



ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

24 APRIL 2025 LONDON



ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

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Sale Details Thursday 24 April 2025 at 10.00 a.m

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Viewing of Lots | At Spink London

Wednesday 23 April 2025 at 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.

- Private viewing by appointment also welcome
- Medal Exhibition & Drinks Party at 69 Southampton Row, 24 April, 6.00 p.m 8.00 p.m.

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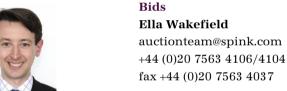
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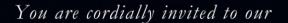
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Orders, Decorations and Medals

Thursday 24 April 2025 at 10.00 a.m

Order of Sale

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Estimates

The estimated selling price of each lot is printed below the lot description and does not include the Buyer's Premium.

Bidders should bear in mind that estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and are not definitive.

They are subject to revision.

THURSDAY 24 APRIL 2025

Commencing at 10.00 a.m.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS

The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Rear-Admiral E. R. P. Mainwaring, who saw a remarkable forty-two years of active service and commanded the boats during the capture of the American letter-of-marque *Rapid* in 1814

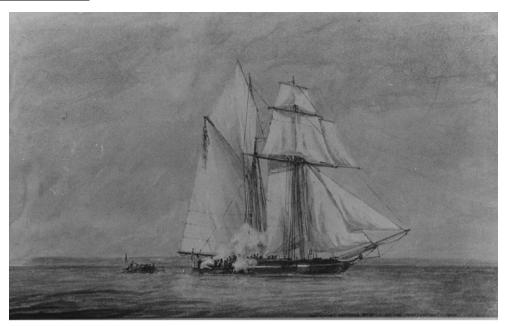


Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Egypt (E. R. Mainwaring.), note absence of third initial, good very fine

£1,800-2,200

Edward Reeves Philip Mainwaring was born on 16 June 1788 at Prince Edward Island, Canada. Scion of a great 'fighting' family of Whitmore, Staffordshire and with lineage stretching back to the Norman Conquest, his father fought during the American War of Independence and all four brothers also entered either the Army or Royal Navy - one, Benjamin, was an officer aboard 'The Fighting Temeraire' at Trafalgar and another, Frederick, fought at Waterloo as a Lieutenant in the 51st Regiment of Foot.





Young Edward entered the Navy in the summer of 1799 as a First-Class Volunteer and was appointed to the 44-gun H.M.S. *Roebuck* which acted as a troopship between March and September 1801 for British operations during the Egyptian campaign. In November 1801 he was appointed Midshipman in the 64-gun H.M.S. *Haarlem* and, as was usual for the time, continued to receive appointments to other vessels when required. He was advanced to Acting-Lieutenant in 1806 aboard the 18-gun sloop H.M.S. *Espoir* but shortly afterward was promoted Lieutenant (11 June 1807) and removed to the 74-gun H.M.S. *Plantagenet*, with which vessel he saw out the rest of the Napoleonic Wars.

It was with this ship that Mainwaring appears to have experienced the most exciting days of his active service. After a deployment to the Baltic *Plantagenet* and her crew were next assigned to the North American and West India stations. Consequently seeing much action during the War of 1812, Mainwaring must have been aboard in July 1813 when U.S. Navy Sailing Master Elijah Mix tried to destroy *Plantagenet* with torpedoes designed by inventor and engineer Robert Fulton. Mix made the attempt no less than seven times; the first six all missed, and the seventh prematurely exploded. The 'Yankey Torpedo' was a known threat to officers and men of the Royal Navy, and one wonders what Mainwaring thought about being on the receiving end of such an 'ungentlemanly' way of warfare.

Returning to more traditional ways of engaging with the enemy, in 1814 *Plantagenet* was pursuing the American latter-of-marque *Rapid* when both vessels were becalmed when the wind died away. Mainwaring was ordered to take command of the ship's boats and, after rowing for an astonishing 11 hours, came up with the *Rapid*, boarded and captured her notwithstanding a spirited defence by her crew of 40 men. For this action, Mainwaring was publicly thanked by the Commander-in-Chief of the North American Station, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren.

Despite the vast reductions in manpower and ships in the aftermath of the conflict, after a mercifully short period on half-pay (1815-18) Mainwaring was fortunate to be employed at sea once again and for the following eight years served aboard the 74-gun *Ramillies* and the 84-gun *Ganges*; in the latter vessel on the West India and Brazilian stations as well as at home. Promoted Commander on 27 May 1826, perhaps a desire to somewhat settle-down led to both an appointment with the Coast Guard service and his marriage to Miss Eliza Hill, daughter of the Reverend Hill, Rector of Snailwell in Cambridgeshire. He was employed by the Coast Guard until 1835 and four years later was given command of the 18-gun sloop H.M.S. *Electra* on the South America Station, returning home in 1841 on promotion to Captain. Slowly but steadily rising up the seniority list to be promoted Rear-Admiral (Retired) on 12 April 1862, Admiral Mainwaring died at Brighton on 5 October 1865 at the age of 77, with his death being noted in many local newspapers and journals - all of which specifically state that he was actively employed for more than 40 years; an impressive feat indeed during the age of sail and many years of peace in Europe.



A rare 'Banda Neira' Naval General Service Medal awarded to Sailmaker's Mate R. Cheeseman, Royal Navy, who served aboard H.M.S. Caroline and with her participated in the impressive action of 18 October 1806, fought pirates in the Persian Gulf, took part in the heroic capture of Banda Neira under Captain Cole, was wounded by a musket ball to his left arm near Java, and later as Captain of the Afterguard served off the coast of Canada in the War of 1812

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Banda Neira (Robert Cheeseman.), light contact marks and a slight edge bruise, otherwise good very fine

£4,000-5,000

PROVENANCE: Whitaker Collection, 1890. Glendining's, June 1986. Noonan's, July 2021.



Robert Cheeseman is confirmed on the roll with entitlement to this medal and clasp for his service as Sailmaker's Mate aboard H.M.S. *Caroline* during the capture of Banda Neira. He is one of only 68 recipients of this clasp, and the sole Sailmaker's Mate.

Cheeseman was born at Deptford, London *circa* 1783 and found work as a bricklayer prior to entering the Royal Navy on 23 March 1803, aged twenty. His first posting was aboard the 36-gun fifth-rate frigate H.M.S. *Caroline*, launched at Rotherhithe in 1795. Initially ranked as a Landsman upon his enlistment, Cheeseman must have been a capable sailor as he found steady promotion to positions of responsibility throughout his eleven years of service.

Caroline was captained by Benjamin William Page when joined by Cheeseman, and set sail for the East Indies in May 1803 with secret orders to bring news of the start of the Napoleonic Wars. Whilst en route she captured a number of vessels, including the Dutch Haasje which had been carrying dispatches from Napoleon. Haasje was sent in to the remote island of St. Helena, which would of course later host the exiled French Emperor, bringing the news of war. She arrived in the East Indies on 6 September and spent the next several months escorting East India Company convoys and capturing French privateers. For Caroline's success in the capture of many enemy privateers, the grateful merchant communities of Madras and Bombay presented Captain Page with swords worth 500 guineas, no small sum with a value of over £60,000 today.

At an unknown date Cheeseman was wounded by a musket ball to his left arm while serving in the South Seas in the Strait of Sunda, between the islands of Java and Sumatra. The circumstances surrounding this wound are unknown, but it was later noted in his pension register.



East Indies and the Action of 18 October 1806

Cheeseman had his first promotion to Ordinary Seaman on 1 January 1805, with command of *Caroline* transferred in April to Captain Peter Rainier - who was only twenty years old at the time of his appointment. It is worthy to also note that until mid-1805 James Johnson, later physician extraordinary to King William IV, was acting as the ship's surgeon and his time aboard her was essential in gathering material for his influential publications on tropical diseases.

Caroline found great success during the Java Campaign of 1806-7, and with young Captain Rainier at her helm fought the action of 18 October 1806 against a Dutch squadron. While patrolling off the coast of Batavia Caroline captured a small Dutch brig, whose crew informed Rainier that the frigate Phoenix was under repair and vulnerable nearby. The captain resolved to bring her out, but while on approach was spotted by two small warships. Caroline then captured the 14-gun brig Zeerop without firing a single shot, while the other escaped by hugging the coast. Phoenix took the opportunity of the delay to sail to the well-defended Batavia harbour. Whilst in pursuit of Phoenix, Caroline sighted at anchor in the Batavia Roads the 36-gun frigate Maria Reijersbergen along with three smaller warships.

Facing a force significantly stronger than *Caroline* and with the ability to call on the harbour gunboats for aid, the confident Rainier immediately made for *Maria Reijersbergen*. The gallant Captain himself takes up the story in his report to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge:

'As I distinctly made out the frigate to be the largest ship in the road, I ran for her with springs on both cables [allowing her to easily turn at anchor]; the enemy commenced firing at us as soon as we were within gun-shot, which was not returned till we came as close as the wind would allow us, which was within half-pistol-shot, when we opened our fire. The action continued about half an hour, when the enemy hauled down her colours. On boarding, she proved to be the Dutch republican frigate Maria Reygersbergen, of 36 guns, 18-pounders on the main-deck, and 270 men, commanded by Captain Jager, second in command. The *Maria* was launched in 1800, and is a fast sailing ship. We had to encounter, besides the frigate, the William of 20 guns, Patriot 18, and Zeeplong 14, with several gun-boats; and there were thirty gunboats lying in shore, which did not attempt to come out. I beg leave to state, that when the action commenced we were short of complement, by men away in prizes, sick at hospitals, &c. 57 in number.'

The British suffered only three killed and eighteen wounded, while the enemy sustained over fifty casualties. The shallow water did not allow her to safely attack the others but the enemy ships, as well as a further six merchant vessels, nevertheless ran themselves aground to escape capture by Caroline. Maria Reijersbergen was later brought into the service of the Royal Navy as H.M.S. Java.

Cheeseman was advanced Able Seaman a couple of months after the engagement on 15 December. *Caroline* was next involved in an exciting exchange on 27 January 1807 after convoying near the Philippine Islands. Spotting a strange sail, she made chase and when within range the 16-gun ship raised Spanish colours and opened fire. Rainier opened fire in turn and forced her surrender after inflicting twenty-seven casualties. The mystery vessel's identity was revealed as *St. Raphael* sailing under the alias *Pallas*, carrying a valuable cargo which included £500,000 of bullion coin and 1,700 quintals of copper. In capturing this treasure ship *Caroline* suffered but seven men wounded.

By June, *Caroline* joined the squadron of Rear-Admiral Edward Pellew. She was sent along with the frigate H.M.S. *Psyche* on a mission to find Dutch ships which escaped destruction at the Batavia Roads. The two captured a smaller enemy vessel near Surabaya in August, who revealed to the British that there were a number of Dutch ships of the line in a state of disrepair at the port of Griessie. After a reconnoitre of Griessie, *Psyche* and *Caroline* destroyed a number of merchant ships and shared in the capture of Dutch corvette *Scipio*, later brought into Royal Naval service as H.M.S. *Samarang*.

In September, command of *Caroline* passed to Captain (later Rear-Admiral) Henry Hart who sailed her along with the rest of Pellew's squadron back to attack the ships at Griessie. During the attack, *Caroline* was for some time used as Pellew's flagship after the grounding of *Culloden*. Hart was charged with orchestrating the landing parties and he successfully coordinated the raid on Griessie and the destruction of the port's infrastructure. This action brought to an end the presence of an active Dutch navy in the East Indies.

Hart was replaced by Captain Charles Gordon at the close of the year, and shortly afterwards on 14 January Cheeseman was advanced Sailmaker's Mate. However, for reasons unknown, he reverted to Able Seaman in June. November 1809 saw *Caroline* sent to the Persian Gulf to reinforce operations against pirates. She assisted in the destruction or capture of over eighty pirate vessels that same



month at the pirate stronghold of Ras-al-Khyma. During this attack she sailed alongside H.M.S. *Chiffonne* and some East India Company vessels, which landed their troops while the town also faced a bombardment by sea. Before nightfall the town was ablaze and all the pirate ships were destroyed, with only one man wounded aboard *Caroline*.

The Capture of Banda Neira

Captain Christopher Cole was given command of *Caroline* early in 1810 following his participation in the Java Campaign, and with her took part in the British invasion of the Franco-Dutch held Moluccas - the Spice Islands. These islands were the exclusive producers of nutmeg and mace and offered the British a valuable opportunity to gain control over the rich Dutch spice trade. This campaign culminated in Cole's heroic seizure of the well-fortified island of Banda Neira, where they arrived on 9 August. Cheeseman had regained the rank of Sailmaker's Mate on 10 July, just one month prior to the action which earned him his clasp.

The goal of the operation was to disembark the landing force, which totalled less than 400 men, in small boats after dark. The boats would run into the harbour and the men would approach Fort Belgica, strategically built at elevation and surrounded by a ditch, and together would take it in a surprise attack. However, the plan did not proceed accordingly as foul weather affected the boats and the element of surprise was lost when they were discovered and fired upon during the night. Less than half the initial force was even able to make it to Fort Belgica; Captain Cole launched the attack regardless. The heavy rain worked to their advantage as they pressed towards the fort with boarding pikes, with the enemy's visibility reduced and their firearms rendered ineffective. The impressive story is expanded upon by Lieutenant C.R. Low in *The Great Battles of the British Navy*:

'And before the end of the summer, Captain Cole, of the Caroline, 36, with the Remonstrance, 38, Captain Foote, and the Barracouta, 18, Lieutenant Kenah, achieved a glorious success in the reduction of Banda, the chief of the Spice Islands. Disembarking less than 400 men, half of whom missed their way back in the dark, he first scaled the strong castle of Belgica, and then gained possession of the castle and town of Nassau, and forced the garrison of 700 Regulars and a large body of Militia to lay down their arms. This almost unique feat of arms, by which two castles and 10 Batteries, amounting to 138 guns, fell into British hands, was accomplished with only 140 sailors and 40 soldiers, and without the loss of a single man. Captain Cole was knighted, and received the Thanks of the Admiralty, Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General, and four Swords of Honour, one of which, with a letter from the crew of the Caroline, must have been especially gratifying to this dashing Officer.'

Following the surrender of Banda Neira, *Caroline* proceeded to Bombay for a refit and Captain Cole was next tasked with drafting preparations for the 1811 invasion of Java prior to the arrival of Rear-Admiral Robert Stopford. Cheeseman was promoted to Yeoman of the Powder Room on 20 June 1811, just two months prior to the arrival of the Rear-Admiral and his fleet at Chillingching Bay, near Batavia, on 4 August. Cole in *Caroline* led the frigates charged with covering the debarkation of the 8,000 troops with their guns and supplies. Cole's decision to land the forces immediately proved a prudent one, as if they had waited they would have been subjected to fire from the alerted Dutch forces. Following the successful invasion, *Caroline* was tasked with carrying Rear-Admiral Stopford's discharges back to England, where she arrived on 15 December. The 94-day voyage was the second fastest from the East Indies recorded at that time.

During Cheeseman's time aboard *Caroline*, she was credited as orchestrating or assisting with the capture or destruction of 27 enemy ships (excluding pirate vessels), including two 68-gun ships of the line. Such successes and heroic deeds as those achieved by *Caroline* during her service in the East Indies are often confined to fictitious tales, and her crew and Captains must have been incredibly capable even within the standards of the well-trained Royal Navy.

Cheeseman is confirmed to have served aboard *Caroline* until January 1812, and as such his presence during the Java campaign would have been entitled to a clasp for Java. However, for unknown reasons Cheeseman did not claim the clasp despite having completed the required service.

War of 1812

Finally back home at Portsmouth, *Caroline* was paid off and later fitted as a salvage ship. After having spent nearly the past decade serving aboard *Caroline*, Cheeseman was posted to 44-gun frigate H.M.S. *Pomone* on 12 January 1812. *Pomone* had recently begun her life in the Royal Navy in 1811, having originally been in the service of the French Navy as *Astrée* before her capture by the British in 1810. Cheeseman would have joined her in Portsmouth, where she was docked until sailing for Newfoundland, Canada in May under the command of Captain Francis William Fane to participate in the War of 1812. On 1 May, Cheeseman was promoted to Captain of the Afterguard. He thus served in this capacity during the War of 1812 off the coast of North America and was



present on 4 September when *Pomone* recaptured *Kitty* and carried her into Newfoundland. *Kitty* had been captured by the American privateer schooner *Rossie* a few days earlier on 31 August as she was sailing from Greenock to New Brunswick. *Rossie* herself would later be captured by the British the following year.

Cheeseman left *Pomone* on 12 December 1812, after serving with her for just under one year's duration, and joined H.M.S. *Puissant* the following day. The same day he joined *Puissant* he reverted back to Able Seaman. Like *Pomone*, *Puissant* was originally a French vessel that had been brought into the service of the British Royal Navy. A 74-gun ship of the line launched in 1782, upon being handed over to the British in 1794 she thereafter remained in Portsmouth harbour as an unarmed receiving ship. As such, *Pomone* had represented Cheeseman's final posting at sea.

He was with *Puissant* at Portsmouth for about a year and a half until his final posting to H.M.S. *Gladiator*, a 44-gun fifth rate which spent her whole career on harbour service and notably hosted numerous court martial trials. Cheeseman was with her only briefly from 26 July 1814 until his discharge on 8 August, having served for over 11 years in the Royal Navy. He became eligible for pension in 1841 when he was 59 years old, and is recorded as having previously been married at Shoreditch with an issue of three sons and two daughters; sold together with copied research including medal roll.

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Java (Peter Lines.), mounted on card, contact marks and heavy edge bruising with some edge knocks, otherwise very fine

£700-900

PROVENANCE Spink, 1902.

Peter Lines is confirmed upon the roll with entitlement to this medal and clasp for serving as an Ordinary Seaman aboard H.M.S. *President* during the British invasion of Java in 1811.

H.M.S. *President* began its life as the French *Gloire*-class 40-gun frigate *Président*. She served in the French Navy only briefly, as she was completed in 1804 and was captured by Captain Edward Hawkins on *Dispatch* just two years later in August 1806. She was then converted at Plymouth and brought into the service of the Royal Navy under the anglified name '*President*'. Her design served as the model for a number of *Seringapatam*-class frigates later built for the Royal Navy.

She served first for a few years in South America before being brought under the command of Captain Samuel Warren in 1810, with her course set for the East Indies early in 1811. *President* was sent there to join the squadron of Vice-Admiral Robert Stopford in Java, where the British were attempting to capture the island from the French-occupied Netherlands.

On 31 August, *President* along with three other frigates were ordered to capture the port city of Cirebon. Captain Warren was ordered to negotiate the town's surrender on 4 September. The whole island was surrendered to the British by Dutch General Janssens shortly afterwards on 18 September, and *President* sailed back home to England as an escort to Vice-Admiral Stopford; sold together with copied medal roll.

The 2-clasp Naval General Service Medal awarded to Admiral Alexander Montgomerie, Royal Navy, who served at sea for almost twenty years and participated in a number of fiercly-fought actions, not least at Barque island; the subsequent capture of Guadeloupe; and at Rugen island where he successfully defended a fort against French infantry assaults

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Anse La Barque 18 Decr 1809, Guadaloupe (Alexr. Montgomerie, Lieut. R.N.), good very fine

£5,000-7,000

PROVENANCE: Sotheby's, March 1995. Colin Message Collection, August 1999. Jason Pilalas Collection, July 2024.

Alexander Montgomerie, of an old Scottish family, was born at Dreghorn, Ayrshire, Scotland on 30 July 1790. Joining the Royal Navy at the tender age of 12 on 27 June 1802, he was initially appointed a First-Class Volunteer aboard the 16-gun sloop H.M.S. *Hazard*, with which he saw brief service in the English Channel before spending the next six years with both the 44-gun frigate H.M.S. *Argo* and the 74-gun H.M.S. *Tigre*, as a member of their Midshipman's berth. With *Argo* (under the command of Captain Benjamin Hallowell) young Montgomerie saw his first taste of action, as this vessel



participated in the captures of St. Lucia and Tobago - the former earned Hallowell and his men a very favourable 'Mention', with Admiral Hood stating: 'To Captain Hallowell's Merit it is impossible for me to give additional Encomium, as it is so generally known; but I must beg Leave to say, on this expedition, his Activity could not be exceeded; and by his friendly Advice I have obtained the most effectual Aid to this Service, for which he has been a Volunteer, and, after the final Disembarkation, proceeded on with the Seamen to co-operate with the Army.' (London Gazette, 26 July 1803, refers).

When Hallowell was appointed to command the *Tigre*, Montgomerie followed him and this ship was 'part of Admiral Lord Nelson's fleet in the great hunt for the combined Franco-Spanish fleet prior to the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805. *Tigre*, unfortunately, missed the battle due to being away at Gibraltar to take on water and escort convoys, but subsequently participated in the operations off Egypt in 1807: Montgomerie must have been aboard when *Tigre* captured two Ottoman frigates (the *Uri Bahar* and *Uri Nasard*) and his subsequent biography states he was then employed with 'much boat service' on Lake Mareotis - scene of British landings against French, Ottoman, and Albanian troops.

In September 1809, Midshipman Montgomerie passed his Lieutenant's examination and was thence sent (though still as Midshipman) to the 36-gun frigate H.M.S. Orpheus, before shortly afterwards removing to the 74-gun H.M.S. Sceptre - the ship with which he was to earn the clasps to his Medal. Sceptre, commanded by Captain Samuel James Ballard, was part of a force ordered to capture the French-held island of Guadeloupe. On 18 December 1809, a British squadron (including Sceptre) attacked two French ships (the Loire and Seine, variously described as 'frigates' or 'flutes') anchored at Anse a la Barque and protected by batteries of artillery ashore. Notwithstanding a spirited defence, in fairly short order both French vessels had been dismasted and surrendered - though they were subsequently abandoned, caught fire, and blew up. The attack was under the overall command of Captain Hugh Cameron of H.M.S. Hazard, and after destroying the Loire and Seine the British force next landed ashore to silence the batteries: this objective was also achieved but in the moment of victory Cameron was killed, one report stating that after personally hauling down the French tricolour he wrapped it around his body before being accidentally shot by a British sailor who mistook him for the enemy. It seems likely that Montgomerie played a very active part in this action, as the very next day he was appointed Acting Lieutenant of H.M.S. Freija/Freya, which was confirmed by official commission on 4 May 1810, and during the intervening time also appears to have been equally active in the ships' boats in minor actions against further French shore batteries around Guadeloupe.

Returning home, after three months in command of H.M.S. *Magnanime* on 28 January 1811 he was appointed Lieutenant aboard the 32-gun frigate H.M.S. *Aquilon*, with which vessel he served until 1814, concluding his time aboard her as First Lieutenant. This period of his career also saw much active service - but rather than the tropical Caribbean, this time in the distinctly cooler North Sea and Baltic in the supression of enemy trade and coastal traffic, and the escorting of British and allied convoys. Though little further information appears immediately available, his service biography states that: When in the Baltic in 1812, and engaged with the boats under his orders in an attempt to bring some vessels off from the island of Rugen, he greatly distinguished himself by his conduct in capturing a temporary fort occupied by a superior number of troops, whom, on their being reinforced and endeavouring to recover their loss, he several times repulsed.' (*A Naval Biographical Dictionary - Montgomerie, Alexander*, W.R. O'Byrne, p.774, refers).

Promoted Commander on 7 June 1814 on his return from the South America station, despite theoretical appointment to H.M.S. *Racoon* she was off the coast of Brazil and he never joined her. With the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars Montgomerie had to wait until 21 March 1818 for his next command - the 18-gun brig-sloop H.M.S. *Confiance*, which position he held for two years until moving in July 1820 to the 26-gun H.M.S. *Sapphire* as Acting-Captain. This was a fortuitous change as, two years later, *Confiance* was wrecked off Ireland with the loss of the entire crew. Returning home in September 1821, he does not appear to have received another seagoing appointment but nevertheless remained on the Active List until his official (and well-earned) retirement on 1 October 1856.

By virtue of longevity, Montgomerie moved slowly up the seniority list; promoted Rear-Admiral in 1852, then Vice-Admiral in 1857, he reached the rank of Admiral on 27 April 1863. Admiral Alexander Montgomerie appears to have remained a bachelor throughout his life and died in January 1864 at Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, not far from where he was born 73 years earlier.

Sold together with a small quantity of copied research.



The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Caulker's Mate P. Pike, Royal Navy, whose clasps were earned some sixteen years apart

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, Java, Navarino (Peter Pike.), light edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise good very fine

£2,000-3,000

PROVENANCE:

Needes Collection, Glendining's, June 1940. John Goddard Collection, DNW, November 2015.

8 Java clasps were issued to the crew of Hecate and 192 Navarino clasps to the men of Albion.

This combination was issued to one officer and six other ranks overall and is unique to Hecate.

Peter Pike was born in Portsmouth and joined the Hecate as Carpenter's Crew on 1 October 1809, aged 35 years, and was advanced to Carpenter's Mate on 2 June 1811. He joined the Albion on 13 June 1825, as Caulker's Mate, his place of birth being given as Pagham, Sussex, and age as 47 years. Sold with copied muster rolls.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Sahagun & Benevente (C. Schultze, 3rd Hussars K.G.L.), a couple of very light edge bruises and minor contact marks, otherwise very fine to good very fine

£1,200-1,500

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, June 1984.

A total of 96 medals were given to the regiment.

Christian Schultze is confirmed on the roll compiled by C. Message, not confirmed on Mullen roll.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Java (Samuel Whittle, 22nd Light Dragoons.), traces of brooch mounting at 3 and 9 o'clock respectively, suspension sometime re-affixed, some edge bruising and contact marks, otherwise very fine

£400-600

Whittle is one of only 54 members of the cavalry with entitlement to a clasp for Java.

Samuel Whittle was born in Whitley, Chester *circa* 1778 and made his living as a hatter prior to his enlistment with the 22nd Regiment of Light Dragoons on 1 July 1795 upon reaching eighteen years of age. Whittle was to embark on what would be a twenty-four-year career with the Colours, twenty-one of which were to be spent serving abroad in the East Indies.

The 22nd Light Dragoons were renumbered from the 25th Dragoons in 1794, which had been raised by Francis Edward Gwyn that same year for service in India. Whittle, therefore, joined the Regiment whilst it was still in its infancy and was likely first embarked to India with the rest of his unit to serve in the Anglo-Mysore War in 1799. Whittle would remain in the region for the next two decades. The conflict in Mysore saw the 22nd Light Dragoons fight with distinction at the Battle of Seringapatam, which was awarded to them as a battle honour.

During the Napoleonic Wars, Whittle and his Regiment took an active role in the British effort to seize Java from Franco-Dutch forces in 1811. They landed on 4 August and the next day a small number escorted Colonel Robert Gillespie to the capital of Batavia. They reached the undefended city on 8 August, which immediately surrendered to Gillespie and his men. They next advanced on Dutch General Janssens stronghold at Weltervreeden, which fell to a British attack on 10 August. The British sustained under 100 losses while the enemy lost over 300 men.

The nature of the island made the deployment of cavalry difficult, however after the action at Weltervreeden the 22nd were utilised in their traditional role of pursuing the retreating enemy. Some of the Regiment may have taken part in the fighting dismounted, as Gillespie's Brigade Orders refer to:



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

Lieutenant Dudley's Dragoons also participated in the siege of Fort Cornelis which took place later that month. The column was guided into position by a Franco-Dutch deserter who rode at their head with Serjeant Smith of the 22nd, capturing two enemy redoubts in the surprise attack after a fierce battle, at which the critical moment Gillespie led the mounted detachment of the 22nd after the fleeing enemy. The Batavians rallied several more times prolonging the conflict, however in the end most of the force was cut off and the British seized the fort on 25 August. The British sustained 630 casualties, with the 22nd suffering 6 dead and 17 wounded. The wounded included the commander of the dismounted detachment, Lieutenant Dudley, who was again 'mentioned' although this time by the Adjutant General. The Battle of Cornelis ended effective resistance in Java, though the stubborn resistance of General Janssens carried on into September.

The 22nd remained in Java until 1813, after which Muster Lists indicate that they served in Bangalore, India. British occupation of the island came to an end in 1814 when Java was returned to the newly independent Netherlands. Whittle was promoted Corporal in India on 22 February 1814 and served in this capacity with John Floyd Patterson's troop. The Regiment remained there and as such did not fight at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Whittle was at some stage advanced Serjeant, and served as such at the Battle of Maheidpoor in Captain Vernon's troop on 21 December 1817. This battle saw a decisive British victory over the Marathas, resulting in the conclusion of the Anglo-Maratha War and the cession of much territory to the British, which were incorporated into the British Raj.

It was just a few years after the engagement at Maheidpoor that Whittle's time in the service finally came to an end. He was discharged in India in consequence of 'being worn out by length of service & unable to ride' on 25 August 1819. While this poor state of health is certainly understandable given his twenty years in the harsh Indian climate, one wonders if his discharge might have been influenced by his Regiment being disbanded the following year.

Whittle is further entitled to an Army of India 1799-1824 Medal with a clasp for Maheidpoor, being one of only 167 Europeans with entitlement to the clasp, 28 of which were awarded to the 22nd Light Dragoons; sold together with copied research including medal rolls.





8 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (W. Cook, 20th Foot.), traces of lacquer, very fine, mounted as worn

£1,600-2,000

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, September 1987.

William Cook was born at Totham, Essex circa 1785 and was a labourer also serving in the West Essex Militia upon his enlisting in the 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment of Foot (Lancashire Fusiliers) at Haslar under a bounty of £5-5-3; a vast sum in that period. At that time he was described as having dark eyes, dark hair and a 'brown' complexion, perhaps being of West Indian heritage whose parents had made it to England.

Cook was wounded by gunshot at Orthes. A fine account is offered by Colonel John Hogge, K.H., who commanded the Light Company:

'I embrace the first moment I had to spare since the battle of the 27th to let you know I have again escaped one of the most murderous battles that ever I believe the old 20th witnessed. I had three most wonderful escapes, three balls struck me, one entering the glass you bought me in London, when in the act of looking at the troops opposed to us, the ball still remains in but has entirely destroyed the glass. Another entered my jacket near the right breast, was turned by striking a button, passed along my waistcoat, came out and badly wounded a man of my company. A grape shot struck the top of my shoulder, carried away the bugle and most of my right wing but did no other injury except a slight bruise. You will say my dear brother I am a fortunate fellow, I think to myself, for I believe no man ever had narrower escapes, the jacket and spyglass I shall preserve and one day I hope to show you them. I shall now begin to relate what passed on that eventful day confining myself to that part of the tragedy our Brigade acted.

The Light Companies of the 23rd, 7th, 20th, and a company of Rifles were in advance about 2 miles, when we came in contact with the advance post of the enemy, we immediately engaged them and drove them about a mile into a village where they had posted, unbeknown to us, a number of men in every part. We attacked it three times but did not succeed, soon after two companies of the 7th reinforced us and we quickly drove them out, took possession and retained it till the Brigade came up, we lost in this affair two Captains and about 60 men out of the light companies of the Brigade, eleven of my company were killed and wounded. It was here I had two escapes. We were then ordered to join our Regts. I found mine just in rear of the village.

Soon after an order came to us to advance and support our Portuguese Brigade, as they had just given way about half a mile in front of us. The great bone of contention was a small town [St Böes] and a range of hills just in the van of it, upon which a strong column of French were posted with 6 pieces of Artillery. The main road ran directly through the town, and the heights and all the Artillery commanded it, we fixed bayonets and there the bloody scene commenced. I passed the Portuguese and actually carried the town under a most dreadful fire of grape shot and musquetry, that ever a regiment was exposed to, out of 291, all we had, 126 men and nine officers were killed and wounded. We had two other officers wounded but they were not returned so, being slightly hit. The enemy attempted again to take it from us, they got into the town but we managed to drive them out again. They carried away about 25 of our men and Captain Tovey, they surrounded them. The 7th Division soon came up and the French retreated in all directions. We followed till darkness put an end to the contest.

Genl. Moss was wounded but not badly before we took the town. Major Bent who nobly commanded us had first his horse shot and was immediately afterwards killed himself. Three balls entered him. One Captain killed and three badly wounded. Capt Russell commands what few of us are left, he certainly gets the Brevet. Col Ellis, who commands the Brigade, rode into the town after we had taken it and declared that there never was a more gallant thing done by any Regt, and his Lordship sent in soon after to know what Regt it was that had taken the town. It is certain that they had in it double our numbers, posted so as to rake every part of the road leading through the town. Had we not succeeded we should have been cut to atoms, the only chance we had was to charge through it instantly, and after driving them out get under cover of the houses. It was impossible for our men to have stood it for five minutes longer, the grape from the Artillery on the hills cut us down by the dozens at a time. I got off most fortunately with the loss only of a strap. We mustered on parade next day only 144 men and nine officers. Soult may now say he annihilated us.'

Cook was in fair shape to share in the action at Toulouse and was discharged on 31 January 1816.



9 I wish very much that some measures could be adopted to get recruits for the regiment, it is the best Regiment in this Army, has an admirable internal system and excellent Non-Commissioned Officers.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, 12 September 1809, commenting on the 29th Foot after the Battle of Talavera

The M.G.S. awarded to Sergeant J. Bromley, 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment of Foot - one of 'those excellent N.C.O.s'

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco (J. Bromley, Serjeant, 29th Foot), edge bruising, nearly very fine

£1,800-2,200

The 29th Foot was one of the first British units to deploy during the Peninsular War in July 1808. It fought at Roleia & Vimeiro (1808), Talavera (1809), Busaco (1810) and Albuhera (1811), capturing two French Colours at Talavera.

