Italy and then, after the surrender of Italy, moved to Stalag 18A at Wolfsburg in Austria. After nearly three-and-a-half years in captivity, in 1945 he was liberated, returned to the U.K., and released from the Army. Lewington married Winifred Mary Byron and had two children, Linda and Paul, in the same year. However, he was recalled to the Colours in 1950 and posted to the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment; in September 1952 he arrived in the Japanese port of Kure for advance battle drills where, in the book by Ken Keld 'Korean War Experience 1953', there is a description of Leslie Lewington's nocturnal adventures with a Japanese lady. As a member of 'D' Company in May 1953 he was in the forward company which was overrun by the Chinese and he was badly wounded in the leg, Private Trevor Evans, of the same unit, was also wounded and made a P.O.W. A description of their fate features in the book by A. J. Barker 'Fortune Favours the Brave': 'Sixteen men who were taken prisoner during the action were released when the Armistice Pact was signed in July. Two who returned were Private Leslie Lewington and Private Trevor Evans. Both were badly wounded in the early stages of the attack, but it was ten days before they received any medical attention. Neither remembered much about the first few hours after their capture - except that they were ushered down Green Finger into one of the Chinese caves. Mercifully and miraculously they survived a nightmare stumble through the British barrage; later in the night they were tied down on bamboo litters and jogged across No Man's Land. Ten days jolting across country on stretchers or over rough tracks in the back of a horse-drawn cart elapsed before they came to a prison camp. And by this time both men's wounds were gangrenous. Lewington had a leg amputated, but Evans was more fortunate. Like their fellow prisoners both of them were assured that under the 'Volunteers' New Lenient Policy they would not be murdered, tortured or have their personal belongings taken.' On his return to England, he had a further son, Leslie in 1960 and died in Ealing in 1998. His wife Alice also died in Ealing in 1999; sold together with copied casualty lists, an original Stalag XVIII A tag and a copied photograph. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 184



Six: Colour Sergeant H. Lancaster, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, late York and Lancaster Regiment, who was wounded at Salerno and taken Prisoner-of-War 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (21013003 C.Sjt. H. Lancaster. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, overall very fine (6) H. Lancaster served with the 6th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment with the number 14355009 during the Second World War. Seeing service with his battalion during the Salerno Landings, Lancaster was wounded there on 12 October 1943. He was later posted as missing in action (22 January 1944) and soon confirmed to be in German hands. Lancaster spent the rest of the war at in Stalag 4f Harmansdorf, Chemnitz. He was liberated by the Americans in March 1945 and recalled for the Korean War with the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. He was later to serve as Company Quartermaster Sergeant at Gibraltar in 1955 with the same unit; sold together with copied casualty lists and a photograph of the '1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's WOs & Sgts Mess - Gibraltar 1955'. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£220 to £260

Lot 185



Seven: Colour Sergeant R. A. Alton, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was taken Prisoner-Of-War in Italy on 4 February 1944 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (4607978 C. Sjt. R. A. Alton. D.W.R.); Korea 1950-53 (4607978 C/Sjt. R. A. Alton. D.W.R.); U.N. Korea 1950-53, mounted as worn, contact marks, very fine

(7)Reginald Albert Alton was born at Porchester, Hampshire on 26 January 1911. His father served in the Royal Artillery for 24 years and on retirement worked in the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Fareham, Hampshire. Alton joined the Army aged 14 as a Boy Soldier on 30 March 1925 and was a member of the Drums Platoon in 1935. A Lance-Sergeant by the outbreak of the Second World War, Alton was present for the North Africa campaign and the advance into Italy. It was in the latter theatre that he was taken prisoner on 4 February 1944 and became Prisoner of War Number 278516. Alton was incarcerated in Stalag 4b Muhlberg Elbe for the whole war until his release on 12 July 1945. He then re-joined 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment and served with them in Palestine from January 1949, qualifying for the General Service Medal, clasp Palestine 1945-48, as a Company Quartermaster-Sergeant. He was still serving as C.Q.M.S. in 'D' Company, 1st Battalion when the battalion went to Korea, where they were heavily engaged in the Battle of The Hook; Alton was later selected to be part of the Colour Party for the Queen's Birthday Parade. After Korea he became a member of 'The Drums', and subsequently became Drum Major of 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment. He was admitted to the Royal Hospital Chelsea as a Chelsea Pensioner on 27 October 1996, but died seven months later on 26 May 1997 and is buried in the Chelsea Pensioners plot, Brookwood Cemetery, Woking, Surrey; sold together with copied casualty rolls, transcribed service records and photographs. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£200 to £240**

Lot 186



A trench patrol casualty's pair awarded to Private C. E. Poyser, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was wounded in action on 17 January 1952 Korea 1950-53 (22358969 Pte. C. E. Poyser. K.S.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, glue residue, to obverse otherwise very fine (2) Charles Edward Prosser was a Yorkshireman born in Sheffield in 1932. His father Harry (a 'Brass Moulder') and his mother, Mary, lived at 49 Works Valley Road. On 17 January 1952 the 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry took over a front line position from the Canadians of 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. At this time the Chinese were digging trenches closer and closer to the battalion's positions, very similar to the tactics of the Great War. The result was a series of savage patrol encounters and ambushes: Lieutenant Whybrow was wounded leading one patrol and Lieutenant St. Clair Morford, leading a patrol from 'D' Company, disappeared: his body was never recovered and he has no known grave. In one on these encounters Charles Prosser was wounded by shrapnel splinters entering his stomach. On his return to the U.K. and being 'Demobbed', Charles married Eileen Cottingham in St. Paul's Church, Sheffield, on 27 March 1954 and had two children, Susan and Sally. He died of cancer in Sheffield on 28 November 2016 aged 84; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 187



An 'Operation Kowang-San' Commando casualty's group of three awarded to Private R. Rowe, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was Wounded in Action on 8 October 1951. General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14444293 Pte. R. Rowe. Oxf & Bucks); Korea 1950-53 (14444283 Pte. R. Rowe. K.S.L.I.), note error in service number; U.N. Korea 1950-54, some contact wear to first, overall good very fine (3). R. Rowe first saw action in Palestine as a member of the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. As part of 6th Airborne Division, he wore the famous red beret and was heavily involved in counter-terrorist activities. He was in Jerusalem when the King David Hotel was bombed on 22 July 1946. The battalion left Palestine in 1947 and in 1948 was amalgamated with the 1st Battalion. During the amalgamation Rowe was transferred to the 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, which was then doing 'Public Duties' in London. He sailed on the Empress of Australia to Hong Kong on 11 August 1950 and then to Korea on the U.D.S. Montrose, arriving in Inchon on the 13 May 1951. In the major battle of 8 October 1951 when - together with the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 8th Hussars - they attacked the vital position of Pt 355: Rowe suffered severe shrapnel wounds to his right upper leg. After a period in various Hospitals, he was evacuated back to U.K. on the S.S. Fowey and was discharged from the Army on 5 February 1956. For their gallantry in this attack the King's Shropshire Light Infantry were awarded the Battle Honour 'KOWANG SAN'; sold together with a medal roll, casualty roll and correspondence with the Shropshire Regimental Museum. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 188



A 'River Volturno 1943' casualty group of five to Private E. Waldron, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, late Scots Guards 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (2700505 Pte. E. Waldron. KSLI); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (5) Eric Waldron was born on 4 September 1917 and lived at 12 Barnborough Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, Yorkshire. His father, William Waldron, was a 'Colliery Hower' and his two brothers William and Sydney were also miners. The younger Waldron worked in Highgate Colliery. This pit had a seam of coal 45.7m below ground and, as it was only a shallow seam, electrically powered machines were used to cut the coal. Waldron, as a 'Machine Hand Coal Cutter', worked on these machines and earned £5.10s a week. This was a 'Restricted Occupation' but on 12 February 1941, aged 24 and 5ft 10ins tall, he voluntarily signed up for four years with the Colours and eight years with the Reserve. He was posted to the 1st Battalion Scots Guards and served at both Chelsea Barracks and Horse Guards in London. He sailed to join the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards in 1942 in North Africa and, apart from a time in hospital with malaria, he fought in the Second Battle of El Alamein, then throughout the North African campaign, culminating at the critical Battle of Medenine. In May 1943 he landed at Salerno where the Battalion faced ferocious Panzer counter-attacks. On 12 October the Germans pulled back from Salerno to occupy the line of defence along the River Volturno. Here they faced determined rear-guard actions in terrain which favoured defence. It was in this fighting that on 23 October 1943 Eric Waldron was wounded by a 'Bullet wound in the calf of his right leg'. He was in hospital and spent a period in convalescence until he returned to the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards on 13 January 1944. The battalion then fought at Monte Cassino and 'Suffered severe casualties'. Thereafter they fought through Italy until the campaign finished and Eric Waldron returned to the U.K. on 1 April 1945. On 16 Oct 1945 he took his 'Class B' release and went back to work as a miner in Highgate Colliery. He was not happy with this work and on 27 Jan 1948 rejoined the Army, extending his service to complete 12 years with the Colours and was posted to the 1st Battalion King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry. In August 1950 he sailed with the 1st King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry on the Empress of Australia to Hong Kong and then on the U.S.N. Montrose to Korea on 8 May 1951. He fought with the battalion throughout the Korean War sailing home with the Battalion in September 1952. On the 15 May 1953 Waldron was discharged to the Class Z Reserve. He had served four years nine months with the Scots Guards and three years three months with the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry. His Testimonial was 'Very Good, a clean honest and sober man who has carried out all his duties in a satisfactory manner'. Seven years after leaving the Army, when aged 43, he married Mavis Clayton, aged 25, and they lived at 40 Jarrett Street, Hyde Park, Doncaster. Waldron died on 28 August 1988 and Mavis died 17 Sept 1990. Highgate Colliery was closed in 1985; sold together with handwritten notes and Forces War Records printout. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £240

Lot 189



A 'Battle of the Imjin River' casualty's Korea Medal awarded to Fusilier K. Timlin, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was Wounded in Action on 14 June 1951 Korea 1950-53 (22286879 Fus. K. Timlin. R.N.F.), the service number officially corrected, good very fine Note: Fusilier Timlin had transferred to 1st Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers from the York and Lancaster Regt, and was the only York and Lancaster soldier wounded with the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. F. Timlin was stationed with the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers on 14 June 1951: the battalion were deployed to the Imjin Crossing to support 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment. At 12:05, as they approached the river, an Oxford Carrier blew up on a mine and a Corporal and five other soldiers were injured. At 14:05 a helicopter arrived and the six soldiers, including Fusilier K. Timlin, were evacuated. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 190



A casualty's Korea Medal awarded to Fusilier J. Long, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded in action at Koansang-Ni on 8 October 1951. Korea 1950-53 (19045565 Fus. J. Long. R.N.F.), good very fine. J. Long may have served with the Royal Engineers before joining the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. The 1st Battalion of the regiment occupied hill positions at Koansang-Ni between 5-8 October 1951. They suffered heavy shelling and mortar fire before being relieved by 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. In this period the battalion suffered over 60 casualties, including Fusilier J. Long, as confirmed in the St. George's Gazette November-December 1951. For his gallantry in this period Lieutenant James Yeo of the East Yorkshire Regt, attached to 1st Battalion, was awarded the Military Cross for, in spite of being wounded in the head and chest, personally leading out three bayonet charges in front of his Company position; sold together with handwritten notes. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate

£140 to £180

Lot 191



Pair: Fusilier E. Hughes, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded in action at the Battle of Kan-Dong Korea 1950-53 (22526625 Fus. E. Hughes. RNF.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (2) The Battle of Kan-Dong was one of the fiercest fought by 1st Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in the Korean War: sited on the flank of 1st Gloucestershire Regiment (who were guarding the Imjin Crossing), the four 1st Battalion companies were spread out and unable to give supporting fire to each other. At 05.15 hrs on the 3rd January all four companies were attacked and surrounded and for the whole morning were subjected to intense mortar and small arms fire. At 14.15 hours a bayonet counter-attack led by the Commanding Officer and supported by tanks of 'C' Squadron, 7th Royal Tank Regiment, regained the positions. It was successful but 'Casualties were Grievous': two officers and 14 other ranks were killed, and four officers and 41 other ranks were wounded - one of the wounded was Fusilier E. Hughes. For this action the Company Commander of 'Y' Company was awarded the Military Cross for his part in holding the hill; Sergeant John Pilcher (Mortar Platoon Sergeant) was awarded the Military Medal for taking over the Platoon after his Platoon Commander was wounded and maintaining mortar fire for eight hours while under continuous fire; and Lance-Corporal Joseph Oven (Battalion Senior Stretcher Bearer) was also awarded the Military Medal for establishing a First Aid Post in No-Man's Land and tending the wounded under fire for nine hours until relieved by the counter-attack. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£240 to £280**

Lot 192



Four: Fusilier C. F. Gavillet, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, who was Killed in Action in Korea on 23 December 1950 France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (4391781 Fus. C.F. Gavillet. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, nearly extremely fine (4) Charles F. Gavillet was born at Hartlepool, County Durham in 1918. He married Daisy Fryer in 1938 and they lived at 7 Park Terrace, Handsworth, Birmingham. He joined the Army in 1939 and in January 1940 landed in France with the 5th Battalion Green Howards. They were heavily engaged in the fighting around Arras before withdrawing to a defensive position around Dunkirk. He was wounded on 16 May and on 15 June it was confirmed he was a Prisoner-of-War. Gavillet then spent five years as P.O.W. Number 43 in Stalag 11 A, Atten Grabow, Saxony. He was released in May 1945 but in 1950, aged 32, he was called up again and posted to the 1st Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. Gavillet sailed with the Battalion in "X" Company on the Empire Halliday on 19 October 1950, and arrived in Pusan on 18 November. Ten days later on the 29 November in bitterly cold weather "X" Company was deployed on the strategically important hill feature of Sibyon-ni. The Intelligence Corps Sergeant attached to the Battalion told the Company Commander that 'The enemy were moving to attack that night' and after a heavy mortar bombardment 'X' Company was subjected to a 'Continuous and determined attack which involved hand to hand fighting'. It was the first action of the Korean War fought by 1 Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, in temperatures approaching zero, but they held the hill. Fusilier James Barker was awarded the Military Medal in this action who: 'On his own initiative fixed his bayonet, left his slit trench and charged among the enemy. The appearance of this 6.3 foot giant among the enemy in the dark caused consternation and gave a much-needed respite to bring up more ammunition'. Five Fusiliers were killed in the attack - including Charles Gavillet - and three were wounded. At 15:45 on Saturday 2 December the Commanding Officer 1st Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent Foster, led the Burial Service for Fusilier Gavillet in the British Plot at Kaesong. His body was first exhumed and taken to Japan and then moved again to his permanent grave in the U.N. Cemetery, Pusan; sold together with a casualty roll and Roll of Honour certificate. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 193



Six: Fusilier K. Hughes, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, late 7th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who was wounded in action during Operation Epsom 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (321958 Fus. K. Hughes. R.N.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-53, good very fine (6) K. Hughes first joined the Army with the King's Own Scottish Borderers, but by 6 June 1944 he was serving with the 7th Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. The battalion landed on 12 June 1944 and were heavily engaged in the Battle of Caen and Operation Epsom; he was reported as wounded on 3 July 1944. Hughes was recalled to the Army for the Korean War and posted to 1st Battalion, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; sold together with a casualty roll transcription. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 194



Pair: Fusilier K. Logan, Royal Fusiliers, who was wounded in a night patrol on 15-16 May 1953 Korea 1950-53 (22792083 Fus. K. Logan. R.F.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, contact wear, overall very fine (2)K. Logan was wounded in an ambush on the night of 15-16 May 1953 where the Patrol Commander, 2nd Lieutenant Hans Robin Ruhemann, was killed together with an Australian N.C.O. - Corporal Smith, 2nd Royal Australian Regiment - and Fusilier L. Goodwin, Royal Fusiliers. Lance-Corporal Whelan, who was a member of the patrol, was captured by the Chinese and finally released in September 1953, has written an account of what happened: "The object of the Patrol was to lay an ambush in the valley in front of Point 159 which was then held by C Company, in order to deal with the enemy who were worrying the forward platoon. The Patrol strength was 1 Officer and 15 Other Ranks. The position of the ambush was about 600 yards from our positions in the paddy field in the valley floor. It was a darkish night, but it was possible to see up to about 50 yards. The paddy bund was soft. We were organised into three sections led by 2/Lt Ruhemann, Sgt Couchman and myself, in groups of five. About 50 yards of where we clashed with the enemy, we had a routine stop of some minutes to listen. Mr Ruhemann came over and told me when next we advanced to take my section 40 yards to his right, which I did. His idea was that, should his group bump the enemy, mine would be in a position to carry out a flanking movement and give him plenty of fire support. We advanced again and Fusilier Haynes and I saw Chinamen on our right on the small paddy as no fire was coming from them Mr Ruhemann shouted: "3 GET BACK" and I shouted back in acknowledgement. However, only three of my chaps got back in the first move of about 40 yards, and so I crawled forward again to find out what had happened. Those missing were Joyce and our Aussie friend. There was no trace of a body, or any other clue, as it was too hot to remain, I made a dash across the paddy field towards some undergrowth. I was too late. Chinamen appeared on the right and in front from where I had just come, they advanced at a loping run, firing their Burps and throwing grenades as they came. Thinking my last moment had come, I got into a paddy rut and opened fire. Two crumpled up in front of me but I was then overpowered, dragged off to a ditch and trussed up." REGIMENTAL NOTE. 2nd Lieutenant H. Ruhemann was killed in action on the night of 29-30 April 1953 leading his patrol. His leadership, courage and sacrifice, when greatly outnumbered enabled many of his patrol to make a successful withdrawal. For his gallantry he was awarded an immediate Mention In Despatches. His death is a great loss to the Regiment." Also serving in 9 Platoon 'C' Coy was 22486574 Fusilier M. J. Micklewhite - better known as Sir Michael Caine C.B.E. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £240

Lot 195

Pair: Fusilier A. A. J. Tills, Royal Norfolk Regiment, who was wounded by shrapnel in the ear Korea 1950-53 (21125574 Pte. A. A. J. Tills. R. Norkolk.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, good very fine (2) A. A. J. Tills was wounded by shrapnel, tearing his ear; he was treated in the Regimental Aid Post and then returned to duty. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 196

Pair: Private A. G. Terry, Royal Norfolk Regiment, who was wounded in action on 1 December 1951 Korea 1950-53 (22259475 Pte. A. G. Terry. R. Norfolk.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (2) A. G. Terry was also a member of the Sam-I-Chon patrol which was ambushed on the night 1-2 December, and was also wounded in fierce fighting after the Chinese ambush. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 197

Six: Private P. E. O'Neill, Royal Norfolk Regiment, who was wounded in action on 1 December 1951 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (22560674 Pte. P. E. O'Neill. R. Norfolk.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted as worn, pitting, overall very fine (6) Peter Edward O'Neill was born in London on 29 June 1923: he was called up aged 18 and posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Norfolk Regiment, serving in the jungles of Burma. After he was demobilised he lived with his parents in 24 Bridge Wood Road, Streatham, but in early 1951 was called up from the Reserve to serve in the Norfolk Regiment again and arrived in Korea in October 1951. On the night of 1-2 December 1951 he was part of a fighting patrol into the Sam-I-Chon Valley when it was ambushed by the Chinese. The Patrol Commander was wounded in the head and deafened by grenades and Corporal R. Critcher - who had been wounded in the groin - stood up and, with complete disregard for his own safety, fired his Bren Gun from the hip. This gave the patrol time to reorganise and redeploy but O'Neill was wounded in the ensuing fierce fire-fight. He returned home and, later that year, married Dorothy M. Hall in Wandsworth, London. Margaret died in 2003 and Peter in 2009 while living in Christchurch, Dorset; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 198

A 'Korean War 1951' casualty's pair awarded to Private C. C. Crompton, Royal Leicestershire Regiment, who was killed in action by a shell in the aftermath of a ferocious action known as the 'Battle of Crete' Korea 1950-53 (22398657 Pte. C. C. Crompton. R. Leicesters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, minor contact wear, very fine (2) Christopher C. Crompton was born at Basford, a suburb of the city of Nottingham, in 1932. His father Stephen Crompton was also born in Basford in 1905 and his mother was Florence Matilda (nee Garrett), who was born at Birkenhead. He had three siblings - Stephen, Robert and Betty. The family lived in The Vale Public House, 780 Mansfield Road, Arnold, Nottinghamshire. Crompton sailed with the 1st Battalion, Royal Leicestershire Regiment to Korea and landed in October 1951. As a member of 'D' Company he took part in the ferocious battle known as the 'Battle of Crete' on 21 November 1951, in which 'D' Company lost 12 killed and 22 wounded. The unit was relieved by the 7th American Combat Team the next morning and 'D' Company moved to a Rest Area where the Company 'was reorganised into two platoons and kit and equipment was sorted out'. 'Just as the Company was 'getting up' on 24 November, three Chinese shells landed on the tents and one soldier was killed and four were wounded. The soldier killed was Crompton, who had just been promoted Lance-Corporal. He is buried in the U.N. Cemetery, Pusan, Plot 23, Row 5, Grave No. 1645; sold together with copied research comprising burial details, casualty roll entry, War Diary entry, and a photograph of the recipient's gravestone. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 199

Pair: Private E. S. Johnson, Royal Leicestershire Regiment, was wounded in action on 23 November 1951 Korea 1950-53 (22358932 Pte. E. S. Johnson. R. Leicesters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, minor contact wear, very fine (2) E. S. Johnson was wounded by a shell two days after the end of the 'Battle of Crete' fought on 21 September 1951. The casualty roll notes a 'Shell wound above Rt. eye & Rt. Arm Mod Severity.'; sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 200



Pair: Corporal T. Entwistle, Kings Regiment, who served as a section commander during the 'C' Company attack on the three caves, 'Rip' 'Van' and 'Winkle', being wounded in the assault on 20 June 1953 Korea 1950-53 (22525515 Cpl. T. Entwistle. Kings.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, the second mounted for wear, minor contact marks, very fine (2) T. Entwistle was trained as a sniper prior to the battalion departing for Korea. During the three desperate attempts to capture the Hook position from the U.S. Marines, the Black Watch and the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, the Chinese infantry had suffered severe casualties from air-burst artillery shells. In order, therefore, to reduce the vulnerable distance between their start line and 'The Duke's' forward position, they began to dig three caves on the reverse slopes closer to the British line; These three caves were called 'Rip', 'Van' and 'Winkle'. To destroy the three caves a composite force of 'C' Company 1st Kings, together with Royal Engineers carrying explosive charges on poles, were tasked to move at night through No Mans Land and blow them up. The attack was successful and the caves were destroyed, but casualties were severe: three Kingsmen were killed and 19 wounded including Corporal T. Entwistle and Kingsman J. Graham, plus five Sappers, three Korean Soldiers attached to 1st King's, and the Artillery F.O.O., 2nd Lieutenant Brian Parritt, Royal Artillery. The M.C. citation of 2nd Lieutenant John Williams provides further detail to the attack, stating: 'Here, covered by the rest of the party, he personally threw grenades into the first cave and stood with the sapper whilst the explosive charge was prepared. On approaching the second cave, however, the raiding party were met with heavy small arms fire. 2 Lt Williams, leaping on top of this cave, threw in a grenade, killing the occupants. By now the enemy, who were in considerable strength were fully alarmed and a fierce hand-to-hand engagement took place.' Entwistle was a member of the Intelligence section in Korea. When the battalion returned to Hong Kong in 1954 he was promoted Sergeant; sold together with a copied casualty roll, an M.C. recommendation and a letter from Lieutenant General Sir George Cooper K.C.B., M.C. to Colonel B. A. H. Parritt, C.B.E. with an attached article relating his memories of the attack. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 201



Pair: Private J. McMahon, The King's Regiment, who was wounded in action on 22 May 1953 Korea 1950-53 (2265644113 Pte. J. McMahon. Kings.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, the second mounted for wear, minor contact marks, very fine (2)J. McMahon was serving with The King's Regiment when, on the night of 20 May, Chinese forces commenced a sustained bombardment of the Hook - then defended by the Duke of Wellington's Regiment - in preparation for a major attack. In order to create a diversion from this enemy attack, a Fighting Patrol from the Kings were tasked to conduct a night-time raid on a nearby Chinese position known as 'Pheasant'. The Plan, called 'OP BEAVER', was for 'B' Company, 5 Platoon (commanded by 2nd Lieutenant John Caws) to execute the actual attack. Unfortunately, on approaching 'Pheasant' in the darkness, the patrol ran into an uncharted minefield and of 16 men in the platoon 10 were wounded, including 2nd Lieutenant Caws and National Serviceman Private J. McMahon. The patrol then withdrew, carrying all their wounded and covered by protective artillery and mortar fire. 2nd Lieutenant Caws was evacuated to the NORMASH and was killed many years later in a motorbike accident in Ireland; sold together with a photograph, taken in the NORMASH by 2nd Lieutenant Parritt, of John Caws (on right) with a Duke of Wellington's Regiment officer who had been wounded at the Hook. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 202



Pair: Private W. Hunter, The King's Regiment, who was wounded in action on 12 October 1952 Korea 1950-53 (223495307. Pte. W. Hunter. Kings.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, the second mounted for wear, minor contact marks, very fine (2)William Hunter was born at Everton, Liverpool on 13 March 1933. He served with the 1st South Lancashire Regiment in Sudan from September 1951 - March 1952, but on his return to the U.K. in March 1952 was taken on strength with The King's Regiment and sailed to Korea in June 1952. Hunter was wounded by shellfire on 12 October 1952. He returned to the U.K. in July 1953 and served with 5th Battalion, The Kings Regiment (T.A.). Upon his discharge in 1955 he was living at 128 Herschell Street, Liverpool. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 203



Pair: Private W. Morris, The King's Regiment, who was wounded in action on 14 November 1952 Korea 1950-53 (22607845 Pte. W. Morris. Kings.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, contact mark, very fine (2)W. Morris was wounded by mortar fire on 12 October 1952. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 204



Pair: Private K. Ingham, The King's Regiment, late 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, who was taken prisoner at Dunkirk in 1940 Korea 1950-53 (22540855 Pte. K. Ingham. Kings); U.N. Korea 1950-54, officially corrected number and rank, slight contact wear to first, overall very fine (2)Provenance: Spink April 2022. K. Ingham was born at Hessel, Yorkshire on 29 June 1920. He served in the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment (No. 4802771), part of the 3rd Division in the British Expeditionary Force, but was captured in the fierce battles defending Dunkirk and became P.O.W. No. 13245. He was incarcerated in Stalag V111B Lamsdorf for the rest of the war: released from the army in 1945, in 1950 he was recalled to the 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment for the Korean War. He was promoted Battalion M.T. Sergeant in 1953; sold together with typed research, an original King's cap badge and a Korean War 50-Year Commemorative Medal. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 205



Pair: Gunner A. Blakey, Royal Artillery, who was wounded in action on 12 June 1953 Korea 1950-53 (22642417 Gnr. A. Blackey. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, edge bruise, contact wear overall, very fine (2)Following the intense the Third Battle of the Hook, the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment were relieved by the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. In the period before they were relieved by the 1st Battalion, Kings Regiment they suffered continual heavy mortar and artillery fire and it was in this phase that that Gunner A. Blakey of 61st Light Regiment was wounded while providing close mortar support; sold together with an extract from The Times listing those wounded. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£120 to £160

Lot 206



Pair: Gunner A. E. Clements, 61st Light Regiment, Royal Artillery, who was wounded in action on the Third Battle of the Hook Korea 1950-53 (22560206 Gnr. A. E. Clements.. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, nearly extremely fine (2)A. E. Clements served with the 120th Light Battery, 61st Light Regiment, Royal Artillery on the Hook and was wounded by shell splinters on 28 May 1953. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£120 to £160**

Lot 207



A superb Korea casualty's pair awarded to Bombardier H. J. Hudson, 20 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, who was killed in action during the Battle of the Hook, during an action which saw Captain J. L. H. Gordon awarded the M.C.Korea 1950-53 (1157532 Bdr. H. J. Hudson. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (2) Harry James Hudson was born at Bristol on 3 April 1929. His father, Harry Hudson, was a Carpenter and his mother was Dorothy Minnie (nee Cooper). They lived at 21 Caledonian Place, Bristol. Bombardier Hudson - as a member of 45 Field Battery, 20th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery - sailed from Hong Kong to Korea in December 1952. He proved to be an 'Excellent' soldier and was selected by his Troop Commander, Captain Roddy Scott, to be in charge of his small O.P. Party who were continually in the front line in support of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. When a major Chinese assault was pending on the Hook position in May 1953, Major Bill McKay, the Battery Commander of 45 Battery, told Captain Scott to send two of his most experienced O.P. Party over to the Hook position to provide additional support. What happened next is covered in the citation of the award of the Military Cross to Captain John Gordon, who was the Gunner Op. Officer of 45 Battery, attached to the Duke of Wellington's Regiment: 'GORDON, John Lionel Hugh, 21059 Capt, RA (att 1 DWR). Military Cross, Battle of the Hook, Korea, 1953. Announcement: The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following immediate wards in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Korea.' London Gazette, 7 July 1953, page 3744. The original recommendation states: 'Capt John Gordon was in the Command Post with the Company Commander of D Coy 1 DWR when, at approx. 2034 hrs, 100 men approached North of the HOOK and were effectively engaged with VT [airburst] shells. At 2115 hrs, the enemy overran the Forward platoon of D Coy and the two Gunners on the OP, Bdr H. Hudson and Gnr Caws were killed by a satchel charge thrown in the back of their OP. Capt Gordon continued to co-ordinate the Artillery Fire in support of the Battle and, at 0115 hrs, he called for VT on his own position in support of the Counterattack. Heavy close fighting took place and, as the enemy withdrew, they were again effectively engaged with heavy arty fire. At 0315 hrs 1 DWR was in complete possession of the HOOK again.' The body of Bombardier Harry Hudson was found next morning with extensive wounds to his abdomen and right leg, still in front of the observation slit where he had been continuing to pass Fire Orders to Captain John Gordon. He is buried in the United Nations Cemetery, Pusan. It is worth noting that, for the rest of his life, Captain Roddy Scott felt extremely sad that he has selected the 'Excellent Bdr Hudson' for this dangerous task; sold together with copied research including burial details, photographs of the recipient's grave and the recipient himself in uniform, as well as a copied M.C. citation. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 208



Pair: Gunner C. T. Bradley, Royal Artillery, who was wounded in action in support of the U.S. Marines fighting the First Battle of the Hook in October 1952 Korea 1950-53 (21127823 Gnr. C. T. Bradley. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, minor contact wear, very fine (2) The Chinese made their first concentrated attack to capture the Hook position from 2 - 28 October 1952. In spite of unparalleled artillery and mortar shelling and successive waves of determined Chinese infantry attacks, the 7th Marine Regiment held their ground although they suffered 70 killed and 386 wounded. In close support of the U.S. Marines were the 4.2-inch mortars of 61st Light Regiment, Royal Artillery who also came under severe mortar and shell fire - one of the casualties was Gunner C. T. Bradley; sold together with a copied extract from The Times, 8 November 1952. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£120 to £160**

Lot 209



Pair: Sergeant F. Humphreys, Royal Engineers, who was wounded in action on 12 July 1952 Korea 1950-53 (22211493 Sgt. F. Humphreys. R.E.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, minor contact marks, very fine (2) Sold together with a copied casualty roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£120 to £160**

Lot 210



A poignant Great War C.M.G., 'Battalion Commander's 1917' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Colonel W. R. Glover, 1st Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), who served shoulder-to-shoulder with his brother as a Company Commander during the early days of the Great War and was present for his death. The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion's (C.M.G.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its Garrard & Co. case; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Major W. R. Glover. 1/Lond.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt Col. W. R. Glover.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919, the last five mounted as worn and in a fitted Spink & Son case, sometime lacquered, otherwise nearly extremely fine (6) C.M.G. London Gazette 1 January 1919. D.S.O. London Gazette 26 September 1917, the citation followed on 8 January 1918: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded his battalion with great ability and fearlessness under very heavy fire. His example tended to maintain the morale of his men under the most adverse conditions, and it was mainly due to his personal efforts that his battalion was reorganised after being compelled to fall back, and the system of defence re-established.' M.I.D. London Gazette 25 May & 24 December 1917, 30 December 1918. William Reid Glover was born in January 1882 at St. Pancras, London the son of Thomas and Agnes Glover. His father was the owner of the successful Gas Metre Manufacturer Glover and Main and was able to send his sons to Uppingham School. Glover arrived at the school in 1895 (Lodge 1895-1900) and was appointed as a Praposter, also playing for the Rugby XV and serving with distinction in the Cadet Force. After leaving school he continued to play rugby to a high level with Rosslyn Park while apprenticing at his father's company. Commissioned Lieutenant with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) on 4 July 1900 he continued to serve as his career progressed and he became one of the earliest gas qualified engineers in the country. Upon his leaving School, Glover's younger brother Richard followed a very similar path both professionally and privately, being commissioned two years after him. Advanced Captain on 1 April 1908, in the same gazette as his brother, he was also elected a member of the Institution of Gas Engineers that year. A Company Commander on the outbreak of the Great War, again alongside his brother, Glover was deployed with the rest of the Battalion to Malta, arriving on 3 September 1914. Posted to France on 10 March 1915, the Battalion saw their first action at Aubers Ridge in May 1915, although they were not committed to the assault directly. Later they were also present for the Battle of Loos undertaking a supporting role. It was while conducting this vital activity that Glover's younger brother Richard was shot by a sniper. He lived long enough for his elder sibling to reach him before dying in an aid post. Glover wrote to his mother of the experience stating: 'My dearest Mater, I hope you will bear up under the saddest news, the very worst. We have lost our Richard this morning. I was with him when he passed away, very calmly and peacefully & without pain. He was quite unconscious all the time. Our doctor is sure that he cannot have suffered at all. He was hit in the side of the head by a sniper although he was stooping down at the time and not taking any risks.' Despite his loss Glover was to survive this first year of the war, being promoted Major on 23 May 1916, a rank he was holding when they went into action their first major battles during the Somme Offensive. Here they performed well, going into action for the first time alongside tanks at the Battle of Flers-Courcelette in September 1916. They saw their heaviest fighting in this month, although engaged several more times in October before the Offensive finally ended, Glover himself commanded his Battalion from November 1916-March 1917 earning a 'mention' for his efforts in that time. The Battalion Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Smith took command again prior to the Battle of Arras in which the Battalion played a heavy role from 9 April. During this action - what came to be known as the First Battle of the Scarpe - Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Smith was severely wounded, later succumbing to his wounds. When the action was done Glover again took command in time to lead them through the 3rd Battle of the Scarpe, when they faced appalling losses in the face of a pinpoint defensive barrage. Despite taking a mauling in the latter action they were thrown back into the fighting soon during the Battle of Passchendaele and it was likely for this offensive that Glover received his D.S.O. When heavy in the heavy fighting, the commander of the 1/7th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment was wounded he was forced to take command of both units to halt a German counter-attack. In spite of these losses they were not reinforced but instead pushed into the line to guard against a German counter-attack following the Battle of Cambrai in November 1917. Glover was again 'mentioned' on 24 December 1917, certainly earned having held his Battalion together in good order during the Chaotic and brutal fighting of the previous six months. They were largely in reserve during the Spring Offensive and as such the Battalion was at the forefront of the Allied counter-offensive during the Hundred Days. They attacked with enormous success at the Battle of Albert on 23 August 1918, seeing further action at Canal-du-Nord, the Sambre and Blaregnies. Glover rounded out the Great War with another 'mention' on 30 December 1918 and promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, a rank he had been acting in for almost a year and a half at this point. The appointment to the Order of St. Michael and St. George came with the New Years' honours 1919, doubtless a reflection of his efforts throughout the conflict. Glover's father died just two years after the end of the war and he took over the family firm as a result. Further to this he was appointed Master of the Haberdashers' Company, Lieutenant of the City of London, Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and President of the Rosslyn Park Rugby Club. He also remained in the Territorials and was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 8th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in 1947. Eventually selling the family firm Glover moved to Hampshire where he died in 1959; sold together with a large archive of original material comprising: i) Documents of bestowal for both the C.M.G. and D.S.O. along with related correspondence from the Central Chancery confirming the former award. ii) The Statutes of the Distinguished Service Order. iii) Three Mention in Despatches certificates. iv) An Ypres League certificate named to 'Lt. Col. W. R. Glover', heavily foxed. v) Several photographs of the recipient in uniform and including two group photographs. vi) A caricature of an officer of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. vii) A typed biography of the recipient including quotes from his own letter referring to the death of his brother. viii) Memorial order of service. ix) Pen stand made from a spent artillery shell and a flask. x) Newspaper obituary. xi) A swagger stick with silver Royal Fusiliers crest. xii) Copied research including London Gazette entries, an article in The Old Uppinghamian and an M.I.C. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 211



A well-documented 'Hospital Ship Commander's 1915' D.S.O., 'Salonica 1917' Order of St. Sava group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Stephens, Royal Army Medical Corps, an Old Shirburnian who commanded the second Hospital Ship to go to France during the Great War Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. F. A. Stephens, R.A.M.C.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. F. A. Stephens, R.A.M.C.); 1914-15 Star (Major F. A. Stephens, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. F. A. Stephens.); Serbia, Kingdom, Order of St. Sava, Officer's 4th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn, with a fitted Spink & Son case, minor contact wear to second and third, minor enamel damage to last (7) D.S.O. London Gazette 24 March 1915. Order of St. Sava London Gazette 28 January 1918. M.I.D. London Gazette 17 February 1915. Frederick Archer Stephens was born at Bridport, Dorset on 5 January 1872, the son of Joseph and Susanne Stephens of Wanderwell House, Bridport. Educated first at Sherbourne School (Price's; 1885-88) he later joined King's College Hospital on 1 October 1888 to study Medicine. He is listed upon the 1891 census as a medical student whilst living at 41 Guilford Street, St. Pancras, London; despite training in London his qualifications were passed in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Having qualified as a Civil Surgeon, Stephens volunteered for service in the Anglo-Boer War and entered the conflict in that capacity on 11 May 1900. After several months he was officially commissioned Lieutenant with the Royal Army Medical Corps on 14 November 1900, serving attached to the Northamptonshire Regiment, Field Force. Remaining with this unit, Stephens was stationed first in Gibraltar and later in Edinburgh where he was promoted Captain on 14 November 1903. Appointed Adjutant to the Royal Army Medical School of Instruction on 15 June 1908 he was later also Adjutant of a Territorial Brigade where he had responsibility for organising the original detachment of the V.A.D. Posted to India, Stephens served there for some time before being invalided back to Britain in 1912. On the outbreak of the Great War he rejoined the Royal Army Medical Corps with the rank of Major and was given command of the Hospital Ship Carisbrooke Castle. This reserve Hospital Ship was the second such vessel commandeered for service in the conflict and assigned the designation 'Hospital Ship No. 2'. In the event she was also one of the first vessels to make the crossing to France in support of the British Expeditionary Force. Stephens was the Medical Officer in command when she first landed on 13 August 1914; Hospital Ship staff were considered to be serving afloat rather than ashore, and as such were only entitled to the 1914-15 Star. After a year in command of the Carisbrooke Castle, Stephens was awarded the D.S.O. and ordered back to Britain: the Investiture was at Buckingham Palace and it is noted in his obituary in the Bridport News that he was 'among the first twelve officers to be decorated with the D.S.O.'. Carisbrooke Castle was not to be his final active posting and he was next given command of No. 37 General Hospital, attached to the Serbian Army, at Salonika on 15 June 1916. This was a difficult posting for several reasons - the environment in the Salonika theatre was famously testing. To make matters worse, the unit had no idea where they were to be posted and found themselves with little in the way of necessary supplies. The chaos of the theatre is well summed up by an illuminating anecdote in one newspaper article, which states: 'A Russian soldier was knocked down by an Italian lorry. He was picked up by a French Ambulance, and taken to a British Hospital on Greek territory, run for the benefit of the Serbs. The doctor who attended him was a Canadian, the Sister of the ward Scotch, the orderly Irish, and the means of communication between doctor and patient German. On the staff of the Hospital was a Roumanian doctor, and at the gate an Annamite camp. This is a statement of actual fact which happened at - Hush! here comes the Censor! Written in pen beneath this anecdote, doubtless by the recipient is: 'No 37 General Hospital'. Stephens kept his own diary, originally intended as a hospital Log but this soon repurposed to note the importance of their work, with the entry for 1 July 1916 stating: 'Visit from Major Solomon, British Liaison Officer to Serb Army. He was very pleased with the hospital + promised us every help, whereupon gave him a list of essentials already applied for. He says Serbs have 60% sick but all refuse to return to base. They might consent to come as far back as this + he is therefore anxious for us to commence taking patients.' The next day his diary notes the hospital was bombed by German aircraft resulting in 'much digging for souvenirs'. This carefree attitude was not to last however as technology advanced quickly and the bombing became more effective: a raid the next year on 12 March 1917, saw two Nurses and four Medical Orderlies killed. Stephens performed admirably at Salonika, earning the Order of St. Sava as recognition of his efforts and appears to have struck up a friendship with Prince (later King) George of Serbia here. His obituary notes: 'During his service there he negotiated with the Rev. A. Milne, M.F.H. of the Cattistock to obtain two couples of hounds for Prince George of Serbia.' The diary also later notes a visit to the Prince in Paris during a stretch of leave in early 1918. Returning to Salonika in February, his appointments for the last year of the war are unclear but he seems to have served with the 2/1st Northumbrian Field Ambulance, at some stage, being demobilised on 12 January 1919. With the end of the war Stephens finally returned to his civilian role as a doctor, marrying Inez Glover in January 1922 at St. Pancras, London. Given that both were involved in the medical profession and Stephens had trained in that same area that Glover was raised, it seems likely they had known one another prior to the Great War. He is noted as living at 3 Oxhey Road, Watford in 1930 and was still living in the city in 1939. After the outbreak of the Second World War the family appears to have moved back to Dorset with Stephens listed in 1942 at Haddon House, Bridport Harbour, Dorset. Joining the Local Defence Volunteers (forerunner to the Home Guard) Stephens was the first of the West Bay Platoon to volunteer. In his spare time he was President and later Secretary of the Bridport and District Hospital League. Stephens was to die at Bridport on 20 February 1960. Both of his brothers served during the Great War with the eldest, John August Stephens, a Major in the Royal Artillery. The youngest of the three, Sidney Thompson Stephens, was previously a Lieutenant-Commander with the Royal Navy: having retired by the outbreak of war Stephens unusually enlisted as a Private with the 9th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment and won the D.C.M. with them (London Gazette 14 January 1916). Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, he remained with the Devons to win the M.C. during the Battle of the Somme (London Gazette 26 September 1916) but was sadly killed in action on 9 October 1917. Sold together with a large archive of original and copied research including: i) The documents of bestowal for the recipient's D.S.O. ii) Correspondence including letters from the recipient's family, friends and compatriots. iii) Photographs and postcards related to the H.M.H.S. Carisbrooke Castle, both annotated by the recipient. iv) Two newspaper clippings relating to the investiture of the D.S.O. v) A telegram, in French, confirming the award of the Order of St. Sava. vi) The Brief Medical History of the War, a typed nine-page document with handwritten annotations, likely by the recipient. vii) The Log of No. 37 General Hospital, dated between 7

Estimate
£1,600 to £2,000

Lot 212



A well-documented 1921 M.B.E. and Order of St. John group of four awarded to Nurse I. M. Stephens, Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers, who was bestowed with an early award of the Order of the League of Mercy while still only 22 years old; she was additionally later singled-out by her Hospital for special mention during the Great War. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Member's 1st Type (M.B.E.) breast Badge, on ladies bow riband, silver, hallmarks for London 1919, in its Garrard & Co. case of issue; The Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's shoulder Badge, 1st Type, silver and enamel, in its fitted case of issue; Order of the League of Mercy, breast Badge, on ladies bow riband, silver-gilt and enamel, in its Elkington & Co. case of issue; Order of the League of Mercy, breast Badge, on ladies bow riband, silver-gilt and enamel, in its Elkington & Co. fitted case of issue, sold together with documents of bestowal and correspondence with the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, the first somewhat polished, overall good very fine (4) M.B.E. London Gazette 23 November 1920: 'For work in connection with Queen Alexandra's Hospital.' Order of the League of Mercy London Gazette 17 August 1909. Inez Marguerite Stephens (nee Glover) nicknamed 'Daisy', was born at St. Pancras on 4 April 1886, the daughter of Richard and Agnes Glover of 68 Dartmouth Park Road, London. Her father was Managing Director of a Gas Meter manufacturer and Stephens was educated at home by a Governess. From a young age she was involved in charity work and nursing, joining the League of Mercy - an organisation devoted to fundraising and providing staff for voluntary hospitals. Stephens was awarded the Order of the League of Mercy just ten years after its inception - she was only 22 years old at the time. Given her nursing experience it is unsurprising that she joined a hospital upon the outbreak of the Great War. Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers was formed in 1915 when surgeon Herbert Patterson applied to Sir Alfred Mond for funding, having initially been rejected by the War Office. After funding was accepted and the hospital was outfitted the War Office agreed to back it, with The British Journal of Nursing profiling it in April 1915. This hospital was small, with room for only 20 seriously injured patients at any given time. Despite the lack of space the turnaround was prodigious and 839 officers passed through its halls, including the poet Robert Graves, whose death there was wrongly reported in The Times in 1916. In fact, only eight patients are known to have died there, indicating a remarkably high standard of both hygiene and care. Stephens certainly excelled, receiving a mention in the Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers Christmas Magazine for her 'Special Service to the Hospital'. After the end of the war the hospital closed on 23 July 1919. Stephens went on to marry Colonel Frederick Archer Stephens, Royal Army Medical Corps, in January 1922 and they had a daughter - Diana - in December of that year. Her husband died on 17 March 1946, but Daisy lived for another twenty years, dying on 17 March 1964 at Wandsworth. She is buried at Bridport, Dorset; sold together with a comprehensive archive of original material comprising: i) M.B.E. documents of bestowal along with letters from the Central Chancery and Prime Minister's Office confirming the award, all in named and addressed envelopes. ii) Two photographs depicting Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers, both addressed to the recipient. iii) Three copies of the Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers Christmas Magazine, one mentioning 'Miss Glover' due to her 'Special Service to the Hospital'. iv) One letter written by the recipient's mother. v) A copy of The Romance of a War Hospital, torn in half but still largely legible. vi) A carrying bag containing a book of Common Prayer and Hymn book designed to fit the bag. vii) An enamelled badge named 'Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers', hallmarked for Birmingham. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 213



A 1966 O.B.E., 'Crossing of the Po' 1945 M.C. group of eight awarded to Colonel D. A. H. Sime, Royal Artillery, who documented his experiences throughout the Second World War in a series of diaries. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, 2nd Type, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse dated '1945'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1977; Territorial Decoration, E.I.I.R., the reverse dated '1964', mounted court-style for wear, sold together with a comprehensive archive including the original named slip of issue for the recipient's Military Cross, good very fine (8) O.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1966. M.C. London Gazette 23 August 1945, the original Recommendation states: 'After a strenuous 8 days of continuous action as FOO with 10 (US) Myn Div, often with his wireless set on mules, Capt Sime arrived just South of the river Po on 23 Apr 45 to find that his inf were intending to force a crossing that same morning. Although he had been employed the whole of the previous night and had had no sleep, he refused his CO's offer to have him relieved, but volunteered to go up to the river bank immediately, establish an OP, support the crossing and follow the inf across if necessary. This he did most successfully although enemy 88mm shells were bursting accurately over his head from the moment the crossing started and he had no cover. He got across successfully with his inf commander, established a series of OPs and maintained accurate observed fire in support of the bridge head for the next 48 hours, while the bridge was being constructed. The undaunted spirit and gallantry of this officer, his coolness and efficiency under fire, and his untiring efforts to wipe away all opposition with his guns, gained the admiration of all concerned.' David Alistair Hope Sime was born at Edinburgh, Midlothian on 2 August 1920 the son of Janet and Major William Sime. Attending Loretto School, Musselburgh, Lothian, from 1933 he was a head of house, Deputy Head Boy and member of the 1st XV Rugby team as well as a keen piper and member of the drama society. He carried this enthusiasm for activities with him to university, being accepted for Jesus College, Cambridge to study economics. This degree however, was to be cut short by the outbreak of the Second World War, the spread of this conflict Sime followed with interest in a series of diaries which he was to maintain until the end of the war. Enlisting as a Cadet with the Royal Artillery on 17 October 1940 and it was not until 6 September 1941 that he was posted into the 178th (Lowland) Medium Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant. This must have pleased Sime as that Regiment was the successor to the unit his father had served with in the Great War, the Lowland Gunners. As a territorial unit the battery needed time for both training and equipping and in the event it was not until 1942 that they were ready for posting. The excitement in Sime's diary when the news was announced is palpable, 'Well, at last the great day has arrived + we are going to war!' Notably there is then a three month gap in his journal, this covering the arrival of the unit in North Africa and the Battle of El-Alamein. It is explained in the next volume which contains a note that the diary was lost. He did however cover the start of 1943 including the actions around the Mareh Line in good detail, for example the entry for the 24 February 1943 which states: 'Well, I don't much relish my new job as D troop commander in spite of the 3 pips. Rather a difficult time to change over - still I am going to crack at it hard. After 3 pretty gruesome days in the O.P. with the Staffs, very glad to be relieved as, I must admit, I had been as scared as hell, shells all day long and many dead bodies & bits of dead bodies! I never felt on form. Sunday I spent with McKinlay (the day after the attack on a point by the road) in a slit [trench] almost on the road and little peace to observe.' Despite these tribulations he survived and as the diary makes clear was thrived, being advanced Lieutenant for his trouble. Sime was present for the invasion of Sicily although this is not covered in his diary which jumps from North Africa directly to Anzio. Here his unit was attached to the American 10th Mountain Division with whom they were to fight his way north into Italy proper. The Military Cross winning action itself, is related in rather businesslike terms. Noting, almost in passing, 'the Heavy (AA) airburst shelling all afternoon from guns very close. Most unpleasant.' He goes on to describe a journey back across the Po to fetch another radio handset adding 'hard work paddling', but not on this occasion - feeling the need to mention the accurate 88mm artillery fire. That is not to say that Sime escaped totally unscathed as he later notes 'Uneventful morning in Church Op. My washbowl with a large shrapnel hole in it' after so many days of constant action it is remarkable that this was the closest he came to harm. His diary relates days spent observing at the front with no sign of exhaustion or wavering of spirit. It was only a month later that Sime was to hear of the end of the war with a suitably and characteristically laconic comment summing up the situation, 'News of Mussolini execution & surrender of German armies in N.W. Italy. This decidedly good'. Despite the end of the war he was to continue serving for some time, being demobilised on 5 July 1946 with the final diary entry marked by a handwritten note stating 'At this point I have up which on reflection was a pity!'. Despite the close of his diaries Sime by no means done, returning to the life he had lain down in 1940 he qualified as an accountant, joining the firm of Glover and Main. Here he was to thrive, eventually becoming a Director of the firm alongside his wife's Uncle, Colonel William Glover, D.S.O. The same Colonel Glover put Sime up to become a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, an organisation he devoted much time to, being appointed Master no less than three times. Another master of laconic humour, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh - upon being introduced to Sime as Master of Haberdashers - remarked: 'You don't look much like a haberdasher to me.' This may very well have been the case as Sime had remained active in the Territorial Army after the war and had risen the rank of Colonel by 1966. In that rank he was to become commander of the Surrey Yeomanry on 1 April 1969. Sime maintained his like with the Royal Artillery, acting as chairman of the National Artillery Association for 10 years. Following the sale of Glover and Main and the death of William Glover he took over the running of the latter's farm, Lythe Farm at Steep, Hampshire where Sime was well known for the breeding Red Poll Cattle. He died at Petersfield, Hampshire on 29 December 2010; sold together with a comprehensive archive comprising: i) Twelve diaries dated between 1939-1946, written by the recipient. ii) Notebook named to the recipient as a Captain. iii) Field cooking pot. iv) Active Service, New Testament named to 'D. Sime Capt. v) Spare Ribbands along with spare medals comprising the Africa Star, Italy Star and War Medal 1939-45. vi) Cases of issue for both the O.B.E. and M.C., the latter also with its named slip of issue. vii) A number of photographs of the recipient in uniform as well as group photos and images of Africa and Italy. viii) An menu for the recipient's 'Fairwell Dinner' in 1946, signed by those present. ix) Newspaper cuttings. x) Correspondence and documentation both personal and official. xi) An identification card. xii) Several typed documents as well as some published articles describing the fighting in Africa and Italy. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,600 to £2,000

Lot 214



Pair: Major J. A. Stephens, Royal Artillery
British War Medal 1914-20 (Major J. A. Stephens); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R.,
hallmarks for London 1917, some contact wear, overall very fine (2)
John August Stephens was born on 12 May 1870 and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 1st Dorsetshire (Southern Division) Royal Artillery on 12 February 1896. This unit was later renamed the 1st Dorsetshire, Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers) and Stephens was transferred from that battery to the Dorset battery, 2nd Wessex Brigade, as a Captain on 1 April 1908. Still serving with this unit on the outbreak of the Great War he remained manning shore defences throughout the conflict, being advanced Major on 29 August 1917. That same year he received the Territorial Decoration on 3 September 1917 (London Gazette 11 September 1917, refers). Stephens applied for his sole entitlement British War Medal whilst living at Hayden Lodge, Holywell, Dorchester. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 215



A well-documented campaign group of three awarded to Major W. Sime, 1st Lowland Field Artillery Brigade, Royal Field Artillery 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. Sime. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Major W. Sime), mounted as worn, good very fine (3) William Sime was born around 1876 at Edinburgh, the son of Peter and Elizabeth Sime of 20 Queens Crest, St. Cuthberts. Studying Law at George Watson's College between 1896-98, he became a Chartered Accountant in 1899. Sime joined the Royal Field Artillery (Territorials), 1st Lowland Brigade as a Second Lieutenant in 1903. He was advanced Lieutenant later in that year with the 1st Edinburgh (City) Volunteers. After five more years of service Sime was promoted Captain in 1908 and was still serving in this rank of the outbreak of the Great War. Entering the war in France on 24 October 1915 he was to serve there for much of the war, being advanced Major on 31 October 1916. His final appointment of the war was as a Staff Captain at the War Office in July 1918; the next year he was awarded the Volunteer Decoration. Sime died at 45 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, on 30 June 1954; sold together with an interesting archive of original material comprising: i) One officer's whistle on a leather strap. ii) A travel sewing kit. iii) War Office Staff Dinner Programme and Menu, for: 'past and present members', dated 23 May 1919 and signed a great many times with one named being 'W. Sime'. iv) Leather file, monogrammed to 'W. Sime 1st Lowd. Bde. R.F.A.'. v) A photograph of two children and inscribed 'taken Feb 6 1888'. vi) A small notebook, largely empty, but with some notes in the back, apparently relating to photography. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 216



'Our doctor is sure that he cannot have suffered at all. He was hit in the side of the head by a sniper although he was stooping well down at the time and not taking any risks. I think the sniper must have been high up off the ground' The words of Captain William Glover to his mother upon the death of his brother Captain Richard Glover A poignant and superbly well-documented campaign group of five awarded to Captain R. B. G. Glover, 1st Battalion, London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), who was 'mentioned' for good service only to tragically die in the arms of his brother, also a company commander in the same Regiment and later Battalion Commander 1914-15 Star (Capt. R. B. G. Glover. 1/Lond. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. B. G. Glover.); Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919, in its Garrard & Co. case of issue; Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Richard Bowie Gaskell Glover), the campaign medals mounted Court-style for wear, nearly extremely fine (5) M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1916. Richard Bowie Gaskell Glover was born at St. Pancras, London on 17 November 1883, the son of Richard and Agnes Glover of 68 Dartmouth Park Road, London. His father was the Managing Director of Glover and Main Ltd., a gas meter manufacturer, and the young Glover was educated at Uppingham School (The Lodge 1897-1902) where he excelled. In his time Glover was School Prepositor as well as a member of the Rugby XV and the Hockey XI - in addition to, notably, being Head of Uppingham Cadet Force; he maintained a strong connection to the school, playing for the Old Uppinghamian Football Club and cricket team. Having left school, Glover found employment at his father's company as a Gas Engineer and continued his sporting interests. A regular player for the Rosslyn Park Football Club he represented both Durham and Middlesex in the County Competition for the Rugby Football Cup. Glover also joined a Masonic Lodge - The Evening Star - and remained a Mason until his death; he also becoming a Freeman of the City of London and was a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) immediately upon leaving School on 7 October 1902, Glover was further advanced Lieutenant on 8 January 1904 and Captain on 3 March 1907 - he passed for the School of Instruction that same year. A Company Commander by the outbreak of the Great War, Glover was quickly mobilised - initially for garrison work on Malta, where the Battalion arrived on 3 September 1914. Heavy losses on the Western Front resulted in orders for the battalion to join the British Expeditionary Force in France and the unit arrived on 9 March 1915. The Glover brothers, however, arrived somewhat later as outlined by the recipient in a letter to his mother dated 10 March 1915 which states: 'Arrived safely here. Have had an hour's leave to town to get lunch at this hotel [South Western Hotel, Southampton]. Have just finished lunch so feeling very comfy. Cheers Richard. P.S. Frank reading another novel. Certainly entertaining.' The last sentence was in fact a code to inform their mother where they were going, the first letter of each word spelling out 'France'. Once there the battalion was present for the fierce fighting at Aubert Ridge - and later Loos - but on both occasions played a supporting role; after these battles they became engaged in maintaining and expanding the British trench system. Glover was supervising the digging of trenches at Fleurbaix on 5 November 1915 when he was shot in the head by a sniper. Poignantly he lived long enough for his brother - at that stage a Company Commander in the same battalion - to reach him. William Glover recorded the scene in a letter to his mother quoted above, but his was by no means the only comment on his brother's good character and bravery. The Colonel of the regiment, in his own letter of Condolence, stated: 'I would like you to know how much we all loved him. I have known him ever since he joined the Battalion, and the charm of his personality and character, his keenness and his strong sense of duty as a soldier will never be forgotten by those of us of who knew him and loved him. Oh, he was such a good fellow, and I am sure that there is not a man in the Battalion who does not grieve his death.' This was added to by the recipient's former Headmaster, Canon Selwyn, who wrote: 'Never was there a simpler, straighter, more modest and true-hearted good soul, never amongst Old Uppinghamians one more devoted to the school. With absolute manly virtue, he combined a sort of gentle womanly charm that was exceedingly rare. This made him essentially loveable. He leaves us the pattern of a true Christian gentleman.' Glover is buried at Sully-sur-La-Lys Canadian Cemetery; after his death he received a 'mention' for his services. Notably, he was entitled to the Territorial Decoration but did not receive it until after his death - it was likely awarded on the request of his brother, who had risen to command a battalion of the Regiment. Sold together with a large archive of original material comprising: i) 1st Volunteer Battalion, Royal Fusiliers cap badge. ii) A leather bag containing badges and buttons removed from the recipient's uniform after his death by his brother and sent to his mother as keepsakes. iii) Condolence slip. iv) Framed Memorial Scroll, with birth certificate attached to the reverse. v) City of London Memorial Scroll in an envelope addressed to 'Colonel W. R. Glover, C.M.G.' vi) Correspondence to the recipient's father from Bond of Sacrifice and De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour including original Bond of Sacrifice questionnaire giving details of the recipient's education and military career. vii) The recipient's original Mention-in-Despatches certificate named to 'Capt. [T. /Maj.] R. B. Glover' viii) An original photograph of the recipient and a copied photograph of the Uppingham School Cadet N.C.O.s including the recipient. ix) Commission document to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Volunteer Forces. x) Correspondence including letters between the recipient and his mother and the recipient's brother and his aunt along with a copied letter from the recipient's brother to his mother giving details of his death. xi) Burial and memorial material including an Uppingham School memorial service order of service, a Church of St. Mary booklet including a death notice and a letter from the Military Secretary to the recipient's father informing him of the location of the gravesite. xii) A return of kit notice, listing what had been sent back to the recipient's family. xiii) Swagger stick in leather cover. xiv) Copied research including M.I.C. and an entry in De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 217