Rolica

Colonel Lake of the 29th Foot (Centre Division, Nightingale's Brigade) made the mistake of dashing up a gully toward the French position. He arrived behind Delaborde, which cost Lake his life and most of the men in the 29th. This prompted a general attack in relief by the outnumbering British. The fight was rough and uphill with Delaborde hoping for support to arrive from Loison. He repulsed three assaults by the British until nearly 1600hrs At this time Wellesley ordered a general advance to support the 29th & 9th Foot. They swarmed up the rock face using their superior numbers to reach the French positions at the top of the hill and Ferguson arrived over the hills to the east.

Vimeiro

Brenier's brigade, marching to the sound of battle, came on four battalions abreast. At first they enjoyed success when they surprised and drove back two British Battalions. These units had let down their guard after overpowering Solignac. Victorious, the French pressed on in column, but soon ran into the 29th Foot in line and were stopped. The 29th was joined by the other two units, who had quickly rallied. Together, the volley fire of the three British battalions soon routed Brenier's men. Though Wellesley urged him to pursue, Burrard declined to interfere with the subsequent French retreat. General Brenier was wounded in this attack and captured by the 71st Highlanders.

Talavera

After the Battle of Grijó in May, it was engaged at Talavera in July; on 27th, with two other Battalions, it attacked French positions on the hill called Cerro de Medellin. This was taken by the evening and then held throughout the next day, despite a series of French attacks and artillery bombardment; two French colours were captured in a bayonet charge that drove the French regiments from the field. Their performance led Wellesley to offer the aforementioned quote.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse (G. Cartledge, Arty Driver), slight edge bruise, very fine

£1,000-1,400

PROVENANCE:

Christie's April 1984.

George Cartledge is confirmed upon the medal roll as serving with the Royal Artillery. A George Cartledge was awarded a pension on 1 December 1818, listing his place of birth as Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Staffordshire; sold together with copied service papers.

x11 The Waterloo Medal awarded to Private J. Buxton, King's Dragoon Guards, who was killed in action at the Battle of Waterloo

Waterloo 1815 (James Buxton, 1st Reg. Dragoon Guards.), slight edge bruise, very fine

£3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, September 1902; December 1915 Hayward's Gazette, September 1970 Nimrod Dix & Co., 1985.

James Buxton was born at Ashover, Derbyshire in 1793 and saw service with the Norfolk Fencible Cavalry. He later joined the King's Dragoon Guards - appearing on their paylist on 25 December 1814 with 1 Troop - with whom he served under the command of Captain William Elton's at the Battle of Waterloo.

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On that famous day Buxton would have shared in that first great charge of the Household Brigade (1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards and K.D.G. - 1220 sabres in all) against the 1st and 4th Cuirassiers of Dubois's Brigade. The Brigade was positioned to the rear-centre of the Allied army, directly above the fortified farmhouse of La Haie Sainte. They 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 thus leaving themselves - on winded horses and on muddy ground - open to counterattack 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.

Buxton was one of those killed in action during the Charge, likely during the counter-charge of the French horse. The Prize list for Prize money during Battle of Waterloo and Capture of Paris lists James Buxton DD (discharged dead).

Sold together with a copied extract from the Waterloo Records of the 1st (or) King's Dragoon Guards.

Waterloo 1815 (William Clerk, 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.), fitted with steel clip and replacement ring suspension and a J. Lazeruck riband brooch for wear, a couple of light edge bruises and light scratching, otherwise very fine

£1,600-2,000

William Clerk is confirmed on the Royal Mint roll (entry 614) and appears as William Clarke on the typed roll, serving in Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Pakenham's Company.

The Battalion formed part of Major-General Sir John Byng's 2nd Guards Brigade, and was ordered to recapture Bossu Wood from Jérôme's Division at the Battle of Quatre Bras on 16 June. French voltigeurs (skirmishers), wearing dark blue and green, picked off the scarlet British guardsmen as they struggled through the undergrowth and scrub. When eventually the Guards emerged from the wood and reformed into line, they were forced back by Piré's 6th Lancers and 1st Chasseurs. A costly stalemate, Quatre Bras at least bought Wellington time to extract his forces and re-deploy on the ridge of Mont St. Jean, just nine miles south of Brussels, Napoleon's objective.

At the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815, the whole of 2nd Battalion was committed to the defence of Hougoumont, a vast farmhouse complex guarding Wellington's right flank. Initially, only Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonnell's Light Company was at Hougoumont, the other Companies being positioned on the ridge. At 2.30 p.m., following the repulse of D'Erlon's Corps, the other Companies marched down to reinforce MacDonnell, defending Hougoumont vigorously over the next six hours.

Hougoumont was pivotal to Wellington's strategy. Whereas he never committed more than 5% of his infantry to its defence, around 23% of Napoleon's infantry made futile attempts to capture it. Had these infantrymen been available to Marshal Ney at La Haye Sainte at 6 p.m., Ney could easily have smashed through Wellington's beleaguered centre, changing the course of the battle.

Waterloo 1815 (John Yeoman, 23rd. Regiment Foot, R.W.F.), fitted with steel clip and ring suspension, a couple of light edge bruises and contact marks, otherwise good very fine

£1,600-2,000

John Yeoman/Yeomans was born in Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and attested for the 23rd Foot at Derby on 20 January 1813. Recorded as being with the Regiment at Kingsbridge and Berry Head (Brixham), he transferred to the 1st Battalion on 24 September 1813. Yeoman was with the Regiment at Winchester between March-June 1814 (transferred to No. 6 Company, 25 April).

He further served with the Regiment at the Isle of Wight and Gosport between June and October 1814 and was with the Regiment on board ship 23-24 March 1815. Seeing service in Flanders between March - June 1815 (Served No.1 Company 25 April 1815) he was stationed with No.4 Company under Major Brown at the Battle of Waterloo. During the Battle the Regiment saw heavy fighting in the British centre, being one of those repel Nay's cavalry from their square, such was the intensity of the fighting that Colonel Ellis was mortally wounded leading them.

Yeoman continued his service in France between September 1815 - September 1816 before being transferred to the Regimental Depot at Deal on 27 October 1816 and was discharged on 18 November 1816; sold together with research from Peter Gaston.



Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (**J. Tate, 89th Foot.**), short-hyphen reverse, *good very fine* £1,000-1,400 Purchased October, 1982.

James Tate was born in County Down, Ireland in 1807 and was a shoemaker upon his joining the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment of Foot at Newry on 3 March 1825. He would go on to see in excess of two decades of service in the East Indies.

First sharing in the actions of the First Burmese War (Medal & clasp), Tate volunteered for the 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot in September 1830. His service record includes various periods of imprisonment during his career and plenty of times up before Regimental Court Martial. He joined the 6th (Royal Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot in November 1935 and finally the 40th (2nd Somersetshire) Regiment of Foot in April 1842. With them he was present at the Battle of Maharajpoor in December 1843 (Bronze Star) and was discharged in April 1846, clearly surviving long enough to claim this Medal.

Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Assye, Argaum (N. McQueen, 78th Foot), short-hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, edge bruising, polished and worn with pride, good fine

£2,500-3,000

Neil McQueen was one of just 17 European recipients of the Medal with these 2 clasps. Ten others were awarded to men of his regiment, three to the 19th Light Dragoons, one to the 74th Foot and two to H.E.I.C. men.

16 China 1842 (Joseph Bradbury, Royal Marines.), light edge bruises and contact marks, very fine

£300-400

Joseph Bradbury served as Marine Class I during the first Opium War, his medal was sent to H.M.S. *Calliope*. This sixth-rate warship was part of the force under Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker which supported British land forces.

17 China 1842 (E. Pitman, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment Foot.), fitted with replacement silver clip and swivel suspension, pitting, very fine

£800-1,200

Edmund Pitman was born *circa* 1820, the son of Major Pitman of Dunchideock House, Devon. Young Pitman joined the 55th as an Ensign in January 1837, he served as a Lieutenant in the First Opium War with the 55th (Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot, who saw a great deal of action in that campaign. Deployed to China in 1841, they participated in the Battle of Amoy in August of that year and were the first to land from the boats at the disembarkation and subsequent capture of



Chusan that October. During this action, the 55th assaulted Guards Hill under heavy fire but successfully took the position before going on to capture the heights above Tinghai; they then planted their Regimental Colours on the walls of the city.

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



Pitman was presented to Queen Victoria by Colonel Sir J. H. Schoedde in May 1845 and was promoted Captain. Latterly serving as Adjutant of the 1st Devon Militia, he died at Heavitree, Exeter in January 1882.

18 China 1856-60, 4 clasps, China 1842, Fatshan 1857, Canton 1857, Taku Forts 1858 (11 Co. Willm. Goss. R.M.), contemporarily engraved naming, pawnbroker's mark to obverse, claw a little loose, first clasp with neat repairs to carriage, *nearly very fine*

£400-600

PROVENANCE:

DNW, March 2002.

William Goss was born at Plymouth in February 1821 and given his age could have served in the First Opium War (not upon the roll by Captain Douglas Morris, although this is not an exhaustive list). He is noted upon Amethyst in 1854, serving with No. 11 (Plymouth) Company during the latter campaign.

Defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie 1842 (Gunner James Clarke, 4th Compy. 2nd Battn. Arty.), engraved in sloping script, rather polished, nearly very fine

£2,400-2,800

x20 Maharajpoor Star 1843 (**Private George Walker H. M. 16th Lancers**), fitted with contemporary ornate suspension featuring dual sabres and crown, riband buckle, *very fine*

£240-280

George Walker was born in St. James, Dublin in 1810 and attested with the 16th Lancers at London on 10 July 1830 at the age of twenty, after having made his living as a labourer. Walker was to serve abroad in the East Indies for 21 years of what was to become a 23-year career in the service.

Walker was promoted Corporal five years after entering the service and then to Sergeant three years later. However, he was not to retain this rank for long as he was reduced to Private in August 1843 following his sentencing by court martial for drunkenness. He was advanced Corporal once again in July 1844 and in this rank transferred to the 3rd Light Dragoons on 1 December 1845. He was made Sergeant in March 1847 before again being court martialled for drunkenness and reduced to Private just four months later in July.

Despite these repeated instances of drunken behaviour, Walker again found himself promoted to Corporal in March 1850, and this time managed to hang on to the rank. He volunteered for the 9th Lancers on 1 November 1852 and served with them as Corporal for the remainder of his time with the Colours. Walker was discharged at Umballa on 30 September 1853, being found medically unfit for further service resulting from his length of service and the harsh climate.

His discharge papers make note of the impressive breadth and experience of Walker's long service. He served for the whole length of the First Afghan War with the 16th Lancers, including the assault and capture of Ghuznee, and then went on to serve at Maharajpoor in December 1843. Walker was then an active participant in the Second Anglo-Sikh War as part of the 3rd Light Dragoons, and was engaged at the Battle of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab River, as well as the actions at Sadoolapore, Chilianwala, and Goojerat in 1848-49.

Walker would have likely been further entitled to a Ghuznee Medal 1939 and a Punjab Medal 1848-49 with clasps for Goojerat and Chilianwala; sold together with copied research.

Sutlej 1845-46, Moodkee reverse, 3 clasps, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sobraon (**Daniel Duffey 31st Regt**), the first clasp lightly resoldered on one side, edge bruises and contact marks, almost very fine

£1,000-1,400

The India General Service Medal awarded to Private G. H. Green, 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment of Foot, one of only 5 men of his Regiment to earn the Northwest Frontier clasp

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (941 Pte. G. H. Green. 1/7 Foot), light contact marks, very fine

£200-300

Only 5 members of the Regiment received this clasp while the majority were awarded the Umbeyla clasp; sold together with a copied medal roll.



x23 The Crimea Medal awarded to Private J. Boothby, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action at the Battle of Inkermann

Crimea 1854-56, 2 clasps, Inkermann, Sebastopol (J. Boothby. Coldstream Gds.), officially impressed naming, with cast copy wreath clasp, good very fine

£400-600

Note the recipient's entitlement to the Sebastopol clasp remains unconfirmed however the clasp itself is genuine.

John Boothby was serving with the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards during the Battle of Inkermann. During the battle the 2nd Division bore the brunt of the initial engagement and as they held the line against overwhelming Russian forces they were reinforced by the Guards. The Brigade led by Brigadier Pennefeather made Home Ridge in time to prevent a breakthrough, they later moved to support Brigadier Adams' troops holding the sandbag battery. This position faced an attack by a force of 7,000 Russian troops and changed hands on several occasions throughout the day.

The Official Casualty return quoted in the *London Gazette* has '8 officers, 3 serjeants, 59 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 108 rank and file, wounded.' This included Boothby who was killed in action during the bloody fighting; sold together with copied research.

x24 The Crimea Medal awarded to Private Joseph Phillips, 4th Light Dragoons, who was mortally wounded in the Charge of the Light Brigade

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann (Joseph Phillips. 4th Lt. Dragns.), officially impressed naming, minor edge bruising and a few surface marks, very fine

£6,000-8,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, July 1926.

Spink, March 1996, Tooze collection of Crimea Medals (Lot 704).

Joseph Phillips was born in Buckinghamshire circa 1832. A chair maker by trade he enlisted into the 4th Light Dragoons (4th Hussars) on 11 January 1849, and served with the regiment in the Crimea in 1854. He was mortally wounded in the charge at Balaklava and died in the Regimental Camp on 9 December 1854.

The Crimea Medal awarded to Private H. Turner, 41st Regiment of Foot, who was twice wounded in action before Sebastopol, the second time so severely that he was invalided from service

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (H. Turner. 41st Foot), , officially impressed naming, double struck, *slight edge bruise, otherwise very fine*

£300-400

Henry Turner was born at Barnstaple, Devon in 1818 and attested with the 41st Regiment of Foot on 25 June 1840. He served for over sixteen years, including over five abroad with two years and nine months of that spent in India. Arriving in the Crimea with the rest of the Regiment in the summer 1854, he saw action at the Battle of the Alma where the Battalion formed part of the 2nd Division, supporting the French attack on Telegraph Hill.

Later taking part in the Battle of Inkermann they captured a set of Russian drums during the confused and bloody battle. Turner was twice wounded during the fighting, slightly on 21 April 1855 and then again severely later on 17 August of the same year. The second injury is likely the one referenced in his discharge papers 'a severe gunshot wound on the left thigh received while he was at Sevastopol which now renders him unfit for service.'

Turner was invalided from service on 30 December 1856; sold together with copied research.



x26 The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Able Seaman J. Kennedy, Royal Navy, one of Captain Peel's famed 'Shannons'

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Jas Kennedy, A.B. H.M.S. Shannon), suspension somewhat slack, *light contact marks, very fine*

£1,000-1,400

James Kennedy served with H.M.S. *Shannon* with the number 344 and appears as a Leading Seaman on the roll. The *Shannon* was an imposing Liffey-class steam frigate armed with 51 guns. Originally intended for service in China, she left Hong Kong in company with the *Pearl* when news broke of the Indian Mutiny. When she docked at Calcutta in August 1857 she was, at that time, the largest vessel to have navigated so far up the River Hooghly. Her Captain William Peel V.C., C.B., took a considerable risk in moving her into such shallow water, but subsequent events were to prove him a man undaunted by any danger.

Sir Patrick Grant, who was then acting Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta, knew that British forces in Oudh were woefully short of heavy guns. He ordered Peel to form a Naval Brigade comprising 'Bluejackets' from both the *Shannon* and *the Pearl*. The contingent from *Pearl* numbered 175 men, bringing the Naval Brigade's total strength to 408 officers and men, including Marines from both ships.

This force was armed with: ten 8-inch 68-pounders with 400 rounds of shot and shell per gun, four 24-pounders, four 12-pounders, a 24-pounder howitzer, and eight rocket tubes. 800 bullocks were required. For the voyage up the Ganges, the men and guns were to be transported in a steamer called the *Chunar*, as well as a flat-bottomed transport. The force left Calcutta on 29 September, heading straight towards 'The Devil's Wind'.

On 10 October, the contingent from *Pearl* stopped at Buxar on the Ganges, and thenceforward operated separately under the command of Captain E. S. Sotheby. The remainder of Peel's Naval Brigade, already nicknamed '*The Shannons*', continued up the Ganges to Cawnpore, where British forces were gathering for the Second Relief of Lucknow. Peel kept the men occupied with constant drilling and manoeuvres. He knew that in battle, the guns would have to be moved using drag ropes, eighteen men to each gun.

Sir Colin Campbell was greeted with a great cheer when he arrived at Cawnpore on 31 October, assuming command of the army. His force only amounted to 3,400 men, made up of detachments from HM 8th, 23rd, 53rd, 82nd, 90th and 93rd Foot, the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, and the 9th Lancers. Peel's Naval Brigade thus proved invaluable when the force arrived before Lucknow on 15 November.

The next day, Peel's guns and two heavy guns of the Royal Artillery began a fierce bombardment of the Sikanderabagh, a huge rebel-held building, 130 yards square, with a thick, brick, loopholed wall 20 feet high, flanked by bastions at the corners. After firing for 90 minutes, the guns had created a small hole, three feet high and three and a half feet wide. As their pipers struck up the Highland Charge 'Haughs of Cromdale', men of the 93rd Highlanders surged forward in the hope of being the first to enter this 'breach', and won six Victoria Crosses.

Although losses at the Sikanderabagh were severe, the stormers were able to trap about 2,000 mutineers in a corner of the building. Remembering earlier atrocities, particularly the massacre of women and children at Bibighar, Cawnpore on 15 July (the gore at Bibighar lay undisturbed, creating a nightmarish scene for troops passing through), the stormers killed every man they found. Lord Roberts later recalled:

'There they lay, in a heap as high as my head, a heaving, surging mass of dead and dying inextricably tangled.'

The capture of the Sikanderabagh enabled Campbell's army to reach the beleaguered Residency compound, but having lost 45 officers and 496 men, Campbell realised he could not possibly hold Lucknow against the vast rebel armies in the region.

On 19 November, the evacuation of the Residency began. Women and children who for six months had suffered unimaginable terrors emerged from its shattered ramparts and filed towards Dilkushah, under the protection of the 9th Lancers. Campbell organised the evacuation so that the enemy never suspected a British withdrawal. The Naval Brigade was pivotal to this conceit: while Peel's guns and rockets pounded the Kaiserbagh as if in preparation for an assault, women and children were silently extricated from the Residency compound, under the noses of a distracted foe. Part of the rearguard, Peel's Bluejackets were among the last to quit Lucknow on the night of 22 November; it was many hours before the mutineers realised that the Residency was empty.



Return to Campore

Just before leaving Cawnpore for Lucknow, Sir Colin Campbell had left 500 men to defend the city under the command of General Windham. Included in this garrison were fifty Bluejackets of the Shannon, with two 24-pounders, led by Lieutenant Hay and Naval Cadets Watson and Lascelles. Cawnpore lay on the Grand Trunk Road, its bridge of boats over the Ganges a vital artery for British supply and communication. Most of Campbell's reinforcements arrived via Cawnpore (hence why the massacre there had such impact).

On 19 November, Windham's tiny garrison was invested by 25,000 mutinous sepoys of the Gwalior Contingent, led by Tantia Tope. Windham's men, including the Bluejackets, dug entrenchments at each end of the bridge of boats and managed to hold it for ten days. Since Kennedy was not awarded the 'Relief of Lucknow' clasp, he may very well have been a part of this 50-strong detachment at Cawnpore.

Hearing of Windham's plight, Campbell left Sir James Outram with a small force to hold the Alum Bagh, near Lucknow. With the remainder of his army, including the Naval Brigade, Campbell dashed southwards. When heavy gun-fire could be heard from Cawnpore on 27 September, Campbell pressed ahead with his cavalry and horse artillery. He linked up with Windham's entrenchments the following day, and to his great relief, the bridge of boats remained intact.

The Naval Brigade arrived on the northern bank of the Ganges two days later. The mutineers had massed their artillery on the southern bank, aiming to destroy the bridge of boats, but Peel's guns quickly silenced them. Over subsequent days, Campbell arranged for the sick, wounded and noncombatants from Lucknow (over 2,000 souls) to be escorted to Allahabad, thence to Calcutta. This left him free to conduct offensive operations. He received reinforcements, including a wing of the 42nd Foot, bringing his total force to 600 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 35 guns. On 6 December, he launched a full-scale assault across the river. In *The Devil's Wind: The Story of the Naval Brigade at Lucknow* (1956), G. L. Verney tells how the Naval Brigade lifted morale when the assault began to falter:

'Every attempt at forward movement was met by a storm of shot, shell and bullets, the slow rate of fire of the [rebel] muskets being compensated by the large number of men handling them. Each rush cost a few lives and it looked bad. In the clouds of dust and smoke which billowed across the plain, it was hard for commanders to see what was happening or why the advance in that area was making so little progress. To those in front, it seemed that increased artillery support was their only hope.

Suddenly, however, the men of the 53rd Foot and the 4th Punjab Infantry, lying down near the bridge and extended short of the bank of the Canal, heard a rumble of wheels behind them, and there they saw Captain Peel, followed by a 24-pounder gun, hand-drawn and double-crewed, some forty Seamen, running hard, followed by a limber. "Action Front" shouted Peel, and the long lines of sailors swung round on the very bridge itself. Firing, sponging, loading, firing, they overwhelmed the enemy musketeers and gunners. Behind them tore Captain Gray and his Marines and, inspired by this dramatic intervention, the Infantry rose with a cheer, charged over the bridge or through the Canal and drove with their bayonets right into the rebels' position; their guns were taken and their men fled.'

'Our guns took the lead'

Once this crossing had been achieved, the mutineers fled by the Calpee road, abandoning Cawnpore to the British. The Naval Brigade did not stop there, however. Moving their heavy guns with the lightness of a pistol, they joined in the pursuit of the Gwalior Contingent, even forming the vanguard of Campbell's force. E. S. Watson, a Naval Cadet no older than 15, described in a letter to 'My Dear Mama' how the Naval Brigade earned the admiration of the whole army:

'Our guns took the lead of all, consisting of three 24-pounders, one 8-inch howitzer, and two rocket tubes. We advanced along the road a little way which led us right out into the open. Across the plain, the enemy were in force among some jungle, and had several guns. The rest of the force were drawn up two deep in a long line, a few hundred yards in our rear. After firing at each other for some time, we began advancing the guns one by one, keeping with the front line of skirmishers all the while. As we began advancing, there was a kind of rush forward among the enemy; and Captain Peel said afterwards that he had made up his mind they would charge the guns, but they fell back again, and there seemed to be a great deal of confusion among them, as if they were quite surprised at heavy guns coming along taking the lead like ours did.'



The Naval Brigade next saw action on 2 January 1858, at the village of Khudaganj near Futteghur. This area needed to be captured so that Campbell's force could be reinforced from the Punjab. Peel's guns again took a dreadful toll on the enemy, holding a large body of enemy cavalry at bay. This enabled Brigadier's Greathed's Division to cross a treacherous nullah and seize the village.

On 12 February, the Naval Brigade left Futteghur and took part in the final capture of Lucknow in March 1858. By then, some 100,000 mutineers had concentrated in the city, against whom Sir Colin Campbell could muster only 18,277 of all ranks. The assault began in earnest on 9 March, and it was while siting his guns before La Martinière that Peel received a musket ball in the thigh. Never learning of his well-deserved Knighthood, he died at Cawnpore on 27 April.

Kennedy went on to join Algiers where his medal was sent to him on 22 May 1861.

The exceptional 3-clasp Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Colonel J. Goldie, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, who was mentioned in dispatches and recommended for the V.C. for his exemplary leadership of a squadron at Shumshabad on 27 January 1858

Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow, Delhi (Lieut. Jas. Goldie, 9th Lancers), edge bruising, very fine

£2,800-3,200

James Goldie was born at Calcutta on 5 November 1836, the first son of Colonel Alexander Goldie of the 69th Bengal Native Infantry. Colonel Goldie was an experienced officer who had served in India since the Mahratta Wars, and when he retired he took his family to England, taking up residence at Walthamstow House, Essex. In 1853 he wrote to Viscount Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, in the following terms:

'My Lord, my only two sons are bent on following their father's profession, and I have educated them accordingly; the late General Caulfield, an East India Director, gave me hopes of appointing them Cadets, but since his death, my applications to other Directors have not been successful; in any strait I write to Your Lordship to whom I already owe so much, with an earnest request that they be allowed to purchase a Commission in His Majesty's service - either Cavalry, or Infantry - for my eldest son James Goldie who is now seventeen years of age, and is supported by Dr. Grieg of Walthamstow by whom he is being educated, to be fully prepared to pass the Engineer's examination at Addiscombe: Your Lordship knows well the difficulty we often experience in providing for our sons in the Company's service.'

On 18 July 1854 young James duly paid £840 (£94,000 in today's money) for a Cornetcy in the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, a Cornetcy which Viscount Hardinge directly facilitated. His father wrote again to Hardinge:

'I request you will do me the favour to confess to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief my most respectful and sincere thanks for His Lordship's sanction to the purchase of a Cornetcy for my eldest son; the purchase money is lodged with Messrs. Courts & Co., Bankers of the Strand.'

Personal tragedy and an accolade withheld

Goldie joined the Regiment at Umballa, India on 15 January 1855. His father and sisters (no doubt part of the 'Fishing Fleet') travelled to India with him. The 9th Lancers had already been in India for twelve years, and were to serve with great distinction during the Indian Mutiny. Goldie was present at the Battle of Bundlekeserai on 8 June 1857, when General Sir Hope Grant led an audacious charge which evicted the rebels from their entrenchments and cleared the way to Delhi. Goldie is mentioned in Brevet-Major Anson's Letters as having volunteered to work in the advanced batteries, under heavy fire, for several days during the Siege. He was joined in this dangerous mission by Lieutenant 'Bashi' Evans (see Lot 327). After Delhi fell, Goldie fought in the actions of Bolundshuhur (28 September), Allyghur (5 October), Agra (10 October) and Kanouge (23 October).

He then took part in Lord Clyde's Second Relief of Lucknow, which was followed by the Third Battle of Cawnpore on 6 December and the action at Serai Ghat three days later. Goldie commanded a Squadron at Shumshabad on 27 January 1858. The following is extracted from *The Ninth (Queen's Royal) Lancers* by F. H. Reynard:



'On the 27th (January 1828) two squadrons of the regiment were engaged at the action of Shumshabad, and with Hodson's Cavalry pursued the enemy eight or nine miles capturing four guns, Goldie's squadron charged into 1500 of the enemy and killed 300. Lieutenant Goldie (whose father and two sisters were murdered at Furtigarh when the Mutiny broke out) was recommended for the V.C.'

For his exceptional bravery and example at Shumshabad, Goldie was indeed recommended for the Victoria Cross in a letter sent to Horse Guards by Lord Clyde on 7 June 1859. This letter was itself based on the findings of an independent Board of Officers, but the Secretary of State for War never permitted the award, his Under Secretary writing the parsimonious comment:

'It does not appear that Lieut. Goldie did more than gallantly lead the squadron of his Regt. to which he was attached might it not be proper before the Distinction is awarded, that some more particular information respecting the service should be obtained?'

Goldie was at least mentioned in the Right Honble. Adrian Hope's dispatch to Lord Clyde, dated 27 January 1858 and published on 16 April 1860:

'Brought to notice for having "done his duty in a very gallant and praiseworthy manner" when charging a very superior force of the enemy with a detached squadron at the action near Shumshabad.'

This 'mention' also appears on Goldie's service papers. Goldie went on to serve during the summer campaign in Oudh and Rohilcund, including the capture of Bareilly on 5 May, the action at Shajehanpure, and the pursuit to Mahomdee. These events are covered in some detail in Sergeant Fuller's journal (The medals sold in these rooms in December 2020). Hostilities ended with the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad and the affair at Kumdakoti. In all, the 9th Lancers had spent 13 months in the field, winning twelve Victoria Crosses.

Goldie purchased his Captaincy on 21 February 1860, transferring to the 17th Lancers on 17 April that year, and the 16th Lancers on 25 July 1865. While on furlough he married Magdalene Agnes Goldie at St. James's Church, Piccadilly on 5 August 1865. He held several Staff appointments, including that of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Madras from 10 July 1868. He was appointed a Major in the 6th Dragoon Guards on 3 July 1877, rising to become its Colonel in 1885; sold with a file of copied research.

Recommended reading:

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

Canada General Service 1866-70, 1 clasp, Fenian Raid 1866 (Pte. W. Hempstock 13th. Bn.), rivet a little proud to reverse, good very fine

£300-500

William Hempstock is confirmed upon the Medal Roll as being present at 'Ridgeway & Port Colbourne' with the 13th Battalion, now the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

The unit were present at the Battle of Ridgeway on 2 June 1866 and saw action against the Fenian Brotherhood under the command of Brigadier-General John O'Neill. The 13th Battalion saw 15 men wounded in the action.





29 A tragic Battle of Maiwand casualty's Afghanistan Medal awarded to Private W. Davis, 66th Regiment of Foot

Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Kandahar (B/375. Pte. W. Davis. 66th Foot.), minor official correction to the surname, likely from 'Davies', pawnbroker's mark to the reverse, good very fine

£1,400-1,800

Note the medal appears entirely as issued with no signs of the suspension being replaced, it is believed that the Kandahar clasp was fitted in error.

William Davis was serving with the 66th Foot in 1880 when they joined General Primrose's Kandahar Field Force. They were still there when news came from Herat that Ayub Khan had declared himself Emir of Afghanistan and was marching on the Kandahar at the head of an army of regular Afghan troops with good artillery support.

The British response was to send a Brigade made up of largely Indian troops built around a core of the 66th Foot (less two companies) and E/B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. The Regiment marched on Girishk where they were to meet the troops of Shere Ali, the Wali of Kandahar, however those troops mutinied and the 66th were ordered to pursue the mutineers.

Taking the guns which the Wali's troops had brought they continued their march towards Maiwand with elements of the 66th forming the crews for the new cannon. In the event Ayub Khan beat them to the village of Maiwand itself but the British were able to bring him to Battle near the villages of Khig and Mundabad. The Army opposing them was far larger than expected as many warriors from the surrounding countryside had risen in support of the prospective Emir.

General Burrows deployed his men before a narrow ravine however the guns advanced further than intended and he was forced to send his infantry over the feature in support. There followed an unequal artillery duel as the British guns attempted to suppress the superior number of Afghan cannon. They were not successful and soon found themselves running low on ammunition.

Even as this continued the Afghan irregulars had discovered a number of ravines and dried riverbeds which allowed them to infiltrate to within jezail shot of the British. A steady trickle of casualties began to be incurred from sniping, particularly the officers which in the newly raised 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) caused consternation. Even as this happened Afghan cavalry began to probe the edge and rear of the British line, adding to the sense of being overwhelmed.

Eventually the British-manned smoothbore guns ran out of ammunition and retired to the rear however, with most of their officers casualties, the sight of this apparent retreat caused several companies of Jacob's Rifles to break. They had been moved to support the British left and so their precipitous withdrawal caused them to run through the ranks of the rest of the army and the guns of E/B Battery, disordering them both. At this the Afghan infantry pressed in and a general retreat began amongst all but the 66th who held their ground in the face of an increasingly frenzied attack.

While the bulk of the British forces withdrew across the ravine the 66th were pushed south into the village of Khig where they made a number of small stands in the walled gardens on the far side from the battleground. Colonel Galbraith was killed rallying his men near the village and soon all who were able to cut themselves free while around 100 men held out in the gardens.

These were whittled down until low on ammunition and, totally surrounded, there were only twelve still alive. One of Ayub Khan's senior artillery officers describes their last moments:

'These men charged out of the garden, and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death. Such was the nature of the charge, and the grandeur of their bearing, that although the whole of the ghazis were assembled around them, no one dared to approach to cut them down. Thus, standing in the open, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these officers and men died; and it was not until the last man was shot down that the ghazis dared advance upon them. The conduct of those men was the admiration of all that witnessed it.'



30

From a force of 20 officers and 501 other ranks the Battalion suffered losses of 9 officers and 275 other ranks killed. Around three quarters of their losses occurred when the line broke and they withdrew to Khig to make their last stands. Davis was amongst the dead, he was not one of the 27 N.C.O.s and other ranks who were identified so it is not known where he fell but it was most likely around the village where the bulk of the Regiment were cut down.

'He is commemorated on the Maiwand Memorial at Reading and appears on the roll as William Davis, a unique name (notably there are no William Davies on the roll).



East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Liwondi 1893 (W. Gilley, A.B., H.M.S. Herald.), nearly extremely fine

£3,000-4,000

Approximately 31 single 'Liwondi 1893' clasps were awarded to European naval officers and men from H.M. Ships *Herald* (15) and *Mosquito* (16) and the clasp remains a great rarity, with few having survived and surfaced on the market.

William John Gilley was born at East Stonehouse, Devon, on 7 May 1868, and joined the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 18 November 1883. He was advanced to Able Seaman on 9 June 1889, and joined H.M.S. *Herald* on 1 November 1892. He served in her during the expedition along the Upper Shire River in response to the slave raids made by Yao Chief Liwondi, February to March 1893. She was commanded by Lieutenant Hope, and as Senior Naval Officer on the Zambesi River, he was given the task of transporting up river, and over land, 3 small gun boats which had been sent out from England in sections. It was the intention that they would be reassembled on Lake Nyassa and used to increase the British presence in the face of Portuguese aggression.