At 1545 [on 8 June 1940] they [H.M.S. Glorious and her escorts] were spotted by the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. With no aircraft in the air to provide an early warning, and despite a heroic, Victoria Cross-nominated defensive performance by the destroyers, escape proved impossible. By around 18:20, the valiant Acasta, last of the British ships still afloat, which had torpedoed Scharnhorst in a last gasp attack, sank, blazing, beneath the waves. Aboard Scharnhorst a film crew recorded the action and Glorious became perhaps the first major Royal Navy ship whose demise was seen in moving pictures, triumphantly displayed to the world only days later on the newsreel 'Die Deutsche Wochenschau'. Some 900 men went into the cold, northern waters that evening and they faced a horrifying ordeal. Despite saluting their gallant foes, the German battleships did not stop to pick up survivors. The British, on the other hand, unaware that the three ships had been lost until the following day, even continued to radio orders to them until the Germans announced the sinkings. Hour after hour men waited in the water and in open rafts as their shipmates slipped away around them. When Norwegian vessels finally found them nearly three days later, only 40 remained alive. The death toll of 1,519 exceeded any of the other great British naval disasters of the war ... 'An article by the naval historian Philip Weir, refers; see History Today, 8 June 2015. A tragic 'Loss of H.M.S. Glorious 1940' group of three attributed to Lieutenant-Commander C. J. T. Stephens, Royal Navy 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, sold together with a Royal Navy officer's dirk monogrammed with the initials of the recipient, good very fine (3) Charles John Thompson Stephens was born at Bridport, Dorset on 1 August 1907, the son of Major John and Elsie Stephens of 86 Melrose, St Andrews Road, Bridport. Pre-War Career He joined the Royal Navy in 1925 as a Cadet and was appointed Midshipman on 15 September 1925. Seeing his first service afloat with the battleship Warspite, Stephens was promoted Sub-Lieutenant on 1 August 1928 and went ashore for study. Posted for duty for the first time with the cruiser Devonshire on 3 April 1929 before removing to the sloop Veronica on 24 March 1930, it was with her that he was appointed Lieutenant on 1 May 1930. Stephens continued his career with a promotion to Lieutenant-Commander on 1 May 1938 as the spectre of war loomed over Europe. Stationed with H.M.S. Glorious on the outbreak of the Second World War he joined her in the abortive Norway Campaign. Loss of the "Glorious" During the Norwegian campaign the aircraft carrier H.M.S. Glorious operated alongside her more modern consort, Ark Royal, providing air cover to Fleet units and the Army Expeditionary Force fighting the German invasion ashore. Owing largely to the superiority of Luftwaffe air power and the rapid territorial advances made by the Germans, the British Government decided to evacuate their forces from Norway at the same time as they were forced to do so in France. This was achieved successfully through the efforts of the Royal Navy, including the landing on Glorious of two squadrons of R.A.F. fighters from airfields ashore. It was during the allied withdrawal that Glorious detached herself from the main naval force in order to undertake an independent passage back to Scapa Flow, albeit with a destroyer escort in the form of Acasta and Ardent. Here, then, was a decision that attracts controversy to this day, in addition to events played out on the carrier itself. The remainder of the story is one imbued with high courage and tragedy: Glorious and her escorts being intercepted by the German battlecruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, who had put to sea in anticipation of a British withdrawal. In the memorable words of the German lookout who first sighted the Glorious: "I had never seen an aircraft carrier before this moment - then we sank her!" Unable to escape or fly off any aircraft, Glorious was doomed, and by superb German gunnery she was hit - rapidly and repeatedly - and set on fire, while her escorting destroyers Ardent and Acasta desperately tried to shield her with smoke screens and suicidal torpedo attacks. Both were sunk with guns still blazing defiantly to the last, and one torpedo fired by Acasta struck the Scharnhorst aft, causing serious damage. Subsequently, the German ships gave Glorious the coup de grâce, but did not pick up any survivors and withdrew from the area. Stephens was posted as missing in August 1940 and it soon became clear that he was not one of the mere 40 survivors of the disaster. He has no known grave but is commemorated upon the Lee-on-Solent Fleet Air Arm Memorial. Sold together with a nameplate; a two-drawer Naval-style telescope in its original fitted case (drawers rather loose); and a Royal Naval officer's dirk - this of the standard pattern, lion head pommel and white shark skin grip, crown and fouled anchor cartouche upon guard, brass fixtures and fittings and black leather scabbard, the initials C.J.T.S. engraved upon the throat, sword knot present but lacking tassel, guard missing one decorative acorn and blade tightly secured in scabbard. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £100

Lot 218



An 1822 Pattern Royal Artillery Officer's sword worn by Major W. Sime and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Sime, by Henry Wilkinson, Pall Mall, London, the blade numbered 50570, and engraved with 'King's' Crown, in field service scabbard wear to blade, generally fine. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £150

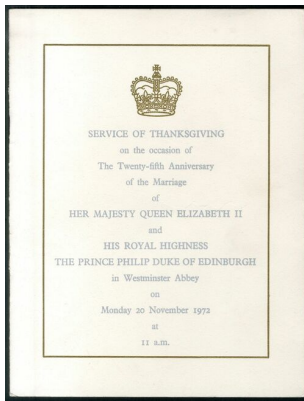
Lot 219



Sold by Order of the Callender Family'I'm absolutely delighted to receive the Q.G.M....I don't remember that much about the incident on The Mall but before I was taken to hospital I remember the Princess asking me how I felt. She was a real trouper.'Chauffeur Callender, selfless as everThe important and well-documented Q.G.M., R.V.M. group of fourteen awarded Chauffeur A. S. Callender, Royal Household, late Driver, Royal Corps of SignalsCallender was the driver for H.R.H. The Princess Anne during the crazed kidnap attempt made on her on The Mall, London, on the evening of 20 March 1974; when his Austin Princess was blocked in the final moments of their journey, Callender came face-to-face with Ian Ball - who would be jailed for life for the attack - who put a loaded gun to his head in the attempt on the Princess who sat in the backDespite this, he gallantly sprang out of the car and attempted to disarm him, the result being his taking bullet to the chest; he was duly rewarded with the first Q.G.M. to ever be Gazetted, besides winning the 'Chauffeur of the Year Award' for his bravery for good measure; Callender devotedly served the Royal Family for nearly three decades and shared in some of the most famous events of that periodQueen's Gallantry Medal (Alexander Callender), in its Royal Mint case of issue; Royal Victorian Medal, silver issue, E.II.R., in its Royal Mint case and outer card box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last four in their card box of issue addressed to 'Mr. A. Callender, 35 Ebury Buildings, Ebury Square, Victoria, SW1' and with Army Council enclosure confirming '4'; Jubilee 1977, in its Royal Mint case of issue; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, E.II.R., the suspension dated '1954-1974' (Alexander Callender), in its Royal Mint case of issue; Germany, Medal of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, gilt and enamel, by Steinhauer & Luck, Ludenscheld, in its case of issue; Luxembourg, Medal of the Order of Adolphe of Nassau, silvered, in its case of issue; Malaysia, Medal of the Order of The Defender of The Realm, silver, by P. H. Hendry, Kuala Lumpur, in its case of issue with card insert stating 'Mr A. Callender PPN'; Norway, Kingdom, Olav V Merit Medal, silver-gilt, by Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg, in its case of issue, the case with label stating 'Gull med. Mr A. Callender'; Nepal, Kingdom, Merit Decoration, Silver Medal, in case of issue, the lid with label stating 'State Visit Nov. 18th 1980 King & Queen of Nepal'; Portugal, Merit Medal, silver, in its Frederico Costa, Lisbon case of issue; Sudan, Merit Medal, gilt, in its card box of issue with card stating 'Mr. A. Callender', all housed within embossed E.II.R. card box, with its card insert, having previously housed the 1967 Christmas Pudding from The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, nearly extremely fine (Lot)Since 20 June 1974 - when it replaced awards in the Order of the British Empire 'for Gallantry' - the Queen's Gallantry Medal has been the United Kingdom's third level award for bravery, after the George Cross and the George Medal. At the time of print, it has been awarded on 1,101 occasions - 559 to civilians and 542 to military personnel. With the passing of HM The Queen, the award has been renamed the King's Gallantry Medal. Given the line of succession, it will be some time before we might see another award of the Queen's Gallantry Medal.The award to Callender is a landmark award, given that it was the first Gazette of award and his name appears as the first to be awarded the Medal, in an edition which included five other examples. The fact that the action is one of only two occasions in which all four levels of gallantry have been earned by civilians is also worthy of mention (For Exemplary Bravery, Nick Metclafe MBE QGM, refers).Q.G.M. London Gazette 27 September 1974 (to be dated 5 July 1974): Chauffeur Alexander Callender, Royal Household (in a joint citation with Inspector James Wallace Beaton, Metropolitan Police [awarded the George Cross]; Police Constable Michael John Hills, Metropolitan Police; and Ronald George Russell, Area Manager, Exclusive Office Cleaning, London E2 [both awarded the George Medal]; Police Constable Peter Roy Edmonds, Metropolitan Police; and Mr. John Brian McConnell, Freelance Journalist [both awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal]; and Mr. Glenmore Thomas Walter Martin, Chauffeur [awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct]);'At about 8:00 p.m. on 20 March 1974, Her Royal Highness The Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips were returning to Buckingham Palace from an official engagement. Their car was being driven by Mr. Callender and they were accompanied by Princess Anne's personal Police Officer, Inspector Beaton, and her Lady-in-Waiting. As the Royal car approached the junction of the Mall with Marlborough Road, a white car swerved in front of it, causing Mr. Callender to stop suddenly. Leaving the vehicle, the driver went to the Royal car and Inspector Beaton, who was seated in the front passenger seat, got out to see what was wrong.As Inspector Beaton approached, the man pointed a revolver at him and fired, wounding him in the shoulder. Despite his wound, the Inspector drew his pistol and fired at the man, but the shot missed. He was unable to fire again as his gun jammed, and as he moved to the nearside of the car and tried to clear the stoppage the gunman told him to drop his weapon, or he would shoot Princess Anne. As he was unable to clear the weapon the officer placed it on the ground. The gunman was trying to open the rear offside door of the Royal car and was demanding that Princess Anne went with him, but Princess Anne and Captain Phillips were struggling to keep the door closed. As soon as the Lady-in-Waiting left by the rear nearside door Inspector Beaton entered the same way, and leant across to shield Princess Anne with his body. Captain Phillips managed to close the door and the Inspector, seeing that the man was about to fire into the back of the car, put his hand up to the window directly in the line of the fire to absorb the impact of the bullet. The gunman fired, shattering the window, and the officer was wounded in the right hand by the bullet and by broken glass. Despite his wounds the Inspector asked Captain Phillips to release his grip on the door so that he might kick it open violently to throw the man off balance. However, before he could do so, the man opened the door and fired at the officer again, wounding him in the stomach. The Inspector fell from the offside door and collapsed unconscious at the gunman's feet.Mr. Callender meanwhile had tried to get out of the car, but the gunman had put the pistol to his head and told him not to move. Undeterred, he got out of the car at the first opportunity and grabbed the man's arm in an attempt to remove the gun. Although the gunman threatened to shoot him, Mr. Callender clung to the man's arm until he was shot in the chest.Mr. McConnell was travelling in a taxi along the Mall when he heard shots. As a Royal car appeared to be involved, he stopped the taxi and ran back to the scene, where he found the gunman shouting at the occupants of the car. Seeing the gun in the man's hand, Mr. McConnell went up to him in a placatory manner and asked him to hand over the gun. The man told him to get back, but when Mr. McConnell continued to approach he took aim and fired, wounding him in the chest. Mr. McConnell staggered away and collapsed.Constable Hills was on duty at St. James's Palace when he heard a noise and saw the cars stationary in the Mall. Thinking there had been an accident, he reported by personal radio and went to the scene. He saw a man trying to pull someone from the back of the car and touched his arm, whereupon the man spun around, moved a few feet away, and pointed the gun at the officer. As Constable Hills moved forward to take the gun, the gunman shot him in

Estimate
£20,000 to £30,000

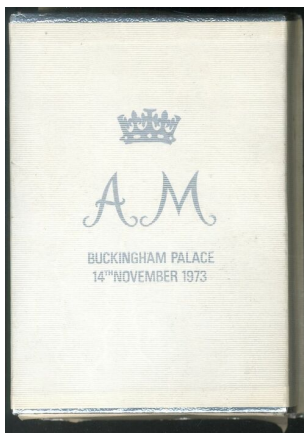
Lot 220



Items related to the Silver Wedding Thanksgiving Service for The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, November 1972 Two tickets for the Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey, 20 November 1972, together with two Programmes and two Ceremonial Programmes, very fine Callender drove The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh for this occasion and was then also invited to join the lunch held at Buckingham Palace afterwards. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£40 to £60

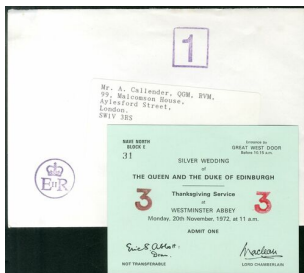
Lot 221



Items related to the wedding of Princess Anne, including a piece of wedding cake Lord Chamberlain's invitation in the name of 'Mr and Mrs Callender', in its envelope with forwarding note, two tickets for the wedding at Westminster Abbey, 14 November 1973, with forwarding note and in envelope addressed to him at 'Flat 1, Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace', two Programmes and two Ceremonial Programmes, wedding photo signed 'Mark Anne 1973', 330mm x 253mm, together with an unopened piece of the wedding cake, in embossed 'AM' box as issued, very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £200

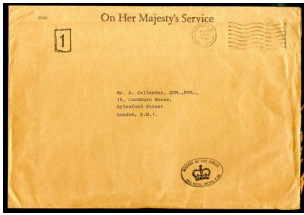
Lot 222



Items related to the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, July 1981, including confetti thrown by the Royal family on the couple Invitation to the wedding, at St Paul's Cathedral, 29 July 1981, in Lord Chamberlain's envelope, with forwarding note, two tickets to the wedding, in forwarding envelope with note, Programme and Ceremonial Programme, letter of thanks for the wedding from the Household, together with box embossed 'CD', previously having housed a piece of the wedding cake, now filled with confetti, very fine The confetti within the cake box collected by the families of those in the Royal Mews from the carriage which was showered by confetti by the Royal Family at the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £200

Lot 223



Items related to the marriage of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson, July 1986 Invitation to the wedding, at Westminster Abbey, 23 July 1986, in Lord Chamberlain's envelope, with forwarding note, two tickets to the wedding, in forwarding envelope with note, two Programmes and Ceremonial Programme and letter of thanks for the wedding present from the Royal Household, very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£60 to £80

Lot 224



A series of Royal Christmas cards A quantity of Christmas cards, from The Queen, Princess Anne, besides Royal Household cards and various invitations, the majority in postage envelopes and presentation envelopes, very fine (Lot) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 225



Signed presentation photograph of Princess Anne Framed and glazed Princess Anne photograph, in leather embossed frame by Jarrolds, this with embossed crowned 'A', the photograph signed 'Anne 1983', in its box of issue, good very fine Together with letter from Miss Judith Haywood (Lady-in-Waiting) of congratulation upon his retirement, with a photograph of Callender driving Princess Anne to the Royal Albert Hall on 9 March 1983. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£150 to £200

Lot 226



Signed photograph of The Queen and Prince Philip Large-format retirement gift, comprising glazed and framed photograph of The Queen and Prince Philip, by Smythson of Bond Street, 320mm x 240mm, in leather embossed frame, the image of the couple in Windsor Castle, signed 'Elizabeth R Philip 1983', together with Buckingham Palace notes for 20 July 1983 of his Private Reception with The Queen upon Retirement, good very fine (Lot) Family history relates that upon the Private Reception with Her Late Majesty, she went to bestow Callender with the traditional gift for someone of his grade with a pair of cuff links but instead called for an 'upgrade' to this signed presentation photograph. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 227



'Now that man [Kelly] - the men in the Navy trusted him. He didn't come up the gangway and be piped aboard the same as most Admirals, he came over the boom (i.e. as a sailor would come aboard).' So wrote a Stoker of the good Admiral. The outstanding 1935 G.C.B., 1932 G.C.V.O. group of ten awarded to Admiral of the Fleet Sir John J. D. Kelly, Royal Navy. Kelly began the Great War with the command of the Dublin, who led the chase of the Goeben and was Second-in-Command for the Dardanelles Force during the Gallipoli Landings; he latterly led the Naval Force during the Chanak Crisis, then becoming Fourth Sea Lord, commander of the 1st Battle Squadron and also leader of the Atlantic Fleet in the aftermath of the Invergordon Mutiny. Kelly had the universal respect of The King, the high ranks at The Admiralty and those 'below decks' in equal measure and it was his cool leadership that meant the Mutiny did not break out further; his high esteem is clearly reflected in that he was showered with a brace of 'G's' for his laurels. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Grand Cross (G.C.B.) set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel; The Royal Victorian Order, Grand Cross (G.C.V.O.) set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel, both of these officially numbered '607' to the reverse; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State (Lieut. J. D. Kelly, R.N., H.M.S. Forte.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. J. D. Kelly, R.N.), officially re-impressed naming; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. D. Kelly, R.N.), BWM with officially re-impressed naming; Jubilee 1935; France, Legion of Honour, Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-1917', with Palme upon riband; Italy, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Commander's neck Badge, gold and enamel, good very fine (Lot) G.C.B. London Gazette 3 June 1935. G.C.V.O. London Gazette 13 July 1932. French Legion d'Honneur London Gazette 27 May 1919. Italian Order of the Crown London Gazette 6 June 1916. John Donald Kelly was born at Southsea on 13 July 1871, the second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Holdsworth Kelly, Royal Marine Artillery, and his wife Elizabeth (née Collum), of Bellevue, County Fermanagh. He joined the Royal Navy in 1884, being promoted to Midshipman in 1886 and Sub-Lieutenant in 1891. Kelly failed to pass from College in November 1891 and was sent to Hotspur on 12 December, to be denied Christmas leave in light of the impression that he had not applied himself sufficiently to his studies. He managed to pass out in February 1892, with a third-class certificate in Gunnery and a second-class in Torpedoes. He apparently left before being given permission, and he was docked three months' time for misconduct. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1893. Serving for a period of six years on the Australia Station, the last three of which were spent aboard the flagship Royal Arthur. After qualifying as a Gunnery Officer he served in the cruiser Forte on the Cape Station (during the Boer War), being promoted to Commander in 1904. He served as Commander on the China station, and then at Home, being promoted again, this time to Captain in 1911. Serving for a year and a half as superintendent of physical training between 1913-14, before returning to sea service in command of the light cruiser Dublin in the Mediterranean, just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. During the Great War he distinguished himself when the Dublin, along with her sister ship, Gloucester (under the command of his younger brother Captain (Sir) William Archibald Howard Kelly), were the only ships able to keep touch with the German battle-cruiser Goeben when she had successfully avoided the British battle-cruiser squadron in 1914. He was also in command of Dublin when she was attacked by an enemy submarine and hit by a torpedo off the Albanian coast on 9 June 1915, being attacked again on 14 and 15 December 1915, for which he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy for his 'professional ability of the highest quality' shown during his handling of the ship under attack. Kelly was second in command of the Dardanelles Force at Gallipoli and supported the Allied Landing. He commanded the cruisers Devonshire and Weymouth, and battle-cruiser Princess Royal between 1917 and the end of the Great War. In 1919 Kelly was appointed Director of Operations Division of the Naval Staff at the Admiralty, being promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1921. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King in 1921 and between 1922-23 he served as Rear-Admiral with the Home Fleet. A detachment of which under his command spent several months in the Dardanelles and the Bosphoros during a period of disturbances in Turkey in the Chanak Crisis of 1922. Appointed Fourth Sea Lord in 1924, he was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1926. Returning again to sea service in 1927, Kelly was appointed to command the First Battle Squadron and as Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Fleet for a period of two years. He was promoted full Admiral in 1930, and had sent a letter to the Admiralty requesting that he retire in order to allow for the promotion of younger officers. However before this was put into effect, the political situation of 1931 required a reduction in naval pay, amongst other issues to affect the crews. Such was the displeasure created amongst the men of the Royal Navy, that this decision brought about the 'Invergordon Mutiny'. Crews from a number of ships chose not to accept further orders, starting a 'mutiny' (sometimes considered a strike or period of industrial action), but without violence or major disturbance. Despite these considerations, news of the Invergordon Mutiny created chaos on the London Stock Exchange and a run on the Pound which resulted in the U.K. coming off the gold standard. Kelly was chosen specifically, in all likelihood by King George V himself, to take over command of the Atlantic Fleet with the task of restoring order and discipline amongst the men. He was well-known and liked amongst the men - having had been boxing champion of the Fleet, and had gained respect for his sensible approach and true naval bearing. A stoker from York later remarked of Kelly, after a speech given to the crew: 'Now that man - the men in the Navy trusted him. He didn't come up the gangway and be piped aboard the same as most Admirals, he came over the boom (i.e. as a sailor would come aboard).' In a letter home written by Hubert Fox on 13 October 1931, a Midshipman aboard Warspite, described Kelly's speech: 'He told us that he had been talking for two hours to the King before taking up his command. Amongst other things, the King showed him that his mind was still completely naval and that he understood sailors as well as anyone. He was heartbroken over the recent unrest. Admiral Kelly then explained that the sailors were absolutely loyal to H.M.'s person and crown, as well as to their officers, but he honestly thought that they had been tried too hard - a sailor, he said, did not mind any hardship, death, or anything else, but if his wife and family were tampered with he put his foot down.' (The Invergordon Mutiny, by Ereira, refers, pg. 168). Kelly was able to restore order quickly by virtue of his 'reputation on the lower deck for good sense, plain speaking (and) absolute honesty'. In recognition of this success he was appointed G.C.V.O. in 1932. Kelly was then appointed first and principal Naval A.D.C. to the King between 1934-36, and Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Holding that command for two and a half years when at sixty-five years old (the compulsory age for retirement), he was specially promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, flying his Union Flag in that rank for one day before retiring to Greenham Hall, Taunton, Somerset. Kelly died just a few months later.

Estimate
£7,000 to £9,000

Lot 228



The K.B.E. group attributed to Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Royal Navy, Medical Director-General of the Royal Navy who was an expert on burns, surgery and nautical medicine. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, K.B.E. (Military) Knight Commander's 2nd Type set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge and breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamels, with full neck cravat in its Garrard & Co. case of issue; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's neck Badge, silver and enamel, with neck cravat in its case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, clasp, Burma; War Medal, with M.I.D. oak leaf; U.N. Korea 1950-54, these all unnamed as issued, very fine or better (11). Provenance: D.N.W. 1 March 2017. K.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1975. C. St. J. London Gazette 17 February 1972. James Watt was born on 19 August 1914 in Morpeth, Northumberland, where his father Thomas was a master confectioner and his mother Sarah a teacher. Watt was educated at King Edward VI grammar school, Morpeth and studied Medicine at Durham University before qualifying at the Royal Victorian Infirmary, Newcastle. He remained in that city before the war, becoming a house surgeon at Ashington Hospital and resident medical officer at the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital. Commissioned Surgeon Lieutenant with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1940, he joined the elderly cruiser *Emerald*, at that time based in the Indian Ocean. This ship was part of Force V, hunting the German raider *Scheer*, after Watt's joining she was ordered to Basra. Here *Emerald* was tasked with preventing a coup in Iraq which would have handed that country over to the Germans. While in the Gulf Watt's skills were called upon when an outbreak of malaria tore through the ship's company laying low more than 70 men, eventually two of these men died. *Emerald* suffered a collision with the cruiser, *Dauntless* in June 1941, causing structural damage and flooding the forward engine room. Fourteen men were left killed or missing, but Watt managed to save five of the severely wounded. Appointed next to the lend-lease destroyer *Roxborough* Watt began to serve with her on North Atlantic convoy duties. Watt's skills were to be tested to the limit during convoy HX222 when *Roxborough* encountered severe weather. Powerful waves crushed her bridge superstructure and washed the Captain and First Lieutenant overboard. Nine others were killed and Watt left Watt as senior officer on-board with a number of injured to care for. Facing up to his new duties, he saw to the treatment of the wounded while a Canadian Sub-Lieutenant conned the ship and used hand-steering to bring her safely into St John's, Newfoundland. Watt and the remaining ship's company were accommodated in a New Jersey hotel resort, known as "HMS Asbury", and run by the renowned millionairess Lily Lambert, who was eventually decorated by the British for her war work. After several months in the USA, and further convoy duty on the east coast, Watt was posted to the escort carrier *Arbiter*. Seeing more service on Atlantic convoys until *Arbiter* embarked 1843 Naval Air Squadron of Corsair fighter-bombers, bound for the British Pacific Fleet. She was preparing for air strikes on mainland Japan when the atom bombs were dropped. *Arbiter* remained in the Far East after V-J Day when Watt treated malnourished prisoners of war and civilians whom she ferried from Hong Kong to Australia. For his distinguished service in the Far East he was mentioned in despatches. With the end of the war and his duties in the East, Watt became a surgical registrar at the Royal Victoria Infirmary. This was not to last however as, inspired by a religious experience, he rejoined the Royal Navy in 1949. Posted to the hospital ship *Maine* during the Korean War and rose rapidly in his profession. Taking a role as surgical specialist in Hong Kong from 1953-1955 he then became consultant in surgery at the naval hospitals in Plymouth, Malta and Gosport. Watt eventually became the first joint professor of naval surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons and H.M.S. Haslar between 1965-1969. Promoted to Surgeon Rear Admiral in 1969, Watt was appointed Dean of Naval Medicine and medical officer in charge of the Institute of Naval Medicine that same year, seeking to develop it into a first-class centre for research. His work focused particularly on uncovering the environmental trauma associated with divers, aircrew and submarine crew. Further promoted Surgeon Vice Admiral three years later Watt became medical director general of the Navy. It was at this point that he reorganised the naval medical service, extending its research programmes and supervising the organisation and co-ordination of surgical support for the Royal Marines. Watt was the Queen's Honorary Surgeon from 1969-1977. He was also a member of a great many medical societies, being president of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1982-1984. Active also as a writer Watt tended towards the theme of Naval Medicine with articles such as *Surgery at Trafalgar and Starving sailors: the influence of nutrition upon naval and maritime history* being published between 1980-2005. Retiring to Winchester Watt later moved to Hampshire, he died there on 28 December 2009; sold together with a pair of Naval Greatcoat epaulettes, uniform riband bar and a corresponding miniature set. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 229



A well-documented Post-War M.B.E. group of eight to Lieutenant-Commander P. E. Rous-Moore, Royal Navy, who served with H.M.S. Comus during the Malayan Emergency and Korean War. On the Staff of the British Embassy in Moscow during the Cold War, he was present for the attack on them during the 1956 'John Bully' riots. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge, Military Division, silver, with its Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt P E Rous-Moore RN); Korea 1950-53 (Lt P E Rous-Moore RN); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted court-style as worn, nearly extremely fine (8). M.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1976. Peter Edward Rous-Moore (also spelled Rouse-Moore) was born on 27 December 1925 and attended Bedford School, later passing his school examinations in July 1925. He soon enrolled as a Naval Cadet at H.M.S. Ashbury, a satellite of the U.S. shore base Saker on 1 May 1943. Appointed Midshipman on 1 January 1944 he was posted to the heavy cruiser Suffolk, then part of the Eastern Fleet. Early the next year Rous-Moore was transferred to the destroyer Redoubt, arriving with her at some stage before March 1945. Already a part of the Eastern Fleet Redoubt joined the Task Force 61, assembled to prevent a Japanese force from evacuating troops from the Andaman Islands. This they did although Redoubt was unengaged at the resulting Battle of the Malacca Strait. She was later part of the escort for Operation Balsam, a carrier borne reconnaissance and air-raid on Malaya and Sumatra which proved a major success. Rous-Moore had been serving as a Midshipman for that entire war, being commissioned Lieutenant on 1 September 1946. Posted to the destroyer Comus in January 1948 he was still with her the next year when she began patrols off the coast of Malaya. Her role here was to suppress weapon smuggling to the Communist Guerrillas in the region and she played host to several Royal Navy motor launches which launched patrols upriver to achieve this. On the outbreak of the Korean War the next year Comus was posted to the Yellow Sea as part of the Commonwealth Blockade of the region. Here she came under attack by two North Korean Ilyushin Il-10 Fighter-Bombers on 22 August 1950. The two vessels struck her astern with four bombs, managing to hole her port side and killing one seaman, wounding another. Despite the damage Comus made Kure harbour, Japan and was able to undergo repairs. Rous-Moore was posted to the Naval Headquarters and Communications vessel, H.M.S. Ladybird on 5 October 1950. This ship was stationed at the U.S. naval base at Sasebo, Japan, from which she acted as a hub of communications for the Commonwealth Blockade. Rous-Moore was advanced Lieutenant Commander on 1 September 1954, not long after the end of the Korean War. It was in this rank that he qualified as a Russian Interpreter in 1955 and was posted as part of the British Staff at the Moscow Embassy during the Suez Crisis in 1956. Likely as an attempt to take international eyes away from the brutal suppression of the Hungarian Revolution a mob of 1,000 young men formed outside the British Embassy to call for a withdrawal from the Suez. Chanting 'John Bully' and 'English Out' they forced their way passed the guards and invaded the embassy grounds. 'Throngs of men, women, and youngsters ran across the British Embassy forecourt and pressed their noses against the windows of doors opening on to the main entrance hall of the building. Behind these doors, under the concentrated stares of "invaders" Sir William Hayter and the Embassy Staff discussed security precautions' (Aberdeen Evening Express, 6 November 1946, refers). It took three hours for reinforcements to arrive and help the guards in clearing the embassy grounds. Even then the crowd stood behind these newly arrived soldiers and continued to cheer every visitor to the embassy. Rous-Moore was present for the incident and as a Naval Officer was doubtless at the forefront of the 'security precautions' put in place in case the mob turned hostile. Returning to the U.K. Rous-Moore was ashore at President in 1958, being posted to the Frigate Meon on 5 August 1958. He was likely still with her when she was ordered to the Gulf as part of Operation Vantage, landing British troops to support Kuwait against Iraq. Placed on the retired list on 27 December 1975, he was later re-engaged and returned to the retired list on 27 December 1983. Rous-Moore died at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire in February 2001; sold together with copied extracts from the Navy Lists and London Gazette as well as an archive of original material comprising: i) One Naval Officer's epaulette. ii) A number of photographs, many annotated to identify the recipient. iii) Oxford and Cambridge School Examination Board results. iv) 9 Newspaper cuttings, largely relating to the Moscow Riots. v) A playbill for 'The Embassy Follies' with the recipient named as an 'Assistant Director' and his wife as an actor. vi) Four Christmas cards, two named to the 'British Embassy, Moscow.' vii) An invitation to the recipient's wedding in 1950. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 230



The superb 'Dunkirk' 1940 D.S.O. and 'Operation Hotbed' 1945 Second Award Bar group of nine awarded to Captain V. N. Surtees, Royal Navy, who, after an action-packed war, was additionally recommended for a Decoration for exceptional service during the devastating 1953 North Sea flood whilst Captain-in-Charge of Sheerness Dockyard Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, top-bar suspension adapted for wear, reverse officially dated '1940', with Second Award Bar, reverse officially dated '1945'; British War and Victory Medals (Mid. V. N. Surtees); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953, all except first and sixth sometime lacquered, some minor scratches to edge of first, otherwise good very fine (9) D.S.O. London Gazette 7 June 1940: 'The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following reward for good services in the withdrawal of the Allied Armies from the beaches at Dunkirk. The Recommendation shared with Commander's Maund, Clouston & Gatto states: 'For distinguished service, under arduous conditions, while serving on the piers or beaches at Dunkirk, and assisting in the embarkation of the Allied Armies. The pier and beach parties were subjected to continual bombing attacks and were frequently under shell fire.' Second Award Bar to the D.S.O. London Gazette 19 June 1945: 'For outstanding courage, determination, and skill while serving in H.M. Ships Nairana, Campania, Lark, Alnwick Castle, Onslow, Onslaught, Cygnet, Whitehall, Orwell, Zambesi, Zealous, Zest and Opportune, and H.M.C.S. Sioux, in escorting a convoy to and from North Russia under continuous and fierce attacks by the enemy and in exceptionally hard weather conditions'. The Recommendation states: 'H.M. Ships were engaged in the protection of a convoy to North Russia and of a return convoy in February 1945. Heavy attacks by aircraft were met with, and by U-Boats which were concentrated outside Kola. Two escort vessels and one merchant ship in the return convoy were sunk by U-Boat, and one merchant ship which had lost the convoy through the heavy weather was sunk by aircraft. Heavy toll was taken of the attacking aircraft and one U-boat was sunk by H.M.S. Lark and Alnwick Castle. Heavy gales persisted throughout which greatly increased the hazards of operating carrier-borne aircraft. Further Recommendation from Admiral Henry Moore: 'The responsibilities and anxieties resting upon the commanding officers of these escort carriers are particularly onerous and I wish particularly to invite the attention of Their Lordships to the recommendations for the award of decorations to Captain V.N. Surtees D.S.O., H.M.S. Nairana, and Acting Captain K.A. Short, H.M.S. Campania. Both these ships have done consistently well while under the command of these officers, not only in several North Russian convoys, but also in other offensive operations off the Norwegian coast. Captain Surtees and Short have both recently been relieved and I recommend most strongly that their outstanding services in the Home Fleet should now be rewarded. Further Recommendation from Rear-Admiral Younger: 'H.M.S. Nairana has taken part in three North Russian Convoys in company with me and has obtained very successful results both in attacks with her Swordfish and in breaking up Ju88 torpedo aircraft formations and shooting down aircraft with her fighters. Captain Surtees has inspired his Squadron and they have operated with great success in conditions which often seemed quite impossible, so contributing to a very great extent to the safety of these Convoys. As an example, the reckless gallantry and skill of his fighter pilots successfully operating during the Ju88 torpedo attacks on J.W.64/R.A.64 on 10th and 20th February 1945 in extremely bad weather conditions was only matched by the skill with which "Nairana" recovered these aircraft on their return. I consider that the highest credit is due to the leadership and inspiration of Captain Surtees and I strongly recommend him for a decoration. Recommendation for Award - which was somehow never promulgated - in Connection with East Coast Floods of 1953: 'Captain Surtees, as Captain-in-Charge of Sheerness Dockyard, was called in the early hours of the morning of Sunday, 1st February, and informed that the tide was coming over the dock wall. He at once went into the Dockyard and directed the efforts to minimise the damage. In pitch darkness, and in water over four feet deep, he continued to control the work at considerable risk of being swept away by the flood. He had to be hauled up to the roof of a building at one stage, but in spite of exposure and exhaustion he remained on duty continuously for over 36 hours without rest. For the next sixteen days he worked unceasingly to restore the Dockyard to working order, and it was largely due to him that the chaos caused by the flood was overcome so quickly. Villiers Nicholas Surtees was born in Fulham, London, on 5 June 1899 and entered service with the Royal Navy on 7 September 1917, being appointed Midshipman aboard the Lion-class Battlecruiser H.M.S. Princess Royal from February 1918 through to May 1919 when he removed to H.M.S. Lion and from thence on to the infamous H.M.S. Hood. The 'Remarks' column in his personal file contains a significant number of positive comments from senior officers including: 'An officer whom I am expecting to do well' - a most astute evaluation of things to come. Surtees rose steadily through the ranks in the post-war Royal Navy with the usual appointments both at home and abroad, being promoted Sub-Lieutenant in July 1919; Lieutenant on 15 August 1921; Lieutenant-Commander in August 1929; and Commander on 30 June 1936 - the rank in which he entered the fray upon the declaration of war three years later. Dunkirk and First Honours By 1940 Commander Surtees was a member of British Naval Headquarters at Dover and when, on 26 May, Captain William "Dunkirk Joe" Tennant was appointed Senior Naval Officer ashore to superintend the evacuation he took a mere eight officers and 160 men with him to complete the task - Surtees was one of those eight in the former category, and together they sailed across the English Channel to France on the destroyer H.M.S. Wolfhound. As can be expected, each officer of Tennant's party was given a specific task to perform; Surtees was a member of British Naval Headquarters which was initially stationed in Bastion 32 before moving to Bastion 28, close to the famous mole. He was made Captain on 30 June 1943. Post-war he was admitted to Chatham and Plymouth hospitals for a variety of medical conditions. He was placed on the Retired List on 8 July 1952 but was re-appointed shortly after. He was found unfit for further Naval Service as a result of Cirrhosis of the liver on 11 November 1953 and reverted to the Retired List as being Medically Unfit on 3 February 1954. Surtees died on 12 April 1954. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £5,000

Lot 231



A Great War U-Boat action D.S.O. group of five awarded to Commander W. Bradley, Royal Naval Reserve, who attacked a U-Boat on one occasion and who attempted to ram two others Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Commr. W. Bradley, R.D., R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr. W. Bradley, R.N.R.); Royal Naval Reserve Decoration, G.V.R., E.VII.R., with hallmarks for London 1909, good very fine (5) Approximately 123 D.S.O.'s awarded to the Royal Naval Reserve for the Great War. D.S.O. London Gazette 27 June 1917, the original citation states: 'For his prompt action in command of Minona, in attacking a hostile submarine from which a torpedo was fired, passing about 20 feet off the Yacht on 19th April 1915. Also for endeavouring to ram hostile submarines on the 28th April and 9th July 1915.' William Bradley was born at Barrow-in-Furness on 11 April 1866. Serving with the Merchant Navy, he became a Master on 24 September 1892. Commissioned into the Royal Naval Reserve on 11 March 1896, he was promoted Lieutenant on 24 March 1902 and retired on 11 April 1911. Returning to the fold during the Great War, Bradley was promoted Lieutenant-Commander on 7 December 1914. By this time he was serving on the ageing Steam Yacht Minona, at that time serving in the Auxiliary Patrol Fleet. Little is known about Bradley's D.S.O.-winning act of gallantry, however, Sir Archibald Hurd records the Minona charging to the rescue of four steamers against a German U-Boat. Bradley was promoted to Commander on 31 December 1915 and posted to command Agatha from March 1916-May 1917. Before taking on the Patrol Yacht Goissa in May 1917, but fortunately leaving before she was mined in 1918. Ordered to President for convoy duties in December 1917 he left her in March 1918 to serve under Rear Admiral Boyle at Stornoway on Iolaire as Acting Captain. He was lucky to be removed from that vessel, for she was to founder and sink in tragic circumstances on approach Stornoway on New Year's Day 1919, when returning islanders home from the Great War. As it was, Bradley finished the Great War with a spell on Vivid (For Leave) and was confirmed as Commander (Retired) on 16 June 1919, in recognition of services rendered during the war. It is noted in his 1921 papers that he was in Command of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Trading between Canada and Australasia for a period of 2 years and had also taken up the shore based role of Shore Port Warden, Port of Vancouver, British Columbia. Bradley died on 13 October 1934. Notably Minon was bought privately by Richard Burton and given as a gift to Elizabeth Taylor in 1967. She was renamed Kalizma after their three daughters, Kate, Liza and Maria. On 21 May 2022, in London, at the 17th annual edition of the Boat International World Superyacht Awards, the Kalizma was announced the winner of a "Judges Special Award" and was nominated for the "Best Rebuilt Superyacht Award". Sold together with a medal for Zeal, engraved (Comdr W. Bradley, R.D., R.N.R. 14-4-15 C.E. Cranton Naval Base). Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 232



A 'Great War Destroyer Commander's' D.S.O. group of five to Lieutenant Commander E. P. U. Pender, Royal Navy, whose services commanding H.M.S. Greyhound off Greece in 1916 earned him plaudits before an ignominious end when discharged as a result of his drinking in 1921 Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel, top riband bar adapted for mounting; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. E. P. U. Pender, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. E. P. U. Pender, R.N.); Greece, Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, 4th Class, Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its G. Romonis case of issue, first four mounted as worn, the centre of the D.S.O. slightly loose and with enamel damage, otherwise toned, good very fine (5) D.S.O. London Gazette 8 March 1918: 'For services in Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Flotillas during the period ending 31st December 1917.' Order of the Redeemer. London Gazette 26 April 1918. Order of Avis. London Gazette 4 February 1921. Edward Pender Usticke Pender was born at Falmouth, Cornwall on 29 December 1885 as 'Edward Pender Usticke Broad', the son of Herman and Catherine Pender; though he was late to change his name to Pender in line with his father. He joined Eastman's Royal Naval Academy as a Naval Cadet and was posted to Britannia on 15 May 1901. Seeing service with a number of vessels his performance was good and Pender was commissioned Sub Lieutenant on 15 February 1906 with Arrogant. Soon he was advanced further to Lieutenant with Duncan on 1 October 1908, his service record noting he was a 'zealous and promising officer'. Serving in this rank in command of the destroyer Racehorse with the 6th Destroyer Flotilla tendered to Attentive based at Dover. While employed in the 6th Flotilla she performed anti-submarine and counter-mining patrols as well as Dover Barrage defensive patrols. Under the Pender's command, she was part of the anti-submarine screen for operations off the Belgian coast on 28 October 1914. Leaving her on 13 December of that year his next command was the Greyhound, also stationed on the Dover Patrol between 10 February 1915-4 October 1915. Followed by Command of Mosquito in the Eastern Mediterranean from 28 December 1915 co-operating with the Squadron under Rear-Admiral Fremantle. Taking part in the French demonstration against Athens in 1916, and in the operations in support of a party of some 230 Anatolian irregulars against Turkish positions on the Anatolian coast in September 1916. Having performed well in this role Pender was promoted to Lieutenant Commander on 1 October 1916. Subsequently he commanded the destroyer Nicator from 15 September 1917 with the 2nd Destroyer Flotilla. Leaving her on 19 July 1918 he was ordered to join the cruiser Apollo as her 1st Lieutenant on 30 August 1918. Ending the war with this vessel he was noted as commanding her patrol boat P14 from 25 May 1919-29 October 1919. Given command of the new R-class destroyer Rosalind on 28 November 1919 Pender ordered to appear before a Court of Enquiry in September 1920. Removed in November for Hecla his commanding officer Captain Grant-Dalton reported the problem, Pender had become an alcoholic. In his report Grant-Dalton even noted that 'Shortly after joining I had to limit his wine bill as his consumption of liquor especially spirits was excessive.'. The Captain did however add that he felt the cause of the 'lapse' was medical and ordered Pender to be sent to Chatham Hospital as a neurasthenia patient. He was found to be medically unfit and invalided from service on 19 January 1921. The next year he applied for a license as Master of a ship with the Board of Trade, however this license was rejected, likely in view of his record. Pender must have realised this as his service records note that he had no desire to pursue the application further. He died on 29 December 1936. Further entitled to the Portuguese Order of St. Avis. For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 327. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 233



A Second World War 'Operation Aerial 1940' Submariners D.S.O. group of twelve awarded to Captain R. L. Hamer, Royal Navy, who was also 'mentioned' for the landings in North Africa Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R, reverse officially dated '1940'; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1910-14 (Lieut. Commr., R. L. Hamer, R.N. H.M.S. Swiftsure.); 1914-15 Star (Flag. Lt. Commr. R. L. Hamer, R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Commr R. L. Hamer, R.N.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, 4th Class breast Badge in silver-gilt, silver and enamel, by Lattes; Royal Humane Society Bronze Medal (Commr R. L. Hamer R.N., 14 Feb 1920), housed in a glazed display frame, extremely fine (12) D.S.O. London Gazette 3 December 1940. For courage and resource in successful attacks on Enemy Submarines. Egypt, Order of the Nile Officer (4th Class) London Gazette 29 October 1918. Richard Lloyd Hamer was born on 13 January 1884 at Llanyblodwel, Shropshire and was educated at Stubbington house. He joined the Royal Navy Training Ship Britannia on 15 September 1898. Appointed Midshipman on 15 July 1900 and promoted to Sub-Lieutenant 15 July 1903 with H.M.S. Myrmidon. Further advanced Lieutenant with her on 1 December 1905 he joined the company of Cynthia the next year. Going ashore in 1908 Hamer undertook a number of courses and special appointments, being promoted Lieutenant-Commander on 31 December 1911. His first independent command was the destroyer Kestrel on 1 April 1913, a posted he occupied until 22 July 1913 before being appointed Flag Lieutenant-Commander of H.M.S. Swiftsure. His commander here was, Rear Admiral C. H. Pierce who was made Commander-in-Chief East Indies on the same day. Hamer married the Rear-Admiral's daughter, Blanch Carrina Feilden Pierce, at Bombay Cathedral on 14 November 1914. H.M.S. Swiftsure in the Great War At the time of his appointment Rear-Admiral Pierce had a very small squadron, containing Swiftsure, the cruisers Dartmouth and Fox and three sloops, one of which had been detached to serve in the Persian Gulf while another been sent to Hong Kong to provide a crew for Triumph. At the start of the war Peirse had first thought to go to Singapore to defend against von Spee's East Asian Squadron, but on 6 August he was ordered west to patrol the route from Colombo to Aden against a possible threat from the German raider Konigsberg. The destruction of the Emden and the inactivity of the Konigsberg freed the Swiftsure from escort duties, and in November she was posted to the Suez Canal. The defence of the Canal had been added to Admiral Pierce's duties, and on 1 December he arrived at Port Said to raise his flag. With the Ottoman attack on the Suez Canal on 3-4 February 1915, Swiftsure was assigned at a station just north of Kantara. This area was the target of a subsidiary Turkish attack, which was soon repulsed with Swiftsure fired at the retreating Turks until 13:00 hours when they were finally out of range. She was allocated to the fleet at the Dardanelles early in 1915- after the Euryalus arrived to take over as Pierce's flagship. Her first action here came on 2 March, when she entered the straits to attack the Turkish forts, later both Swiftsure and Triumph were detached to attack the forts defending the port of. The forts at Smyrna proved no more vulnerable to naval gunnery than those at the Dardanelles, but the Turks then sank blockships in the harbour entrance. This did at least prevent its use as a submarines base for the Germans. Swiftsure and the Triumph returned to the Dardanelles to take part in the failed attempt to force the narrows on 18 March. During the Gallipoli landings on 25 April Swiftsure was the flagship of Admiral Nicholson, covering the attacks at the tip of the peninsula. Her primary role was to bombard the Turkish positions around "W" beach. Hamer completed his time on Swiftsure on 31 December 1915, and then went to command Vivid from 5 March 1916 - 8 September 1916 and then to the destroyer Rowena from 13 September 1916. Rowena was an R Class destroyer and part of the Fifteenth Destroyer Flotilla. Having held command of her for two years Hamer was the subject of a Court of Enquiry into the collision of Rigorous and Rowena in October 1918. He was informed by Admiral Beatty that 'he hazarded the ships and that the method employed in obtaining the mails was un-seamanlike' and warned to be 'more careful in the future'. This however was not to be the last time Hamer was accused of hazarding his ship. Inter-War Appointed to the command of Tempes on 7 July 1919 and Stonehenge in August he was awarded his Royal Humane Society Medal while with the later. Stationed at Flensburg on 12 May 1920 he saved a man from drowning on 12 May 1920. Relinquishing command of Stonehenge on 2 February 1920 he took up the position of Naval Assistant Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence on 23 February. Hamer's service record stating this being for "Special Service" inside the Admiralty (War Cabinet Secretariat). Leaving the post on 1 November 1921 he saw service with Torch and Tuscan before being placed on the retired list on 2 February 1923. Having retired Hamer served on the Staff of the Royal National Life Boat Institution from 1925. Promoted Captain (Retired List) on 13 January 1929 he was appointed Deputy Chief Inspector, R.N.L.I. in 1930. Operation Aerial 1940 Recalled to active service at the outbreak of the Second World War, he was attached to the 88th Anti-Submarine Group, serving on H.M. Armed Yacht Viva II. The 88th Anti-Submarine Group formed part of Western Approaches Command, Liverpool Sub Command at Birkenhead under Commander H. S. M. Herbert. Viva II was involved in Operation Aerial, the withdrawal of allied troops from Western France. During this operation Viva II's role was to patrol down the coast and find which towns had troops to evacuate and which were in Enemy Hands. She had a submarine contact on 21 June 1940 and, doubtless mindful of the number of troop ships operating in the area, Viva II attacked. Several awards were made to the ship for their attack on the u-boat with Captain Hamer receiving the D.S.O. later invested on 22 September 1944. H.M.S. Bulolo Hamer left Viva II to take the command of the experimental Landing Ship Headquarters or L.S.H., H.M.S. Bulolo in October 1940. The concept for a central communications ship to assist in amphibious landings was taken up by Combined Operations Headquarters. Keen to try it Mountbatten cajoled the Ministry of War Transport into providing him with a vessel to put the embryonic idea into practice. Bulolo had previously been an Australian Passenger ship of 6,400 tons, it was stripped of non essential equipment and refitted with communications equipment and control room facilities. The work was completed in the summer of 1942 by which time the conversion of a second L.S.H. ship, H.M.S. Largs, was underway. The following is an account by Edward (Ted) Pierce who served on HMS Bulolo: 'Having joined up in November 1941, drafted first to HMS Gelndower (Butlins Camp, Pwllheli) and within a few weeks to HMS Valkyrie (Isle of Man), I was destined to become one of the early trainees in naval Radio Direction Finding (RDF), the term Radar hadn't come into use yet. Six weeks later, by now an Able Seaman RDF, I was drafted with instructions to join HMS Bulolo, at that time lying in Royal Albert Dock, London, undergoing a fundamental refit, transforming her from her former role as an armed merchant cruiser into what was to be the first ever Combined Ops HQ ship. Bulolo was ready for sea trials off the coast of Scotland by June 1941 during which time Mountbatten came to visit and inspect. Before long, signals personnel from Army and Royal Air Force units joined the ship's company and along with additional Naval officers and ratings. The R.D.F. ratings were responsible to a Canadian g

Estimate
£3,000 to £5,000

Lot 234



(x) 'The assault on Walcheren was made against very heavy opposition, and it was largely due to the gallantry of the support Squadron engaging the enemy batteries at almost suicidal range for four hours that the Assaulting Troops were landed with very few casualties'(The precis to the recommendation for awards made for Operation Infatuate)A 'Capture of Walcheren' 1944 D.S.C. group of five attributed to Sub-Lieutenant H. D. Till, Royal NavyDistinguished Service Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1944', contemporarily engraved to the reverse 'D. H. Till. Walcheren. 1944'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, slight pitting, very fine (5)D.S.C. London Gazette 22 December 1944, the original recommendation states:'For gallantry and determination whilst in command of HM Landing Craft (Tank) 1133 at the assault on Walcheren Island. Conditions for beaching on White Sector were extremely limited owing to the presence of broken concrete, masonry, etc, from the breached dyke and Sub Lieutenant Till being in command of Fleet No 5 in this group was therefore in a less fortunate position than the craft ahead of him, he beached his craft square onto the only position remaining. On touching down one of the embarked vehicles was hit by enemy gun fire and set on fire, approximately 25 Royal Marines and Royal Engineers were wounded, but the remainder of the vehicles were disembarked. Whilst un beaching Sub Lieutenant Till was hit by shell splinters in the right arm and face, becoming temporarily blind in one eye, but despite this he again beached his craft in order to disembark the Royal Marine Chaplain and six Royal Marine other ranks who had remained on board to attend to the wounded.This officer remained on the bridge of his craft until he had steamed to the sailing area clear of enemy fire. LCT 1133 was later sunk by a mine. Sub Lieutenant Till conducted himself through the action with outstanding courage and devotion to duty in accordance with the highest traditions of the Service and his actions are considered to be specially meritorious in view of the fact that he had been in command for four weeks only and previous to this operation, had never beached any Landing Craft.'Dennis Henry Till was born at Exeter on 22 December 1924 and was living at 22 Stanwey, Exeter in 1939, then still a schoolboy. Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant on 28 July 1944 he was soon earmarked for service in Operation Infatuate the attack of Walcheren Island. His role in the Operation was to serve as Captain of Landing Craft (Tank) 1133, loaded with tanks and Royal Marines.The heavily fortified Island of Walcheren was preventing Allied supplies from reaching Antwerp up the Schelt River and as such need to be taken. Attempts by air had failed and it was the turn of the Royal Marine Commandos to destroy the German gun emplacements on the Island. Matters were made worse for the attacks when foggy conditions made air support impossible.The attack proved very rough, with a shell hitting a Landing Craft (Tank)- adapted to fire rockets- and setting off its ordnance which fell amongst the attackers. German fire swept the entrance to the beach, targeting landing craft systematically and destroying them. The vessels of the support Squadron pulled in close and drew German fire at close range, allowing to Commandos to land safely.It was at this stage that Till won his D.S.C., although his vessel was later to be sunk during the night phase of the operation when the already mauled landing craft had to wait offshore and vulnerable to attack. In the event few made it home but some of the sailors, including Till were saved. Remaining in the Royal Navy he was later to be advanced Lieutenant on 28 July 1946; sold together with copied research including census data, London Gazette entries and a recommendation for award as well as an article on Operation Infatuate by Petty Officer Basil Woolf, an eyewitness and an article in the Exeter & Plymouth Gazette.Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 235



(x) The 1945 D.S.C. group of seven attributed to Lieutenant-Commander J. Moore, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve who served with the aircraft carriers Ark Royal and Illustrious Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', hallmarks for London 1947; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Burma Star, clasp Pacific; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, missing one pin-mount suspension, overall good very fine

(7) Provenance: Bosleys, 1980. D.S.C. London Gazette 14 June 1945. John Moore was commissioned Temporary Paymaster Sub Lieutenant with the Royal Navy on 24 March 1943 although the number of stars in his group suggests that he was in service before that point. As a contributor to the book Freedom's Battle he certainly makes mention of the Ark Royal which suggests service with that vessel. Upon his commission however Moore was posted to the aircraft carrier Illustrious, doubtless being present with her during Operation Avalanche- the Salerno landings in September 1943. Joining the British 1st Battle Squadron at Ceylon on 30 January 1944 Illustrious was soon engaged in a series of engagements with Japanese forces in Burma and South East Asia. These notably included Operations Cockpit- the carrier borne raid on Sabang, Transom- the raid on Soerabaya and Boomerang- the strike on Northwestern Sumatra. During this time Moore was advanced Lieutenant on 1 June 1944. Her final tasking of the war came in January 1945 when Illustrious joined the British Pacific Fleet Task Force 57 which was operating alongside the American Fleet closing the distance to Japan. Her Battle honours for this time include Palembang and Okinawa and it was with her that Moore ended the war, being advanced Lieutenant-Commander in January 1946. It is noted on the Navy lists for that month that he was stationed at R.N.A.S. Ford; sold together with copied research including a former auction listing, Navy list extracts and the service history of H.M.S. Illustrious Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 236



'At Maleme, the attacking aircraft had avoided the runway on purpose. The dispersal tent with deck-chairs outside had been slashed and riddled by the bullets of strafing fighters, and the perimeter had been bombed, leaving large clouds of dust hanging in the still air. This prevented many of the New Zealanders in the trenches round the airfield from seeing the gliders sweep over to land in and around the bed of the Tavronitis ... 'Anthony Beevor's *Crete - The Battle and The Resistance*, sets the scene at Maleme on the morning of the German airborne invasion on 20 May 1941. 'The noise was indescribable. The ground shuddered under us ... our eyes and mouths were full of grit. We were shaken till our teeth felt loose and we could hardly see. Debris continued to crash around us and the sides of our trench crumbled. We lost count of time' Squadron Leader Howells recalls the second major raid on Maleme airfield on the day of the German airborne invasion; *Alfie's War*, by Richard Pike, refers. A rare fall of Crete immediate D.S.M. awarded to Chief Petty Officer T. Hall, Royal Navy, attached No. 805 Squadron, Fleet Air Arm. Having endured relentless enemy aircraft attacks on Maleme airfield over previous weeks, he and his comrades faced the full fury of the German airborne invasion on 20 May 1941. Not a few of them were mercilessly shot out of hand as they emerged from slit trenches to surrender but C.P.O. Hall nonetheless chose to return to the airfield's camp to collect vital rations, a gallant enterprise undertaken over open ground in the face of heavy machine-gun fire: indeed his 'courage and morale were excellent' throughout the ensuing days of the bitter battle. Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (D/J. 2937 T. Hall, C.P.O., R.N.), officially impressed naming, in case of issue, minor official corrections, extremely fine D.S.M. London Gazette 8 January 1942: 'For outstanding gallantry, fortitude and resolution in the battle of Crete. The original recommendation states: 'After the Fleet Air Arm and Royal Air Force personnel were forced by weight of numbers and the superior armament of the enemy to retire from Maleme aerodrome, Chief Petty Officer Hall returned to the camp across open ground under heavy machine-gun fire to obtain rations for his men. This C.P.O.'s courage and morale throughout the days of the battle were excellent and were a fine example to other men.' (TNA ADM 116/4449, refers). Thomas Hall was born in Manchester, Lancashire on 27 December 1896 and entered the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in January 1913. Baptism of fire He subsequently witnessed extensive action in the Dardanelles, having joined the battleship H.M.S. *Agamemnon* in February 1915: in the following month she was damaged by heavy calibre Turkish shellfire on three separate occasions. Nonetheless, she remained on station and lent support to the Gallipoli landings in late April, Hall's service record noting that he was posted missing on 3 May 1915. This suggests that he was landed on the peninsula to spot for *Agamemnon*'s gunfire, a contention supported by his service record which notes a bullet wound to the back of his right leg; two days later he was reported as being embarked for hospital treatment. On recovering from his wound, Hall returned to duty in the *Agamemnon*, followed by further active service in the light cruiser *Cambrian* from July 1917 until the end of the war. Having then been awarded the L.S. & G.C. Medal in 1930 and been pensioned ashore as a Chief Petty Officer in 1936, he was mobilised on the renewal of hostilities and joined Grebe, the Fleet Air Arm base in the Middle East, in December 1940. Battle of Crete As verified by his service record, he was subsequently attached to the strength of No. 805 Squadron, and it was in this capacity that he was awarded his D.S.M., for the squadron was ordered to the defence of Crete in early 1941. Based at Maleme airfield, 805 Squadron was subjected to constant air raids in the lead up to the German airborne invasion on 20 May, suffering significant losses in personnel and aircraft. In fact, by the eve of the German airborne invasion, its few remaining Fulmars and Brewsters were grounded due to lack of spares. Nonetheless, C.P.O. Hall and his fellow Fleet Air Arm personnel co-existed happily alongside their R.A.F. counterparts at Maleme, where a ship's bell serving as an air raid warning hung outside the dispersal tent, a well-worn bell on account of the incessant raids mounted against the airfield's defences throughout May. On the morning of the German airborne invasion on the 20th, those manning the airfield's Bofors guns - mainly gallant Kiwis of the 22nd Battalion - readied themselves for the coming onslaught. Anthony Beevor's *Crete - The Battle and The Resistance*, takes up the story: 'Just before eight o'clock the sound of heavy engines was heard: 'an angry throb'. Communications were so ineffectual that warning of this enemy force, which had been picked up well in advance by the radar station on a hill a few kilometres to the rear of Maleme, had not arrived from Western's air defence centre at Suda Bay. The ship's bell hanging outside the dispersal tent was now rung vigorously again to the sound of the alarm. This second wave from Richthofen's VIII Air Corps consisted of twin-engined bombers, Dornier 17s and Junkers 88s, followed by strafing fighters. There was a mad rush for the slit trenches under tamarisk and olive trees on the edge of the airfield. Once again the Bofors gun pits were the main target. Their crews were so badly shaken by these attacks that only one gun returned fire, and then inaccurately. With conspicuous bravery, a medical team drove an ambulance across the runway at the height of the attack to the aid of badly wounded group. The shock waves from each exploding bomb could be felt like a muffled blow to the stomach, and heads began to ache from the relentless percussion. Much has been written of the effect of the Stuka dive-bomber, whose siren was designed to increase the fear of its victims. Yet for many on Crete, the heart-stopping scream of a Messerschmitt fighter appearing from nowhere at tree-top level was far more terrifying. Just after the raid finished - one sergeant described the brief silence as 'eerie, acrid and ominous' - strangely shaped aircraft with long tapering wings swept low over the airfield. Those New Zealanders of the 22nd Battalion who saw through the cloud of smoke and dust yelled 'Gliders!' virtually in unison. As these gliders crossed their field of vision, most of them sweeping in to land on the stoney river-bed of the Tavronitis, the infantrymen in their slit trenches opened up with small arms of every sort. This produced a noise like a mass of fire-crackers set off simultaneously. Several gliders smashed on the stones of the broad, almost dry river-bed, injuring many of their occupants. One bounced off the bridge itself. In a couple of cases, the New Zealanders succeeded in hitting the pilot ... 'This picture of early German airborne losses was much enhanced by the fate awaiting Major Scherber's III Battalion, which landed on the Canea side of Maleme airfield. Beevor continues: 'Most of Scherber's men landed on the well-concealed positions of the New Zealand Division's Engineer Detachment and 23rd Battalion. One group dropped on battalion headquarters. Colonel Leckie killed five and his adjutant, seated on a packing case which served as his desk, shot two without standing up. Exultant cries of 'Got the bastard!' could be heard on all sides. Nowhere was it heard with greater glee than amongst the former inmates of the Field Punishment Centre at Modhion, just inland from the Engineer Detachment. The soldiers under sentence there were given rifles and the promise of a pardon if they fought well, then let off the leash to hunt down paratroopers scattered in their area. Sixty prisoners killed a hundred and ten in less than an hour. Those Germans who survived the descent through crossfire arrived do