Whilst engaged in carrying out this task, they heard that the rebel Chief Liwondi had besieged the British Commissioner, Harry Johnson, in a small stockade and at once set out to rescue him. He was joined en route by the gunboat *Mosquito* and the rescue was a success. Gilley did not survive much longer and was 'discharged dead' from malignant malarial fever on 8 August 1893.



The scarce 'Benin 1897' casualty's East and West Africa Medal awarded to Gunner A. A. Targett, Royal Marine Artillery, who was specially recommended for his service in the expedition, having been seriously wounded while manning a Maxim Gun outside Benin City

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, Benin 1897 (A. A. Targett, Gr R.M.A., H.M.S. St George.), slight contact wear, very fine

£700-900

Alred Arthur Targett was born at Portsmouth in June 1869 and attested with the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney Barracks on 9 March 1888. He served with a number of shore establishments before being posted to *Royal Arthur* on 2 May 1893 and served with her for three years. Joining *St. George* on 24 January took part in the Benin Punitive Expedition, helping to crew a Maxim gun.

In this role he was present for the attack on Benin City which occurred on 18 February 1897. Targett's service papers note, 'Feb 197 Present at attack on Benin Specially Recommended'.

Unfortunately there was stiff opposition to the advance and Targett was to suffer as a result:

'-shot by a man in a tree while storming Benin - when trying to remove the bullet it was found that the pubic bone was shattered & the bullet impacted - also bullet wound of chest (which was removed).'

(IBID)

It should be noted that the diary of Private Lewis (*OMRS Journal* March 2019) states that Targett continued firing the Maxim despite his wounds. *The Globe and Laurel* quotes the journal of Corporal Rogerson, R.M.A. which describes the role of the Maxim's during the Battle, stating:

Water was being served out, our guns put down, and we were lying about, glad of a rest, when, suddenly, fire was opened on us. "Mount the gun," was the order, and mounted it was, and in action, in less than thirty seconds, on the bush to the right, while the infantry fired volleys. The *St. George's* bluejackets, the 1st Section of the Marine Battalion, under Captain Byrne, our two maxims and their thirteen men, were the only troops in front, Lieut. Robertson, with the 2nd Section of the Marine Battalion being with the carrier column, in the rear. As soon as the bush to the right. Everything was stopped, as before, by the carriers burying their heads in the earth. The respective Nos. I shouldered the guns, another picked up the tripods, and the rest of the guns' crews brought up the belt boxes, but it was with difficulty that any advance was made as the coolies laid down on, and hid, the ammunition.

Meanwhile the Bluejackets and Marines had left us about 200 yards in rear, while desultory firing from the right bush was still going on. This became so hot that Sergeant Turner halted and mounted his gun in a position just in front of the hot spot and backed by a large tree, I came up and took up a position and mounted three yards on his right and immediately opened fire. We had not been there five minutes before Gunners Howlett, Targett and Sinister were wounded- Captain Byrne was shot through the right side and Private Varndell in the open during the advance, while Gunners Jones and Denman were wounded slightly. An incessant fire came from the trees opposite, scarcely fifty yards away and as the guns had not sufficient elevation to clear them, I directed Gunner Flatman to place boxes under front legs ...'





They held their ground until the rearguard came up and then brought their guns forward to the now captured Benin City. Targett was posted to S.S. *Malacca* on 3 March 1897, his wound was clearly severe however despite this he was able to continue serving until March 1909 with a number of ships and shore establishments. Targett returned to service in August 1914 and served at Dunkirk before being transferred to Holm in the Orkneys in October 1915; sold together with copied research including service papers, a copy of *Globe and Laurel* and a casualty roll.

Further entitled to a 1914 Star Trio.

x32 Hong Kong Plague 1894 (Lance Sergeant N. Barry, S.L.I.), very fine

£1,000-1,400

N. Barry is confirmed on the role of the Egypt and Sudan Medal 1882-89 and the Khedive's Star with the service number 1442.

The role of the K.S.L.I. is well outlined by 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".'

Their job was difficult, dangerous and in some cases resulted in clashes with a largely mistrustful local community. As a reward for their service the soldiers were presented with the Hong Kong Plague medal.

33 Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (4644. Pte: H. Gowing. 1/Gren: Gds.), very fine

£300-500

Purchased 1977.

Henry Gowing was born at Cookley, Suffolk in June 1875 and joined the Grenadier Guards in December 1893. Having been advanced Corporal in June 1897, he was reduced Private in September 1897 for drunkenness and had also taken courses in Field Works (Chatham - July 1896) and at the School of Range Finding in August 1897.

Gowing served with his unit in Egypt and Sudan from July 1898 and was wounded in the stomach at the Battle of Omdurman on 2 September 1898 (Queen's Medal, Khedive's Medal & clasp). Recovered from his wound, Gowing served during the Boer War from 12 February 1900-20 August 1902 (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps, King's Medal & 2 clasps). He was discharged in December 1905.

East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, Lubwa's, Uganda 1897-98 (016. Pte: Mabub Khan. 27/Bo:L.I.), suspension somewhat slack, *slightly polished and worn, overall very fine*

£500-600

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Defence of Ladysmith (136135 A-B: C. Barham, H.M.S. Powerful), a little pitting, very fine

£300-500

Charles Barham was born at Dartford, Kent on 28 September 1869 and was a plumber by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy in January 1886. A spell of 14 days in the cells for insubordination was his only blemish during an otherwise excellent career.

Having shared in the Naval Brigade with the guns of *Powerful* during the Siege of Ladysmith, Barham joined the Coast Guard Station at Beaulieu in September 1900. He latterly served on the Stations at Lymington, Totland and the Isle of Wight, being made Commissioned Boatman in October 1903. During the Great War he served on *Roxburgh* from August 1914 until being posted to the Western Croyde Station in November 1915. Chief Officer at Paignton by May 1919, he retired in January 1923.





36 Mayor of Kimberley's Medal 1899-1900, unnamed as issued, good very fine and rare

£1,000-1,400

37 China 1900 (Pte. A. Lyall. Shanghai Vols.), good very fine

£500-700

PROVENANCE: Spink, July 2004.



Archibald Lyall was born on 18 February 1877 at Glasgow and was a member of the Shanghai Volunteers for some three and a half years - including during the Boxer Rebellion (Medal without clasp) - whilst also working as an Assistant in the Drawing Officer of the Potung Works of Farnham, Boyd & Company. He latterly returned to his native Scotland and the Lyall Brothers Company, rivet manufacturers.

With the outbreak of the Great War, he was commissioned Lieutenant in September 1914, alongside his brother James Lyall. Both served in the 15th Battalion (1st Glasgow Tramways), Highland Light Infantry and served in France from 23 November 1915 (1914-15 Star Trio). His unit would share in the Somme Offensive and were at Crucifix Corner by 1 July - Archibald with 'B' Company and James with 'D' Company. Archibald was killed in action by a sniper on 3 July 1916, his brother also falling in the action. They are buried alongside one another in Bouzincourt Communal Cemetery Extension. His son, Pilot Officer Pat Lyall, would serve in the Battle of Britain and was killed on 28 November 1940.



38 China 1900, no clasp, bronze issue (Lascar Rasilar 20th Pjb. Infy:), very fine

£160-200

Purchased Delhi, February 1982

Regiment also present and in receipt of the IGS 1854-95 with clasp 'Hunza 1891'.

39 China 1900, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations, (....G....er. R.M.L.I.), mostly erased, partially visible thus fine

£1,500-2,000

40 Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Nyasaland 1915 (**Head Capitas John Wesley. Native Pol: Blantyre**) *good very fine*

£160-200

British Battles and Medals notes 162 Nyasaland 1915 clasps were awarded to 'African Police'.

During the Chilembwe Uprising Blantyre was being used by the African Lakes Corporation to store weapons. As such it was attacked on 24 January 1915 at the same time as the Bruce Plantation by a force of 100 rebels. The settlers were alerted when a local watchman was shot dead and managed to repulse the attackers.

The Africa General Service Medal awarded to District Commissioner H. M. Douglas, Aro Frontier Force, whose long service in Africa saw him thanked by the Secretary of State for his actions during the Ngor Rising and a brace of 'mentions' for fine services in Nigeria

Africa General Service 1902-56, 4 clasps, Aro 1901-1902, S. Nigeria 1902, S. Nigeria 1904, S. Nigeria 1905-06 (Dis: Comr. H. M. Douglas, Aro F.F.), extremely fine

£800-1,200

M.I.D. London Gazette 23 February & 18 September 1906.

Harold Mordey Douglas was born at Sunderland in January 1875, the son of Mordey and Emma Douglas. Joining the Colonial Service in 1894 he served initially as consular agent for Puerto de la Luz, Canary Islands. He was appointed Assistant District Commissioner with the Niger Coast Protectorate in 1897 - the start of a long career in Africa. Whilst in the Protectorate he became involved in organising transport for a cross river-expedition which occurred in 1900.

The outbreak of the Anglo-Aro War in 1901 saw Douglas appointed Political Officer with No. 2 column, Aro Field Force. The fighting was surprisingly fierce given the disparity in forces with the city of Arochukwu falling after four days of fighting. The war ended not long after the fall of Bende in the Spring of 1902.

Appointed District Commissioner for South Nigeria in 1902, Douglas received the thanks of the Secretary of State for his prompt actions taken in suppressing the Ngor rising in June 1902, earning his South Nigeria 1902 clasp in the process. Again appointed Political Officer to the Imo River expedition, Southern Nigeria in March 1904 he served under the command of then Major Hugh Trenchard.

Joining the Bende-Onitsha Hinterland expedition, again as Political Officer, he was 'mentioned' for this service as well as earning the 1905-1906 clasp. The *London Gazette* on 23 February 1906 states the following of his work there:

'After the withdrawal of the Ouitsha Hinterland patrol from the Owerri District, the inhabitants of a small district to the east of Owerri, which had not been visited, refused to allow passage along their roads, and fired on a military escort travelling over one of them. The District Commissioner, Mr. H. M. Douglas, and a small force under Lieutenant Halfpenny, with 86 rank and file, visited the country and met with constant resistance, four soldiers being killed and three wounded before this thickly-populated district submitted.'

After the expedition Douglas was appointed Senior District Commissioner in 1906 before transferring to Central Province as Acting Provincial Secretary in 1908-09. His final role was as Acting Assistant Provincial Commissioner and Provincial Secretary of Central Province in 1910-13. Douglas was still living at Warri Province in 1914, he died on 24 May 1926 at the Kapara Estate, Fort Jameson, North-East Rhodesia; sold together with copied extracts from medal rolls, *London Gazette* entries and other research. Further information on Douglas can be found in an Article in the O.M.R.S. journal of March 2019 entitled *Black Douglas*.



The British War Medal issued in gold awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir R. Vibhaji. Maharaja of Navanagar - the legendary cricketer affectionately known as 'Ranji', the first person of colour to play Test Cricket for England in a most successful career of over 300 First Class Matches



British War Medal 1914-20, gold issue (37g) (Lt. Col. H.H. Sir R. Vibhaji. Maharaja of Navanagar.), extremely fine

£5,000-7,000

The cataloguer could happily spill litres of ink on the printing press on the remarkable life of Colonel Kumar Sri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji II, Jam Sahib Maharaja of Nawanagar, and urges the reader to delve into the numerous online and printed references. Thankfully the Open University have been called upon to offer an abridged version:



'Ranjitsinhji was a cricketer for England and a Prince of Nawanagar State in India, known as 'Ranji' to his cricketing fans. As a child, he was chosen as heir to a distant relative, Vibhaji, the Jam Sahib of Navanagar, but then discarded. He studied at the Rajkumar College in Rajkot and then in 1888, at sixteen, Ranjitsinhji went to Britain. He joined Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1889. It was not until 1893, having played in the meantime for local clubs on 'Parker's Piece', that Ranji gained a



place in the Cambridge University cricket team. He was the first Indian to win a cricket Blue. In 1895, Ranji began to play regularly for Sussex. Having faced opposition to his inclusion into the University side, there was now a growing public debate as to whether Ranji should be allowed to play for the England national side. In 1896, Ranji made his debut for England against Australia at Old Trafford. In 1897, Ranjitsinhji produced a book on the evolution of cricket in England called *The Jubilee Book of Cricket*. In the winter of 1897-8, Ranji toured Australia with the England team.

In 1904, Ranji returned to India as he was no longer playing for England and could not financially support himself in Britain. However, he continued to return to England at regular intervals and play for Sussex. In 1906, the new Jam Sahib of Navanagar, the son of Vibhaji, died and with no other formal heir, Ranjitsinhji assumed the throne. When war broke out in 1914, Ranji helped the imperial effort, by converting his house in Staines into a hospital for wounded soldiers, by donating troops from Navanagar and going to the Western Front himself. Ranji also had a lakeside castle at Ballynahinch, on the west coast of Ireland. In August 1915, he lost his right eye in a shooting accident in Yorkshire, and played his last game for Sussex in 1920. As an Indian Prince, Ranjitsinhji took up many political responsibilities: he represented India twice at the League of Nations, and was a delegate to the Round Table Conference sessions in 1930. He died in 1933 in one of his palaces in Jamnagar.'

A few lines must be mentioned on his cricketing credentials and remarkable records that stand to this day. He played in 307 first class matches and scored a shade under 25,000 runs at 56.37, including 72 centuries and a top score of 285 not out. Some feat in the era of uncovered pitches. That average puts him above names like Wally Hammond, Ricky Ponting and Rahul Dravid of the former players and above all of 'Fab Four' in the current game, these being Joe Root, Virat Kohli, Kane Williamson and Steve Smith. He was also the first person of colour to play for England.

His contribution to the Great War should also not be forgotten, they were clearly considered worthy of the praise of his being issued the British War Medal in gold.





Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze (**Sgt. W. W. Graham S.M.P.**), engraved between rays, *good very fine*

£500-700

William Walter Graham was born on 1 October 1902, son of Herbert and Constance, of 53 Kelmscott Road, Wandsworth. Graham joined the British Army *circa* 1919 and went to India and thence onto Shanghai. It is assumed he served in the Shanghai Defence Force 1927-28 and joined the Shanghai Municipal Police in 1928 (Constable No. 813). Promoted Sergeant in 1931, he married Alda Madeira and they lived at Embankment Building, overlooking the Soochow Creek - which would offer a good viewpoint for the following troubles.

Graham would have been on active during the August-November 1937 emergency (Medal) and then took long leave from February-July 1939 with his wife and (by now) two children. Promoted Sub-Inspector (*North China Herald*, 12 June 1940 refers) and added to the Foreign Affairs Team as part of the Western Area Police Force, things were to take a severe turn.

Following the uncontested invasion of Shanghai by the Japanese on 8 December 1941, life continued comparatively unchanged and the Municipal Police were required to maintain the administration, under the Shanghai Provisional Council of 1941 Under considerable pressure from the United States Administration, the foreign Extra Territorial Treaties, which had established the China Treaty ports in the 19th century including Shanghai (except that for Hong Kong), were abrogated on 11 January 1943 by the Treaty Between His Majesty in Respect of the United Kingdom and India and His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China for the Relinquishment of Extra-Territorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters - so that at the end of the Japanese War Shanghai, and other occupied treaty ports would be returned to the Chinese Government (KMT) in Nanking.

This also had the effect of terminating the Police service contacts - in Graham's case on 22 February 1943

That same month, Graham and other expatriate members of allied countries were put into one of the internment camps - described as Civil Assembly Centres.

The Graham family were interned in the Yu Yuen Road camp which, like Ash Camp, held a large number of former Shanghai Municipal Council employees. Located at 404 Yu Yuen Road, it was composed of the grounds and buildings of the former Western District Public School and the Shanghai Public School for Girls. "G Block", the Girls' School, next to the Fire Station, and "B Block", the Boys' School, and "T Camp" were temporary wooden huts along Tifeng Road, which had been constructed to house British troops during emergencies. Some 972 internees were held at Yu Yuen Road throughout the internment period. Internees were moved near the end of the war to Yangtzepoo, finally being discharged from the Lunghwa Camp in August 1945.

As a result of the British/China treaty of 1943 - at the end of the Pacific War, when the employees of the Municipal Council, civil servants, Police, Fire etc. came out of the internment camps in August and September 1945, they were unemployed. Some managed to obtain jobs in Shanghai and Hong Kong, but the majority returned the their home, which the Grahams *Tamaroa* on 22 November 1945.

Although compensation was paid by the British Foreign Office to former Council employees covering the loss of their pension rights - Graham received £841 6s 5d being his superannuation funds - that for loss of property continued for years, mostly unsuccessfully.

The family settled in Peterborough where Graham worked for Baker Perkins Ltd, manufacturers of food processing equipment. He died on 12 December 1961.

x44 1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain, good very fine

£2,000-3,000



45 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (S.R. 1085 Pte. C. O. Watt. S. Rhod. Mil. F.), mounted for wear, light contact wear, very fine

£500-700

Through appeals for volunteers in Rhodesia to serve in the Far East with other Commonwealth troops, a new formation, the Southern Rhodesia Far East Volunteer Unit was formed in 1950. The unit was placed at the disposal of FARELF (Far East Land Forces) and put under the command of Major Peter Walls (later Lieutenant-General). The original contingent of about 100 men (all European) left Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia for Malaya in March 1951 and a further draft of 20 men left in December the same year. In the earlier stages of their service in Malaya the unit acquired the name of 'Rhodesia Squadron Malaya Scouts' and subsequently became officially 'C. (Rhodesia) Squadron' of the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment. Acquitting themselves well in action in Malaya, the entire unit returned to its homeland, and in September 1953, was disbanded. In 1961 the defunct unit was reformed as ìCî Squadron, Rhodesia Special Air Service Regiment.

A scarce General Service Medal awarded to Guardsman K. D. Robson, Scots Guards, for services with the Guards Independent Parachute Company during the Suez Crisis

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Near East (22551429 Gdsm. K. D. Robson. S.G.), mounted for wear, sold together with a London District Fencing Championship, Bayonet Team Winners Medal engraved to 'L/Cpl K Robson', *good very fine*

£300-400

A total of 90 'Near East' clasps were issued to Guards Regiments, with just 10 issued to the Scots Guards.

Kenneth Dow Robson was born at Perth, Scotland on 5 July 1935 and enlisted with the Scots Guards in 1953. Volunteering for service with The Guards Independent Parachute Company, they were assigned the role of pathfinding for the Parachute Brigade, serving in this role during the Suez Crisis. Of this formation only 9 guardsmen were parachuted into the warzone with the rest going in by sea, notably the party of 9 were commanded by Captain Murray De Klee, Scots Guards.

The formation was again deployed in 1958 as part of a request from King Hussein of Jordan who requested assistance to stabilise his country. However during their 3 month deployment there was no trouble. Discharged in 1958 Robson joined the Metropolitan Police as a crime scene photographer, he died on 18 February 2020 on the Isle of Wight.





CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS

x47 'A charming & handsome old man with one arm.

So wrote the niece of the gallant Colonel Knox

An outstanding campaign pair awarded to Colonel K. Barrett, 13th Regiment of Foot (1st Somersetshire) (Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry), a long-served and most gallant officer who served on campaign in the Caribbean, Upper Canada and Burma - having his arm blown off in the attack on the Great Pagoda in July 1825 in the last

Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Martinique, Guadaloupe (Knox Barrett, Ensn. 13th



Foot.); Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (Bt. Captn. K. Barrett, 13th Foot.), short-hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, heavy edge bruising, very fine (2)

£5,000-7,000

Knox Barrett was born *circa* 1783, the son of William Barrett, High Sheriff of Sligo, of Culleenamore House. The *Sligo Independant* of July 1882 gives more detail:

' He joined in 1805 from the North Mayo Militia, obtaining an ensigncy in the gallant 13th Regiment of Foot. This regiment, when in India saw much service, and Colonel Barrett, then a Lieutenant, showed much pluck and coolness on the battle field. At Rangoon, when the English army under General Dale fought well and bravely, Colonel Barrett led his Company in the thickest of the fight, and had his right arm shot off. He was specially mentioned by his Colonel, afterwards the great and good General Havelock as being a brave officer. Of course, the loss of his arm obliged him to retire from the Army, and General Havelock, whose friend and companion he was, parted from him with regret. He possessed medals and claps for Ava, Guadeloupe, Martinique, India etc. Since he left the army, he came to reside in Sligo.'

Barrett has a remarkable record of service in the Caribbean, North America and in India. Having shared in the actions at Martinique in October 1809, he was present at the capture of Guadaloupe and was then subsequently posted to Upper Canada with his unit. Their Light Company was stationed at le Aux Noix and a detachment went to the blockhouse of Lacolle Mills - when they shared in the famous defence of that place in March 1814.

Furthermore, Barrett would have been with his unit when they crossed Lake Champlain to attack Plattsburgh in New York, sharing in the final acts of the War of 1812. They departed the scene in July 1815. He would then share in the events in India, being unfortunate to have his '...arm blown off' during the attack on the Great Pagoda in the First Anglo-Burmese War. On 5 July 1825 the unit also suffered one man killed and seventeen other ranks wounded in action besides Barrett.



Retired on account of his wounds, he was provided with a pension of £70 for his wounds. Returned to his native Sligo, he took up various posts, including as Justice of the Peace, Superintendent of the gaol, a member of the Sligo Harbor Commission and sat on the Dispensary Commission. Having married Anne Rice in 1827, the pair had no children but were always known for their generosity to their numerous nephews and nieces. The good Colonel died on 10 July 1882 and is buried in the family tomb at St John's Churchyard. His obituary notice gives the final word:

'Our obituary notices of to-day announce the death of this gentleman who lived to a patriarchal age, being nearly a century old when he breathed his last at his residence, Rathanna, near this town. It may be well said that by his death a link connecting the present generation with the past ñ the long past ñ a severed, for when many grandfathers of today were leading strings Colonel Barrett was fighting for his King and country on the burning plains of India...

In private life he was distinguished for his mildness of disposition and goodness of heart.'

48 Pair: Corporal J. Wadhams, 1st Royal Dragoons

Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Fuentues D'Onor, Vittoria, Toulouse (J. Wadhams, Corporal, 1st Royal Dragoons.); Waterloo 1815, replacement silver straight-bar suspension (Joseph Wadhams, 1st or Royal Dragoons.), very fine (2)

£3,000-5,000

Purchased Spink Numismatic Circular September 1980, Item 7809.

Joseph Wadhams was born *circa* 1788 at Birmingham and joined the 1st Royal Dragoons at Stafford in September 1805 for unlimited service.

They joined the Peninsular War in 1809, disembarking at Lisbon to join General Slade, and first saw action at the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro on 5 May 1811, where they participated in a charge of the French cavalry to cover the Light Division's retreat.

After the battle, the unit moved south to join General Hill and were heavily involved in the Battle of Maguilla in June 1812, where Slade led them in an eight-mile pursuit of General Lallemand's cavalry. However, French reserve troops were waiting for them at the end of the chase and the resulting French counter attack was disastrous enough to be called 'the unluckiest combat that was ever fought by the British cavalry during the Peninsular War'. Slade was ordered home afterwards, his ill-fated charge prompting the then Viscount of Wellington to comment 'it is occasioned entirely by the trick our officers of cavalry have acquired, of galloping at everything - and then galloping back as fast as they galloped on the enemy'.

The Regiment was present at both the Battle of Vittoria in June 1813 and the Battle of Toulouse in April 1814 but did not extensively participate in either engagement. They returned to England at an unknown point before coming back to the continent in May 1815, disembarking at Ostend and joining Major-General William Ponsonby's Union Brigade. At the Battle of Waterloo, they were positioned just east of the Brussels-Genappe road and charged and routed the 1st Cuirassiers after an attack on the British left flank. The Brigade later rode to Napoleon's Grand Battery where they were met with heavy fire and suffered a 50% casualty rate, Wadhams being confirmed with Captain Methuen's No. 7 or 'D' Troop.

Discharged in Ireland in November 1818 on reduction of the unit, Wadhams was recommended for a Bounty of the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham and joined the 3rd Veteran Regiment in June 1821. Settling in Hockley, Birmingham, Wadhams worked as a cabinet maker and died in May 1874.

49 Pair: Private E. B. Fisher, 9th Lancers

Punjab 1848-49, 2 clasps, Goojerat, Chilianwala (E. B. Fisher, 9th Lancers); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 3 clasps, Delhi, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow (E. B. Fisher, 9th Lancers), minor contact wear and edge nicks, otherwise overall good very fine (2)

£1,600-2,000

Edward Bird Fisher was born at St. Michael, Beccles on 5 December 1821 and attested for the 9th Lancers in London on 1 December 1845. His service papers note that during the Punjab Campaign he was present for the Passage of the Chenab on 4 December 1848 and the Battles of Chillianwala and Goojerat. In the former they were one of the Regiments that did not break and instead managed to prevent the Sikh forces from turning General Gough's flank.



Fisher was still with the Regiment on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, serving in Captain Drysdale's 'B' Troop. Their first action was the Battle of Badli-ki-Serai on 5 June 1857, which helped to clear the way to Delhi. They were present throughout the siege itself and were present for the capture of the city on 14 September.

Fisher saw further action at Boolundshuhur, Alligurh and Agara as well as actions at Kanoge and Mariagung. The Regiment later joined the Army under General Sir Colin Campbell being assembled to retake Lucknow, and were present for the destruction in of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore and Seria Ghat in December.

They started the next year with action at Shumshabad in January 1858 during the advance on Lucknow. The 9th were present for the final recapture of Lucknow in March, as well as actions at Allegunge, Bareilly, Shahkehanpore and Mahomadee. They closed out the war with service in the Central India Campaign being present at the passage of the Gogra, the affair at Mulchlegaon and Kumb-da-Kote between 1858-59.

Fisher was finally discharged on 29 February 1860 after seeing 13 years and 6 months service in India. He joined the Metropolitan Police on 11 June 1860, serving with the Holborn Division until 10 July 1878 and died on 15 March 1879; sold together with copied service papers.

Pair: Major-General R. Ranken, 35th Madras Native Infantry, whose combination of awards is unique to the regiment

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Captmn. Robt. Ranken. 35th. Regt. M.N.I.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Capt. R. Ranken, 35th. N.I. S.A.C.G.) both with decorative silver top riband bars, light contact marks, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£600-800

Note a unique combination to the 35th Madras Native Infantry.

Robert Ranken was born in Brechin, Forfar on 30 October 1822 and was educated at Perth Academy. Nominated as a cadet for the Honourable East India Company's Madras Infantry by Company Director John Shepherd at the recommendation of the Earl of Stair, and was commissioned Ensign on 12 June 1841, joining the 35th Madras Native Infantry.

Seeing little action for the first decade of service Ranken was promoted Lieutenant on 1 May 1844, and Captain on 29 November 1849. Still serving with the Regiment during the start of the Second Anglo-Burmese War he was with them at the capture of Ilangonn and Rangoon in April 1852. Later in the year the unit was involved in the hunt for the fugitive Governor of Rangoon and finally the capture of Prome in October 1852. Ranken saw further fighting in the country during the capture of Meeaday in January 1853 and several other minor actions.

Still serving as a Captain on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny some five years later Ranken was stationed with the Sauger Field Force as Executive Commissariat Officer under General Whitlock. This was swiftly followed on with the appointment of Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of the Thuggee and Dacoity groups operating in the Jubbulpore District on 8 June 1860.

Transferring to the Madras Staff Corps on 18 February 1861, he was advanced Major on 12 June of that year and passed his examinations as an interpreter in Hindustani and Persian by 1865. Further appointed Superintendent of the Jubbulpore Central Jail in May 1866 and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 12 June 1867 and further advanced Colonel on 12 June 1872.

He retired to Mortlake, Surrey with the honorary rank of Major General on 9 June 1877, and died at his home in Upper Norwood on 8 March 1895, aged 83; sold together with copied research.

51

Pair: Sepoy H. Singh, 14th (Ferozepore Sikh) Bengal Infantry



India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1888 (902 Sepoy Hashiara Singh 14th Bl. Infy); India General Service 1895-1908, Defence of Chitral 1895 (902 Sepoy Hashyara Singh 14th Bl Infy), contact marks, very fine and a rare pair (2)

£2,000-3,000

Purchased Delhi, March 1985.

The superb campaign pair awarded to Colonel W. B. Aislabie, 3rd Sikh Infantry, an Australian-born Indian Army Officer, who was thanked for his services in the Jowaki Expedition 1877, seeing out all of his service on the North-West Frontier and Afghanistan, being thrice 'mentioned' in the latter campaign

India General Service 1854-94, 3 clasps, Umbeyla, North West Frontier, Jowaki 1877-8 (Lieut. W. B. Aislabie, 3rd Sikh Infantry) unofficial connection between 1st & 2nd clasps; Afghanistan 1878-80, 2 clasps, Kabul, Kandahar (Maj. W. B. Aislabie, 3rd Sikh Infy.), good very fine (2)

£1,800-2,200

Ex-Brian Ritchie Collection.

William Benjamin Aislabie was born at Richmond, Van Diemens Land, Australia, the son Reverend William John Aislabie and his wife Amerlia. Notably his elder brother was Rawson Aislabie - later Major General - one of only five officers to escape the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny at Delhi. His grandfather was Benjamin Aislabie, a famous cricketer and secretary of the M.C.C.. Most of the Reverend Aislabie's children appear to have been born in Australia, suggesting the family was residing there at the time. However they had returned to Britain by 1851, settling at Alpheton, Suffolk where the younger Aislabie appears upon the census.

The Indian Army and North-West Frontier

Commissioned into the Indian Army as an Ensign on 20 December 1859, Aislabie was advanced Lieutenant in the 3rd Sikh Infantry on 23 November 1861. Serving throughout the Umbeyla campaign of 1863, he was present for the actions of 15-16 December as well as the Hazara campaign of 1868, including the expedition against the tribes on the Black Mountain.

Promoted Captain after the Hazara campaign on 29 June 1869 he was serving in that rank during the Jowaki Expedition 1877. Whilst there his commanding officer, Colonel Mocatta, succeeded to the command of the force consisting of the 1st Sikhs and 4th Punjab Infantry in addition to the 3rd Sikhs. Aislabie took command of the Regiment and led them during the campaign in which his



column was to make a demonstration through the Tortung Pass towards Gumbut. The operation involved some skirmishing and cost the life of one man of the 3rd Sikhs and five wounded before returning to Kohat next day.

In September Aislabie, in command of a detachment of 220 rifles, relieved a similar party of the 1st Sikhs at Gundiali and was employed for a fortnight in heavy patrolling duty from Gumbut. At the end of the month he commanded 447 rifles and, together with the 1st Sikhs, covered the building of a fort at Gundiali during which three men were wounded.

In the autumn the Jowaki Afridis turned up the heat, attacking tribes between Peshawar and Kohat. Two 'Piffer' punitive columns were organised under Brigadier-Generals Keyes and Ross. The 3rd Sikhs advanced with the main force (the Kohat Column) under the former and on 1 December 1877 attacked and captured Jummoo, the principal stronghold of the Jowaki Afridis. The tribesmen fled into the hills and the Jowaki headmen sought peace. But, they found the terms unacceptable and hostilities were resumed until the tribesmen were utterly defeated by 250 British cavalry on 15 February. Aislabie was subsequently thanked for his services in Keyes despatch (GO No. 738 of 9 August 1878) in the following terms:

'The command of the 3rd Sikh Infantry devolved, in the absence of Colonel Mocatta and Major Money, on Captain W. B. Aislabie, who carried out the duty in the advance on Piah, the advance on the Dargai heights and operations at Narel Kula to my entire satisfaction and with much credit to himself.'

Afghanistan

With the renewal of hostilities in the Second Afghan War on 6 September 1879, Aislabie accompanied his Regiment from Bunnoo to Kurram. Orders were received for the march to the Shuturgardan Pass on the road to Kabul on 20 September which they were to defend with distinction. The pass was reached on 25 September and Aislabie was duly present at the repulses of the enemy with heavy loss on 2 October and again on 14 October.

On the latter occasion, 'A large body of tribesmen had, for a short time, commanded the British position and broken its telegraphic communication with the Kuram. Major C. J. Griffiths, who went out with 250 Sikhs to dislodge the enemy, was wounded early in the engagement, but his men, led by Captain W. B. Aislabie, drove the tribesmen from the heights with the loss of their main standard, captured by Jemadar Gunesa Sing, and of two or three hundred killed and wounded, whilst, including Griffiths and Signalling-Sergeant Browne, the victors had only eight men wounded.'

With this heavy engagement the Afghans were totally routed and pursued for two miles though not dispersed. For this action he was 'mentioned' in Roberts' dispatch of 15 October which states: '... and further brings to my notice the names of Major Griffiths, 3rd Sikhs, who led the attack until wounded; of Captain Aislabie, 3rd Sikhs, who succeeded to the command ...'

Following the abandonment of the Shutargardan on 30 October and the Regiment's arrival at Kabul, Aislabie took part in the defeat of the Afghans by Macpherson's Brigade in the Chardeh Valley on 10 December, and again on 11 December when Massy's guns were recovered. When 400 men of the 92nd Highlanders, the Corps of Guides, and 300 rifles of the 3rd Sikhs, under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker marched out from the Sherpur cantonment on 13 December to attack and carry the Takht-i-Shah peak, Aislabie went up the spur with 100 rifles as escort to No.3 Mountain Battery. For his work in this action he was again 'mentioned'.

In the afternoon next day, 'the enemy attacked a strong picket left on the conical hill below Asmai heights and succeeded in driving the defenders away with the loss of 2 mountain guns, following them down into the plains. The 100 rifles under Captain Aislabie were ordered at the double to check the enemy and cover the retirement. The 3rd Sikhs formed skirmishing order, passed through our retirement, engaged the enemy and drove them up the hill ... In this affair all ranks behaved with coolness and gallantry.'

Between 14 and 23 December Aislabie served in the Defence of Sherpur. Promoted to Field Rank on 20 December, he was appointed Wing Commander in his corps on the same date, vice Major Griffiths. He accompanied the regiment into the Logar, Wardak, and Maidan valleys in May 1880 to collect supplies and destroy refractory Ghilzai villages. Joining the march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar in August he was present at the crushing defeat of Ayub Khan at the Battle of Kandahar on 1 September. For services in the Afghan War of 1878-80, he was three times mentioned in Roberts' despatches, received the Medal with two clasps and the Bronze Kabul to Kandahar Star.



Epilogue

The 3rd Sikhs arrived at Dera Ghazi Khan in November 1880 and occupied the Right Infantry lines and, on the departure of Colonel Money on sick furlough to Europe, Aislabie was appointed to officiate as second in command. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 20 December 1885 he finally became Commandant of his corps in December 1887 on the retirement of Major Griffiths. 'By GGO dated 15th March, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Aislabie was permitted to retire from the service with effect from 18th March [1889] and was struck off the strength of the Regiment.'

Returning to Britain, Aislabie was granted probate on the estate of his brother Major-General Rawson Aislabie the next year in 1890. He died at Cheltenham on 12 June 1910, his obituary in the *Gloucester Journal* reads:

'Lieut. Colonel William Benjamin Aislabie who died on June 14th at 1, Berkeley-place, Cheltenham, retired from the Indian Army on December 20th, 1885. He served in the Frontier of India campaign, 1863, and was present at the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass, for which he received the medal with clasp. He added another clasp to the ribbon for the Hazara campaign in 1868. For his services in the Jowaki expedition, 1877-8 he was mentioned in despatches and received a third clasp. He also took part in the Afghan War, and was present with the 3rd Sikhs at the operations in the Shuturgardam Pass, the action Surkh Kotal, Chardeh Valley, Takht-i-Shah, and Osmai; the operations in Sherpur; and the march from Kabul to Kandahar, with the battle of September 1st.'

Sold together with copied research including census data, obituary and former auction listings.

References: Hodson Index (NAM); Historical Records of the 3rd Sikh Infantry 1847-1930 (Shepherd); The Afghan Campaign of 1878-1880 (Shadbolt); The Second Afghan War (Hanna).

Three: Major C. F. Kelly, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, whose regiment saw heavy fighting during the famous storming of the Shwe-Dagon Pagoda and during the Crimean War

He was present for the storming of the Redan during which men of the 18th actually breached Sebastopol's defences in an action which won Captain Esmonde the Victoria Cross

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Lieut. Chas. Fredk. Kelly. 18th. Royal Irish Regt.); Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Chas. Fredk. Kelly. Capt. 18th. Rl. Irish Regt.) contemporarily engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed as issue, plugged and fitted with an IGS-style suspension bar, edge bruising and light contact marks, very fine (3)

£700-900

PROVENANCE:

53

Dix Noonan Webb, September 2006.

Charles Frederick Kelly was commissioned an Ensign in the 18th Regiment on 2 April 1843 and was promoted Lieutenant on 5 February 1847. He served with the regiment in the expedition under General D'Aguilar in April 1847 and was soon to see hot action during the Second Burma War. The unit went into battle for the first time on 5 April at Martaban when they were the first to storm the wall under over of the bombardment. Captain Gillespie is noted as the first in, with the Grenadier Companies and the 80th Regiment in the thick of the action too.

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

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

They latterly found themselves under siege at Prome in August-October 1852 and in November two Companies were sent out to the districts on patrol to locate enemy. With a force cornered at Tomah,



the British waited until March 1853 for reinforcements for a full scale attack, which eventually cost the 18th 1 killed and 28 wounded. The Regiment sent Companies onto the Tonghoo Pass to shepherd a delivery of 148 elephants over the pass. Others were sent out against Myat Toon and were part of the main attack on his stronghold on 19 March, when a frontal attack with the Sikhs secured the victory. Once peace stopped the field operations, the unit was returned to Calcutta, depleted by 365 casualties over the course of the operations.'

Promoted to Captain on 4 August 1854 Kelly was to serve at Sebastopol from December 1854. Whilst there the Regiment took part in the first storming of the Redan on 18 June 1855 after a heavy bombardment the night before. Unfortunately the famous Russian engineer, Totleben, was able to repair the damage during the night which- combined with a number of mis-communications between the allies- saw the attack repulsed. In the course of this the Royal Irish suffered losses of 259 killed and wounded.

Part of the reason for such high losses was their surprise success, breaking through into Sebastopol itself, the famous War Correspondent William Russell noted:

'The moment the enemy retreated, their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack battery. Four companies of the XVIIIth at once rushed out of the cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantry leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men, once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied.'

For his gallantry Esmonde was awarded the Victoria Cross, the Regiment however had still been decimated in the fighting. Kelly was advanced Major on 14 December 1860; sold together with copied research.





Pair: Private T. F. Arms, 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, latterly Bugle Major, Norfolk Regiment, who was severely wounded in the charge at Balaklava and is said to have been nursed by Florence Nightingale at Scutari

Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (Pte. Fredk. Arms, 4th Dragoons), contemporary engraved naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, British die, unnamed as issued, fitted with replacement ring suspension, both medals fitted with silver riband brooches, *very fine* (2)

£1,500-2,000

Thomas Frederick Arms (or Armes) was born in the Parish of St Peter's, Norwich, one of six sons of Thomas Arms, a leather cutter, of Dove Lane. He was enlisted at Norwich by No. 1215 Sergeant William Waterson on 26 May 1852, aged 21 years 11 months.



Both he and his horse were wounded in action in the charge at Balaklava. Lummis and Wynn state that he was left for dead on the field at Balaklava after a Cossack ran a lance through his leg. However, there is nothing in the medical report to substantiate this claim nor on his documents that 'he was promoted to Corporal on the eve of Balaclava but rode in the Charge as a Private.' He was sent to Scutari General Hospital on 26 October 1854, where he is said to have been nursed by Miss Florence Nightingale and Miss Stanley, the daughter of the Bishop of Norwich, before being invalided to England on 17 February 1855.

Arms was discharged from Chatham Invalid Depot on 16 October 1855, being:

'Unfit for further service - Disabled by loss of fifth phalange of middle finger and injury to index finger of left hand by fragment of shell at Balaclava. Ring and little finger also contracted.'

He afterwards returned to Norwich where he became Bugle Major of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment. In about June 1865 he married Emily Mary Ann Probyn. He attended the first Balaklava Banquet in 1875 and was a Member of the Balaklava Commemoration Society in 1879. He died at All Saint's Green, Norwich, on 21 January 1885, as reported in *Norfolk Annals* for 31 January of that year:

'Died at All Saint's Green, Norwich, Thomas Frederick Armes, Bugle Major of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment. Formerly in the 4th Light Dragoons, he took part in the famous light cavalry charge at Balaclava, in which he was wounded and left for dead on the field.'

In also recording his death, the *United Services Gazette* of 31 January 1885 added:

'Towards the close of the famous engagement at Balaclava Armes was struck by a round shot in the ribs, which sent him flying out of the saddle. He was at first supposed to have been killed, but through careful nursing at Scutari he, to a great extent, recovered his health, although he always suffered more or less from his wounds, especially at certain seasons. Two fingers of his right hand were cut off by a Russian cavalry soldier. Armes lay so long at Scutari that when he was finally discharged from the hospital there, the Crimean war had terminated.'



He was buried in the City Cemetery, Norwich, where he was later joined by his wife who died in March 1919. The inscription on the erected tombstone reads:

'In memory of Thomas Frederick Armes, formerly of the 4th Light Dragoons and for 17 years Bugle Major of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment, who died at Norwich on the 21st of January 1885, aged 54 years.

He took part in the famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava in the Crimea in which he was severely wounded and for 30 years he bore with exemplary patience the suffering from these wounds, which subsequently caused his death.

This monument was erected by his comrades in the Volunteers to whom he was endeared by the unselfishness of his character as a man, and by the unflagging discharge of his duties as a soldier.

Blessed are the dead which lie in the Lord.'

For the Medals of a relative, please see the next Lot.

The campaign group of three awarded to Major F. C. Griffin, Royal Artillery, who was killed in the attack on the fortified village of Ambiokh during the Bhootan campaign, when an enemy shell hit an open gunpowder cask in the midst of his small battery, killing three officers and four gunners outright

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieut. F. C. Griffin Royal Artillery) contemporary engraved naming; India General Service 1854-95, 2 clasps, Umbeyla, Bhootan (Major F. C. Griffin. R.A.) officially impressed naming; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, unnamed, fitted with silver swivel-bar, recently mounted court-style, *suspension*, *lightly polished otherwise good very fine or better* (3)

£1,000-1,400

Frederick Cockburn Griffin was born at Budock, Cornwall on 26 February 1832, the son of Cahterine and Captain Charles Griffin, Royal Navy. Joining the Royal Artillery as a Cadet on 28 January 1947 he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 19 December 1849, being advanced Lieutenant on 3 October 1851.

In that rank he served with No. 1 Battery, 9th Battalion, Royal Artillery in the Crimea where he was one of two Lieutenants. This unit was present for the final bombardment of Sebastopol and eventually its fall, Griffin must have performed well during the campaign as he was advanced 2nd Captain not long later on 23 February 1956.

Further promoted Captain on 19 January 1961 he was posted to India in command of half of 'C' Battery, 19 Brigade R.A. Whilst there Griffin took part in the Umbeyla expedition- this was planned as a swift strike at a force of hostile tribesmen on what the British believed to be friendly ground. Sadly they were mistaken and the campaign became a slow slog with the same patches of ground being repeatedly fought over costing the British 1,000 casualties.

Again Griffin must have performed well during the fighting as he was advanced Brevet Major on 5 August 1864. That same year he was involved in the Bhootan campaign in command of two Armstrong Mountain guns which accompanied the Daling Column along with two 8-inch Mortars. This Column- one of four launched into Bhutan - left on 28 November 1864 under the command of Major C. J. S. Gough, V.C., and Major J. R. Pugh.

Their first major engagement was an attack on the fortified village of Ambiokh on 6 December 1864. This fortified village was located upon a thickly wooded hill below the fort of Dhalimcote- or Dalinkote, the name given upon Griffin's service papers- and defended by a solid stockade. As the British approached the Bhutanese could be seen removing the woodwork from the walls and tours in order to mitigate the effects of British artillery.

As the guns opened fire the infantry advanced, only to find themselves attacked by Bhutanese troops hidden in the forests. The village was soon taken in the face of heavy resistance and the attack continued towards the fort, which posed a tougher challenge. It was situated at the top of the hill, above a steep slope and proved a difficult proposition for both infantry and artillery. The mountain guns were brought up as closely as possible and began a covering fire for the infantry struggling up the hill and suffering heavy casualties in the face of a furious fire. The mortars were brought up to add to the covering fire and Griffin joined them to measure out the charges, *British Battles on Land and Sea* relates the tragedy that follows, stating:



'By this time, our mortars had been dragged to the ridge below the fort, and placed in position there, "The charge of powder," says Dr Rennie, "contained in the made-up cartridges being too great for so short a range, it was necessary to weigh out charges specially suited for it, and a barrel of gunpowder was opened for the purpose. At the second round from the mortars, one of the shells burst at the muzzle, and caused the explosion of the powder-cask. Major Griffen, who at the time was weighing the charges out, Lieutenant Anderson and Waller of the Royal Artillery, and four gunners of the same corps were killed by the explosion, while Lieutenant Collins of the Royal Engineers, and several artillerymen, were severely mutilated."

Brigadier Dunford had a narrow escape from being also a victim.'

Three of the four artillery officers, Major Griffin, Lieutenants E. A. Anderson and E. Waller, together with four of the gunners were killed outright, and Lieutenant W. H. Collins R.E. and a number of men were wounded. Fortunately the mountain guns were still in action and well manned, they breached the walls and the infantry poured into the fort, taking it and winning the battle.

Griffen is commemorated on a memorial at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta alongside other officers killed during the Bhootan expedition; sold together with copied research.



Three: Surgeon J. A. McMunn, Royal Horse Artillery, who latterly became Physician and Surgeon to the Royal Hospital Chelsea from 1862-96

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Asst. Surjn. J. M. McMunn. R. Arty.), contemporarily engraved naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 *copy* clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (Asst. Surgn. J, A, McMunn, F Tp. R. H. Arty.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, *very fine* (3)

£600-800

John Alexander McMunn was born on 30 October 1827 and was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in October 1853. He was present at Sebastopol in 1 Field Battery, No. 2 Captain Mercer's Company of the 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery (Medal & clasp) and thence served during the Indian Mutiny, his memorial at the Royal Hospital Chelsea stating '...with 'F' Troop R.H.A. at the Relief and Capture of Lucknow.'

Returning home, he was Surgeon at the Royal Hospital from 1862 and appointed Physician and Surgeon on 4 November 1868, a position he held until 1896. McMunn died on 14 December 1899; sold together with copied research.



A rare Lloyd's Medal for Services to Lloyd's group of three awarded to Signal Master Edward Robinson, Lloyd's Signal Station, Port Said

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (E. B. Robinson, Boy 1/Cl., H.M.S. ìOrionî); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed; Lloyd's Medal for Services to Lloyd's, silver (Signal Master E. Robinson, Port Said, Egypt, Aug. 1917), this last in case of issue, pitting to pair, the last good very fine and a rare combination (3)

£800-1,200

Ex-Fevver Collection, DNW 2008.

Lloyd's Medal awarded by Committee decision, 15 August 1917.

In Lloyd's Medals Medal for Services to Lloyd's, by George A. Brown, L.S.A.R.S.J. Feb. 1988, p.26-28, a total of 14 gold and 10 silver medals were listed. The medal was instituted in 1913 and Robinson's award in 1917 was the first silver medal to be issued.

Edward Beyts Robinson was born on 15 February 1865 at Bedford, Bedfordshire and joined the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class in November 1880. Having shared in the Egypt & Sudan campaign, he was invalided in June 1890. A notation on his service record states '...wishes to remain in service of Lloyd's & employment for him will be found by the Society.'

He died at Goodmayes, Essex in May 1933.

x58 Four: Major C. E. H. Heyman, Royal Artillery who was mentioned in despatches as a Staff Officer for Boer War prisoners

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Lieut: C. E. H. Heyman. A/1....); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Major C. E. H. Heyman. R.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Major C. E. H. Heyman. R.G.A.); Khedive's Star, dated 1882, the first with edge bruising and pitting from star and some loss to unit, fine, otherwise good very fine (4)

£300-500

M.I.D. London Gazette 10 September 1901.

Charles Edward Hamilton Heyman was appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in June 1877, seeing action not long later at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882. Further advanced Captain in December 1885 he was appointed a Military Instructor at Woolwich in 1888. Promoted Major in May 1895 he served in South Africa during the Anglo Boer War as a Staff Officer with responsibility for Prisoners of War. It was for this latter duty that he was 'mentioned'.

An unusual campaign group of four awarded to Drummer G. Woods, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, later Merchant Marine, doubtless an extremely rare combination

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 4 clasps, Tel-El-Kebir, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (... rumr. G. Woods. 1/Gor...), very heavy wear to naming; British War and Mercantile Marine War Medals (George Woods); Khedive's Star 1882, the reverse numbered' 75 496', note the service number corresponds correctly with the Egypt and Sudan Medal, mounted as worn, the first very heavily worn and pitted, overall nearly very fine (4)

£600-800

One of 493 Suakin 1884 clasps to the Regiment.

George Woods was born at Carrickfergus, County Antrim on 2 March 1862 and attested at Belfast on 2 March 1877 with the 75th Foot in the rank of 'Lad'. He was appointed Drummer on 1 October 1878 and saw his first service in Egypt with this rank in 1882 as part of the Highland Brigade at the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir. There the Gordon's- as they had since been redesignated-were part of the leading wave alongside the Cameron Highlanders, overwhelming the Egyptian defences at bayonet point.

Woods was to remain in the country for some time after Tel-El-Kebir, being posted to Sudan in 1884 and seeing further action at the twin Battles of El-Teb and Tammai. Later he was to serve in Upper Egypt as part of the British forces keeping the Mahdist advance at bay and finally leaving the country on 8 September 1885.



Posted to Malta on 9 September 1885 he was advanced Lance-Corporal whilst stationed there on 19 January 1887 and Corporal on 9 July 1887, posted to Ceylon he remained there for two years before returning home where he remained until he was discharged on 1 March 1898.

Woods was serving with the Merchant Marine on the outbreak of the Great War, entitling him to the unusual and possibility unique combination of medals he eventually received. He does not appear to have remained in one place for long with his medals and ribbons issued to various addresses including Canning Place, Liverpool; 55 Lloyd Street, Everton; Bowling Green, Liverpool and 40 Lower Canal Walk Southampton. What is clear however is that he died at Belfast on 26 December 1941; sold together with copied service papers.

A rare campaign group of six awarded to Serjeant R. H. Aldridge, Cameron Highlanders later Royal Fusiliers

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, no clasp, dated reserve (1418 Pte R. H. Aldridge. Cameron Highlanders.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Hazara 1891 (141[...] Aldridge 2nd Bn. Sea. Highrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (9006 Pte. R, Aldrige. 2nd Rl. Fus:); British War and Victory Medals (58970 Sjt. R. H. Aldridge R. Fus); Khedive's Star, undated, unnamed, sometime lacquered, pitting, contact marks, edge bruising, overall nearly very fine (6)

One of 28 no-clasp Egypt and Sudan Medals awarded to the Cameron Highlanders.

Robert Henry Aldridge was born at St. Pancras, London in 1884 and attested on 6 August 1884 with the Cameron Highlanders. Posted to join the 1st Battalion in India- where they had been stationed since 1881- Aldridge was became one of 28 men of the Regiment to earn a no-clasp Egypt and Sudan Medal. Arriving on 3 March 1885 he was to see further service there with the Hazara 1891 expedition. Returning to Britain on 22 February 1892 he was posted to the Army Reserve on 1 March 1892 and was discharged in 1896.

Finding work as a Carman Aldridge returned to service in 1900 during the Anglo-Boer War which saw him re-attest at London on 23 January 1900. Entering the war in South Africa on 3 April 1900 with the 2nd Battalion he was discharged on 4 July but- not to be denied- joined the Imperial Yeomanry and returned to the country in 1902. Re-entering the war there he served with 173 Squadron, 39th (Berkshire) Battalion from May before returning to Britain and being again demobilised.

Remarkably, despite a seeing so much service over the course of his youth Aldridge returned to the colours yet again on the outbreak of the Great War, joining the 17th (Empire) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers on 9 September 1914. Initially he served at home, being posted to the 27th (Reserve) Battalion in 1915 however after the Somme Offensive he was given the opportunity to serve in France. Aldridge was posted to the 3rd Battalion, entering the war in France on 29 September 1916 and served there until 2 March 1917.

Seeing service at home until November he was finally discharged as permanently unfit on 23 November; sold together with copied service papers.

£700-900



Six: Battery Sergeant-Major W Bell, Royal Artillery, one of the few men of 10th Mountain Battery who evaded capture at Nicholson's Nek and got back into Ladysmith on 30 October 1899, suffering a wound to the fingers of his right hand

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, no clasp (33729 Driv: W. Bell. 2/1. So: Ir: Div: R.A.; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (33729 Sgt. W. Bell, 10th M.B., R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (33729 Serjt. W. Bell, R.G.A.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (33729 Sjt. W. Bell. R.H.A.) official correction to unit; Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., 3rd issue (Sjt. W. Bell. R.A.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed, mounted court-style, the Egypt pair with contact pitting, therefore good fine, otherwise very fine and better (6)

£400-600

William Bell was born at Brighton, Sussex in 1853 and attested on 17 July 1882. Joining the 2/1st South Irish Division he saw service with them in Egypt and was posted to 10th Mountain Battery on 1 July 1889. Joining this unit in South Africa before the Anglo-Boer War he was advanced Sergeant there on 18 January 1896.

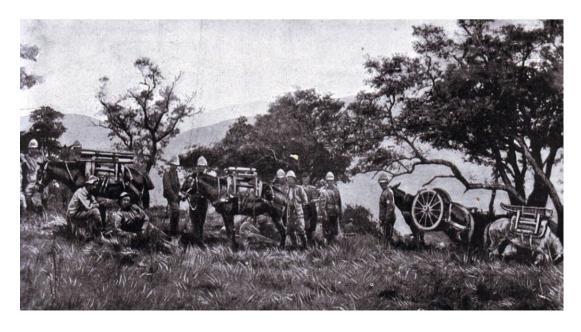
He was still present in Natal on the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War. As the war got underway the British withdrew their forces back towards Ladysmith with the Boer's in hot pursuit. General White decided to try and halt the Boer advance before they reached the town with a daring night march which would take them to positions above the Boer's allowing them a dawn assault. The British had three main targets, Farquhar's Farm, Pepworth Hill and- the farthest position- Nicholson's Nek.

The 10th Mountain Battery was part of Colonel Carleton's column aimed at Nicholson's Nek, supported by an enormous mule train carrying their weapons and ammunition. At some stage during the march a loud noise startled the mules and they stampeded, carrying all the equipment and some of the gunners off.

Carleton continued his march and made the Nek however in the dark his men set up in the wrong place. When dawn came they found themselves on a plateau overlooked by a number of Boer positions and worse yet, without much of their artillery. Swiftly surrounded by the Boer commandos large numbers of the British were taken prisoner. Around 80 men managed to escape, including Bell, but 29 officers, 898 men and 4 Mountain Guns were taken.

Bell's service papers note a wound to the fingers of his right hand however no date is given to confirm that it occurred during his escape from the trap of Nicholson's Nek. He served throughout the Defence of Ladysmith and for the rest of the war, being posted to 107th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery in 1903. Discharged later that same year he returned to service at Southampton on 2 September 1914.

Serving with a reserve Brigade of the Royal Garrison Artillery he was discharged in July 1918 having earned no medals for his efforts; sold together with copied research.





x62 Four: Private J. Wright, Seaforth Highlanders and Imperial Yeomanry, who managed to reenlist despite having been discharged unfit

India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (3647 Pte. J. Wright 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highld.); Queen's Sudan 1896-98 (3647. Pte. J. Wright. 1/Sea:Hrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (32976 Pte. J. Wright. 71st Coy. Imp:Yeo:); Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3647 Pte. J. Wright 1st Sea. Highrs.), contact marks, some edge bruising, nearly very fine (4)

£400-600

James Wright was born in London around 1874 and worked as a labourer prior to enlisting with the Seaforth Highlanders in London on 25 June 1891, just one month after his eighteenth birthday. After serving for the first few years at home, Wright was posted to the East Indies in December 1893 with the 2nd Battalion. There, he participated in the Relief of Chitral in India where he continued to serve for a number of years before being stationed directly to Malta in January 1897. After a few months in Malta, Wright was sent to Crete in April to participate in the occupation of the island. He remained there until November, when he was again posted to Malta and served there until March 1898, when he was sent to Egypt with the 1st Battalion. After serving in the Nile expedition of 1898, Wright finally returned home to England in July 1899 after his several years of service abroad.

Back home, Wright was medically examined at Fort George and found to be unfit for active service in South Africa and was subsequently discharged from the Seaforth Highlanders on 16 February 1900. Details as to his condition are not given, however, his medical record notes several ongoing bouts of ague and gonorrhoea, caused by the climate and contagion. It is possible that these illnesses contributed to his deteriorated condition.

Wright appears to have returned to London and worked as a fitter following his discharge, though he was not away from the Army for long. Now 26 years of age, he enlisted for service with the Imperial Yeomanry at Cockspur Street, London, on 11 March 1901. His attestation papers reflect that Wright did reveal his eight years of service with the Seaforth Highlanders, though citing 'time expired' as the reason for discharge.

He was posted to the 71st Company and shipped to South Africa, where he served until his discharge on 14 July 1902 at Elandsfontein in South Africa. He was apparently discharged at his own request to take up a civil engagement in Cape Colony, where he intended to reside thereafter. Wright does not appear to have attempted to re-enlist for third time; sold together with copied service records.



Six: Major L. F. Scott, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, late North Nigeria Regiment, who served as A.D.C. to Sir George Chardin Denton in Lagos and later A.D.C. to the Governor of Gambia

East and West Africa 1887-1900, 1 clasp, 1897-98 (Lieut. L. F. Scott. N. Nigeria R.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (Capt. L. F. Scott. Oxford. L.I.), rank corrected; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. L. F. Scott. Oxford L.I.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. L. F. Scott. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. F. Scott.), good very fine (6)

£1,000-1,400



Lionel Folliott Scott was born at Arlesley, Bedfordshire, on 23 October 1870 the son of the Reverend Richard Scott of Bennett's Farm, Arlesley and his wife Emily. He attended Repton School and joined the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Suffolk Regiment. From there he was commissioned Lieutenant on 26 April 1893 with the Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Advanced Lieutenant with them in 1897, he saw service with the West African Field Force in the Lagos Hinterland. In the aftermath of prolonged wars between the mainland Yoruba states, the Lagos Colony established a protectorate over most of Yorubaland between 1890 and 1897. Lagos Colony was a British colonial possession centred on the port of Lagos in what is now Southern Nigeria. Lagos was annexed in August 1861 and declared a colony on 5 March 1862.

Sir George Chardin Denton K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Lagos and in 1900 was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who was in office from 1900 until 1911. Scott was appointed his Aide-de-Camp, attached to the North Nigeria Regiment for a period between 1897-8.

Returning to his Regiment he saw service with the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry throughout the Second Boer War. As a Special Service Officer he served in the Relief of Kimberley; operations in the Orange Free State, February-May 1900, including service at Paardeberg; Poplar Grove and Driefontein; and operations in the Orange River Colony, May 1900-May 1902.



An article in the *Bucks Herald* on 24 November 1900 states:

'Lieutenant Lionel Scott has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in succession to Major Fairtlough, who is Adjutant of the Bucks Militia Battalion. Captain Scott commenced his career in the old West Suffolk Militia, and has for some time past been employed in South Africa as a Special Service Officer.'

Still in Africa after the war he was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gambia in 1902, serving there until 1906. His replacement in the role was a man by the name of Edward Kirkpatrick whom Scott befriended, he was later to marry his sister Florence.

Becoming the Adjutant of the Special Reserve Battalion in 1908 Scott served in that role for some time before retiring in October 1912. He joined the Reserve of Officers and as such was recalled to service in the Great War, being placed in command of 'D' Company, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 13 December 1914.

Initially serving as Railway Transport Officer in Britian he later entered the France on 7 December 1915. Tragically his brother-in-law Captain Kirkpatrick was killed in action in 1915. Scott served at the front until February 1917, being appointed Regimental Transport Officer alongside his other duties. He returned to Britian and served as a Major in the Labour Corps. He died at Quarry House, Headington, Oxford on 7 January 1941; sold together with copied service papers.





Pair: Naik K. Din, 27th Baluch Light Infantry

East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898 (No 1219 Private Kamar Din 27th Baluch Light Infantry); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (1219 Naik Kamar Din. 127th/Baluch L.I.), mounted for wear, *light contact marks, very fine* (2)

£400-600

Four: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Long, Irish Guards, late 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, a descendant of Wiltshire gentry and brother to the 1st Viscount Long; he was himself an early member of the Irish Guards, whom he joined on 24 July 1901, while serving as A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Ireland

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps Cape Colony, Orange Free State and South Africa 1901, (Capt. W. H. B. Long. 2/R.W.Kent Rgt); 1914-15 Star (Capt. W. H. B. Long I. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt Col. W. H. B. Long), very fine (4)

£400-600

William Hoare Bourchier Long was born on 22 March 1868 at Cannes, Alpes-Maritimes, France, the son of, Sir Richard Penruddocke Long. William's brother was Walter Hume Long, 1st Viscount Long. On his father's side he was descended from an old family of Wiltshire gentry, and on his mother's side from Anglo-Irish gentry in County Wicklow. When young, his father inherited the Rood Ashton estate in Wiltshire.

Educated at Harrow and later Oxford he was commissioned in the Royal West Kent Regiment in 1889 serving in the mounted infantry. William served with the Regiment in the Boer War but returned to Ireland on 3 April 1900 to take up an appointment as A.D.C. to Earl Cadogan, then the Governor General of Ireland.

While there he transferred to the Irish Guards very soon after their formation on 24 July. Whilst not a founding officer he was one of the first men to transfer into the Regiment, possibly due to his position on the Governor's Staff. Long married Vera Cecily Marchant Oliver on 25 November 1911 at London and had a son with her. He was living at Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, in 1871 and later Saxlingham, Norfolk, 1911.

Entering the war in France in March 1915 where he served as a Commandant of an infantry base depot in France. William was living in Italy at the beginning of the Second World War and upon Italy entering the war wisely decided to leave embarking on a ship heading for Australia where he eventually settled.

William died at Canberra, Australia on 17 July 1943 and is buried in the Northern Suburbs Memorial Gardens and Crematorium, North Ryde, New South Wales, survived by his widow and one son, Lieutenant R. O. B. Long, who served during the Second World War in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. His widow donated a new window in the Regimental cloister in the Guards Chapel on 26 May 1968.



x66 The campaign group of seven awarded to Major J. G. Forbes, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who took the Hong Kong Plague Medal in gold when forming part of 'The Whitewash Brigade', being called out against the 'Black Death' during 1894; Forbes was no stranger to the risks posed by this deadly disease and acted as pall-bearer to brother officer Captain Vesey, who lost his life to the bubonic plague



Queen's South Africa 1899-1901, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (Capt. J. G. Forbes. 2/Shrops. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. J. G. Forbes. Shrop. L.I.); 1914-15 Star (Major J. G. Forbes. Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Major J. G. Forbes.); 1911 Coronation (Major J. G. Forbes), privately engraved naming; Hong Kong Plague 1894, gold issue, unmounted (Captain J. G. Forbes, S.L.I.), in red leather Wyon, Regent St, London case, the first six mounted as worn, good very fine (7) £10,000-15,000

PROVENANCE:

Spink, September 1963 & August 1986.





John George Forbes was born on 2 February at Melbourne, Victoria, the son of John G. Forbes, a barrister. By 1881 the family were living in Cheltenham, with young Forbes a scholar, likely at Cheltenham College. He then went to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and was commissioned into the Shropshire Light Infantry in June 1886. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Boer War in South Africa (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps, King's Medal & 2 clasps), before joining the station at Hong Kong. A keen horseman, he was a member of the Hong Kong Polo Club by 1893 and Adjutant of his unit.







Whitewash Brigade

A virulent epidemic of bubonic plague broke out in Hong Kong in early May 1894. Recognising the danger, the Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., gathered all the resources available to him, both military and civil, to combat the threat. Special bye-laws were quickly passed and implemented, and temporary plague hospitals were opened. The task of finding, isolating, disinfecting and cleansing infected households was directed by Mr F. H. May, the Captain Superintendent of Police and supervised by Mr J. H. Crook the Sanitary Surveyor. To supplement the local authorities and native labour, Officers and men of the Shropshire Light Infantry and Royal Engineers were drawn in to help with the cleansing operations, and Volunteers for house-to-house visitations were sought amongst the civil population. The population in infected areas were removed and infected houses were rigorously cleansed - floors disinfected, walls, woodwork and furniture thoroughly lime-washed, and bedding, old clothing, old woodwork and general rubbish burnt. Elsewhere, doctors, nurses and ancillary staff worked heroically amongst the sick and dying.

Forbes volunteered and went out on plague duties to relieve other officers as a house-to-house visitor, and doubtless would have followed the official guidelines in helping to combat the spread of the Plague:

- '1. Keep separate clothes for working in, which should be changed on returning off duty and kept hung up in the air and sun when not in use.
- 2. On returning off duty wash the hands in water and Jeyes' fluid (1 in 20), and if possible take a bath of the same solution.
- 3. Also rinse the mouth out with Condy's fluid and water (one teaspoonful to one quart of water).
- 4. Saturate the handkerchief with Eucalyptus oil when going on duty and apply it frequently to the nose if in an infected house.
- 5. Smoke.'

Despite all the precautions taken, over 2,500 people, mainly Chinese, contracted the plague, with 2,317 deaths attributed to the disease, a fatality rate of over 90%. That saw a brother officer of the unit, Captain Vesey pass of the plague. Forbes was a pall bearer at his funeral on 5 June when he was buried in the Happy Valley Cemetery.

The plague subsided with the arrival of cold weather, and restrictions were lifted in early September. On 28 September 1894 a public meeting was held at City Hall for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to recognise the services rendered by the community in combating the plague, and ultimately it was decided that a medal should be awarded, in both gold and silver. His name was one of approximately 13 officers who would take the medal in gold. By 1907 he was in command of the Depot Troops at Shrewsbury.