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,200

Lot 237



A Second World War D.S.M. group of five to Petty Officer H. L. Harris, Royal Navy, who was killed in action aboard H.M.S. Itchen which was torpedoed by a U-Boat whilst escorting a convoy south of Iceland Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (J.106084 R. L. Harris. A.B.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval, L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. coinage head (J.106084 H. L. Harris. A.B. H.M.S. Leander.), good very fine (5) D.S.M. London Gazette 11 June 1942. Harold Lucas Harris was born in 1900 and joined the Royal Navy on 6 November 1918. His son stated that his father won the Distinguished Service Medal for entering a darkened and damaged engine room on Tamar which was a 'Tribal' class destroyer, after a German air attack off the coast of Norway whilst heading north with a German convoy. Itchen was a Royal Navy Frigate built in 1941 by Fleming & Ferguson. Under the command of Commander C. E. Bridgman D.S.O., R.N.R., she was escorting an Atlantic westbound convoy in company with the corvettes Polyanthus and Morden and the Canadian destroyer St. Croix. On 23 September 1943, when South of Iceland Itchen was torpedoed during an attack by German submarines and sank with the loss of 14 officers, including Commander Bridgman, and 134 ratings, together with five officers and 75 ratings of the St. Croix which had been sunk previously. Harris was the son of Francis and Henrietta Harris and husband of Ivy May Harris of South Harrow, Middlesex, and is commemorated on the Plymouth War Memorial. DOENITZ CHANGES STRATEGY On 19 September 1943, Admiral Doenitz, with startling suddenness, staged his expected comeback in mid-Atlantic with new tactics and new weapons. He chose a moment, perhaps fortuitously, when two outward-bound convoys were within ninety miles of each other at the extreme range of V.L.R. aircraft. In the late afternoon, Liberators from Iceland observed large packs of U-boats concentrating on both convoys, and immediately called a Support Group to the scene. Just before dawn on 20th September the stern of the frigate Lagan was blown off by a torpedo (she did not sink and was towed safely home). A few hours later two merchant ships were sunk. The sea was calm and their crews were saved by the rescue ship Rathlin. At about noon the senior officer of the escorts, Commander M. J. Evans, R.N., decided it would be prudent to bring the two convoys together and combine their escorts. This rather complicated manoeuvre was effected before dark, with the result that sixty-six merchant ships came under the protection of seventeen warships. During the night the Support Group was constantly in action. All attacks on the convoy were detected and beaten off, but two more escort vessels, the Canadian destroyer St. Croix and the British corvette Polyanthus, were sunk. Next morning fog came down, persisting throughout the day. Some of the ships in convoy lost touch with one another, but in spite of the difficult conditions, a Swordfish aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm flew off in a clear patch from the M.A.C. ship Macalpine, and by a miracle was able to 'land on' in dense fog. At least fifteen U-boats continued to track the convoy, and during the night when the fog had dispersed, tried to pierce the escort screen. Evans, in the destroyer Keppel, sank one of ramming, while two others were put out of action by depth charges and gunfire. No merchant ships were sunk. At dawn on 22nd September, fog came down again, but did not prevent the escorts continuing their Asdic hunt astern of the convoy. In the afternoon the weather cleared, disclosing the scattered merchant ships vulnerably disposed over a wide area. At the same time Canadian Liberators from Newfoundland appeared over the convoy and these, together with the Swordfish from the Macalpine and the naval escorts, joined in a combined attack on the U-boats. The battle went on all through the night and the following day. Three U-boats were sunk and many damaged. In the circumstances it was not possible to prevent some of their attacks from getting home, and in the course of a hundred hours' fighting six merchant ships were sunk. At midnight the frigate Itchen sighted a U-boat ahead on the surface. The ship switched on her searchlights and opened fire. Almost immediately she was torpedoed and blew up. By tragic coincidence the Itchen carried on board the survivors from the St. Croix and Polyanthus, and only three men were rescued from the three ships' companies. On the 25th September two fresh escort groups took over the convoy, which reached its destination without interference. The torpedoing of four escort vessels on one voyage was significant, for it indicated that the enemy was shifting his target from the merchant ships to the warships. Hitherto Doentiz had left the escort vessels severely alone; now it seemed he was singling them out for attack. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 238



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant'At 0930 it was, "All hands to action-stations". My action-station was in the ship's Chapel; I think it was with two cooks and three Supply Ratings, in the capstan flat forward of "A" Turret, a small place with only about eight chairs. Then it was up anchor and we steamed up river for about a quarter hour and stopped. Nothing had happened so we decided to proceed again, and all hell broke loose. The mobile guns had caught up with us, and where possible we answered their fire power. We knew that the bridge was being hit and the turret above us came in for its share, but we had no idea how much damage was being done. The fan light in the Chapel was shattered; this was like a porthole in the deck-head, made of glass about two inches thick, but strangely it did not splinter. Enough to say that it was frightening. One of the cooks said "Bandy, can we have a smoke?" I reminded him that we were in Church, but he said that he did not think that Jesus Christ would mind. So we all lit up....In the dim light I saw someone on the deck. He touched my leg. I spoke to him and he told me his leg was gone. It was now getting unbearable down there so I went to the hatch, and they passed me a Neal-Robinson stretcher. I felt his leg but could not see: I got two handkerchiefs and tied them together and put them around his leg. I got a piece of wood twisted it round, and put the end of the wood under his belt. I got him up the hatch, took him to the PO's Mess and laid him on the table. I had a word with him and he was still conscious. I told him to wiggle his toes: he did, or thought he did and then passed out. A few moments of terror recalled by Bandmaster Fred Harwood, Royal Marines The unique 'Yangtze incident 1949' D.S.M. group of twelve awarded to Bandmaster F. G. Harwood, Royal Marines During a devoted career of three decades in the service of the Royal Marines Band, Harwood observed a remarkable array of action; this began with playing at the funerals of the German seaman killed when the Deutschland was bombed during the Spanish Civil War During the Second World War he was aboard the Norfolk for the famed action with the Bismarck, before going on Arctic & Malta Convoys, sharing in Operation Torch and thence serving on Swiftsure in the Pacific, being a witness to the devastation at Nagasaki in the aftermath of the dropping of the Atomic Bomb - besides capturing photographs of the harrowing scene His finest hours came during the legendary Yangtze incident - for which he left a detailed unpublished account - when he commanded the Stretcher-Bearer Parties of London, transferred the casualties of Consort, in doing so inspiring and comforting the wounded and dying, besides assisting the Surgeons in their grisly work; Harwood worked tirelessly for some sixty hours without rest and was rewarded with the only D.S.M. to the Royal Marines for the action Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Bndr. F. G. Harwood. R.M.B. X.368. R.M.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Arctic Star; Africa Star, copy clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Yangtze 1949 (RMB/X 368 F. G. Harwood. Bandmtr, R.M.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (RMB.X.368 F. G. Harwood. Band. Sgt. R.M.B.); The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Service Medal; Malta Commemorative 1992, contact marks from Stars, very fine (12) Just 7 D.S.M.'s awarded for the Yangtze incident, 6 awards to the Royal Navy and this a unique award to the Royal Marines. D.S.M. London Gazette 1 November 1949: 'For outstanding courage and devotion to duty while serving in HM Ships London, Consort and Black Swan during their attempts to assist Amethyst while under very heavy gun fire on 21-21 April 1949. The original Recommendation states: 'Harwood was in charge of the Royal Marine Band stretcher-parties and worked all the night of 20-21 April supervising in the removal of Consort's casualties to London and giving encouragement and comfort to them. On 21 April, during the action, he worked continuously among the wounded in various places indifferent to danger, giving first aid and comfort and displaying marked initiative and level headedness. This he continued to do all through the night for 21-22 April. He then went with the wounded to the US Hospital Ship Repose and remained with them until they were settled in, not returning until that evening. He then had no sleep for 60 hours. His effect on morale was quite outstanding.' Frederick George Harwood was born at St Peters, Plymouth, Devon on 20 October 1915. Young Harwood enrolled in the Plymouth Company, Royal Marines Cadet Corps on 7 October 1924 whilst also being at school. As part of the Cadet Corps, he learned the bugle and from there on in, the only aim in life was to become a Bugler in the Royal Marines. In his own words: 'The papers were brought for my father to sign and he signed me away for 15 years and 348 days. For good or bad I was in the service until I was 30 years of age.' Discharged from the Cadet Corps on 6 November 1929, he joined the Royal Marines as a Band Boy, going up to the Royal Navy School of Music. Remaining there until 12 October 1932 he thence joined Berwick, being promoted Musician on 20 October 1933. He went with her on her tour of the Far East, that saw them go into Wantow. An amusing incident took place: 'The Band went on a trip to the Great Wall of China, we were taken there by a mule truck on lines. We went on top of the wall, a very rough top not like I've since seen on TV.... Charlie Patridge said "while we are here piss over the top and what's more you'll come back again." It's great to say I pissed over the Great Wall of China and I did return twice more.' The tour also included a visit to Nagasaki. He recalled: 'I will never forget that. The harbour had a narrow entrance but we went in stern first. We were told that this was to avoid going past the dockyard to see the building of ships. They were friendly people but my next visit there was to be totally different - more about that later.' During the 1930's he had various postings with the School of Music and afloat aboard St Vincent and Devonshire. It was in this period that the Spanish Civil War was in full flow. The Deutschland (later renamed Lützow) was officially designated an 'armoured ship' or 'heavy cruiser' but was actually a light battlecruiser, popularly referred to at the time as a 'pocket battleship'. During the Spanish Civil War the ship was deployed along the Spanish coast, ostensibly as a part of an international force charged with keeping the sea lanes open but actually supporting Franco and the Spanish 'Nationalists'. On 29 May 1937, the ship was at anchor off Ibiza in the Balearic Islands, when she was bombed by two 'Republican' bombers. The aircraft dropped 12 bombs, two of which hit - one of which hit the unprotected mess quarters in the forward part of the ship causing heavy casualties. Early reports listed 23 dead, 19 severely wounded and 30 plus less seriously wounded. Needing specialist facilities to treat many of the wounded, the ship made for nearby Gibraltar. As it was, Harwood found himself there and he formed part of the two massed bands, their drums draped in black, that played at the funerals for the German seamen. Just before the outbreak of the Second World War, Harwood joined the books of Norfolk, in what would be the start of an action-packed period. Quickly deployed in pursuit of the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst and Admiral Scheer, Norfolk was damaged by the detonation of 'near-miss torpedoes' from the U-47 and made for repairs at Belfast. Re-joining the Home Fleet at Scapa Flow, he had the opportunity to perform in this period: 'Every time the patrol finished it was back to Scapa Flow; a massive fleet was massed there. We occasionally went ashore to the canteen for massed band practise. Tommy Lang was the WO Bandmaster for the fleet and we flogged Rachmalinof's piano concerto

Estimate
£15,000 to £20,000

Lot 239



(x) A rare Royal Marines M.S.M. group of three awarded to Colour-Sergeant P. Hoil, Royal Marine Light Infantry Baltic Medal 1854-55, unnamed as issued; China 1856-60, 1 clasp, Taku Forts 1860, unnamed as issued; Royal Marines Meritorious Service Medal, E.VII.R. (Philip Hoil, Colr. Sergt., R.M.L.I. 1st March 1906.), minor contact marks, very fine (3) Philip Hoil was born at Stonehouse, Devon around 1836, being employed as a servant before enlisting with the Royal Marine Light Infantry at South Molton on 9 July 1854. Posted to the 36th Company, Plymouth Division on 11 July, he transferred to the 51st Company with H.M.S. Cornwallis on 15 February 1855. With her he saw action in the Crimean War in the Baltic Theatre before she was posted to the North American Station. Joining the H.M.S. Princess Charlotte on 4 November 1857 he went with her to the Hong Kong Station and saw action in the Second Opium War with this vessel. Hoil's service record states that he served disembarked during this period from 13 August 1858, including seeing action at the Capture of the Taku Forts in 1860. Promoted Sergeant after the end of the war on 3 September 1862 with the Plymouth Division he joined Royalist the next year. Hoil was further advanced Colour-Sergeant on 16 July 1869 and went on to see service with a number of vessels including Sphinx, Aboukir and Niobe. He was discharged on 3 August 1875 and found work as an Assistant Warder, living at Lydford Barracks, it is likely that he was working at H.M. Prison Dartmoor; sold together with copied service papers and census data. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 240



An extremely rare and important family life saving pair for the burning of the Training Ship Goliath in 1875. Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, Bramley-Moore Medal for saving life at sea, silver, with silver ribbon bar inscribed 'Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society (Staff Commr. Willm. S. Bouchier, R.N., for courage and humanity at the fire on the training ship Goliath Dec 22. 1875) with silver ribbon buckle. The Maharajah of Burdwan's Medal, silver, 'For Gallant Conduct at the burning of H.M.S. Goliath 22nd Decr. 1875' (Miss Ethel Bouchier) the first good very fine, the latter nearly very fine (2). Goliath was a wooden line-of-battleship which had an unusual career, for she did not proceed to sea after completion, but was laid up in the Medway until the outbreak of the Crimean War. At the conclusion of the Crimean War, in which the vessel took no part, she was converted to steam and her armament reduced to 60 guns. She served for about five years, when she was again laid up until 1870, in which year she was loaned by the Admiralty to the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the training of pauper boys from an association of metropolitan parishes. Goliath was under command of Capt. Bouchier, R.N., with a complement of 458 boys, besides officers. The Captain's two daughters also lived on board the ship. On Wednesday morning, December 22nd, 1875, just before 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the lamp room on the main deck. At the time the lamps were being extinguished and one was inadvertently dropped by a lad named Loeber. The oil was upset over the deck and immediately caught fire, the lad Loeber with great presence of mind flung his jacket on the flames and sat down on it, hoping by this means to prevent them spreading. His courage was unavailing, however, and although the pumps were manned with all speed, and admirable discipline prevailed, in a few minutes the fire had established a firm hold on the ship. The boats were hanging from their falls on the upper deck and the flames burned away the ropes so that they fell end-on to the water, finally dropping away and sinking. There was a fresh breeze blowing through the open ports and this fanned the fire between decks to furnace heat. Fortunately most of the boys managed to save themselves by swimming to barges and boats moored in the river, and as Goliath was lying off Grays close to passing shipping there was no lack of help. The boats of the training ship Arethusa rendered great service in saving life and Capt. Walter of that vessel was awarded the medal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. The death roll amounted to 12 men and boys. Capt. Bouchier, whose two daughters saved themselves by swimming to passing craft, was the last to leave the ship. The Times of London 1st January 1876, carried the findings and recommendations of the Coroner's Inquest: 'Every boy behaved himself like a man. Had they not been well disciplined, calamity would have been widespread, but they were free from all panic and tumult. The 14-year-old boy who dropped the lighted lamp (Loeber) in the lamp-room gave his evidence in a honest and manly way, as did all concerned.' In addition to the award of the Bramley-Moore silver medal to Commander Bouchier by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, a rather special and unique medal was struck to reward those who had distinguished themselves in the rescue work. The London Times of 30 December 1875 indicated that the Lord Mayor, William Cotton, was initiating a Mansion House Fund to 'repair personal losses and to reward the bravery of the boys and officers of the Goliath...' This report and others detailing the incident were seen by the Maharaj of Burdwan, who subsequently wrote to the Times and offered to present a medal to those who had distinguished themselves. His letter was printed in the Times of 22 February 1876 (page 12a) and reads as follows: 'The Palace, Burdwan, India, Jan. 28, 1876' 'To The Editor of The Times' Sir, - Having read with greatest admiration the account of the heroic conduct displayed by some of the boys of the training ship GOLIATH on the occasion of the recent destruction by fire of that ill-fated vessel, I have felt a strong wish to present a silver medal to each of those who signally distinguished themselves on that occasion. I may have been forestalled in this wish, but I trust that I may be allowed to do something of the kind, as, coming from India, it will prove to the boys that deeds like theirs have not merely a local fame, but are marked and appreciated by their fellow subjects in the most distant parts of Her Majesty's Empire. I have taken the liberty of addressing you upon the subject, as I have been unable to ascertain the name of the Society to which the ship belonged. I should have written direct to its offices had I been able to discover it, and I have, therefore to beg that, while pardoning me for the trouble I am giving you, you will do me the further favour of onwarding to the proper authorities the enclosed draft to cover the cost of the medals, and of intimating that, if necessary, I shall be happy to remit a further sum.' Only 22 awards were made of the silver Bramley-Moore medal. It is not known how many of the Maharajah of Burdwan's medals were struck or awarded, but at least six are known to exist. Sold with further research including extensive reports from The Times. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 241



Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's Marine Medal, 38mm. issue, Camp & Villaverde reverse (Capt. S. Walters. S.S. "Sachem" For Having Rescued The Crew Of The "Gertrude" 10/10/95), in its original fitted case of issue, extremely fine. Recorded erroneously as a Silver Marine Medal with no mention of it actually being a Camp & Villaverde issue. The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's Camp & Villaverde Medal was instituted in 1873 'to be awarded to those who were instrumental in saving life at sea', and the first award was made to Mr. Rawson Post, mate of the George Hurlbut, for rescuing the crew of the barque Olive in a gale in the Atlantic on 12 April 1873. In total 37 silver and 8 bronze medals have been awarded, with the last award made in 1944. The Liverpool Mercury, Friday May 22 1896: 'BRAVERY AND HUMANITY AT SEA. At the meeting of the Local Marine Board, yesterday, the members present being Messrs. H. Fernie (chairman), J. H. Worthington J.P., L. Spear, G. Nicholson, C. G. Dunn C.C., and E. B. Drenning, also Lieutenant Macnab R.N.R. (secretary), Captain Henderson (Superintendent), Messrs. R. G. Williams, G. Miller, R. Hobson, and E. G. Williams, awards from the Canadian Government were presented for the services detailed below. It appears that about mid-day of the 11th October last the S.S. Sachem of Messrs. George Warren and Co.'s Liverpool and Boston line, was on her homeward passage, and in lat. 46 39 N., long 54 4 W. A furious cyclone had just passed over the place, leaving a moderate gale from north-west, but with a tremendous high and confused sea. The officer on look-out descried some strange looking object in the far distance, Captain Walters at once bore up for it, and soon made it out to be a dismantled wreck, the crew asking by signal to be taken off. She proved to be the brigantine Gertrude, of Halifax (N.S.) which had been dismantled in the cyclone, both her masts had gone, the fore one with all yards attached still lying over the lee side, and tearing the wreck badly in her tremendous rolling. The deck-houses were all smashed and gone. Nothing daunted by the forbidding appearances of his task, the captain of the Warren Liner determined to make an attempt to save the shipwrecked men, and, having asked for a volunteer crew, the call was at once responded to, and a lifeboat instantly cleared away, and manned by Mr. Stubbs, chief officer (in charge), R. Colins, J. Webb, T. Redmond, C. Maguire, J. Hayes, and O. Dahlstrom, A.B.'s. All being ready, Captain Walters brought his big ship close to windward of the wreck, and lowered his boat from his own lee side, but even then the risk was great, for in the operation, owing to the excessive rolling of the steamer in that position, the necessity for which was unavoidable, the boat had her rudder broken and lost several cars, &c.; but the crew sticking bravely to their posts, managed to get away on their errand of mercy. Arriving at the wreck, the difficulty of approaching it was extreme, owing to the frantic tossing of the mast-less hull and the quantity of heavy spars floundering about it. Although handling his boat with consummate skill, and backed up by a devoted crew, Mr. Stubbs had an arduous task, his craft narrowly escaped capsizing, and had her port gunwale torn away by a sudden dash against the broken main chains of the wreck. By indomitable perseverance for over half an hour, however, the whole of the seven persons forming the crew of the ill-fated Gertrude were taken off and safely transferred to the Sachem, which, in the meantime, Captain Walters had adroitly manoeuvred into a position to leeward of the wreck. Once on board, they received the kindest of treatment, and were all subsequently landed at this port. For these services the Canadian Government awarded to Captain Walters a handsome pair of marine binocular glasses; to Mr. Stubbs a valuable gold chronometer watch, both suitably inscribed, and a sum of £2 each to the six-men who manned the boat, four of whom attended the meeting. Redmond being away at sea, and Hayes absent through a temporary disablement. Mr. Fernie, in making the presentations, described the rescue and eulogised the conduct of those who effected it under such trying conditions. Captain Walters, on behalf of himself and crew, and Mr. Stubbs having suitably acknowledged the presentations, the public business terminated. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 242



The outstanding 1882 Egypt operations C.B. and Order of Medjidie group of five awarded to Major-General C. F. Gregorie, Royal Irish Regiment, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was additionally 'mentioned' in both the Indian Mutiny and Egyptian campaigns, who was Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Irish Regiment. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, C.B., Companion's breast Badge, 18ct gold, hallmarks for 1873; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (Adj't Chas F Gregorie, 1st Bn. 23rd R.W.Fusrs.); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Col: C. F. Gregorie. 2nd Bn Rl. I. Regt.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Medjidie, Third Class neck Badge, gold, silver and enamel, by P. Stopin; Khedive's Star 1882, housed in a bespoke fitted case, some light enamel damage to the first and fourth, otherwise with light contact marks to the second and third, otherwise very fine or better (5) C.B. London Gazette 18 November 1882. M.I.D. London Gazette 31 January 1859 & 2 November 1882. Charles Frederick Gregorie was born on 25 November 1834 at Westminster, London, the son of David William Gregorie and Eleanor St Barbe White. He was educated at Westminster School as a Queen's Scholar. After leaving school in 1853, he worked as a clerk in the Post Office for two years. He became an Ensign in the 23rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) on 12 February 1855 and was promoted to Lieutenant on 30 June 1855. He did not see active service in the Crime despite references to his serving there. Gregorie then served as Adjutant to the 23rd Foot between 2 May 1857-2 June 1859 and served with his regiment in the Indian Mutiny. On 20 October 1859 he married Henrietta Amy Lawrence, who was the third daughter of George Lawrence of Moreton Court, Hereford, and over the course of their marriage, had issue of ten children. Gregorie was promoted to Captain on 4 November 1859 and served in Malta for two years before returning to England. He was promoted to Major in the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot on 31 October 1871, and made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 24 November 1876 and Colonel (Army) on 1 July 1881. In 1882 he served in the Egyptian Campaign, taking part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in September 1882 with the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers. The Fusiliers were involved in heavy action and sustained casualties including 2 men killed and 34 wounded. Thankfully some of his letters survive to paint a picture of his experiences. This first example was penned at Kassasin Lock on 5 September: 'My dearest, Your dear letter of the 18th Aug is still the only one that I have yet received. It was a very great comfort to me, and particularly the sentence that told me of your prayers and those of my precious darlings. In times of difficulty and hard work nothing encourages one so much as the hearty sympathy of my beloved ones — we are all indeed of one heart and one mind in our love for one another, and it smoothes and lightens every difficulty and makes every pleasure far more enjoyable. On the morning of the 3rd, Sunday, at 4.30 we marched from Mahutah, where the Head Quarters of the 1st Division of the Guards Brigade are still encamped to Mahsama, and there three companies under Major Toppin occupied and still occupy the railway station, and the remaining five companies bivouacked with me on the land about 500 yards from the station. As soon as the men had settled themselves, I rode on to the post to report myself to Lt. Gen. Graham who commands our Brigade and is now in charge of this, which is the most advanced post, and missed him, for he had gone back to look for me. So I hustled back to Mahsama and there found him. He is a very nice pleasant fellow, an Engineer with the Victoria Cross won as a Capt. in the Crimea. He arranged to have three Companies for the present under Toppin at the Station, and that I with the five should come on here yesterday afternoon, after visiting a village to clear it of mischievous Bedouins that were supposed to be there. This we did and found no one but peaceful villagers, who very soon proposed to open a market for the sale of poultry and water melons; poor wretches, they have had hard time of it lately with the Egyptian army living upon them, and them subject to the extortions of the rapacious Bedouins. We left Mahsama at about 4 in the afternoon, & the men marched along merrily past the Cavalry camp where Baker Russell is commanding a Brigade and arrived here yesterday afternoon at half past five. The force here has grown considerably since Monday the 28th when the 46th & 84th a few Marines and two guns which were very short of ammunition had something to do to beat off the Egyptian attack. There are now here the 46th, 84th, 50th, 60th and Marine battalion, ourselves, four batteries, and the Cavalry Brigade close behind us. We shall probably be here for the next five or six days until a sufficient force is assembled to make an irresistible advance. The men are getting much harder and better able to stand fatigue than at first, and are far quicker in providing for themselves. On Sunday when I got back from my ride I found them all under shelter from the sun, for they had found some old tents in a deserted Egyptian camp with which they had made excellent shelter. Father Brindle, our Chatham priest, is attached to this brigade, I am glad to say, for he is a very good man; he could not get out for a service on Sunday, for he had much to do here, but I read the prayers to the Ch. of England people in the evening. With my love to all believe me, my own darling.' He wrote to his wife on the day of the Battle: 'My dearest, a very important advance has been made since I posted my letter to you yesterday. I have given Grant a telegram to send from Ismailia to tell you of our dear boy's safety and mine, knowing well the anxiety you and my dearest Mother and all of you will be in for tidings of us, and being very anxious that you should be able to join with me in the warmest prayers that the lives that God has spared may be wholly given to His service. We struck our tents at Kassasin after sunset yesterday and paraded with the whole of the Infantry at 7 o'clock; it was a wonderful march in the dark, creeping along hardly able to distinguish the points on which we were directed to move. The idea was that we were to move, very silently onto the Enemy's works at this place, which are strong, and rush at them with fixed bayonets and seize them on the first streaks of dawn without firing a shot. Considering the darkness of the night, for there was no moon, we were very cleverly piloted across the desert by the Staff, and day-break found us all in our places, but the Enemy was too much on their alert to be dealt with as Sir Garnet proposed, & as soon as they could see us they opened a smart fire. Then the only thing was to form in order of attack and rush straight at their parapets & this was done very promptly & well by every regiment on the ground. I am thankful to say that my boys were in no way behindhand. They were led very straight by all their officers, dear David like all the others well in advance, and after the action Gen. Graham came & shook me by the hand and congratulated me heartily on the Regiment's performance!' Two days after the action: 'My dearest, the enclosed telegram is from Sir Evelyn, and as soon as I received it this morning I assembled officers & men & read it out to them and you should have heard the shout with which they received it. It is very kind of him to have sent it, will you put it away among my papers. Sir Garnet & the Guards went yesterday to Cairo, and we hear this morning that Arabi has surrendered unconditionally, and now appears, thank God for it, the delightful prospect of a return to my darlings and to my beloved Mother and to pleasures that are to me far more enjoyable than any other the world can offer. The Cavalry & Highland Brigade have gone to Zagazig, a

Estimate
£4,000 to £6,000

Lot 243



(x) The fascinating C.B. and Anglo-Zulu War group of three awarded to Major-General G. Salis-Schwabe, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, a life-long professional cavalryman who was the senior of only three officers of that Regiment to serve in South Africa in 1879; in later life he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital Chelsea The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B.) breast Badge, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Major G. S. Schwabe. 16th Lancers.), very fine (3)C.B. London Gazette 26 June 1902. George Salis-Schwabe was born in July 1843 into a notable family: his father, Salis Schwabe (originally known as Salomon ben Elias) was a successful North-German Jewish cotton printer and his mother, Julie, was a noted educationalist, philanthropist and founder of schools both within Britain and in Europe; they counted many famous members of society amongst their friends including Frederic Chopin and Charles Dickens. As may be expected, young Salis-Schwabe received a full and thorough education himself, principally at University College School and London University, before being commissioned Cornet in the 16th Lancers on 23 September 1863. His military career saw him rise fairly rapidly through the ranks of two principal cavalry regiments: from the 16th he transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) and by 17 March 1877 was Major in that regiment. In the intervening years he had also been appointed to a number of Staff posts - from 1872-73 he was Brigade-Major (Acting) Cavalry at Aldershot; Brigade-Major Cavalry for the Curragh District from 1873-75; and found himself back at Aldershot from 1875-77 as Brigade-Major Cavalry. As a Staff Officer with significant experience of this work, in addition to regimental duties earlier in his career, Salis-Schwabe was selected for 'Special Service' during the Anglo-Zulu War; he embarked for Natal with cavalry drafts and later served during the campaign as Commanding Officer of the Native Carrier Corps (some 2,000-strong) which he organised in addition to commanding. Upon returning home Salis-Schwabe appears to have resumed regimental duties and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 16th Lancers in July 1881. At the 1885 General Election he was elected M.P. for Middleton in Lancashire - very much the 'family seat' and it is likely his parents' genuine interest in the wellbeing of those who worked for them factored into their son's life too. His political tenure was to be short-lived, however, as when the Liberals split over Home Rule he joined the Liberal Unionists and did not seek re-election in 1886. Throughout this time he had remained in the Army; he received his Diamond Jubilee Medal as Officer Commanding, Mauritius, and was promoted to Major-General in 1898 - that year also taking up the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital Chelsea, home of the famous 'Chelsea Pensioners'. Holding this position for seven years, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the 1902 Coronation Honours (receiving his C.B. personally from H.M. King Edward VII at Buckingham Palace on 24 October 1902) and died at the Bavarian spa town of Bad Kissingen on 13 July 1907, at the relatively young age of 63 - at which time he was also Colonel of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards. Sold with a framed display originally housing the medals. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£2,000 to £3,000

Lot 244



A 'Great War' C.B., C.M.G. group of eight awarded to Brigadier-General F. H. Crampton, Royal Artillery, a career Gunner Officer, who was Fortress Commander at Dover at the Outbreak of the Great War and later G.O.C. Heavy Artillery in France. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, (C.M.G.), Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Egypt 1882-89, undated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Lieut. F. H. Crampton. 5/1. Sco: Div: R.A.); 1914-15 Star (Brig. Gen. F. H. Crampton.); British War and Victory Medals (Brig. Gen. F. H. Crampton.); Coronation 1911; Khedive's Star 1884-6, light enamel damage to the first, contact wear to the Egypt and Sudan Medal, otherwise good very fine (8). C.B. London Gazette 4 June 1917. C.M.G. London Gazette 3 June 1919. M.I.D. London Gazette 4 January & 15 May 1917. Fiennes Henry Crampton was born on 2 June 1862, the son of Captain Philip Henry Crampton of Fassaro. Educated at the Royal Academy Gosport (Burney's) and then at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he joined the Royal Artillery in 1880 and served in Egypt as part of the Frontier Field Force 1885-86. Promoted Captain in 1888 and Major in 1898, he became an Instructor at the Royal Military Academy from 1893-1900 and Chief Instructor between 1900-1902. Further advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1908, this was followed with a spell as Coast Defence Commander at Harwich in 1911, by which time he had been promoted to full Colonel and Chief Instructor in Gunnery, South Coast Defences from 1912-13. He came to Dover on 4 January 1914, as Officer in command of the South Eastern Coast Defences. The Brigadier-General noted that the land defences around Dover only consisted of Citadel Battery and Langdon Battery - both erected in 1900 and armed with 9.2" guns. He added that even one of those had been removed. At the Drop Redoubt, there were two machine guns while the only anti-aircraft gun was a 12-pounder at the Langdon battery but there were no anti-aircraft searchlights. On the 23 October General Crampton, now G.O.C. Commander of Dover issued an order which was publicised in the Dover Express stating that all foreigners should be excluded from Dover. After a year in this position he served on the Western Front from 7 August 1915 as G.O.C. Heavy Artillery until November 1917, followed by G.O.C. Cromarty from November 1917 until November 1919. Despite being additionally eligible to a Silver War Badge, he appears not to have claimed it, his Medals were sent to Braemore, Camberley, Surrey. Crampton was a member of the M.C.C. and the Royal North Devon Golf Club and died on 7 January 1938. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,500 to £2,000

Lot 245



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant'On 7th December [1918], the Lowland Brigade crossed the border to the tune of Blue Bonnets. As we stood at the frontier post and watched the old Brigade swing by we could not help thinking of all those gallant souls who had gone west, owing to whose gallantry on many a stricken field we were still able, at the end of the war, to maintain our high standard of efficiency. For we always felt that those who had fallen in action were still with us in spirit, and that it was by reason of their presence that we had always been able, under the most trying conditions, to do our duty. It is a good old simple belief which has carried us right through the war..Oh, make no mistake about it, religion is the mainspring of the Happy Warrior.For those who have lost their dearest, to whom life must be a blank, it may possibly be some slight comfort to know how we all felt in the Lowland Brigade to those who had died with us. And it was the custom, in at least one battalion, after every battle, for the Battalion to parade as strong as possible, in close column.Then the buglers played the Last Post while the Battalion presented arms.There is little more to tell. But a saying of General Foy's, in his history of the Peninsular War, may be of interest. He has said, writing nearly a century ago, that the condition of the British soldier never retrogrades; but that, retaining all the good qualities that his pre-decessors had acquired, he superadds to these, from generation to generation, whatever of improvement each may have happened to produce. The history of the British Army in this last Great War fully bears out the assertion of the French writer.'Brigadier-General Croft in reflective mood.The unique 1935 C.B., Great War C.M.G., D.S.O. and Three Bars group of eleven awarded to Brigadier-General W. D. Croft, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) and Royal ScotsCroft cut his teeth on secondment in Nigeria, earning his first Medal & clasp - besides surviving being severely wounded by a poison arrow to the hand in a tense bush action; he thence had a truly remarkable Great War, rising to command his Battalion - crossing paths with Winston Churchill in the trenches along the way - and thence the 27th Infantry Brigade in the 9th (Scottish) Division, leaving an important first-hand account of their famous actionsCroft twice ignored perfectly acceptable 'Blighties' to remain in the thick of the action and earned the D.S.O. four times over, a feat achieved by only sixteen men in history to date, latterly becoming Commandant of the Royal Tank Corps and commanding a Brigade during the Mohmand 1933 operations; he returned to the fold during the Second World War as a Group Commander in the Cornish Home Guard and earned the 'Silver Fox' award for services to the ScoutsThe Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B., Military Division Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full neck riband as worn; The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael & St George, C.M.G., Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with full neck riband as worn; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with integral top riband bar, with Second, Third and Fourth Award Bars; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, N. Nigeria 1903 (Lt. W. D. Croft. Cameronians.), officially impressed naming; 1914 Star, clasp (Capt: W. D. Croft. Sco: Rif.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brig. Gen. W. D. Croft.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Brigadier W. D. Croft. C.M.G., D.S.O.); Defence Medal 1939-45; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, breast Badge with rosette upon riband, gold and enamel; Scout Association, Silver Fox Award, hallmarks for Birmingham 1948, with full neck riband as worn, mounted as worn where applicable, good very fine (11)Since the establishment of the Distinguished Service Order in September 1886 by Queen Victoria, a little under 17,000 awards have been made. Of those, just 1,910 have earned the Second Award Bar. Of those, just 143 earned the Third Award Bar. Of those, just 16 to date have earned the Fourth Award Bar. 7 Fourth Award Bars were made during the Great War, 8 Fourth Award Bars during the Second World War and 1 for Korea. Our research suggests just 9 such awards remain with the family or Private Collections.Numismatically, they are the rarest of the rare when considering the award is open to all services and since 1993, available to all ranks. The list of those awarded the D.S.O. and 3 Bars reads like something of a Who's Who:Great War - Commander A. W. Buckle, Royal Naval Division. Medals held by the Imperial War Museum.Brigadier General W. D. Croft, British Army.Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. A. Dawson, Royal West Kent Regiment.Brigadier-General A. N. Strode-Jackson, C.B.E., Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Medals sold by DNV, December 2007 (Hammer Price £40,000).Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Knox, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Medals sold in these Rooms, December 1997.Brigadier-General F. W. Lumsden, V.C., C.B., Royal Marine Artillery. Medals held by the Royal Marines Museum, by whom they were purchased in 1973.Brigadier-General E. A. Wood, C.M.G., King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Medals held by the Soldiers of Shropshire Museum.Second World War -Air Chief Marshal B. E. Embry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.. Medals sold in these Rooms, April 2007 and now held in the Lord Ashcroft CollectionLieutenant-General B. C. Freyberg, 1st Baron Freyberg, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.. Medals held by the family,Captain E. A. Gibbs, Royal Navy.Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. 'Paddy' Maine, Special Air Service Regiment. Medals held at Regents Park Barracks.Admiral R. G. Onslow, K.C.B., Royal Navy.Brigadier A. S. 'Jock' Pearson, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., Parachute RegimentGroup Captain J. B. 'Willie' Tait, D.F.C. & Bar, Royal Air Force. Medals held by the Imperial War Museum.Captain F. J. Walker, C.B., Royal Navy.Korea -Major-General D. A. Kendrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., Leicestershire Regiment. Medals held by the Regimental Museum.C.B. London Gazette 1 January 1935.C.M.G. London Gazette 1 January 1919.D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1917:'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He showed great courage and initiative in organising and supervising a successful attack. He established posts before dawn and joined them up the following night under heavy fire. He has previously done fine work.'Second Award Bar to D.S.O. London Gazette 10 January 1917.Third Award Bar to D.S.O. London Gazette 27 July 1918:'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He constantly showed the greatest courage and skill during many days' operations in command of a brigade. His H.Q. were placed close behind the firing line, as he rightly judged that the situation required his closest supervision. Owing to the movements of troops on his flank, it was necessary for the brigade, already weakened by many casualties, to hold a much-extended front. Without resolution of the highestorder, and constantly exposing himself to machine-gun and rifle fire, it would have been impossible to hold the line so long and withdraw as a fighting organisation.'Fourth Award Bar to D.S.O. London Gazette 15 February 1919. The citation followed on 30 July 1919:'As General Officer Commanding 27th Infantry Brigade. From 28 September 1918 onwards he displayed the utmost energy, skill and gallantry in the command of his Brigade, notably on 1 October, when his right flank was exposed and heavily attacked at Ledeghem. His handling of his brigade on 15 October, recovering in his overcoming all opposition and reaching the line of the Lys, and thus attaining all his objectives. On the occasion of the crossing of the Lys on the night of 16-17 October, which necessitated his crossing in daylight under heavy machine gun fire at close range to visit his Battalions on the eastern bank, his example and confidence inspired his troops, who though strongly counter-attacked and heav

Estimate
£16,000 to £20,000

Lot 246



(x) The superb 1943 C.B., 'Capture of Gueudecourt - 1916' M.C. group of eight awarded to Major-General G. M. Fitzgerald, Indian Army, late 19th Lancers. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star, unnamed; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. G. M. Fitz-Gerald.), with official correction to rank; War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal; Coronation 1937, the Great War campaign medals and Coronation medal silvered, minor contact marks and pitting to Great War awards, good very fine (8)C.B. London Gazette 1 January 1943. M.C. London Gazette 14 November 1916: 'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led his squadron forward under heavy fire, capturing and holding an enemy position. Later he remained behind to rescue some wounded men. He displayed courage and determination throughout.' Gerald Michael Fitzgerald was born at Esquimalt, British Columbia, Canada on 28 August 1889 and was educated at Cheltenham before joining the Royal Military College Sandhurst. Commissioned Second Lieutenant with the Indian Army on 29 January 1910 he was served attached to the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment. It was with this unit that Fitzgerald arrived in India aboard the transport Plassey arriving in March. When in India he joined the 19th (King George's Own) Lancers, also called Fane's Horse, on 11 March 1911. Advanced Lieutenant on 29 April 1912 he was to remain with the unit for the bulk of the war. Entering the war in France on 9 November 1914 the unit entered the line for the first time at Festubert in January 1915. Fitzgerald was advanced Captain some eight months later, being directed to command 'D' Company. During the Somme Offensive he led this unit during the bloody attack on Gueudecourt which finally saw it captured. The History of the 19th King George's Own Lancers, formerly 18th King George's Own Lancers by Sir Havelock Hudson, describes the action, stating: 'Patrols were sent out to either flank, gaining touch with our infantry, who were echeloned to the rear and who reported their inability to advance. A patrol sent out in the direction of the objective was forced to withdraw, and FitzGerald, realizing the position was strongly held, deciding to hold the village of Gueudecourt until relieved by our advancing infantry.' It was for his actions during this attack that Fitzgerald was awarded the Military Cross, this was not to conclude his heroics however and he soon added a 'mention' (14 November 1916). The next year he was appointed as adjutant, a post he served in from 9 September 1917. Fane's Horse was posted from France to Egypt on 6 March 1918 and joined the 1st Mounted Division for the march on Jerusalem. They ended the war at Jericho and remained in the Levant for much of 1919. It is likely that Fitzgerald was still there when he was appointed Brigade Major of the 11th Cavalry Brigade on 3 August 1919. Holding this position until 21 June 1922. Embarking for Britain in November 1923 he joined the Staff College, Camberley on 22 January 1924, attending for nearly two years before completing his studies in December 1925. Promoted Major on 29 January 1926 he soon returned to India, embarking in March 1926. Fitzgerald was soon ordered to a posting as Brigade Major of the 5th Infantry Brigade (Quetta). Returning to the 19th Lancers on 2 January 1931 he served as a Squadron Commander until 1 December when he was appointed Second in Command. Advanced Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 July 1932 while still in this post, he was later before taking temporary command on 15 June 1932. However Fitzgerald was not to remain in this rank but was soon posted as Second in Command to the Central India Horse on 15 April 1933. Rejoining the 19th Lancers on 7 October 1934 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 29 January 1936. Serving first as Second in Command at first he again took command of the Regiment on 23 March. Fitzgerald was not to enjoy this position for long however with his success earning himself a slew of appointments in staff positions. Fitzgerald was advanced Colonel on 12 October 1938 while served as Assistant Quartermaster General, Eastern Command. Still in this role with the outbreak of the Second World War, Fitzgerald was posted to command the Lahore Brigade with the rank of Brigadier on 28 July 1939. As the war rumbled on he continued to discharge his duties effectively, being appointed Commander of the Lucknow District on 16 January 1941 with the rank of Major General. For these services Fitzgerald was appointed to the Order of the Bath in the New Years Honours list 1943. He was not to hold the appointment for much longer however as he retired in 1944 and died on 1957; sold together with a great deal of copied research including service papers, M.I.C., former action listing and Battalion War Diary extracts. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 247



The outstanding G.C.M.G., Baronet's Badge group of six awarded to Sir P. L. Loraine, 12th (and final) Baronet of Kirk Harle, late Lieutenant, Imperial Yeomanry. Loraine cut his teeth during the Second Boer War, during which he was shot and wounded in an ambush on Eland's River in August 1901; he latterly joined the Diplomatic Service to become an Ambassador to Persia, Turkey - becoming a great friend of the Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk - and Italy, when he was charged with trying to keep Mussolini out of the Second World War until the eventual Fall of France. The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.), set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge and breast Star, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, with gold retaining pin, with its case of issue; Baronet's badge, gold and enamel, (Loraine of Kirkharle 1664), with its case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut: P L. Loraine. Imp: Yeo:), dated clasps tailor's copies; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Persia, Reza Shah, Coronation Medal 1926, bronze, mounted, as worn slight enamel damage to the sash Badge, otherwise very fine (6) G.C.M.G. London Gazette 11 May 1937. Percy Lyham Loraine was born on 5 November 1880, the younger son of Rear Admiral Sir Lambton Loraine, 11th Baronet, who is best remembered for his involvement in the 'Virginus Affair' of 1873 and Frederica, daughter of Charles Acton Broke, co-heiress of the Brokes of Nacton. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, during which obtained a commission with the Imperial Yeomanry when the authorities were needing reinforcements for the Second Boer War. Soldier - wounded. Posted for South Africa on 25 March 1901, he served with the 53rd (East Kent) Imperial Yeomanry and was promoted Lieutenant on 27 June 1901. Riding in the rear-guard of a convoy on 30 August 1901, Loraine was wounded in a Boer ambush at the Eland's River bridge. The enemy attacked while he was crossing the bridge and he was caught in the opening volley, being shot through the right knee. The wound healed in less than three months and he was able to resume his place in the unit. Loraine left South Africa on 21 April 1902 and arrived back in England on 9 May 1902, returning to Oxford to complete his studies. Diplomat - Knighted. On completion of his studies, he joined the Diplomatic Corps in 1904, serving firstly in the Middle East at the British missions in Istanbul and Tehran, where he was Envoy. Then promoted to Second Secretary from 1909-16, during this time his brother died in a plane crash on 5 July 1912 on Salisbury Plain at the time he was unmarried and had no heirs. Loraine became First Secretary between 1916-20, and took part in the Paris Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919 before being sent as minister in Tehran and then Athens, and became Counsellor of the Embassy in 1920. As a result of the death of his brother, he succeeded the title of 12th Baronet when his father died in 1917. The title had been created on 26 September 1664 for Thomas Loraine, High Sheriff of Northumberland. Loraine served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia between 1921-26, for which he was awarded a C.M.G., followed by the same appointment in Greece. He was awarded his K.C.M.G. London Gazette 3 June 1925 as his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Shah of Persia. Appointed High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan in 1929, his policy of allowing King Faud I to control the government led to his removal in 1933. He then becoming a Privy Councillor on 22 December 1933 and served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Turkey between 1933-39, during this tenure he was awarded his G.C.M.G. as his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Angora. He became close to the Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Ataturk whilst serving in Ankara, which improved the relations between the two countries. While Ambassador, Loraine visited Ataturk on his deathbed and later gave a BBC broadcast paying tribute to Ataturk on the 10th anniversary of his death. He had the same role in Italy between 1939-40 being the last British Ambassador to Italy before the start of the Second World War. Loraine was handed the unenviable task of restraining Mussolini from joining Hitler's side, a task he managed with the help of Count Ciano until the fall of France. On his return, Loraine became Chairman to the Home Office Advisory Committee (Italians) from 1940 and Chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League from 1941. Sir Winston Churchill did not seek his advice on Middle Eastern matters during the war. He had the nickname of 'Pompous Percy' by his staff, so one assumes Churchill must have had the same opinion. Retiring from his work in the Diplomatic Service in 1940, he took an interest in horse racing and thoroughbred breeding. His horse Darius was a star. Having had a successful two year-old year in 1953, the following year he won the 2000 Guineas and the St James's Palace Stakes, finished second in the Eclipse Stakes and third in both The Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Loraine worked for the Jockey Club on the introduction to photo-finish cameras to racing. He had married Louise Violet Beatrice in 1924, she was the daughter of Major-General Edward Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, brother of the 2nd Earl of Wharnccliffe. Loraine lived at Styford Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, and at Wilton Crescent, Belgravia and his friends included Gertrude Bell, fellow diplomat Sir Lancelot Oliphant and Sir Arnold Wilson. He died on 23 May 1961 at his home in London, thus with no issue from the marriage, the Baronetcy became extinct; sold together with a copy of Professional Diplomat, Sir Percy Loraine, by Gordon Waterfield. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £4,000

Lot 248



The Great War C.M.G., C.B.E. group of seven awarded to Chaplain Brigadier-General & Principal Chaplain to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Reverend E. R. Day, Army Chaplain's Department, who was further 'mentioned' twice in the Second Boer War and on five occasions during the Great War. The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Commander's (C.M.G.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Rev. E. R. Day. C to F.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Rev: E. R. Day. C. To F.); 1914 Star, clasp (Rev: E. R. Day. A.C.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev E. R. Day.), the campaign medals mounted as worn the 1914 Star and clasp gilded, otherwise very fine (7) C.M.G. London Gazette 14 January 1916. C.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919. M.I.D. London Gazette 17 February 1915, 1 January 1916, 4 January & 24 December 1917, 5 June 1919. Edward Rouviere Day was born on 4 January 1867, the son of the late Robert Day, J.P., F.S.A. of Myrtle Hill House, Cork, Ireland. Educated at Cork Grammar School and at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1891, M.A. 1896), he became a Deacon in 1891 and Priest in 1892, serving as Curate of Ballymacarrett, County Down from 1891-93. Day became an Army Chaplain on 23 February 1893 with the rank of Captain and served as Chaplain to the Forces at the Curragh between 1893-96. Posted to England to serve as a Chaplain at Woolwich between 1896-99. He joined the Anglo Boer War in South Africa in 1900 and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, including Operations on Tugela Heights, followed by Operations in Natal from March-June 1900, including the action at Laing's Nek. As the War progressed, Day joined Operations in Transvaal, East of Pretoria, seeing the actions at Belfast and Lydenberg. Promoted to Chaplain Major 3rd Class on 26 June 1902, he was twice 'mentioned' during the campaign. At the end of the War he briefly served on St Helena before returning to Pretoria where he served until 1905. Returned home, he served at Dover until 1910 and then to Lichfield where he remained until the start of the Great War, during this time he was promoted to Chaplain 1st Class Colonel on 26 June 1912. Day served on the Western Front from 11 September 1914 and served in France until 23 June 1918 when he was then included as part of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from 12 August-31 October 1918. He was appointed Principal Chaplain on 20 June 1918 with the rank of Brigadier-General and retired from the Army on 15 April 1922 with the rank of Colonel. Reverting to life as a civilian in the church, he became Vicar of Steep, Hampshire between 1922-29. This was followed by a posting to South Africa where he was the Rector of St Michael and All Angels, Boksburg and Rector at St John's Belgravia between 1932-34 and then Rector of All Saint's, Bighton, from 1935-37, finally serving as an Assistant Priest at St. Paul's, Durban between 1939-48. He died in Durban on 26 February 1948 and his ashes were placed in the Memorial Chapel at West Street Cemetery, Durban. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,500 to £2,000

Lot 249



The C.M.G. and C.B.E. pair attributed to William Lawrence Balls, the noted Botanist. The Most Excellent Order of St Michael & St George, Companion's (C.M.G.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, 1st Type Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver and enamel, both in their cases of issue, good very fine (2) C.M.G. London Gazette 7 March 1944 (Chief Technical Adviser, Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. For scientific services). C.B.E. London Gazette 4 June 1934 (Chief Botanist, Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture). [Turkish Order of the Medjide 3rd Class] FO 372/508 Treaty: Egypt 1914 - Lawrence Balls, Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Association. See also files FO 372/661 & 1802. Permission to wear refused. [Egyptian Order of Agriculture 1st Class] - Order instituted Decree 6, 4 January 1923 - awarded "to those who will excel in their crops or who will distinguish themselves by services rendered to agriculture". [Egyptian Order of Ismail 3rd Class] London Gazette 7 August 1936. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

**Estimate
£500 to £700**

Lot 250



The 1956 Knight Bachelor, Second World War C.B.E., Great War D.S.O. and M.C. group of ten awarded to Brigadier Sir A. H. Killick, South Lancashire Regiment, late Machine Gun Corps Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd Type breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1956; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division (C.B.E.) 2nd Type, Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oakleaves (Major A. H. Killick); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, by Lattes, the Great War issues mounted as worn, the others loose good very fine or better

(10) Knight Bachelor London Gazette 2 January 1956, when listed as Brigadier Alexander Herbert Killick, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Secretary, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1944. D.S.O. London Gazette 3 June 1919. M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918. M.I.D. London Gazette 22 January 1919; 5 June 1919. Egypt, Order of the Nile, Fourth Class London Gazette 19 January 1920. Alexander Hebert Killick was born at Rochester, Kent, on 10 February 1894 and was educated at Dulwich College, where he was in both the rugby XV and cricket XI, and at Exeter College, Oxford. A member of the University's Officer Training Corps, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant into the Infantry on 8 October 1914. Posted initially to the 10th Service Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on 6 December 1914, he transferred to the South Lancashire Regiment on 8 July 1915, and saw service out on the Western Front from 9 February 1916, attached to the Machine Gun Corps. Present out there at the time of the Battle of the Somme, he was promoted to temporary Lieutenant on 2 July 1916, and was then made an acting Captain on 30 August 1916, whilst serving as second-in-command of a machine gun company. Killick was confirmed in his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant on 1 July 1917 and was promoted acting Major on 19 April 1918, whilst second in command of the 10th Machine Gun Battalion, a unit of the 10th Irish Division which was then on service in Egypt and Palestine. The 10th Division had moved from Salonica to Egypt in September 1917 and fought in the Third Battle of Gaza in November 1917, and then saw further operations in Palestine through to the end of the war with Turkey on 31 October 1918. For his services with the 10th Machine Gun Battalion in Palestine, latterly as acting Lieutenant Colonel in command of the battalion, he was twice Mentioned in Despatches (London Gazettes 22 January 1919 and 5 June 1919 refer), and was awarded both the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order, the latter a particularly rare award considering that he was still only a substantive Lieutenant. Relinquishing his acting ranks, Killick was appointed a general staff officer 3rd grade on 6 June 1919, and continued to see active service in the Middle East, transferring to the East Yorkshire Regiment on 21 December 1919. He saw further service in the Black Sea region during the Allied Intervention in the Russian Civil War, and also in Turkey, and for his services was awarded the Egyptian Order of the Nile 4th Class. Returning home, he was promoted Captain on 28 May 1921, and appointed a Brigade Major on 2 September 1921, subsequently being appointed adjutant of the Birmingham and Bristol University Officer Training Corps. He was next appointed a general staff officer 3rd grade with the War Office on 4 February 1929, being seconded for this service from the East Yorkshire Regiment to the staff, and was promoted to brevet Major on 1 October 1930. He transferred to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers in the rank of Major on 8 October 1932. Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Killick was brought out of retirement, and held the rank of Major and war substantive Lieutenant-Colonel and temporary Colonel with the East Yorkshire Regiment. He served as the Military Secretary to the Army Council, and was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1944 New Year's Honours' List. Having exceeded the age limit, he ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers on 18 November 1945, and was granted the honorary rank of Brigadier. Having fully retired from the army, Killick continued in his work as the Secretary of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, an appointment he had first taken up in 1932, through to his retirement in 1959, and for his services with the R.I.C.S. was knighted in 1956, receiving the accolade from H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Buckingham Palace on 7 February 1956. He latterly lived in Birchington, Kent, and died on 4 February 1975. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £4,000

Lot 251



A D.B.E. group of four awarded to Edith Marion, Lady Antrobus The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, D.B.E. (Civil) Dame Commander's 1st Type set of Insignia, comprising shoulder Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow-and-tails riband; Star, silver, silver gilt, and enamel; British Red Cross Medal 1914-18, in its box of issue; Jubilee 1935; Belgium, Kingdom, Elisabeth Medal, good very fine (4) D.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1927, 'Honorary Secretary of the Overseas Nursing Association.' Edith Marion Antrobus was born at Garston, Lancashire in 1863, she married Reginald Lawrence Antrobus who was later to become Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies between 1898-1909. She was to serve as Honorary Secretary of the Overseas Nursing Association for eighteen years alongside her husband who was Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer throughout the Great War; sold together with original documentation comprising: (i) Warrant for the award of the Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire. (ii) Letter dated 17 May 1927 from the Colonial Office, Downing Street, confirming recommendation for the D.B.E. (iii) Certificate for the Silver Jubilee Medal. (iv) Certificate for the Elisabeth Medal, dated 1 May 1918. (v) Letter from the Legation of Belgium, dated 12 June 1918, relating to the bestowal of the Elisabeth Medal which was to be given to her on the 20 June 1918. (vi) Paper insert from the D.B.E. box relating to wear. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 252



(x) The Great War O.B.E., M.C. group of five awarded to Major H. L. B. Lovatt, 6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, hallmarks for London 1918; Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major H. L. B. Lovatt); Defence Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, minor contact marks, very fine (5) O.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1919. M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1918. M.I.D. London Gazette 23 12 1918. Harry Leslie Bache Lovatt was born at Stafford, Staffordshire in 1886 the son of Thomas and Amy Lovatt of St. Jude, Wolverhampton. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment on 5 September 1914. Remaining in Britain for two he entered the war in France on 17 June 1916 being then advanced Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on 7 August. Posted to a position as Deputy Assistant Director of Labour at the Headquarters of the Fifth Army from 28 March 1917. Wyatt was promoted Captain in this role on 23 June 1917 and later Major on 1 March 1918. He continued to serve until 16 March 1920; sold together with copied research. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 253



A very fine O.B.E., M.C. group of seven awarded to Brigadier E. J. Ross, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), an A.D.C. to King George VI who was also a Scottish Rugby International and took the Indian Army Revolver Championship in 1908. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division (O.B.E.), Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1918; Military Cross, G.V.R.; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor 1911-12 (Lieut. E. F. Ross. 2/8th Gurkha Rfls.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. E. J. Ross.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, very fine (7) O.B.E. London Gazette 9 June 1926. M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918. Edward Johnson Ross - or 'Teddy' to his friends and comrades - commanded the 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) (1/2GR) from 1929-33 and the Zhob (Independent) Brigade in Baluchistan from 1936-40. Born on 2 March 1884, he was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh and admitted as a Gentleman Cadet to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst in September 1902. He played rugby both for Sandhurst and Scotland, but was forbidden to play for Scotland if it clashed with College matches. On one occasion he feigned sick to avoid the annual match between Sandhurst and Woolwich, in order that he could play an international match with Scotland. On the following day his 'cover was blown' when the Press was full of praise for his magnificent performance for Scotland. This resulted in him being rusticated for one term. He received his sole official Scotland Cap for the Five Nations Match played on 6 February 1904 against Wales at Swansea. Commissioned into the Indian Army on 9 January 1904, Ross was placed on the Unattached List Indian Army to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. He arrived in India on 18 March 1904, he was subsequently posted to the 38th Dogras on 24 March 1905. One year later, on 25 March 1906, he transferred to 7th Gurkha Rifles, which on 1st September 1907 was re-designated as the 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles (2/8GR) (formerly the 43rd Gurkha Rifles and one of the three Assam Regiments). In 1908, he was declared the Revolver Champion of the Indian Army. He was reputed to have been a fine shot and in later years presented a number of trophies to adorn the Officers' Mess of 2nd Gurkha Rifles in Dehra Dun. In 1911, the 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles (1/8GR) was deployed on the Abor Expedition, reinforced by two companies from the 2nd Battalion including Ross (Medal & clasp). On the outbreak of the Great War, 2/8GR was one of six Gurkha Battalions deployed to France as part of the India Corps. Ross, however, remained in India to command the Battalion Depot; all the other British officers that initially deployed with the 2nd Battalion were either killed or wounded within weeks of going into action so it could be considered a lucky escape. Re-joined, he served with 2/8GR, which had re-deployed to Egypt from France, between February-April 1916, after which he moved to Mesopotamia where he joined 1/2GR as a reinforcement at the Advance Base on the River Tigris. At the time, the Battalion was recovering from its first encounter with Turkish forces as part of the effort to relieve the British and Indian defenders of Kut-el-Elmara. In 1916, he was appointed a Grade 2 Staff Officer to Headquarters 14th Division serving in Mesopotamia. The following year, however, he assumed temporary command of 1/2GR before being transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles (2/4GR) as Second-in-Command in May 1917, which was preparing to undergo operations north of Baghdad. He remained with 2/4GR until September 1917, before returning to his former Staff appointment with 14th Division. Between July-December 1918, he was assigned to Special Employment with the Political Department in South Persia, where, it was rumoured, he did not hesitate to use the gallows! From January-May 1919, he was employed as a Political Officer in Kurdistan and recorded as being the Commander of the Kurdish Irregular Cavalry. For his services in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan, he was awarded the M.C. and a brace of 'mentions' (London Gazette 15 August 1917 & 21 February 1919, refers). Having been awarded his Great War Pair and despite being shown as being eligible for the the G.S.M. with clasp Kurdistan and Iraq in The Indian Army List, there is no existing record of these ever being promulgated. He attended the Staff College at Quetta from 1920-22 and thereafter was appointed Brigade Major to 6th (Kohat) Indian Infantry Brigade between 1922-25. He subsequently served on the Staff of Army Headquarters India 1925-26, for which he was awarded his second decoration, after which he was posted to 1/2GR as Second-in-Command in 1926. He commanded 1/2GR, stationed in Dehra Dun, from February 1929 to February 1933, which included a tour on the Khyber and Landi Kotal. On relinquishing command he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters India in the rank of Colonel. From 1936-40, he commanded, as a temporary Brigadier, the Zhob (Independent) Brigade in Baluchistan, which included for a time his former Battalion, 1/2GR, stationed at Fort Sandeman. He was appointed A.D.C. to King George VI on 18 June 1938, which he held until his retirement as an Honorary Brigadier on 1 April 1940. The Brigadier retired to British Colombia, Canada and for a time served on the Staff of the Pacific Command at Esquimalt, doing much in preparing the defences along the British Columbia coastline. He helped to form the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers before ill health forced him to retire, before his death on 23 June 1943. He was buried with full military honours by the 17th Company, Pacific Coast Militia Rangers at St Peter's Church, Duncan on 26 June 1943; sold together with pistol stock with engraved silver plate upon his Indian Championship win and file of copied research. For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 329. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 254