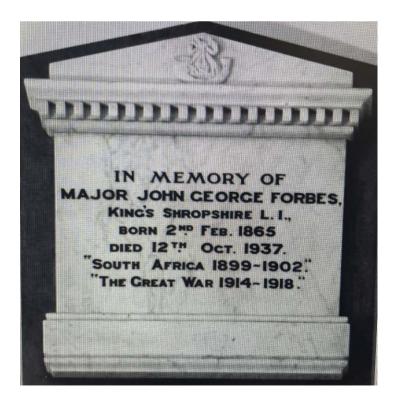
With the outbreak of the Great War, Forbes would see himself proceed overseas as Second-in-Command of the 5th Battalion. They had been formed at Shrewsbury in August 1914 as part of K1 and came under orders of 42nd Brigade in 14th (Light) Division. Moved initially to Aldershot, and then went on to Chiddingfold in March 1915, they landed on 20 May 1915 at Boulogne. Forbes would remain in the front lines with his men until removed to England, having celebrated his fiftieth birthday at the start of that year. In the following years his name appears as having been involved in the prosecution of Military Court Martial proceedings at home. He was further involved in the compilation, publication and distribution of the Regimental History of the Great War. The good Major, who later lived at 51a Jermyn Street, died on 12 October 1937 as is commemorated upon a marble memorial at St Chad's, Shrewsbury.

The Plague Medal - how many?

No complete medal roll for the Hong Kong Plague Medal is known to exist, with much of the Colony's archival material having been destroyed during the Second World War; consequently, the number of medals awarded is a matter of conjecture. Mr. F. Pridmore, in an article for the Spink Numismatic Circular, August 1954, states that 137 gold medals were awarded to civilians, together with 13 being awarded to the officers of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Jerome Platt, Maurice Jones, and Arleen Platt in The Whitewash Brigade again estimate that 137 gold medals were awarded to civilians, and increase the number awarded to the military garrison to 46, as well as giving a total of 636 silver medals awarded. It is the opinion of the cataloguer that the figure slightly shy of fifty was the total amount of awards struck and issued in gold, not in excess of one hundred.

It is however the result of an incorrect transposition in a previous newspaper article that these figures have been calculated. On reflection, it would also surely have been impractical - and unlikely given the amount of individuals who would possibly qualify - for such a large distribution in gold. Many have likely to have been scrapped for the value of the gold content by now, but around 20 known extant awards in gold have been recorded over the years.

Given that the medal, as the gift of a Colonial Government and not one proceeding (or depicting) the monarch, was not authorised for wear. It could be accepted and retained, but as a commemorative/gift, could not be worn in uniform and thus most gold medals remained unmounted, much like this very example; sold together with two cap badges and images of the recipient.





A rare campaign group of four awarded to Stoker Petty Officer B. J. Taylor, Royal Navy, who was present for the Battle of Cocos between H.M.A.S. *Sydney* and S.M.S. *Emden* on 9 November 1914 whilst loaned to the Royal Australian Navy

1914-15 Star (296629 B. J. Taylor, S.P.O., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (296629 B. J. Taylor, S.P.O. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., 1st issue (296629 B. J. Taylor, S.P.O. H.M.S. Adventure.) together with H.M.A.S. Sydney - S.M.S. Emden Medal 1914, silver, 32mm, presented by the people of Western Australia, named on the reverse (B. J. Taylor. Stoker P'y Off'r) fitted with usual ring for suspension; and H.M.A.S. Sydney - S.M.S. Emden Medal, 9 November 1914, silver Mexican 8 Réales dated '1876', mounted by W. Kerr, Sydney, small chop marks to both sides, this last nearly very fine, otherwise good very fine (6)

£2,800-3,200

Benjamin James Taylor was born at Garston, Lancashire on 30 August 1881 and enlisted with the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd Class on 14 January 1901. His first service afloat was with *Magnificent* in July 1901 and he was still with her the next year when advanced Stoker on 18 February 1902. Further advanced Stoker 1st Class on 1 July 1906 and Leading Stoker on 7 September 1911 while stationed with *Indus*.

Transferring to *Vivid II* Taylor was finally promoted Stoker Petty Officer on 10 September 1912. The next year he was loaned to the nascent Royal Australian Navy on 1 March 1913, arriving at H.M.A. *London* Depot that same day.

Sydney - Emden

Taylor was posted to Sydney on 27 June 1913 and was still with her when the war began as she steamed north to join the battlecruiser H.M.A.S. *Australia*. They were assigned to the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force which seized New Guinea in September 1914. With the Pacific swiftly secured Australian troops were to be deployed to Egypt and Sydney was ordered to escort the first convoy out in November 1914.

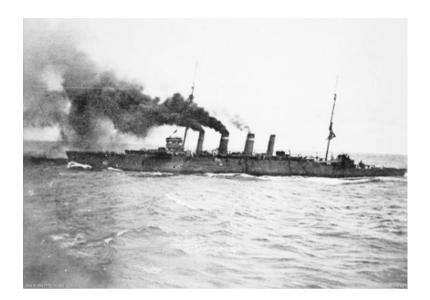
At the same time *Emden* was coming to the end of her epic voyage of destruction through the Indian Ocean. Her next target was the Communications station on the Cocos Islands which she succeeded in knocking out on 9 November, however not before a distress signal was sent. The troop convoy picked up this signal and *Sydney* was sent out to investigate the disturbance.

Newly constructed *Sydney* had superior speed, armour and firepower to *Emden* however Captain Jessop was not aware of his opponents' capabilities. As such he agreed with the gunnery officer to open fire at a range of 9,500 yards which he believed to be outside her range. This was not the case however and it was *Emden* which opened the batting, opening fire and scoring hits on her fourth volley, damaging the aft rangefinders.

Emden's only hope was to cause as much damage as possible while the surprise of her attack lasted. However *Sydney* was in the fight now, the obvious decision would be to use her superior speed to increase the range and batter *Emden* from afar however the damage to her rangefinders meant that increasing the range would reduce the accuracy of her gunnery. As such she missed with her first two salvoes, destroying *Emden's* wireless office and her forward gun.

As the battle continued *Sydney's* speed and firepower began to tell, soon destroying the German vessel's steering gear and knocking out a number of guns. Another volley toppled the forward funnel and a shell landed in her aft magazine, forcing the *Emden's* crew to flood it. Eventually with only one gun still firing, both funnel's collapsed and the engine room ablaze *Emden* beached on North Keeling Island. Captain Glossop ordered *Sydney* to ceasefire and signalled the troop convoy 'Emden beached and done for'.







Epilogue

Taylor continued to serve with *Sydney* for much of the rest of the war, being returned to the Royal Navy on 23 January 1918. Posted to *Adventure* on 27 August he saw convoy duty with her until 11 August 1919 and went ashore for the final time. He was finally discharged on 9 June 1922, having earned a war gratuity for his service including the Emden action; sold together with copied service papers.



68

Six: Leading Seaman W. H. Harris, Royal Navy who was awarded the Russian Medal for Zeal whilst aboard the *Jupiter* on her epic icebreaking mission to Archangel in 1915; he served with the Metropolitan Police either side of the Great War and latterly with 'X' Division

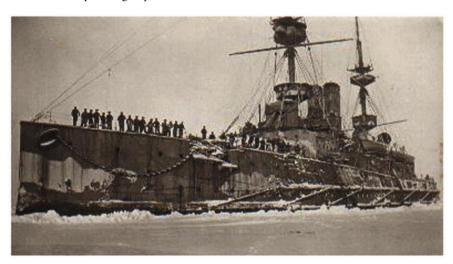
1914-15 Star (12366 W. H. Harris. L.S. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (12366 W. H. Harris. L.S. R.N.); Royal Fleet Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (212366 (Dev.B 1735) W. H. Harris L.S. R.F.R); Coronation 1911, Metropolitan Police issue (P.C., W. Harris.); Russia, Imperial, Medal for Zeal (212366 W.H. Harris Lg.Sea. H.M.S. Jupiter), impressed naming, claw and ring suspension to this last, very fine (6)

£600-800

William Henry Harris was born on 2 June 1884 at Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire. On enlistment into the Royal Navy as Boy 2nd Class, he was allocated to the Devonport Division and joined *Impregnable*, the Boys Training establishment, then moored in the River Tamar at Devonport. Harris spent eighteen months aboard *Impregnable* before being sent to *Agincourt*, an old cruiser that was then operating as a sea going training ship for boys. *Agincourt* was based at Portland and mostly spent time in the English Channel. On leaving *Agincourt*, Harris was rated an Ordinary Seaman and drafted to *Vivid*, the depot ship at Devonport. While at Devonport Harris spent time at *Cambridge*, the gunnery school and *Defiance*, the Torpedo school, being rated an Able Seaman during 1903.

On 1 March 1904, Harris received his first sea going draft being posted to *Andromeda*, an 11000-ton cruiser that was commissioned for the China station. After serving aboard for a full commission, Harris on returning to Devonport purchased his discharge from the Royal Navy.

He joined the Metropolitan Police Force on 25 February 1907, serving in 'X' Division (Warrant No. 94257). With the outbreak of the Great War, Harris was recalled for service and rated as Leading Seaman joining *Talbot*, part of the 12th Cruiser Squadron operating in the Western Channel. Harris only spent a short period of time aboard but might have still been aboard when *Talbot* captured a German merchant ship during September.



Harris was next drafted to *Jupiter*. In January 1915 the Admiralty received a request for assistance from the Russian Government, as their icebreaker used to keep open the passage to Archangel in the White Sea had broken down. In response the Royal Navy sent out *Jupiter*, an old Majestic-class battleship. She departed for Archangel in February 1915, freeing en route a number of vessels stuck in the ice, occasionally by using explosive charges. She, too, sometimes became icebound, but still managed to make a major impression on the problem, improving the safe passage of numerous vessels, many of them laden with highly important war materials, among them the S.S. *Thracia*. The latter was taken in tow after the use of explosive charges to free her.

Throughout these operations it was not unusual for the temperature to fall as low as minus 20 degrees, a hard test indeed on the morale and wellbeing of the *Jupiter's* crew. Her mission completed by May 1915, the Tsar expressed his gratitude by the presentation of a variety of Russian Honours and Awards to her crew, including Harris.

After spending the remainder of 1915 at Devonport he was drafted to *Marksman*, allocated to the 12th Destroyer Flotilla which was serving with the Grand Fleet. *Marksman*, with Harris aboard, took an active part in the Battle of Jutland. During the battle *Marksman* picked up the captain of



the destroyer *Ardent* that had been sunk taking part in the last skirmish of the battle. The following day *Marksman* came across the crippled destroyer *Sparrowhawk*, which had had her stern blown off. *Marksman* initially tried to tow *Sparrowhawk*, but the strain was too much, and the crew were taken off and the destroyer sunk.

During late 1917 and early 1918 *Marksman* served with the Dover Patrol before returning to the Grand Fleet. The Great War over, Harris was demobilised on 19 February 1919 and returned to the Police Force, being pensioned on 29 February 1932.

In the 1939 Register Harris is recorded as living at Homefield Harris Lane, Shenley, Hertfordshire, with his wife, Ellen. According to the splendid *The Metropolitan Police, the men and their Medals, Volume 1* by Jim Kemp, Harris served as a Reserve Officer during the Second World War. It is possible he is entitled to a Defence Medal. 'X' Division suffered several casualties when a bomb exploded in Kilburn on 6 November 1940.

69 Three: Private C. A. A. Kay, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers

1914-15 Star (L-2176. Pte. C.A. Kay, 21st. Lrs,); British War and Victory Medals (L-2176 Pte. C.A.A. Kay. 21-Lrs.), mounted for wear, minor contact marks, *good very fine* (3)

Charles A. A. Kay is noted upon his *M.I.C.* as serving with the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers on attachment to the Indian Telegraph Department, and deployed to East Africa with this latter unit on 18 February 1915.

Sold together with a corresponding set of contemporary miniature medals.

70 The campaign group of three awarded to Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant H. R. Adams, 25th (Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who was 'mentioned' for his service in East Africa in 1918

1914-15 Star (13537 Sjt. H. R. Adams, R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (13537 W. O. Cl. 2 H. R. Adams, R. Fus.), with M.I.D. oak leaves, good very fine (3)

.1 1

The unit earned a total of 39 'mentions' during the Great War of which only 27 went to other ranks.

Henry R. Adams joined the 25th (Frontiersmen) Regiment as a Sergeant on 9 March 1915 and entered the war in East Africa on 10 April 1915. He served with them for the bulk of the war, doubtless being present for many of the Regiment's iconic actions and was at some stage advanced Quartermaster Sergeant.

Adams earned his 'mention' just prior to the unit's disbandment in 1918 whereupon he was transferred to the Labour Corps; he was finally discharged due to illness on 6 February 1919; sold together with copied research.

The 'Gallipoli 1915' casualty's group of three awarded to Private A. H. Pert, 19th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, who was shot through the abdomen during the attack on Hill 60 and mortally wounded

1914-15 Star (1387 Pte. A. H. Pert. 19/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1387 Pte. A. H. Pert. 19 Bn. A.I.F.), overall very fine (3)

£300-400

£140-180

£260-300

Alexander Horace Pert was born at Sydney in 1897, the son of Amy Pert of Whangaroa, Kyle Street, Arncliffe, New South Wales. He was still living there and working as a fitter's apprentice when he enlisted into 'D' Company, 19th Battalion, A.I.F. on 26 May 1915. Embarking aboard *Ceramic* on 25 June he was posted first to Egypt and from their entered the war at Gallipoli on 21 August 1915.

The Battalion was thrown into action immediately at Hill 60 where they suffered heavy losses. Pert survived the Battle however he was mortally wounded by a gunshot wound to the Abdomen on 8 August 1915. He survived long enough to be evacuated to No 19 General Hospital, Alexandria only to die there on 31 August.

His service papers include a note by the sister who treated him which states:

'Died on the 31st, the day after he came into hospital. He was shot through the abdomen. It was a very bad case, and the doctors considered an operation useless. He was conscious up to a little while before he died. He was buried in the Military Cemetery.'

Pert was buried at the Chatby War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt. His cousin Gunner Stanley Pert also died of wounds in France on 23 July 1916; sold together with copied service papers.



The 'Gallipoli 1915' casualty's group of four awarded to Private A. A. Hook, 19th Battalion, Australian Expeditionary Force, who died of wounds received during the attack on Hill 60

1914-15 Star (873 Pte. A. A. Hook. 19/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (873 Pte. A. A. Hook. 19 Bn. A.I.F.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Alfred Arthur Hook), the service number on the Victory Medal officially corrected, *very fine overall* (4)

£300-400

Alfred Arthur Hook was born at Sydney, New South Wales in 1894, the son of Alfred Hook, he was working as an engineer upon enlistment on 18 February 1915. Posted to 'C' Company, 19th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, this unit entered the war in Gallipoli as part of the first wave of reinforcements to ANZAC Cove on 21 August 1915.

They were thrown into action very quickly and Hook is noted as being wounded in the foot during an attack on Chocolate Hill. It is unclear when this happened as soon afterwards he was again much more seriously wounded during the Attack on Hill 60 which began the same day they entered the theatre.

A witness to his wounding, Sergeant Norman was interviewed regarding the circumstances of his death. The interview transcript states:

'Was wounded with Shrapnel in a Donga at the foot of Hill 60 about the 27th August. Was removed and died on the Hospital Ship. Informant attended to him when picked up and noticed the bullet [SIC] had penetrated his back and come out through the side of his body.'

Hook lived for some time after his receiving his wound. He died at No. 16 Casualty Clearing Station on 4 September and was buried at No. 2 Outpost Cemetery, Gallipoli.

73 Five: Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. W. Spencer, West Yorkshire Regiment

1914 Star (Capt: A. A. W. Spencer. W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. A. A. W. Spencer.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (Bt. Lt. Col. A. A. W. Spencer.); France, Republic, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, mounted as worn, the ribands rather tired and VM detached, very fine (5)

£400-600

Legion of Honour London Gazette 15 December 1919.

Almeric Arthur William Spencer was born at Bombay on 21 November 1874 and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the West Yorkshire Regiment on 12 December 1894, being advanced Lieutenant on 27 November 1894 and Captain on 12 December 1901. During the Great War served with the 2nd Battalion in France from 1 November 1914 and for his troubles, was thrice 'mentioned' and took the Legion of Honour from our French allies. Latterly serving with his unit in Kurdistan, he died suddenly at Fowey, St Austell, Cornwall on 21 October 1934.

74 Four: Wing Commander A. T. Whitelock, Royal Air Force, late Royal Flying Corps, who was 'mentioned' in 1917

1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. A. T. Whitelock. R.F.C.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major A. T. Whitelock. R.F.C.); Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, *very fine* (4)

£400-600





Arthur Thomas Whitelock was born on 25 March 1888, was educated at Archbishop Holgate's School and Jesus College, Oxford. He was a Classical Master living at Oakdene, Mount Vernon Road, Barnsley at the outbreak of the Great War. He took Aero Certificate No. 1263 on a Farman biplane at Brooklands on 22 May 1915, being made 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps that same day. Whitelock served in France with No. 5 Squadron from 4 July 1915. On 23 September 1915, having joined No. 4 Squadron, he was pilot of Be2c 2035. That day formed part of the preparations for the Battle of Loos, Whitelock shot down a 'Fokker 2 seater' south-east of Douai and south of Arras, the enemy aircraft '...shot through prop'.

Whitelock and Balmain had a lucky escape on 25 November 1915. While engaged on an artillery co-operation sortie between Bray and Albert in Be2c 2001, they were attacked by an enemy aircraft, of a type unknown to them. No sooner had they driven it off than they were attacked from above by an Albatros, which they also drove off. A third aircraft attacked from behind and Whitelock managed to disengage, having expended all their ammunition. Considering discretion to be the better part of valour, the mission was abandoned. On 14 December, his aircraft was damaged after being chased by Fokker on a special mission to Hervilly.

Returned home, he returned to France in September 1916 to assume Command of No. 7 Squadron and was 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 15 May 1917 refers).

Made Wing Commander in January 1922, he went to RAF Halton on Staff Duties in April 1924 and was in command of No. 10 Squadron in 1929. Whilst with that unit he designed their Squadron Badge & motto - rem acu tangere ('to hit the mark!'), which was apparently conceived whilst watching archery practice in Oxford. He took over No. 2 Bomber Group at Andover in May 1935 and was District Commandant Rochester by 1939. He was retired in March 1943 and is buried in Bibury, with a new headstone being unveiled by the 10 Squadron Association in recent years.



x75 Three: Private M. Wabanoose, 52nd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, who died of wounds sustained in action on 31 August 1917, shortly after the Battle for Hill 60 - he was a First Nations Canadian from Wiikwemkong on Manitoulin Island

British War and Victory Medals (754976 Pte. M. Wabanoose. 52-Can. Inf.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Michael Wabanoose), *good very fine* (3)

£400-600

Michael Wabanoose was born on 5 July 1895 at Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island, Ontaria, son of Antoine Wabanosse. Today, these lands remain a reserve of First Nations Canadians and is occupied by Ojibwa, Odawa, and Potawatomi peoples under the Council of Three Fires. A farmer by trade upon his joining the Canadian Forces in March 1916, his complexion was described as 'swarthy', he served initially with the 119th (Algoma) Battalion, who were based at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and took a number of the 'Manitoulin Boys' into their ranks. Sailing from Halifax on 8 August 1916, he joined the 52nd Battalion in the field in France on 4 December 1916. Wabanoose went into action in the Third Battle of Ypres and would have shared in the Battle for Hill 60. He was mortally wounded - with gunshot wounds to his arms and legs - on 26 August 1917, was admitted to 22nd Casualty Clearing Station but died on 31 August 1917. Wabanoose is buried in the Bruay Communal Cemetery Extension.



76 The campaign group of six awarded to Nurse K. L. Lane, French Red Cross

British War and Victory Medals (K. L. Lane.); France, Republic, Medal of Honour, Ministry of War for Epidemics, silver, reverse embossed 'Miss K. Lane 1917'; Union of Women of France, Nurses Medal 1914-18, silver issue; Great War Medal 1914-18; French Red Cross Medal, *very fine* (6)

£300-500

Purchased September 1996.

Kathleen L. Lane (latterly Lane-Turner served as a Nurse with the French Red Cross in France from September 1914 (Pair only confirmed on *MIC*). She had qualified in France and also worked at some point in Russia, meeting her husband, Hugh Turner, who was a Surgeon. She is understood to have died in Staines in the early 1950s.

77 The scarce Sergeant-Pilot's group of eight awarded to Sergeant F. E. Nash, Royal Air Force, later Major, Royal Artillery, who shot down German Ace Paul Felsmann in 1918 and then became a Prisoner of War in the same action, coming away with a number of interesting photographs of his captivity and later wrote a diary of his experiences during the Second World War

British War and Victory Medals (10206. Sgt. F. E. Nash. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Territorial Decoration, dated to the reverse '1945' with second award bar dated '1949'; France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with Palme, mounted court-style for wear, overall good very fine (8)

£1,400-1,800

Croix de Guerre confirmed in an amendment of The Chronicles of 55 Squadron R.F.C. - R.A.F.

Frank Elliot Nash was born at Kington, Herefordshire on 26 November 1897 and settled in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire later in life. Enlisting with the Royal Flying Corps on 19 October 1915 as an Armourer he underwent Pilot Training with No. 8 Squadron being awarded his Wings on 2 April 1918. Re-mustering as a Sergeant Mechanic on 2 April 1918 he joined No 55 Squadron as a pilot flying D.H.4.s on 8 July 1918.



Crash Landing

With this unit he launched a bombing mission over the Oberndorf Mauser Munitions Works on 20 July 1918 with Sergeant W. E. Baker as his observer. The Squadron was attacked by Albatros fighters with one D.H.4.- piloted by Lieutenant R. A. Butler being shot down- Baker shot down the Albatros immediately after its victory. This was likely Offizierstellvertreter Paul Felsmann, of K4b who was listed as killed in action at the same area that day.

Even as they Baker emptied his weapon into Felsmann's aircraft, a second Albatros attacked, stitching the aircraft with rounds, hitting the fuselage and killing Baker. Nash's radiator was holed and hot water and steam splashed over his legs however despite this he was unharmed and managed to keep flying. The Albatros continued to press the attack with Nash remaining in formation as long as possible but, with his Observer dead, he was open and couldn't defend himself.

Bullets tore through his shoulder and parts of the fuel tank lodged in his back, these wounds also knocked him unconscious and the D.H.4. dropped into a dive. Nash regained consciousness at 7,000 feet and managed to pull himself out of the plunge despite his wounded arm. This was made more difficult by the body of Baker which had fallen against his emergency stick.

He levelled out only a few feet above the ground but was certainly still going down, Nash picked out a small field and attempted to lose some height. Unfortunately he hit a small ridge which tore the undercarriage out from his aircraft and he was deposited from 15 feet onto the ground. Emerging uninjured it is a mark of Nash's character that his first act was to try and remove Baker's body as he didn't want to burn it with the aircraft.

His victor- either Vizefeldwebel Happer or Offizierstellvertreter Pohlmann- landed next to him and took him prisoner, offering him a 'particularly nasty cigarette' in consolation. As is often the case with bomber pilots, he needed to be protected from the citizens of the town he was bombing and it was in front of an angry mob that Nash was taken to Oberndorf Hospital, being put in the basement for his own safety. This proved to be a stroke of good luck however as he was sheltered from the second raid his squadron launched the next day when 200 tons of bombs were dropped.

Prisoner of War

Whilst at the hospital he was able to attend the funeral of his observer Sergeant Baker and Lieutenant Young- whose aircraft was shot down before his- at Oberndorf cemetery. Butler, Young's observer, was not found for several weeks, having jumped from the aircraft to escape the flames. Nash was photographed at the funeral, wearing his uniform with a borrowed German cap.

Taken to Tubingen Hospital he was treated there for the next two months, slowly recovering from the bullet and shrapnel wounds he had taken to his back and shoulder. Repatriated on 20 December 1918 he was further discharged on 26 March 1919.

Return to the Colours - France

Nash was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 26 May 1937 with 42nd (Foresters) Anti-Aircraft Battalion. Further advanced Lieutenant after the outbreak of war on 1 August 1940, photographs sold with the lot make it clear that he was managing searchlights during this period.

Promoted Captain in 1944 he joined the British Army on the continent on 22 June, his diary of events during the war describes his first sight of France stating:

'Cannot accurately described the sight of Utah Beach. Literally thousands of craft of all shapes and sizes. Big battle in progress towards Caen, columns of black and purple smoke and very heavy artillery duel going on.'

He goes on to describe his role in France which appears to have been rather unusual and certainly included some intelligence work:

'Busy time on job. Jack-of-all-trades Interpreter, water engineer, undertaker, questioners of "Collaborators", etc. Giver out of permits to travel. Everything tranquil except for Boche night bombers thousands of prisoners going back all day to cages. Did an interrogation for Yanks, (65 P.O.W.s) could only find two who spoke German, others were Russians in German Uniforms!!'

He was present for the Liberation of Paris and marvelled at the calm of the crowds, pouring into the streets and waving allied flags even as the Battle continued in the city. He gives a hair-raising account of one sticky moment when the fighting caught up with him quite alarmingly:



'Moved baggage into billet about 14-00. 16-00 hours a terrible fusillade started all over the city. (De Gaulle came from Ave du [....] to Notre Dame.) Jerries and Milice arrived firing down from rooftops. About 17-30 our hotel attacked from courtyard at rear and adjoining roofs. Hardly a window left after 5 mins. Mons le Patron, wife and family very frightened. Returned fire with all available weapons Sgt Walsh (.45 Tommy) knocked one Boche from roof top into courtyard! Situation saved by arrival of platoon of F.F.I.'

Germany

Advancing swiftly through France and Belgium via Arras and Lille he was soon into Germany. Here the diary depicts yet more tension as Nash describes the reaction of the frightened and hostile population to their presence and sleeping with a loaded revolver under his pillow.

He was reassigned to the Military Government Department in Diest, Belgium, being assigned to the village of Binkom. Posted to 229 (P) Military Government Department as a Staff Officer Nash was sent into Germany to help ease the administrative problems surrounding the Allied Invasion, encountering if anything greater tension than ever before. On one occasion the town in which he was billeted was strafed by several M.E.109s, with the townspeople finding themselves not only occupied but under attack by their own Luftwaffe.

Stationed in Hanover he was ordered to help maintain order in the city which had been heavily damaged in its capture. Nash's diary takes up the story:

'Incredible sight in Rathaus Platry [Rathausplatz], thousands milling around all wanting something! Very large proportion being German civilians reporting that (a) they had no food on accommodation, (b) their houses or what was left of them, had been plundered by DP's (c) someone had been murdered.'

A volunteer police force had been recruited from the local population to try and keep order however Nash relates that '90%' of them had been killed by the time of his arrival. He cornered the leading civilian official in the town, a Dr Knibbe and 'Ordered him implicitly (Knibbe) to implicitly obey all orders, preserve all records, etc, on pain of death. No doubt about his intention to obey.'

Slowly but surely the situation began to stabilise however Nash was not able to stay and see the fruits of his labours as he had begun to suffer from heart problems. He was invalided to Brussels although he does not appear to have taken his condition very seriously 'RAMC orderlies produced stretchers which I flatly refused to get on.' He returned to Britain on 25 April 1945 and was whilst he continued to serve with the T.A. he did not see active service again.

He was advanced Major on 21 September 1949 and presented with his Territorial Efficiency Medal and 1st Clasp the next year (*London Gazette* 21 April 1950). He was discharged from the Reserve of Officers having reached the age limit on 26 November 1951; sold together with copied research including, census data, service papers, *London Gazette* extracts and combat reports as well as an archive of original material comprising:

- i)
 Flying Logbook dated from 23 February 1918 20 July 1918.
- ii) A '55 Squadron' Blazer Badge.
- iii) Riband Bar.
- Two Army patches and a Silver War Badge numbered'.
- v) An original 55 Squadron History signed 'Frank E. Nash late 55 Squadron, I.F., R.A.F.'
- A 'Y.M.C.A.' Wartime log containing a 49 page diary and a large number of photographs of the recipient's experiences during the Second World War.
- vii)
 15 original photographs relating to the recipients' experiences during the Great War one shows Nash in uniform with a borrowed German cap attending Baker his Obs. and Butler's funeral, he



liked German caps as another from the Second World War shows him in uniform wearing a 'souvenir' German Officers peaked cap.

viii)

A 1921 King's Certificate and Buckingham Palace P.O.W. Letter.

ix)

A soft cover book named Kriegagefangen- Larger, Darmstadt, containing images of a P.O.W. camp.

78 Seven: Warrant Officer Class 2 M. McDonald, 3rd (The King's Own) Hussars, late 'B' Company, Kildare Battalion, Irish Republican Army



Ireland, Free State, General Service Medal 1917-21, with top riband bar and in box of issue, this inscribed in ink 'Presented to Michael McDonald, Golden Falls for War of Independence, with forwarding slip; United Kingdom, 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 8th Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (7882816 W.O.Cl.2 M. McDonald. 3H.), good very fine (7)

£800-1,200

Michael McDonald was born on 24 February 1903 and was living at Golden Falls, Ballymore Eustace, Kildare. During the War of Independence he served in 'B' Company, Kildare Battalion, Irish Republican Army under Thomas Lawlor, Arthur Doran, Martin O'Neill and James McGrath. McDonald was duly issued with his Medal in August 1952.

He has the highly unusual record of having served with distinction in the British Army from April 1939-November 1949. During that time the 3rd Hussars fought in North Africa from 1940-41. Having then split into two Squadrons, one was captured in its entirety on Java by the Japanese in 1942, but the other - with McDonald no doubt present - shared in the breakthrough at El Alamein in 1942. These events left it so short of men that it was transferred to Syria and Lebanon until April 1944, when it joined the Italian campaign.

Sold together with a German Fuhrer Kompass 38 (Fk. 38), numbered P21113, by *Ludolph Bremerhaven*, captured by McDonald from a downed Luftwaffe from the Western Desert and a leather swagger stick.



The campaign group of four awarded to Captain D. J. R. Simson, Royal Navy, who was killed by a German sniper on 23 May 1940 while serving aboard H.M.S. *Keith* at Boulogne when the port was infiltrated by German troops; he also received a posthumous 'mention'

Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (Capt. D. J. R. Simson. R.N.); 1939-1945 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, these in box of issue and with named Condolence slip, *extremely fine* (4)

£700-900

M.I.D. London Gazette 27 August 1940.

David James Robert Simson was born on 7 September 1892, later studying at Osborne and then Dartmouth, taking the King's Medal. He was promoted Midshipman on 15 January 1910 and served aboard *Russell* and *Lancaster* in the Mediterranean and with *Lion* during her first commission. Later being further advanced Sub-Lieutenant on 15 April 1913, during the Great War he served on the destroyer *Acasta* and battleship *King George V* at the Battle of Jutland.

From March 1918 he first held command on *Usk*. Simson was promoted to Lieutenant-Commander on 15 January 1923, Commander on 30 June 1928, and between 1929-30 was the Executive Officer at the boys' training establishment at Shotley. After this time he returned to serving aboard destroyers and commanded, among other vessels, *Vanquisher* in the Mediterranean, *Valorous* in the Home Fleet, and between 1934-35 the cruiser *Cumberland* in China. During the Naval Review in 1935 Simson commanded *Thanet* before commanding *Vivien* and *Winchelsea* and from May 1936 the new destroyer *Grenville*. He was promoted Captain on 30 June 1936 and was later placed in command of *Codrington* from 24 August 1939 until 26 November and was then in charge of *Keith* from 15 February 1940.

On 10 May 1940, the Germans launched their invasion of France and the Low Countries. That day *Keith* and her sister *Boreas* escorted the light cruisers *Arethusa* and *Galatea* as they carried bullion from the Dutch port of Ijmuiden to the United Kingdom for safe keeping. On 12 May, she returned to the Hook of Holland in the Netherlands to evacuate Allied troops. After the destroyer *Whitley* had to be run aground on 19 May when she was damaged by German aircraft, she was scuttled by *Keith*. *Keith* was one of three destroyers on 21 May that evacuated 468 civilians from France. Two days later she was in Boulogne-sur-Mer, loading British troops at the Gare Maritime to be evacuated and was attacked by German troops who had infiltrated the port area. Simson was shot by a sniper and several crew members and a dozen soldiers were also killed.

He is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial. *Keith* sailed for the UK immediately afterwards and was later active during Operation Dynamo. She was sunk off Dunkirk by German air attacks on the morning of 31 May 1940.

Brigadier W. A. Fox-Pitt, who served as commander of the 20th Guards Brigade to defend Boulogne and was subsequently awarded a D.S.O., wrote to Simson's brother, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Simson on 20 August 1946:

'My only means of communication with England during the battle was through H.M. Ships so that if there was no destroyer in, I was completely out of touch. The last destroyers left Boulogne during the night of the 23/24th and I was out of touch with England until H.M.S. Keith came in about 3p.m. By this time I had ordered a withdrawal into a closer perimeter round the Harbour in order to prevent the Germans getting round my northerly flank and cutting us off.

I went aboard the Keith and had a conference with Simson and discussed the situation and sent off certain signals explaining the progress of the battle. I also had a very welcome cup of tea and gave one of the officers a letter to post for me in England. We were both pretty certain then that it was a waste of life to continue to hold Boulogne as my casualties were mounting pretty rapidly.