A Post-War Singapore M.B.E. and remarkable Second World War 1944 North-West Europe 'Immediate' M.C. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel M. Evans, Royal Army Service Corps, late East Lancashire Regiment, who was shot in the stomach during a firefight. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, (M.B.E.) Military Division, 2nd Type Member's breast Badge, silver; Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1944', additionally engraved 'Lt. M. Evans, E. Lan. R.'; 1939-1945 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Capt. M. Evans. M.C. R.A.S.C.), small edge bruise to the last, otherwise good very fine (7). M.B.E. London Gazette 10 June 1961: 'Major Evans has made an outstanding contribution to the furthering of good relations between the Fighting Services and the local population during 1960. This, in turn, has meant an outright contribution to the maintenance, and even improvement, of the British in Singapore. He has worked up his activities with the utmost tact and ability to the point where his name is literally a by-word in Government, Social Welfare and Youth Movement Circles in Singapore. His activities have entailed organising many Army activities with local authorities and the teeming youth of Singapore. This, he has done with untiring energy and skill through Community Centres, Cadets, Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigade and other Youth Organisations and Charitable Institutions. He has organised and run Youth Leadership Courses for those selected by the People's Association; this has entailed living entirely with the Asian Students at an Island Camp off Singapore. These courses have been run on "Outward-bound" lines with such outstanding address that Major Evans has received personal recognition from the Prime Minister and other Ministers. Entirely due to this success, the Singapore Government will now adopt the methods as displayed. The success of Major Evans has once again shown this astounding flexibility and versatility of the ordinary Regular Army Officer when he possesses personality and a really sound military education; a fact too easily taken for granted. This Officer's example and enthusiasm has been an encouragement to all who have come into contact with his work. M.C. London Gazette 21 December 1944. The recommendation states: 'On 19 Aug 1944, near Nécy, Normandy, Lieut Evans's company was ordered to occupy all areas by night. Throughout the action that followed, Lieut Evans displayed leadership, determination and personal courage of a very high order. Fighting continued during the day in close and difficult country, during which his complete disregard of fire and his quick tactical decisions resulted in the capture of three German scout cars and the killing or capture of a number of the enemy. In the evening, he extricated an officer of his company who had been wounded on a patrol and was lying in a ditch under automatic fire. Lieut Evans brought two Bren guns into action on commanding ground and drove off the enemy, enabling the wounded officer to rejoin the Company. Maldwyn Evans was a resident of Southport, Lancashire who attended the King George V School. Prior to joining up he was in the Civil Service and had served with "C" Company of Southport Home Guard. He joined up in November 1942 and received an Emergency Commission on 22 October 1943. Evans landed at Normandy on 29 June 1944 and saw action soon after: The first imitation that we were crossing a minefield occurred when the F.O.O.s Carrier touched off a mine, killing or wounding the F.O.O. and all his assistants plus four of the escorting rifle section. My stretcher bearers stopped to cope with this party but the Coy. moved on without a check up the hill and on to the objective. We cleared through some buildings and an orchard and emerged on the far side. Then we came under the most intense fire and all dropped. Some never to rise again and others, including myself, to crawl to cover. Observation then revealed four German Tiger Tanks standing off between 200 and 300 yards away and "browning" us with their heavy machine-guns for all they were worth. I doubled back about 50 yards and got behind a bank and commenced to take stock. At this moment Pte Walmsley, lying beside me, was killed instantly by an enemy machine-gun bullet. Wyn Evans commanding the right forward platoon crawled forward to get better observation and called for his P.I.A.T. to be brought up. A man (Pte Craig) started to bring it but was killed as the fire from the tanks intensified. Then both Wyn Evans and Joe Briscall, the other platoon Commander, crawled forward to administer morphia (which all officers carried) to badly wounded men lying in the open. One N.C.O. Cpl. Heath, I think was killed by a fresh burst as Evans lying beside him was administering the dope. Harry Lythgoe at this moment was slightly chipped on the leg by a bullet, but made light of it. The tanks then withdrew, and the enemy defensive fire, both shell and mortar, began to fall on our position. I now started to move around and reorganise and reposition my Coy. The wireless operator Pte. Stott announced that the 18 set was "off the air". This always happened in moments of crisis! My Batman, Pte. Cooper, had been wounded in the foot, so I sent another runner back through the minefield with a message to my temporary C.O. whilst L/Cpl Stapleton the Coy. Clerk and Pte.s Weir, Wigley and Nolan started to dig slit trenches for Coy. H.Q. at a speed surpassing anything ever achieved on training exercises. I was urgently in need of Stretcher Bearers. A/Tank Guns and Medium machine-guns but, of course, nothing could be sent forward until a lane had been cleared through the minefield. So we took under our wing some lost sheep of a disintegrated Coy. of the Warwick's and started to consolidate. We had quite lost touch with the Coy. on our left, and our right appeared to be "in the air". Some half-dozen prisoners were now sent in by the forward sections. They proved to be young thugs of the 2/26th Panzer-Grenadier Regt of the 12th S.S. Panzer Div (Hitler Jugend) but they seemed very chastened at this moment. The shell-fire now eased off and comparative peace reigned. Our casualties proved to be seven killed and fifteen wounded, some badly. This knocked a big hole in our Coy. fighting strength of some eighty-odd. C.S.M. Potts now volunteered to go back and try to guide our supporting weapons up to us, and disappeared into the gathering gloom. So we sat there in complete isolation feeling a bit lost and vaguely unhappy for about three hours. I sent a couple of patrols forward at intervals but failed to make contact. Then, about 21:00 hrs the lane through the minefield was completed and we poured all our requirements, except food! We eventually had support at 8 o'clock the next morning. There was now a suspicious lull on the front "D" Coy sent some prisoners back under escort to the Coy. Clerk L/Cpl Stapleton, and all platoons began to dig in. The tanks having done magnificent work, moved back to "forward rally", some guns of the A/Tank Pl under Sgt Roskell began to move up into position, and it was expected that the Lancashire Fusiliers would soon pass through for a fresh phase of the attack. But this plan was forestalled by the enemy who now intensified their fire along the whole front. Bullets began to come from the right flank and C.S.M. Potts of "D" Coy. was wounded. The situation on the right was obscure, although it transpired later that the Bn. of 49th Div. on the right ran into trouble actually on their start line, with the result that they made no progress at all and the right flank in consequence was nakedly exposed. Four "Tiger" tanks now came into view some fifty yards from the half-dug positions of the two forward platoons of "D" Coy. They moved steadily forward shooting hard. The Coy. Commander called the C.O. on the set and said to Major Hinde: "We are being counter-attacked with t

Estimate
£3,000 to £4,000

Lot 256



A scarce 1914 operations D.S.O. group of five awarded to Major A. L. P. Griffith, Royal Artillery, who prior to the Great War was an accomplished Rugby player; he was subsequently wounded at the Aisne and twice at Ypres and was 'mentioned' on no less than four occasions during the Great War Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914 Star, clasp (Lieut: A. L. P. Griffith. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major A. L. P. Griffith.); Coronation 1911, mounted as worn light enamel damage to the first, otherwise very fine (5) D.S.O. London Gazette 9 December 1914: 'On the 14 September 1914, after being wounded, gallantly assisted in manhandling the guns out until exhausted.' M.I.D. London Gazette 20 October 1914, 4 January, 18 May & 11 December 1917. Arthur Lefroy Pritchard Griffith was born on 7 May 1886, he was the son of the Venerable Henry Wager Griffith who was Vicar of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, since 1905; late Archdeacon of Lahore and Eleanor Eva, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, Royal Artillery. He was educated at Dover College from 1900-05 becoming a Prefect and an accomplished sportsman during his time there, notably in rugby. Going up to Clare College, Cambridge, he was offered a place with the Yorkshire XV from 1907-09, playing in the North v South match of 1907 and was a Reserve for the France v England match of 1910. Commissioned into the Royal Artillery on 23 December 1909, Griffith was promoted Lieutenant on 23 December 1912. He served on the Western Front from 17 August 1914 and saw action at the Battle of the Aisne, during which he was wounded in the process of winning his D.S.O.; an award he was presented from the hand of The King in April 1915. Promoted Captain on 29 May 1915 and Acting Major on 27 November 1916, he was twice wounded twice during the costly Fourth Battle of Ypres in April 1918. From then on he served as Battery Captain of 75th Battery, III Brigade, Royal Field Artillery with the Army of the Rhine until 12 November 1923 and then as Adjutant, 86th (E Anglian Brigade, Royal Field Artillery Territorial Force) from 13 November 1923-31 March 1927. Substantive Major in January 1927, from 1 April 1928 he was Officer Commanding T (Shah Sujah's Troop) Battery, XV Brigade, Royal Field Artillery at Bangalore and Kirkee. Griffiths died on 23 July 1932 at the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, London following an operation; sold together with his MIC, which notes that he applied for a replacement Coronation 1911 Medal and a copy of A Brief Record of the Herts. Yeomanry and the Herts. Artillery, by Major A. L. P. Griffith, D.S.O., R.A., 1927. For his dress miniatures, please see Lot 330. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,400 to £2,800

Lot 257



(x) The 'Second Battle of Ypres' D.S.O., '1912' T.D. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Hanson, Royal Field Artillery, who was five times 'mentioned' when commanding the Northumbrian Brigade during the Great War Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. H. E. Hanson R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. H. E. Hanson); Coronation 1911; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., silver hallmarks for London 1912, the left obverse ray of the first somewhat chipped and the enamel centres loose, very fine, remainder better (6) D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1916. Harry Ernest Hanson was born at Leith, Midlothian, Scotland on 2 March 1873, the son of Henry and Laura Hanson. Educated at Marlborough College, Hanson joined his father's Hull based business, Major & Co as a Secretary moving to Kingston-upon-Hull. It was at this time he joined the 2nd East Riding of Yorkshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers on 8 April 1893. Advanced first Lieutenant on 31 October 1894 and later Captain on 7 February 1900 he continued to serve as he advanced in his business. Becoming Director of his firm Hanson married Ivy Wellstead, daughter of Colonel W. H. Wellstead in 1906 and became Major and second-in-command of his unit on 7 March 1907. With the formation of the Territorial Force his unit was redesignated the 2nd Northumbrian Brigade. Advanced to command the Brigade on 6 July 1912 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson retired the next year in December 1913. However he soon returned to the colours as Europe built towards war he requested a role. When it was found that the fixed establishment of Lieutenant-Colonels in the Territorial Force was full he accepted the reduced rank of Major which he was commissioned to on 14 August 1914. Posted again to the Northumbrian Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (T.F.) he joined the war in France on 20 April 1915. Placed in command of the 2nd East Riding Battery, he commanded it at the Second Battle of Ypres in the Spring of 1915 earning a D.S.O. for his leadership along with a 'mention' (London Gazette 1 January 1916). Invested with his new award at Buckingham Palace on 8 April 1916 he was posted back to France. Hanson was posted to command the 253rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery with a promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel on 6 July 1916 before joining 252nd Brigade in December where he was 'mentioned' (London Gazette 4 January 1917). Posted to 251st Brigade he was 'mentioned' twice again here (London Gazette 18 May 1917, London Gazette 14 December 1917) he did not command for long, returning to Britain in May for the 158th Army Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. Hanson took the Brigade to France and commanded it for the rest of the conflict receiving his fifth and final mention on 7 July 1919. Demobilised after the war he remained a Lieutenant Colonel until 2 March 1924 when he exceeded the age limit and resigned his commission. In retirement Hanson lived at Willow Garth, Hornsea, East Yorkshire, he was a keen member of the local hunt and President of the Hornsea Ex-Serviceman's Club. Tragically his life was cut somewhat short when on a ride with his daughter one morning he fell from his horse, The Daily Mail 13 August 1934 states: 'On July 7 she was riding with him about eight o'clock in the morning. They had been on the beach at Hornsea, Burton, and were returning home when the mare her father was riding bolted. Her father fell off and was badly injured.' Hanson lived for a week after the accident but was unable to recover, he died on 11 August 1934 and is buried at Mappleton Unitary Authority, East Riding; sold together with five original mention in despatches certificates as well as copied research including London Gazette extracts, census data and an obituary as well as service papers and an M.I.C. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 258



A very fine Subalterns 1918 D.S.O. group of seven to Lieutenant R. H. S. Fitzroy De Vere Somerset, Coldstream Guards later Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut R. H. F. De V. S. Somerset.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the first three mounted as worn, very fine (7) D.S.O. London Gazette 18 February 1918: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his men with great dash and determination in an attack, and, having captured the final objective, he organised and led an attack on a strong point, which he captured. He was driven out by heavy shell fire, but once led another attack and regained and held the position and captured a field gun. He set a magnificent example of courage, initiative, and leadership.' M.I.D. London Gazette 23 May 1918. Henry Robert Somers Fitzroy De Vere Somerset was born on 3 March 1898, the son of Henry Charles Somers Augustus Somerset and his first wife, Lady Katherine de Vere Beauclerk. At the time of his birth Somerset was the Heir-Presumptive to title of Duke of Beaufort, through his great-grandfather, the 8th Duke of Beaufort. Educated at Eton, he then went to Sandhurst for terms between June 1913-September 1915. Promoted Lieutenant on 25 October 1915, Somerset served on the Western Front from 30 March 1917. He was soon to be thrown into the Battle of Cambrai. The Battle of Bourlon Wood - 27 November 1917. The Battalion War Diary takes up the story: 'The Battalion moved forward to take up its position in the front line at 3.30am and was in position at 5a.m. On our left in BOURLON WOOD were the Irish Guards, on our right the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards with the 1st Scots Guards on their right. The Battalion front extended from railway to North Edge of FONTAINE to East edge of BOURLON WOOD. Our order was No 4 Company on the left touching the Irish Guards, No 2 Company in the centre and No 3 Company on the right with 3 Platoons of No 1 Company supporting No 3 Company and one Platoon of No 1 Company supporting No 4 Company. The attack commenced at 6.20 a.m. on a very cold morning while it was still dark. Throughout the whole action there was the most severe fighting. The Battalion however reached its first objective and after a pause for reorganization the two Companies on the right who alone had a second objective, pushed on and won this line too. All companies had by this time been through fighting of the severest nature and had suffered very heavy losses. The Germans had however suffered still greater losses, losing some 600 prisoners to the Battalion, and leaving a very large number of dead on the field. Still larger numbers of Germans were brought up and the Battalion was not in a position in its weakened condition to hold its very extended line on the final objective. No 4 Company, in particular, had suffered the heaviest losses as it had met with the strongest opposition and was also enfiladed continuously from BOULON WOOD on which its left rested. A retirement was inevitable and the Battalion fell back in good order and in its own time to the jumping off point in the Quarry near BOURLON WOOD. There reorganization took place and the Battalion consisting of 6 Officers and 200 men prepared to the Quarry. Touch was effected with the 3rd Grenadiers on the right and the 4th Grenadiers, who had been sent up in support, on the left. The Quarry had been very heavily shelled all the morning, but on the remnants of the Battalion falling back into it, the enemy very considerably ceased to shell it, though he continued to shell BOURLON WOOD and the main CAMBRAI road. During the afternoon some fifty men came in, who had been cut off or lost before. At 9p.m. after nine hours in the Quarry, the Battalion was relieved by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, and went out to FLESQUIERES where Officers and men were most hospitably taken in by the 3rd Guards Brigade Headquarters. During the Action Lieut Samuelson was killed and Lieut Clark mortally wounded. Lieut Newland, 2nd Lieut Peake, 2nd Lieut Perry, 2nd Lieut Lockwood, Lieut Somerset, Lieut Corbett, Lieut Porter and 2nd Lieut Nickerson were wounded. Also Lieut Lord H. Kennedy was wounded at Brigade Headquarters. Some 310 Other Ranks were killed and wounded including Sgt Eeles, Sgt Dutton, Sgt Duffin killed. Somerset returned to the United Kingdom and was based at Reading from 30 March 1918 where he commenced training with the Central Flying School, spending time at Netheravon and Cranwell, graduating on 11 August 1918 with the rank of Lieutenant. Relinquishing his temporary Royal Air Force Commission on return to Army duty on 20 November 1919, Somerset retired on 27 August 1920. A qualified Fixed Wing Pilot Somerset became an Autogiro Pilot on 15 November 1933 gaining his certificate on a Genet Major. Returned to the fold upon the outbreak of the Second World War, he soon resigned his commission in the Army on 21 October 1939 in order to join the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 16 November 1940 as a Temporary Lieutenant. Promoted Lieutenant the same day he was posted to the destroyer Montgomery. This former American vessel was commissioned under the White Ensign on 23 October 1940, under Commander. H.F. Nash, (retired). After fitting out and familiarization the destroyer departed Canadian waters on 1 November, bound for Britain. En-route, Montgomery and the other of her sister ships in company swept through the scene of the one-sided naval engagement between the armed merchant cruiser HMS Jervis Bay and the German 'pocket battleship' Admiral Scheer. This action occurred on 5 November when the German warship attacked a convoy escorted by the erstwhile merchant steamship. Jervis Bay had gallantly interspersed herself between the raider and the convoy, allowing the latter to escape while being herself smashed to pieces and sunk. Montgomery found nothing, however, and after searching briefly for the German warship arrived at Belfast, Northern Ireland on 11 November. Shifting to Plymouth, a week later, Montgomery was allocated to the Western Approaches command and based at Liverpool. During the course of one of her early patrols, she rescued 39 survivors from the torpedoed motor tanker Scottish Standard which had been torpedoed and sunk by U-96 on 21 February 1941. Disembarking the rescued mariners three days later, Montgomery resumed her Western Approaches patrols soon thereafter. The flush-decker underwent repairs at Barrow, Lancashire from April to September and was later assigned to the 4th Escort Group. Based now at Greenock, Scotland, she operated between the British Isles and Canadian ports through the end of 1941. Somerset married Bettine, the daughter of the late Hon. Mrs Sopwith and late Major C. E. Malcolm, they had three children one of whom was Lieutenant John Alexander Somerset who was killed in action on 15 April 1945, whilst serving with the Coldstream Guards. The elder Somerset became a noted yachtsman in both British and American waters and as well as and being a boat builder was also a member of the Royal Ocean Racing Club. He retired out to Casa Coramandel, Puerto Andraitx, Mallorca, Spain following the war. Somerset was lost along with his yacht Trenchemer off Rhodes, Greece, on 27 February 1965. He is buried in St. Michael's & All Angels Churchyard, Little Badminton, South Gloucestershire. At the time of his death Somerset was Heir Presumptive to the 10th Duke of Beaufort, the title eventually passed to a second cousin; sold together with a Coldstream Guards cap badge. For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 331. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £3,000

Lot 259



A 'Great War 1918' D.S.O. group to Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Williams, Middlesex Regiment, attached 10th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who was taken a Prisoner of War at the Catacombs, Hyde Park Corner on 11 April 1918 Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914 Star, clasp (Lieut: W. E. Williams. Midd'x R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col W.E. Williams.), extremely fine (4) D.S.O. London Gazette 16 September 1918: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, he reorganised his battalion, got in touch with troops on either side, and successfully held his position.' M.I.D. London Gazette 24 May & 28 December 1918. Walter Ellis Williams was born at Fulham, London on 6 August 1884 and appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Militia on 7 November 1903. Transferring to the 6th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment as Second Lieutenant on 27 May 1908. Ordered to join the West Africa Frontier Force on 13 July 1910 he was to serve there for three years, temporarily as Captain on 1 April 1911. Rejoining his Regiment on 4 May 1913 Williams served as a Lieutenant with the Middlesex Regiment, stationed at Raglan Barracks, Devonport, Devon. Entering the war in France on 13 August 1914 with the 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. Promoted Major on 7 September 1916 he was later appointed Brigade Major with the Institute of Senior Officers School on 16 October 1916. Further advanced Lieutenant-Colonel with the 10th Battalion Cheshire Regiment on 28 September 1917, it was with them that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Leading the Battalion during the German Spring Offensive at the Catacombs feature in the Hyde Park Corner sector on 11 April 1918 his position was overrun. Williams went 'in the bag' and remained as such until 29 November 1918, when he was repatriated. With the end of the Great War, Williams remained in the military, however his life appears to have taken a downturn. He initiated a divorce in 1920 having discovered that his wife was having an affair, one which she had begun immediately before their marriage in 1913 and carried on throughout the Great War. Unsurprisingly, Williams appears to have needed a fresh start which he achieved by emigrating to Canada. Settling in New Westminster, British Columbia, his exertions during the conflict caught up with him. He died on 29 September 1924, aged just 40. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 260



'Without Colonels Cyril Wilson and John Bassett there would be no Arab Revolt. Without them there would be no call for Lowell Thomas to promote T. E. Lawrence as a hero, no iconic 1960s, film, and libraries around the world would have space for other subjects. Wilson and Bassett shored up the revolt when collapse was a serious threat. Their lost stories show that the Arab Revolt could not have had its success without their unsung interventions.' So wrote Philip Walker in *Behind the Lawrence Legend: the Forgotten Few who Shaped the Arab Revolt*. The exceptional D.S.O., O.B.E., group of ten to Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Bassett, Royal Berkshire Regiment & 2nd Imperial Camel Corps Bassett was one of the forty Officers listed by T. E. Lawrence - 'Lawrence of Arabia' - in the preface to *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* as being able to 'tell a like tale' to his. During the Second World War he would tragically be taken a Prisoner of War by the Japanese in the Solomon Islands and by all accounts, brutally murdered on Ballale Island. Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R.; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Military Division, (O.B.E.) Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lieut. J. R. Bassett. RL Berks: Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lt. J. R. Bassett. RL Berk. Rgt.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. J. R. Bassett.); Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmanieh, 4th class breast Badge, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; France, Legion of Honour, 5th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt, silver and enamel; Egypt, Kingdom, Order of the Nile, Second Class set of insignia, comprising neck Badge and breast Star, in Lattes case of issue; Hedjaz, Kingdom, Wissam Al Nadha (Order of the Renaissance), 1st Type, 2nd Class set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge and breast Star, gold, silver and enamel, some light enamel damage to the Legion of Honour and the Hedjaz Insignia, otherwise very fine, a very rare group (Lot) D.S.O. London Gazette 4 September 1918. O.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919. M.I.D. London Gazette 25 October 1916, 7 October 1918, 24 March 1919. Hedjaz, Kingdom, Order of Al Nahda, Second Class London Gazette 24 October 1919. The history of the Arab Revolt during the Great War is well documented but less well known are the details of the Order of the Al Nahda (Renaissance) which was bestowed by King Hussain Bin Ali of the Hijaz upon British subjects for their services during this period. In addition to the Order of Al Nahda King Hussein also instituted the Orders of Al Istiqlal (Independence). Initially little was known about these orders. The Foreign Office in London were, by the early 1920's, being asked for information concerning the awards - but having no information appealed to the then British Agency in Jeddah. A letter from the Foreign Office dated 31 December 1924 gives some insight: 'We are receiving inquiries from various quarters as to the origin and general history of the Orders of El Nahda and Istiqlal of the Hedjaz. I find that the Foreign Office have themselves no particular information on the subject: hence my appeal to you. Could you perhaps kindly let us know anything you can about these orders, their history, origin, purpose for which they were instituted, and membership? We shall then be able to satisfy the curiosity of such different personalities as the Danish Minister and a representative of Spinks.' At this time the Kingdom of Hejaz was in terminal decline and the acquisition of information was difficult. The response dated 28 February begins: 'To produce a complete reply to your letter of December 31st I needed a few details from the Hejaz Government, and as they have been more deeply interested in shells (not the conchologist's kind) than in decorations the last few weeks, I have kept the Danish Minister waiting. The Order of the Nahda was established to commemorate the revolt of the Hejaz against the Turks. The first distribution was made on October 15th 1918, when Sharif Hussein declared himself King. It is supposed to be confined to people who actually took part in the revolt. The colours are those of the Hejaz flag, viz. white, black, green and red. White, black and green have been the colours of the Arab movement since it began; the red was added by Hussein... If the kingship of the Hejaz should cease to exist, would there be a slump in these decorations, or would they, like a limited issue of postage stamps, become "rare" and expensive? It is always possible that Hussein would consider himself a sort of king "in partibus" and continue in that capacity to grant decorations.' Indeed upon the incorporation of the Hejaz into Saudi Arabia in 1925 both orders became Trans-Jordanian awards and awarded by King Hussein's son Abdullah, later King Abdullah of Jordan and they now have become Jordanian awards. The Order itself displays the Hejira year 1334 (period 9 November 1915-27 October 1916 inclusive), in the centre two crossed Hijazi flags with a five-pointed star in the centre and the inscription 'His Servant Ali bin Al Hussein'. British recipients of the Order of Al Nahda were published in the London Gazette, although other awards known to have been made were not promulgated. It appears that notice of awards were announced by the Arab Bureau in Cairo who acquired details as published in Al Qibla, being the Royal Hijaz Official Gazette. In most instances it seems that the Arab Bureau then forwarded the brevets and decorations to the responsible authority for onwards transmission to the recipient. The awards were announced on nineteen occasions between 24 October 1919 and 2 September 1924. One of those whose name does not feature was T. E. Lawrence, 'Lawrence of Arabia'. It is thought that he was awarded the Second Class of Order of Renaissance, in recognition of his services to the Hijaz Government. His name is believed to have been listed in Al Qibla No. 320 of 9 Muharram 1339, corresponding with 7 October 1919. However as it is known that Lawrence had no time for awards and decorations, it is quite possible that he refused the Order. Just 20 appointments of the 2nd Class Order to British recipients were made. France, Legion of Honour, Fifth Class London Gazette 10 October 1918. John Retallack Bassett was born on 27 October 1878 at Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, the son of Frederick Bassett and Elizabeth Phoebe Bull. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Royal Berkshire Regiment, he went on to first see active service during the Second Boer War with the 2nd Battalion, being present on operations in the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, and was out there when promoted to Lieutenant on 12 December 1900. Appointed Battalion Adjutant on 5 August 1903, this appointment came to an end on 5 August 1906, and he was then seconded from regimental duty on 15 December 1906 and posted to the Egyptian Army. Bassett was still on seconded duty when he was promoted to Captain on 2 June 1909. By the outbreak of the Great War, Bassett was a Major on the Staff with the Egyptian Army, and hence did not gain entitlement to the 1914-15 Star. He was promoted to Major in the British Army on 1 September 1915, and with the situation in Sudan created by the ongoing Great War, was then involved in operations there, being 'mentioned' for intelligence work on the administrative side. He was also gazetted as a Governor of a Province in the Sudan on 25 October 1916, where he became a trusted member of General Reginald Wingate's inner circle. He was also rated for pay purposes as a General Staff Officer 2nd Grade as of 2 October 1916. It was almost certainly for his work as a Governor of a Province in the Sudan that Bassett was awarded the Egyptian Order of the Nile, 2nd Class Grand Officer Grade. This position appears to have come to an end on 4 November 1916, and following this, he took up an i

Estimate
£10,000 to £15,000

Lot 261



A superb 'Fall of Malaya' D.S.O., Second World War Prisoner of War Camp Leader's O.B.E., 'Battle of Cambrai 1918' M.C. group of nine awarded to Brigadier M. Elrington, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1945'; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, 2nd Type, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. M. Elrington.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (9) Ex-Spink Numismatic Circular D.S.O. London Gazette 13 December 1945. The original Recommendation by Lieutenant-General Percival states: 'Throughout the operations in Johore and Singapore in January and February of 1942 this Officer commanded his Battalion with outstanding calmness, courage and judgement. He remained imperturbable in many difficult and awkward situations from which he extricated his unit with skill and resources. In the latter stages of the fighting in Singapore, he inspired those under him by his gallant conduct under fire and contributed largely to the successful defence which prevented hostile penetration into the area.' O.B.E. London Gazette 12 September 1946. An award for Services as a Prisoner of War, the Recommendation - for his work as Camp Leader at Keijo Camp, Korea, from 25 September 1942-9 September 1945 - states: 'The firmness, dignity and tact of this officer in dealing with the Japanese authorities in Korea, where he was Senior British Officer in a Prisoner of War Camp, contributed greatly to the well-being and morale of all his fellow prisoners. His ability to sum up the psychology of his captors made it possible for him to extort many concessions which made life tolerable.' M.C. London Gazette 10 December 1919. An award for the actions at the Battle of Cambrai on 13 October 1918, when he assumed Command of the Battalion after the Commanding Officer and all the Company Commanders had been killed: 'When the advance was checked and there was some doubt as to the exact line held, he made a most daring reconnaissance along the whole length of the Battalion front and established connections with units at a time when any movement drew considerable machine-gun fire at close range.' Mordaunt Elrington was born on 28 December 1897 and it seems forever written in the stars that he should succeed to the Command of the Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire, for his ancestor, General Sir John Mordaunt - after whom he was named - raised the 47th Foot in 1741. Furthermore, his grandfather and uncles had also served in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Great War - first 'gong' Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Elrington had been at Oxford reading Medicine but soon went up to Sandhurst and thence was commissioned into the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He served in France with the 1st and 3rd Battalions from January 1917 and also served as Adjutant to the 4th Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment. It was indeed with that unit that he won his first laurels during the Battle of Cambrai in October 1918. Inter-War; Turkey & China Remaining with the York & Lancaster Regiment until 1920, he transferred back to the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who were at that time stationed on Malta. They were called up to form part of the Allied Army of Occupation in Turkey and landed at Scutari on 15 December 1921. One engagement was recalled by Elrington: 'Our chief job was keeping order in Anatolia, where the Sultan's Army had been disbanded, never been paid, and had turned bandit. Kemal, the Attaturk, routed the Greeks at Smyrna and his forces were moving to take Constantinople. I was told to stop them. We had 30 to 35 Infantry men mounted on mules and ponies and I knew we couldn't stop them with this small force. I really didn't know what to do. But, I had a beautiful mare, a polo pony, and I took my standard-bearer with me and simply sat on my horse on the bridge over the first river the Kemalists would have to cross. I saw the Army approaching in a cloud of dust. When an Officer arrived we saluted and I told him he couldn't advance because if he did he would meet our cavalry - my men were out of sight and he hadn't a clue how many we really were. The bluff worked and I stayed on the bridge until nightfall when Allied reinforcements finally arrived.' Remaining with the 1st Battalion, they were posted to China in 1923 and were variously stationed at Wei-hai-Wei, Tiensin and in Shantung, Northern China. Again, he recalls: 'All the major powers had concessions in China and we provided security for the nationals, kept communications open to the sea, and guarded embassies in the chaos when the warlords were fighting for control of Peking.' After a stint in India, Elrington was transferred to the 2nd Battalion and thence went home in order to take up the post of Staff Captain to Brigadier-General Wavell. He saw some four years in the War Office, being promoted Major and thence returning to the 2nd Battalion in 1938. Second World War - destiny fulfilled During 1939, as the situation in Europe continued to descend towards impending World War, his Battalion were sent off to Singapore under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. R. Williams. Elrington was his trusty Second-in-Command. With the help of 250 coolies, they crossed Keppel Harbour to Blaking Mati in order to dig trenches and put down wire to protect the other side of Singapore Island. By December they were posted to Kuala Lumpur and also onto Telop Paku for further specialist training. With the Fall of France and the understanding that a War in the East would soon follow, planning continued apace. The Forces in the region were split into two Malaya Infantry Brigades, the 2nd Battalion formed part of the 1st Brigade in September 1939, along with the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment and 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. Just two weeks later Williams was made Brigadier and handed the Command of the Singapore Infantry Brigade. Thus, just shy of two centuries after Sir John Mordaunt had raised the unit, Elrington assumed Command and was made Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1940. The 1st Battalion, Malaya Regiment and 17th Battalion, Dogra Regiment joined the Brigade that same month. As 1941 dawned, intensive training of all units in order to prepare for the impending Battle they faced was the single focus. By July 1941, the Japanese occupied Southern Indo-China and were less than 300 miles from the city. Together with the Manchesters, his unit were stationed to defend the Keppel Sector and when the full force of the enemy came to bear, they overran the northern section of Malaya within a month. Lieutenant-General Percival - whose name shall come forth later - called upon the 2nd Battalion to move up to Segamat in order to attempt to reinforce the 9th Indian Division. They reached Segamat on 13 January and were straight into the action. Elrington commented later: 'We went up country and then fought down the Malay Peninsula until we ran out of land. In Singapore came the order to fight to the last man and the last bullet. I shook hands with the officers and got on with it.' That final Battle for the fate of Singapore began on 30 January 1942, being ordered to defend the Johore causeway. Having permitted as many retreating men cross throughout the night, they blew the causeway. Singapore was now an isolated fortress. His unit traversed Keppel Harbour to Blaking Matif and he took on the command of Coastal Artillery and machine-gunners from the Federated Malay States Volunteer Force. Battle of Pasir Panjang The final days of action within Singapore will forever remain engrained in the history of the Second World War. Elrington was in Command of the 2nd Battalion throughout. During the night of 12 February the north and east coasts of Singapore Island were evacuated and the main body of the A

Estimate
£10,000 to £14,000

Lot 262



A Great War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain A. J. Kendrew, Royal Army Medical Corps Military Cross, G.V.R., reverse engraved 'Capt A. J. Kendrew. R.A.M.C. June. 1916.'; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. J. Kendrew. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. A. J. Kendrew.), housed in a bronze display case, extremely fine (4) M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1916. M.I.D. London Gazette 4 January 1917. Alexander John Kendrew was born in South Africa in 1881 and was a qualified Doctor when he arrived in France on 20 April 1915 with the rank of Lieutenant and attached to the Royal Artillery. Kendrew applied for his Medals on 8 August 1921 and these were sent to Bontford Street, Barnstaple. He died in Colchester, Essex on 23 October 1929. He was the father of Major General Sir Douglas Anthony Kendrew K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. and 3 Bars, who became the 22nd Governor of Western Australia between 1963-74; sold together with a photograph of the recipient. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 263



A Battle of the Somme 1916 M.C. and Spring Offensive 1918 Second Award Bar group of five awarded to Captain B. E. Ablitt, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was wounded on the First Day of the Battle of the Somme, and later served in the Straits Settlements Volunteer Force/Military Cross, C.V.R. with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star (2: Lieut B. E. Ablitt, W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. B. E. Ablitt.); Jubilee 1935, mounted as worn, very fine overall (5)M.C. London Gazette 14 November 1916:'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He organised a party to shoot down a party of the enemy, who were firing into the backs of our advance. He also sent in valuable reports of the situation. Later he assumed command of the right flank, displaying great courage and ability.'Second Award Bar to M.C. London Gazette 16 September 1918:'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in first assisting under heavy fire to hold battalion headquarters against the advancing enemy, and afterwards helping other units in resisting attacks on the reserve trenches.' Bernard Ernest Ablitt was born at Wimbledon and educated at All Hallows' School in Hounslow. Appointed Cadet Lance-Sergeant in the Junior Division of the Officers Training Corps while there he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in September 1914. Ablitt served on the Western Front from 21 September 1915 with the 1st/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.The Battalion War Diary takes up the story with the opening of the Somme Offensive on 1 July 1916, Aveluy Wood:4pm Battn assembled for attack on THIEPVAL VILLAGE Attack was coumder ordered and Battn ordered to occupy BRITISH front line trenches. Battn was withdrawn and ordered to occupy SCHWABEN REDOUBT. REDOUBT reached by small party including Lt COL WOOD Major THOMPSON Lt & Adj CASEBORNE Lt JAMESON and 2/Lts A.B.LEE DRESSER CLOUGH. Remainder of Battn moved to JOHNSTONES POST. Casualties 2/Lts ABLITT BROWN and WHITE wounded O.R. killed 5 wounded 53.'Returning home as a result of his wounds on the 5 July 1916 Ablitt was appointed to command a Company with the rank of Captain on 29 September 1916. Transferring to the 146th Battalion he re-joined the war in France on the 29 December 1916. The transfer was not to last however and he returned to the 1/5th as Temporary Captain on 31 December 1916.Ablitt was sent out on 13 April 1917 along with 2nd Lieutenant Beech and 2nd Lieutenant Benjamin. They crossed no man's land on parallel courses. Norrie Beech found Bertha Post to be protected by new, impassable wire. Ablitt reported that Wick Salient was covered by an active Machine gun which fired on them, and the German front line was protected by a flooded borrow pit. The wire at Irma was penetrable, but again, the enemy front line was well protected by flooded ditches, which also prevented Benjamin from working round it sideways.Ablitt rose swiftly through the Battalion hierarchy, becoming a senior Captain. This is underlined at the Battle of Poelcappelle on 9 October 1917, the Weatherby Memorial Website provides more detail, stating:'At 8.00 am., Battalion Headquarters had moved to a position in the British Front Line about 300 yards, east-north-east of "Calgary Grange". At about 8.15 a.m., a message was finally received from the front written by Lieutenant Thomas Hardwick commanding "D" Company stating that reinforcements were required to continue the attack. Acting on receipt of this, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Bousfield led the Headquarters Staff forward to provide assistance. In this attempt to advance, Lieut-Col. Bousfield was wounded and any further movement by Headquarters and associated staff proved impossible due to machine-gun (SIC) and shell fire.As the attack continued throughout the morning, the battle became a series of isolated actions, each group of men holding what positions they had captured and consolidated.On receiving information that Lieut-Col. Bousfield was wounded on the attempt to move forward, Major Donald Mackay went forward from the "Old German Line", near Wietlje to take command of the battalion (SIC), accompanied by Lieutenant John Harford, they finally reached the location of Battalion Headquarters at about 3.30 p.m. in the afternoon. In the midst of machine-gun and shell fire that swept the battlefield, Major Mackay was killed at about 4.30 p.m., command now devolving on Captain Bernard Ernest Ablitt.As night fell, the men occupied the "positions" won during the day, some men just sheltering in mere shell holes filled with water. The remnants of the battalion, scattered and in isolated parties, occupied positions located from the south edge of "Wolf Farm" consisting of a line of detached "Torts", to the eastern edge of "Wolf Copse". The latter position also consisted of a detached post located about 150 yards south-east of the southern corner of "Wolf Copse". To assist these forward posts, a support line was also established about 200 yards behind and located on the limit of the First Objective.Late on the night of the 10th, the battalion was relieved by the 4th Battalion, New Zealand Rifles of the 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade. Returning to "Old German Line" position east of Wietlje small parties began "drifting" back between the hours of 3 a.m and 11 a.m. on the morning of the 11th.'Ablitt was second-in-command to Colonel Oddie by early October. The 51st Division heaved the front line further forward towards the Belgian border, to within two miles of Valenciennes, in the early hours of 29 October, when the 49th Division relieved them once more. Ernest Law recalled the German being 'on the run' by this point and that the British 'couldn't catch 'em'.With the enemy in full flight, the battle lines were now changing hourly as unit commanders made independent tactical decisions in order to exploit opportunities as they arose. The stalemate of trench warfare had been fully replaced by a war of movement and relative chaos. The 146 Brigade diary records that the front line was 'obscure', and that the relief was 'impossible to arrange' in detail. Battalion and company commanders simply did their best, improving as they went.The 5th Battalion was to hold the brigade front line, running 1,000 yards to the east of Famars. This was the scene of the battle in 1793 where the 14th Regiment of Foot had fought the French Revolutionary Army, and the coincidence was not lost on the Adjutant, Bernard Ablitt. He added in the margin of the battalion war diary, underlining 'Famars' and adding:'Remarkable as the place where the Regiment won the right to have the "Ca Ira" as the Regimental Quickstep in 1793.'Despite three and a half years of fighting on the Western Front, and the huge turnover in men, the 5th Battalion still cherished its regimental roots. Ablitt served until the end of the Great War and applied for his Medals in 1923. He was later to serve as Major and Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force, Singapore receiving his 1935 Jubilee medal whilst serving with them.He died on 17 April 1939 at the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch, London. At the time he had the address of Union Building, Collyer Quay, Singapore; sold together with four assorted badges and two buttons, a yellow metal Collar stud and the dog Tags of Major W. Oddie, 1/5th W.York. Regiment.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £3,000

Lot 264



The Great War M.C. group of eight awarded to Major G. E. Cardwell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers and South Wales Borderers, who was several times decorated for gallantry and good work during his military career but who was later Cashiered for severe misconduct during the Second World War. Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse contemporarily engraved '2nd Lt G. E. Cardwell, For Conspicuous Gallantry And High Devotion To Duty In The Field. 1916.'; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut: G.E. Cardwell: S. Wales Bord:); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. G.E. Cardwell); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Waziristan 1919-21, Waziristan 1921-24 (Lieut. G.E. Cardwell. R.W. Fus.), clasps attached with cotton thread; Coronation 1911; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with Palme upon ribband, reverse dated '1914-1918'; Italy, Kingdom, Al Valore Militare, silver issue, the reverse engraved '2nd Lt. G E Cardwell. 1915', mounted as worn, first and last engraved in the same contemporary style, light polishing and wear, very fine (8)M.C. London Gazette 4 June 1917. Al Valore Militare London Gazette 31 August 1917. Croix de Guerre remains unconfirmed. George Edward Cardwell was born in September 1893 and was commissioned temporary 2nd Lieutenant on 10 March 1915 (London Gazette 16 March 1915, refers). Serving in France from 5 September of that year with the 8th (Service) Battalion, South Wales Borderers, he later transferred to the 7th (Service) Battalion and both formations participated in the Salonika campaign from October 1915. Several years of heavy fighting resulted, with Cardwell being awarded both the Military Cross and Al Valore Militare in the space of the few months. At the conclusion of the Great War, Cardwell was with the 1st Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers for operations in Waziristan before returning home to the United Kingdom; his M.I.C. notes his Medals being sent to his address at Warley Wood in Birmingham. Remaining with the Regular Army during the Inter-War period, Cardwell retired (as Lieutenant) with a gratuity on 27 August 1927 (London Gazette, 26 August 1927, refers). Cardwell was, however, recalled for service during the Second World War with his old Regiment, being noted as a War Substantive Captain and Temporary Major. Intriguingly, he suffered a significant fall from grace in 1944: whilst attached to 165 Transit Camp in Beirut with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, he was arrested and charged with multiple offences including 'Conversion of Property', 'Fraudulent misapplication of property belonging to a person subject to military law', and Section 40 of the Army Act. Pleading (and found) guilty, he was consequently Cashiered (London Gazette, 1 August 1944, refers) - though an additional sentence of three years' penal servitude was later commuted to 'I.H.L.' for one year. Sold together with a quantity of copied research including Medal Roll extracts, London Gazette entries, and extracts from the Court Martial records. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 265



A Great War M.C. group of three to Captain H. N. King, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Military Cross, G.V.R., engraved on reverse '2nd Lieut. H. N. King. 2/4Bn Loyal North. Lancs. Regt "Cordonnerie" July 29th 1917.'; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. N. King.); Defence Medal 1939-45, the first three mounted as worn, very fine (4)M.C. London Gazette 9 January 1918:'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when leading his platoon in a raid on the enemy trenches. After fierce hand-to-hand fighting, in which his Platoon Sergeant and four section leaders were all wounded, an enemy party superior in numbers appeared on his right. He at once collected his men, charged this party, and in a second hand-to-hand fight put them to flight. Although half his Platoon had become casualties, he remained out in No Man's Land until ordered to retire, when he collected wounded and brought them in. His absolute contempt of danger and fine leadership so inspired his men that they were completely routed a force of twice their strength.'Harry Norman King was born in 1881 at Mill House, Great Chesterford, Essex, into the family firm of flour millers and farmers. Attesting on 29 December 1914 into the 28th London Regiment with the (No. 3076), he remained in London between 29 December 1914-5 August 1915. Oddly King was noted as entering the war in France in February 1917, having been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 28 March 1917.During the Second World War he commanded and trained the local Home Guard comprised mostly of men from the family firm of mill hands and farm labourers; sold together with a small archive of original material comprising:i)Box for the Military Cross.ii)Corresponding miniatures, these all mounted as worn.iii)Copy photograph of him in wedding attire.iv)A more personal biography of King, written by Nanette Whiteway (nee King) after his death.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 266



A 1918 M.C. group of three awarded to 2nd Lieutenant C. H. Platt, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who continued to lead his men despite losing an arm in action Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. C. H. Platt.), very fine (3)M.C. London Gazette 6 April 1918:'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when leading his platoon forward to reinforce under very heavy shell fire. After losing his right arm he persisted in carrying on with his work until ordered to withdraw.' Charles Henry Platt originally enlisted as a Private in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and saw service in France from October 1916. He was commissioned into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on the 27 June 1917. After the remarkable act performed in the duty of winning his M.C., Platt was too seriously injured to return to the front line. After treatment for his wounds, he was discharged on 2 October 1918. Applying for his Medals and Silver War Badge on 5 September 1921, these were sent to 166 Wheelwright Road, Erdington, Birmingham; sold together with the box of issue for the Military Cross and two cap badges for the 1st Birmingham Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 267



(x) "Dear Sir, Of course you have already heard of the death of 2nd Lieut. W. D. Tull on March 25th last. Being at present in command of "C" Co.- (the Captain was wounded)- allows me to say how popular he was throughout the Battalion. He was brave & conscientious; he had been recommended for the Military Cross, & had certainly earned it; the Commanding Officer had every confidence in him, & he was liked by the men. Now he has paid the supreme sacrifice "Pro Patria"; the Battn. & Company have lost a faithful Officer; personally I have lost a friend. Can I say more! Except that I hope those who remain may be as true & faithful as he. Yours Sincerely D. H. Pickard 2Lt.' So wrote Pickard to the family of Walter Tull, a close Battalion comrade and friend. A Great War 'Italy operations' M.C. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant D. H. Pickard, Middlesex Regiment, late 2nd London (City of London) Sanitary Company, Royal Army Medical Corps, a comrade of Walter Tull, former footballer and the first black officer to command white troops in the history of the British Army. Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'D. H. Pickard, 11 Sept. 1918'; 1914-15 Star (1656 Pte. D. H. Pickard, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. D. H. Pickard.), good very fine (4) M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918. Donald Henry Pickard was born at Hereford, Herefordshire on 17 November 1888, the son of Frederick and Alice Pickard. Educated at St. Peter's School, Hereford he later worked as a Builder's Assistant and Assistant Sanitary Inspector. He therefore joined the 2nd London (City of London) Sanitary Company on the outbreak of the Great War on 5 September 1914 (No. 1656). Embarking upon the City of Benares at Southampton on 24 December 1914, they arrived at Le Havre on Christmas. He served in France from this point, being appointed Lance Corporal on 18 February 1916. The role of the Sanitary Companies, and their later form the Sanitary Sections, were responsible for trying to improve the Sanitary conditions on the front. This included testing water and bacteriology tests to try and reduce the chances of outbreaks, doubtless a difficult task in the trenches of the Western Front. Pickard had attempted to gain a commission previously and been rejected, however his second application in 1917 with his permanent address given as 'attached headquarters The Royal Dragoons, B.E.F.'. He was thence commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 28 May 1917 with the 6th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment before transferring to the 23rd (Sportsman's) Battalion. Joining the Battalion in Italy it was here that he met Walter Tull and served with him on the unit's return to France. He was still serving alongside Tull when the latter met his death in action on 25 March during the First Battle of Bapaume. Both he and Major Poole, commanding the Battalion, wrote letters of condolence to Tull's family, with Pickard's stating: 'Dear Sir, Of course you have already heard of the death of 2nd Lieut. W. D. Tull on March 25th last. Being at present in command of "C" Co.- (the Captain was wounded)- allows me to say how popular he was throughout the Battalion. He was brave & conscientious; he had been recommended for the Military Cross, & had certainly earned it; the Commanding Officer had every confidence in him, & he was liked by the men. Now he has paid the supreme sacrifice "Pro Patria"; the Battn. & Company have lost a faithful Officer; personally I have lost a friend. Can I say more! Except that I hope those who remain may be as true & faithful as he. Yours Sincerely D. H. Pickard 2Lt.' Promoted Lieutenant before the end of the war Pickard ended the conflict in Netley Hospital, having caught Trench fever, he resigned his commission on 15 April 1919. Moving to London he settled his family at 169 Clarence Road, Wimbledon and took up work as a Sanitary Inspector with the local council. He died at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire on 22 November 1983; sold together with copied research including London Gazette extract and MIC. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 268



A Salonika M.C.. and Greek Military Cross group of six awarded to Captain P. Ashton, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who lost an eye during the Great War and was a First Class cricketer for Essex Military Cross, G.V.R., engraved on reverse 'Capt P. Ashton.', with its case of issue; 1914 Star, clasp (2. Lieut P. Ashton. D. Of Corn. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. P. Ashton.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. P. Ashton.); Greece, Military Cross, engraved on reverse 'Capt P. Ashton. D. of Corn: L.I.', very fine or better (6)M.C. London Gazette 23 August 1918:'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a raid on the enemy's outpost positions, being ordered to reach a position behind the left flank of the main objective, he led his platoons with such dash and determination that he covered 1,100 yards of ground and reached his objective within ten minutes. He was thus able to render valuable assistance to the main attack, and later he helped repulse a counter-attack. He displayed marked gallantry and fine leadership.'M.I.D. London Gazette 21 July 1917.Greece, Military Cross London Gazette 21 July 1919.Percy Ashton was born at Calcutta, India on 27 February 1895, the son of Major Herbert and Victoria Ashton. He was educated at Winchester, appearing there on the 1911 census in the School Sanitorium, Ashton later joined the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at the start of the Great War. Entering the war in France on 10 November 1914 but he lost an eye early in the campaign. Returning to the U.K. to convalesce he managed to recover and was posted to Salonika with the 8th Battalion. It was here that he was awarded both the Military Cross and the Greek Military Cross. In the journal of the D.C.L.I. it states: 'He has lingered on till now, but his lingering has always been patient and cheery and those of us who have had the few opportunities there have been of seeing him have marvelled at his pluck- the old fighting and indomitable spirit which he showed throughout the War was always present- and I am sure that I am expressing the sentiment of all the Officers, NCOs and Men of the Regiment with whom he came in contact when I say how devoted we were to him and how much we regret his end.'One of the writer's happiest memories of him was just before he conducted a hazardous night raid with his Company, stating 'I went to see him making his final preparations and found he and his men had blacked their faces and a more weird-looking lot it would be hard to imagine. "Percy's" charm of manner and exuberance of spirit on this, as on all other occasions made itself felt.'After the war Ashton went to India with the 2nd Battalion and served with them in Mesopotamia, Malta, Plymouth, Dublin, Silesia and Cologne. After a tour of duty at the Depot he was forced by illness to go on half-pay. He died on 18 September 1934 at Bigbury-on-Sea, Devon as a result of effects of his war service and is buried at Freyerning Cemetery, Essex, and is commemorated in one of the windows at St. Petroc's Church, Bodmin. Cornwall. Percy was one of six brothers, 2 of whom died at a young age. His remaining 3 younger brothers who were all Old Wykehamists, having been educated at Winchester College and shared his Alma Mater, two of whom - Gilbert and Hubert- also won the Military Cross in the Great War. Both Percy and his brothers Claude and Hubert played cricket for Essex. Percy played one match against Middlesex on 21-24 June 1924, scoring 31 and 21 runs and taking one wicket for 55 runs. Claude and Hubert and played cricket many times for Essex with Hubert becoming Chairman of Essex C.C.C. from 1946-51 and President between 1949-70, being Knighted in 1959. A further brother Gilbert played for Worcestershire. His grandfather Major General Sir John Inglis K.C.B., commanded the Garrison in the Siege of Lucknow in 1857; sold together with uniform riband bar for the first four medals. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £3,000

Lot 269



(x) A Great War M.C., T.D., Croix de Guerre group of ten awarded to Colonel R. B. Armistead, West Yorkshire Regiment Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. B. Armistead); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., with integral 'Territorial' top riband bar and three additional Service Bars, G.V.I.R., these all dated '1951'; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix du Guerre, mounted as worn, good very fine (10) M.C. London Gazette 10 October 1918: 'This officer was in command of a company which captured an important fortified position of the enemy. He personally directed the advance of the leading wave, ensuring touch with the flanks being maintained. When the objective was reached he went forward to the most advanced posts to superintend the work of consolidation, and he inspired all ranks with cheerful confidence, which enabled them to withstand the heavy enemy shelling. During the whole operation his behaviour was a fine example to everyone in the Battalion.' Belgian Croix du Guerre London Gazette 4 September 1919. Richard Burnie Armistead was born at Bingley, Yorkshire on 10 May 1890, one of three sons of Richard Armistead. During the Great War he served in France from 5 April 1918 and earned himself a fine M.C. and the Belgian Croix du Guerre before War's end. His brother, Lieutenant Tom Elsworth Armistead, also served with the Regiment but was killed in action on 3 May 1917. So it was the Richard and their other brother paid for the screen which forms the entrance to the War Memorial cloister at Lancing College. Armistead, an architect and surveyor by trade, remained in the Territorial Army and returned to the fold during the Second World War. He was finally retired in 1953. For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 332. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 270



A Great War M.C. group of six awarded to 2nd Lieutenant A. Reid, Scottish Rifles, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Military Cross, G.V.R., engraved on reverse 'Lt. A. Reid 19.9.18 The Cameronians'; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1908 (8794 Lance Corporal A. Reid. 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.); 1914 Star, clasp (8794 Pte A. Reid. 1/Sea: Highrs.); British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. A. Reid.); France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1914-1916', with Palme upon ribbon, some contact marks, otherwise very fine (6) M.C. London Gazette 1 February 1919: 'For gallantry and devotion to duty on the 19th September, 1918. Although suffering from gas poisoning at the commencement of operations, he led his company in the assault with great dash. By personal example and capable organisation of the mixed units of the brigade, who came later under his command, he was mainly responsible for the firm stand maintained on The Tongue against enemy counter-attacks, Under an intense bombardment and machine-gun fire he set a fine example to all with him.' French Croix de Guerre London Gazette 21 July 1919. Alexander Reid was born at 5 Milnescourt, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh on 3 May 1887, the son of Alexander and Janet Reid. Enlisting before the Great War he appears on the 1911 census with the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders in India, having already been promoted Corporal. Upon the outbreak of the Great War he entered the war in France on 12 October 1914. Transferred to the Scottish Rifles as Colour Sergeant Major on 27 June 1917 he was Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 17 May 1918 with the 11th Battalion. It was with this unit that Reid was to join the action at Salonika and commit his act of gallantry. The Second Battle of Doiran The 11th Battalion was still in the Horshoe Hill area and in No. 3 sector in the trenches at the time when the Franco-Serbian assault was launched on 15 September 1918. Two companies were holding the front line and two were lying in battalion reserve behind. The defences were subjected to a heavy artillery and trench-mortar bombardment by the enemy, and there were frequent bursts of machine-gun fire against the British wire throughout the day. Because of the change-over of infantry Brigades for the projected assault on the 18 September, Headquarters of the 11th Battalion and its two companies lying in reserve to No. 3 sector were relieved during the night of the 15-16 September by troops of the 65th Brigade and were sent back to Kidney Camp to prepare there for battle. The enemy put 200 shells into that camp on the second morning but without causing any casualties. The battalion was moved to Kirech on the night of the 17-18 September, to be retained in reserve with the remainder of the 77th Brigade, a position behind the Seres Division and the 22nd Division. XII Corps' attack was launched at 05:08 on 18 September. The Greek Seres Division fought with great ferocity, but after being counter-attacked succeeded only in consolidating the line Doiran-Teton-Hill 340. The 22nd Division had to abandon its captured objectives and at the end of the day only O6, next to Hill 340, was retained in its possession. A renewed attack was ordered for 05:15 the next day. This time there were to be limited objectives, the Seres Division on the right was to seize the final objectives of the day before. In the centre the 77th Infantry Brigade was to capture in turn the Sugar Loaf, the Knot and the Tassel, the Rockies and the Plume. The Zouaves were to capture P3 and a battalion of the 65th Brigade P4. Battalions of the 77th Brigade were to attack with the 11th Battalion on the right, the 8th Royal Scots Fusiliers in the centre and the 12th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on the left. Two Battalions of the 65th Brigade were to be in support of the 77th Brigade. The 11th Battalion's objectives were, first, the Fang, second, the Knot and trenches below the Tassel and, thirdly, the Tassel. The 11th Battalion, commanded by Major F.W. Scougal, left Sennelje Camp where it had been in reserve for the attack the day before at 03:00 on 19 September. Moving by the Vladaja Ravine the enemy sent over a number of gas-shells which were not at first recognized by the troops owing to the smoke and fumes of lyddite, and so box respirators were not used quickly enough. Many men were affected, including Reid. The battalion arrived at the assembly area at 05:12 and formed up in two waves, each wave consisting of two companies, Nos. 4 and 2 in the first wave led by Captain M. McGibbon and Nos. 3 and 1 in the second wave commanded by Captain D. R. Orr. The role of the first wave was to take the Fang with No. 2 Company, followed by No. 4 which was to mop up the Fang trenches. The second wave, passing over the Fang trenches, was to swing to the right to take the Knot with No. 3 Company, and then Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Companies were to seize the Tassel. The barrage fell on the first objective at 05:15 and the men moved forward. The Fang was captured without difficulty and at 05:23 the barrage lifted to the second objective. The second wave then crossed the Fang trenches and No. 3 Company swung to the right and advanced on the Knot. It was anticipated that the Greeks, on the right, would have been in occupation of the Hilt but they were not. Machine-gun fire was directed on to the men of No. 3 Company from the Hilt, the Blade at the Sceptre. It was of such intensity that no progress could be made. No. 3 Company therefore pushed on after the other three companies, advancing against the trench between the Tongue and the Tassel. After very sharp fighting the trench was taken and the battalion was reorganized for its final effort. Leaving one company in the trench to mop up, the three remaining companies pushed on to the Tassel, but meeting with such intense fire from three directions, could not get beyond the wire protecting that work. Accordingly, the survivors made their way back to the trench between the Tongue and the Tassel. It was not possible to remain in this trench for long, however, because the enemy concentrated artillery, trench-mortar and machine-gun fire upon it from the Hilt on the right, which the Greeks had been unable to hold after its capture. Finding it untenable the survivors moved to the left and joined up with the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders now on the Tongue. This position was held until about 09:45, under Reid's command, all the more senior officers in the assaulting companies having become casualties. Since the Zouaves on the left had not advanced beyond Doljeli village the force now holding the Tongue had both flanks in the air. The survivors of the three battalions, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Falconer Stewart of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, were the target for a great proportion of the enemy's artillery as well as trench mortars and innumerable machine-guns in adjoining works and trenches. Three successive counter-attacks were beaten off. The first two were dispersed by rifle and machine-gun fire. In the third, the men of the Scottish Rifles, having no ammunition, hurled captured stick grenades and large stones, then left the trench and charged the enemy with the bayonet and drove him off. Meanwhile, as there was no British artillery fire on P Ridge where it was urgently required and which the Brigade Commander had requested, it was clear to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart that within a very short time every man of the three battalions on the hill would be killed or captured by the Bulgarians. He ordered a withdrawal at 10.30 a.m., taking back as many wounded as possible. Reid thereupon led the 11th Battalion down the Vladaja Ravine, back to the defences from which the men debouched at 05:15. The 9th Royal Scots Fusiliers and 12th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders followed. The attack had failed everywhere. Not a yard of ground beyond that taken on the 18 September had been won, though the gains of the