However, a signal arrived while I was on board from the Prime Minister saying "You will evacuate all non military personnel (Pioneer Corps etc), the 20th Guards Brigade will fight it out". I then left the Keith and went and saw my Battalion Commanders and gave further orders for holding the town. I was away about two hours and then returned to the Keith, for further orders. While on board I received the signal telling to evacuate. As it was getting late I went ashore immediately to get my orders out and understood that the destroyers would put out and come back again after dark for the evacuation. I had only just left the ship when the air attack started and during the attack Simson was killed. The destroyers left the port as soon as they could and I continued with my arrangements for evacuation. I did not know that Simson had been killed until the destroyers came in later. Condor of the Whitshed, was then left in command of the Flotilla. Just before dark the destroyers came in again and I was told that I must evacuate immediately. This meant putting my



plan in motion very quickly, but eventually all the troops were evacuated by about 2 a.m. on the 25th

My recollections of your brother are pretty vivid. I found him most helpful in concocting signals to England. He was at all times thoroughly calm and collected and very quick to grasp the situation on shore. He realised the importance of the destroyers as my only link with Dover, and I fear it may have been for this reason that he stayed in the port so long, as the destroyers were a very tempting target. I don't remember the Germans being within small arms range of the Keith at the time of the air attack, but the aircraft were machine gunning as well as dropping bombs. The real battle between the destroyers and the land targets took place later when the destroyers completely silenced the Germans for the rest of the night and I saw a German tank knocked out by one of their guns myself.'

Sold together with the following archive comprising:

i)

The handwritten letter to Mrs Simson from Admiral Sir B. H. Ramsay, dated 25 May, written from Dover expressing his deepest sympathy upon his death.

ii)

Officer's bicorn hat, epaulettes and sword belt in named tin, together with Greatcoat Epaulettes.

iii`

Two sets of his pre-Second World War miniature medals, with riband bars.

iv)

Silver Oar rowing prize for the VIIIth Flotilla Officers Race 1925 H.M.S. Venturous, silver napkin ring and silver clothes brush.

V)

Letter to his wife and that to his brother from Fox-Pitt, besides photographs and assorted calling cards (5), newspaper cutting, Blue Lists (2), The List 1940, black armbands (2), besides a four leaf clover and lucky heather.

x80 The campaign group of five awarded to Private D. Bradley, 1st Suffolk Regiment, who was killed in action on 28 June 1944 during the ferocious battle for Chateau de La Londe, a location immortalised by war correspondents as 'the bloodiest square mile in the whole of Normandy'

The Battalion was involved in taking the vital Hillman Fortress, one of the toughest German fortifications Allied troops faced on D-Day

India General Service 1936-39, clasp, North West Frontier 1937-39 (5826063 Pte. D. Bradley. Suff.R.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-1945, the first three digits of the number officially corrected, some erasure at 3 o'clock, not affecting the naming, contact marks, good very fine (5)

£400-500

Donald Bradley was born at Manchester and enlisted in the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment as a regular soldier before the Second World War.

The outbreak of the Second World War saw the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment stationed at Devonport as part of the 8th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division and served with the British Expeditionary Force in France from late 1939 to May 1940. With the rest of the B.E.F., the Battalion was evacuated from Dunkirk in 1940. The next four years were spent training in the United Kingdom for the invasion of Normandy in 1944. The 1st Battalion landed on Sword Beach just before 09.00 on 6 June 1944 and was involved in attacking and taking the vital Hillman Fortress, one of the toughest German fortifications the allied troops faced.

Codenamed 'Hillman' by the British it was headquarters to the German 736th Regiment, who had 150 men and officers stationed there. It was a fortified site with 18 underground concrete bunkers linked by a series of tunnels and trenches surrounded by Tobruk machine gun pits, barbed wire and minefields. The site is located 2.3 miles inland from Sword Beach next to the village of Colleville-Montgomery and was constructed by the Germans from 1942.

With a commanding, panoramic view over Sword Beach, it was the control centre for the German defences in the area. The main bunker is four meters underground, had an armoured observation cupola and housed the command headquarters, signal centre, mess rooms and sleeping quarters.



Not only was Hillman larger than expected, it was also unscathed. It was supposed to have been bombed and targeted by naval gunfire before the Suffolks got there, but that hadn't happened. Assaulting it was a daunting prospect. The first attack was made by A Company of the 1st Suffolks after engineers had cleared a path through the mines and barbed wire perimeter. However, the attack was beaten off.

A second attack, this time with a softening up barrage from the Royal Artillery and tank support from the 13/18 Hussars, finally overran the site by 20:15, except for two command bunkers which proved impenetrable. Even their cupolas and armour bounced anti-tank rounds from the Hussars' Sherman Firefly 17-pounder guns. Holed up inside the bunkers were 70 German troops, who spent an anxious night surrounded by enemy forces before Colonel Krug led them out to surrender in the morning.

On 28 June 1944 the Regiment attacked the Chateau de la Londe and whilst they achieved their objective it came at a heavy loss of 161 men killed, wounded or missing, including Bradley. At the fall of the Chateau and its surrounding defences war correspondents described it as 'the bloodiest square mile in the whole of Normandy.'

Donald is buried at the La Delivrande War Cemetery, Normandy, France.

A documentary film 'The Bloodiest Square Mile' was produced as a tribute to all the Veterans of the 1st Battalion the Suffolk Regiment who fought in Normandy in 1944: thebloodiestsquaremile.com

The Imperial War Museum also has a short film dedicated to the men of the 1st Suffolk Regiment: www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/1060019494

Pair: Major A. C. Anderson, Royal Army Pay Corps, late 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own)

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Lt. A. C. Anderson 13/18 H.); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (Major A. C. Anderson RAPC.), mounted court-style as worn, good



very fine and an unusual combination (2)

£300-500

Angus Campbell Anderson was born on 31 August 1930 and served in the ranks for some 212 days, before being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Royal Armoured Corps on 21 January 1954 having had joined the 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) in October 1953. He served with this unit on active service in Malaya and then as Adjutant from 1959-63, having been made Captain - and counted on the books of the Pay Corps- in October 1959, also having had a spell at the Portuguese Cavalry School in September 1959. Advanced Major in December 1966, Anderson was Staff Paymaster 2 HQ Scotland in April 1972 and was also involved in assisting the Norwegian Contingent at the Edinburgh Tattoo that same year.



Having seen further active service in Northern Ireland, the good Major died on 20 November 2011 in Woking, his final unit being listed as The Light Dragoons; sold together with engraved plaques from the Portuguese Cavalry School, 1956, HPCCD RE Officers Mess, February 1976 & HQ RCT Sgts Mess, May 1985, besides inscribed Norwegian book for the 1972 Tattoo and copied research.

A tragic Dunkirk perimeter casualty group of three awarded to Private C. E. Parkin, Royal Army Service Corps, late Royal Artillery, who died of wounds sustained prior to the evacuation

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (840179 Gnr. C. E. Parkin. R.A.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45, good very fine (3)

£200-300

Charles Edward Parkin attested initially with the Royal Artillery in 1934, serving in Palestine before being transferred to the Royal Army Service Corps with the number T/840179. He appears on the roll of the men missing for 18 Motor Coach Company which states:

'Dunkirk. P.M. 27.5.40, this man had his left foot blown off, and severe fracture of right leg, he was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital.'

St. Mary's hospital was a small civilian hospital situated just outside Dunkirk, it is assumed that Parkin was there were the German forces arrived. Unfortunately he was not to survive his injuries; sold together with copied research.

An Escaper's campaign group of four awarded to Sergeant W. H. Price, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, later Military Provost Staff Corps, who was wounded and went 'in the bag' at Tournai in May 1940 only to escape from Stalag VIII-B

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3653478. Pte. W. H. Price. Bord. R.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., Regular Army, E.II.R. (3653478 Sgt. W. H. Price. M.P.S.C.), mounted as worn, the retaining pin missing, *light pitting and contact wear, very fine* (4)

£260-300

William Herbert Price was born on 15 June 1919, the son of Isaac Price and a native of St. Luke's Avenue, Lowton, Golborne. Enlisting with the Border Regiment on 3 October 1936 he was stationed with the 1st Battalion when they in Palestine prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, returning to Britain in April 1939.

Posted to France in December 1939 they were stationed on the frontline during the Phoney War and were at the front of the British advance into Belgium prior to the Ardennes Offensive in May 1940. As such they were still in Belgium when they engaged the German advance at Tournai on 20 May. They held out for that day and into 21 May however lost some ground on the second day, which is the day that Price is listed as slightly wounded and taken prisoner of war. His service papers note details of his interrogation after his capture in response to the question was, he interrogated he states:

'Yes. In a wood S Tournai, May 1940 [...] soup with promise of good meal & cigarettes.'

It seems that Price was the subject of a gentle interrogation then despite this he was unfortunate to be taken when he was. The next day reinforcements in the shape of 1/6th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers retook the lost ground whilst the Borderers were pulled back and eventually evacuated.

Price was taken initially to Marienburg and later Thorn like most British prisoners from France he was transferred to Stalag 11-B in April 1941 and from there to Stalag VIII-B at Lamsdorf. Whilst there he worked in a saw mill it was from here that he attempted his escape, noting that he and two comrades -Corporal W. B. Wren and Private Kennel- slipped out at night from the shoemakers in the camp.

Unfortunately, there were retaken '...by German police man assisted by German Pole', apparently at the time Price was unfit, suggesting that they had struggled with life on the run. He also noted attempted sabotage during the attempt, they tried to damage some railway signalling equipment however this seems to have been unsuccessful.

A newspaper article of the time notes that his father believed him dead in France and had held a memorial service for him. Fortunately before a planned memorial could be erected the British Red Cross informed him that his son may be alive. Price remained in the Military after the war, going on to join the Military Provost Staff Corps, responsible for staffing British Military Prisons; sold together with copied research.



Five: Private L. Merignac, 7th (Galloway) Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was taken a Prisoner of War at the Battle of Arnhem

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (3184987 Pte. L. Merignac. K.O.S.B.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (5)

£1,000-1,500

Louis Merignac was born a Newcastle-under-Lyme on 6 May 1908 and served in Palestine before the Second World War, being a post man by trade. He was present with the famous 7th (Galloway) Battalion, who went into the Battle of Arnhem on 17 September 1944. Following the ferocious fighting that followed, the remainder of the unit withdrew on 25-26 September. Merignac was not in that number as was confirmed as having been captured on 24 September. He was held at Stalag 1V B and whilst behind the wire suffered severe stomach illness, being evacuated by French Commando to Breesen and Herren Steinfeld, which resulted in two months in hospital. He refused an operation whilst in enemy hands and returned home to his wife at Berwick-upon-Tweed. The Second World War campaign medals were issued in June 1950, whilst Merignac died in 1967.

A rare campaign group of four awarded to Engine Room Artificer Class I H. T. Johnson, Royal Navy, who was taken prisoner of war with H.M.S. *Seal*, the only British submarine surrendered to the enemy during the Second World War

Interned at Marlag Camp he joined several others - including 'Tubby' Lister of Colditz fame - in digging an escape tunnel: Johnson actually made it out of the camp but was re-captured soon after

1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (M.36487 H.T. Johnson. E.A.1. H.M.S. Pembroke.), some polishing and contact marks, overall very fine (4)

£300-400

Henry Thomas Johnson was born at Sheerness on 4 May 1900, the son of Thomas and Florence Johnson of 67 Richmond Street, Marine Town, Sheerness. Joining the Royal Air Force as a Flying Cadet on 15 July 1918 he received no medal entitlement with them. Instead he enlisted with the Royal Navy on 4 May 1923 as Engine Room Artificer Class IV with his R.A.F. service of 176 days being carried towards his pension.

Joining at *Vernon* on 4 May 1922 his first service afloat was with the light cruiser H.M.S. *Dunedin* on 19 May 1922. Appointed Engine Room Artificer Class II with *Cumberland* on 4 May 1928 and further advanced Engine Room Artificer Class I whilst ashore on 4 May 1933. Johnson transferred to submarine service with *Dolphine* on 9 June and served with a number of vessels throughout the late 30s.

He was posted to the crew of *Seal* on 1 January 1939 not long after she was launched. This Grampus-class mine-laying submarine carried a compliment of 60 men and 50 mines as well as torpedoes and a 4-inch deck gun. When the Second World War broke out *Seal* was enroute to China however she was detained at Aden and launched several patrols in the area.

Returning to Britain they were patrolling Norwegian waters when Germany invaded and infiltrated Stavangerfjord entering the port of Stavanger. Despite the boldness of the operation it produced few results as the harbour contained no German craft with a deep enough draft to attack with torpedoes. She returned to Britain for a brief refit before setting off back to Norway to undertake Operation *DF 7*.

They set out of for the Kattegat Sea between Norway, Denmark and Sweden, on 29 April 1940. She had a narrow escape from a Heinkel seaplane but reached the area of operations in good time and completed her mission. As they turned for home they discovered a flotilla of anti-submarine patrol ships ahead of them, with armed trawlers behind them as well. Diving to avoid the enemy the submarine was unable to run deep owning to the shallow depth of the Kattegat Sea, instead they undertook a zig-zag pattern before settling at the bottom of the sea.

Tragically they had entered a minefield and the cable from one of the mines had become caught on one of *Seal's* hydroplanes. The mine was pulled into the ship and detonated against the hull, causing serious damage. When the dust had settled the situation was grim, the boat had shifted ten degrees upwards due to the amount of water they had taken on, however the enemy warships had failed to notice the explosion and they left the area.

Repeated attempts were made to surface as soon as it was safe however all failed, eventually they dropped their 'drop keel', making it impossible for them to dive again if they made the surface. The pressure of the situation, combined with the worsening quality of the air caused a great deal of pressure all around, Johnson however was not one to be put out by stress, as is made clear in *Will*



Not We Fear which states:

'Throughout the boat men were apathetically accepting the inevitability of death. There really seemed to be nothing left, no other possibility to be worth while trying. And in these circumstances there could be recourse only to humour and to idiosyncrasy and to routine.

The petty officers' mess was the scene of a surprising amount of activity. Electrical Artificer Johnstone [SIC] began removing first the sleeves and then the trousers of his overall suit. "What the hell are you doing, Johnno?" he was asked. "Changing into my Number Ones," he replied. And as soon as he had laboriously dressed himself in his best suit he hoisted himself into his bunk and relaxed ... and wait'

Eventually after over a day beneath the waves they managed to refloat *Seal*, the crew were exhausted and light headed after the stress and oxygen depravation of the day. Making for Swedish waters the submarine came under attack by German aircraft, at this moment one of their engines failed, leaving them becalmed. The two Lewis guns they brought to the deck for protection both jammed and-under increasingly accurate fire- they were forced to surrender.

Seal was the only British Submarine to strike her colours during the war, her crew were taken initially to Stalag XXA, Thorn. Soon afterwards a new camp was completed for Naval personnel called Marlag XB, attached to Stalag 10B. From there they were transferred again to Marlag und Milag Nord, here Johnson was involved in an escape attempt, as outlined in Fatal Ascent:

'Lister and Johnson, *Seal* ratings, with Hammond of the submarine *Shark* and eleven others, including Lt. Trevor Beet, participated in a tunnel escape from Marlag at Sandbostel. Once they were on the outside, everybody split up, but they did not get very far before they were nabbed by guards.'

His two companions, Lister and Hammond, were taken to Colditz as a result of their attempt however Johnson seems to have remained at Marlag und Milag Nord.

"After Tubby Lister and his pal Johnson got caught," commented Mickey Reynolds, "there was hell to pay, but we didn't mind, as we knew we were doing our little bit to keep Jerry occupied." Usually, the escapers and helpers were put in solitary confinement with bread and water for a few days following the Geneva Convention.'

(IBID)

Johnson was repatriated on 19 May 1945 and discharged to the reserve that same year. He served in the Sheerness Dockyard Smithy and lived at "Dunedin", 9 Century Road, Rainham. Johnson died at Kent County Hospital, Chatham in 1976; sold together with a copy of *Fatal Ascent* and *Will Not We Fear* along with copied service papers.

A 'Last Stand at Cassell 1940' P.OW. group of three awarded to Trooper A. E. Kettener, 1st East Riding Yeomanry

1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (7889318 Tpr. A. E. Kettener. E. Riding Yeo.), the first three numbers officially corrected, sold together with his service and pay book, *light contact marks*, *very fine* (3)

Alfred Edward Kettener was born on 15 May 1919 and worked as a Railway Messenger with L.N.E.R. when he enlisted on 14 February 1938 with the Territorial Army. The next year the East Riding Yeomanry was reconstituted as a result of the threat of war and formed into an armoured unit. Kettener was posted to them and entered the war with the formation in France on 2 March 1940.

Ordered to joined 145th Brigade they moved through the town of Cassel in late May 1940, meeting the first German thrust outside the town. Holding there alongside the 140th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery they were forced back on 28 May to the town of Cassell itself. They came under repeated and heavy attack there over the next day with their vehicles being targeted, slowing their capacity to manoeuvre as well as their headquarters being hit by a shell.

It was concluded by 29 March that a withdrawal was going to be necessary so the Regiment mounted up and at 21:30 commenced the breakout from Cassell. Progress was slow to start with due to the congestion on the roads and they were further delayed by the troops on foot failing to reach their positions in time. As a result they were not clear of Cassell until after midnight and were not underway properly until 01:00 on 30 March.

£220-260



This delay proved fatal as the Germans reached the village of Drogland ahead of the British, colliding with the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment. Word went back that the enemy were ahead of them and the Yeomanry separated with 'A' Squadron pushing north towards Herzeele with the O.C. Unfortunately the rest of the column was under heavy attack and needed to reform which they did under the 2 i/c, leading the 'A' Squadron becoming separated from the rest of the unit.

At Herzeele they found themselves facing a large force of German infantry with armoured support which soon mopped up the exhausted and strung out Yeomanry formation. Those few members of 'A' Squadron that escaped were armed only with rifles and pistols with a few hand grenades, they scattered and attempted to make for the coast.

Meanwhile 'B' Squadron came under attack by German tanks, they gave good account of themselves but were unable to rejoin 'A' Squadron. Pushing first North and later East they made for the town of Watou, reported to be in British hands. The Regimental Headquarters Tank *Valient* was knocked out by an anti-tank gun near the town which proved to be occupied by the Germans, they had taken it on 28 May.

'C' Squadron, was the last in line pushed directly East towards Watou, taking heavy losses all the while including Major Radcliffe their commander. Near the town they encountered other British troops who confirmed that it had been taken however by this stage the Squadron was down to three armoured carriers. They attempted to push north but all the vehicles were soon put out of action, from this point they ceased to exist as a coherent unit.

Initially taken to Stalag XXA, Thorn, with most of the British troops taken in France Kettener was moved to Marienburg in September 1940 and set to work at Mewe Barracks. In December his role changed to road construction and finally in September 1941 he was set to farm work which continued for the rest of the war. As the Allies closed in in 1945 he was moved to Greidswald and finally liberated at Barth.

Remaining with the Yeomanry he was awarded his efficiency medal the next year in 1946 and his campaign awards in 1948 at 145 Ella Street, Newland Avenue, Hull; sold together with copied research and the recipient's original service and pay book.

A successful Escaper's campaign group of four Signaller N. F. Gresty, Royal Corps of Signals, whose regiment fought to the last round during operations on the Gazala Line and found himself imprisoned in Italy, managing to escape to Switzerland in October 1943

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (2576624 Ptc. N. F. Gresty. R.A.P.C.), good very fine (4)

£200-240



Norma Frederick Gresty was serving with the Royal Corps of Signals, attached to Field Regiment which he does not name on his escapees questionnaire. Taken prisoner of war on 15 December 1941 in North Africa he states of his capture:

88



'The Field Reg. to which I was attached fought for 4 days against the Germans until running out of ammunition. We were then surrounded and taken prisoner.'

Held initially at Benghazi he was sent to Tripoli on 24 December and from thence to Camp 66 in Italy. Moving on to Camp 59 on 29 January 1942 Gresty was to spend much of the rest of the war there only being moved again to Camp 146 in May 1943 to undertake farm work. His questionnaire again goes into detail on the manner of his escape stating:

'After the Armistice we were released by the Italians and hid around the farm on which we had worked, for 3 weeks we were fed by the people of Vairano. Early in October we met a civilian who offered to take us to Switzerland.'

He goes on to outline the escape itself stating:

'The organisation guide met us at Vairano and we walked to Vidigolfo when we were picked up by a Fiat van and taken to Milan. At 1700 hours we left Milan by train for Como where we hid in the house of a man from the Argentine, who was Managing Director of Kodaks in Italy. We stayed the night here and were then guided over the mountains to the Swiss Frontier at Chiasso. The Journey was accomplished in 2 days.'

Touchingly Gresty was careful to name the four Italian civilians who did the most to feed and house him during his escape although sadly he was not able to provide surnames for them. Upon his return a newspaper article was written describing his journey, it states:

'Signalman Norman F. Grestsy of Horton Road, Rusholme, has escaped from the Italian prison camp where he was interned and reached Switzerland. He is 22 and had been a prisoner for nearly three years.'

Sold together with copied research and an original postcard of 'Modder' the 3rd Battalion, Grenadiers Pet Dog in 1900.

It is always good to know some of us survived the War, it is a long time now but looking back we were very fortunate to get into Oosterbeek at all! And then to live to tell the tale is remarkable, many of our fellow Glider Pilots didn't survive that 10 days of chaos. How you managed to get over the Rhine at the evacuation is a marvel.'

So wrote Sergeant Thomas, 2nd Pilot, to Sergeant Cawthray.

The well-documented Battle of Arnhem campaign group awarded to Sergeant Pilot G. Cawthray, 23 Flight, 'G' Squadron, Glider Pilot Regiment

A pre-War professional cricketer who turned out for Yorkshire, Cawthray successfully went into action on Op Mallard - 6 June 1944, D-Day - and Op Market Garden, the Battle of Arnhem, sharing fully in the action over those famous days

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

£2,800-3,200

George Cawthray was born on 28 September 1913 at Selby, Yorkshire and from a young age excelled as a cricketer, in perhaps the most important county for that game in England. Such was his skill that Cawthray shone for Brayton School, Hull Cricket Club and eventually the Second & First XI for the 'White Rose' County.

With the outbreak of the Second World War however, he joined the Glider Pilot Regiment (No. 4695914) and became a Sergeant Pilot, going through 21 EFTS during 1943 and having some 178hrs 25mins on his Flying Log Book by early May 1944 and having taken his 'Wings'.

Op Mallard

So it was that on 6 June 1944, flying with 23 Flight, 'G' Squadron, Glider Pilot Regiment he clocked up 2hrs of Night Flying in PW661, landing near Zetten, with Sergeant Thomas as 2nd Pilot, taking in a jeep & trailer and two motorcycles for the 1st Parachute Brigade, on D-Day itself. Little more need be said of the importance of the work of this embryonic unit on that fateful day. Cawthray was also called on as 2nd Pilot of Stirling 'B' on 26 August for an Op to France to assist the Special Operations Executive. He logged 6hrs 55mins and landed back at Harwell the next day. Op Market Garden





The unit were of course to be kept plenty busy in September 1944, Cawthray went in with Sergeant Thomas again, taking Horsa PW656 on 18 September for their fateful three hour flight by day. Cawthray got them down and then shared in the epic events that followed. His name features in the diary of Lieutenant Mike Dauncey:

'18 September -

S/Sgt. Cawthray of our Sqdn arrived in great form - he had landed south of the Rhine and got his party with jeep over by the ferry - a good show.

Spent a shocking night hiding in our trenches on the banks of the Rhine waiting for an attack which did not materialise. Extremely cold. Had difficulty in keeping chaps awake as we were not to move about.'

He gives a good flavour of what Cawthray would have shared in on 25 September:

'Things started fairly early Monday morning, particularly on our left. The old tigers started coming down the road once more and I thought that if they did not have a little opposition they would go right through, so with one paratroop I took THE gammon bomb and set off through the gardens a little up the road and settled down to wait for them at the side of a house by the road. We could hear them too clearly though they were moving very cautiously and obviously had plenty of ammunition. After a few minutes the chap with me belted off, so my local protection wasn't too good. Eventually the tank crept into view and I waited until it was exactly level with me and ran forward and let fly with the bomb.

The result was disappointing. The fuze was quite a long one so I wondered if it would work however eventually after a long pause, there was a loud explosion and lots of dust but when it had all settled down the tiger looked very much the same as before. As I only had a pistol there wasn't much future in staying put so I made my way back to my house which had been evacuated. A little further down the road there was a sort of barn complete with outhouses etc. where there were about 4 chaps rather wondering what to do We arranged a little ambush around here (after a little hand grenade duel) as of course they were quite close. I was told that they had broken through on the other side of the road and indeed this was the case and we had a slogging match across the street using the Bren and pistols.



Just then someone shouted "Look out here they come" and two chaps darted off. However luckily it wasn't true. However I was then shot through the thigh. The two other chaps with me one of them wounded in the face were very good. We all got down one man looking out for the jerries and the other helped me to dress my leg. We had just done that and were deciding on the next step when something came over the corner of the outhouse and landed about 3 feet away. I turned to see what it was and the grenade exploded immediately in my face. The two paraboys were excellent and put a shell dressing over my mouth. I could think clearly but felt very weak. The two chaps then helped me to the RAP which unfortunately was so full that I couldn't get inside. I was left outside by the side of a dead man where I stayed for some time until awakened by the rain when I managed to pull the dead man's blanket partly over myself. I couldn't get to that house though and stayed there until someone came outside and I managed to attract his attention.

The MO had been hit and it was impossible for the orderly and Padre to do anything as there must have been at least 300 chaps there. The drill was get a blanket, find a spot to lie down and a cup of char (tea) but unfortunately this came out again through the hole in my chin which I have since heard from other people was a most amazing sight. The padre then did a very good thing - I don't know the time but fighting was going on all around with the tigers knocking all the houses for six as usual and he went outside with the Red Cross flag and told the tank commander the situation with the result that we were left alone.'

Cawthray was lucky not to go 'in the bag', as recalled in a letter by Sergeant Thomas:

"...It is always good to know some of us survived the War, it is a long time now but looking back we were very fortunate to get into Oosterbeek at all! And then to live to tell the tale is remarkable, many of our fellow Glider Pilots didn't survive that 10 days of chaos. How you managed to get over the Rhine at the evacuation is a marvel."

The Log Book confirms his flight from Brussels to Northolt on 29 September as 2nd Pilot on Dakota DK866, no doubt glad to have a break from the controls. Cawthray then transferred out to India.

Postscript

At the conclusion of hostilities and having been released, the gallant Cawthray returned to his native Yorkshire and took up the position of professional and groundsman at Hull. He would play four First Class matches for Yorkshire in a career that spanned 1939-52. He scored 114 runs and took 4 wickets, besides it being said that he scored 30,000 runs, and had taken 3,000 wickets in the amateur game.

Taking up the post of Head Groundsman at Headingley, he was at the helm for the 1975 Ashes series. That series saw his Leeds Test Match abandoned as a result of sabotage to the pitch, which was featured heavily in the press.

A long-standing Member of the Glider Pilot Regiment Association, he went out to Holland for the 50th Anniversary events in 1994 and died in January 2001.





Sold together with a large archive of original material including:



- i)
 His original cloth 'Wings', mounted as worn with metal backing and pin for fixing to uniform, besides silver and enamel sweetheart brooch.
- ii) His Pilot's Flying Log Book (Form 414), with all his Ops, rather soiled and binding worn, the important entries perfectly legible, together with his Soldier's Pay Book.
- iii) 1944-94 Arnhem Anniversary silver Medal, by *Rijks Munt*, *Utrecht*, in its case.
- iv)
 A quantity of original documents, Membership Cards and original photographs.
- V)
 A folder with a series of unpublished letters from various comrades and friends, including Sergeant
 Thomas & Brigadier Dauncey amongst others.
- 89 Four: Private E. H. Neal, Army Air Corps (Parachute Regiment)

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (14428811 Pte. E. H. Neal. A.A.C.), mounted as worn, *very fine*, together with cloth Badge and Para O.C.A Badge (Lot)

£280-320

E. Harry Neal was a native of Erdington, Birmingham and had his Second World War awards issued in August 1948.

'After receiving Surrender Order from Southern Area Command via Major J. E. Eliot R.A., I took a small craft with a motor and approx. 18 Officers & men of R.A., R.E., A.C.S., Bombay Sappers & Miners, from Tebay Island-Singapore and with some hazards reached the Indragivi [SIC] river Sumatra on the evening of the 18-2-1942. The names of those on board whom I can remember are shown below ...Sqt. A. E. Armstrong [SIC] No 1059778.'

(The Testimony of Captain James Gordon, 9th Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery on his dramatic escape from the Fall of Singapore)

The Evaders group of five awarded to Warrant Officer Class II J. E. Armstrong, 9th Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery, whose unit went 'in the bag' during the Fall of Singapore, Armstrong however escaped capture and managed to join a small group of survivors in a remarkable journey to safety in India via Sumatra

1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., Regular Army, G.VI.R. (1059778 Bmbr. J. E. Armstrong. R.A.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.VI.R. (1059778 W.O. Cl. 2. J. E. Armstrong. R.E.M.E.), minor pitting, very fine (5)

£300-400



John Ernest Armstrong was born at Wallsend in 1910 and enlisted on 22 December 1924. Posted to the 9th Coast Regiment, Royal Artillery at Singapore in February 1942 where they manned the guns of Changi Command, being responsible for No 7, 22 and 32 Batteries. When the city came under attack by the Japanese and it's fall became inevitable, their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Heath ordered the guns destroyed. The men on the Island were ordered to act as infantry however this did not account for the men who had left Singapore Island.

Amongst these was Armstrong who is listed upon the Liberation Questionnaire of Captain James Gordon, 9th Coast Regiment. On his Questionnaire he noted the names of several men whom he had organised when the surrender order came through. Requisitioning a small boat he led them to Sumatra, Gordon lists those whose names he remembered aboard the boat which includes Armstrong.

Very few managed to escape the Fall of Singapore and fewer still made it back to Allied lines, the Regimental History notes that Armstrong and 4 other Senior N.C.O.Ss from 22 (Sphinx) Battery managed to get away. Two of these were later 'mentioned' having been caught by the Japanese and killed in a massacre on 21 February.

Armstrong however was not amongst them having travelled to Padang, Western Sumatra. From there he made it back to India, transferring to the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers on 22 March 1945. He was awarded his Meritorious Service Medal with them in 1950; sold together with copied research.

A scarce 'Saboteurs' campaign group of five awarded to Sergeant F. Tibbets, 4/1 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Royal Artillery, who was taken prisoner of war during the Fall of Kos and was later punished for sabotaging Focke-Wulf engines during his work detail

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (1438983 Sgt. F. Tibbets. R.A.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, light pitting, very fine (5)

£240-280

Frank Tibbets was a native of Birmingham, born on 26 February 1918 and enlisted in March 1939, listing his address as 3 Stewart Road, Blackheath, Birmingham. Seeing service in North Africa he notably received training from his section officer on escape, evasion and how to behave after capture. Later Tibbets was part of the British forces posted to the Island of Kos in October 1943 when their Italian Garrisons joined the Allies.

Unfortunately for the British Garrison there the Germans were able to respond quickly, they hammered the British airfields, preventing them from resupplying. Paratroopers were landed in bulk and, unable to resupply, the British were pushed back to the town of Kos itself, eventually being forced to surrender.

Tibbetts went in the bag on 7 October 1943, being initially held at Mooseburg before being transferred to Mullberg in November. From there he joined a work camp at Zwickau and was set to coal mining later being set to paper making at Crossen in March 1944. Returning to Zwickau after this he gained access to a number of Focke Wolfe Engines in August 1944, his Liberation Questionnaire goes into detail stating:

'At Zwickau, during the month of August 1944 I pushed into the river Mulde [Zwickauer Mulde] 28 twenty eight [SIC] Focke Wolfe 190 aeroplane engines and lots of spares for same.'

He notes for this that he was punished with 14 days of detention and was repatriated, eventually being posted to the Reserve in July 1946. Re-joining in September 1950 he embarked for Korea on 11 October 1950 with 8/11 Light Anti-Aircraft Battery. Posted to a Depot on 11 December 1951, this was the last active service Tibbets was to see; sold together with copied research.

Further entitled to an Italy Star, as commonly seen with groups to men stationed in the Aegean.



An 'Arnhem P.O.W.' group of five awarded to Corporal R. S. Telford, 7th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, who went 'in the bag' on 23 September during a fierce tank attack on the Battalion's perimeter

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Cadet Forces, E.II.R. (WO. R. S. Telford. A.T.C.), sold together with the recipient's dog tags and soldier's release book, light pitting and contact marks, very fine (5)

£1,000-1,400

Robert Smith Telford was born on 13 June 1919, a native of Dumfriesshire and enlisted on 1 September 1939 with the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Joining the 7th (Galloway) Battalion he was with them in Scotland during the Fall of France, indeed the Battalion was not to leave Britain for some time. They transferred to the 1st Air Landing Brigade in 1943 and continued to train with them until the D-Day Landings.

7th Battalion took off on 17 September 1944 for Operation Market Garden, landing in the Ede area in 1944 and initially all went well. The next day however they came under attack by several parties of German troops with armoured vehicles in support, a situation which would become increasingly familiar over the next week of fighting.

Moving off they fought a sharp action at Johanna Hoeve farm but managed to repel a German attack and continue on towards Arnhem. Arriving at Oosterbeek, some 5 kilometeres west of Arnhem on 19 September they dug in there to assume their corner of the perimeter. The enemy started to probe their lines not long later, and by 09:00 on 20 September they had established the Battalion's positions allowing the battle to begin in earnest. Some of the ferocity of the fighting can be ascertained from the war diary which notes the first armoured 'kill' made by the unit:

'The first "kill" was an armoured car which was blown up and set on fire by the atk gun covering the NORTH face. Later another atk gun under Lt HANNAH, and escorted by a Pl of B Coy, went out to watch the rd leading SOUTH from the rd and rly crossing at 699791. Soon after it was in posn a TIGER tk, towing a flame-throwing apparatus, appeared and a spirited action took place. As a result of the courageous behaviour of our atk gun crew, and of Cpl WATSON and Pte McWHIRTER in particular, the TIGER tk was completely knocked out and the crew killed.'

Through that day and the next, 7th Battalion halted the enemy advance, unable to withdraw due to constant pressure and concern over losing their limited equipment in the dark. A break in the attacks on 22 September allowed them the chance to reform and prepare their positions for another attack, however they could not have been prepared for the forces ranged against them.

A heavy barrage opened the day and at around 11:00 'B' Company came under heavy attack by a force of tanks with infantry and artillery support. Their anti-tank gun was knocked out, forcing them back from a line of buildings, however they gamely held on to their slit trenches and bunkers, fighting for every yard. Their partial withdrawal allowed the German infantry to push onto the flank of 'C' company who also came under attack from Armoured cars to their front.

Soon the action became an attempt by the Germans to consolidate a piece of their hard won gains in the face of heavy fire and counter-attacks by the Battalion. They were able to prepare machine gun positions in the wood between 'B' and 'C' companies, thus keeping that gap open and completing their objective.

The only option was a counter-attack which was carried out by 'C' Company, who despite several losses managed to retake the wood and capture a number of the enemy. The line re-established they managed to hold off further attacks for the rest of the day, taking a tally of German tanks, damaged or destroyed in the process. It was noted in the war diary that the Regimental Aid Post was full to bursting as the Medical Aid Post had fallen into enemy hands, suggesting that some areas of the perimeter were still occupied by the enemy.

Telford is listed as being taken prisoner of war during the days fighting, it is likely he was a victim of the morning offensive which almost saw the line break. Taken to Stalag 11B at Fallingbostel he remained there until being repatriated at the end of the war. Upon his return to the British Army he was posted to a Holding Regiment, Royal Artillery but saw no service with them instead being demobilised on 11 April 1946. Later joining the Cadet Forces he was awarded the Cadet Forces medal with them. Telford died in Dumfries on 8 December 1898 and is buried at Lockerbie; sold together with copied research, a set of original dog tags and an original soldier's release book named to the recipient.



The campaign group of six awarded to Private W. R. P. Seymour, Gloucestershire Regiment, late Royal West Kent Regiment

Seymour was wounded in action in Italy in October 1944 and went on to be one of the 'Glorious Glosters' who was taken a Prisoner of War with 8 Platoon, 'C' Company at the Battle of Imjin River, April 1951

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (3959731 Pte. W. R. P. Seymour. Glosters.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine*, together with his United States Presidential Unit Citation riband (6)

£1,000-1,400

William R. P. Seymour was born in Dublin in 1923 and during the Second World War served in the 5th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment. He was wounded in action on 20 October 1944, when the unit were thrown to attack the Gustav Line. He was transferred to the Army Reserve, by this time his family living at Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast.

Recalled to the Army with the outbreak of the Korean War, Seymour would served with the 8 Platoon, 'C' Company, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment. He shared in the actions at taken Prisoner of War at the Battle of Imjin River, 22-25 April 1951.

As part of the United Nations Forces, the 1st Battalion was despatched to Korea in 1950 when the Communist North Koreans invaded South Korea without warning. Later, a Chinese Communist Army came to the assistance of the North Koreans. In April 1951 the British 29th Infantry Brigade was holding a wide defensive position behind the Imjin River. The Glosters occupied a vital part of this front, astride the main track to Seoul, the ca``pital city of South Korea, which was the traditional invasion route from the north.

For days a Chinese attack had been expected and on the evening of 22 April, small parties of the enemy were observed approaching and then crossing the wide river bed. A patrol of 'A' Company at "Gloucester Crossing" did great execution to these parties, but soon the trickle of Chinese became a flood, and by 2330hrs the patrol had used up all its ammunition and was recalled.



By 0300hrs on the morning of the 23rd, St George's Day, 'A' Company's position on a commanding feature named Castle Hill was under extremely heavy attack, as was 'D' Company on their right, and an hour later 'B' on the right of 'D' was equally engaged. After six hours fighting, much of it hand to hand, 'A' Company was driven back from Castle Hill and a desperate but unsuccessful counter-attack was launched to retake it, during which Lieutenant Curtis lost his life but gained a posthumous Victoria Cross. 'D' Company's position was now untenable, so it was later withdrawn after further fighting, together with the remnants of 'A'. 'B' Company was later pulled back, and the whole Battalion now took up position on the hills around the village of Solma-Ri.



The Chinese did not closely follow up this withdrawal, but meanwhile very large numbers of them had crossed the river and infiltrated past the Glosters. Their attacks on other parts of the front had been equally severe, and now the other United Nations units on their flanks had been forced back so that by mid-day the Glosters were completely separated from the rest of the Division, and indeed almost surrounded.

That night 'B' and 'C' companies were heavily attacked, the former being reduced to one officer and 20 other ranks. Early the following morning, Colonel Carne decided to concentrate the remnants of his Battalion on the top of a steep and rugged feature known as Hill 235 on the map, but now as Gloster Hill (presumably one and the same 'Battalion Hill as recalled by Seymour). On the 24th no major attack developed against the Battalion, but two relieving columns of armour and infantry, sent forward by Division, failed to fight their way through. The Glosters were now completely cut off, but although short of ammunition and water they were in good heart and determined to hold out for as long as possible.

In the very early hours of the 25th, the Chinese launched an all-out attack on the hill wave after wave of shooting, screaming men surged forward, regardless of the defenders fire. Chinese trumpets directed them and encouraged them. In order to confuse them it was decided that one of the British bugles should be blown. The adjutant then ordered Drum Major Buss to sound his bugle and on being asked what calls, replied everything except Retreat. Of all the calls the Long Reveille was the one which made the deepest impression. The battle continued with every weapon involved, and then at 9 o'clock a highly successful air strike was delivered by the US Air Force which for the time being halted the Chinese decisively. It was during this pause that the Colonel received instructions over the wireless to fight his way out, his job done, and Brigadier Brodie wrote in the Operations log book at Brigade HQ 'Nobody but the Glosters could have done this.'

The Battalion split up into groups which tried to work their way back independently, but the United Nations forces were now consolidating after their withdrawal fully seven miles to the rear, and only one party succeeded in reaching them, the rest being killed or captured. Out of 750 men of the Battalion only 150, including the rear echelon, remained on which to rebuild the unit. Lieutenant Colonel Carne, who survived his harsh imprisonment, later received the V.C., and the Battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation to commemorate its magnificent stand. The Queen graciously granted permission for the emblem of the Citation to be worn by all members of the Regiment.

Having been captured, Seymour was one of a band of British and American captives who were (probably) forced to sign a Statement of Protest against the bombing og a POW Camp in North Korea, their names being broadcast on Peking Radia at 0900hrs on 9 November. After his return home on his debrief he gave two statements:

'My reason for my statement is that Pte. R. T. Othen was in my Squad and was taken to Hospital where he died.'

'Pte. E. K. Gudge was wounded on C. Coy. 8 Plt. position and when we had to withdraw back to what was so called Batt Hill [Gloster Hill] he was taken to the RAP where he died on the 24.4.51. Who was with him when he died I have forgot. Best we were told that he had died before we moved to the last position.'

Sold together with a letter from RHQ and copied research.



The outstanding campaign group of seven awarded to Corporal C. J. O'Dell, Special Air Service & Parachute Regiment

O'Dell served with the famed 11th Battalion at the Battle of Arnhem and was taken a Prisoner of War on 23 September 1944, when sharing in the fruitless task of relieving Frost's 2nd Battalion at Arnhem Bridge - he didn't go quietly, made good his escape but was recaptured by SS Troops in Holland with a hole in his leg; the gallant O'Dell subsequently saw further campaign service with the S.A.S.



1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Cyprus (866848 Pte. C. J. O'Dell. A.A.C.), neat rods between clasps, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£2,000-3,000

Charles John O'Dell was born on 2 July 1918 and was a joiner by trade upon his joining the East Surrey Regiment on 1 September 1938. He joined the Parachute Regiment and served with the 11th Battalion during the Battle of Arnhem. On 18 September 1944, the Battalion jumped under fire, onto DZ 'Y' at Ginkel Heath, in Holland, with the second lift at Arnhem during Operation Market-Garden. The 11th Battalion was fought to a stand-still suffering heavy casualties just over 1,000 metres short of relieving Frost's 2nd Battalion at the Arnhem bridge, before falling back to the 1st Airborne Division perimeter at Oosterbeek.

The remnants of the 11th Parachute Battalion, along with those from the 1st and 3rd Parachute Battalion's, and the 2nd Bn, The South Staffordshire Regiment, would be put under command of the 11th Battalion's Second-in-Command, Major. Richard Thomas Henry Lonsdale, and become known as 'Lonsdale Force'. They would hold their positions from the 20-25 September.

O'Dell himself was taken a Prisoner of War on 23 September 1944 and taken into captivity. He did his very best to make it back to allied lines:

'Escapes attempted: YES

From Holland but was retaken again, it was before I was registered. I was retaken in Holland. No I was not physically fit, I had a small hole in leg, was retaken by SS Troops.'

He spent time at Fallingbostoll and then at Salzitter Arb. Kdo. 7005 building camp from November 1944-April 1945.



Returned home, he saw further active campaign service in post-War Palestine with the 17th Parachute Battalion, Army Air Corps. He subquently transferred to the Special Air Service, with whom he appears to have served in Malaya & Cyprus. In the near future, when previously closed sources are opened to the public, may reveal that he was one of the original members of Brigadier 'Mad' Mike Calvert's newly formed Malayan Scouts in 1950. O'Dell returned to Arnhem for the 50th Anniversary in 1994 and died at Colchester in July 2013; sold together with his Parachute Regiment beret.

Please see Lot 456 for his miniature dress medals.

95 Seven: Lieutenant J. Platos, Press and Culture Office, Polish Armed Forces

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence Medal 1939-45; War Merit Cross, without swords; Monte Cassino Cross' numbered '48258'; Poland, Republic, Order of Polonia Restituta, gilt and enamel, Soviet produced 1944 type, mounted as worn, in that order, in a wooden display case with a number of badges, sold together with an original I.D. card, the last slightly chipped, overall very fine (7)

£200-300

Jan Platos is recorded as an Unattached 2nd Lieutenant in Poland in 1939, escaping to Palestine after the Fall of Poland he appears on an I.D. card issued to the then Polish Brigade as a Lieutenant. Serving with then in Iraq and through Africa he is confirmed on the role of the Monte Cassino Cross, earning the badge number 48258. This relates to a unit named the Press and Culture Office, Non-Divisional Units. He appears to have remained in the British Military after the war, earning a Cross of Merit from the Government in Exile however his Polonia Restituta is a Communist issued type suggesting a Liaison role between the two countries; sold together with an original I.D. card named to the recipient, three table medals, four unit badges, one on silver and one enamelled as well as a letter providing research on the recipient and copied research.

The campaign group of seven awarded to Warrant Officer Class II C. Burgess, Middlesex Regiment, who was taken prisoner of war at St. Valery 1940 and was later Commended by his C.O. for 'outstanding service' in Korea

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Korea 1950-53 (6206327 Sjt. C. Burgess. MX.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (6206327 W.O. Cl. 2. C. Burgess. Mx.); Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (6206327 Cpl. C. Burgess. MX.), mounted as worn, sold together with a Middlesex Regiment, Veterans Association badge, *light contact marks*, *edge bruising to last*, *very fine* (7)

£400-500

Clifford Burgess was born in June 1917 at Pontypridd, Glamorgan, Wales, the son of Albert and Clara Burgess. His father was a former soldier who saw Great War Service and died in 1921 as a result of an illness for which the family was awarded a pension.

Enlisting with the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment) he was with them when they were posted to the 51st Highland Division for service in France in 1940. During the retreat from the Maginot Line they saw heavy fighting along the Somme line near Abbeville.

Finally they were pushed back along with the rest of the Division to St. Valery-en-Caux were they the Regiment separated. 'A' and 'D' Companies were trapped there whilst the rest of the Regiment managed to fight their way clear and evacuate via La Havre. In the event 274 men of the Regiment, including Burgess were taken prisoner of war after the bloody fighting in France.

After his capture he was taken to Stalag XXIB at Szubin, Poland and transferred to Stalag VIII-B at Lamsdorf. Liberated at the end of the War Burgess went on to see further service in Korea after the war. There the Battalion saw heavy fighting between 1950-51 and Burgess was commended by his Commanding Officer for 'outstanding service' (*The Die Hards In Korea* page 79 refers); sold together with copied paperwork.

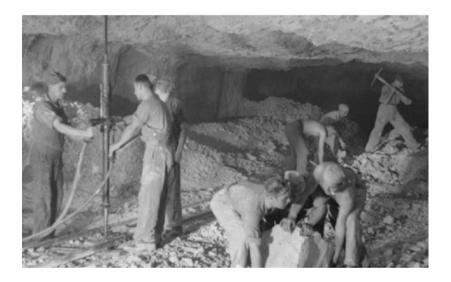


x97 A rare Second World War tunneller's 'Gibraltar Key' group of seven awarded to Major D. Taylor, Royal Canadian Engineers, who was subsequently killed in action in Italy in September 1944

1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Canadian Voluntary Service Medal 1939-45, with overseas clasp; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, silver, in their boxes of issue, together with Canadian Memorial Crosses, G.VI.R. (2), silver, both officially inscribed 'Major D. Taylor' and in their cases of issue, and Royal Canadian Engineers' Gibraltar Key award 1941-42, for use as a watch fob, the reverse officially engraved, 'Major D. Taylor', silver, by B. M. & Co., in its case of issue, extremely fine (8)

Around 325 Gibraltar Key awards were issued to Canadian Engineers for their drilling and tunnelling work on the Rock during the last war, few of which appear to have survived. Struck in silver by the Wartime Mining Association in Canada - and based on a design by Sapper R. J. Cunningham, No. 2 Tunnelling Company, R.C.E. - the first awards were presented by General A. G. L. McNaughton, a fellow Canadian, at a special ceremony held on 27 March 1943.

David Taylor was born in Surbiton, Surrey on 28 October 1911 but was working as a bank teller in Canada by the outbreak of hostilities. Enlisting in the Royal Canadian Engineers in Toronto in January 1940, direct from an appointment in the Militia, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant and embarked for the U.K.



The Rock

In November 1940, at the head of No. 1 Tunnelling Company, R.C.E. - a detachment of four officers and 99 men - Taylor arrived for duties in Gibraltar, the first Canadian troops to ever be stationed on the Rock. His sappers were to use their special skills in diamond drilling and hard-rock mining in close co-operation with the Royal Engineers, to develop and perfect the subterranean works required to bolster the Rock's defences. They arrived with 219 cases of equipment and were soon at work, the arrival of No. 2 Tunnelling Company in March 1941 adding to the valuable work undertaken by the Canadians.

That work is described at length in Major George F. G. Stanley's article *Canadian Tunnellers at Gibraltar*, which was published in the *Canadian Geographical Journal* in June 1944, and a copy of which is included. But by way of eye-opening statistics, it is said that excavation work in Gibraltar in the last war amounted to shifting 1,087,905 cubic yards of rock and rubble.

Italy

Taylor finally departed Gibraltar for the U.K. in early 1942, where he was posted to the Shetlands to carry out work on an old iron mine near Sollum. Having then been advanced to Major at the year's end, and taken command of No. 1 Tunnelling Company, he was embarked for Naples, Italy in January 1944.

The unit then moved to Bianchi to help construct an underground Command Centre, where it was re-titled No. 1 Drilling Company, R.C.E., followed by further construction work at Taranto, Cassino and elsewhere. Tragically, however, as related in the pages of The History of the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers, Taylor met his end in the course of subsequent operations:



98

'On 1 September [1944] Major D. Taylor was killed while making too early a reconnaissance in Pesaro, on the Polish front. Company Sergeant-Major S. Dempster lost his life at the same time. Captain J. M. Thompson was driving their jeep; while he turned it around, Taylor and Dempster went to make a last check of the area before returning to camp and ran into an ambush. Thompson managed to avoid capture and escaped to take over command as Major. It had been understood that the town was clear of enemy and they had passed through the Polish troops on the outskirts without receiving any information to the contrary.'

Taylor, who left a widow, was buried in Ancona Military Cemetery; sold with copied research, including a statement of services that credits him with a mention in despatches.

The well-documented and quite outstanding Battle of Britain Aces' group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant M. H. Mounsdon, Royal Air Force, who flew with No. 56 (Punjab) Squadron - the *Firebirds* - he very much lived up to their sobriquet in claiming Ace status during the famed summer of 1940

Having torn up the skies of Southern England, Mounsdon was shot down by Me109's on 31 August 1940 and suffered dreadful burns to his face, hands and legs; that precipitated a protracted stay at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, going under the knife of Sir Archibald McIndoe on no less than five occasions, earning his membership to the Guinea Pig Club; he was one of the last handful of 'The Few' when he died in 2019

1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their postal box of issue, including Air Council forwarding note and with waxed envelopes, the box named to 'F/Lt. M. H. Mounsdon, 2, Trinity Place, Windsor, Berkshire', nearly extremely fine



Sold together with a remarkable - and most extensive - original archive of material comprising:

1) His miniature dress medals, mounted as worn.



ii)

Two pairs of cloth RAF 'Wings', besides his riband bar cut from his tunic, with gilt rosette upon the 1939-45 Star riband, denoting 'Battle of Britain'.



- iii) Guinea Pig Club pin-back badge, as presented to Mounsdon after his stay in East Grinstead, together with documents and letters of this nature.
- iv)
 His Warrant as Temporary Acting Pilot Officer, 2 November 1939, Royal Air Force Service and Release Book (Form 2520C), besides Officer's Pay and Allowances Book, Officer's Medical Record Card and Flying Clothing Card.
- v) Royal Aero Club Aviator's Certificate No. 21217, dated 22 May 1946 and Air Ministry Private Pilot's Licence, July 1946-July 1947.
- vi)
 Copy of Freedom City of London, 29 September 1970, the certificate with red and gilt sleeve and Rules for the Conduct of Life booklet.
- vii)
 The Battle of Britain Fighter Association Life Membership card, Battle of Britain Historical Society card, Royal Over-Seas League Life Membership card, Technician Engineer card
- viii)
 The Battle of Britain, by H.M.S.O., presentation copy with illuminated dedication stating 'To Pilot Officer M. H. Mounsdon, a small Remembrance of a visit to High Easter 24th Sept 1987.
- ix) Battle of Britain World Premiere programme.
- x)
 Photograph album, with a series of personal wartime images with his family whilst on leave.
- xi)
 Two No. 56 Squadron wall plaques, both of some age, one with two pairs of 'Wings' affixed to the reverse.
- xii)
 Birthday Card on his 100th birthday from The Queen, besides letter, signed 'Charles', Prince of Wales, on the same day as Patron of the Battle of Britain Fighter Association.
- Wales, on the same day as Patron of the Battle of Britain Fighter Association.

Various folders including relevant letters, newspaper cuttings, besides much correspondence and material. (Lot)

 $\pounds 18,000-22,000$

In the first instance, the cataloguer turns to *The Telegraph* to offer a suitable biography:

Flight Lieutenant Maurice Mounsdon, who has died aged 101, was one of the last remaining Battle of Britain pilots, and with his death there are now only three surviving veterans of that decisive conflict.

On June 3 1940 Mounsdon joined No 56 Squadron to fly Hurricanes. Operating from North Weald in Essex, he shared in the destruction of a Dornier 17 bomber on July 3. Three weeks later he probably destroyed a Junkers 87 iStukaî. As the battle intensified in mid-August he destroyed two Messerschmitt fighters and a probable third.



He was scrambled again early on the morning of August 31. At 15,000 ft his squadron attacked a large formation of enemy bombers over Colchester: he engaged one of the escorting fighters and registered some hits. As he pulled away a Messerschmitt Bf 109 opened fire on him from behind and shot down his Hurricane.

Mounsdon was wounded in the leg and bullets hit the gravity petrol tank behind the instrument panel, which exploded, blowing petrol into the cockpit, which instantly caught fire. iUp it went,î he recalled, iand I was sitting in a blowlamp.î

There was only one thing to do, and that was to bale out as fast as possible. iI undid the Sutton harness, put the aircraft in a roll to starboard, stood up and pushed myself over the side.î He landed in a field a mile outside the village of High Easter in Essex, with little left of his clothing, which had been burnt away.

Farmers came over with pitchforks in hand and at first he had some trouble convincing them he was not German. The local ARP warden came to his aid, however, and rushed him into the hospital at Black Notley near Braintree, where he spent the next 11 weeks.

Mounsdon had suffered severe burns to his arms and legs. Interviewed by the BBC in 2015, he described the initial sensation of his burns as iacute discomforti, adding: iThe pain comes later.i He spent much of the next two years in hospitals and became one of the early members of the association and support network known as the Guinea Pig Club, after numerous skin grafts and treatments by the pioneering plastic surgeon Archibald McIndoe at East Grinstead's Queen Victoria Hospital.

It was while he was recovering that, in 1941, he married Mary Allen.

Mounsdon reflected on his involvement in the Battle of Britain in an interview with The Times last year: iThe dogfights were pretty frightening. Everyone was firing at the same time. It was a matter of luck if you survived or not ... But at the end of it all it was the happiest time of my life, though I lost a lot of good friends. iMaurice Hewlett Mounsdon, the son of an electrical engineer who served with the London Regiment during the First World War, was born on February 11 1918 in Lichfield. He joined the RAF on a short-service commission in August 1939.

After his long period in hospital, Mounsdon became an instructor at a number of elementary flying schools, first near Cambridge and then at Booker in Buckinghamshire.

As the war ended he joined No 8303 Air Disarmament Wing in Germany based near Trier. The task was to disarm and disband the Luftwaffe, including the disposal of equipment and munitions in its allocated area.

Some of the German personnel were retained to work for the RAF in service units. The work of the wing included dismantling the air defence artillery and the numerous industrial locations carrying out manufacturing and repair work for the Luftwaffe.

Mounsdon was released from the RAF in February 1946 and worked as an engineer in areas around London. When he retired he moved to Menorca, where he spent the rest of his life. He was an expert model engineer, mostly building magnificent large-scale British steam locomotives.

At the time of his 100th birthday, the RAF's Red Arrows were in Menorca and the nine Hawk jets put on a spectacular display as Mounsdon watched from a friend's apartment, including creating a 1100î in the sky with their coloured smoke. He later commented: iIt was a real honour for me for the Red Arrows to come to Menorca and put on this display.1°

With the passing of Group Captain Hemingway on 25 March 2025, the final chapter closed on 'The Few'. Mounsdon was a shining light of their number and a wartime letter, which accompanies the Lot, from Group Captain Francis Victor Beamish, D.S.O. & Bar, D.F.C., A.F.C. gives more insight into the views of his comrades at the time:





'Uxbridge 26/10 [1941?]

My Dear Andy,

I regret I have not answered your letter sooner but I am attached away for a while and have been pretty busy.

I passed your letter on Mounsdon to Air Commodore Gibbs in the absence of the AOC. I do agree about Mounsdon - he is a great fellow. The bravest of the brave - but at the time they would not give him a D.F.C.. However we will try again...'

He was clearly a central figure in the 'Firebirds', being captured for the British Pathe film *Fighter Station Scramble* during the Battle of Britain. Despite not getting the decoration that he perhaps should have done, he earned Ace status before the fateful combat of 31 August 1940, which saw him spend so many months at East Grinstead. Under the careful watch - and knife - of Archibald McIndoe, he went through no less than five operations to repair the burn wounds to his face, hands and legs, becoming one of the first members of the Guinea Pig Club.

Having lived a very full life, he would regularly attend Battle of Britain re-unions and anniversary events. Mounsdon recalled being shot down for the BBC in 2015:

www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-50715406

His old Hurricane Mk II LF363 remains in the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight, painted as 'US-C' in the colours of No. 56 Squadron.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

99 The outstanding Czech War Cross & Czech Bravery Medal group of ten awarded to Flight Lieutenant A. Vrana, Royal Air Force, late Czech Air Force and French Foreign Legion l'Armee de l'Air Groupe de Chasse 1/5

Vrana had the admirable record of one kill and two probables during the Battle of France, having then transferred to Britain, he flew in the Hurricanes of No. 312 (Czechoslovak) Squadron during the Battle of Britain as just one of just 88 Czech Pilots



1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Cyprus (Flt. Lt. A. Vrana. R.A.F.); France, Republic, Legion of Honour, silver and enamel; Croix de Guerre, reverse dated '1939', with Palme upon riband; Czechoslovakia, Republic, Czechoslovak War Cross 1939, with three further Award Bars; Bravery Medal, with Second Award Bar; Military Merit Medal, silver; Army Commemorative Medal, 1st Type, mounted court-style as worn by *Spink & Son, St James's, London, good very fine* (10)

£6,000-8,000

The Free Czechoslovak Air Force Association offer a terrific biography:





'Adolf 'Ada' Vrána was born at Nová Paka on 27 October 1908, the second-born son of Josef Vrána, a police officer, and his wife Frantiöka. After completing his elementary schooling, he briefly found employment as a trainee blacksmith before changing jobs to work as a trainee mechanic at a local power station.

On reaching the age of 18, he was required to undertake his compulsory military service which commenced on 1 October 1928. He was selected to join the Czechoslovak Air Force and was assigned to the 1st T.G. Masaryk' Air Regiment at Prague-Kbely airbase for his basic military training and training as an aircraft mechanic. On 28 February 1929, having completed this training, he was posted to the 4th Air Regiment at Hradec Králove airbase where he was an aircraft mechanic.

However Adolf's aspiration was to fly and, having volunteered, he was selected for pilot training in August 1929. He was posted to the Military Aviation Academy at Prostejov where he successfully graduated on 1 December 1930, receiving promotion to the rank of cetar (Sergeant) on 16 December. Between 16 March and 16 May 1931, he was stationed at the Military Aviation Academy at Chleb for fighter pilot training. Successfully completing this course, he returned to the 4th Air Regiment at Hradec Králove and was assigned to the 41st Fighter Squadron as a fighter pilot.

In the years that followed, he attended further training courses including night-flying, aerialobservation and, in Boce Kotorské, Yugoslavia, seaplane training. However, Adolf realised that further development of his military career would be restricted because he had left school early without taking school-leaving examinations. To overcome this obstacle, he began a correspondence course to study for his school-leaving certificate whilst simultaneously exercising his military duties. This he achieved, enabling him to enrol at the Military Academy at Hranice in 1934. That August, whilst waiting to be interviewed by the Station Commander-in-Chief at the Academy, he met another cadet airman, Tomáö Vyb'ral, who was to become a lifelong friend. They were billeted together with both graduating in July 1936.

On 1 August 1936, at the rank of poruc'k (P/O) he was posted to the 91st Squadron of the 6th Air Regiment which was then the only night-fighter squadron in the Czechoslovak Air Force. That October he returned to the Military Academy at Prostejov for an instructor's course, graduating on 30 January 1937. On 9 February 1937, he returned to the Military Aviation Academy at Chleb and then to Prostejov as a flying instructor. His next posting was to the Leteckém ústave, the Aviation Research Institute, at Prague-Letnany airbase where he was a test pilot. By 15 March 1939, when the Germans occupied Czechoslovakia, he had achieved 2,088 flying hours.

Immediately after the German occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Air Force was disbanded by the Germans and all personnel dismissed. On 1 July 1939 Adolf escaped to Poland and reported for duty at the Czechoslovak Consulate in Krakow. The Czechoslovak escapees were billeted at Mal″ Bronowice, a former Polish army camp outside Krakow, and it was here that Adolf was to meet with Tomáö again, Tomáö being heavily involved in organising escapers for their onward journey to France. After a short time there, along with other escapee Czechoslovak airmen, Adolf travelled by train to Gydnia, Poland where they boarded the 'Kastelholm', a Swedish coastal-cruising ship, and sailed for Calais, France.





On arrival in France, Czechoslovak escapees were required to join the French Foreign Legion for a five year period with the agreement that, should war be declared, they would be transferred to French military units. Adolf, with the rank of Sergeant, was at the Legion's barracks at Nanterre, near Paris, awaiting medical examination and documentation to be completed prior to transfer to the Legion's training base at Sidi-bel-Abbès, Algeria. Fortunately for him, war was declared before he was sent to Algeria. Instead, on 9 October he was released from the Legion's service and transferred to l'Armée d'Air at their Paris recruitment centre and then on to Centre d'Instruction de Chasse for re-training on French equipment and to learn rudimentary French at Chartres airbase where again he was to meet with Tomáö.

Adolf completed his re-training, achieving a further 38 flying hours to add to his record, and on 1 May 1940 was promoted back to the rank of Sergeant within l'Armée d'Air. Ten days later, Tomáö and he were posted to GC I/5, a fighter squadron based at Suippes airbase near Rheims and equipped with Curtis H-75c aircraft. Adolf was assigned to number I escadrille and Tomáö to number II escadrille of that unit. Amongst other Czechoslovak pilots already with GC I/5 were Alois Vaöátko and Frantiöek Perina, both of whom were to achieve considerable success in combat during the forthcoming Battle of France.

The Germans invaded France on 10 May 1940. During the ensuing Battle of France, Adolf flew 30 operational hours, often being scrambled three times a day and achieving combat success during heavy fighting with the Luftwaffe:

On 13 May, he was shot down during combat with a Luftwaffe Me 109. Although slightly wounded, he managed to bail-out of his Curtis 75a and parachuted to safety.

The rapidity of the Blitzkrieg instigated frequent changes of GC I/5 fighter squadron's airfields as they retreated westward. By 20 June they had already moved three times and were now at La Salanque airbase near Perpignan in Southern France. Later that day, the unit was ordered to evacuate from mainland France and fly to Maison Blanche airbase in Algeria. Forty-five aircraft prepared to depart. Adolf had already started the engine of his Curtis when he noticed that Tomáö's aircraft would not start and that he would have been left behind. Without a second thought, Adolf left his cockpit, went over to Tomáö's Curtis' aircraft with a starting handle, mounted it to the engine and started to rotate the handle until the engine burst into life. They then both took-off for the flight to Maison Blanche.

Shortly after their arrival in Algeria, the unit was redeployed from Maison Blanche to Oran and it was there that they learned that France had capitulated. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, appealed to all the evacuated Czechoslovak airmen to come to Britain and continue the fight from there. The l'Armée de l'Air released the Czechoslovak airmen from their service so that they could make their journey to Britain.

On 24 June 1940, at a farewell ceremony for the squadron in Oran, four Czechoslovak airmen, Alois Vaöátko, Frantiöek Perina, Tomáö Vyb'ral and Adolf Vrána, were awarded the Knights of the Order of Honour of Legion, along with the Croix de Guerre with Palm for their bravery during the Battle of France.



The Czechoslovak airmen then travelled four days by train, from Oran to Casablanca, Morocco, where they then boarded HMS Royal Scotsman which sailed to Gibraltar on 9 July and from where they embarked on to the MV David Livingstone. On 21 July 1940, now aboard a ship which was in a convoy of sixty-nine vessels, they sailed for the UK, arriving in Cardiff on 5 August 1940.

On arrival in the UK, they were taken to the Czechoslovak transit camp at Cholmondeley, near Chester, before being transferred to the Czechoslovak Airmen's Depot at Cosford, Wolverhampton. Adolf was accepted into the RAF Volunteer Reserve on 6 August 1940 and granted the rank of P/O ten days later. On 5 September he was posted to the newly formed 312 (Czechoslovak) Squadron based at Duxford and equipped with Hurricane I's, thus becoming one of the squadron's founding members.

The Battle of Britain was now reaching a critical phase with the RAF having a desperate need for more pilots. Thus, for the Czechoslovak pilots arriving at Duxford, the priority was a case of undertaking a crash course in rudimentary English, learning RAF radio codes in the Officers' Mess and immediate, hasty re-training on Hawker Hurricane fighter aircraft. Adolf made his maiden Hurricane flight the day after his arrival. On 26 September, 312 Squadron was deployed to Speke airfield where its role was the defense of Liverpool and its docks. The squadron was declared operational on 2 October and on 21 October Adolf made his first operational sortie flying a Hurricane MkI P3810 in the Battle of Britain. He was to make a further three sorties during that battle but without any contact with the Luftwaffe.'

Of his Ops with No. 312 Squadron, the *Operational Record Books* provide the following, all 'Scrambles':

- '21 October P3810 1135hrs.
- 22 October P3810 1620hrs.
- 24 October V6810 1310hrs.
- 22 November V6926 1040hrs.
- 26 November V6926 1155hrs.
- 27 November V6926 1625hrs.
- 28 November P3612 1250hrs.
- 5 December P3759 1120hrs.'