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 271



A superb 'Battle of Shergat 1918' M.C. group of five awarded to Major W. M. Logan-Home, 112th Infantry, Indian Army, who took the surrender and sword of the Commanding Officer of the Turkish Forces Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. M. Logan Home, M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Major. W. M. Logan Home.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Waziristan 1921-24 (Maj. W.M. Logan-Home, 3-4 Bombay Grs.), mounted for wear, very fine overall (5)M.C. London Gazette 26 May 1919: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Shergat on 29-30 October 1918. With the greatest coolness he worked up to the enemy's position under heavy fire and over difficult country. Then finding himself out of touch with the battalion, he made a close personal reconnaissance, eventually re-establishing communication. Later, he rendered a valuable report on the local situation.' William Miles Logan Home was born at Sandgate, Kent, on 6 June 1884. Educated at Loretto, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers on 30 August 1902. Transferring to the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment at Malta on 2 December 1904. He was to see service with them in India, being posted to Umballa and Solon before transferring to the Indian Army on 1 July 1908. Joining the 112th Infantry Logan-Home saw service on the Indian Frontier in the Kurrum Valley between 1911-1912. Promoted Captain on 3 December 1913 he commanded the post at Thal, notably rounding up a party of frontier raiders; and was stationed at Swat in 1915. Entering the war in Mesopotamia between in 1915, Logan-Home remained with his unit and was several times appointed to command the Battalion as Acting-Major throughout 1918. End of the Fight The advancing troops at once began to come under shell fire and, about a mile further on, under heavy machine-gun fire as well, the intersecting nullahs, having been well registered by the Turks, being particularly dangerous. The commanding officer of the leading battalion was killed and they were compelled to take up a more sheltered position. The 112th closed up on them but Lieutenant-Colonel Shoubridge, to quote a subsequent official report, 'displaying remarkable calmness and coolness in this very difficult situation, ordered the advance of the 112th to continue'. Heavy machine-gun fire continued to be directed on the massed battalions and casualties were numerous though, owing to their not having halted for any great length of time in the deadly nullahs, the 112th escaped comparatively lightly. Soon after the advance was resumed Major Bodkin was wounded but continued to direct operations until forced to give up. The situation had now become exceedingly obscure, the 112th had nothing to guide them and had no idea where any of the other battalions were, while, to add to their difficulties, the smoke and dust from bursting shells made it almost impossible to maintain a proper direction. As a result they veered slightly to their left through this, as it happened, turned out for the best as about half a mile further on they came across some Turks holding a position along the edge of a nullah. The Turks attempted to resist but a bayonet charge by 'C' Company cleared the nullah and took a number of prisoners. At this point the 112th were joined by a British officer and 20 men of the 45th Sikhs who had become detached from the 51st Brigade and had lost their way. A short distance further on another enemy position was located and this too, assisted by the men from the 45th, the 112th charged and captured at the point of bayonet. Two enemy machine guns were captured in this action. It was now nearly 18:00 and almost dark. The 112th were obviously far in advance of any other British troops and were being enfiladed from both flanks although, owing to the lie of the ground, there was a certain amount of cover. Three hundred yards ahead, down a slight slope, could be seen the enemy's main positions so the battalion proceeded to dig themselves in where they stood. Up till then the 112th had lost some 40-50 men during the course of their advance but casualties ceased as soon as cover was thrown up in spite of the heavy fire which continued to be directed against them from all sides. Unfortunately there was no means of communicating with the rear as, having commenced the advance in support, the 112th had made over all their signalling equipment to the leading battalion. Consequently Brigade and Divisional Headquarters were not aware that they had reached a position so close to the enemy and deciding from the reverse suffered by the leading battalion that the attack by the 34th Brigade had failed, were about to order a general retirement. It was not until Captain Logan-Home had made his way back to Brigade Headquarters with Lieutenant-Colonel Stourbridge's report that the situation became clarified. The achievements of the 112th were subsequently referred to in orders as a 'a most meritorious performance'. A general assault on the Turkish position was ordered at about 05:00 on 30 October but before it could be organised the Turks ceased firing and shouting could be heard from all along their line. When day broke it was seen that the Turks had left their trenches and were waving white flags in token of surrender. General Hakkim Bey, Commander in Chief of the Turkish Forces, and a number of other officers gave themselves up to the 112th and were taken back to make a more ceremonial surrender to Lieutenant-Colonel Shoubridge. The 112th took 51 guns (Two of which were retained as souvenirs), 180 machine-guns and several thousand prisoners after which, having long since passed the normal limits of human endurance, they camped on the spot and enjoyed a well earned rest. In General Marshall's report on the action at Sharqat he states: 'The fighting which ensued was of a very severe nature. The hilly ground, intended with ravines and previously prepared for defence, was all in favour of the Turks..... Our difficulties were increased by the sandy nature of the soil which delayed transport and by the absence of water except for the Tigris itself. After continuous fighting the 17th Indian Division forced the Turks to fall back on their third position on the hills covering Sharqat (50 miles due south).' After the Battle The ensuing week after the battle of Sharqat was spent cleaning up the battlefield which was covered with the bodies of men and animals, all of which had to be buried. Casualties also had to be evacuated and as the force had advanced some 70 miles and had no proper means of transport many of the wounded suffered badly. Major Bodkin never recovered from the effects of his journey to the base and died a few months later in India. Captains Meade and Logan-Home commanded the escort over the many thousands of prisoners sent down the line to Fat-Ha and while en route managed to capture some sheep and goats in the hills and so had their taste of fresh meat for several weeks. The remainder of the 112th arrived at Fat-Ha soon afterwards and then moved on to Abu Rajash, one march further down the line, where news of the Armistice was received and where they remained for some weeks building a railway embankment. They then moved to Terkit for Christmas. An extract from The Logans of Edrom and Broomhouse further mentions Logan-Home's actions in winning the Military Cross 'for specially distinguished services at the Battle of Shergat. He reconnoitred close up to the Turkish trenches, and carried back valuable information alone over difficult ground and under intensive fire at night. He then returned to his trenches, and was near the Turkish line when they surrendered at dawn, after a great bombardment and rifle fire all night. The General commanding the Turks walked over to him, under a flag of truce, and presented him with his sword on surrendering.' In his private capacity Logan-Home was a distinguished naturalist and a member of the Bombay Natural His

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 272



A 1940 'Dunkirk Mole' M.C. group of seven awarded to Major T. R. D. Batt, Coldstream Guards, who was killed by a sniper on 3 August 1944 whilst serving with the 1st Armoured Battalion Military Cross, G.I.R., reverse officially dated '1940'; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (Lieut. T. R. D. Batt. C. Gds.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1937, good very fine (7) M.C. London Gazette 27 August 1940. The original Recommendation states: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in May and June 40 throughout the withdrawal from the R. DYLE, especially on the night of 2/3 June 40, when he helped to organise the withdrawal of the last remaining British troops on the beaches at DUNKIRK with such skill that the final evacuation was carried out almost without loss. Captain Batt remained on the Mole to the last directing traffic with a megaphone and setting a magnificent example of calmness and courage.' Thomas Reginald Dumaresq Batt was born on 28 August 1909, and was the son of Colonel R. C. Batt C.B.E., M.V.O., and his wife Violet who lived at Gresham Hall, Norwich. The younger Batt was educated at Winchester and was a prefect in his final year and also proving an inspiring commander of the House Platoon. He was an avid sportsman and played cricket and football, being a member of the House XI which won the Turner Cup in 1927. Attending the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, he was a Prize Cadet and won the Riding Prize, later being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Coldstream Guards on 29 August 1929. Appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras on 1 April 1932 this was followed with a promotion to Lieutenant on 29 August 1932. Leaving the role of A.D.C. on 10 February 1935 he served as Adjutant 11 March 1937, being promoted Captain on 1 August 1938. Posted to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force he was present with his unit for the Fall of France. After the withdrawal to Dunkirk Batt proved instrumental in organising the evacuation from the Mole. Advanced Major on 4 January 1941 he received the appointments of Brigade Major and later Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Guards Armoured Division. Following this with a period as General Staff Officer 2 and Lieutenant-Colonel Assistant Quartermaster General to VIII Corps. Remaining in Britain until the Normandy invasion Batt reverted to the rank of Major as a Squadron Commander in the 1st Armoured Battalion, Coldstream Guards. He arrived in Normandy between 29 June and 1 July 1944 and spent two weeks acclimatising. The unit received orders on the 18 July to move their Sherman tanks and set off for the Orme bridge with 1 Squadron in the lead. The plan was to push three divisions (7th, 11th and the Guards) through a narrow sector of the Eastern flank of the British bridgehead, however this soon went awry. They encountered strong opposition forcing the 11th Armoured Battalion to by-pass the village of Cagny and leave it to the Guards to clear. The Regimental History of the Coldstream Guards takes up the story, stating: 'Cautiously, Major Batt took 1 Squadron up on the left of the (2nd) Grenadiers (with which two Wykehamists were serving), with Lieutenant Lock and Lieutenant Loyd in the lead. A shot from a Panther carried Lieutenant Lock's aerial away; he jumped from his tank, ran to his 'Firefly' (each troop contained one up-gunned Sherman, nicknamed the Firefly, which carried the only effective anti-tank weapon available to Sherman units), and holed the Panther with his first shot. The squadron came up to the line of the Paris-Caen railway, which ran obliquely across its front, and paused.. Lieutenant Boscawen, of 2 Squadron, follows on, stating: 'Beyond the railway the horizon was covered with blazing Shermans; I could see nearly a whole squadron burning in one field alone. More were hidden behind the black smoke of others brewing up, while yet others were still being hit and bursting into flames' It was impossible to continue without infantry support and 1st Coldstreams halted for the night a mile north of Cagny, though still under fire. They spent the next two days in reserve, sheltering in their tanks from German shell and rifle fire, before retiring from the battlefield on 21 July, returning to Bayeux for a short rest. Despite this mauling they remained in action with 1 Squadron passing through the village of St. Charles de Percy, but being held up at Courtiel on 2 August 1944. Due to the hold up they were still in the area the next day when the Battalion Headquarters of 3rd Battalion, Irish Guards came under attack. Batt's 1 Squadron moved to assist and used their Browning machine guns to deadly effect, firing them through the close hedges. At one stage in the fighting Batt went forward on foot, as they had lost a couple of tanks in front on the way up to point 176, east of a small place called Beaulieu. A German sniper jumped up on a bank in a narrow lane and at a few yards range shot him in the head. He was the Regiment's first senior casualty and is buried in the St. Charles de Percy War Cemetery. He had three brothers who also served in the Second World War. William Frederick Batt, Coldstream Guards who survived the war. Major E. C. Batt, Royal Horse Artillery, who died of wounds at Alexandria on 8 October 1940 and Lieutenant R. W. Batt, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, who died on 21 August 1944; sold together with a Coldstream Guards Officer's cap badge by J.R. Gaunt, hallmarked Birmingham 1942 and a copy of Armoured Guardsmen by Robert Boscawen. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £3,000

Lot 273



'Somewhere about one o'clock the squadron of tanks to which Steve belonged was bombed by 12 Stukas. Steve's crew got inside the tank when they saw them coming while he remained outside watching them through his glasses. This was not by any means careless of him, for it is only rarely that dive-bombers attack tanks, since nothing but a direct hit will do any damage and a direct hit is very rare...What he did not see was that the remaining three planes were aiming at his tank, He heard their bombs coming too late for him to get inside...Unfortunately two or three bombs were dropped, all in close proximity to the tank, and one of them fell so near him that shrapnel cut him very severely in the right leg and in the back...We buried him out in the open desert, where so many of our men lie.'The Reverend Charles Duthie, C.F., Chaplain 1 Royal Tank Regiment, writing a personal and heartfelt letter to Captain Gane's widow to explain the circumstances of his death in action in North Africa in 1942.The poignant Second World War M.C. group of four awarded to Captain E. P. H. Gane, Nottinghamshire Yeomanry and 1 Royal Tank Regiment, who met a tragic death on 28 November 1942 exactly one year since earning his decorationMilitary Cross, G.V.I.R., unnamed as issued, reverse officially dated '1942, in its original Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; War Medal 1939-45, good very fine (4)M.C. London Gazette 24 February 1942. The Recommendation states:'On 28th November 1941 in the area N.E. of BIR EL HAMED, this officers' troop took part in a counter-attack against 11 enemy tanks. He led his troop with exceptional courage, and, when his own tank broke down, he himself dismounted and carried out the necessary repairs, when under anti-tank and L.M.G. fire. Later in the day this officers' troop charged and captured 4 anti-tank guns and 250 prisoners, without loss to themselves.'In 1941, the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry converted to armour initially with M3 Grant and M4 Sherman medium tanks and Crusader cruiser tanks, and was assigned to the 8th Armoured Brigade. The Regiment served in most of the major battles of the Eighth Army in the North Africa campaign, including Alam El Halfa and Second El Alamein and the Tunisia Campaign. A total of 8 Military Crosses were awarded to the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry for the Second World War.Everett Percival Hillier Gane was born on 2 June 1906, he was the son of Justice Percival Carleton Gane and Gladys Gane of Grahamstown, South Africa. He came to England in October 1939 and joined the British Army. He married Dorothy Lena Cayley on 4 January 1941. He died of wounds sustained in an air raid on 28 November 1942 and is buried in the Benghazi War Cemetery.A letter sent to his wife states how he died and what type of officer he was:'From Rev. C. S. Duthie, Chaplain of the Forces, 1st Royal Tank Regiment M.E.F. 29 November 1942.My dear Mr. & Mrs. Gane,By the time this reaches you, you will have received the terrible news that your son, Captain Gane, was killed yesterday. I am writing to give you some detail of what happened and to tell you what we thought of your boy.Yesterday we were bombed several times. About one o'clock there was a Stuka attack on some of our forward tanks. Steve's crew got into the tank but Steve stayed out, either because he thought the bombs were going to fall further over or because he was concerned primarily for the safety of the men with him. Perhaps both things were in his mind at the same time. The bombs of the first nine Stukas did actually fall some distance away. But three more Stukas then dropped their load just where the tank was. One fella few yards from the rear, another a few yards from the side of it. Steve fell flat when he heard the bombs coming but this did not save him. He was hit in the right leg and in the back and to some extent in the stomach. The crew did what they could, wirelessly immediately for the doctor, Capt. Wainman, who went up post haste to the frontal position. He found Steve badly wounded, did what was possible for him in the ambulance for the Advanced dressing station. Steve kept losing consciousness from time to time, but he was able to speak to the doctor and ask that his letters should be attended to (one to his wife and one to Mrs. Gane of Grahamstown).He did not know he was likely to die and the doctor, who thought the world of him, could not bring himself to tell him. Meanwhile the column I was with had also been bombed. After I had seen the one man who was wounded, I went up to meet the ambulance carrying Steve, only to discover that he had died a few minutes before.You can be sure that everything possible was done for Steve and that it was the gravity of his wounds that made help unavailing.We buried him out in the open and marked the place with a cross. Later the Graves Registration Unit will either put up a permanent cross or re-inter the body in a cemetery. I believe that Steve was a Roman Catholic but I did not call in the Brigade R.C. Padre, as he was busy elsewhere. Steve sat loose to our unhappy divisions and am sure would not have minded. We were good friends.His personal effects will be returned in the usual way. I have sent on the letter to you and to his wife. They are probably dated 28th or 27th and are the lat letters he completed. There is an unfinished letter which will go back the base and he included with his personal effects. It is to Mrs. Kaufmann. It is hard for me to try even to put into words what Steve's loss means to us all. He was a grand officer, respected, loved and almost worshipped by his men. He was utterly without fear. When a brother officer spoke at any time of "Stevie" Gane, you could almost detect the undercurrent of affection in his voice. There was a strength and sanity and directness in all he said. The daylight shone through him and he scorned all that was mean or low. I cannot think of 1st Tanks without him.Among my happiest memories are chats with him in the mess or in the lulls between battles. I had an ambition to learn Afrikaans because it was so like my home Scots dialect and we had many a laugh over my efforts to say something in reply to him. Two incidents stand out in my memory. The first was on June 8th. He came out with me to recover and bury the body of one of our officers killed two days before. That was typical of him. The other was a day or two later, when he was wounded. he waited at my truck and was very cheery as ever - and very indignant because the Italians had been gunning the crews who baled out from the tanks. I consider it a great privilege to have known your son. The memory of what he was will not soon fade. May God bless you in your great loss and encourage you with the thought that his sacrifice with the sacrifices will one day set the world free from the terror that had threatened it- already too long. May that day be speeded.Yours very sincerely, Chas. S. Duthie, Chaplain R.T.R.'Sold together with the following original archive comprising:(i)Memorial Scroll, mounted on card, together with Buckingham Palace covering note.(ii)Marriage certificate.(iii)The original letter from Rev. Duthie as transcribed above.(iv)Photographs of him in civilian clothing, uniform (2), his wife and daughter having collected his Military Cross at Buckingham Palace.(v)Letter from the War Office dated 20 February 1945 confirming he was buried in Benghazi Cemetery.(vi)Newspaper cutting stating that the King had presented his widow with the Military Cross.(vii)Letter to his widow, dated 18 June 1946, addressed to Schoonder Street, Cape Town, relating to a Pension.(viii)Letter to his father Judge Gane, dated 29 May 1943, relating to him having attested to the U.D.F. which was proven not to be the case and any pension would be paid by the British Army. (ix)Four letters of condolence to his father and mother.(x)A reduced size letter from Chaplain Duthie to Mrs Gane, dated 29 November 1942.Subject to 20% VA

Estimate
£1,200 to £1,500

Lot 274



An outstanding Second World War M.C. group of nine awarded to Captain N. Vogelmann, Parachute Regiment, later South African Engineer Corps, a gallant Jewish Officer who was severely wounded as a result of street fighting in Athens in January 1945 and one of the rare South African recipients of a France and Germany Star/Military Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1945', reverse additionally engraved '30976. N. Vogelmann'; 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star with 8th Army clasp; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medal 1939-45; Africa Service Medal, the campaign medals all officially impressed '30976 N. Vogelmann' as issued to South African troops; Greece, War Cross 1941, mounted as worn good very fine (9) M.C. London Gazette 10 May 1945. Sold with a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Bird O.B.E., based at the Ministry of Defence, London, dated 25 January 2001: 'Dear Mr Vogelmann, Thank you for your letter of 17 January requesting a copy of your MC citation. Regrettably an extensive search of our records including the London Gazettes of 1945-49 has failed to find any reference to this award. Whereas it would have been published correctly in the Gazette it was never actually confirmed in a London Gazette. I have spoken to General Farrar-Hockley who believes that your citation along with orders from the 2nd Independent Parachute Brigade were probably lost in transit between the Middle East and London. This is obviously frustrating but I regret that there is nothing we can do about it now. Although you do not have any written citation for your award you will always have the satisfaction of knowing that your selfless and courageous actions were recognised by a grateful Nation. Yours sincerely, Richard Bird.' Nathan Isaac Vogelmann was born at Kimberley, South Africa on 6 July 1914, and was educated at Kimberley Boys' School. He was an Assistant Surveyor in the mining industry prior to the Second World War working for ERPM at Boksburg. He attested at Bathsbury on 15 April 1940 and served with the 1st Battalion, Wit Rifles from 10 July 1940-19 November 1941. Vogelmann thence served with the South African Engineer Corps from 19 November 1941-14 April 1944, firstly seeing service in Egypt from 17 October 1942-1 April 1943 and then serving in Tunisia and Egypt before going to the Italian theatre from 7 December 1943. He was seconded to the British forces on 14 April 1944, whilst still serving in Italy and joined the 6th Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers attached to the Parachute Regiment. Vogelmann continued to serve in Italy until 14 August 1944 before serving in France between 14 August 1944-1 September 1944. He returned to Italy serving from 3 September 1944-15 October 1944, then served in Greece from 15 October 1944-14 January 1945, when he was shot through the chest and received four flesh wounds to his legs in the course of street fighting in Athens. A Greek tragedy. By 1944, the two major resistance movements in occupied Greece, EDES and EAM-ELAS, each saw the other as the main adversary. They both recognized the fact that it was only a matter of time before the Germans evacuated the country. For the communists, the British represented their major opponent. By the summer of 1944, the Soviet forces advancing into Romania and towards Yugoslavia meant that the Germans still in the Balkans were at risk of being cut off. In September, General Fyodor Tolbukhin's armies advanced into Bulgaria, forcing the resignation of the country's pro-Nazi government and the establishment of a pro-Communist regime, and the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Greek Macedonia. The Axis withdrawal, before the exiled government could return to the country, created a power vacuum. The government-in-exile, now led by the prominent liberal George Papandreou, moved to Italy, in preparation for its return to Greece. Under the Caserta Agreement of September 1944, all resistance forces in Greece were to be placed under the command of a British officer, General Ronald Scobie. According to historian Donny Gluckstein, Scobie sought to delay the German withdrawal in order to prevent ELAS from establishing control of the country. He cites German plenipotentiary Hermann Neubacher for this claim. The British arrived in Greece in October (Operation Manna) with the exiled Greek government and some units of the Greek army, led by General Thrasyvoulos Tsakalotos. By then, the Germans were in full retreat, and most of Greece's territory had already been liberated by Greek partisans. On October 13, British troops entered Athens and Papandreou and his ministers followed six days later. King George II stayed in Cairo because Papandreou had promised that the future of the monarchy would be decided by referendum. There was little to prevent ELAS from taking full control of the country. With the German withdrawal, ELAS units had taken control of the countryside and most of the cities. However, they did not take full control because the KKE leadership was instructed by the Soviet Union not to precipitate a crisis that could jeopardize Allied unity and put Stalin's larger postwar objectives at risk. Unlike their leaders, ELAS's fighters and rank-and-file were not aware of these instructions, and it became a source of conflict within both EAM and ELAS. Following Stalin's instructions, the KKE leadership tried to avoid a confrontation with the Papandreou government. Most ELAS members saw the British as liberators despite some KKE leaders, such as Andreas Tzimas and Aris Velouchiotis. Tzimas was in touch with Yugoslav Communist leader Josip Broz Tito, and he disagreed with ELAS's cooperation with the British forces. The issue of disarming the resistance organizations was a cause of friction between the Papandreou government and its EAM members. Advised by British ambassador Reginald Leeper, Papandreou demanded the disarmament of all armed forces apart from the Sacred Band and the III Mountain Brigade, which were formed following the suppression of the April 1944 Egypt mutiny, and two equal numbered corps of ELAS and EDES that would take part in operations against the Germans (still occupying Crete), such as the constitution of a National Guard under government control. EAM, believing that it would leave the guerrillas of ELAS defenseless against anticommunist militias, submitted an alternative plan of total and simultaneous disarmament. Papandreou rejected this plan, causing EAM's ministers to resign from the government on December 2. On December 1, Scobie had issued a proclamation calling for the dissolution of ELAS. Command of ELAS was the KKE's greatest source of strength, and the KKE leader Siantos decided that the demand for ELAS's dissolution must be resisted. Tito's influence may have played some role in ELAS's resistance to disarmament. Tito was outwardly loyal to Stalin but had come to power through his own means and believed that the Communists in Greece should do the same. His influence, however, had not prevented the EAM leadership from putting its forces under Scobie's command a couple of months earlier, in accordance with the Caserta Agreement. Meanwhile, following Georgios Grivas's instructions, Organization X members had set up outposts in central Athens and resisted EAM for several days until British troops arrived, as their leader had been promised. According to the Caserta Agreement, all Greek forces were under the Allied command of Scobie. On December 1, 1944, the Greek government of "National Unity" under Georgios Papandreou and Gen. Scobie (British head of the Allied forces in Greece at that time) announced an ultimatum for the general disarmament of all guerrilla forces by 10 December, excluding those allied to the government (the 3rd Greek Mountain Brigade and the Sacred Band) and also a part of EDES and ELAS that would be used in Allied operations in Crete and the Dodecanese (still under German occupation), if it was necessary. As a result, on December 2, six ministers of the EAM, most of

Estimate
£5,000 to £7,000

Lot 275



A Great War A.R.R.C. group of four awarded to Sister E. L. Earle, Territorial Force Nursing Service Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), G.V.R., silver and enamel; British War and Victory Medals (Sister E. L. Earle.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (Sister E. L. Earle. T.F.N.S.), good very fine (4)A.R.R.C. London Gazette 24 October 1917. Approximately 277 Territorial Force War Medals were awarded to the Territorial Force Nursing Service. Ellen Louisa Earle was born in Hursley, Hampshire and enrolled into the Territorial Army Nursing Service on 24 March 1909. She was called up for service in the Great War on the 13 August 1914 and was posted to the 5th Southern General Hospital, Portsmouth. Promoted to Sister on the 31 March 1916 she entered the war in France from 4 May 1917. Earle was invested with the A.R.R.C. by The King at Buckingham Palace on 9 March 1918. She was then posted to No. 36 Casualty Clearing Station between 25 March-27 April 1918. Released on 6 June 1919 she resided at Basing House, Devizes Road, Salisbury and died in Plymouth, Devon in December 1946; sold together with a quantity of copied research including a letter from Matron-in-Chief E. Maud McCarthy T.A.N.S. confirming her name appeared on the medal roll of the 5th Southern General Hospital for the three campaign medals. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 276



A Salonika A.R.R.C. group of four to Staff Nurse Miss W. Lee, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who was further 'mentioned' Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), silver and enamel; 1914-15 Star (S/Nurse W. Lee. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (S. Nurse W. Lee.), with corresponding miniatures, Q.A.I.M.N.S.R. Badge and riband bar very fine or better (Lot) A.R.R.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918. M.I.D. London Gazette 11 June 1918. Wilhelmina Lee was born on 22 December 1877 at Randalholme Alston, Cumberland. She served at Cumberland Infirmary between November 1906-10 for 4 years training, leaving after training in 1911 having carried out Sister's duties, followed this with 3 months in Manchester Monsall Fever Hospital. Lee signed up to Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve in November 1915 at Aston Cumberland. She served from Alexandria in November 1915, although her Form of Application states: 'Has just left a Surgical Hospital in France (near Compiègne) Worked with English & French Surgeons for 8 months Hospital closed. Home for one month's holiday.' Lee was admitted to 29 General Hospital with Malaria in Salonika on 9 July 1916, being discharged four days later. The rest of her service was spent in Salonika, being returned home via Taranto on 16 March 1918, returning on 6 June 1918. Given four weeks leave she was posted to Netley Hospital. She saw the Medical Board at Netley on 11 February 1919 and was granted Sick Leave to 10 April 1919, before being passed fit for Home Service on 8 May 1919. She was finally demobilised, as being surplus to requirements, on 20 February 1922. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 277



The A.R.R.C. attributed to Miss M. L. Failes Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class (A.R.R.C.), in Garrard & Co. Ltd case of issue light contact marks, very fine Sold together with War Office compliment slip named to Miss Mary Louise Failes, confirming the award of the 2nd Class award, dated 3 January 1922. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 278



A Boer War Royal Red Cross and Salonika M.I.D. group of six to Nursing Sister E. M. Whiteman, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve Royal Red Cross, V.R. (R.R.C.), silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, no clasp (Nursing Sister E. M. Whiteman), officially re-impressed naming; King's South Africa 1901-02, no clasp (Nursing Sister E. M. Whiteman.); 1914 Star (Miss E. M. Whiteman. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sister E. M. Whiteman.), very fine (6) R.R.C. London Gazette 31 October 1902. M.I.D. London Gazette 11 June 1918. Emily Margaret Whiteman was born at Lamport, Northamptonshire on 22 January 1869, the daughter of William and Emma Whiteman. Training as a nurse at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, Kent between 1890-94, she had been appointed Head Nurse on a Ward by the end of her time there. Following this she served a Sister at Yarmouth from 1894 before transferring to the Princess Christian's Army Nursing Service Reserve, based at Windsor in 1896. With the outbreak of the Second Boer War, Whiteman was mobilised for service and arrived in South Africa on 4 November 1899. She was posted to No. 3 General Hospital at Kroonstad before joining No. 12 Hospital, also based at Kroonstad. Taking some leave, she returned to South Africa on 22 February 1902 and was later posted to St Helena from 27 May 1902. Finally she returned to Britain for leave on 9 October 1902, where she terminated her engagement on 9 November 1902. Whiteman was awarded a gratuity of £60-5-6 on the cessation of employment, and was invested with the Royal Red Cross on 18 November 1902. Recalled for duty on 12 August 1914 at Chatham, she served on the Western Front from 17 August 1914. Posted to No. 6 General Hospital she served here until 10 November 1915, when she returned to Britain. Leaving Liverpool on 2 December 1915 for Salonika, via Alexandria, Whiteman arrived on 1 February 1916. Served there for much of the war she embarked on 23 May 1918 and returned to Britain, via Taranto, arriving on 2 June 1918. Here she was granted five weeks leave before joining a Home Station at Colchester. There, with the war over, she applied for a transfer to the Army Occupation in Germany, this was denied on 14 June 1919 and Whiteman was demobilized on 31 July 1919. She was removed from the Permanent Reserve Roll as a result of attaining the age limit on 19 January 1925, with her final report stating: 'A very good conscientious nurse, much liked by all. Conduct excellent.' Whiteman died in Peterborough in 1953. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,000 to £5,000

Lot 279



A Great War R.R.C. group of four to Sister R. E. Lumsden, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve, who was decorated and twice 'mentioned' for service in Salonika Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), G.V.R., in silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (S. Nurse R. E. Lumsden. Q.A.I.M.N.S.R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Sister R. E. Lumsden), mounted for wear with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve Medal good very fine or better (5) Ex-Dr Riddick Collection, March 2007. R.R.C. London Gazette 3 June 1917. M.I.D. London Gazette 21 July 1917 & 11 June 1918. Rose Emmeline Lumsden was born at Sunderland in 10 November 1880 and served as a Probationer at the Sunderland Infirmary from 17 November 1905. Enlisting with Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on 12 August 1914, she arrived in London on 17 August 1914 for duty. Posted to Salonika on 10 November 1915 she arrived on 1 February 1916. Her diary states that she left Southampton aboard Aquitaine via Naples. Upon departing that port on 17 November Aquitaine was pursued for 50 miles by a U-Boat. Surviving this experience she was presented with her R.R.C. on the 30 June 1917 by General Milne. Lumsden was also present at the Great Fire in Salonika on 18 August which resulted in 80,000 refugees. Her skills are expounded upon in a glowing report from the commander of No. 25 Casualty Clearing Station, Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Collingwood on 29 December 1917, in which he stated: 'A very competent operating room and surgical nurse. Has acted as Sister i/c here all this year. Very much liked by subordinates and patients.' Lumsden returned home on 25 July 1918, and returned to Newcastle for leave. She was then transferred to the War Hospital at Dartford, Kent on 29 August 1918 where she remained until 24 December 1919. This hospital was taken over by the Government for the use of badly wounded Germans, many of whom died and were buried in the hospital grounds. Those who recovered were sent away to a prisoner-of-war camp. On the completion of her service Lumsden returned to Newcastle and died at the Lemington Hospital, Newburn on 19 February 1963; sold together with assorted copied research including her photocopied diary. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 280



An outstanding Great War 'Western Front' D.C.M., M.M. and Bar group of eight awarded to Sergeant D. Watson, Royal Irish Regiment - formerly Royal Munster Fusiliers - who was killed in action aboard H.M.T. Lancastria when she was bombed and sunk by German Ju-88s in June 1940, at which time he was serving as a Warrant Officer in the Cameron Highlanders with the B.E.F. having been evacuated from St. Nazaire: the loss of the Lancastria was the largest single-ship loss of life in British maritime history with some estimates putting the casualties as high as 6,500 souls. Having taken a direct hit, Lancastria capsized in about 20 minutes, and those who managed to get clear were machine-gunned by the Luftwaffe in the water, whilst many more succumbed to thick oil fuel, much of which was set ablaze by incendiary bullets. Such was the scale of the disaster that Churchill ordered a media blackout and it was full five weeks before reports of the incident started to appear in The New York Times. Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (18004 L. Cpl. D. Watson. 2/R. Ir: Regt.); Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (18004 Sjt: D. Watson. D.C.M. 2/R. Ir: R.); 1914-15 Star (6. 662 Pte. D. Watson, R. Muns. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (622 Sjt. D. Watson. R. Mun. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., Regular Army (2923773 W.O. Cl. II. D. Watson. D.C.M., M.M. Camerons.), minor official correction to unit on the last, generally very fine (8) D.C.M. London Gazette 1 May 1918: For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He himself shot several of the enemy who were offering resistance, and bombed the shafts of a trench system where they were holding out. He then, on his own initiative, collected a party of bombers, with which he successfully mopped up some enemy snipers, twelve of whom he took prisoners. Later he took out a covering party, remaining in a position whence he could protect a wiring party, only withdrawing when the wiring was complete. All through the engagement his fearlessness and initiative were beyond all praise. 'M.M. London Gazette 13 November 1918. Second Award Bar to M.M. London Gazette 14 May 1919. David Watson, a native of Kirkintilloch, East Dunbartonshire, Scotland, served with the Royal Munster Fusiliers at Gallipoli from 9 July 1915 before joining the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment in France. He earned no less than three decorations by War's end. Watson joined the Cameron Highlanders on 10 August 1921 and served until discharged to pension on 28 January 1937. Rejoining the Camerons on the outbreak of the Second World War, he quickly found himself deployed with the British Expeditionary Force in France. Following the Fall of the country and the subsequent evacuation of Dunkirk, Watson was one of those who ended up at St. Nazaire to await evacuation. Operation Aerial was launched to effect the rescue of the remaining Allied troops and civilians from Atlantic ports - particularly St. Nazaire and Nantes - over 15-16 June 1940; the Luftwaffe attacked the evacuation ships as frequently as possible and, on 17 June, evaded R.A.F. fighter patrols to sink the Cunard liner and troopship H.M.T. Lancastria in the Loire estuary. The horrific details are all too well-known today: Lancastria sank quickly and vessels in the area were still under attack during rescue operations: the gallant actions of others saved some 2,477 passengers and crew, but the liner had thousands more troops, R.A.F. personnel and civilians on board the overcrowded ship and the number who died in the sinking is unknown - it is, however, believed that well over 3,500 people subsequently drowned, making the disaster the greatest loss of life in British maritime history. Indeed, news of the sinking was repressed on the personal orders of Winston Churchill out of concern for what it would do for the morale of the nation. Watson was one of those tragically killed on 17 June 1940 and is commemorated on the Dunkirk Memorial. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£3,500 to £4,500

Lot 281



A fine '1914 Battle of La Bassée' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Driver Henry T. Cox, Army Service Corps, attached 7th British Field Ambulance, Lahore Division, Indian Corps, for his conspicuous gallantry near Neuve Chapelle on 29 October 1914, when, despite being exposed to enemy fire, he brought his horsed ambulance wagon up to the German front line on two occasions. He assisted in the evacuation of wounded men from the Royal West Kent Regiment and also a number of Indian soldiers who had sought refuge in an isolated farm building following their attack and withdrawal from Neuve Chapelle the previous day. Distinguished Conduct Medal G.V.R., (T.25142 Dvr: H. T. Cox A.S.C.); 1914 Star, clasp (T.25142 Dvr: H. T. Cox A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (T.25142 T.Sjt. H. T. Cox A.S.C.); Army L.S. & G.C. Medal, G.V.R., Regular Army (6686 Sjt. H. T. Cox D.C.M., R.Innis.Fus.), the obverse heavily polished, otherwise very fine (5). D.C.M. London Gazette 18 February 1915. The citation followed on 1 April 1915: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Neuve Chapelle, when he brought his wagon up on two occasions in front of the German lines and thereby enabled his section to remove our wounded, who would otherwise have been left in the enemy's hands.' Henry T. Cox hailed from North Down, Ireland and enlisted for service with the Army Service Corps circa April 1907. On the outbreak of the Great War, Cox was one of many Drivers who were attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps to fulfil the Corps' role of supplying drivers and horse drawn ambulance wagons. Cox was attached to the 7th British Field Ambulance, which had itself been assigned to the Lahore Division, Indian Corps, as one of the divisional medical support units. His Medal Index Card confirms that he entered the France and Flanders theatre of war on 15 September 1914. The ambulance transport allotted to the field ambulances with the Indian Corps consisted of six horsed ambulance wagons only for each ambulance. Motor ambulance cars were not given until 1915. Cox was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous gallantry on 29 October 1914, at Neuve Chapelle, when he brought his horsed ambulance wagon close to the German front line on two occasions under a heavy fire, and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men from the Royal West Kent Regiment, and also a number of Indian soldiers who had sought refuge in an isolated farm building following their attack and withdrawal from Neuve Chapelle the previous day. The following report by Major T. E. Fielding was entered into the 7th F. A. War Diary for 29th October 1914: 'At 4pm I received a message from the D.A.D.M.S 3RD Division to bring all bearers and ambulance wagons to Divisional Headquarters with a view to going to NEUVE CHAPELLE to clear that village of wounded which had been left behind after an encounter with the enemy during the night.... I left all the RAMC personnel and transport at this point, under the command of Captain McQueen and went forward to Brigade HQ at Richebourg to learn the situation and receive instructions. Brig-Gen McCracken gave me verbal orders as to the road to take, the furthest point forward for the ambulance wagons and instructed me to get into communication with the O.C 1st Bedfords (Major Allason), and having obtained all available information from him, to use my own discretion as to further action. In conclusion, Gen McCracken told me I was not to expose my command to unnecessary risk of loss... The personnel with Lieut Smith and myself proceeded along the main road running SE from PONT LOGY until we came into touch with the CHESHIRE REGT. As we passed the dividing line between the CHESHIREs and the BEDFORDS, firing broke out chiefly from our own trenches, but, in a few moments, this fire was returned by the enemy and it became necessary to take cover. For about ¾ hour, we were compelled to remain stationary, but, after that time, as the firing had practically ceased, we proceeded on our way and I found the BEDFORD REGT and saw Major Allason. He told me that NEUVE CHAPELLE was occupied by Germans who had been firing on our own troops during the evening, and that it was inadvisable to send bearers into the village... I decided that it was impossible to take bearers into NEUVE CHAPELLE without running the risk of incurring serious losses, and I accordingly made the following arrangements... an officer of the R.W.KENT REGT lent me a guide to show me where some of his own wounded were and I collected these as well as some Indians who had been left in a farmhouse on the NEUVE CHAPELLE road. Altogether we picked 16 wounded including 4 Indians. These were taken by hand carriage to the ambulance wagons... As we retired, the firing began again and we soon found we were still within range, for two wagons were hit, although neither men nor horses were injured'. Cox was later allocated the new regimental number ET/48093, the prefix confirming that he was still employed in the Horse Transport Branch. He subsequently transferred into the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and appointed Transport Serjeant. In this role he received the Army Long Service & Good Conduct Medal in 1931 which was presented by Lieutenant General A. G. Wauchope, GOC Northern Ireland District, on the 18 September 1931. Serjeant Henry Cox was discharged the service in 1933, having served over 23 years with the Colours. He was notably involved in horse racing in his native Ireland, being pictured leading the winning horse in a point-to-point race at Comber, North Down after the war. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 282



A 'Battle of the Aisne 1914' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Corporal G. A. Mack, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, a veteran of the Battle of Spion Kop, for gallantry at Vailly on 14 September 1914, when he crossed 100 yards of open ground on three separate occasions to rescue wounded men who were lying in the open, the whole time being exposed to a heavy fire, also being 'mentioned' Later transferred to the 2nd Battalion, he was killed in action on 23 April 1917 in the attack on the Village of Guémappe during the 'Second Battle of the Scarpe', an action which cost his Battalion 562 all ranks killed wounded and missing Distinguished Conduct Medal G.V.R. (5523 L.Cpl G. A. Mack. 1/R. Sco: Fus.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (5523 Corl G. A. Mack, 2: R. Scots Fus.); 1914 Star, Bar, an unnamed specimen; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves, (5523 W.O. CL. 2. G. A. Mack. R. S. Fus.); Army L.S. & G.C. Medal, G.V.R., 1st issue, (5523 Sjt: G. A. Mack. R. Sco: Fus.), good very fine (6) D.C.M. London Gazette 1 April 1915: 'For conspicuous gallantry at Vailly, when he carried wounded men from the trenches into cover on three occasions, crossing a hundred yards of open ground under heavy fire.' M.I.D. London Gazette 19 October 1914. George Albert Mack was born in Islington, London, on 5 September 1880, the son of William and Sophia Mack. The family are recorded in both the 1881 and 1901 Census Returns residing in Islington and Bermondsey respectively, where his father's occupation is given as 'Blacksmith'. Mack attested for service with the Royal Scots Fusiliers at London in 1898. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he proceeded with them to South Africa and qualified for the Queen's South Africa Medal with clasps, 'Cape Colony', 'Tugela Heights', and 'Relief of Ladysmith'. He did not qualify for the King's South Africa Medal. The Queen's South Africa Medal Roll confirms that Mack transferred to the 1st Battalion whilst in South Africa, and he is recorded as such in the 1911 Census, aged 32 years, serving as a Private with the 1st Battalion which at the time was stationed at Robert's Heights, Pretoria, South Africa. During his pre-war service, Mack extended his army service to complete 12 years with the Colours, and subsequently re-engaged to complete 21 years colour service. The 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers returned to the England on 30 July 1914, and on the outbreak of war was stationed at Gosport, Hampshire, having been assigned to the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Division BEF. The Battalion entrained for Southampton on 13 August and embarked aboard the troopships 'S.S. Martaban' and 'S.S. Appam', landing at Le Havre the following day. Mack is confirmed as having entered the France and Flanders theatre of war with his unit on 14 August 1914. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry on 14 September 1914 at Rouge Maison near Vailly-Sur-Aisne, when he crossed a 100 yards of open ground on three separate occasions whilst under a heavy fire to rescue wounded men who were lying in the open. During this action, the battalion lost 165 all ranks, killed, wounded and missing. The Battalion War Diary entry for 14 September 1914 records the following: 'Ordered to march. A & D Coys ordered to support LINCOLNS at ORME. The advance was made over turnip fields and Coys were exposed to enfilade fire from Machine Guns. Capt BRIGGS ordered his Company to retire gradually and during the retirement he was killed. We had no support from Arty. During the retirement Capt MILLER was hit in the chest. 'B' and 'D' Coy under Major FORBES were ordered to support the 5th FUSRS on their right. 2nd Lt BETHELL was hit in the foot. Total casualties 8 killed, 67 wounded, 90 missing.' In addition to the award of the DCM, Lance Corporal Mack's name was also brought to notice in Sir John French's Despatch dated 8 October 1914 for 'gallant and distinguished service in the Field'. A staff officer, who visited this battalion after it had been in action for five weeks, noted: 'We came into the field occupied by the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Here they were drawn up, erect and grim as usual, but what a different regiment from the one which had swung out of Lyndhurst camp less than five weeks before! That magnificently smart regiment of once a thousand men was now reduced to about 70 men, with a junior subaltern in command. The men were mostly without caps, coats, or even putties, war-stained and ragged, but still full of British pluck and pride, with a "never say die" look upon their faces, which made the heart swell with pride at being connected with such splendid specimens of manhood.' Mack returned to the England in 1915 and married Ada Francis Abraham at Portsmouth on 31 October 1915. At some point, he transferred back to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers which had been overwhelmed at Ypres on 31 October 1914 having to be re-constituted from drafts. The date of transfer is unknown. He was awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal by authority of Army Order 121 of 1916, the date of recommendation being 1 January 1916. The 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers was re-assigned to 90th Brigade, 30th Division in December 1915. It launched an attack on the village of Guémappe, as part of 30th Division's advance east of Wancourt towards Vis-en-Artois on 23 April 1917, during the opening phase of the 'Second Battle of the Scarpe'. Although the battalion secured its objective, the attack had resulted in the loss of 562 all ranks, killed, wounded and missing, including Company Serjeant Major George Albert Mack who was listed as killed in action. He has no known grave, and his name is commemorated on the Arras Memorial, France. He was the husband of Ada Francis Mack (nee Abraham), of 6, Crown Street, Kingston, Portsmouth, and at the time of his death was 38 years of age. For his services during the Great War, Mack was awarded the 1914 Star, British War and Victory Medals with MID Emblem. In accordance with Army Council policy, he was automatically granted the Clasp to the 1914 Star, as was all officers and men who would have qualified but as a result of being killed in action or died of wounds were no longer able to submit a claim; his entitlement being confirmed on the 1914 Star Roll. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 283



A superb 'Battle of Aubers Ridge' D.C.M. group of four awarded to Private A. T. Windebank, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, for his conspicuous gallantry as 'Company Runner' between 9-10 May 1915, during the initial attack on the German defences near Fromelles. When the survivors of his Company became cut-off from all support, Windebank carried an important message between the isolated trench and Brigade Report Centre, being exposed to withering rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire for the entire journey. Returning later under the same fire, 'he was of the greatest assistance in mounting a captured machine-gun' which 'contributed powerfully' in repulsing a determined enemy counter attack; he was discharged on 31 January 1917 as a result of wounds received in action. Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (4895 Pte A. T. Windebank, 2/Rif: Bde:); 1914 Star, Bar (4895 Pte. A. Windebank. 2/Rif: Brig); British War and Victory Medals (4895 Pte. A. T. Windebank. Rif. Brig.), contact wear and polishing, very fine (4) D.C.M., London Gazette 5 August 1915: 'For conspicuous gallantry and resource on 9th-10th May, 1915, near Rouges Bancs. He carried the first message back from the Battalion to the Brigade Report Centre under a heavy rifle and machine gun fire, returning later under the same fire. He was of the greatest assistance in helping to mount a captured machine gun and in collecting bombs in the German trenches for use against the enemy.' Archibald Thomas Windebank (Archie) was born at Havant, Hampshire in 1893, the son of George and Emily (nee Wyatt) Windebank. Recorded in the 1901 Census, aged 7 years, residing at 20 Homewell, Havant, his father's occupation was listed as 'Flesher Fishmonger'. An adult when he was recorded in the 1911 Census, aged 18, where his own occupation is given as 'Splitter Boy'. Windebank attested for service in the Rifle Brigade at Winchester, on 6 November 1912, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion which at that time was on overseas garrison duty in India. On the outbreak of war, the Battalion was stationed at Kuldana, India, and sailed for England from Bombay on 20 September 1914, arriving at Liverpool on 22 October. It then entrained for Hursley Park, Winchester where it was assigned to the newly formed 25th Infantry Brigade, 8th Division, and sailed for Le Havre on 5 November 1914, where it disembarked the following day. Windebank is confirmed as having entered the France and Flanders theatre of war with 'C' Company on 7 November 1914. The Battalion came into line in the Rue du Bois-Farquissart Sector, SW of Armentieres, on 14 November 1914, and over the next three months experienced the arduous trench fighting that epitomised the Winter Operations of 1914-15. It was heavily engaged in the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, between 10-13 March 1915, losing over 375 all ranks, killed, wounded and missing during three days of 'squandered heroism'. Windebank was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous gallantry as 'Company Runner', at Rouges Bancs on the 9-10 May 1915, when he carried the first message from the Battalion to the Brigade Report Centre under a heavy rifle and machine gun fire, returning later under the same fire. He was also noted when helping to mount a captured machine gun and collecting bombs in the German trenches. During this action, the 2nd Battalion suffered total casualties of seventy-seven killed, 340 wounded, and 212 missing. The award of the D.C.M. was announced in the London Gazette dated 5 August 1915. As part of First Army's attempt to capture the Aubers Ridge on the 9 of May 1915, the 8th Division occupied a frontage of 1400 yards, astride the Saily-Fromelles Road. The plan was for the 24th and 25th Infantry Brigades to combine in three separate but co-ordinated attacks, the main thrust to be delivered on a three battalion front astride the Saily - Fromelles Road. The 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, 24th Brigade, would operate West of the road, and the 2nd Rifle Brigade, and 1st Royal Irish Rifles, 25th Brigade to the East of it. The target for the 25th Brigade was to breach the German defences in the neighbourhood of Rouges Bancs, capture Fromelles on the left and the Delaval Farm-Aubers Road on the right, and secure their exposed flanks. The 7th Division would then advance through the breach and 'roll up' the enemy line to the east and west. The 25th Brigade orders for the left attack were that the 2nd Rifle Brigade and the 1st Royal Irish Rifles, should attack simultaneously on a 200 yard front through a gap that would be blown in the German defences by the preliminary artillery bombardment. The Brigade was then to push on to secure its first objective, the bend in the Delaval Farm-Aubers Road. The success of the offensive depended totally on the capacity of the British artillery to break down the German defences at key locations and prepare the way for the breach, but the number of our guns proved totally inadequate. Indeed, such was the shortage of artillery that brass mortars dating from 1840 were pressed into service in this bombardment. The inadequacy of the artillery preparation and support, and its failure to either destroy the enemy's defences or to subdue the fire of its infantry was to decide the fate of the entire operation. The bombardment began at 05:00, but almost immediately, shells began falling short, causing severe casualties in the advanced sap where 'B' and 'D' Companies, 2nd Rifle Brigade were assembled to lead the attack. At 05.20, 'B' and 'D' Companies swept across the 100 yards of no-mans-land at a rapid pace in lines of platoons at thirty paces distance. In spite of heavy losses, the leading companies stormed the German breastwork, though it was practically undamaged, and, after capturing a number of the 16th Bavarian Reserve Regiment, pressed on to their first objective, the bend of the Fromelles road, two hundred yards beyond. The supporting companies, 'A' and 'C' (Windebank's) Companies, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens then followed to occupy and consolidate the breached German fire trench. However, the German garrisons on both flanks of the breach, were well dug in and not affected by the bombardment. They had realized that their own front was not seriously threatened, and had therefore turned their whole attention to containing those troops who had broken through to form lodgements, and to preventing reinforcements from reaching them. Consequently, 'A' and 'C' Companies suffered heavy losses, and the battalion machine-gun section, were unable to get across. Having reached their objective and consolidated 200 yards of the Delaval Farm-Aubers Road, 'B' and 'D' Companies found themselves isolated, except for a small party of the Royal Irish Rifles to their left, who had also succeeded in penetrating the German position. The attacks to their right and left having failed, these forward companies set about consolidating their position. However, deprived of the supports they so badly needed, and subjected to very heavy machine-gun fire from both flanks and in reverse from those enemy trenches that remained intact, the defenders suffered heavy casualties. Similarly, the survivors of 'A' and 'C' Companies which had succeeded in consolidating the 250 yards of the breached fire trench, which lay astride the Rouges Bancs-Saily Road, also found themselves isolated. Bombing parties were organised to protect both ends of the trench, and although it proved extremely difficult to find bombs and bombers, about 50 yards of trench to the west of the road were gained. The British front and communication trenches were blocked with dead, wounded and leaderless men, the congestion being constantly increased by the endeavours of the rearmost waves to reach the front. Movement forward, rearward or lateral became impossible, except over the open, and the Germans in the un-attacked portions of the front were able to prevent not only substantial support, but even individuals from crossing no-mans-land.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 284



'The Brigadier-General desires to take this opportunity of congratulating 'D' Company of the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, on its gallant and steady behaviour during the action of 22nd December [1914]. The manner in which it resisted the German counter-attack, and the steadiness with which it finally withdrew in the face of superior numbers, and eventually occupied a position in rear to cover the gap made in the line, was worthy of all praise and adds fresh laurels to the fine record of the old 48th.' The Special Brigade Order issued by Brigadier-General Westmacott, upon hearing of the performance of 'D' Company at La Quinque Rue A fine '1914 Winter Operations' D.C.M. group of six awarded to Private W. M. Cockrell, 'D' Company, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, for his gallant conduct at La Quinque Rue on 22-23 December 1914, when he went out 200 yards beyond the trenches to rescue a severely wounded man whilst exposed to heavy rifle and machine gun fire Distinguished Conduct Medal G.V.R. (10068 Pte W. Cockrell. 1/North: R.); 1914 Star, clasp (3-10068 Pte W. Cockrell. 1/North'n R.); British War and Victory Medals (3-10068 Pte. W. Cockrell. North'n. R.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service, coinage head, (William Cockrell), note surname on last three, good very fine (6) D.C.M. London Gazette 1 April 1915: 'For gallant conduct on 23rd December, 1914, during an engagement near Bethune when he went out 200 yards in front of his trench and assisted in the rescue of a wounded man, whilst exposed to heavy fire.' William Morris Cockrell was born on 17 May 1893 in the Parish of St James's, Colchester, the son of William and Louisa Cockrell. The family are recorded in the 1901 Census, residing at Pimlico Cottage, Harwich Road, Colchester, where Cockrell senior is recorded as an 'Engineer's Assistant'. Recorded again as an adult in the 1911 Census, living as a Boarder at 8 Crawley Road, Luton, where his own occupation is given as 'Butcher's Assistant'. Cockrell's military service record confirms that he enlisted in the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, at Northampton, on 10 August 1914; declaring his age to be 21 years and his trade as 'Butcher'. On declaration of war, the 3rd Battalion was stationed at Northampton and began to implement its primary task of equipping and dispatching reservists to the 1st Battalion, which had been assigned to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, and was stationed at Aldershot. Posted to the 1st Battalion, Cockrell entered the France and Flanders theatre of war as part of a late draft, on 12 November 1914. He was recommended for the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous gallantry at La Quinque Rue, near Le Touret, on the night of the 22-23 December 1914, when he went out 200 yards in front of his trench and assisted in the rescue of a wounded man whilst exposed to heavy fire. The award of the D.C.M. was announced in the supplement to the London Gazette dated 18 February 1915, and the citation published in the supplement dated the 1 April 1915. The circumstances of the attack, and Cockrell's 'D' Company's role, are recorded in the Regimental History: 'At 9am on the 20th December, the enemy exploded ten small mines beneath the Indian Corps trenches in front of Givenchy, followed immediately by infantry attacks, with much bombing, on Givenchy and the front northwards of the hamlet of La Quinque Rue. The trenches either side of Givenchy were lost, but the 1st Manchester Regiment was still in possession of Givenchy. The extent of the attack can be assessed by the German claim that 19 British officers, and 815 other ranks were taken prisoner. GHQ ordered three infantry brigades to be sent to assist the Indian Corps. The 1st (Guards) Brigade reached Bethune at 3am on the following day (21st), followed by the 21st Brigade at 7.30am. At noon, both brigades moved to the attack. The 1st (Guards) Brigade was to attack with its left on Givenchy, and the 21st Brigade with its right on the village, which was still being held by the 1st Manchesters. The 2nd Infantry Brigade reached Le Touret at 3pm, and was immediately ordered to retake the left sector of the Indian front near 'The Orchard', about a mile north-east of Festubert, which had been lost that morning. The three brigades were delayed in heavy water-logged ground by machine-gun fire, and it was dark before they reached the neighbourhood of Givenchy, which the 1st Manchesters, practically surrounded had just evacuated. The attack was launched at 7pm, with 'A' and 'D' Companies forming the leading waves of the Northamptonshire Regiment, but whilst the greater part of the lost trenches were recovered, 'D' Company had suffered severely. During this counter-attack, the 1st (Guards Brigade) recovered the village, and most of the lost trenches were retaken. However, a length of trench on the left, in front of Festubert was not recovered, and the isolation of the three brigades in the dark made the position difficult. The trenches re-taken by the Northamptons were then garrisoned by the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, whilst the Northamptons, less 'D' Company, returned to billets, a mile in rear. 'D' Company, which was commanded by Major W. O. Cautley, remained to complete the left of the line. A short time later, the enemy counter-attacked, forcing the Loyals from their trenches, and creating a dangerous breach in the line. After a fierce resistance, Major Cautley decided to withdraw 'D' company some 600 yards to a line of trenches in rear, as he was in danger of being surrounded. He succeeded in holding this trench with support of men from various units. Immediately following the enemy counter-attack, the three remaining Northamptonshire companies took up a position in support of 'D' Company, in order to cover the breach made in the line, remaining there until relieved by 4th Brigade, after nightfall on the 23rd December'. The Battalion War Diary (WO/95/127/1-1) summarised the day's action as follows: '22nd December - received news about 9 am that the enemy had attacked and broken through. Our three companies ('B', 'C', and 'A') were at once ordered up to support. It was found that the enemy had driven back the line some 33 yards. It was found, however, that the forward line held the previous night was untenable so a line was taken up about 300 yards in rear. Our 'D' Company was very highly congratulated on its fine resistance by the Brigadier General commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade. This line was held by the Battalion during the day with no difficulty. Major Cautley received the DSO for the great work he did this day and 2/Lieutenant Fulton the Military Cross. Two DCM's were also given to men'. The award of Cockrell's D.C.M. was locally reported in the Chelmsford Chronicle dated 29 January 1915 as follows: 'COLCHESTER CORPORAL'S D.C.M.: Mr. W. J. Cockrell, landlord of the Whalebone Inn, Colchester, has received a letter from his eldest son, Corp. W. Cockrell, 1st Northampton Regt., who says: "You will be pleased to hear I have got the D.C.M. and a pension of sixpence a day. I am in the best of health, and not much the worse for wear. I am going back to the trenches tonight, so excuse a short note. Give my kindest regards to Arthur...". The first day of the Battle of Loos, 25 September 1915, Cockrell was overcome by gas poisoning, one of the 372 casualties his Battalion suffered during the day. Evacuated to England on 20 October 1915, he was interviewed by a reporter from his local newspaper, the 'Northampton Mercury', and the following article was published on 17 December 1915: 'SECOND TO NONE - THE COUNTY REGIMENT AT AUBERS RIDGE - The bravery of the Northamptonshire Regiment was described to a "Mercury" representative on Friday by Lance-Corporal W. M. Cockrell, one of the DCM heroes of the 1st Battalion now at the Northampton Depot. The honour was accorded the Lance-Corporal for rescuing a wounded soldier under

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 285



'A splendid example both of devotion to duty and that of indifference to their own injuries when a sore wounded comrade requires their help, which has characterised our brave men from the beginning of the war, was given at Fleurbaix, near Armentiers, on November 9th, 1914, during that ominous lull in the First Battle of Ypres, which preceded the great effort of the Prussian Guard. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Sergeant Charles Leonard Tuersley, of the 1st Royal Fusiliers, was in command of a platoon distributed among six echelon trenches, when a German battery which he was unable to locate, began shelling them heavily. Having been sniped during the morning, Tuersley had put his cap on the handle of an entrenching tool, which he stuck in the parapet, in order to give the snipers, who were concealed in a cabbage-patch and in houses between the lines, something to waste their ammunition upon. One shell only just missed this, and Tuersley, who was sitting in the trench below his property, found himself half buried beneath the debris of the parapet, which was blown in on top of him. As he was working his way out, he heard a man calling him from a trench on his left front. He ran round, and was told that one of his section commanders, Corporal Tanner, had had half his leg nearly blown off by a piece of shell. Tuersley saw at once that the unfortunate corporal would very soon bleed to death if steps were not immediately taken to stop the flow of blood, and began looking about him for something of which to make a tourniquet, but could see nothing likely to serve his purpose, until his eye fell upon a pipe which one of the men happened to be smoking. Taking the bowl of the pipe and a handkerchief, Tuersley was just bending over the wounded man to apply the tourniquet, when a shell burst right in the trench. The artillery observer had his head blown off and was buried beneath a deluge of earth, whilst Tuersley got two pieces in the back, another man a piece in the spine, and a third one through the heel of his boot. The corporal would undoubtedly have been wounded again had not Tuersley been bending over him. Although bleeding freely and in great pain, the brave sergeant did not trouble about his own wounds, being aware that his comrade's case was one of life and death, and that the slightest delay would be fatal, and applying the tourniquet to the artery near the groin, he managed to stop the bleeding. This done, he ran across the open to his company-officer, and reported all that had happened. The officer wanted him to remain and have his wounds attended to, but Tuersley felt that he could not leave his men, whose nerves were becoming shaken by the terrific shelling to which they were being subjected. And so he went back, accompanied by two men to assist in getting the corporal away. Nor was it until he had seen his wounded comrade removed, that he felt at liberty to think of his own hurts, and ask one of his men to bind them up. Scarcely had this been done, than he fainted from loss of blood; but as soon as consciousness returned, though so weak that he could scarcely walk, he insisted on returning to his own trench, and it was only with difficulty that he was at length persuaded to go to the Field Ambulance. Sergeant Charles Leonard Tuersley was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and promoted to the rank of Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, while he has recently, we understand, been recommended for a commission. He is thirty years of age, and is one of six brothers now serving King and Country on land or sea. His home is at Marylebone, London. Sergeant Tuersley running to assist a wounded Corporal, half of whose leg had been blown off by a shell. On working his way out of the debris of a parapet at Fleurbaix in which he had been buried on the afternoon of November 9th 1914, Sergeant Charles Leonard Tuersley, of the 1st Royal Fusiliers, heard a man calling from a trench near by. On running round he found that a section commander, Corporal Tanner, had had half of his leg blown off. Sergeant Tuersley at once applied an improvised tourniquet, but while he was bending over the wounded man a shell burst near by. Two pieces struck the Sergeant in the back, but though bleeding freely he continued to attend to his comrade. He refused to retire for treatment until the wounded Corporal had been removed. For his conspicuous gallantry Sergeant Tuersley was awarded the D.C.M. Deeds That Thrill the Empire recalls Sergeant C. L. Tuersley's bravery. A fine 'Battle of Armentieres 1914' D.C.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant C. L. Tuersley, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, for his gallant conduct near Fleurbaix on 9 November 1914, when his trench received a direct hit during a period of intense and prolonged enemy bombardment. Despite being severely wounded by the explosion, Tuersley rendered first aid to a dangerously wounded man, thereby saving his life. After reporting the situation to his officer, he returned to his trench in spite of the serious nature of his own wounds and remained with his men throughout the remainder of the bombardment until supports arrived. Details of Tuersley's gallant conduct on the 9th November 1914 are featured in 'Deeds That Thrill The Empire' Distinguished Conduct Medal G.V.R. (8239 Sjt: C. Tuersley. 1/R. Fus.); 1914 Star, clasp (L-8239 Sjt C. L. Tuersley. 1/R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. C. L. Tuersley.); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, traces of verdegis, good very fine (5) D.C.M., London Gazette, 1 April 1915: 'For gallant conduct and ability on 9 November 1914, near Fleurbaix, whilst attending on a wounded man he was himself severely wounded, but remained with his men very gallantly until assistance arrived.' Charles Leonard Tuersley was born on the 11 March 1885 at Paddington, Middlesex, the youngest of seven children born to Thomas and Elizabeth Tuersley. Recorded in the 1891 Census, he was residing with his family in 'the stables and room above' No 49 Arthur Mews, Paddington, London, where his father's occupation is given as 'Groom and Coachman'. The Army Gradation List for 1918, confirms that Tuersley attested for service with the Royal Fusiliers in September 1901, on which date he would have been 16 years old. Posted to the 2nd Battalion, he served with them in India, being one of 13 Officers and 108 men who represented the 2nd Battalion at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He was later presented with the Delhi Durbar Medal to mark the occasion. Tuersley is recorded in the 1911 Census, serving as Corporal in the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, which at the time was stationed at Hugh Rose Barracks, Jubbulpore, India. His trade or occupation is given as 'Musician'. A member of the 2nd Battalion's shooting team, he won the Empire Challenge Cup in 1912, a trophy competed for each year by 153 battalions across the Empire. Transferring to the Army Reserve in 1913 on completion of his first period of service, he was recalled on the outbreak of war and posted to the 1st Battalion which was then on home service. The 2nd Battalion was at that time still serving in India. The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers was stationed at Kinsale, Ireland, in August 1914 having been previously assigned to the 17th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division. Sergeant Charles Tuersley is confirmed as having disembarked with the 1st Battalion, at St Nazaire between the 7-8 September 1914. Tuersley was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallant conduct and ability on 9 November 1914, near Fleurbaix, when the trench he was occupying received a direct hit from an enemy shell. Despite the prolonged and intense bombardment, he attended a dangerously wounded man although he himself was severely wounded. In spite of his wound he remained with his men until assistance arrived. The award of the D.C.M. was announced in the London Gazette dated the 16 February 1915, and the citation was published in the edition of the 1 April 1915. The

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 286



(x) A very fine 'rearguard action 1918' D.C.M. group of three awarded to Sergeant A. S. McIntosh, Highland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (636194 A.Sjt: A. S. McIntosh. B.256/High:Bde:R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (1571 Sjt. A. McIntosh. R.A.), contact marks, slight edge bruising, very fine (3) D.C.M. London Gazette 3 September 1918: 'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. kept his gun in action until it was knocked out, then sent the detachment back with the sights while he manned a Lewis gun, and fought a fine rearguard action, allowing the enemy to almost surround him before withdrawing to a new position.' Alex Scott McIntosh was born at in 1886, a native of Lochee, Scotland and joined the 3/2nd Highland Brigade, Royal Artillery on 1 November 1915. Posted to France on 27 March 1916 as a Gunner he was advance Bombardier on 2 October and Sergeant on 27 September the following year. Winning his D.C.M. in May 1918, between the Battle of Lys and the Third Battle of the Aisne McIntosh survived the bitter fighting of the Hundred Days. He was finally demobilised on 1 March 1919; sold together with copied service papers and London Gazette extract. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 287



(x) A rare 'Cameroons 1916' West African Frontier Force D.C.M. awarded to Lance Corporal S. Karnu, Sierra-Leone Battalion West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (2999 L. Cpl. Sorie Karnu. S-L. Bn:-W.A.F.F.), edge bruise, polished otherwise very fine D.C.M. London Gazette 31 May 1916. Sorie Karnu served with the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force during the Cameroons Campaign. The unit was transported from Togoland after only two weeks in the theatre and joined General Dobbell's army before the Fall of Douala. After which they formed part of Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood's column on the Northern Railway, taking part in actions at Jabassi and Buea. The citation for Karnu's D.C.M. has not been recorded although it is worth noting that his M.I.D. is recorded on the same day as another 'mention' for Private Santiggi Karnu. Further information can be found in Lieutenant R.P.M. Davis', History of the Sierra Leone Battalion of the Royal West African Frontier Force. The Battalion left the Cameroons in April 1917, Karnu was awarded his D.C.M. in a ceremony by the Governor not long later.; sold together with a W.A.F.F. shoulder title and copied research including a London Gazette extract, M.I.C. and an extract from West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medals. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 288



(x) An Action at Malangali 1916 K.A.R. D.C.M. awarded to Corporal Chilingi, 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (666 Pte Chilingi. 1/K.A.R.), polished, pitting, minor edge bruising, nearly very fine 2 K.A.R. D.C.M.'s issued for the action. K.A.R. D.C.M. London Gazette 25 September 1916, the original citation in the Nyasaland Government Gazette, 30 December 1916, states: 'At the engagement at Malangali on the 24th July, this man seeing a body of the enemy advancing, and fearing they might recapture the machine gun captured by Lieut. Borthwick's team, asked leave to charge, and fixing bayonets led the remainder of the team and drove back the enemy. The country being thick and broken he could not see the strength of the enemy and might well have been going to certain death.' M.I.D. London Gazette 25 September 1917, the original citation states: 'In recognition of military operations in the Nyasaland Protectorate, East Africa.' Chilingi was a member of the Angoni tribe from the village of Midima in the Nchen district. He enlisted on 8 January 1914 with the 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles and was posted for action in German East Africa. Action at Malangali 1st King's African Rifles joined Brigadier General Edward Northey's Nyasaland-Rhodesia Field Force advancing into German East Africa in May 1916. Two columns advanced against Malangali where they found themselves opposed by two German Field Companies with some auxiliary troops and sailors from Königsberg as well as one of their famous guns. The British plan was to encircle the Germans with one column under Lieutenant-Colonel Rodger advancing to their front while the other under Lieutenant-Colonel Hawthorne took them in the rear. Unfortunately the German forces were alerted by another column moving to their north and withdrew to the inaccessible Pakene rocks. Hawthorne came under artillery fire and advanced slowly while Rodger's attack stalled in the face of heavy fire. The Germans withdrew to the north, losing a Howitzer, 13 Germans and 19 of their Askari were killed and over 100 became casualties. As well as Chilingi, Corporal Gowani was awarded the D.C.M. and the Machine Gun officer Lieutenant E.K. Borthwick, attached to the 1st King's African Rifles won the Military Cross; sold together with copied research comprising London Gazette extracts, Hut Tax exemption form and attestation. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 289



A 1918 Egypt operations I.D.S.M. awarded to Naik Man Singh Rana, 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (4138 Lce.-Naik Man Singh Rana. 1st Bn. 8th Gurkha Rfls.), with integral top riband bar, contact marks, very fine Approximately 8 awards to the 1st Battalion for their actions in Egypt during the Great War. I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 2536 of 1918. On the outbreak of the Great War, the 1st Battalion remained in India providing reinforcements principally to its 2nd Battalion in France. In March 1916, the 1st Battalion embarked for Mesopotamia, where it served until the end of 1917 before being re-deployed to Palestine. In April 1918, it occupied trenches to the north of Jaffa, where it undertook routine patrolling in 'No Man's Land' and the Regimental History records: 'On 13th April, 1918, a patrol of one British officer and two Gurkha other ranks went out on a daylight reconnaissance. Unexpectedly attacked by a Turkish patrol some seventeen strong, the British officer (Captain A.M. Kennedy) was dangerously wounded and in great danger of being captured. One Gurkha other rank (Lance Naik Mansing Rana) ordered his companion to return and report what had happened, and, lying down beside his wounded officer, kept the enemy off by accurate rifle fire. A rescue party under Major R. P. St V. Bernard brought in Captain Kennedy and Mansing, who received the I.D.S.M. for his gallantry.' Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 290



A scarce 'Mohmand Operations' I.D.S.M. awarded to Subedar-Major M. Bakhsh, 3rd Battalion 2nd Punjab Regiment, a long-served Indian officer who additionally received a 'mention' for the Loe-Agra Operations on the North-West Frontier Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R., 2nd 'Crowned Head' Type (Subdr. Maj. Maula Baksh, 3-2 Punjab R.), minor official correction to last initial of first name, good very fine I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 309 of 1936.M.I.D. G.G.O. 166 of 1936.Maula Baksh enlisted for service with the 3rd Battalion 2nd Punjab Regiment on 24 May 1909 and rose steadily through the ranks during a career spanning some 27 years: made Jemadar in August 1918 and Subedar in June 1923,. Finally promoted Subedar-Major on 12 June 1934, this rank was the aspiration for any Indian soldier wanting to make a career out of the Army; the Subedar-Major was the most senior Indian rank in the Battalion.Bakhsh likely received his 'mention' for one of two events during the Loe-Agra Operations between 23 February-13 April 1935, either for his personal participation in a 'well arranged ambush of a sniping party' undertaken by two platoons of the 3rd Battalion, or an attack on a picquet. On the first instance, after an exceptionally detailed reconnaissance that afternoon, the same evening the troops involved (almost certainly with Subedar-Major Bakhsh) left camp to take up their positions. An Official History takes up the story:'The party was in position by 2030 hours. Owing to the excessive darkness visibility was difficult beyond ten to fifteen yards.At 2245 hours a party of approximately twenty five enemy snipers came down the track immediately north of the Jindai Khwar from a westerly direction, and it transpired later that there was another party of ten following behind them. The section north of the Khwar opened fire on the leading party at a range of about five yards. This was immediately followed by rapid fire from the remainder of the ambush party. The enemy scattered and taking cover behind rocks and walls began a heavy but futile fire at close range on the ambush party. The firing ceased at 2330 hours, during which time, the enemy collected their casualties. They then moved off to the north west, making much noise and shouting abuse at each other and at the troops.The enemy losses in this successful affair were one killed and four wounded, of whom two died of their wounds. There were no casualties among the troops.' ('Official History of Operations on the North-West Frontier of India 1920-1935', p. 177, refers). The second possible occasion is also worth noting in detail: the attack on Kila Hari has been described as 'one of the most ferocious and sustained attacks that was ever inflicted by tribesmen in the history of the North-West Frontier'. The night defence of the Kila Hari post in the Loe-Agra operations of the Nowshera Brigade in April 1935 by a party of the 72nd Punjabis (3/2nd Punjab Regt) is an epic: a small detachment was attacked by an unexpectedly-well-led tribal lashkar of some 1,000 Shamozaïs. The picquet was almost overwhelmed in the hand-to-hand fighting which involved revolvers, bayonets, stones and knives and lasted an incredible ten hours; this picquet consisted of one rifle company and a machine-gun platoon drawn from the 3/2nd Punjabis. An intelligence report, received during the afternoon of 5 April, stated that a large enemy lashkar had been sighted and was intending to launch an attack on Kila Hari Post from the east, but this report was considered unreliable and not given credence.The unexpected attack began about 7.30 p.m. when Shamozaï swordsmen attempted to rush the machine-gun post. This resulted in severe hand-to-hand fighting, but the tribesmen's attack, although pressed home with considerable ferocity, was beaten back. The enemy made further assaults at approximately 15-minute intervals until midnight, but all were repulsed. At about 9.30 p.m. the lower post on the ridge was heavily attacked, followed by other attacks against other posts which were also beaten off. The tribesmen surrounded the position and kept it under constant fire until just before dawn, when they withdrew. It was then confirmed that during this night attack 28 tribesmen had been killed, and almost certainly a far larger number wounded.As for Bakhsh's I.D.S.M., the Official History makes no reference to any specific actions by the 3/2nd Battalion during the Mohmand operations, but it is worthy of note that this is a unique award to the Regiment for that campaign; sold together with copied service history extracts, Indian Army lists, Gazette entries, a Compact Disk of copied research, and official histories - also a copy of an article written by the recipient in 1936 for the Duke of Wellington's Regiment journal, entitled: 'Comrades in Arms: Friendship Between British and Indian Troops in Nowshera' ('The Iron Duke', No. 35, October 1936, p.217-218 refers).Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 291



(x) A 1918 'Piave Operations' M.M. and 'Battalion Raid' Second Award Bar to Sergeant A. Bagnall, 10th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded during the Somme offensive and further won a D.C.M. for his services in Italy Military Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (13080 Cpl - A Sgt: - A. Bagnall. 10/Nth'd: Fus:), edge bruise, very fine During the Great War the 10th Battalion won 14 D.C.M's and 6 Second Award Bars to the M.M., of which 2 were for Italy.[D.C.M.] London Gazette 3 June 1919: 'During the period July 1917 to 15th December 1918. He has on all occasions shown great devotion to duty. He has taken part in operations on the Somme in July and September 1916, Messines June 1917, Polygon Wood September 1917 and the Pave operations October/November 1918. He assisted his officer in the reorganisation of his company at a critical period, when all the other officers in the company had become casualties.' M.M. London Gazette 19 March 1918. Second Award Bar London Gazette 24 January 1919. Andrew Bagnall was born at Byker, Newcastle Upon Tyne on 24 May 1893, the son of Joseph and Catherine Bagnall of 11 Salisbury Street, Byker. Enlisting with the Northumbrian Fusiliers, Bagnall entered the war in France with them on 15 July 1915. He appears in the Casualty list for 'A' Company, 9th Battalion on 5 July 1916 when the unit was engaged in attack the feature called, the Quadrangle. Transferring at some stage after the Battle of the Somme to the 10th Battalion Bagnall joined them in Italy. His gallantry here is noted in The Award of the Military Medal for the Campaign in Italy 1917-1918 which states: 'This MM was awarded for gallantry during a night patrol on the 22nd Dec 1917, when 1 Officer and 18 Other ranks crossed the River Piave and captured 1 prisoner.' It further goes on to outlined the details of his second award which came shortly after stating: 'This Bar was awarded for gallantry on the 15th July 1918, during a battalion raid on Sec and enemy trenches and dugouts in the vicinity. It was carried out by 3 Officers and 120 other Ranks and resulted in 25 Austrian Prisoners being captured at the cost of 1 Officer wounded, 1 OR killed and 15 OR's wounded. The Maj Gen commanding 23rd Div, presented ribbons on Parade at Fara on the 21st July to all the gallantry recipients.' After the end of the war Bagnall was further awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Discharged to the Army Reserve and returned to Newcastle where he died on 29 November 1935; sold together with copied research including London Gazette entries, medal rolls and census data. Further entitled to the Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1914-15 Star and British War and Victory Medals. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 292



The M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant Archibald McDonald, 2nd Battalion, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, whose award was announced in the London Gazette dated 11 October 1916, one of two such supplements that listed 'retrospective' awards. Military Medal, G.V.R. (6145 Sgt. A. McDonald. 2/A. & S. Hdrs); 1914 Star, clasp (6145 Sgt. A. McDonald. 2/ A. & S. Highrs); British War and Victory Medals (6145 W.O.C.I.2. A. McDonald. A. & S. Highrs.), good very fine (4) M.M. London Gazette 11 October 1916: 'His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Military Medal for bravery in the field. "These Military Medals have been awarded for services rendered on various occasions during the progress of the campaign, and the ranks now shown are not in all cases the ranks held by the recipients of the decorations when the acts of gallantry were performed." Archibald MacDonald was born at Ellon, Aberdeenshire in 1874, the son of Archibald McDonald and Mary McCoy. He attested for service with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders at Glasgow on 28 May 1897, declaring his age to be 23 years, 2 months, and stating his occupation as 'Clerk'. Initially posted to the 1st Battalion, he transferred to the 2nd Battalion on 27 December 1897; appointed Lance-Corporal 1 May 1899; promoted Corporal 11 February 1901 and Sergeant 13 September 1903 or 6 November 1903. Re-engaged to complete 12 years with the Colours on 10 January 1905; permitted to re-engage to complete 21 years' service 17 October 1906; reduced in the ranks to Private by order of District Court Martial 31 August 1912; promoted Corporal 10 August 1912; Sergeant 5 July 1914; Colour Sergeant 15 November 1916; QMS Depot from 18 May 1918; discharged at Perth 11 December 1919. He had served for a total of 21 years and 259 days, but was not awarded the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal on account of his disciplinary record. McDonald's pre-war service, all of which was with the 2nd Battalion comprised; the Home Establishment from 28 May 1897; the East Indies from 27 December 1897; South Africa from 29 December 1906; returning Home on 27 January 1910. On the outbreak of war, the 2nd Battalion, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders was stationed at Fort George, but was one of several Regular Battalions that had not been assigned to any Division of the BEF. The battalion entrained for Southampton on the 9 August 1914, four companies embarking aboard the transports SS Seahound and SS Bertha, and arriving at Boulogne the following day. The remainder of the battalion embarked aboard the SS Empress of India and arrived at Boulogne on the 14 August. Initially assigned as Lines of Communications Defence Troops, the battalion was amongst those which were formed into the 19th Infantry Brigade on the 22 August 1914. McDonald is confirmed as having entered the France and Flanders theatre of war with his unit on the 10 August 1914. His award of the Military Medal was a 'retrospective' award. On discharge, McDonald is noted as returning to the family home at Stilligarry, South Uist, by Oban, Scotland. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 293



(x) The 'Somme Offensive 1916' M.M., Order of St. John Serving Brother's group of seven awarded to Private W. Powls, Royal Army Medical Corps, late St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's Badge, silver and enamel; Military Medal, G.V.R. (420 Pte W. Powls. 9/F. A. R.A.M.C.); 1914 Star, clasp (420 Pte. W. Powls. R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (420 Pte W. Powls. R.A.M.C.); Special Constabulary L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (William Powls.); Service Medal of the Order of St John, with gilt 5 Year Bar and silvered 1 Year Bar (4245. Supt. W. Powls Bridlington Div No 5 Dist. S.J.A.B. 1975), heavy pitting, contact wear overall, very fine (7) M.M. London Gazette 27 October 1916. William Powls was born at St. Thomas, Hull in 1883 and was serving as a professional soldier prior to the Great War, having enlisted on 20 January 1909. His service papers give the address of his wife at this time as Wesleyan Church House, St. John Street, Bridlington. Entering the war in France on 19 August 1914 Powls served throughout the Retreat from Mons and all the way to the Somme Offensive with the 9th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps. Winning his M.M. at some stage during the Somme Offensive Powls was hospitalised by a recurring health problem and returned to Britain in September 1916. He returned to France only to be evacuated and return to duty twice more. Powls was discharged on 8 July 1919 and spent much of the rest of his life in service with the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 294



A Great War M.M. group of four to Private C. E. Temperton, East Yorkshire Regiment, for gallantry in carrying wounded men to safety under shell fire, the recipient being blinded by shrapnel in the process, the M.M. being presented to him by Field Marshall Lord John French at the V.A.D. Hospital, Hull in April 1917 Military Medal, G.V.R. (1470 Pte C. E. Temperton. 4/E.York; R. T.F.); 1914-15 Star (1470 Pte. C. E. Temperton. E. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (1470 Pte. C. E. Temperton E. York. R.), mounted as worn, contact marks to both silver medals, otherwise very fine (4)M.M. London Gazette 27 October 1916. Charles Edward Temperton was born at Hull, East Yorkshire on 22 May 1896, the 1911 census records him as a 14 year old Apprentice Painter residing with his brother, sister and mother (stepfather absent). He attested for the 1/4th (Territorial) Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment 3 March 1913 and served in France from 17 April 1915. He was discharged on 4 September 1915, the result of wounds received in action (blinded both eyes). The St. Dunstan's Register records he was wounded at Kemmel in June 1915 by shrapnel in the face and both eyes, he also received a wound to his forehead. From: The Hull Daily Mail 16 April 1917. Yesterday was a full day for Hull and a truly representative gathering assembled at the now VAD Hospital at Cottingham Road, all classes being represented. After the inspection, where nearly 4,000 volunteers were on parade, the centre of interest was Kitchener Ward in the Hospital, a large, lightsome, and noble apartment in the building. Colour and point was given to the scene by the presentation to a Hull young man Private Temperton, of the Military Medal by the Field Marshal (Lord John French), who shook hands with the Private, who had been blinded in both eyes just after performing an act of great heroism in carrying off wounded from the field under shell fire. It was stated that through the kindness of Mr Philip Reckitt, he was now receiving instruction in St. Dunstan's Home as a Telephonist, by which he would be able to earn his living. It was an impressive and spirited sight to see the manly bearing of the hero as he was led to the platform by his sister. From: The Hull Daily Mail 17 April 1917 The most impressive incident was the presentation of the Military Medal to private Temperton. The youth had been blinded in both eyes after carrying wounded under shell fire. He has been fitted with sightless eyeballs and any person unaware of his affliction would not notice it. Fortunately, through the generosity of Mr Philip Reckitt, he is being trained as a telephonist at St. Dunstan's and will shortly be able to earn his own living. Charles married in Sculcoates, East Yorkshire in 1917, the couple were to have five children (one born in 1919 died the same year, possibly a victim of the Flu pandemic). The 1939 Register records Charles is residing at 344 Londike Lane, Kingston-upon-Hull with his family, his occupation recorded as St. Dunstons Blind Soldier, he died in Hull on 24 August 1982, aged 86. From: The Hull Daily Mail 26 August 1982. Death of blinded war veteran. A 1914-18 War veteran who was blinded in action when he was a teenager has died in Hull aged 86. Mr Charles Edward Temperton of Keel Road, lost his sight while serving with the 1/4th Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment in 1915. The holder of the Military Medal, he had never seen any of his five children. Mr Temperton was born in Hull and worked for time as a chicken farmer at Dunswell. He also helped make camouflage netting during the 1939-45 War. He was a member of St Dunstons, the organisation for the war blinded and regularly attended Regimental dinners until prevented by illness. A fellow member of the 1/4th East Yorkshire Regiment Association, Mr Wilfred Gilson of Cecil Street, Hull said of Temperton: "He was a very cheerful fellow and never grumbled at his infirmity. he was always interested in the Regiment and regularly attended the Cenotaph in Hull on Remembrance Day". One of his four daughters, Mrs Madge Silverwood said he was keen on handicrafts, always kept busy and coped very well with his 67 years of sightlessness. As well as a widow and children Mr Temperton also leaves several grandchildren and great grandchildren. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£350 to £400

Lot 295



(x) A 'Third Battle of Gaza 1917' M.M. group of four awarded to Private S. J. Sallows, Bedfordshire Regiment Military Medal, G.V.R. (201376 Pte. S. Swallows. 1/5 Bedf:R. - T.F.) note incorrect spelling of surname; 1914-15 Star (4-7008 Pte. S. J. Sallows. Bedf. R.); British War and Victory Medals 1914-20 (4-7008 Pte. S. Sallows. Bedf. R.), good very fine (4)M.M. London Gazette 2 April 1918. Sidney James Sallows was born at North Kensington, London on 2 June 1890, the son of John and Ellen Sallows. Enlisting before the war he is recorded on the 1911 census as an Army Private at St. Peter's Barracks, Jersey. Serving in the 4th (Extra Reserve Battalion), Bedfordshire Regiment while living at Great Munden on the outbreak of the Great War Sallows was mobilised in 1914. Posted to France on 3 December 1914 with the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment he was listed as wounded with his name appearing 20 March 1915. Posted to the 1/5th Battalion in Egypt in February 1916 he was renumbered 201376 in 1917. Here he won the Military Medal, with his M.M. card marked 'Egypt'. Sallows survived the war and was discharged back to the Special Reserve, rejoining the 4th Battalion on 7 April 1919. Upon demobilisation he retired to Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, being listed as a Farm Labourer there in 1939. Sallows died at Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire in October 1953; sold together with copied research comprising, medal rolls, census data and two M.I.C.s. Note the recipient has two MIC's, both are correctly named and show the same service numbers which correspond to the group. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 296



(x) A remarkable 1918 group of seven awarded to Chaplain to the Forces E. J. Green, late Lance-Corporal, West Yorkshire Regiment, who was taken Prisoner of War during the Fall of Hong Kong in 1941 and severely mistreated by his captors Military Medal, G.V.R. (62503 L-Cpl. E. J. Green. 5-W.York.R.); British War and Victory Medals (62503 Pte. E. J. Green. W. York. R.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, slight contact marks and edge bruising, very fine (7)M.M. London Gazette 22 July 1919 Eric John Green was born at Croydon, England on 14 October 1898, the son of John and Margaret Green of Ingleside, Wallington, London. Joining the 1/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, he was posted to France at some stage after 1916. This unit saw heavy fighting at the Battle of Valenciennes between 1-2 November 1918. They went into the attack with 16 officers and 453 other ranks seeing 1 officer and 12 other ranks killed and 3 officers and 121 wounded. Notably Green appeared in the casualty lists the next month, quite likely wounded in this action. The Battalion history relates: 'Great was the astonishment of the civilian population in Aulnoye when the West Yorkshires entered their village, for the villagers had been told by the Germans that all the English had been killed. The West Yorkshires were asked by the civilians what State in America they came from and were hardly believed when they said they were English' (The West Yorkshire Regiment in the War, refers) Upon the end of the war Green was discharged to the Reserve on 7 March 1919. Between the wars he decided to take to the cloth and was Ordained as a Roman Catholic Priest. To this end Green was commissioned Chaplain to the Forces on 29 May 1939, in the run up to the Second World War. Assigned to the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment he was to join them in Hong Kong. He was still with them in 1941 when they found themselves fighting against heavy numbers during the fall of the city. They held on for a staggering 17 days but were finally overwhelmed, having over 100 men killed. Further losses were to be suffered after the fall of the city during the terrible months of internship and forced labour, a great many were lost during the sinking of the Lisbon Maru. Green was fortunate not to be amongst them, he was instead imprisoned at Shamshuipo Camp. Here he was under the command of the senior British officer, Major Cecil Boon, Army Service Corps who soon proved to be all too happy to collaborate with the Japanese. Men were forced to work whilst sick and beating were handed out as a matter of course. One newspaper article stated: 'Captain [SIC] Eric John Green, Roman Catholic chaplain at the camp, declared that, in spite of his cloth, he was beaten up by a Jap n.c.o.' This does not appear to have bothered him as much as Major Boon's collaboration however as he appeared as a witness for the prosecution. His testimony was recorded in the Gloucester Citizen on 6 September 1946, which stated: 'Capt [sic] Eric John Green, R.C. Chaplain who wore the ribbon of the M.M. and two wound stripes, said that in 1942 the Pope made sum of money available to the camp. A list of what was required was prepared and was sent to Boon. Having heard nothing for three week he wrote to the Jap camp commandant, and on the following morning went to the latter's office.' Green was liberated on 2 September 1945 and remained in service until 20 February 1947; sold together with copied research including medal rolls, an extract from The West Yorkshire Regiment in the War and M.I.C. as well as census data, London Gazette entries, P.O.W. rolls and newspaper extracts. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 297



'Callous Hull husband - wife on the StreetsA young labourer, George Weldrake, was charged with living off the immoral earnings of his wife and sentenced to six months hard labour. The wife said she lived in Maria's Place, Porter Street, Hull. Her husband had work but was bone idle. She admitted taking men to the house and remaining with them, on some occasions through the night. Her husband had generally been in the back, sometimes he bolted upstairs, in one case he had gone away drinking with a man who had been in the house!Prisoner's little lad said his father worked one day in seven. He spent the rest of the time in bed, and often came home drunk at night.'The Hull Daily Mail, 10 February 1914, refersThe Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private G. Weldrake, 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who won his M.M. for a daring daylight patrol during which he killed several of the enemy machine gunners himself allowing his patrol to seize the position and the German machine gunsMilitary Medal, G.V.R. (20293 Pte. G. Weldrake. 1/R. W. Kent. R.); British War and Victory Medals (201212 Pte. G. Weldrake. R. W. Kent R.), very fine (3)M.M. London Gazette 24 January 1919. A citation is extracted from the Battalion History:'Volunteered for a daylight patrol on the 24th August 1918 after the capture of Irlles. He proceeded about 400 yards in advance when he saw enemy emerging from a shell hole. He fired on these in spite of the fact that other enemy threw hand grenades at him. Four machine guns then opened on him at short range, but he covered the withdrawal of his spare scout. He then again went forward, firing from cover, and was instrumental in forcing the enemy to withdraw. He killed several of the enemy, and by his accurate shooting caused the machine guns to cease fire, and the remainder of his section were, by his action, enabled to go forward and seize the position and machine guns.'The patrol is further recounted:'At dawn on 24 August the Battalion was ordered to prepare the position for defence in order to give the right flank attack an opportunity to come up into the general line. This work was set in hand and whilst it was being carried out a large number of the enemy were seen assembling behind their lines to the East. As the advance developed the enemy were seen to come out from their underground shelters in the village and form up in column of route. The column being proceeded by men carrying white flags. Strong patrols were thereupon sent forward from the Battalion and these patrols brought back 13 prisoners from various dug outs and also some machine guns and trench mortars. One patrol brought in 4 prisoners who had remained with a battery of 4.2 in guns which the enemy had not been able to remove. The total captures by the Battalion were one 5.9 in gun, the four 4.2 in guns, 8 trench mortars, and 14 machine guns.'George Weldrake was born in West Hartlepool in 1876. In 1889, aged 13, he was in court for stealing and sent to an industrial school. He joined the Durham Light Infantry in 1893 and lied that he had no previous convictions. In 1895 he was court martialled for stealing from a colleague. He served in India and South Africa (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps) before leaving the Army in 1902 and marrying Annie Shaw. 1914 saw Weldrake jailed for six months with hard labour for living off his wife's immoral earnings. His son said his father worked one day in seven and was often drunk. That same year Annie was convicted of assault. She brought one man home, asked him for money for fried potatoes for the children, went out to get them and came back with another man (there is no mention in court whether the children got their food!). When the first man objected she thence hit him in the face with a big iron key. The couple were well-known to the police who had been observing the house for some time. Annie ended up in Nottingham where she became known for stealing from local shops.Weldrake joined the Reserve in 1911 was called up upon the outbreak of the Great War and stated he was not married, had not been imprisoned and had never served in the Army. By January 1915 he had been promoted to Corporal before going absent without leave in March and deserting in July.That same year he joined the Royal West Kent's under the alias 'George Wilson' (No. 201212); by August the Army had worked out he was actually George Weldrake and he was given 14 days detention, lost 12 days' pay and told he would serve what he signed up for. He lost more pay in 1916 for bad behaviour. In 1918 he was jailed for three months by the civil authorities and in April 1919 he was discharged saying he wanted to join the Royal Navy. He actually joined the Royal Marines Labour Corps until that unit was disbanded as surplus to requirements in November 1919. In 1920 he joined the Reserve, losing three years from his age and again saying he wasn't married. Quoted in a local paper in 1941 as a widower with no family and was going to become a Chelsea Pensioner. There are numerous newspaper reports about Weldrake and his numerous criminal convictions; sold together with copied research.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 298



(x) A 'Delhi Durbar 1911' R.V.M. group of four awarded to Driver E. Watkins, Royal Horse Artillery, who acted as a postilion for the State Coach on the occasion of the Durbar British War and Victory Medals (17911 Dvr. E. Watkins. R.A.); Delhi Durbar 1911; Royal Victorian Medal, G.V.R., silver issue, minor contact wear, overall very fine (4) R.V.M. London Gazette 2 January 1912. Edward Watkins was born in 1882 and was living at King's Lynn, Norfolk when he attested for the Royal Artillery on 11 July 1901 at London. Posted to India, he served as Postilion for the State Coach which carried King-Emperor George V on the day of the Delhi Durbar, being one of four men undertaking the role. For this service he was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal, one of just 32 awarded to the Royal Horse Artillery in the reign of King George V. Watkins' entry in Awards of the Royal Victorian Medal, states: 'Watkins, Edwards Driver, Postilion, P Bty, RHA: HM visits to India for the Durbar' Continuing to serve after the Durbar he was still with 'P' Battery on the outbreak of the Great War. Entering the conflict in Mesopotamia in 1917, he was to serve there until the end of the conflict. Watkins remained with the Royal Horse Artillery after the war, being discharged at Woolwich on 1 December 1922 and listing his address as Tottenhill, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. The uniform worn by Watkins during the Durbar was loaned to the National Army Museum by the Royal Artillery Museum on 26 May 1967. Sold together with copied medal rolls, M.I.C., a Royal Artillery attestation form and a Special Notice from The Royal Artillery Historical Society, along with an original letter from the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood confirming the award of the R.V.M. dated 1 May 1961; photographs of the Delhi Durbar; an extract from Awards of the Royal Victorian Medal; and typed research. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 299



An R.V.M. group of three awarded to Leading Palace Attendant N. G. Goldsmith, Royal Household Royal Victorian Medal, silver, E.II.R.; Silver Jubilee 1977; Royal Household Faithful Service Medal, E.II.R., suspension dated 1973-1993 (Norman George Goldsmith), court-mounted as worn, good very fine (3) R.V.M. London Gazette 12 June 1992. Norman George Goldsmith served as a Leading Palace Attendant at Buckingham Palace. He received the Royal Household Faithful Service Medal as Palace Steward, the senior liveried member of staff. He died on 19 November 2022; sold together with the following documentation: (i) Buckingham Palace memorandum dated 2 November 1992, confirming award of Brunei, Meritorious and Good Conduct Medal. (ii) Buckingham Palace memorandum dated 8 April 1988, confirming award of Norway, Class II of the Royal Order of Merit. (iii) Assorted cards, correspondence etc with royal interest. letters of thanks from Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) and Sir William Heseltine (Private Secretary). Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 300



The important Posthumous K.P.M. for Gallantry awarded to Sergeant R. Bentley, City of London Police, late Private, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, who was in command of the Police unit which went to investigate the armed burglars in Houndsditch: he was the first through the door and was mortally wounded by gunfire - this tragedy thereafter resulted in the famous Sidney Street Siege. Poignantly, Bentley has been killed on his ninth wedding anniversary and was latterly buried with full honours in Ilford, with his ultimate sacrifice (and that of his comrades) being commemorated with a Public Service of Memorial at St Paul's Cathedral, the first such occasion that the grand venue had been used to honour the life of members in the ranks of the Police King's Police Medal, with gallantry ribbon, G.V.R., 1st issue (Robert Bentley, Sergeant.), in its case of issue; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (3353. Pte. R. Bentley. 1/Rl. Drngns.), good very fine (2) K.P.M. London Gazette 2 January 1911: 'The King has been graciously pleased to award the King's Police Medal to the following Officers of the City of London Police Force who took part in the attempted capture of armed burglars at Houndsditch on 16 December 1910. The above citation appeared for the awards of Sub-Inspector Bryant & Sergeant Woodhams. The further citation was offered for the posthumous awards of Bryant, Tucker & Choat: His Majesty has also graciously consented to the King's Police Medal being handed to the nearest relative of the following Officers who lost their lives on the occasion in question and who would have received the decoration had they survived. Police Gallantry by J. Peter Farmery states: 'As a result of information received from a member of the public who heard suspicious noises coming from the rear of H. W. Harris, the jewellers, in Houndsditch, London, late at night on 16th December 1910, police were called from the nearby station. A number of officers under the charge of Sergeant Bentley went into Exchange Buildings, at the rear of Houndsditch. Sergeant Bentley posted the others to keep watch, whilst he went to the door of No. 11, Exchange Buildings, where a man answered the knock, but did not speak English. The door was closed in the officer's face. Sergeant Bentley opened the door and went inside. Suddenly several shots were heard, and Sergeant Bentley fell out of the door mortally wounded. Sergeant Bryant, who was standing close behind, was also struck in the chest and arm, and fell seriously wounded. As the other officers rushed up, an automatic pistol was fired from the doorway, and Sergeant Tucker was hit just above the heart. He died instantly. Constable Woodhams, who was on the opposite side of the street, was also struck by flying bullets in both legs, his left femur being shattered to such a degree that he was subsequently invalided out of the Force. Constable Choat, who had been posted to keep watch at the end of the street some thirty yards away, ran up on hearing the shooting, and grabbed one of the murderers, who was trying to make his escape. This man, named Gardstein, was the leader of the gang, and one of his compatriots, in trying to shoot Constable Choat, also shot Gardstein in the back. Constable Choat was shot eight times, and soon collapsed and died. Gardstein was later found in nearby Grove Street, having died from wounds. The search for the escaped murderers led to the infamous Sidney Street Siege, on 3 January 1911. Details of this famous event unsurprisingly survive in detail in the National Archives, accompanied by Winston Churchill's covering letter to the King - Winston was then Home Secretary. The details of the award to Bryant: 'Bryant also went to assist in the investigation of the noise and was a little distance behind Sergeant Bentley when the latter went to the door of No. 11 Exchange Buildings. On Bryant's arrival at the door Bentley had stepped just inside and said "the man (whom Bryant had not seen) I have seen cannot speak English; he has gone to fetch somebody who can." A few seconds elapsed when a man came from the back of the ground floor room and discharged a firearm four times. Bryant was struck in the chest and left arm, and fell heavily to the ground, and at the same time Bentley fell. Bryant says he scrambled to his feet, felt dazed, and his left arm was useless, and on recovering himself he saw Bentley, Choat and P.C. Woodhams lying on the ground, and their assailants had escaped. Bryant was removed to hospital and he is progressing satisfactorily. As the subsequent investigation proceeded, it transpired that the dead burglar, George Gardstein, was a hard line anarchist, known in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Vienna and Paris, but in the name of Oloski Morountzeff. It was his accomplices, Fritz Svaars and Josef "Yoshka" Solokoff, both of whom were present at the murder of Bentley, Choat and Tucker, who brought about the famous Sidney Street Siege, having made their way to that address after the shooting. They were probably accompanied by a third party, Peter Piakoff (a.k.a. "Peter the Painter"). And the rest, as they say, is history, the whole meeting a violent end, but not before exchanging further shots with the police and attracting the keen attention of Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, whose top-hatted figure memorably appeared for the cameras at the height of the siege. Robert Bentley was born at Poplar in January 1873 and was a clerk by trade when he enlisted in the Royal Dragoons on 7 May 1891, standing at 5 foot, 9 inches and tipping the scales at 126lbs. He served in the unit until May 1898, when he was transferred to the Army Reserve and joined the City of London Police. Recalled to the Colours in October 1899, he served with the unit in South Africa from 31 October 1899-8 June 1900 (Queen's Medal & 2 clasps). Returned home, he was married on 16 December 1901 and was advanced Corporal on 19 May 1903. Discharged on 3 May 1903, Bentley returned to the ranks of the City of London Police and became one of the youngest Officers to make the rank of Police Sergeant. Little more need be said of the events which unfolded but a local Folkestone newspaper gives more detail: 'The shock of horror throughout the land by the murder of the three police officers in Houndsditch was accentuated in Folkestone when it was announced that Sergeant Bentley was one of the victims. The deceased was well known locally, particularly in Foord. Sergeant Bentley was at one time in the 1st Dragoons, being with that Regiment when it was stationed at Shorncliffe seven or eight years ago. He formed one of the escort that attended the German Emperor (Hon. Colonel of the 1st Royals) on the occasion of His Majesty's visit of inspection at Shorncliffe in 1902. The Sergeant married Miss Louisa Goddard, the second daughter of Mrs (Charlotte) Goddard, of Foord road, at St John's Church, on 16th December 1901. On receipt of the telegram, on Saturday last, Mrs Goddard at once proceeded to her grief stricken daughter in London, and still remains there. By tragic coincidence Sergt. Bentley was murdered on the anniversary of his wedding day. More pathetic still is the fact that his bereaved wife gave birth to a baby boy on Wednesday last. We are pleased to state that both mother and son are doing well. Whenever he was granted a few days leave the late Sergeant would run down to visit his wife's relatives in their little cottage at Foord, and many there are in this quarter who will miss a presence that was always welcome. It goes without saying that the heart of the whole town goes out in sympathy to Mrs Bentley in the cruel bereavement which has suddenly fallen upon her family. Serg. Bentley with Serg. Tucker and Constable Choate was buried with highest honours at Ilford Cemetery on Thursday. First a service was held at St Paul's Cathedral, this being the first time in history that that sacred edif

Estimate
£7,000 to £9,000

Lot 301



"A very meritorious feat": The excessively rare 1920 Constabulary Medal (Ireland) and Second Award Rosette awarded to Constable W. Willis, Royal Irish Constabulary, firstly for his gallantry during the defence of the Gortatlea Police Hut, Kerry, on 25 March 1920, and secondly for his gallantry during the 'well-conducted and very gallant defence' of the Brosna Barracks, Kerry, on 19 June 1920; he had previously received a Second Class Favourable Record 'for Courageous Conduct' at Listowel, Kerry, on 9 October 1917 Constabulary Medal (Ireland), 2nd type, 'Reward of Merit Royal Irish Constabulary' (Constable William Willis 67191. 1920) with Second Award Rosette, with integral top ribbon bar minor edge bruising, good very fine and extremely rare Constabulary Medal awarded 27 July 1920. Constabulary Medal Second Award Rosette awarded 19 November 1920. The original Recommendation states: 'The Brosna Barracks were attacked at 2:15 a.m. on 19 June 1920 with heavy rifle fire. The most dangerous attack came from the roof of a house on the right hand side, which could only be countered by rifle fire from one narrow window in the Barracks on which the raiders concentrated their fire at 8 yards' range. At this point Constables Duffy and Martin rendered conspicuous service and the former was wounded. This successful defence, supervised by Sergeant Lydon, was remarkable for the coolness and the precision in shooting and bombing displayed by all. Two hours after cessation of fire Constables McCarthy and Gibbons cycled 13 miles over an obstructed road to Castle island with news of the occurrence and evaded an attempt to cut them off.' William Willis was born in Tipperary on 6 July 1887, and appears in the 1901 census as living at House No 7, Garrykennedy, North Tipperary. After working as a grocer's assistant, he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary on 18 March 1913. He became a Peeler at a time when most new recruits were Catholics, there was little serious crime in the rural areas of Ireland, and the Royal Irish Constabulary did most of its work unarmed, except in the major ports and logistics hubs and the great industrial city of Belfast (Dublin was the responsibility of a separate force, the unarmed Dublin Municipal Police). Willis served as a Constable with Kerry Police from 7 October 1913. At that time, Munster was the region with the strongest tradition of republican activism outside of Dublin. Irish Republicans had long recognised that 'The R.I.C. were the eyes of the British army'. From his earliest days on duty, Willis would have experienced a rising tide of antipathy towards the Peelers. Courageous Conduct at Listowel, 9 October 1917 The political situation in southern Ireland deteriorated significantly after the Easter Rising in 1916, and on 9 October 1917 Willis was involved in a major confrontation between the R.I.C. and the republican Irish Volunteers at Listowel, Co. Kerry. The police were attempting to arrest an army deserter who began shouting 'Up Sinn Féin, Up the Kaiser', and the Volunteers intervened to free him. 'A baton charge by the R.I.C. was replied to by the Volunteers using sticks and stones, the police being forced to withdraw some distance down the street. Further reinforcements of R.I.C. armed with rifles came on the scene. They opened fire over the heads of the Volunteers but this did not prevent the Volunteers attacking. The R.I.C. then opened fire into the Volunteers.' (I.R.A. Witness Statement 1,013 refers.) Willis received a Second Class Favourable Record 'for Courageous Conduct' at Listowel. (Constabulary Gazette 22 December 1917) The Attack on Gortatlea Police Hut and its Absent Sergeant, 25 March 1920 In April 1918, the police post at Gortatlea railway station, near Tralee, became the first R.I.C. barracks to be attacked by republicans since the Easter Rising. The attack failed, and two local Irish Volunteers were killed by the four-man R.I.C. garrison, despite the fact that the building was completely unfortified or protected in any way. The man who had commanded that attack, Tom McEllistrim, soon after attempted to assassinate two of the R.I.C. men involved, an attempt which also failed and forced McEllistrim to go 'on the run'. By March 1920, Gortatlea R.I.C. post had been transformed, as described by McEllistrim: 'There were a Sergeant and six R.I.C. Constables. The Barrack was a one-storey double building and was well-fortified with steel shutters, sandbags and some barbed wire.' McEllistrim decided to attack it again: 'We knew that rifle fire would have little effect owing to the manner in which the Barrack was fortified all round. Our plan was to attack the Barracks from the roof.' (I.R.A. Witness statement 882 refers). One end of the single-storey barracks was overlooked by the gable end of the two-storey Stationmaster's house just six feet away. At 1:30 a.m. on 25 March, McEllistrim deployed his attacking party of 25 men, at least 9 of whom were armed with rifles, in three groups. Two groups of half a dozen men with shotguns were placed at the front and rear of the barracks to prevent any sorties by the garrison. The remainder evacuated the stationmaster and his family and placed stocks of rifles, ammunition, bombs, petrol and explosives in the attic. Once the preparations were complete, McEllistrim's men broke through the roof at the gable end nearest the police barracks. 'When the noise of breaking slate started, the Barrack garrison started shooting and fired some Verey lights which lit up the district like day. Not until we had got through the slate roof fully and had about twelve men with guns pointing over the gable wall did I give the order to fire... Our fire from the roof took the garrison by surprise as they had no protection from that quarter. The shooting lasted for about twenty minutes or so and then we flung bombs and petrol on to the roof. The back portion of the Barracks was on fire and after a short time an R.I.C. man came to the door and said they would surrender... the garrison walked out with their hands up; four of them... had bullet wounds in the legs, received evidently from our fire through the roof. We collected the arms in the Barracks... six rifles, two shotguns, five revolvers and a [small] quantity of ammunition.' Contemporary newspaper reports (see for example the Cork Weekly Examiner of 3 April 1920) corroborate McEllistrim's account, except in two important aspects. The first concerns the defenders. The newspaper reported that the garrison was six men, all Constables, and correctly names three of them. However, as McEllistrim stated and standard R.I.C. practise required, there should also have been a Sergeant in charge at Gortatlea. Six Constabulary Medals were issued for the defence of Gortatlea, none of them to a Sergeant. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the Sergeant was absent that night, and that consequently no-one could be held fully responsible and accountable for the decision to surrender. That an essentially leaderless garrison held out as long as it did was probably a key element in the decision to award six Constabulary Medals. The second anomaly concerns the fate of the arms and ammunition stored at the barracks. The Examiner reported 'It is stated that only one rifle was secured from the hut when the ammunition exploded and the besieging party had to beat a hasty retreat. Explosion after explosion followed, and in the morning it was found that all the ammunition had been exploded, and burnt rifles were found amidst the debris.' There is no doubt that almost all the ammunition was destroyed, but it would appear that the authorities were deceived about how many weapons were captured by the rebels. 'Come on the Rainbow Chasers': The Defence of Brosna R.I.C. Barracks, 19 June 1920. After the destruction of Gortatlea police post, Willis was transferred to the larger, better situated barracks at Brosna, a more remote but st

Estimate
£4,000 to £6,000

Lot 302



(x) A superb 1944 King's Medal for Bravery group of three awarded to Acting Sergeant V. A. Faul, South African Air Force, decorated for brave attempts at rescuing two men at Zwartkop Air Station Union of South Africa King's Medal for Bravery (189606 V. A./Cpl. J. P. Faul S.A.A.F.); War Medal 1939-45 (189606 J. P. Faul); Africa Service Medal 1939-45 (189606 J. P. Faul), good very fine (3)K.M.B. London Gazette 21 April 1944:'Commended for outstanding courage and determination in attempting to rescue airmen overcome by petrol fumes in an aircraft tank. While working in a Catalina petrol tank at Zwartkop Air station on 3 July 1943, two airmen were overcome by petrol fumes. One was successfully extricated but considerable difficulty was experienced in removing the second man. A.C.I. Cheney was lying entangled with the cross-bracing in the tank, remote from the manhole. After other members of the rescue party were forced by fumes to withdraw, A/Cpl. Faul climbed into the tank and single-handed attempted to move the body of the unconscious airman into a position from which he could be taken out of the tank. He was well aware of the danger to which he was exposed but for almost an hour persevered until finally the body of the victim was maneuvered through the bracing in the tank, but unfortunately life was found to be extinct. A/Cpl. Faul, during the operations, was repeatedly requested to come out of the tank, but he persisted in remaining there until the body of A.C. Cheney had been extricated. Working under most difficult and dangerous conditions, he displayed exemplary conduct, courage and devotion to duty.'Joseph Piek Faul was born on 3 November 1915 and worked as a Lorry Driver for the Director of Irrigation. Attesting with the South African Air Force on 20 June 1940 he was rated as a Clerk Refueller. Posted to Zwartkop Air Station he was to serve there for the next three years, committing his act of heroism towards the end of his posting in early 1944. He was later posted to the 2nd Air Depot and finally the Pretoria Show Grounds on 13 September 1945 by which time he was an Acting Sergeant; sold together with copied research comprising recommendation for award, a letter of congratulations from the Director General of the Air Force and Service Papers. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 303



The posthumous Cornwell Scout Decoration awarded to Scout Patrick Brady, Leasowe Crippled Children's Hospital Group, West Wirral Scout Association, Cornwell Bronze Badge (30/7/36 P Brady), engraved to the reverse, in its fitted case of issue, extremely fine Patrick Brady had been in a plaster splint for nineteen months, suffering from tuberculosis of several ribs, and was equally well spoken of by the Matron of his hospital, his District Commissioner and others, but he was called to Higher Service before the Decoration could be presented to him. (The Scouter, September 1936). Wallasey News: 'The fortitude exhibited by a dying Bootle boy named Patrick Brady, aged 15, and a hopeless cripple as the result of an injured spine sustained in the football field, has earned the posthumous award of the "Cornwell" decoration of the Boy Scouts' Association. The award is made for "courage, capability and character". The lad, a keen footballer, was injured two years ago when playing for St Alexander's Catholic School. He was taken to the Margaret Beavan Hospital for Crippled Children at Leasowe, Wallasey, where he joined a troop of scouts known as Margaret Beavan's Own. He had tuberculosis of the spine, but, states the Scouts' weekly news bulletin, "he bore all his pain with great fortitude, courage and a smile. He was always ready to carry on." A month ago, when his condition became critical, he made a request to see "Dixie" Dean, the famous Everton footballer. Dean (as reported in the Wallasey News at the time) went and chatted with the boy and showed him his medals, and Brady proudly produced the medal which he won when he scored the only goal which gave his side victory in the final match of the Roman Catholic Schools League. A few days later Brady was dead. He died while efforts were being made to rush through the presentation of the highest decoration it was possible to give him. The presentation will now be made to his parents.' The Cornwell Scout Badge is an award for youth members of The Scout Association of the United Kingdom and some other Scouting associations within the Commonwealth of Nations. It is awarded in recognition of devotion to duty, courage and endurance. The badge was created in 1916 in memory of a boy sailor and Scout, Jack Cornwell, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross after he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Jutland; sold together with framed and glazed certificate for the Decoration, dated 30 July 1936 and signed by Baden Powell of Gilwell. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£600 to £800

Lot 304



The Second World War C.B., C.B.E., Great War A.F.C. and Inter-War Second Award Bar group of eight awarded to Air Vice-Marshal E. S. Goodwin, Royal Air Force, Director General of Training (Air), late Director of Operational Training, Royal Air Force, who was additionally 'mentioned' for his service in North Russia, when he flew Seaplanes off the *Nairana* and was awarded an Order of St Anne. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, 2nd Type, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Air Force Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. E. S. Goodwin. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Russia, Imperial, Order of St Anne, Military Division, Officer's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn very fine or better (Lot) C.B. London Gazette 8 June 1944. C.B.E. London Gazette 17 March 1941. A.F.C. London Gazette 2 November 1918. Second Award Bar London Gazette 3 June 1933. M.I.D. London Gazette 3 June 1918; 22 December 1919; 1 January 1941. Edwin Spencer Goodwin was born on 12 December 1894, and was educated at Miss Smith's (Private) School, Gillingham and then at Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School leaving in July 1913 to become a Dental Pupil at Guy's Hospital. With the outbreak of the Great War he was commissioned into the Royal Naval Air Service on 28 May 1916 as a Flight Sub-Lieutenant and took Royal Aero Club Certificate No. 3333 on 3 August 1916. Completing his Seaplane course on 10 November 1916, his confidential notes comment on his skill as a pilot. Consequently, he was transferred to the role of Naval Test Pilot at Grain Aero Station, testing new models of seaplanes and he seemed to specialise in armaments. Goodwin became unhappy with the lack of active service, so much so that in September 1917 he sent a letter to higher command threatening to resign his Commission if he was not given some sort of combat service. Promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 October 1917, he was commissioned into the Royal Air Force upon its formation and detached to Russia as part of the Allied Intervention. He sailed to Russia in 1918 aboard *Nairana* a seaplane carrier to participate in the North Russia Campaign in support of the British intervention in the Russian Civil War. She took part in what was probably the first fully combined air, sea and land military operation in history on 1 August, when she and her *Campania* seaplanes joined Allied ground forces and other ships in driving the Bolsheviks out of their fortifications on Modyugski Island at the mouth of the Northern Dvina River. *Nairana* used her own guns on the Bolshevik batteries, (before she and her aircraft scouted before the Allied force....) she and her aircraft then scouted ahead of the Allied force as it proceeded up the channel to Arkhangelsk. The appearance of one of her *Campanias* over Arkhangelsk caused the Bolshevik troops there to panic and abandon the city. *Nairana* sustained no damage during the assault. As of October, the ship was carrying five *Campanias* and two Sopwith Babies, although these last two aircraft were replaced by Sopwith Camels in 1919. *Nairana* was refitting in Rosyth (by May 1919). She then ferried a flight of Fairey IIIC floatplanes to North Russia for use by the Royal Air Force later in the month. Remaining at Murmansk for several weeks before proceeding on to Kem. There the ship was inspected by Rear-Admiral John Green, Rear-Admiral Commanding in the White Sea, on 29 July. *Nairana* proceeded to Onega at the end of August, where her aircraft observed for the monitor *Erebus* as the latter bombarded the town for several days before returning to Kem. She departed Russia on 8 October and arrived back at Rosyth four days later. Goodwin transferred to the Unemployed List on 12 October 1919 and promoted to Flight Lieutenant on 28 November 1919 as part of a Short Service Commission. He was 'mentioned' for North Russia as well as earning an Order of St. Anne for his services. He served as a Pilot with No. 216 Squadron from 24 February 1922 in Egypt and is noted as being a Pilot with No. 480 Squadron (Flying boat) Flight at Calshot in June 1927. He became Flight Commander with No. 201 Squadron on 1 January 1929. Assuming Command of No. 22 Squadron at Martlesham Heath on 8 January 1929 working with trials aircraft. Further to this he became Officer Commanding No. 15 Squadron on Horsley Trials Aircraft at Martlesham Heath from 23 March 1935 and was shortly afterwards promoted to Wing Commander on 2 July 1935. Appointed Officer Commanding No. 38 Squadron and advanced to Group Captain on 3 January 1939 and to Air Commodore on 28 January 1941 and on 25 March 1941 becomes Director of Operational Training, followed by a posting to become Director-General of Training (Air) on 25 February 1942. He became A.O.A., HQ Bomber Command on 19 November 1945 and was promoted to Air Vice-Marshal on 8 March 1948 and retired the following day. He died on 17 May 1991, aged 96. Sold together with an archive of original material comprising: (i) Warrant for the Order of the Bath. (ii) Warrant for the Order of the British Empire. (iii) Mentioned in Despatches certificate, dated 31 August 1940. (iv) Seven assorted photographs of him in civilian, naval and air force uniform. (v) A caricature of him in civilian uniform. (vi) A Christmas card from Royal Air Force, Heliopolis. (v) Maps from American Airlines and United Air Lines. (vi) A copy of the Air Marshals' Club. (vii) Epulettes for greatcoats for Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, and an R.A.F. Other Ranks cap badge. (viii) Newspaper cuttings. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £7,000

Lot 305



The 1960 K.B.E. group of six awarded to Air Vice-Marshal Sir C. A. Rumball, Royal Air Force, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Knight Commander's (K.B.E.) set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge and breast Star, silver-gilt and enamel; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine, with M.I.D. oak leaf (F/L. C. A. Rumball. R.A.F.); 1939-1945 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, the campaign medals mounted as worn very fine (7) K.B.E. London Gazette 11 June 1960. M.I.D. London Gazette 23 July 1937. Captain Aubrey Rumball was born on the 26 December 1904 and was educated at Dulwich College and Guy's Hospital, where he began to qualify as a dentist. After two years' house appointments at Guy's he joined the Royal Air Force because he was convinced that Hitler's increasing power must lead to war. He spent his first few years in the service mainly in the Middle East, where he developed an interest in tropical medicine. However during an appointment at the Flying Training School at Abu-Sueir in Egypt he realised that the aerial warfare he had long foreseen would result in great psychological strains on aircrew, particularly when they were likely to be fighting at a disadvantage in numbers and equipment. He therefore studied for a year at the Maudsley and took the Doctorate of Psychological Medicine in 1939, ready for the outbreak of war. His work among fighter pilots made a substantial contribution to the preservation of our limited resources; later, during the bomber offensive, which made such heavy and sustained demands on the aircrews, he played a part in achieving a rational and humane approach to the difficult problem of deciding the amount of stress a resolute man might be expected to withstand. Rumball served with RAF Hospitals 1, 2, and 5, serving in France and the Middle East. After the Second World War he devoted his attention to clinical medicine, seeking to influence his juniors to his ideas that an Air Force physician should be concerned with a "health service" rather than a "sickness service"; that he should be interested in the causes of a disease in order to prevent it as much as in how to treat it; and that, so far as flying is concerned, the policy should be to conserve the experienced rather than to play medically safe by disqualifying any but the demonstrably normal. He made particular contributions to the treatment of spontaneous pneumothorax and to the problems of essential hypertension and coronary artery thrombosis in aviators. Rumball's influence spread far beyond the Royal Air Force. He advised Commonwealth Air Forces, Commonwealth civil aviation bodies, the Israeli Air Force, and, at home, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the British Airline Pilots' Association. Mentioned in despatches in 1936, and appointed O.B.E. in 1945 and C.B.E. in 1954. Rumball became Honorary Physician to the King in 1948 and then to Her Majesty the Queen on her accession to the throne. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1952 and in 1956 was awarded the Lady Cade gold Medal of the Royal College of Surgeons for outstanding contributions to medicine in the Royal Air Force. Rumball died on the 14 December 1975 at St. Leonard's, aged 70. Sold together with the following archive: (i) Cap badge and Collar Insignia, single epaulette with E.I.R. cypher, E.I.R. cypher for an epaulette, Badge for Honorary Physician to the Queen, silver-gilt and enamel. (vi) Corresponding set of miniatures. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£2,000 to £2,500

Lot 306



A Second World War C.B.E. group of six awarded to Air Commodore S. H. Hardy, Royal Air Force, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, C.B.E. (Military Division) Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq (F/O. S. H. Hardy. R.A.F.); 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 with M.I.D. oak leaf, good very fine (6) C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1944. M.I.D. London Gazette 17 March 1941. Stephen Haistwell Hardy was born at St. Anne's Park, Bristol on 29 January 1905, was the son of Charles and Edith Hardy of Ruscombe, Twyford, Berkshire. Educated at Malvern College he entered Carnwell on 1 February 1923 and was commissioned Pilot Officer on 17 December 1924. Posted to No.100 (Bomber) Squadron based in the U.K. he was promoted Flying Officer with them on 17 June 1926. Joining No. 84 Squadron in Iraq from September 1926 he served there on a combination of Flying and Adjutant's duties until June 1929. Attached to the Engineering Section of the Headquarters, Inland Area from 5 August 1932. Hardy was then posted as a Pilot/Flight Commander with No.503 (County of Lincoln) Squadron and thence to No.216 Squadron on 29 September 1934 at Heliopolis, Middle East. On his return to Britain he attended the R.A.F. Staff College and became Engineering Staff Officer at Headquarters, Fighter Command on 2 February 1937. Becoming Supernumerary with Headquarters No.6 (Auxiliary) Group on 24 October 1938 he returned to his previous role on 9 March 1939. Promoted to Wing Commander on 1 March 1940, Hardy joined the Staff with the Directorate of Fighter Operations on 5 March 1940. Later that year he became Officer Commanding R.A.F. Coltishall and Group Captain in December 1941, with Operations of Headquarters No.12 Group. Promoted Group Captain on 1 March 1942 Hardy became Officer Commanding R.A.F. Middle Wallop in 1943. Appointed Commandant of the Officer's Advanced Training School, Cranwell, on 14 February 1944 he was finally promoted Air Commodore on 14 August 1944, serving as Aide-de Camp to H.M. The King between 1944-45. Hardy died on 8 April 1945 at Rauceby Hospital, Quarrington, Lincolnshire, as a result of Heart Failure and is buried at Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol; sold together with a large archive comprising: (i) Box for the C.B.E. (ii) Assorted correspondence to include confirmation of his WW2 campaign medals. (iii) Various copied photographs of him in uniform and at his wedding where he is wearing his General Service Medal. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,600 to £2,000

Lot 307



A very rare and well-documented post-War 'Berlin Airlift' O.B.E., Second War 'Martin B-26 Marauder Operations' D.F.C., and 'V.I.P. Flight' A.F.C. group of ten awarded to Wing Commander H. S. Grimsey, Royal Air Force, late Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew in operations in support of the 8th Army in 1942, becoming a member of the Caterpillar Club after bailing out after one such raid, and flying B-26 'Widowmakers' in 1943-44, taking part in over 50 operational sorties; was later assigned to the 'V.I.P. Flight' missions, and led 11 of the aircraft assigned to the Yalta Conference in January 1945, and subsequently Post-War took part in the Berlin Airlift. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Officer's 2nd Type breast Badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1947'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Berlin Airlift (Wg Cdr H S Grimsey RAF); Coronation 1953; together with the recipient's Caterpillar Club Membership Badge, gold, with 'ruby' eyes, the reverse engraved 'Sgt. H. Grimsey', mounted court-style, generally good very fine (12) Probably the first example of the scarce 'Berlin Airlift' clasp to come to market, which was only authorised for issue in March 2015. Provenance: D.N.W., 2005. Spink, 2007. O.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1949. D.F.C. London Gazette 7 April 1944. The original Recommendation states: 'Wing Commander Grimsey has recently assumed Command of No. 52 Squadron after a long tour of duty with No. 14 Squadron. He began his tour from England against shipping off Zeebrugge. He was then posted to the Middle East where he made 16 Bombing sorties in close support of the Eighth Army. After the Squadron had converted to Coastal Reconnaissance in November, 1942, this officer carried out many recces in the Aegean Sea, and laid mines in the Bay of Tunis with accuracy and determination, his mines being dropped at night into the channel at a height of less than 200 feet. On the 31st January, 1943, this officer was the leader of two reconnaissance aircraft on offensive patrol. He sighted a 4,000 ton Merchant vessel escorted by two destroyers and 5 Ju.88 aircraft. Despite this opposition he made his attack with determination. The results of the torpedo attack were not observed for he was chased away by a Ju.88 which he probably destroyed. On the 5th April and 19th August, 1943, while engaged on long range reconnaissances, this pilot sighted valuable enemy convoys. In each case, all the vessels were reported accurately and expeditiously by wireless to his Base. From the 25th August, 1943 to 2nd February, 1944, this officer was in Command of a detached Flight of 14 Squadron at Taranto. The closing of the Adriatic to the enemy and the successful strikes against enemy shipping in that sea and down to Corfu are due in large measure to the work of this Flight in which Wing Commander Grimsey played an important part.' A.F.C. London Gazette 12 June 1947. The original Recommendation states: 'Squadron Leader Grimsey is a flight commander and deputy squadron commander and deputy commander. He has been employed as a V.I.P. pilot with his present unit for three years. During this period he has flown many important missions in all weathers with outstanding skill. In particular, he led eleven aircraft in "Operation Argonaut" for the Yalta Conference in February 1945. In April 1946 he made a most urgent special flight, in exceptionally poor weather conditions, to bring the Governor of Gibraltar to the United Kingdom. As a flight commander he has trained and encouraged his V.I.P. crews to the same high standard as himself and has consistently chosen the most arduous and difficult missions himself; he invariably accomplishes these with skill and determination. Squadron Leader Grimsey has set a fine example and has been an inspiration to the whole Squadron.' Harry Spencer Grimsey was born at Stowmarket in July 1913. Having taken private flying lessons in early 1939, he enlisted in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in October of that year. After Pilot training, he was posted to 110 Squadron as a Sergeant Pilot, flying Blenheim IV's and Sunderland's, from R.A.F. Wattisham, Suffolk, in June 1941. Grimsey flew his first sortie on 5 June, against enemy shipping at Zeebrugge. However after just over a month, he was posted to 14 Squadron in the Middle East. Again piloting Blenheim IV's, the first few months consisted in the main of non offensive flights and leaflet raids over enemy troops. However from mid November 1941, he took part in eight anti-tank strikes on the El Adem-Tobruk, in support of the 8th Army. On 9 December, he and his crew were compelled to bail out their Blenheim on returning from a strike against El Timini aerodrome. According to fellow crew member, Pilot Officer Speller, 'We returned from a solo raid about the middle of December last in our aircraft, but darkness had fallen and visibility was nil, and we were unable to find our base in the desert. Being short of petrol we could not make one of the emergency landing grounds. The pilot [Grimsey] therefore climbed but as we reached 3000 feet the engines started to cut. He gave the order to bale out; the Air Gunner went first and I followed, the pilot coming after me. As it was pitch black I could see nothing and had no sensation of falling. I don't remember pulling the rip cord but I know I was very surprised at the "jerk" I felt; it was nothing like as severe as I had been led to believe. The chute opened perfectly - even the pilot who was down to nearly 2000 feet, before being able to leave the aircraft, made a successful descent, although owing to an awkward landing he sustained minor fractures in both legs. Both the Air Gunner and I were unhurt.' In February 1942, his injuries healed and now a member of the celebrated 'Caterpillar Club', Grimsey returned to operations with 14 Squadron. Commissioned in the following month, he participated in three more sorties, including two anti-submarine patrols and in June 1942, when he flew in a number of raids against Heraklion aerodrome on Crete, and enemy units in the Sidi Barrani area. By this stage of the North Africa operations his Commanding Officer was Wing Commander R. 'Boffin' Maydell, who would later describe how the Squadron's mounting casualties were beginning to have a serious effect on morale - in April 1942 alone, 14 Squadron lost 21 Blenheims and 28 aircrew, the majority as a result of accidents caused by a shift from daylight formation bombing to night bombing. In August 1942, 14 Squadron became the first R.A.F. unit to be equipped with Martin B-26 Marauders, then considered one of the fastest and most advanced day bombers ever built, but notoriously difficult to handle, so much so that the aircraft type quickly became known as the 'Widow Maker'. Grimsey completed his first outing in the type in November 1942, a reconnaissance over Crete. The majority of operations over the next year were carried out in the Aegean theatre of war. Some of the more notable examples including a torpedo strike on a 4,000-ton enemy merchant vessel off Melos on 31 January 1943 - which resulted in a 15-minute counter-attack by Ju. 88s, one of which was claimed as a probable; and, as the Squadron moved to new hunting grounds off the Albanian, Italian, and Yugoslavian coasts, the destruction of an enemy radio station north of Durazzo on 2 November 1943, when Grimsey led three Spitfire squadrons and remained over the target to witness the successful conclusion of the operation, afterwards gaining photographic evidence of the same - 'the Spitboys did a grand job as usual', he later commented to a Reuters reporter. But in between such succ

Estimate
£5,000 to £7,000

Lot 308



'In 1951 I was a Flight Lieutenant in the Air Ministry responsible for Navigator training. And one June morning Squadron Leader Martin came into the office. He said he'd just been to see the Vice Chief and been told that he was going to be put in charge of a small band of people to do some special flying. For security reasons he wasn't able to tell me what this flying was about. He said, 'I've come to you. I'd like to nominate or find me a good navigator.' Well, Micky was well known for his exploits in the War. So I realised this was going to be an interesting project. So I said to Micky, 'I nominate myself.' I'd be silly if I didn't. And happily he accepted. Sanders on his joining Operation Ju-Jitsu, as recalled by Paul Lashmar in *Spy Flights of the Cold War*. The important 1977 O.B.E., 1944 Bomber Command D.F.C., 'Operation Jiu-Jitsu' A.F.C. & Bar group of ten awarded to Wing Commander R. S. Sanders, Royal Air Force. Having cut his teeth on a full 34-Op tour over Europe, which saw him fly on at least four Ops to 'The Big City' - Berlin - and share in 'Big Week', his finest hours would come during the Top Secret flights over Russia during the Cold War, in collaboration with the United States. Sanders earned his immediate A.F.C. for their first flight deep into enemy territory in April 1952, and thence the Second Award Bar for good measure on the second foray in April 1954; these Missions were sanctioned and closely monitored by Winston Churchill himself. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, silver-gilt, in its Royal Mint case of issue; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1944', with its case of issue; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1953', with Second Award Bar, the reverse officially dated '1954'; 1939-45 Star, clasp, Bomber Command, this clasp with its case of issue, the base with label stating 'Wg Cdr R S Sanders 135043'; Air Crew Europe Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Flt. Lt. R. S. Sanders. R.A.F.); France, Republic, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, by Arthus Bertrand, mounted court-style as worn apart from the first and last, good very fine (10) O.B.E. London Gazette 31 December 1977. The original Recommendation, noted as 'Honours in Confidence', states: 'Wing Commander Rex Southern Sanders entered the Royal Air Force in April 1941. For the last 5 years he has served in the Defence Operational Requirements Staff where his duties have included the examination and assessment of future equipment proposals and the provision of advice within the Central Staffs and to the Service Departments on Operational Requirement matters. Sanders has acquired an outstanding depth of knowledge and understanding of a wide range of operational equipment topics which he has applied in a series of thorough and painstaking evaluations of successive complex and high cost projects. The results he has achieved have been quite exceptional and have contributed significantly to the work of his Branch and to the benefit of the Services. Much of Sanders' success can be attributed to his undoubted intelligence, perception and imagination. However his achievements would not have been possible but for his sheer zeal and his willingness to work extremely long hours, often under considerable pressure, without thought for his personal interests and well beyond what could be reasonably interpreted as the normal call of duty. This selfless devotion has been all the more commendable in view of his approaching retirement. Sanders' outstanding abilities have earned much admiration from his colleagues of all three Services and he is a first class representative of the Royal Air Force. The Services have profited greatly from Sanders' contribution, and his sustained, unflagging, efforts over an extensive period demand recognition. It is recommended most strongly that his outstanding services be recognised at this last opportunity prior to his retirement from the Service.' D.F.C. London Gazette 8 December 1944. The original Recommendation states: 'This Officer has completed his first operational tour consisting of 34 sorties, involving a total of 196 hours. He has been outstandingly successful as a navigator, and has shown his ability on many raids against the most heavily defended targets. At all times he has shown the greatest coolness in face of the enemy, and his work on operations has been of an extremely high standard, as is proved by his night photographs. He has done much to achieve the present standard of navigation on the Squadron, and has frequently acted as deputy Navigation Leader. His work in his section and his fine personal example have been an inspiration to the newer members of the Squadron. For his outstanding devotion to duty he is most strongly recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.' A.F.C. London Gazette 1 January 1953. Second Award Bar to A.F.C. London Gazette 10 June 1954. A fine account of the life and times of Rex Southern Sanders was offered in his *Daily Telegraph* obituary, after his passing on 10 May 2017: 'Wing Commander Rex Sanders, who has died aged 94, was the lead navigator of a select nine-man RAF team that flew USAF reconnaissance aircraft on a series of top secret, and highly risky, spy flights deep into the Soviet Union in the early 1950s. In August 1951, three RAF bomber crews flew to a USAF base in Louisiana to train on the North American RB-45C four-engine jet reconnaissance aircraft. The leader of the team was Squadron Leader John Crampton and Sanders was his navigator. The following February the crews were briefed on the operation code-named Ju-Jitsu. After Crampton and Sanders had flown a practice flight - a high-speed, high-altitude sortie along the Berlin Air Corridor to test the Soviet reaction (there was none) - Winston Churchill, the prime minister, gave approval for the top-secret flights. Sanders recalled: "We went at full throttle ... to try and stir things up. We were like ferrets going into a rabbit warren." The three aircraft took off on April 17 1952 and headed for Denmark where they refuelled from airborne tankers. Crampton then turned south-east for Russia, flying at 36,000 ft. Electronic intelligence was gathered and photographs taken of the targets; the aircraft landed back at base after an uneventful 10-hour flight. The three crews returned to normal duties, but the special unit was reformed in April 1954 for another series of flights. On the 28th, Crampton and Sanders headed for Kiev; the longest of the three flights. Sanders had just taken some photographs when the RB-45C came under anti-aircraft fire. Realising that his aircraft had been identified and was being tracked by ground radars, Crampton applied full power and turned west towards Germany, some 1,000 miles away. Four RB-45Cs were flown to an RAF base in north Norfolk, where they were shorn of their USAF markings and repainted with RAF roundels (one aircraft was to act as a spare). General Vladimir Abramov, commander for the Kiev region, revealed in later years that he had ordered MiG fighter pilots to try and ram the spy aircraft but they were unable to reach 36,000 ft to intercept the RB-45C. This highly clandestine Cold War episode remained a closely guarded secret until 1994 when the BBC and *The Daily Telegraph* disclosed some details. Sanders was among retired RAF personnel interviewed on the BBC's *Timewatch* programme a few years later. When asked for his views, he responded: "I think it was an amazing decision and very much reflects the character of Churchill. Had we gone down, there would have been quite a furor." The RAF and USAF commanders considered the flights valuable and Crampton and his crews were decorated, Sanders receiving the AFC, adding a Bar for the second flight. The eldest of five children of a civil engineer, Rex Southern Sanders was born on December 14 1922 at Br

Estimate
£14,000 to £18,000

Lot 309



The Post-War O.B.E. group of five to Air Commodore P. F. Marshall C.B., O.B.E., Women's Royal Air Force, late Women's Auxiliary Air Force, who served as Director of the Women's Royal Air Force and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H.M. The Queen from 1969-73. The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E. (Military) Division, Officer's 2nd Type Badge, silver-gilt; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Wg. Off. P F. Marshall. W.R.A.F.); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn and with uniform riband bar, light contact marks, very fine (5). C.B. London Gazette 12 July 1971. O.B.E. London Gazette 2 January 1956. Philippa Frances Marshall was born in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire on 4 November 1920, and was educated at St. Dominic's High School for Girls, Stoke-on-Trent. She joined the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in 1941 and was commissioned an Assistant Section Officer on 10 June 1942. Upon the formation of the Women's Royal Air Force on 1 February 1949 she transferred across with the rank of Flight Officer, with seniority from 10 December 1946, and was further promoted Squadron Officer on 1 July 1953. Marshall was an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the 1956 New Year's Honours' List and was promoted Wing Officer on 1 January 1964, and to Group Officer on 1 July 1966. Serving as Commanding Administration Officer at R.A.F. Strike Command from 1968-69 she was further appointed Director of the Women's Royal Air Force on 1 July 1969, with the rank of Air Commodore, and was additionally appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Further appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the 1971 Birthday Honours' List, she stepped down as Director on 7 July 1973, and officially retired from the service on 1 September of that year. Marshall died on 4 February 2005. For her dress miniatures, please see Lot 338. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 310



'Convey to the crews of 44 and 97 Squadrons who took part in the Augsburg raid, the following: the resounding blow which has been struck at the enemy's submarine and tank building programme will echo round the world. The full effects of his submarine campaigns cannot be immediately apparent, but nevertheless they will be enormous. This gallant adventure penetrating deep into the heart of Germany in daylight and pressed home with outstanding determination in the face of bitter and unforeseen opposition takes its place amongst the most courageous operations of the war. It is moreover yet another fine example of effective cooperation with the other services by striking at the very sources of the enemy effort. The officers and men who took part, those who returned and those who fell, have indeed served their country well.' Air Marshal A. T. 'Bomber' Harris's summary of the famous daylight strike on Augsburg in April 1942. The outstanding Second World War immediate D.S.O., immediate D.F.C. and immediate Bar, A.F.C. group of nine awarded to Wing Commander E. E. 'Rod' Rodley, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, one of just seven such combinations of gallantry awards won by the R.A.F. in the last war immediate D.F.C. and immediate Bar, A.F.C. group of nine awarded to Wing Commander E. E. 'Rod' Rodley, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, one of just seven such combinations of gallantry awards won by the R.A.F. in the last war. A long-served pilot of No. 97 Squadron, who often acted as Marker in Path Finder Force operations, Rodley amassed an impressive tally of 76 operational sorties, among them the famous attack on Peenemunde in August 1943. He was already a veteran of two equally famous strikes, the first of them Operation 'Margin', the daring low-level daylight strike on the M.A.N. diesel factory at Augsburg in April 1942 - in which Squadron Leader J. D. Nettleton won the V.C. - and Operation 'Bellicose', the attack on the old Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen in June 1943, when one of his target indicator bombs blew up in his Lancaster: on both occasions - in the face of intense opposition - he displayed 'magnificent airmanship' and coaxed his damaged Lancaster home. Awarded an immediate D.S.O. towards the end of his second operational tour, Rodley added an A.F.C. to his accolades for his services as an Instructor at Warboys and then commenced his third operational tour as C.O. of No. 128 Squadron at Wyton, flying Mosquitos as part of the Light Night Strike Force. It was in this latter role, in the closing months of the war, that he undertook no less than seven trips to the 'Big City'. In 1946 Rodley commenced a distinguished career in civil aviation, initially as a pilot and instructor for British South American Airways (B.S.A.A.). Following the airline's takeover by British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) in 1949, he was actively engaged in the Comet programme - often flying with John Cunningham - and was rewarded with a Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1943', with its Garrard & Co. case of issue; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated '1942' and the reverse of the Bar '1943', with its Royal Mint case of issue and card box of issue for the Bar; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945', with its Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, with its card box of issue; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., 1st issue (Fg. Off. E. E. Rodley, R.A.F.V.R.), together with the recipient's Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air badges (2), silver, the reverses numbered 'R.D. 847363', good very fine (11) D.S.O. London Gazette 30 November 1943, The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states: 'Squadron Leader Rodley has completed 63 operational sorties, 26 as marker. These have included all the targets of major importance in Germany. He has played a conspicuous part in the Squadron's participation in the recent major air offensive against Germany, and has taken part in two attacks on Berlin, three on Hamburg and others on Hanover, Munich, Nuremberg and Peenemunde to mention only a few. As one of the Squadron's most capable and experienced captains he has been selected regularly for special tasks which he could always be relied upon to carry out successfully. At all times his spirit, courage and resourcefulness has set a fine example to the Squadron.' D.F.C. London Gazette 28 April 1942, the original recommendation - for an immediate award - states: 'Flying Officer Rodley took part in the attack on the Diesel factory at Augsburg. This flight entailed a daylight crossing of enemy occupied territory of a total of approximately 900 miles. Flying Officer Rodley was acting as reserve before take-off. One aircraft failing, he was called on to take part in the operation. In spite of the fact he knew his oil pressure gauge was out of action, he started the flight. On reaching the target his Leader was shot down in flames. Nevertheless, he carried out a very low-level attack in the face of intense and accurate anti-aircraft fire and dropped his bombs directly on the main building of the target. Throughout the whole operation, Flying Officer Rodley showed the greatest determination and valour.' Covering remarks: 'This officer made his attack with great skill and resolution and by magnificent airmanship brought his disabled aircraft and crew back to base after it had been rendered unairworthy and unbattleworthy by enemy action.' Bar to D.F.C. London Gazette 17 August 1943, the original recommendation - for an immediate award - states: 'This officer took part in the raid on Friedrichshafen. He was one of the two aircraft detailed to act as marker. This entailed visually identifying the target and indicating it for the main force. The defences were heavy and being the first aircraft over the target they were singled out for individual attention. Nevertheless Flight Lieutenant Rodley pressed home his attack successfully. On the way to North Africa, en route from the target, an explosion occurred in the aircraft which, it was discovered, was a target indicator bomb which had hung up. Undaunted, Flight Lieutenant Rodley and crew flew on to base and landed the damaged aircraft safely. This officer has completed 37 sorties since receiving the D.F.C. for the Augsburg raid on 17 April 1942, and since then his targets have included all the major objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland, also Hamburg and Bremen. On all occasions this officer has pressed home his attack with courage, determination and accuracy and he has been an outstanding member of his squadron.' A.F.C. London Gazette 7 September 1945, the original recommendation states: 'Squadron Leader Rodley has been employed as Chief Flying Instructor of this unit [Pathfinder Navigation Training Unit] for fifteen months. Throughout this period he has conscientiously fulfilled his arduous duties and has never spared himself in his endeavours to pass on his extensive knowledge to the training personnel. By his untiring efforts a consistently high standard of training has been achieved.' Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air London Gazette 1 January 1953. Ernest Edward Rodley was introduced to flight by a 'kindly uncle' who took him to Croydon, where he was 'captured for life by a circuit in an Avro 504K'. It was 1926 and he was 12 years of age. He subsequently joined the R.A.F.V.R. in 1937 and undertook pilot training. 'Wings' up and newly commissioned, he commenced the Second World War as a flying instructor. But in late 1941, his operational career got off the ground with his appointment to No. 97 (Straits Settlements)

Estimate
£16,000 to £20,000

Lot 311



'He was a self-effacing and modest man, held in high esteem by his crew because he never lorded over them or raised his voice to them. He regarded himself as being very lucky, not only because he was able to fly aeroplanes, which he loved doing, but because he survived the War. The family of Group Captain Casement. The superb 1942 D.S.O., 1941 D.F.C. and 1942 Second Award Bar, 1951 A.F.C. group of eight awarded to Group Captain P. R. Casement, Royal Air Force. A gallant veteran of no less than three Tours and 81 Ops during the Second World War, Casement cut his teeth with No. 61 Squadron and kept a notable personal diary of each and every one of his Ops in this period; by the time of his twenty-first birthday, he flew on his 28th Op, sharing in Operation Millennium, the first of the 'Thousand-Bomber Raids' on Cologne, 30-31 May 1942. Casement went on to have a prominent position in Coastal Command Operations and shared in sinking U-751 in July 1942: putting in a determined attack, he managed to capture images of the moment he raked the stricken submarine before she sank to the depths. Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1942', with top riband bar; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1941', with Second Award Bar, the reverse officially dated '1942'; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1951'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, copy clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Cyprus (Sqn. Ldr. P. R. Casement. R.A.F.), clasps loose upon riband, mounted as worn, good very fine (8). D.S.O. London Gazette 29 December 1942. D.F.C. London Gazette 24 October 1941. Second Award Bar to D.F.C. London Gazette 1 September 1942: 'Flight Lieutenant Casement is an outstanding captain and pilot. He has completed numerous operational missions, during which he has attacked highly important industrial targets in Germany; he has also completed several patrols over the Atlantic and has assisted in the destruction of a U-boat. Throughout his operational career, this officer has displayed great efficiency and devotion to duty which have proved a source of encouragement to his fellow Captains.' A.F.C. London Gazette 7 June 1951. M.I.D. London Gazette 1 January 1945. Peter Reginald Casement was born at Ballycastle, County Antrim on 22 May 1921 and was educated at Wellington College. Joining the Royal Air Force, his first flight was at No. 9 EFTS at Ansty on 31 October 1939 in a Tiger Moth, his first solo coming on 14 November after a little under 12hrs on his Flying Log Books. Going up to Cranwell, Casement thence went on to 14 OTU Cottesmore in September 1940, having been made Pilot Officer on Probation in July 1940. Joining No. 61 Squadron at Hemswell in January 1941, it would be a long and fruitful relationship with 'Hull's Own' who had The Lincoln Imp as their mascot. Young Casement flew his first Op, targeting the Main Railway Terminal at Wilhelmshaven on 9 February 1941, being the Navigator on that mission. Thankfully they came over their target with 10/10 cloud and dropped their 4x500lb bombs and 2 incendiaries from Hampden P2144. The month continued with trips to Homburg and Dusseldorf. Casement had notched up 7 Ops by his 20th birthday and flew as Pilot on three Ops on 9 (Gardening - Borkum), 11 (Bremen) and 17 (Cologne) May. Details of each of his hair-raising trips to the continent are additionally recorded in his unusual personal diary which gives good insight and detail to the experiences of his crews. His 29th Op, on 7 September 1941, took him to Berlin - 'The Big City' - for the first time. He dropped 1x 1000lb and 2x 250lb bombs, and captured a useful image of the Eastern Railway Station also. His diary recalls: 'I think this was the hottest trip we have had. Took off at 2040 in dusk and climbed straight away on track at 10,000' at which height we flew to Danish coast about 20 miles north of track after having passed over Ameland and, after getting course, over Heligoland! En route to the target from coast we were only bothered slightly by the Kiel Canal searchlight belt. Flew in at 12,000' and after passing over Lubeck a few miles north of track I climbed to 16,000' and held this quite comfortably (except for cold - we had light load) until after Bombing - We bombed the Lichtenburg Rly Stn according to our photograph which came out well. We were only slightly bothered by flak & searchlight going in but coming out the s/lghts held us often and several fighters were seen. We passed over Lubeck again on way out, and this time, at 10,000' it wasn't so funny. We were plastered and I had to lose height to go out fast at about 6,000' - I was a bit worried about Petrol so this was bad. The courses were not so hot as I map read to east and again after a few really hot moments when we were held over the Kiel Canal at 9000-7000', and again plastered by really accurate stuff. We crossed coast, in a thunderstorm, on track and I flew back at 2,000'. About 50 galls per engine left after landing in half light at 0530 - very misty. Crossed English Coast on track though I was flying 5 degrees to South of course given. Most surprisingly a successful trip. [Date written] 8.50. His 32nd Op came on 11 September 1941, flying on Rostock. Casement had flown 27 Ops as Captain. How many twenty year olds had that much action to their name. Sent up to several OTU's, he went to No. 144 Squadron at North Luffenham in April 1942 and then went on a Lancaster conversion course, re-joining No. 61 Squadron just in time for his 21st birthday. His Second Tour began by flying on Operation Millennium, the first Thousand Bomber Raid on Cologne, 30-31 May 1942. His Log Book noted: 'Large fuss all over Target. 0015-0445hrs over 1,000 a/c on Target.' Casement was Pilot of Lancaster R5613B on that night and went in with a series of further Ops in the coming weeks. The 10th Op of his second Tour was on Wilhelmshaven on 8 July. Attached to Coastal Command at RAF St. Eval in mid-July, Casement shared in the 'kill' of U-751 on 17 July. She had accounted for the carrier Audacity in December 1941, when Kapitänleutnant Gerhard Bigalk hit her in the engine room and she began to settle by the stern. The next two torpedoes caused an explosion of aviation fuel which blew off her bow. Audacity sank in 70 minutes with a loss of 73 of her crew. Together with Flight-Sergeant Hunt, Casement went in with his attack in the Bay of Biscay and delivered depth charges, before making several low runs in Lancaster R5724F to '...spray the decks' with gunfire. The images that he captured whilst the attack went in were published in the national press and gained him great praise. Returned to Syerston, he brought up the remarkable 50th Op with a raid on the Focke-Wold Works at Bremen on 4 September 1942. He closed out his second Tour, his 54th Op in total, on 16 September, making for Essen. Having gone for a well-earned period of training and rest, Casement went off to join No. 120 Squadron at Reykjavik in November 1943, by this point having a shade over 1,200hrs on his Flying Log Book. This third Tour saw him on anti-submarine patrols and escort duties, flying Liberators mainly. Plenty of contact with the enemy presented itself, on his 11th Op when giving night escort to the SS Andes. Having been stalked and attacked by a U-Boat, he went in to make his attack in Liberator BZ.911. Unable to get a hit on his first run, the U-Boat made its escape and submerged by the time he made his second run. Several mentions and comments on the extremely poor weather appear in the Flying Log Books, no surprised given the time of year and location for his flights. Moved to Ballykelly in April 1944, he would also find himself operating in the English Channel and off the Lizard in June 1944. By this time it was his 21st Op of his third Tour and his 75th total Op. His 27th - and final - Op of his

Estimate
£14,000 to £18,000

Lot 312



The outstanding Second World War No. 617 (Dambuster) Squadron 'Special Duties' 1944 D.S.O., 1943 'Pathfinder's' D.F.C., 1943 D.F.M. group of nine awarded to Wellington, Lancaster and Mosquito Pilot, Squadron Leader R. S. D. 'Terry' Kearns, Royal New Zealand Air ForceA veteran of at least 87 Ops, he flew 30 of them with the famous "Dam Busters"; Kearns shared in the first 'Thousand-Bomber Raids' and became a "Tallboy" specialistArguably his finest hour came when he scored a direct hit, with the "Earthquake" Bomb, on the entrance of the Saumur Tunnel on 8 June 1944; having obliterated Leonard Cheshire's marking Flare he caused the Squadron Commander to remark "...hold on chaps, I'll have to mark it again."After a brief flirtation with Vampire Jets over the Malayan Jungle - in which he flew on nearly 50 'strikes' - Kearns returned to Bomber Command to take part in Operations during the Suez Crisis in November 1956Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel, reverse of suspension bar officially dated '1944', with integral top-riband bar, this adapted for mounting; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., reverse officially dated '1943'; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (NZ. 405572 Sgt. R.S.D. Kearns. R.N.Z.A.F.), suspension a little slack; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; New Zealand War Service Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Near East (Flt. Lt. R.S.D. Kearns. R.A.F.), mounted court-style for wear, light contact marks throughout, very fine (9)Just 2 combinations of D.S.O., D.F.C., D.F.M. awarded to the Royal New Zealand Air Force for the Second World War.D.S.O. London Gazette 26 September 1944. The original Recommendation states:'Flight Lieutenant Kearns has now completed a total of 87 operational sorties as captain of aircraft, 39 of which have been undertaken since he was awarded the D.F.C. in March, 1943. He has, moreover, frequently operated against the most heavily defended objectives in Germany and has on many occasions returned to base with his aircraft damaged through enemy action. During the last seven months he has been employed on Special Duties and a particularly high standard of leadership and skill has been essential for the successful completion of the independent and often hazardous operations of his Squadron. This officer has never failed to rise magnificently to the occasion and he has truly set an outstanding example of fortitude and determination. He has consistently brought back aiming-point photographs and he has never once failed to complete his task.The unsurpassed gallantry and devotion to duty which this officer has so long and so enthusiastically displayed has had a most profound effect upon the morale and fighting spirit of his Squadron. His cheerfulness, great courage, and determination have enabled him to create a crew whose efficiency could not be exceeded in the Royal Air Force of today. His efforts have resulted in much damage to the enemy and his conduct and leadership throughout his operational career have been an inspiration to all and are worthy of the highest praise.'Remarks by Base Commander: 'During his long tour of operational duty, Flight Lieutenant Kearns has shown exceptional determination and courage. He proved himself one of the best Captains in the Squadron and he set an example which was admired by all his associates.'D.F.C. London Gazette 20 April 1943. The Recommendation states:'This officer has carried out 46 operational flights over enemy and enemy occupied territory. During the time he has been with this squadron, he has completed 19 operational sorties against targets in Germany, Italy and enemy occupied territory. Flight Lieutenant Kearns has been consistent in pressing home his attacks, and has at all times displayed the highest qualities as a pilot, and it has been largely due to his sense of airmanship that his many operations have been successfully performed. By his capabilities as a pilot, and supreme devotion to duty, he has set a very high example to the other members of the squadron.'D.F.M. London Gazette 27 October 1942. The original Recommendation states:'The above named N.C.O. has completed 22 major operations and in each and every case has displayed determination of a very high order. He expends every effort to find and bomb the target and to date he has been most successful, bringing back a photograph of the aiming point when many other crews have been unsuccessful in their mission. He sets a fine example to all aircrew of high devotion to duty and cool courage in the face of intense opposition.'Covering Remarks of Station Commander:'An outstanding operational pilot whose courage, keenness, enthusiasm and devotion to duty deserve the highest recognition. Through an intensive operational period this pilot maintained these qualities up to an exceptional level.'Richard Stansfield Derek Kearns - or 'Terry' to his friends and comrades - was born at Reefton, New Zealand on 9 March 1920 and studied Engineering at Canterbury College. He joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force in December 1940 and carried out Pilot training at No. 1 E.F.T.S Taieri and No. 1 F.T.S. Wigram, gaining his 'Wings' on 26 July 1941. Arriving in England in November 1941, Kearns undertook a refresher course at No. 1 A.F.U., R.A.F. College Cranwell and was posted to No. 11 O.T.U., Bassingbourn, for conversion to Wellingtons in March 1942. Whilst at Bassingbourn Kearns formed his crew of:Navigator W.J. 'Hone' Barclay, Wireless Operator M.W. Egerton, and the two Gunners J.A. Moller and H.E.A. Price; this crew were to carry out two tours of operations together, with Kearns and Barclay flying together for most of the Second World War.Whilst stationed at No. 23 O.T.U. he flew on the first 'Thousand Bomber' raid to Cologne on 30 May 1942. That fateful night some 1,047 aircraft dispatched in 'Operation Millennium' in the first use of the 'bomber stream' to overwhelm enemy radar and defences by flying in a narrow dense formation. Bomber Command recorded 868 bombers attacking the target with 1,455 tons of bombs. Over three thousand buildings were destroyed and another nine thousand damaged.He quickly followed this up by sharing in the second 'Thousand Bomber' raid on Essen on 1 June1942. Posted for operational flying to No. 75 (New Zealand) Squadron (Wellingtons) at Feltwell, Norfolk, Kearns and his crew carried out their Tour of 25 Ops which included raids on:Emden; Bremen (3), including on 25 June 1942, 'Attacked by Three ME 110s - Evasive Action Successful'; St. Nazaire, 28 June1942, 'Very Sticky Trip - 17 x 250lbs. 2 Runs on Target - Shot Down Both Times - Flak Very Accurate in Search Light Cone - Shot Up By "E" Boats Off French Coast - Rear Gunner Slightly Wounded'; Frisian Islands (2); Wilhemshaven; Duisberg (4); Hamburg (2), including 26 July 1942, 'Load 9 S.B.C.s - Very Busy Trip - Bombs in Target Area - Brought to OFT By Flak and Searchlights & 7 Searchlights Destroyed and One Machine Gun Nest Silenced - Good Trip'; Saarbrücken (2), including 29 July 1942, 'Load 1 x 1000lb, 7 x 500lb, 2 x 250lb. Bombs in Target - No Searchlights - Flak Weak - One Ju 88 Encountered - Close Call'; Dusseldorf; Essen; Osnabrück (2); Mainz (2); Frankfurt, 24 August 1942, 'Load 9 S.B.C.s 9lb Incendiaries. Flak Intense - Searchlights Poor. Attacked By F.W. 190 Evaded Successfully'; Kassel, 27 August 1942, 'Attacked By Two Enemy Fighters. Evaded Successfully'; and Nurnburg.Details of his trip to Hamburg on 26 July is recalled in Night After Night by Max Lambert:The Kearns team flew both Hamburg raids, their 14th and 15th ops. Moller, a youthful 19, had the time of his life the first night, Their Wellington - in the first wave with a load of incendiaries for starting fires to light up the target for the follow-up bombers - was coned by searchlights over the city. Kearns dived steeply, down to rooftop level, before flattening out. At one stage

Estimate
£28,000 to £32,000

Lot 313



The unique Great War 'Balloonatics' D.F.C., D.C.M. group of five awarded to Captain G. G. L. Blake, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force - late Lieutenant, Royal Navy. Blake entered the Royal Naval College aged twelve and at the outbreak of the Great War was a Lieutenant; he managed to get himself Court Martialled and dismissed for charges which included smuggling spirits on board a vessel; not to miss any action he enlisted in the ranks of the Royal Flying Corps. He was in the thick of the fighting and completed some 470 Operational Hours: on at least five occasions he was compelled to Parachute from his Balloon, whilst under heavy Enemy Aircraft Fire. Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued, in its John Pinches, London case of issue; Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (24107 Fl: Sjt: G. G. L. Blake. R.F.C.); 1914-15 Star (Lieut. G. G. L. Blake. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. G. G. L. Blake. R.A.F.), each mounted on individual pins as worn, cleaned, traces of lacquer, very fine and an extremely rare combination (5). Provenance: Spink, July 2010, Lot 14 (when Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant). Approximately 92 Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to members of the Royal Flying Corps during the Great War, this a unique award for Balloon work. Approximately 35 Distinguished Flying Crosses awarded to Kite Balloon Officers, thus surely a unique combination of awards. D.F.C. London Gazette 3 December 1918: 'Throughout the recent operations this officer has rendered most valuable service in face of heavy hostile fire and attacks by enemy aeroplanes, compelling him on three occasions to parachute. He has completed 470 hours in the air, displaying gallantry and initiative of a high order.' D.C.M. London Gazette 18 June 1917 'For conspicuous courage and determination while observing from a balloon, which was brought down by hostile aircraft. Though injured, he immediately ascended again, and was once more shot down. This N.C.O. has rendered valuable services at all times.' M.I.D. London Gazette 15 May 1917. George Godfrey Leigh Blake was born on 4 May 1892 at Southsea, Hampshire, 1892, the son of the Reverend G. L. Blake, Royal Navy. The young Blake entered the Royal Naval College Dartmouth as a Cadet in 1905 and passed out in 1909, being appointed as Midshipman in Bacchante on 15.9.1909. Made Sub-Lieutenant on 15 January 1913, he was advanced Lieutenant on 25 October 1915. Joining the books of Africa on 9 January 1916, he was tried by Court Martial and dismissed on 4 February 1916, for absence without leave, wilful disobedience and smuggling spirits on board ship. So ended a promising career in the 'Senior Service'. Not to be perturbed, he returned home to 2 Ladbroke Square, Holland Park and enlisted into the Royal Flying Corps at South Farnborough on 1 March 1916. He clearly admitted the reasons for his leaving the Royal Navy upon the Attestation Record, also noting 'Entered Navy at age of 12 yrs'. The following month he was back into action in France, where he served from 26 May 1916-16 July 1917. Advanced Sergeant on 1 August 1916, he served with No. 14 Kite Balloon Section and qualified as a Balloon Observer on 1 October 1916 and was made Flight Sergeant on 1 January 1917. As evidenced by the citation for his first decoration this work was not for the feint of heart and saw him solo and fully exposed to the enemy when at work. Blake was commissioned Temporary 2nd Lieutenant on 17 July 1917 and served with 3rd Balloon Wing Headquarters, from September 1917. He then served with 10th Balloon Company from November 1917 and served with 45 Balloon Section, 12th Balloon Company, January 1918-October 1918. Made a Lieutenant in the Kite Balloon Section on the formation of the Royal Air Force on 1 April 1918, he served with the 18th Balloon Company Headquarters from October 1918. Blake was made Acting Captain on 6 November 1918 and had added a D.F.C. and a 'mention' to his laurels by War's end. In later life he resided at West Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight and returned to the fold during the Second World War, being made a 2nd Lieutenant in the 20th Battalion, Hampshire Home Guard. He died on 10 May 1945. Sold together with his original presentation ribands for the decorations, Royal Air Force Commission Document and an attractive photograph album featuring portrait photograph of recipient in R.A.F. uniform, besides the recipient's Naval career, from his time at R.N.C. Dartmouth onwards and several newspaper cuttings related to the work of the Balloonatics. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£10,000 to £15,000

Lot 314



An outstanding Great War D.F.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant F. M. Loly, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, late East Surrey Regiment. An 'Old Contemptible' who served in Flanders in the early days of the Great War, Loly was wounded in action at Richebourg on 16 May 1915 whilst attached to the South Staffordshire Regiment; he was soon back in action and survived the sinking of the *Arabia* off Mudros. He thence went skyward and earned 'Ace' status, notching up six 'kills' before War's end and a second wounding for good measure. Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., in its John Pinches case of issue with original horizontal-striped ribbon; 1914 Star, clasp (Lieut. F. M. Loly. E. Surr: R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. F. M. Loly. R.A.F.), good very fine (4). D.F.C. London Gazette 11 February 1919: 'This officer has done over two hundred hours' war flying as an Observer. On 18th October [1918], accompanying the leader of a special bombing raid, he descended in his heavy bombing machine to 2,500ft above an enemy railway station. From this altitude, unusually low for the type of machine, and in face of heavy fire, he, with remarkable coolness and precision, aimed his bombs; one fell on the station buildings, and another on an ammunition train, which was completely destroyed.' Frank Masterman Loly was born on 2 November 1894 at Bromley, Kent and was educated at Haileybury College. Whilst there he joined the Cadet Corps and was thence commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment in September 1912. With the outbreak of the Great War, Loly was mobilised as a Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment and served in France from 19 September 1914. Loly was taken sick and hospitalised on 25 October 1914 and on recovery was then attached to the 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment from 7 December 1914. Hospitalised again owing to sickness on 9 January 1915, he would return to duty on the 18 January, only to be hospitalised again from 1-10 February 1915. Having returned to duty, he was then wounded in action whilst still attached to the South Staffordshires on 16 May 1915, when he was wounded in the left shoulder by shell fire at the Battle of Richebourg. This time he was hospitalised and evacuated to England on 17 May 1915. Loly recovered from his wound and was then posted to duty as a Lieutenant with a Garrison Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment from 20 July 1915, and was then present back out to assist with the operations on Gallipoli, himself serving on Mudros. Loly was then sent home on leave abroad the troopship *Arabia*, being aboard her when she was torpedoed by UB-43 on 6 November 1916. Loly was fished 'out of the drink' but the sinking cost the lives of eleven enginemen. He thence joined the 1st Reserve Garrison Battalion, Suffolk Regiment on service in England from early 1917. His promotion to Lieutenant with seniority backdated to 16 March 1914 would finally come through on 13 April 1917 and was gazetted on 30 July 1917. Clearly keen for further action, Loly then found himself seconded to the Royal Flying Corps as an Observer Officer on 7 June 1917, and was posted out to the Western Front from 19 March 1918 as an Observer flying in D.H.4 and later D.H.9 aircraft with No.18 Squadron, a day-bomber unit. He would rapidly make a name for himself, and transferred into the Royal Air Force on its formation on 1 April 1918. Whilst operational with No. 18 Squadron between March-September 1918, Loly would fly numerous bombing, photography and reconnaissance missions, and would amass 95 hours of operational flying, crossing over the enemy lines some 36 times. He is recorded in the Squadron ORB as having been involved in strafing of ground troops, anti-aircraft batteries, and an observation balloon. He is also recorded as having become an Observer Ace, with half a dozen 'kills' to his name. On 19 May 1918, as an Observer in the aircraft flown by 2nd Lieutenant A. Green, and returning from a bombing raid on Valenciennes, his formation was attacked by five Albatross's, and he shared in the kill of the nearest enemy aircraft, when three of the observers opened fire on it, after which the Albatross went down completely out of control. On 3 July 1918, Loly flew as the Observer in a D.H.9 piloted by a Lieutenant J. W. Leyser during a two aircraft reconnaissance sortie of the Baillieu to Armentieres area. They were attacked by six enemy aircraft and drove down one Fokker Bi-plane out of control. Then on 13th July 1918 whilst flying as the observer to Lieutenant J. A. Sparks in a D.H.9, during a photography mission between lines and Estaires, his aircraft, operating alone, was attacked by five enemy aircraft - namely one tri-plane and the remainder being Pfalz's. One of the enemy aircraft then flew straight in to attack, and Loly opened fire at 200 yards range, firing 100 rounds into the enemy aircraft a what was point-blank. His gun then jammed and his pilot was then forced to turn his aircraft round, and fired 40 rounds on the dive, as the enemy aircraft had turned and were going off. The enemy aircraft, a Pfalz Scout, was then seen to stall and disappeared into the cloud with heavy clouds of black smoke issuing from centre section, it was undoubtedly on fire. The remaining aircraft broke combat diving east. The Pfalz was then confirmed as destroyed. On 19 August 1918 Loly flew as the observer in a D.H.9 to the pilot, the recently promoted, Captain J. A. Sparks, during a bombing mission on Lomme to the south of Armentieres. During the sortie his aircraft as part of a formation of four, was attacked by 8 Pfalz Scouts over the objective. Four of the enemy aircraft attacked the front of the formation and the remainder engaged the rear. Sparks waited until the enemy aircraft came within a range of 40 yards, and sent a burst of 50 rounds into the nearest enemy aircraft which shot up vertically and tumbled into a flat spin. A stream of patrol was seen issuing from the enemy aircraft which was then seen to crash into a field near Lille. This being confirmed by a pilot of No. 88 Squadron. The raid was also successfully finished. Again with Sparks, on 25 August during a bombing raid on Lomme, his aircraft attacked a formation of three enemy Fokker Biplane's. Sparks' took the aircraft down in a dive of 3,000 feet and fired 300 rounds from the front gun. An enemy aircraft was observed to pull out of the formation, dive and roll over and spin violently. Sparks last observed the enemy aircraft at 100 feet from the ground and still spinning, and Loly witnessed it crash to the south of Armentieres. Loly was posted home on 5 September 1918, but was again present out on the Western Front as an Observer flying in DH9 day-bomber aircraft with No.103 Squadron from 10 October 1918. Despite it being so late in the War, Loly was immediately heavily engaged, as evidenced by the award of his Distinguished Flying Cross, earned during a bombing raid on 18 October, just over a week after he had returned to the Front Lines. It hadn't been two weeks after having returned that Loly was admitted to hospital, being noted as 'wounded' in action on 23 October 1918 when his aircraft, piloted by Captain D. M. Darroch, was damaged by enemy fire during a bombing sortie. Both men were wounded, but they brought the aircraft safely back to base. Loly was then invalided to England on 27 October and was admitted to the Prince of Wales's Hospital the following day. He would return to light duties on 6 February 1919, but was transferred to the Unemployed List as an Honorary Lieutenant on 28 April 1919. His demobilisation in April 1919 would therefore confirm that he was not in service when the ruling came into place regarding switching the ribbon of his award, validating its continued presence. His campaign Medals were claimed in August 1924, by which time he was living in Tunbridge Wells. Loly went on to live in Shepherd's Hill and died in Croydon on 18 June 1982; sold tog

Estimate
£2,800 to £3,200

Lot 315



A Great War 'Western Front' D.F.C. group of four awarded to Captain R. T. Fagan, No. 82 (Bomber) Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. R. T. Fagan, A.S.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. T. Fagan. R.A.F.), very fine or better (4) D.F.C. London Gazette 3 June 1919, the original citation states: 'For services as a pilot with No. 82 Squadron on the Morlancourt sector of the Western Front.' Ray Templar Fagan was born at Southsea, Hampshire around 1896, the son of Edith and Major-General Joseph George Fagan, Indian Army. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 11 November 1914 he entered the war in France on 29 July 1915 with the Army Service Corps. Further advanced Lieutenant with this unit on 1 December 1915. Transferring from the Army Service Corps to the General List on 24 August 1916 he was appointed Flying Officer (Observer) on 15 August 1917. Joining No 4 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps and later transferring to No. 82 Squadron on 18 November 1917. Later promoted Captain whilst employed as Captain (Flying) on 2 April 1918. Whilst on a bombing operation east of Morlancourt on 20 June 1918, his Armstrong Whitworth F.K.8 was damaged by anti-aircraft fire. Fortunately both Pilot and Observer- Lieut. M. H. Ely- unhurt. Fagan survived the war, becoming a Clerk and was married on 7 July 1921 at St. George's, Tufnell Park, Islington. He died on 30 December 1967 in Sevenoaks, Kent; sold together with an original uniform riband bar for all four medals, copied research and two photographs of the recipient, one aboard a biplane. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 316



(x) Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant' Then we were instructed to bomb and I think we made perhaps three trial runs before we made our final attack. Les Knight was very good and got us down quickly to a low level, and we had a good run-in. I could clearly see the towers and I was quite happy with my bomb-sight and position - and I released the bomb...I didn't actually see the Dam burst because I was out of sight, being in the front of the aircraft - but it was obvious what had happened by the noise on the intercom from the rear gunner, and everybody else who could see anything was going mad on the intercom, because the centre had fallen out of the dam and the water was absolutely pouring down this narrow river, causing a veritable tidal wave, and we forgot all about safety and going home and we were trying to follow the water down the river to see what happened. It was a terrifying sight. We could see cars being engulfed, then Gibson called up and said, 'Well, it's all right boys, you're having a good time - but we've still got to get back to base. Let's go.' Johnson recalls the famous 'bouncing bomb' he delivered perfectly to breach the Eder Dam. The historically important immediate 1943 'Operation Chastise' D.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant E. C. 'Johnnie' Johnson, No. 617 Squadron, Royal Air Force. Having begun his career with a full Tour in No. 50 Squadron in the crew of Sergeant (later Flight Lieutenant) L. G. 'Les' Knight, Royal Australian Air Force, Johnson soon established himself as a Bomb Aimer of considerable skill, being marked out as a member of an 'Ace Crew' and gaining early appointment as Squadron Bombing Leader; the outstanding ability of the crew was recognised and they were soon recruited for the Dams Raid by Guy Gibson, under whom Johnson had served earlier in his career. Considered one of the 'grandads of the Squadron', Johnson soon made a valuable contribution to the overall operation when inventing the 'Johnson Sight' which would be used to great effect to provide the precise delivery of the new invention of Barnes Wallis - namely his bouncing bomb. On that famous night Johnson was part of the main Strike Force under Gibson himself and was a witness to the breaching of the Möhne; his opportunity soon presented itself when Knight's crew were called to centre stage. They made several low-level dummy runs into the Eder Dam, each pass being a hair-raising event of high danger due to the steep climb required to bring the aircraft away from the surrounding terrain; their final run was pitch-perfect and Johnson delivered his Upkeep with total precision to score the direct hit that breached the Eder Dam, earning his immediate D.F.C. in the process and also keeping a remarkable souvenir from that night. Recovered from '...the biggest party of all time', Johnson would be required to take to his parachute to save his life during the costly raid on the Dortmund-Ems Canal (Operation Garlic) in September 1943, making his way back to London after assistance from the good folk of Holland, Belgium and France and their underground networks. Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1943' and additionally inscribed 'E.C.J. 16/17 May', on its investiture pin; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the campaign group mounted as worn, good very fine (5). D.F.C. London Gazette 28 May 1943: 'On the night of 16th May, 1943, a force of Lancaster bombers was detailed to attack the Möhne, Eder and Sorpe dams in Germany. The operation was one of great difficulty and hazard, demanding a high degree of skill and courage and close co-operation between the crews of the aircraft engaged. Nevertheless, a telling blow was struck at the enemy by the successful breaching of the Möhne and Eder dams. This outstanding success reflects the greatest credit on the efforts of the following personnel who participated in the operation in various capacities as members of aircraft crew. The original Confidential Recommendation for the award - in a joint Recommendation with Knight and Hobday - state: 'Pilot Officer Knight was Captain, Flying Officer Navigator and Flying Officer Johnson Bomb Aimer of an aircraft detailed to attack the Eder Dam. By making several dummy runs over the target at extremely low level, until they were quite certain that their mine would hit the objective, they subjected themselves to constant risk, but by skill of high order on the part of the pilot and by excellent timing on the part of the Air Bomber, and the Navigator, they succeeded on the last run in breaching the Dam. I strongly recommend that the outstanding work of this crew be recognised by the immediate award of the Distinguished Service Order to Pilot Officer Knight, and of the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flying Officers Hobday and Johnson.' Air Chief Marshal Sir Ralph 'Cocky' Cochrane concurred with the recommendations and the awards were thus signed off by Air Chief Marshal 'Bomber' Harris. Edward Cuthbert Johnson - or 'Johnnie' to his friends, family and comrades - was born at Lincoln on 3 May 1912 and was just two years of age when his father was killed in action on the Western Front in December 1914. As a result he moved with his mother to Gainsborough and was educated at Lincoln Grammar School. In the period that followed Johnson found employment as a Woolworth trainee and later as a wholesale salesman with Joe Lyons. In 1936, he married May Beckwith, whose family moved from Leeds to Blackpool and established a boarding house business before the outbreak of the Second World War. Skyward - First Ops After enlisting in 1940, he went over to Canada for instruction and qualified as an Air Observer Navigator on 25 October 1941 and as a bomb aimer on 6 December 1941. Passing as an Astro Navigator on 7 January 1942, Johnson was commissioned at the beginning of 1942 he flew his first Op in Hampden 4196 with Pilot Officer Lyons on 31 July 1942. This was a raid on Dusseldorf and was completed whilst he was still with No. 14 O.T.U. Johnson served with No. 106 and 50 (Lancaster) Squadrons. In September 1942 he had 'crewed' up under Sergeant Les Knight and flown with him for the first time in Lancaster 7540. Knight had been born in Camberwell, Victoria in 1921 and was serving with the Royal Australian Air Force. The crew would remain together for the fateful events that would follow and formed that unique bond amongst comrades. Despite the fact he was unable to ride a bicycle or drive a car, Knight would prove to be an exceptional Pilot in whom they all put their full trust. October 1942 saw the crew fly on three Ops, before notching up five more in November, namely raids on Genoa, Hamburg, St. Jean de Luz, Stuttgart and Turin. The same number followed in January 1943, twice rounding on Essen, before making for Berlin - The Big City - on 17/18 January, before closing out with Ops on Dusseldorf and Hamburg. The pace remained high and Johnson flew his final Op on St Nazaire on 22 March. Tour Expired, his CO gave a glowing review: 'Has shown exceptional keenness & efficiency on his Operations. Has been acting Squadron Bombing Leader for some time. Higher calling - No. 617 Despite having fulfilled their duties, Johnson and his crew were clearly keen to see more action and a fateful opportunity presented itself. None other than Guy Gibson approached Les Knight and the crew to select them to join No. 617 Squadron. Johnson himself gives some insight in Max Arthur's Dambusters, A Landmark Oral History: 'I volunteered for the RAF and was accepted to train as an Observer, which was a general category then for navigation, gunnery, wireless - but later split into Navigators, bomb-aimers and separate trades. So then I trained as an observer and got my flying 'O' badge. I met up with this crew at 50 Squadron, some of whom I knew, and they needed a bomb-aimer, so with Group's permission I went flying as a bomb-aimer. We

Estimate
£50,000 to £70,000

Lot 317



Sold by Order of a Direct DescendantThe superb 1943 D.F.C. group of fourteen awarded to Wing Commander P. J. T. 'Paddy' Stephenson, Royal Air ForceOne of a handful of gallant Fighter Pilots to hail from the 'Emerald Isle', Stephenson cut his teeth in the Hurricanes of No. 207 (County of Durham) Squadron during the Battle of Britain; these 'weekend flyers' pulled no punches and he fearlessly ran head-on into a swarm of Do215's on the most critical day of all - 15 September 1940 (Battle of Britain Day) - his attack didn't require the cannon and Stephenson shed both the wings on his aircraft when ramming two enemy bombers destined for London; despite being wounded on the way in and going into a wingless inverted dive, he downed both and took to his parachute to save his lifeHaving been painted by Cuthbert Orde, Stephenson 'wangled' his way back into a combat role by taking a demotion; it was rewarded when he downed an Me109E over La Havre in December 1941Thence transferred to the Far East, Stephenson rose to the command of No. 607 Squadron during further scores of Ops in Burma - adding a further probable to his tally when downing an Oscar II in January 1944; he was again wounded and shot down in a huge action when a combined force of fighters engaged at least 40 enemy aircraftDistinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1943'; 1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, Atlantic; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Air Efficiency, G.V.I.R. (Act. Sqd. Ldr. P. J. T. Stephenson. R.A.F.V.R.); France, Republic, Legion of Honour, silver and enamel; International, Military Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem, breast Badge, with rosette upon riband; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, gilt with bronze Palme upon riband, reverse dated '1939'; France, Republic, Cross of Former Combatants of Europe; Malta, Order of Merit of the Sovereign Military Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, neck Badge, by A. Casazza, Rome, in case of issue; International, Military Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem, neck Badge, the first twelve mounted court-style as worn by Spink & Son, traces of lacquer, good very fine (14)D.F.C. London Gazette 10 September 1943.Patrick Joseph Thomas Stephenson - or 'Paddy' to his friends and comrades - was born in Dublin on 25 August 1918 and was educated privately at schools in France, Belgium and Switzerland, gaining an early handle on languages, which would be of great use in his latter postings.Young Stephenson was supposed to go up to Oxford University in 1934 but his father considered that sixteen was too young for him and felt that he would gain greater benefit from business experience. Thus in December 1934 he worked at Lloyd's of London, eventually becoming a cover underwriter for French Automobile Insurance.SkywardStephenson joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in September 1938 as an Airman (Under Training) Pilot and first took to the skies on 10 December 1938, with a 15 minute flight in a DH82A K.4285. He took his first solo on 3 May 1939 in the very same aircraft his first flight had taken place. By the outbreak of the Second World War he had some 55hrs 15mins on his Flying Log Books.He was called up and completed his flying training at No. 3 F.T.S. South Cerney on No. 32 Course, which ran from 31 January-15 June 1940.Battle of Britain - 607 SquadronStephenson joined No. 607 (County of Durham) Squadron at Usworth on 18 June 1940, direct from Training School. The unit were fresh from the Battle of France and Wing Commander Parrott gives a flavour of their style:'The Auxiliaries, of course, were the pre-war weekend fliers. Of the twenty or so pilots in No. 607 Squadron just four, including myself, were regular members of the RAF. The others, and a large number of NCOs and men, were Auxiliaries from the Newcastle and Sunderland area as the home base of the squadron in peacetime had been Usworth, now Sunderland airport. Many of them had been in the shipping industry in peacetime and the honorary air commodore of the squadron was Sir Walter Leslie Runciman [later 2nd Viscount Runciman, and also the first Director General of the British Overseas Aircraft Corporation].At 19 1/2 years old I was the youngest pilot in the squadron and found myself being treated very much like the younger brother, with a mixture of protective care and sharp discipline....The pilots were absolutely marvellous, supportive and welcoming. They knew I was living off my pay. Besides Peter Dixon there were two other regular officers: John Hutchison....who was a very nice chap and Chatty Bowen, who was on a short service commission. My first flight commander Jo Kayll. He achieved fame later in the war when he was shot down over St. Omer in France and threatened the soldiers who had come to arrest him with a revolver! He was captured and made a Prisoner of War.Francis Blackadder, my second flight commander on 'A' Flight, was also a delightful and generous man. He had played rugby for Scotland in the Home Nations Championship, beating England at Twickenham in March 1937. One day four or five of us flew down to Rouen and went to that famous restaurant Coq d'Or with a sky-high bill at the end of a 3-hour lunch. I was worried that I would not have enough to pay. When the bill arrived I asked what my share was and I was shushed because it was all taken care of. This was the kind of generosity you got from them.'Sadly, being one of just two Squadrons in the B.E.F. being equipped with Gladiators, the 'weekend flyers' found themselves in the thick of it and in dire need of fresh Pilots and aircraft. So it was that Stephenson came on board to join 'B' Flight and the unit was given use of Hurricanes.As the Battle of Britain opened in earnest on 10 July, Stephenson was gaining experience in the air and went on his first patrol on 29 July, with further sorties of that nature in the following days and weeks, noting 'Operations' on 22 & 28 August - both flown in Hurricane P3933. As September dawned, his opportunity to engage the enemy at large would loom large. The Battle of Britain itself was coming to pitch point and it wasn't long before Stephenson would look the enemy in the white of their eyes.So it was that on 8 September he flew down to Tangmere, that airfield having freshly 'blitzed' itself. Having barely got their feet on the ground the scramble bell tolled and at 1950hrs they were tasked to patrol the Shoreham area at 17,000ft. The 45 minute 'Night Patrol' was under the command of Flight Lieutenant Blackadder, with Stephenson in Red Section, without an encounter with the enemy. After a rest on 9 September, he flew on Operations the following day he flew in P3860. On 11 September he took part in a brace of Operational sorties, both in V6686. The first lasted an hour and saw him open his account, claiming a Ju88 damaged. He flew another 40 minute sortie in that aircraft later that day. Three Operational sorties in N3668 on 14 September followed over Poole Harbour and the Isle of Wight. The second sortie was recorded in the ORB:'Combat took place 20 miles south of Selsey Bill about 1325hrs, 16,000 ft Red Section saw one Ju88 ahead proceeding South at 9,000ft. Section went into line astern carrying out individual diving attacks from astern, firing one 3 second and 2 half second bursts. E/A escaped into cloud. Plots eventually ceased and 11 Group Operations instructed Squadron to claim this E/A as destroyed. Own losses NIL'.15 September 1940 (Battle of Britain Day) - double troubleStephenson would write his name into the history of the Battle of Britain on perhaps its most pivotal day of action. Aviation Classics gives a good account of the overview:'Sunday 15 September 1940 was the day on which massed waves of Luftwaffe aircraft came to attack England expecting little opposition, though were met by a strong force of RAF fighters which hit the enemy formations with might.As dawn broke on 15 Se

Estimate
£10,000 to £15,000

Lot 318



(x) A 1944 D.F.C. group of six attributed to Squadron Leader D. P. L. O'Neil-Shaw, 103 Squadron, Royal Air Force Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1944' and additionally engraved 'F/O D. P. L. O'Neil-Shaw No.103 Squadron', with its Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine (6) D.F.C. London Gazette 6 June 1944. Denzil Philip Liddell O'Neil-Shaw was born in 1910, retired as a Squadron Leader in 1955 and died in 1968. He is buried in Acton Cemetery. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

**Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500**

Lot 319



A rare '1958 Malaya Helicopter Pilot's' D.F.C., 1954 A.F.C. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader J. H. Liversidge, Royal Air Force. A skilled and long-served Pilot, Liversidge flew during the Second World War before moving into the jet age, latterly becoming a skilled Helicopter operator in the thick jungles of Malaya - he flew almost constantly in the Sycamores of No. 194 Squadron from 1956-58. His final posting was Commanding the Helicopter Section of the Queen's Flight at Benson, which saw his passengers include a veritable 'Who's Who' of Royal and Military figures; Liversidge was tragically killed in an air crash in December 1967. Distinguished Flying Cross, E.I.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1958'; Air Force Cross, E.I.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1954'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Flt. Lt. J. H. Liversidge. R.A.F.), mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (5). D.F.C. London Gazette 9 December 1958. A.F.C. London Gazette 10 June 1954. Jack Harry Liversidge was born on 20 March 1918 and lived at Mexborough with his parents before being educated at Rotherham Technical College. A draughtsman at the Baker & Bessemer steel works at Kilnhurst, during the Second World War he joined the Royal Air Force and underwent training with No. 4 B.F.T.S. 'Falcon Field' at Mesa, Arizona. Liversidge then went onto No. 10 F.I.S. at Woodley, Reading and No. 3 E.F.T.S. at Shellingford, Berkshire, carrying forward some 951hrs 5mins on his Log Books by the end of July 1945. Liversidge joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve from December 1946 and his next flight was in January 1948, putting in time with No. 9 Reserve Flying School and supplementing time at the Ultra Light Aircraft Club, Doncaster. The early 1950's saw him re-join, doing a refresher at Oakington in the Spring on 1951, qualifying on the Meteor on 16 April 1953. It was whilst at Little Rissington, that his richly-deserved A.F.C. was awarded. Moving onto helicopters, Liversidge passed on the Westland S.51 on 15 July 1955, before qualifying on the Sycamore on 26 August 1955 at Filton. Jungle Chopper Pilot. Flying out to Kuala Lumpur, he joined No. 194 Squadron on 2 November 1955. Learning his area of operations, he began to branch out and begin to ferry passengers of interest up to drop off points including the 'Cameron Highlands', Fort Brooke (taking an unnamed SAS Trooper on 15 February 1956), Ipoh. His first 'CASEVAC' was flown on 31 January, but he performed five more the following month. Similar tallies followed as the year went on, with high numbers of sorties being flown in his trust helicopter. He had the unfortunate job of a CASEVAC from Alor Star on 15 September 1956 to remove a soldier with a gunshot wound, during which the soldier died. During November he also had the job of acting as pilot for Brigadier Alexander and Brigadier The Lord Thurlow. His Log Books are also littered with 'Cont TRG' flights. The following period of time saw Liversidge permanently on operations, flying thousands of hours in the jungle. On 5 March he was on hand to CASEVAC the bodies of 9 soldiers lost in the crash of a freighter, going between VK251404 and Tapah. He flew his final sortie for No. 194 Squadron on 14 May 1958, carrying forward some 3852hrs 20mins on his Log Books. It is no surprise he was rewarded with the D.F.C. to go with the A.F.C. he already held. Pastures new - Queen's Flight. Liversidge returned to South Cernet and then went onto the E.T.P.S. at Farnborough in September 1958 as Helicopter Flying Instructor. It is without doubt, the skills he learn in the jungles of Malaya were passed onto the next generation. He remained at Farnborough until August 1962, before going up to Benson to join the Queen's Flight, where he commanded the Helicopter Section. His Log Book for the period reads like a 'Who's Who' but a selection of 'notable' flights include: Special Flight 1049, 1 February 1963. The Rt. Hon. Hugh Fraser, The Rt. Hon. Julian Amery, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Thomas Pike, Sir Maurice Dean, Sir Henry Hardman. Special Flight 1133, 10 April 1963. Earl Mountbatten, Mr McNamara, Bandy, Nitze & Jones. Special Flight 1143, 18 April 1963. HRH Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Vesey. Special Flight 1178, 3 May 1963. HRH The Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, Chief Inspector Crocker. Special Flight 1176, 10 May 1963. HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Lady Jean Rankin, Lt. Col. Sir Martin Gilliatt, Captain Alastair Aird, Superintendent Wells. Special Flight 1399, 26 July 1963. HRH The Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh, James Orr, Inspector Thorning, Mr Pearce. The Log Books also include a plethora of political and military figures, but it is clear Liversidge was a favourite of The Queen Mother. Journey's end. The final Log Book entry for Liversidge was made on 5 December 1967, with some 5316hrs 50mins of flying during his remarkable career. He was tragically killed when flying Whirlwind XR487 on 7 December. Liversidge was en-route to Yeovil, where a meeting was to be held to discuss the VVIP Wessex, when the main rotor-shaft snapped and the helicopter crashed at Brightwalton Berks. Liversidge with Flight Lieutenant R. Fisher, and the passengers, Air Commodore J. H. L. Blount, Captain of the Queen's Flight and Squadron Leader M. W. Hermon, the Flight's Engineering Officer were all killed. Liversidge was only 48 years old. An inquest in January 1968 found that metal fatigue was the reason for the crash. It led to some 500 gearboxes being taken out of service for safety checks. Sold together with a superb original archive comprising: (i) His full set of eight Log Books, covering his entire career, all clearly entered and in good condition overall. (ii) A selection of School and qualification certificates. (iii) Letter from the Earl Mountbatten, thanking him for his flight on 26 July 1963. (iv) A number of Royal Air Force certificates and booklets, including Inoculation & Vaccination, Aircrew Categorisation Card. (v) A poignant photograph album related to his death, including programme, photographs of the wreck, newspaper cuttings etc. all lovingly prepared by his family. Also included are mourning cards from The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, The Royal Household, besides other RAF figures. (vi) Silver presentation box, the lid engraved 'Presented to Flt. Lt. J. H. Liversidge A.F.C. by No. 194 Squadron R.A.F. Malaya April 1958' and a silver cigarette case, the outer engraved 'JHL'. (vii) Three framed photographs of the recipient on Queen's Flight duty. (viii) A plethora of images from his career. (ix) A number of official invitations, to events at Windsor Castle and Royal Ascot besides others. (x) A series of photograph albums, documenting his entire career, besides a scrap book with a number of cuttings. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£5,000 to £7,000

Lot 320



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant'As Learoyd waited calmly he saw the first Hampden begin its run over the canal: Squadron Leader 'Jamie' Pitcairn-Hill, D.F.C., of 83 Squadron in Hampden P4402. Along each bank of the canal were rows of deadly mobile flak guns, well-sited, and presenting any potential attacker with no choice but to run the narrow gauntlet of anti-aircraft fire during his actual bombing attack. Knowing these odds against survival, Pitcairn-Hill led the way in - threading his way through a curtain of shells and tracer bullets, and in the face of blinding searchlights focussed directly on the approach lane. Levelling out at 100 feet above the silver water canal, he suffered numerous hits but refused to evade the punishment, maintaining a rock-steady bombing run and releasing his bomb canisters with precision, before banking away from the danger zone and limping home to England ... 'For Valour - The Air VCs, by Chaz Bowyer, refers. An outstanding Second World War D.F.M. group of seven awarded to Wing Commander, late Sergeant G. R. Roscoe, Royal Air Force, who somehow survived the famous low-level attack on a viaduct of the Dortmund-Ems canal on the night of 12-13 August 1940, an action in which Squadron Leader R. A. B. 'Babe' Learoyd won a popular award of the V.C. For his own part, Roscoe served a Wireless Operator and Air Gunner in Squadron Leader 'Jamie' Pitcairn-Hill's crew, their Hampden of No. 83 Squadron, as cited above, being charged with the unenviable task of leading the attack. On finally getting back to R.A.F. Scampton, ground crew were horrified by the aircraft's state: 'It looked as though someone had taken a giant shotgun to it, such were the number of holes and gashes in the fuselage and wings.' Roscoe - who suffered head wounds and was admitted to hospital - was no stranger to the perilous nature of air operations, having previously flown around 30 sorties with No. 83 Squadron and, in the opening months of the war, as a member of Guy Gibson's crew Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (545616. Sgt. G. R. Roscoe. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star, clasp, Bomber Command; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Flt. Lt. G. R. Roscoe. R.A.F.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, Malay Peninsula (Wg. Cdr. G. R. Roscoe. R.A.F.), mounted as worn, very fine (7) D.F.M. London Gazette 13 September 1940. The original recommendation - signed-off as 'strongly recommended' by Air Vice-Marshal A. T. 'Bomber' Harris, then C.O. of No. 5 Group - states: 'Sergeant Roscoe has carried out a total of 27 operations against the enemy, in the course of which he has completed 183 hours operational flying. He has at all times displayed the utmost skill, determination and courage in the face of the enemy, both as an Air Gunner and Wireless Operator. His work has been outstanding, and his keenness and enthusiasm have been a source of inspiration to all other Wireless Operators and Air Gunners in his squadron. George Raymond Roscoe was born in Manchester on 14 March 1920 and was a pre-war R.A.F. entrant. Qualifying as a Wireless Operator in November 1938, prior to joining No. 83 Squadron at Scampton in the following month, he also qualified as an Air Gunner in May 1939. The Guy Gibson connection Having participated in the squadron's first sortie of the war - a reconnaissance flown on 3 September 1939 - Roscoe and his fellow aircrew remained on a non-operational footing until April 1940, a period in which he flew with Guy Gibson's crew on several occasions. It was a frustrating period, the future hero of the Dambusters raid later writing: 'To say that we were all keen would be a masterpiece of understatement ... we had waited so long that we were all completely braced off.' But the waiting finally came to an end in April 1940, when No. 83 became fully operational, Roscoe by this time having joined Squadron Leader 'Jamie' Pitcairn-Hill's crew. The latter, the son of a vicar, was a well-known R.A.F. Rugby player. They quickly flew a recce to the Skaggerak, in addition to undertaking 'gardening' operations, and they completed nine further sorties in May, ten in June and five in July, the latter including strikes on targets located in Frankfurt, Kiel and Ludwigshafen. Nor were these outings without incident, a case in point being a 'gardening' trip off Copenhagen, an incident described in some detail by Mark Felton in The Bridge Busters. With their bomb load hung up, and landing gear jammed in a downward direction, owing to a loss of hydraulics, Pitcairn-Hill had to coax the Hampden back to England at a speed of just 120 m.p.h. And it was getting light, too. Then, with the arrival of a prowling Me. 109 on the scene, their fate appeared to be sealed. Yet, in one of those strange quirks of war, the pilot of the 109 mistook their Hampden for a Dornier 17 and flew off. A few nights later, Pitcairn-Hill and Guy Gibson were allocated to an attack on a pair of railway tunnels near Aachen. Their orders were to 'roll their bombs like billiard balls' into the tunnel entrances. In his run-up to one end of his chosen tunnel, Pitcairn-Hill spotted a train approaching in the distance. So, he flew on ahead to the other end of the lengthy tunnel and rolled two bombs into that entrance. He then returned to the other entrance, awaited the train to enter the tunnel, and rolled two further bombs in, thereby entombing the train. It was, as Mark Felton observes, 'a remarkably uncharitable performance, but effective nonetheless.' Dortmund-Ems canal, 12-13 August 1940 But it was in August that Roscoe and his crew faced their greatest challenge, having been selected as one of six Hampden crews drawn from the strength of 49 and 83 Squadrons to attack the M.25 viaduct on the Dortmund-Ems canal. Furthermore, 'Jamie' Pitcairn-Hill was given the dubious privilege of leading the attack. Equipped with special M-bombs, set with a 10-minute time delay, the Hampdens in question had to deliver their attacks at two-minute intervals from a height of 100-150 feet. Moreover, they faced formidable defences, including blinding searchlights and flak guns of the heavy calibre variety. The subsequent experiences of Roscoe and his crew are vividly described in Mark Felton's The Bridge Busters: 'Pitcairn-Hill's plane was at 3,000 feet, circling gently south of the target while the rest of the attack force started to arrive and join the cab rank of Hampdens that waited patiently to strike. As Bombing Leader, he would be first to attack the aqueduct. "George, send the following signal," he said over the R/T to his wireless operator, George Roscoe. "Am going to attack. Stand by to come in on your agreed order and times." "Okay, skipper" came Roscoe's calm reply. Roscoe shuffled awkwardly from his upper gun position to where the radio was bolted to the wall, and pulled off his right glove. He quickly tapped out a message using the Morse key. Then he waited a minute until all the other aircraft had acknowledged his signal before reporting back to Pitcairn-Hill. "Right, boys, this is it," Pitcairn-Hill said, "We're going in. All set Harrison?" The navigator, Flying Officer Harrison, replied that he was. "Guns, ready?" "Yes, skipper," replied Aircraftman Bale, the ventral gunner. "Cleared for action, skip," Roscoe said, after he had squeezed back into the cramped upper turret position. "Right," Pitcairn-Hill, his voice a little shaky, replied, "attacking now." It was precisely 11:15 p.m. - 'zero hour' ... 'Mark Felton's The Bridge Busters, continues: 'The German gunners could hardly believe what they were seeing. Pitcairn-Hill's lone Hampden dropped lower and lower towards the canal and simultaneously slowed down. The 20mm and 37mm cannon crews depressed their barrels and poured forth a stunning display of rapid fire, and within seconds they had started to find their mark. Aboard Pitcairn-Hill's aircraft, the two rear gunners were firing pan after pan of machine gun bullets at the

Estimate
£3,000 to £5,000

Lot 321



An unusual 1946 A.F.C., 1940 A.F.M. group of seven awarded to Wing Commander, late Sergeant Pilot L. F. Humphrey, Royal Air Force. Entering service as a Halton Apprentice in 1920, Humphrey soon passed as a Pilot and shared in the pioneering 1929 'West African Flight', when a daring party of three Fairey IIF's of No. 47 Squadron traversed the entire continent of Africa; he then notched up thousands of hours on his Flying Log Books sharing in VIP flights in the Middle East and passing on his vast experience to the next generations of Pilots during the Second World War, for which he earned both decorations: Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1946'; Air Force Medal, G.V.I.R. (335839. F/Sgt. L. F. Humphrey. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.I.R. (335839 F/Sgt. L. F. Humphrey. R.A.F.), contact marks, very fine (7). Approximately 9 combinations of the A.F.C. & A.F.M. to the Royal Air Force for the Second World War. A.F.C. London Gazette 1 January 1946. A.F.M. London Gazette 16 July 1940. Lester Francis Humphrey was born in 1904. He enrolled in the Royal Air Force as a teenager in 1920 as an Apprentice Carpenter Rigger in the 2nd Halton Apprentice Entry at Cranwell. Having shown great promise, he thence went through training to become a Sergeant Pilot. Humphrey trained at No. 4 Flying Training School, Abu Sueir, Egypt in August 1926, at that point having had some 52hrs as an Air Gunner whilst flying with No. 6 Squadron from Mosul in Bristol Fighters. He was thence posted to No. 47 Squadron in July 1927, having qualified and joined 'A' Flight. Perhaps his most important contribution to aviation in this period was the remarkable experimental 'West African Flight' that three machines from his Squadron completed. Squadron Leader Vincent & Flight Lieutenant Prickman (Navigator) were in No. 1 Machine, Flight Officer Wilson (Photo Officer) & Sergeant Spillard (Fitter) were in No. 2 Machine and Humphrey (i/c Aircraft) & Sergeant Wiles (Fitter) were in No. 3 Machine. They set off from Helwan at 0700hrs on 19 October 1929 with Humphrey flying Fairey IIF 1172 and in the days and weeks that followed the undertook the remarkable journey across Africa. Stops at various fields at Atbara, El Fasher, Ati, Kano, Katsina, Lagos, Accra, Tamale, Minna all followed. Conditions as you might expect were most varied, with comments in his Flying Log Books giving interesting comment on this pioneering flight: '5 November. Kaduna-Illorin. Landing ground not very good. 6 November. Illorin-Lagos. Had to fly under low clouds over the rain forest, very interesting. 7 November. Lagos-Accra. Had a few anxious moments when taking off from small LG at Lagos. Had a good reception on arrival in the Gold Coast. 11 November. Tamale-Accra. via Kumassie met some bad rain storms over rain forests. 24 November. Maidgari local. Took a couple of natives up who would not have seen any thing except inside of cockpit. The Flight made it back to Helwan on 29 November 1929 and had given more than a fair account of themselves. Humphrey also notched up 1,000hrs solo or as Pilot on 23 December 1929. He remained with No. 45 Squadron flying Wapitis, Faireys and Gordons until May 1931 and then joined No. 7 Squadron at Worthdown from August 1931-February 1932, operating on Vickers Virginias. He went up to the Central Flying School at Wittering, thence to Cranwell and onto the Iraqi Air Force at Hindaidi from April 1933-July 1934. Returned to home, Humphrey joined the Central Flying School at Wittering in July 1934. By April 1940, he had a remarkable 4,757hrs 35mins on his Log Books and served in Africa during the Second World War. Having been duly rewarded with his A.F.M., he was commissioned into the General Duties Branch as Pilot Officer on 1 April 1940. Listed as having been 'seconded for special duty' in July 1940, he was advanced Flying Officer on 1 April 1941 and Squadron Leader on 1 January 1946, at the same time adding the A.F.C. to his laurels. Made Wing Commander on 1 November 1947, he finally retired on 28 October 1956, having been Chief Controller at the Air Traffic Control Centre near Gloucester. Humphrey had some 36 years of service with the Royal Air Force to his name and had a remarkable 6,378hrs 20mins on his Flying Log Books and having flown 64 separate aircraft types. The Wing Commander died in 1982. Sold together with his Flying Log Books, covering his entire career, these a remarkable record, with many photographs and comments pasted into the books, together with engraved brass tray and a fine large presentation brass charger upon the completion of the 'West African Flight', the charger being engraved (and additionally with engraved signatures): 'Presented by B.N.C.O.'s Mess 2nd Bn. Nigeria Regt. R.W.A.F.F. Kano to RAF Nigerian Flight 1929.' Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£6,000 to £8,000

Lot 322



A 1933 A.F.C. group of eight to Group Captain E. R. Openshaw, Royal Air Force and Royal Flying Corps, late Somerset Light Infantry Air Force Cross, G.V.R., the reverse additionally engraved 'Squadron Leader E. R. Openshaw R.A.F. July 11th 1933'; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. E. R. Openshaw. Som. L. I.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. E. R. Openshaw. R.A.F.); Defence and War Medals 1939-1945; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, some light contact marks to the first four, otherwise very fine (8) A.F.C. London Gazette 3 June 1933: 'Exceptional keenness and ability in his work. Responsible for experimenting and developing new ideas for fighter attacks. Due to his personal initiative, energy, and fine leadership in the air that certain definite conclusions have been reached with regard to tactics to be adopted in fighter Sqdns and also that his Sqdn has attained its present high state of efficiency.' Edward Reginald Openshaw was born in Axbridge, Somerset on 5 April 1895 and was educated at Uppingham (West Bank). Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 1/4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry in 18 August 1914 there is some uncertainty as to where he entered the war. The M.I.C. states that he joined the war in September 1914 however the role for the 1914 Star places him at Hafiz (theatre code 5G) in August 1914. Regardless Openshaw certainly saw time in Mesopotamia with his battalion before transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in May 1917. Later advanced Captain in October 1917 he was posted as a pilot for operational flying to 209 Squadron, flying Sopwith Camels, at Izel-le-Hameau, France, in September 1918. The squadron was engaged in fighter and ground attack missions for the remainder of the war. Openshaw's copied log books for the period record several attempted dog fights, and a number of ground attack sorties. He obtained a permanent commission to the Royal Air Force in 1919, and was posted to H.M.S. Furious as a Deck Pilot in June of the same year. Openshaw subsequently served with H.M.S. Argus, and had postings at Leuchars and Gosport. Joining 19 Squadron in April 1929, he was advanced Squadron Leader and appointed to the command of 111 Squadron, flying Siskins and Bulldogs, at Hornchurch in November 1930. Here his efforts to innovate the Squadron's fighter tactics proved immensely successful and resulted in a recognition in the form of the Air Force Cross. Undertaking a specialist armament course at the Air Armament School, Eastchurch, in 1934, he was subsequently posted to the Middle East Headquarters in Cairo. Advancing to Wing Commander on 1 January 1937 he was appointed on the Staff at R.A.F. Uxbridge. Openshaw was still performing his role there on the outbreak of the Second World War. Further advanced Group Captain on 1 March 1940, he served as Station Commander at R.A.F. West Freugh with No. 13 Group, Bomber Command in September 1940. Subsequently he commanded No. 1 Air Observer School, Wigtown and No. 2 Air Gunner School, Dalcross. Openshaw was seconded as a liaison officer to the Boulton Paul Aircraft Company in June 1943. He retired in May 1946, and was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Somerset in 1952. Openshaw resided at Barrows Croft, Cheddar, Somerset, and died in 1974; sold together with photographic images of recipient and extensive copied research, including photocopies of several original documents such as commissions, and recipient's flying log books. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 323



A 1939 Test Pilot's A.F.C. and posthumous Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air group of three awarded to Group Captain J. F. X. 'Sam' McKenna, Royal Air Force. Recognised as one of the pre-eminent Test Pilots in the world, he was awarded the A.F.C. for his fine work in flying the K5054 Spitfire prototype. McKenna went on to serve as the Chief Test Pilot for the British Air Commission in Washington and as Commandant of the Empire Test Pilots' School, Boscombe Down, 1944-45. He was tragically killed whilst testing a Mustang, when a gun panel flew off during a high speed dive and the aircraft went straight into the ground on 19 January 1945. Air Force Cross, reverse officially dated '1939'; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, sold together with Condolence slip and named box of issue, good very fine (3). A.F.C. London Gazette 2 January 1939: 'This officer has proved exceptionally valuable as a Test Pilot, by his enthusiastic skill and brilliant technical knowledge, showing outstanding aptitude in spinning trials on all new types of fighter aircraft, including all spinning tests on Spitfire and Hurricane types in their performance stages.' Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air London Gazette 14 June 1945: 'This officer was the commandant of the Empire Test Pilot's School and during ten months he held that post he proved of inestimable value in imparting his great knowledge to others. His ready acceptance of the risks attendant on experimental flying and his attention to all details no matter how trivial all helped to make him an exceptional officer. He had been engaged on performance testing, for many years and was recognised as an authority whose opinion was accepted by all both in this country and in the United States.' John Francis Xavier McKenna was born at Putney on 20 December 1906 and educated at Berkhamstead School, later studying engineering at the City and Guilds. Commissioned Pilot Officer with the Royal Air Force Reserve on 20 July 1926 he was advanced Flying Officer on 10 January 1928 but resigned on 10 September of that year in receipt of a permanent commission. Posted to the Aerodynamic Test Flight of the Royal Aircraft Establishment in 1932. While here he was advanced Flight Lieutenant on 1 April 1933 before leaving the Establishment in 1934 for active service in Aden. Returning to Britain in 1936, he joined the Aircraft and Armament Experimental Establishment, Martlesham Heath the next year and was promoted Squadron Leader on 1 October. Appointed Flight Commander McKenna was later to become Chief Test Pilot of the Establishment. It was for his work in this capacity that he was awarded the A.F.C., working with the K5054 Spitfire. Joining the Flight Test Branch of the British Air Commission in Washington he was to become the Chief Test Pilot of that formation as well. Holding this position for some years and becoming an expert in piloting American aircraft he left in early 1944. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society in early 1944 he was appointed commandant of the Empire Test Pilots School of the Aircraft and Armament Experimental Establishment in March of that year. McKenna was undertaking a familiarization flight in a Mustang IV, number KH648, on 19 January 1945 when the ammunition box cover detached at high speed. The aircraft crashed into the perimeter of Old Sarum airfield and lost a wing, McKenna died immediately. He is buried in Durrington Cemetery, Durrington, Wiltshire. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,500

Lot 324



(x) A 1951 A.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant B. G. Roberts, Royal Air Force Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse dated '1951'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, pitting, very fine (5)A.F.C. London Gazette 7 June 1951. Bertram Guy Roberts was born at Liverpool on 14 May 1922, the son of Bertram and Lily Roberts. Joining the Royal Air Force Roberts was commissioned from Sergeant to Pilot Officer in the General Duties Branch on 23 December 1944. The Documents of Commission sent to Roberts went to Jurby, Isle of Man, likely where he was posted at the time. Advanced Flight Lieutenant (short service) on 13 December 1948 he was confirmed in the rank on 10 March 1953. A passenger list the same year has him embarking for South Africa from Gibraltar which was listed as his long term residence suggesting a lengthy posting there. Roberts died on 10 August 1989; sold together with two original documents of commission, for 1944 and 1953, in their original document tube as well as copied London Gazette entries and census data. For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 344. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 325



(x) A 1945 A.F.M. awarded to Corporal L. H. Pitt, No. 631 Squadron, Royal Air Force Air Force Medal, G.VI.R. (1265016. Cpl. L. H. Pitt. R.A.F.), minor verdigris, nearly extremely fine A.F.M. London Gazette 1 January 1945. The original Recommendation states: 'This airman has been employed as a Towed Target Operator since February, 1942 and has worked under long and arduous conditions in all weathers. He is always ready and willing to carry out his flying duties in any weather. He has been involved in three forced landings, one crash landing on the airfield and one crash landing in the sea. These experiences have not damped his enthusiasm and keenness and he has set a magnificent example to Target Towing Operators in his Squadron and the Group. He is an outstanding representative of a hard working and courageous body of airmen.' Leslie Harold Pitt flew as a Towed Target Operator during the Second World War, these men flew with target banners behind their aircraft to allow fellow airmen to test their skills in the air. The use of live ammunition made it a remarkably dangerous role and one confirmed by the number of times Pitt crash landed. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,400 to £1,800

Lot 326



The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals worn by Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Kelly. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, gold and enamel; Royal Victorian Order, silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa Medal, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal, 7 unofficial clasps - Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Mediterranean 1914, Mediterranean 1915, North Sea 1916, North Sea 1917, North Sea 1918, with MID oakleaf on ribbon; Victory Medal; Silver Jubilee 1935; France, Legion of Honour (silver gilt and enamel, rosette on ribbon); Italy: Order of the Crown (silver and enamel, rosette on ribbon); France, WWI Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, bronze palm on ribbon, mounted as worn very fine (10). For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 227. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 327



The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant-Commander E. P. U. Pender, Royal Navy. Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. in silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals; Greece, Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer; Portugal, Kingdom, Order of Aviz, light enamel damage to the last two otherwise very fine (6). For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 232. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 328



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant. The mounted group of ten miniature dress medals worn by Brigadier-General W. D. Croft, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) and Royal Scots. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael & St George, C.M.G. Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with integral top riband bar, with Second, Third and Fourth Award Bars; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, S. Nigeria 1903-04 [sic]; 1914 Star, clasp; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Mohmand 1933; Defence Medal 1939-45; France, Republic, Legion of Honour, Badge with rosette upon riband, mounted as worn where applicable, good very fine (10). For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 245. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 329



The mounted O.B.E., M.C. group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Brigadier E. J. Ross, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), an A.D.C. to King George VI who was also a Scottish Rugby International and took the Indian Army Revolver Championship in 1908 The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division (O.B.E.), Officer's Badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R.; India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Abor. 1911-12; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, very fine (7) For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 253. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 330



The mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by Major A. L. P. Griffith, Royal Artillery Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., gold (18 carat) and enamel; 1914 Star with clasp; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1911, mounted as worn, very fine (5) For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 256. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 331



The mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Lieutenant R. H. F. De. V. S. Somerset, Coldstream Guards Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. gold and enamel; British War and Victory medals with M.I.D. oak leaves, mounted court-style as worn, very fine (3) For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 258. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£60 to £80

Lot 332



(x) The Great War M.C., T.D., Croix de Guerre mounted group of ten miniature dress medals worn by Colonel R. B. Armistead, West Yorkshire Regiment Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; 1935 Jubilee; 1937 Coronation; 1953 Coronation; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., with integral 'Territorial' top riband bar and three additional Service Bars, G.V.I.R.; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix du Guerre, mounted as worn, good very fine (10) For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 269. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 334



The mounted group of five miniature dress medals awarded to Colonel G. W. N. Rogers, Royal Irish Regiment Jubilee 1897, silver; Egypt 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888; Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmanieh; Khedive's Star, dated 1882, some fraying to the ribands otherwise very fine (5) For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 72. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 335



The mounted group of thirteen dress miniature medals worn by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir D. F. Spotswood, Royal Air Force The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division Badge, silver-gilt, and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division 2nd type badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, N. Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. Oak Leaf; Jubilee 1953; Jubilee 1977; United States of America, Legion of Merit, Officer's breast Badge, mounted court-style as worn by Spink & Son, St. James's, nearly extremely fine (13). Provenance: Spink April 1919. G.C.B. London Gazette 1 January 1971. C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1946. D.S.O. London Gazette 28 September 1943. The original recommendation states: 'Wing Commander Spotswood commanded No. 500 Squadron throughout the 'Torch' operations and subsequently until his return to the United Kingdom on 6 April 1943. He built up an excellent Squadron which had at one time the record number of U-boat 'kills' of any Squadron in the Royal Air Force and in spite of heavy administrative responsibilities, personally participated in several successful attacks on U-boats, during the period in which his Squadron created the record mentioned. The outstanding results were largely due to the drive, energy and initiative of Wing Commander Spotswood and to his personal example both in the air and on the ground.' D.F.C. London Gazette 10 November 1942. The original recommendation states: 'Wing Commander D. F. Spotswood assumed command of No. 500 (County of Kent) Squadron on 18 April 1942. The morale of the Squadron at that time was at rather a low ebb. Since he has been in command the spirit has completely changed, and this in large measure due to the fine example set by their Squadron Commander, and to his infectious enthusiasm. They now cheerfully and confidently fly in the worst of weather conditions, which has resulted in a satisfactory number of U-boat sightings and attacks. Since the outbreak of war he has completed 883 hours of operational flying (both in the North Sea and Atlantic) frequently under the worst of weather conditions, in the course of which he has carried out two attacks on U-boats, one of which may have been destroyed.' United States of America, Legion of Merit (Officer) London Gazette 5 March 1948. Mention in Despatches London Gazette 24 September 1941, 2 June 1943. Denis Frank Spotswood was born on 26 September 1916 and educated at Kingston Grammar School. Little more need be said about his illustrious career than the words of Diana Condell's obituary notice in The Guardian: 'Few non-Cranwell trained officers have ever risen to the highest rank of the Royal Air Force, but Marshal of the RAF Sir Denis Spotswood, who has died aged 85, did just that. After he left Kingston Grammar School in 1932, Spotswood worked for the London Evening Standard, intending to be a journalist. But in 1935, one long afternoon while rowing on the Thames with his friend Arthur Scarf, the two young men decided to join the RAF. Barely 20, Spotswood was too old to enter Cranwell as a cadet, but in 1936 he was granted a short service commission and joined the flying boat experimental station (he always loved flying boats) at Felixstowe, where Robert Watson-Watt was working on the development of radar. Spotswood flew one of the earliest Short Sunderlands to enter service. After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, Spotswood spent two years flying over the Atlantic's western approaches with 209 Squadron, until sent to Canada to ferry home one of the American Catalina flying boats with which the squadron was to be re-equipped. He came back instead with a Lockheed Hudson bomber and became an instructor with a Hudson operational training unit. He was an able commanding officer of 500 Squadron, Coastal Command, which chalked up notable successes in its anti-U-boat operations in support of the invasion of north Africa, Operation Torch. It was thought wasteful to risk him further on active operations and, after some time at the Air Ministry, he was posted to the South-East Asia Command (SEAC), soon becoming the senior RAF planner for the supreme commander, Lord Louis Mountbatten. With the liberation of Singapore, Spotswood became deeply involved in welfare work for those people, service and civilian, who had been prisoners of the Japanese. Spotswood ended the war with a DFC, and a DSO awarded for his courage and leadership with 500 Squadron. His first post-war posting was to the directing staff at Cranwell. From 1948-50, he commanded three Mosquito night fighter squadrons, followed by a stint on the directing staff at the Imperial Defence College. After jet fighter conversion training he went in 1952 on exchange to the US Air Force, as chief of the tactical operations branch at the Pentagon. Back in Britain again, he was commanding officer at Linton-on-Ouse as Hunter fighters replaced Sabres and Meteors, then went to Whitehall as deputy director, plans. In 1958 came one of his most enjoyable postings, as commandant of Cranwell, a rare distinction for an officer not trained there. Now firmly on the ladder to the highest rank, Spotswood went to Nato as assistant chief of staff in air defence, and then became chairman of a working group planning the RAF's future front-line requirements (one outcome of this study was the formation of Strike Command). At the height of the cold war, in the early 1960s, he took command of No 3 Group, Bomber Command, flying the V-bombers carrying Britain's main nuclear deterrent. In 1965 he assumed his first high-level command as C-in-C RAF Germany; in 1968 he took charge of the new Strike Command; and on April 1 1971 he reached the top - chief of the air staff. His active service career ended in 1974. On his retirement, he was appointed Marshal of the Royal Air Force. He then held several high-level board appointments, including six years as vice-chairman of Rolls-Royce. He was president of the Society of Aerospace Companies; chairman of the Royal Star and Garter home; life vice-president of the RAF Benevolent Fund; a trustee of the RAF Museum; and in 1975 was elected a fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society. Perhaps his finest achievement was that, despite the difficulties the RAF faced in an unsettled post-war role, the service to which he had given his life remained a force worthy of pride. Further details of his U-boat 'hunting' exploits with No. 500 Squadron can be found in Seek and Strike: 'On 14th November [1942] there were a series of attacks on submarines... Hudsons X, F, W and K/500 which had all taken off from Tafaraoui just before 9am and with the intention of proceeding on a normal patrol, were now to act as 'strike' aircraft. Wing Commander Spotswood, 500 Squadron's commanding officer dropped depth charges which exploded across the stern of the U-boat. His aircraft was hit by a 6lb shell from the U-boat in the starboard centre section. Despite this, he made a second attack on the enemy using his two fixed forward guns in an attempt to suppress the AA fire from the U-boat. On returning to base, it was found that his aircraft had suffered damage to a fuel tank, the starboard engine and main wheel and the starboard aileron. Flying Officer Green followed, but this attack was abortive, with his depth charges failing to release and he too suffered hits from three cannon shells in the intense flak from the vessel. Flying Officer Lord, the third to attack the U-boat, had his depth charges falling just 25-yards short of the enemy, and before the end of his first run, aircraft 'K' received hits by shells in the port front petrol tank and the starboard engine... Hudson U/500, captained by Flight Lieutenant Barwood... sighted the U-boat which he attacked with depth charges. Pilot Officer Simpson, now dropped his load of

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 336



The mounted group of sixteen miniature dress medals worn by Air Chief-Marshall Sir J. Boothman, Royal Air Force, K.C.B., K.B.E., Second World War D.F.C., Schneider Trophy A.F.C. having flown with Colonel Cody as a schoolboy, served as a teenager driver in the French Red Cross on the Balkan front in 1918: having then gained an 'exceptional' rating as a young pilot in the R.A.F., he fought in the Southern Desert Iraq campaign and became a celebrated winner of the Schneider Trophy in 1931 - to which accolades he added a D.F.C. for daring photographic reconnaissance missions while Air Commodore and C.O. of No. 106 Group in the 1939-45 War, missions of crucial importance to the success of D-Day: very much a candidate for election to 'The Aviation Hall of Fame', the gallant Boothman latterly served as C-in-C. of Coastal Command. The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; Air Force Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq; 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45 with M.I.D. oak leaf; Coronation 1953; France, Croix de Guerre, reverse dated 1914 to 1918; U.S.A., Legion of Merit with clasp; U.S.A., Distinguished Flying Cross; Czechoslovakia, War Cross 1939-45. Court mounted as worn, very fine or better (16) Provenance: DNW 25 March 2013, Lot 673. [K.C.B.] London Gazette 10 June 1954. [K.B.E.] London Gazette 7 June 1951. [D.F.C.] London Gazette 14 July 1944. The original recommendation states: 'In the early days of the war, Air Commodore Boothman took part as a pilot of a bomber aircraft in raids against the enemy. He operated in the initial attack against the German Navy at Kiel on the opening day of the war, and subsequently in bomber raids on German industrial targets. He was also in one of the last fighter sweeps over Dunkirk. Air Commodore Boothman took over the operational command and direction of the R.A.F. High Altitude Photographic Reconnaissance Unit (now known as No. 106 Group) in June 1943. Now, at the age of 43, Air Commodore Boothman is one of the oldest R.A.F. officers to engage in active solo high altitude flying operations against the enemy. Since assuming command of No. 106 group he has carried out fourteen operational photographic sorties. On one occasion, over the Watten and Marquise area, he flew through heavy and accurate flak to photograph his objective. On as recently as 8 May 1944, in carrying out a reconnaissance over Holland at 35,000 feet, he successfully evaded an attack by twelve enemy aircraft. On one photographic sortie flown over enemy territory, he landed in North Africa after covering 1,160 miles, and two days later, after completion of a special inspection duty, returned to base, the last 200 miles of the homeward journey over the sea in bad weather being carried out with one engine "dead"; this involved a total distance of 3,210 miles flying. His last operational service sortie was carried out on D-Day of the current invasion operations. This officer has always shown the greatest keenness to take part in operations, and has only been prevented from doing so more frequently by pressure of his normal duties as Air Officer Commanding. In addition to operational flying, he has tested all types of aircraft to ensure that his pilots have the latest and best aircraft for the job - invariably undertaking himself the initial reconnaissance over enemy territory in a new type of aircraft. When he assumed command of the Photographic Reconnaissance Units, morale and keenness of the pilots were of a high order, but his enthusiasm, personality and, above all, his personal example have raised these qualities even higher. I approve the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Air Commodore Boothman.' [A.F.C.] London Gazette 9 October 1931. John Nelson Boothman was born in Wembley, Middlesex, in February 1901, the son of a railway clerk, and was educated at Harrow County School. And it was as a schoolboy that he experienced his first flight, a story described in his Times obituary: 'He developed his love of flying as a schoolboy, and his determined pursuit of aviation brought him a remarkable early achievement in that field - a flight with the pioneer aviator, Colonel Cody. The latter entered for a race in 1911 that required a passenger, and took with him the young Boothman, then aged 10, as the lightest passenger he could find willing and anxious to venture into the air in a "flying machine" ... 'Too young to enlist in the British armed services, but anxious to play his part, young Boothman volunteered for the French Red Cross in January 1918, and served as a motor ambulance driver on the Balkan front, gallant work that won him the French Croix de Guerre for 'more than a year's zeal and devotion in the evacuation of French wounded despite enemy bombardment.' On his return to the U.K., Boothman determined to pursue his early interest in aviation, and took private flying lessons at Hendon, gaining his Private Pilot's Licence (No. 691), before being commissioned in the Royal Air Force in March 1921. And in September of the following year, he flew operationally in Bristol F2Bs of No. 4 Squadron during the Chanak crisis in Turkey. Having then qualified as an instructor at the Central Flying School at Upavon - in fact as 'the best pilot on the course' - he was retained until September 1926, and won the Duke of York's cup at the Hendon Air Display that year. Back on operations by early 1928, he served in No. 30 and No. 55 Squadrons over the Southern Desert, Iraq, where his proficiency as a pilot was assessed as 'exceptional' (Medal & clasp), an assessment that no doubt led to his appointment to the High Speed Flight of the Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment at Felixstowe, following time with No. 32 Squadron in 1930. Boothman went on to complete at least 70 high speed flights, a fine record which culminated in his winning the Schneider Trophy outright for Great Britain on 13 September 1931, piloting Vickers Supermarine Rolls-Royce S.6B S1595 from the flying boat base at Calshot, his log book entry reading: 'Good trip. Average speed 340 m.p.h., 100 Km. record 342.9 m.p.h.' This was the year Lucy, Lady Houston, came to the rescue with a private donation of £100,000, the Government having withdrawn its backing and, with the French, German and Italian entrants having failed to ready their aircraft in time for the competition, it became an all-British affair. Boothman's victorious flight is said to have been watched by around 500,000 enthusiastic spectators, a day made all the more memorable by virtue of team G.B. taking the trophy outright for it was our third successive victory of earlier wins in Venice in 1927 and Calshot in 1929. He was awarded the A.F.C. Moving to an appointment with No. 22 Squadron at Martlesham Heath, Norfolk, at the end of the year, Boothman went on to serve as C.O. of 'A' Flight of the performance testing section of the Aircraft and Armament Experimental Establishment in 1934 and, shortly afterwards, attended the Staff College. He was advanced to Squadron Leader and posted to Singapore. Returning to the U.K. in February 1939, he took command of No. 44 Squadron, a Hampden unit based at Waddington, Lincolnshire but, towards the year's end, was posted to the Air Ministry as a Wing Commander (Fighter Operations), but not before flying operationally. In July 1940, he was posted to H.Q., Bomber Command, but never missed an opportunity to fly, a strike on Hamburg in October of the same year being a case in point. Added to which, during an eight-week goodwill and flight testing tour of the United States and Canada in late 1941, he flew the latest American aircraft. He was mentioned in despatches (London Gazette 1 January 1942 re

Estimate
£1,200 to £1,500

Lot 337



The mounted group of six miniature dress medals worn by Air Commodore P. F. Marshall, Women's Royal Air Force, The Most Distinguished Order of the Bath, Military Division; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, O.B.E., 2nd Type; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, very fine (6) For her full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 309. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£80 to £120

Lot 338



The mounted group of eleven miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander H. S. Grimsey, Royal Air Force The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, (O.B.E.) Military Division, 2nd type; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R.; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star, 1 clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, 1 clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953, these mounted as worn with a separate General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Berlin Airlift, very fine or better (11) O.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1949. D.F.C. London Gazette 7 April 1944. A.F.C. London Gazette 12 June 1947. For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 307. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £600

Lot 339



'He was a self-effacing and modest man, held in high esteem by his crew because he never lorded over them or raised his voice to them. He regarded himself as being very lucky, not only because he was able to fly aeroplanes, which he loved doing, but because he survived the War.' The family of Group Captain Casement. The superb 1942 D.S.O., 1941 D.F.C. and 1942 Second Award Bar, 1951 A.F.C. mounted group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Group Captain P. R. Casement, Royal Air Force. A gallant veteran of no less than three Tours and 81 Ops during the Second World War, Casement cut his teeth with No. 61 Squadron and kept a notable personal diary of each and every one of his Ops in this period; by the time of his twenty-first birthday, he flew on his 28th Op, sharing in Operation Millennium, the first of the Thousand Bomber Raids on Cologne, 30-31 May 1942. Casement went on to have a prominent position in the Coastal Command Operations and shared in sinking U-751 in July 1942, putting in a determined attack he managed to capture the moment he raked the stricken submarine before she sunk to the depths. Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., with top ribbon bar; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, mounted as worn, good very fine (8). For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 311. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £240

Lot 340



The well-documented mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Group Captain W. D. G. Watkins, Royal Air Force Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star with France and Germany clasp; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-1945 with M.I.D. oakleaf, mounted as worn, the War Medal 1939-45 a uniface example, very fine (7) D.S.O. London Gazette 7 November 1944, the original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, this officer has participated in a large number of sorties. He has continued to display the highest standard of skill, courage and leadership, qualities which have been reflected in the efficiency and fine fighting spirit of the squadron he commands. His devotion to duty has been unfailing.' D.F.C. London Gazette 4 December 1942, the original recommendation states: 'Since being awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal this bomb aimer has participated in many operational sorties. In October, 1942, he took part in an attack on Genoa and made 4 runs over the target area to ensure his bombs would strike their objective. On a previous occasion he was detailed to act as navigator and bomb aimer on a sortie over Hamburg. Despite the terrifically heavy defences, he made 4 runs over the target and obtained 2 excellent photographs. Squadron Leader Watkins always displays great determination to locate and bomb the target. His coolness and courage under fire are outstanding and his devotion to duty has been a high example.' D.F.M. London Gazette 7 June 1940, the original recommendation states: 'Sergeant Watkins was the observer and bomb aimer in an aircraft which carried out an attack on a large convoy of enemy transport one night in May 1940. Five runs were made over the target, at heights between one thousand and fifteen hundred feet and in the face of anti-aircraft fire and continuous searchlight activity. Sergeant Watkins displayed great coolness and determination throughout the operation. He has been engaged in several other raids and has shown conduct in accordance with the highest traditions of the service. His bomb aiming and navigation have materially assisted in the success of the operation in which he has participated.' M.I.D. London Gazette 24 September 1941. Sold together with an original archive comprising: i) Empire Air Armament School, Royal Air Force Certificate named to 'Acting Wing Commander W. D. G. Watkins, DSO. DFC. DFM., and dated 30 May 1945, mounted in a glazed display frame. ii) The recipient's Escape Compass. iii) A pair of R.A.F. cuff-links. iv) Newspaper cutting confirming he had become a Prisoner of War. v) A photograph of the recipient wearing his miniature medals at an R.A.F. mess function. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 341



The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander E. E. "Rod" Rodley, Royal Air Force. Distinguished Service Order, G.V.I.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R. with Second Award Bar; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star with France and Germany bar; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-1945; Coronation 1953; Air Efficiency Award, G.V.I.R., mounted as worn, very fine (9). For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 310. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 342



(x) Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant. The mounted 1943 'Operation Chastise' D.F.C. group of five miniature dress medals worn by Flight Lieutenant E. C. Johnson, No. 617 Squadron, Royal Air Force. Having begun his career with a full Tour in No. 50 Squadron in the crew of Sergeant (later Flight Lieutenant) L. G. 'Les' Knight, Royal Australian Air Force, Johnson soon established himself as a Bomb Aimer of considerable skill, being marked out as a member of an 'Ace Crew' and gaining early appointment as Squadron Bombing Leader; the outstanding ability of the crew was recognised and they were soon recruited for the Dams Raid by Guy Gibson, under whom Johnson had served earlier in his career. Considered one of the 'grandads of the Squadron', Johnson soon made a valuable contribution to the overall operation when inventing the 'Johnson Sight' which would be used to great effect to provide the precise delivery of the new invention of Barnes Wallis - namely his bouncing bomb. On that famous night Johnson was part of the main Strike Force under Gibson himself and was a witness to the breaching of the Möhne; his opportunity soon presented itself when Knight's crew were called to centre stage. They made three low-level dummy runs into the Eder Dam, each pass being a hair-raising event of high danger due to the steep climb required to bring the aircraft away from the surrounding terrain; their final run was pitch-perfect and Johnson delivered his Upkeep with total precision to score a direct hit that breached the Eder Dam, earning his immediate D.F.C. in the process and also keeping a remarkable souvenir from that night. Recovered from '...the biggest party of all time', Johnson would be required to take to his parachute to save his life during the costly raid on the Dortmund-Ems Canal (Operation Garlic) in September 1943, making his way back to London after assistance from the good folk of Holland, Belgium and France and their underground networks. Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, good very fine (5). For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 316. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 343



The mounted 1944 Bomber Command D.F.C., 'Operation Jiu-Jitsu' A.F.C. & Bar group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander R. S. Sanders, Royal Air Force Having cut his teeth on a full 34-Op tour over, which saw him fly on at least four Ops to 'The Big City', Berlin and share in 'Big Week': his finest hours would come during the Top-Secret flights over Russia during the Cold War when in collaboration with the United States Sanders earned his immediate A.F.C. for their first flight deep into enemy territory in April 1952 and thence the Second Award Bar for good measure on the second foray in April 1954; the Missions were sanctioned and closely monitored by Winston Churchill himself Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R.; Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, no clasp, mounted as worn, good very fine (8) For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 308. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£160 to £200

Lot 344

IMAGE
PENDING

SPINK
WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

(x) The mounted group of five miniature dress medals worn by Flight Lieutenant B. G. Roberts, Royal Air Force Air Force Cross, G.V.I.R.; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted for wear, good very fine (5) For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 324. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 345



(x) Albania, Italian Occupation, Order of Skanderbeg, breast Star, by Cravanzola, Rome, 80mm x 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, one or two reverse rivets loose, very fine, in fitted case of issue Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 346



Albania, Italian Occupation, Order of Skanderbeg, breast Star, by Cravanzola & Gardino, Rome, 84mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, good very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 347



China, Red Cross Decoration, Officer's Badge with rosette upon riband, 32mm, gilt and enamel, good very fine and rareSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 348



China, Tax Conference Member's Badge, 24mm x 30mm, silver and enamel, the reverse with pin-back and numbered '30', good very fine, in its fitted case of issue, the base numbered '30' and additionally named 'M. Gallet'Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £250

Lot 349



(x) China, Republic (1928-49), Police Merit Order, 2nd Class Badge, 51mm, silver and enamel with local characters to reverse, enamel rather worn and suspension with repair, very fineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 350



China, Republic, World Student Christian Federation Peking Conference 1922 Medal, gilt and enamel, very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £300

Lot 351



(x) Czechoslovakia, Republic, Order of the White Lion, breast Star, by Karnet Kysely, Prague, 88mm, silver and enamel, maker's name to reverse, good very fineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 352



Finland, Republic, Artillery Jetton, by O. Perkons, Riga, the reverse plate attractively engraved 'Kapt. Timmermans. Zemg. Art. Pulka Virsniekusaime. 27.XI.36.'; Reserve Officer Jetton; Army Officer Graduation Jetton, very fine (3)Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£180 to £220

Lot 353



(x) France, Second Empire, Commander's neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 60mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to tassel, loop replaced, a little enamel chipping, very fine, with section of neck ribbandSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£400 to £500

Lot 354



(x) Germany, Bavaria, Military Order of Max Joseph, an early breast Badge, 43mm including crown suspension x 30mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, a little enamel wear, good very fine, with ribbandSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£3,000 to £5,000

Lot 355



(x) Germany, Brunswick, Order of Henry the Lion, Grand Cross breast Star, by Herm. Jergens, Brunswick, 86mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, good very fineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,800 to £2,200

Lot 356



(x) Germany, Brunswick, Order of Henry the Lion, Grand Cross Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse of upper ray upon which lion stands marked 'S', good very fineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 357



(x) A 'Royal Grade' Hohenlohe Order of the Golden FlameGermany, Hohenlohe, House Order of the Golden Flame, a very rare 'Royal Grade' Badge, 46mm, gold, enamel and the obverse centre enhanced with twenty well-set rubies, some minor enamel chipping comensurate with age, good very fine and a striking Badge, with section of silk neck riband with edge bullionSpink XRF testing on 27 September 2023 confirms the Badge constructed in 14 carat gold.Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£8,000 to £12,000

Lot 358



(x) Germany, Prussia, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, neck Badge, by Humbert & Söhne, 55mm, gold and enamel, marked 'H&S' to top of Badge, good very fineSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£1,000 to £1,400

Lot 359



(x) Germany, Saxony, Saxe-Ernestine House Order, Grand Cross breast Star with Swords, 80mm, silver, gold and enamel, repairs to some reverse rivets, good very fine and rareSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£2,000 to £3,000

Lot 360



Iraq, Kingdom, Medal of the Order of the Rafidain, 42mm, silver, hallmarks to loop, mounted for wear, good very fine and rareMedal of the Order instituted by Decree No. 28 of 1955 and was perhaps introduced in order that suitable exchanges of awards on overseas visits could be made. Six Medals were awarded during King Faisal II's State Visit to the United Kingdom in July 1956.Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £500

Lot 361



Iraq, Kingdom, Faisal Coronation 1953, silver, good very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£100 to £140

Lot 362



Japan, Manchukuo, North China Mission Delegate's Badge, 65mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '207', with pin-Badge reverse, good very fine and rare, in its fitted case of issue with relevant insertSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 363



Latvia, Republic, 10th Aizpute Kajnieku Pulks (Aizpute Infantry Regiment) Jetton, silver, silvered and enamel, with relevant wearing fob, enamel wear, nearly very fineSubject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£140 to £180

Lot 364



(x) Montenegro, Kingdom, Order of Danilo, Commander's neck Badge, by Vinc Mayer's Fils, Vienna, 75mm including crown suspension x 50mm, gold crown, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, gold marks to crown, silver marks to Badge loop, good very fine and of superior quality, in case of issue with neck ribandSubject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£500 to £700

Lot 365

Persia, Kingdom, Tehran Police Medal, the reverse officially numbered '106', 37mm, polished, very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£60 to £80

Lot 366

Poland, Republic, 66th Infantry Jetton, by A. Panasiuk, Warsaw; Jetton, by W. Contarozzyk, Warsaw, very fine (2) Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£60 to £80

Lot 367

(x) Russia, Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, reverse officially numbered '273551', gold, platinum and enamel, good very fine Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 368



(x) A rare and impressive Order of St. Hermenegild, Battle of Bailen and Battle of Tarancon unattributed group of four awarded to a senior officer of the Spanish Royal Army during the Peninsular War Royal and Military Order of St. Hermenegild, Knight Commander's set of Insignia comprising breast Star and sash Badge, Star 70mm x 70mm, central reverse marked Casaron, Badge 40mm x 77mm including suspension, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, with original silk sash, this in relic condition; Medal for the Battle of Bailen 1808, 30mm x 48mm including suspension, gold and enamel, reverse marked NB, mounted on an original silk riband bar, this in relic condition; Medal for the Battle of Tarancon 1808, 25mm x 50mm including suspension, gold and enamel; Andalusian Reserve Army Cross 1814, 27mm x 52mm including suspension, gold and enamel, sash Badge lacking central reverse and chipping to enamel on reverse of two arms, last award lacking centre, an exceptionally rare and attractive combination of awards for this important period in Spanish history, generally very fine and better (5) The Battle of Bailen (16 - 19 July 1808), fought only a few months after the great Spanish uprising against French occupation (the 'Dos de Mayo'), was a resounding victory for General Castanos's Army of Andalusia against a French army of some 20,000 men under the command of General Pierre Dupont. This French defeat plunged their territorial consolidation plans into confusion, and led Napoleon himself to say that his army had been "commanded by postal inspectors rather than generals." Castanos and his senior officers were rightly lauded as heroes, whereas Dupont was court-martialled, stripped of his rank and titles, and imprisoned until 1814. The fruits of the Spanish victory failed to last, however, and Bailen remained that country's only major victory over a large French force for the entirety of the Peninsular War; it would take a combined effort from Britain, Spain and Portugal to eventually win back the Iberian Peninsula in early 1814. Sold together with an original plastron front from the Dress or Service uniform of a senior officer of the Spanish Army, ranked (according to the Royal Ordinance of 20 March 1793) to a Field-Marshal, Lieutenant-General or Major-General; with 11 of 14 original buttons, bearing cloth 'beckets' to the upper left breast which correspond exactly to the retaining pins upon the reverse of the accompanying Order of St. Hermenegild. Evidence of moth damage to obverse and reverse but a rare and fascinating survival of early-19th century Spanish military uniform. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£2,400 to £2,800

Lot 369



Sweden, Kingdom, Order of the Sword, breast Star, by C. F. Carlman, Stockholm, 84mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for 1966, enamel cracking to centre, good very fine, in its fitted case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£200 to £240

Lot 370



Thailand, Kingdom, 40th (Ruby Jubilee) Anniversary of Coronation Medal 1908, for King Chulalongkorn the Great (Rama V), 26mm, silver, good very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£300 to £400

Lot 371



Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, breast Badge, 75mm including Star and Crescent suspension x 58mm, silver, gold centre and suspension and enamel, good very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 372



Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Osmaniah, Badge, 64mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£240 to £280

Lot 373

Turkey, Ottoman Empire, Order of Charity, neck Badge, 65mm, gold and enamel, with Star and Crescent suspension, good very fine The Turkish Order of Charity (Shefkat Nishani) was founded in 1878 by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. It was awarded to ladies of society and the harem for distinguished services to charity, or as a token of the Sultan's esteem. Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£800 to £1,000

Lot 374

(x) United States of America, Imperial Order of the Dragon (China 1900), the reverse engraved 'Captain Alfred G. Sargent I.M.S. No. 266', with integral pagoda top riband bar and original riband, good very fine Alfred George Sargent, was born in 1873 and is confirmed on the membership roll of the Military Order of the Dragon. He died in Mesopotamia on 14 May 1918, while assigned to the 25th Indian General Hospital. He is buried in the Basra Military Cemetery, Iraq. He was the son of the late Lt. Col. J. F. Sargent, I.M.S.; husband of the late Maud M. Sargent, of 112A, Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, London. Subject to 5% tax on Hammer Price in addition to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium.

Estimate
£800 to £1,200

Lot 375

Yugoslavia, Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Knight Commander's set of Insignia, by Huguenin Freres & Co, Le Locle, comprising neck Badge, 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 75mm, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine, with neck riband and in case of issue Subject to 20% VAT on Buyer's Premium. For more information please view Terms and Conditions for Buyers.

Estimate
£500 to £700