Besides this, Vrana then assisted in transferring four of their aircraft on 8 December and would have been back in time for the visit of the Czech President on 17 December, who toured the Squadron and met the Pilots. Further details are offered by the Free Czechoslovak Air Force Association:

'On completion of his Operational Tour in January 1941, now at the rank of F/O, Adolf was initially posted for three months to No.3 Delivery Flight, based at Hawarden, Wales, delivering replacement aircraft. He was next posted, on 12 July 1941, to 310 (Czechoslovak) Squadron based at Martlesham Heath and equipped with Hurricane Mk IIbs. Here he was promoted to the rank of F/Lt and, having a ground-based role serving in the Operations Room as a Flight Control Officer, he remained there until 21 June 1942 when he returned to 312 Squadron, now deployed at Harroebeer. Despite now being 33 years old, he was able to return to operational flying. He was appointed Flight Commander of 'B' Flight from 25 August 1942 until 29 September, and again on 1 January 1943, when his old friend Tomáö became Commanding Officer of the Squadron.

Adolf's second Operational Tour was completed on 1 June 1943, his next posting being to the Czechoslovak Inspectorate General (CIG), in London. Two weeks later he was posted to 312 Squadron's Operations Room, now deployed at Skeabrae in the Orkney Islands. On 10 September 1943, he attended a three-week flight-controllers course at RAF Fighter Command Headquarters at Stanmore, London. His next posting on 1 October 1943 was as Head of Radar Control at RAF Sopley, in Hampshire, a Ground Controlled Interception station. His last posting was on 31 January 1944 when he was appointed the Czechoslovak Liaison Officer at RAF Fighter Command Headquarters, undertaking various roles in the Operations Room until the end of the war.

Adolf returned to Czechoslovakia on 18 August 1945 and remained in the Czechoslovak Air Force. His first posting was to the Ministerstvu obrany (Ministry of Defence) in Prague and, as a Staff Officer, he was instrumental in the rebuilding of the Czechoslovak Air Force. In September 1946, in recognition of his wartime service, he was simultaneously awarded his second, third and fourth Válecn" kr'û 1939 (War Cross). On 2 March 1948, he was promoted to the rank of podplukovn'k (Lieutenant Colonel) and appointed Commander at Prague-Kbely airbase.



Following the Communist take-over in February 1948, the Czechoslovaks who fought for the Allies in WW2 were regarded as being tainted by capitalism and thus 'undesirable' in the new Czechoslovak regime. Many were dismissed from the military, demoted, stripped of their Czechoslovak decorations, arrested, imprisoned and subjected to other persecution and degradation. Some, however, managed to escape back to the West, one of whom was Adolf. In his case, he was placed on 'waiting leave' and aware of the most likely outcome of that action ñ arrest by the StB ñ Státn' bezpecnost, the state secret police ñ and imprisonment. He requested to leave the Czechoslovak Air Force, this being granted to leave on 1 March 1949. Anticipating that he would be arrested like many of his former RAF colleagues, he began to prepare to go into exile again. This was achieved on 15 November 1949 when, with his British wife Kathleen, they escaped over the border into the American Zone of Germany.

After security vetting in Germany, he was able to return to England where in 1950 he rejoined the RAF on a Short Service Commission, but now at the lower rank of F/O, compared to his previous RAF rank of F/Lt. Later this was changed to a permanent commission. He served as a Flight Controller at RAF airbases in North Africa and Cyprus, retiring from the RAF at the age of 53 and with the rank of F/Lt in 1961. He subsequently became a civilian instructor at the RAF Technical School.

In May 1990 he was made an honorary citizen of his native Nová Paka. In September the following year, at the RAF Rehabilitation Ceremony, in Prague, he was promoted to the rank of Plukovnik (Colonel) in the Czechoslovak Air Force. Sadly, by now his health had deteriorated with Alzheimers making it impossible to return to his homeland to attend these events. Since his wife had predeceased him in 1987, he was now resident in a nursing home at Sutton Veny, near Warminster in Wiltshire. He died on 25 February 1997, aged 88 at Sutton Veny.'

His name is recorded on the National Battle of Britain Memorial and the London Battle of Britain Memorial, besides a memorial plaque in his home town and upon the Winged Lion Monument at Klárov, Prague.

Sold together with an impressive archive of original material comprising:

- 1) His riband bar, removed from his uniform, with gilt rosette upon 1939-45 Star denoting 'Battle of Britain'.
- ii) His R.A.F. Pilot's 'Wings'.
- 111) Czech Air Force Epaulettes.
- iv)
 Czech Pilot's dagger, marked 'Wlaszlovits, Stos', brass hilt with inlay, brass and leather scabbard, the blade of steel.
- v) Croix de Guerre aiguillette.
- v1)
 Data plate removed from an aircraft, marked 'Curtiss H75A-1 No. 43 1-39'.
- Czech Pilot's Badge, by *V. Pistoira, Paris, 1940*, a rare award of French manufacture, numbered to the reverse 'F121'.

With thanks to Simon Muggleton for accessing the ORB's.









100 Pair: Corporal E. Devonish, Barbados Police

War Medal 1939-45; Colonial Police Medal, G.VI.R., for Long Service, with Bar (Cpl. Edison Devonish. Barbados Police), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (2)

£240-280

x101 The campaign group of four awarded to Chief Petty Officer Aircrewman B. J. Sandoe, Royal Navy, who served during the Falklands War with H.M.S. *Intrepid*, upon whose deck the Argentine surrender papers were signed

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette (AB (R) B J Sandoe D171525K HMS Intrepid); Gulf 1990-91 (LACMN B J Sandoe D171525K RN); N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (LACMN B J Sandoe D171525K RN), mounted as worn, *light contact marks, very fine* (4)

£800-1.200

Barry John Sandoe was born on 10 October 1960 and worked as a bakery assistant prior to beginning his career with the Royal Navy on 9 May 1978, initially enrolling to complete a twelve-year period of engagement. He completed his seamanship and general training at H.M.S. *Raleigh* and then went on to H.M.S. *Dryad* for his radar training.

From January 1979 Sandoe was posted to patrol ship H.M.S. *Orkney*, patrolling the Iceland Faroes gap and the North Sea to protect fisheries. *Orkney* was involved in the arrest of two fishing boats for illegal nets and overfishing, the recovery and return of an oil rig buoy, and the destruction of a cargo container carrying cigarettes. His next posting was aboard Leander-class frigate H.M.S. *Diomede* from May 1979 until January 1981, and was promoted Able Seaman (Radar) with her.

After serving again with *Dryad* for a short time, Sandoe joined the assault-class H.M.S. *Intrepid* on 23 June 1981. She was being prepared for decommission when Argentina invaded the Falklands, bringing her back into action. Her engines were reattached and she went on to serve a key role in the Falklands campaign, where she was used as a headquarters for S.A.S. and at one point 14,000 Argentinian prisoners were taken onboard. Upon the end of the conflict, the Argentine surrender papers were signed on her deck.

Following the conclusion of the Falklands campaign, Sandoe was transferred in late September 1982 to the batch 2 county class destroyer H.M.S. *Fife*, with whom he returned to the Falklands for a sixmonth patrol. Sandoe was advanced Acting Leading Seaman (Radar) with her before relinquishing to Able Seaman (Radar) with H.M.S. *Dryad* from May 1984. He took and passed his aircrew aptitude training with H.M.S. *Seahawk*, and after passing his training was promoted Acting Leading Seaman (Radar) once again. Sandoe joined H.M.S. *Edinburgh* in July 1985 whilst awaiting his draft to the Aircrewman branch, during which time he was rated Leading Seaman (Radar) before joining the Fleet Air Arm training establishment at H.M.S. *Daedalus* in May 1986. Sandoe was drafted to the Aircrewman school to complete basic, advanced, and operational flying training courses at *Seahawk*, also known as Royal Naval Air Station Culdrose. Upon his successful completion of the course he was awarded his flying wings and promoted Leading Aircrewman.

He served with 820 Naval Air Squadron, flying in the SeaKing H.A.S. Mk V, and embarked on H.M.S. *Ark Royal* for an exercise trip known as Outback 88. In June 1989 Sandoe joined the 810 Naval Air Squadron, a training squadron, whereupon he became an Aircrew Instructor. He was there only briefly before rejoining 820 Naval Air Squadron in August 1990. Once again aboard *Ark Royal*, Sandoe served in the Gulf War on the Mediterranean side. While there, Sandoe was involved in dramatic episode in which he was in a helicopter that ditched into the sea due to a computer malfunction. The pilot overrode for manual control before the helicopter rolled over, making them the only crew at the time to have successfully carried out a water take-off in a real scenario.

Sandoe was returned to the 810 Naval Air training Squadron in November 1992 and was loaned to I.B.M. for a period to do a training analysis of their new helicopter. In 1994 he was finally promoted Petty Officer Aircrewman. Sandoe's last experience in a front-line squadron came upon his return to 820 Naval Air Squadron in April 1995, where he was posted to the Adriatic Sea conducting operations in the former Yugoslavia aboard the H.M.S. *Illustrious*.

He returned to *Seahawk* in December 1996 where he was involved in the development of the new software of the SeaKing. There, he was also promoted Chief Petty Officer Aircrewman. Despite Sandoe's desire to continue to serve at the front-line, he was transferred to a desk job at D.E.R.A. in Hampshire. Sandoe's fine naval career ended one day prior to his fortieth birthday on 9 October 2000.



Sold together with folder of copied and original research, including photographs and certificates, as well as flying wings and original flying logbook.

For the recipient's miniature medals, please see Lot 457.

Family group:

x102 Four: Warrant Officer Class I G. E. Hanley, Royal Army Medical Corps

The Most Venerable Order of St. John, Serving Brother's breast badge, silvered-metal and enamel; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 6 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1991 (24278205 W.O. 1 G. E. Hanley, R.A.M.C.); Regular Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (24278205 W.O. 1 G. E. Hanley, R.A.M.C.); Kuwait Liberation Medal, 4th Grade, in its case of issue with named card sleeve, the remainder mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (4)

Three: Sergeant A. W. L. Finnie, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 6 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1991 (Q1014682 Sgt. A. W. L. Finnie, Q.A.R.A.N.C.); Efficiency Medal, Territorial, E.II.R., on T.& A.V.R. riband (Q/1014682 Sgt. A. W. L. Finnie, Q.A.R.A.N.C.); Kuwait Liberation Medal, 4th Grade, in its case of issue with named card sleeve, the first two mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (7)

£600-800

Godfrey Evans Hanley was appointed a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John with effect from 7 July 1982 (*London Gazette* 11 January 1983, refers). He married Annie Finnie in North Yorkshire in September 1999; sold with O. St. J. letter of appointment, dated 14 September 1982; Saudi letters for the Liberation Medals and T.A. retirement letter for his wife.

A rare Borneo and Vietnam War Special Forces group of three awarded to Sergeant W. H. 'Bill' Roods, Australian Special Air Service (S.A.S.), a gallant and skilful patrol leader who implemented telling Claymore mine detonations against Viet Cong insurgents

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (15340 W. H. Roods); Vietnam 1967 (15340 W. H. Roods); South Vietnam campaign service, clasp, '1960-', the reverse officially inscribed, '15340 W. H. Roods', the second with a scratch over service number and the last with slightly chipped obverse enamel, otherwise good very fine (3)

£600-800

William Henry Roods was born in Wauchope, New South Wales on 6 November 1939 and enlisted in the Australian Regular Army in Brisbane in August 1959. Having then served in the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Royal Australian Regiment, he won selection for the Australian Special Air Service in the summer of 1961, when he joined the 1st S.A.S. Company and qualified for his parachute badge.

Having then served in Papua New Guinea and passed a 'Recondo' course, in addition to roping, signal and canoe/small craft handlers' courses, he was deployed to the Borneo operations as a Corporal and Patrol Leader in 2 Squadron S.A.S. in January-August 1966. In late April/early May he led a patrol to explore whether the enemy had re-established a base but could find no evidence to support that suspicion; he appears in TV footage of another S.A.S. patrol held by the Australian War Memorial.

Advanced to Sergeant, he was next emplaned for operations with 1 Squadron S.A.S. in South Vietnam, in which theatre of war he remained actively employed from March 1967 to February 1968. 'Actively' being the operative word, as confirmed in *Phantoms of the Jungle*:

'These initial ambushed had been initiated by rifle fire and had been markedly more successful than the earlier reconnaissance patrols. However, the squadron had obtained a quantity of Claymore mines and, influenced by the experience of the ex-2 Squadron men who had used mines in Sarawak, it was decided to use the Claymores in S.A.S. ambushes. At first some of the patrols had no more than two Claymores, but the increasing effectiveness of the ambushes was startling.

Between 26 and 30 April [1967] five patrols (Roods, Stevenson, Farley, Hindson and Shaw) were deployed on ambush missions in an arc stretching from the north west to north east of Nui Dat out to a distance of from ten to fifteen kilometres. The first to gain success was Sergeant Bill (Chester) Roods whose five man patrol was inserted ten kilometres north west of Binh Ba. On 29 April they fired two Claymores at three Viet Cong walking along the track, killing two and wounding a third. A few seconds later more Viet Cong moved into the killing area and the third Claymore, facing down the track, was fired. The patrol quickly withdrew and was credited with five enemy killed and one wounded.'



In his own patrol report, Roods described the victims thus:

'The five men killed were dressed in black. Two were wearing straw hats. At least three were carrying large packs on their backs, one of which was a flower bag. One was seen to be carrying a small unidentified S.M.G., with no woodwork visible. All men were armed but their weapons were not identified. Weapons hear returning fire were of a light calibre, firing single shots.

As the patrol withdrew, at least three men were heard to follow for a short distance. It isn't possible to accurately access the strength of the party, but it was probably about 10-12 including the five killed.'

Accompanying copied reports testify to around a dozen more patrols led by Roods. Infiltration and extraction were by helicopter and the patrols tended to last for two or three days, invariably in harsh jungle conditions. In his report for the above firefight with the Viet Cong, Roods noted the terrain thus:

'Secondary jungle thick with vines and scattered patches of bamboo. Only water was in the main creek. A few leeches were found in the area and the mosquitoes were prevalent at last light.'

It is clear, too, that clandestine surveillance was the primary objective of such patrols, a case in point being the five-man team Roods commanded in the Xuyen Moc sector on 16-19 June 1967. On that occasion he was able to send a detailed report of a large Viet Cong force, including women and children. The men wore blue uniforms and were equipped with a variety of Soviet arms, arms which were brought to bear on an attacking helicopter gunship. The patrol had to be withdrawn early 'as V.C. prevented it from reaching water.'

But Roods also participated in some larger scale offensive patrols, of which he was second-incommand under an officer or senior N.C.O. One such took place on 11-12 December 1967, when his team ambushed a party of Viet Cong with Claymore mines, killing seven of them - 'Patrol searched the bodies then withdrew to LZ and was extracted.'

Roods took his discharge in Brisbane in August 1968 and settled in Broadwater, Western Australia. He subsequently became eligible for the Australian Active Service Medal 1945-75, with 'Malaysia' and 'Vietnam' clasps, the Australian Service Medal 1945-75 with 'PNG' clasp, the Australian Defence Medal and the Anniversary of National Service Medal 1951-72; sold with a file of copied research, including his service record and course reports, in addition to a copy of Roods' reports for 'Patrol 13, 1 S.A.S. Squadron, during its tour of South Vietnam between 1967-68'.



THE GAMMELL FAMILY MEDALS

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

'After some delay...a letter was received on Tuesday from Sir George explaining that the claim of the old Peninsular veteran had been doubly recognised; with the sanction of H.R.H, the Queen has been informed through Sir Henry Ponsonby of Captain Gammell's case, and Her Majesty was so interested in it that she decided to present to the veteran her Jubilee medal, in addition to the Peninsular medal...Those who know what a staunch supporter of the Throne and Constitution he has always been, as well as a brave officer in his younger days, will heartily congratulate him on the double honours he has received, especially his kind recognition by the Queen' (Bath Chronicle & Weekly Gazette, Thursday 28 September 1893, refers)

The historically fascinating and unique Peninsular War and Queen Victoria Jubilee pair awarded to Captain J. Gammell, late 59th, 92nd and 61st regiments of Foot, who was almost certainly the last surviving British Officer of the Peninsular War and who claimed his campaign Medal in 1889 - an astonishing 75 years after the battle in which he participated and such a remarkable circumstance that The Queen herself then commanded that he should also be awarded her Jubilee Medal



Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Nive (Ensign, James Gammell. 59th Foot.), this officially named in the style of the Egypt and Sudan Medal 1882-89; Jubilee 1887, silver, unnamed as issued, mounted together upon a silver bar for wear, on their original ribands and contained within a bespoke fitted leather case by Mallett, Goldsmith, Bath, the top lid tooled in gilded letters stating: Presented by Command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to Capt. James Gammell, late 92nd, 61st and 59th Regiments, when in his 93rd year, 9 March 1889., traces of old lacquer, otherwise about extremely fine (2)

£3,000-5,000





James Gammell, second son of Lieutenant-General Andrew Gammell and Martha Stageldoir, was born in London on 3 January 1797. Scion of an old Scottish family, his father enjoyed a long (if undistinguished) military career and appears to have been a personal friend of H.R.H. the Duke of York; it is he who may have been responsible for the elder Gammell's appointment to the socially-prestigious 1st Foot Guards in September 1803.

On 29 September 1813, young James Gammell was commissioned Ensign (without purchase) in the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot (*London Gazette*, 2 October 1813, refers). The 2nd Battalion of the 59th had already seen its fair share of active service during the Napoleonic Wars, having been in Spain in 1808 and 1809 before being re-deployed on the disastrous Walcheren Campaign. Returning home, in 1812 the unit was sent back to the Iberian Peninsula where they participated in most of the final battles of that campaign including Vittoria (June 1813); Nivelle (November 1813) and the Nive (December 1813). Gammell clearly must have joined his regiment in the summer or autumn of that year, as his single-clasp Medal attests; for his first (and indeed only) major battle he must have seen a significant amount of fighting as the 59th suffered casualties of some 159 men killed and wounded. The regiment returned home at the conclusion of hostilities, and Gammell is next noted as being promoted into the Sicilian Regiment on 27 April 1815 (*London Gazette*, 6 May 1815, refers).



Remaining in the peacetime Army, like many young junior officers Gammell moved through several different units over the next few years. The Sicilian Regiment may have offered the chance for some interesting soldiering, but it is unlikely he ever spent time with them as on 1 June the same year he transferred (still as Lieutenant) into the 61st (South Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot. Likely with them on garrison duty in Jamaica from 1816-22 on 21 August 1823 he moved again, this time to the 64th (2nd Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot - but again still as a Lieutenant. In 1825 he was promoted to Captain in the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) by purchase (London Gazette, 14 May 1825, refers) - but yet again he was not destined to remain long in his regiment as a mere five months later the London Gazette carries another entry (dated 22 October) stating that he had retired on 6 October that year.

It is quite likely that, in reality, Gammell had no need to be a soldier as he was an independently wealthy man. In 1816, soon after his father's death, his grandfather purchased an agricultural estate for him and, though the two were later to fall out over the subject of Gammell's marriage to a Miss Sydney Holmes, the estate ensured he was to receive a steady source of income for him and his family for the rest of his life. Marrying Miss Holmes on 21 September 1825, the couple went on to have no less than ten children and in 1834 the Gammell family moved to Edinburgh before relocating to Bath in 1856-57 and taking up residence at 16 Grosvenor Place. Here Gammell was to remain until his death on 23 September 1893 at the remarkable age of 96, which makes him quite likely the last surviving British officer to have participated in the Peninsular War - a fact supported by several primary and secondary sources, the latter including a reference in the *Journal of the Orders and Medals Research Society* (March 2009) and the book *Wellington's Men Remembered: A Register of Memorials to Soldiers who Fought in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo.* He was interred at Locksbrook Cemetery, Bath, and the occasion included his coffin being conveyed to the site in a closed hearse, covered in a Union Jack, and a wreath stating: 'In kindly remembrance of the last of the Peninsular officers.'

However, his story does not end here, as just a few years previously he became the subject of a remarkable tale which led to the award of two medals - the first of which he had earned as a 17-year-old Ensign in the 59th Foot all those years ago. The 'Bath Chronicle' takes up the story:

'Captain James Gammell, the only surviving officer of the British Army which fought in the Peninsular War, died on Saturday last at 16, Grosvenor Place, Bath, where he had resided for many years...By his death the work of charity in the neighbourhood of Larkhall loses a generous friend, the Conservative cause one of its most ardent supporters, and the Queen one of the most loyal and devoted of her subjects. His loyalty and attachment to her Majesty was one of the dominant features of Captain Gammell's character and his enthusiasm was evidenced during the celebration of the Royal Jubilee in 1887. Flags were liberally displayed at his residence, and the letters "V.R." in gas jets, with a shield bearing the Royal arms, and the motto "Tria in juncta uno - Quis separabit." ...In March, 1889, the *Bath Chronicle* thus described how Captain Gammell received the Peninsular medal and the Queen's Jubilee medal: -

A curious and gratifying incident has just occurred, which for the credit of all concerned is worth recording. At the latter end of December Colonel Balguy happened to be at the National Provincial Bank, and a casual remark made by him led a venerable gentleman near to say that it was just 75 years ago that he donned the red coat. Surprised at the communication, Colonel Balguy rejoined "You must have been in the Peninsula." "I was at Bayonne in 1814, when the French made their sortie," replied the stranger. "Then you have a medal?" He explained that he never had one nor had he applied for one, and in reply to further questions, stated that he was an Ensign in the 59th Regiment, and retired as a Captain from the Gordon Highlanders in 1825. The conversation again turned upon the medal, and after some hesitation he accepted Colonel Balguy's offer to write to the War Office for it, at the same time making himself known as Captain Gammell of Grosvenor. In due course a letter was dispatched to Lord Wolseley as Adjutant-General of the Forces, and the reply received was that the application, owing to the delay in making it, could not be entertained. Not caring to be beaten Colonel Balguy then wrote to Major-General Sir George Harman, K.C.B., Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, thinking he would prove "A friend in need."



After some delay, caused by the absence of the Commander-in-Chief and his Secretary in the Mediterranean, a letter was received on Tuesday from Sir George explaining that the claim of the old Peninsular veteran had been doubly recognised; with the sanction of H.R.H., the Queen has been informed through Sir Henry Ponsonby of Captain Gammell's case, and Her Majesty was so interested in it that she decided to present to the veteran her Jubilee medal, in addition to the Peninsular medal...Those who know what a staunch supporter of the Throne and Constitution he has always been as well as a brave officer in his younger days, will heartily congratulate him on the double honours he has received, especially his kind recognition by the Queen.' (Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette, Thursday 28 September 1893, refers).

After this, Gammell's unique story was reported on by a number of further newspapers and periodicals, including the *Cheltenham Chronicle* (also in 1893) and the *Hampshire Telegraph* in 1904 which, when commenting on another medal-related account under the title 'A War Office Record', noted: 'The record for dilatoriness in the award of war medals is not held by the French War Office, in spite of a recent bestowal of a Sebastopol decoration forty-five years after the siege. In 1889 Captain James Gammell was awarded an honour earned by him three-quarters of a century previously. As Ensign Gammell he was present at the sortie of Bayonne, and, leaving the Army shortly afterwards, never applied for the medal; the English War Office likewise overlooked his name. In 1887 steps were taken on his behalf by Colonel Balguy, and, at last, the veteran received his decoration with interest. A Jubilee medal was sent to him by Sir Henry Ponsonby, together with a letter on behalf of the Queen; and the Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief, bestowed on him the Peninsular medal, with the clasp for the Nive. Captain Gammell was ninety-two when he received this tardy recognition of his services'. (*Hampshire Telegraph*, Saturday 23 January 1904, refers).

It therefore appears to be perfectly reasonable to conclude that not only was James Gammell the last surviving British Army officer of the Peninsular War, but that his medals represent a unique entitlement both in their combination and mark of Royal favour; the time of his belated claim for the Military General Service Medal also perfectly explains why it is named in the style of the Egypt and Sudan Medal 1882-89.

Captain Gammell's medals are accompanied by the following items:

(i). A remarkably well-executed portrait miniature of the recipient, depicted in the uniform of an officer in one of the Flank companies of an infantry regiment, glazed and contained within an elaborate gilded frame with foliate decoration, the reverse bearing a paper label stating 'Alf. E. Chalon R.A. London 1820', some minor chipping and damage to the frame at the lower-right corner, the portrait clean and intact, measuring 70mm x 86mm without frame and 225mm x 240mm including frame.

N.B.: It is worthy of note that Alfred Edward Chalon R.A. (1780-1860) is a well-regarded artist today. Elected to the Royal Academy in 1816, he was a 'society' portraitist who had the distinction of painting Queen Victoria in her State robes going to the House of Lords for the prorogation of Parliament on 17 July 1837. This led to him being titled 'Portrait Painter in Water Colour to Her Majesty' and the same portrait led, in 1851, to the 'Chalon head' being adopted on a number of postage stamp series.

(ii.) A contemporary copy of the 'Supplement to the Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette', dated 14 October 1893, featuring a copy of the photograph of Captain Gammell in old age wearing his medals, and an accompanying short biography of 'This grand old officer', contained within an old

(iii.)
Copies of the articles and sources quoted and referenced in the text above.

glazed frame, 370mm x 425mm.

For the medals of his two sons, Harcourt Thomas, and William, and those of further descendants, please see Lots 105, 106, 107 and 108.

105



Baltic 1854-55 (H. T. Gammell. Lieut. R.N. H.M.S. Ajax), unofficially engraved in upright capitals and mounted upon a three-pronged silver riband buckle, together with an Edinburgh Academy Homer Medal, silver (Harcourt T. Gammell, Classis Quintae, Dux, MDCCCXLIII), both contained within a bespoke fitted leather case, the top lid tooled in gilded letters stating 'Medals of Capt H. T. Gammell R.N.', traces of old lacquer, good very fine

£200-300

Harcourt Thomas Gammell, third son of Captain James Gammell, was born at Beech Hill, County Down, on 29 April 1829. In the early 1830s the family relocated to Edinburgh and young Harcourt attended Edinburgh Academy from 1838-43 where, in his final year, he was awarded the school's Homer Medal in silver. Destined for a life at sea, Gammell entered the Royal Navy immediately after leaving Edinburgh Academy (September 1843) and six years later was appointed a Mate aboard H.M.S. Excellent, the gunnery training vessel at Portsmouth Dockyard. Promoted Lieutenant in November 1853, he was next posted to the 74-gun H.M.S. Ajax, and as a member of her ship's company saw action in the Baltic at the Bombardment of Bomarsund in August 1854.

Further postings to various other vessels followed over the next 20 years, but with the general peace throughout Europe in the wake of the Crimean War men such as Gammell had little opportunity to distinguish themselves - indeed, he unfortunately did exactly the opposite and was officially admonished when, as Officer of the Watch, the 100-gun H.M.S. Conqueror ran aground and was wrecked off the Bahamas - thankfully without loss of a single life. Promoted Commander in 1869, Gammell retired in 1874 and was further advanced Retired Captain in 1884. He and his wife Lucy resided mostly in the West Country, around Bath and Weston-super-Mare, and inherited the vast sum of £40,000 when his father died in 1893. Harcourt Gammell himself died on 25 September 1904 and was clearly a well-regarded local figure in the community, with the Bristol Times and Mirror noting in his obituary of 1 October that year: 'The deceased, who formerly served on H.M.S. Hector, will be greatly missed by the poor of the town, as he was ever ready with his purse to help any deserving case.' The Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette of 29 September 1904 further notes: 'His friends in Bath will hear with regret of the death of Captain Harcourt Gammell R.N....he entered the Royal Navy at the age of 14, going direct to sea, as in those days there were no training ships. His period of service was 35 years, during which he was with the Baltic Fleet in what is known as the Crimean War, and for services then rendered he received the silver medal. He took no part in public affairs, but in private life he was a liberal donor, and by his demise a large number have lost a generous friend'...

For the medals of his father, Captain James Gammell see Lot 104; for the medals of a brother, Captain William Gammell, see Lot 106; and for the medals of his son Sergeant Kensington Gammell, see Lot 107.

106 Pair: Captain William Gammell, 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Lieutenant W. Gammell, 39th Regt.); Turkish Crimea (Lieutenant W. Gammell, 39th Regt.), both contemporarily engraved in upright capitals, individually mounted upon twin-pronged silver riband buckles and their original ribands, contained within a bespoke fitted leather case, the top lid tooled in gilded letters stating 'Medals of Capt. William Gammell, Late 39th Regiment', traces of old lacquer, highlights polished and contact marks, about very fine (2)

£250-350

William Gammell, fifth son of Captain James Gammell, was born at Beech Hill, County Down, on 11 July 1833. Whilst little is known of his early life, on 12 March 1852 he was commissioned Ensign in the 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment of Foot and just over one year later purchased his lieutenancy in the same unit. Lieutenant Gammell and the 39th embarked for the Crimea in the spring of 1854 where they participated in the Siege of Sevastopol and assault on the Redan on 18 June (Waterloo Day) 1855. Interestingly, Gammell and three of his comrades may have been the subject of one of Roger Fenton's famous photographs from the campaign.

In 1856 the regiment were sent to Canada (exchanging one harsh climate for another) and a year later Gammell purchased his captaincy. From 1859-64 further garrison duty beckoned in Bermuda, but not long afterward Captain Gammell resigned his commission to take up a post as a Barrack Clerk in the Transport Commissariat. The reason for this extreme and unusual change of career is unknown, but this position took him to London, Hong Kong, and Dublin prior to his retirement in October 1878. Appearing to settle-down (he married Caroline Brennan in May 1881), sadly domestic bliss was to barely last a year before Gammell died of 'acute bronchitis' on 23 March 1882 at the young age of 48. There were no children from his marriage, and indeed his widow was only to survive him by four years.

For the medals of his father, Captain James Gammell see Lot 104, and for the medals of a brother, Captain Harcourt Gammell R.N., see Lot 105.



Special Constabulary Long Service, G.V.R., bar, The Great War 1914-18 (Sergt. Kensington Gammell), sometime lacquered, about extremely fine

£30-50

Kensington Gammell was born on 14 June 1874 in Bath, and according to family history travelled widely in the United States of America, Egypt, and Japan as a young man before settling down to become articled to an architectural practice in Bristol; after qualifying as an architect he set up his own practice in Bedford in 1906. A member (and indeed Council Member) of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he served in the Bedford Special Constabulary but sadly committed suicide in mid-May 1924.

Sold together with two gilded base metal Bedford Special Constabulary pin badges, these engraved 'K. Gammell' and dated 1914 and 1915 respectively.

For the medals of his father, Captain Harcourt Gammell R.N. see Lot 105; for the medals of his son, Guardsman Kenrick Orm Gammell, Grenadier Guards, see Lot 108.

The Second World War campaign group of four awarded to Guardsman K. O. Gammell, Grenadier Guards; reputedly the tallest man in the Brigade of Guards (standing at 6ft. 7 1/2in. tall) he was destined for a fine academic career but instead enlisted in the British Army upon the outbreak of war, tragically he died on Christmas Eve 1943 of wounds received during the Italian Campaign

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army (2622616 Gdsmn K.O. Gammell Grenadier Guards); Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, all privately and contemporarily engraved '2622616 Gdsmn K.O. Gammell Grenadier Guards' in upright capitals, mounted court-style for wear, sometime lacquered, about extremely fine (4)

£80-120

Kenrick Orm Gammell, son of Kensington and Doris Gammell, was born in Bedford on 18 May 1910. Clearly academically gifted, after education at Bedford School (a boys public school founded in 1552) he went up to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (1928-31) and graduated with a B.A. Becoming a schoolmaster in Essex, the outbreak of war in September 1939 thwarted his plans to take up a post as Headmaster of Akley Preparatory School and instead he enlisted in the Grenadier Guards, being posted to the 6th Battalion after his basic training.

Formed in 1941, the 6th Battalion was posted to Syria in September 1942 and saw action in the Tunisia campaign before participating in the invasion of Italy a year later. On 23 October 1943, Gammell was severely wounded in an action near Naples and evacuated to North Africa. Sadly he succumbed to his injuries on 24 December and is buried at Bone Military Cemetery, Annaba, Algeria. In addition to an obituary in the 'Bedfordshire Times and Standard' (7 January 1944), his grave bears the moving epitaph: 'Thoughts Too Deep For Words. A Very Dear Only Son. He Was 6 Feet 7 1/2 Inches Tall'.

Sold together with a Guards Depot Recruits Musketry prize medal in the form of a watch-fob, engraved *Rct. K. Gammell*. For his father's Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, see Lot 107.



109 A Campaign decanter box, used by Ensign James Gammell during the Peninsular War

A square 'campaign-style' mahogany decanter box, with decorative brass inlay and escutcheon, brass handles to sides and a brass plate affixed to the top lid bearing the engraved inscription 'This case went through the Peninsular campaigns of 1813-1814 with its owner, Ensign James Gammell 59th Regiment, who retired from the Army (as Captain of 92nd Regiment) in 1825. He died on 25th September 1893 in his 97th year, having been the last surviving Officer of the Peninsular War.', the interior with a red leather, green baize and mahogany lining and housing four glass decanters, complete with their stoppers and each bearing a silver-plated label, 'Gin'; 'Rum'; 'Whiskey'; and 'Brandy' respectively, these likely not contemporary to the case, 215mm x 220mm, brass inscription polished, key lacking, otherwise in good sound condition

£250-350

For the recipient's medals and biography, please see Lot 104.

Please note that due to the weight and contents of this Lot, postage is not available. Collection at the various Medal Fairs around the United Kingdom can be arranged.

A fine Georgian portrait miniature of a potentially-identified junior British infantry officer, circa 1814

Portrait miniature, likely gouache on ivorine, of a youthful infantry officer in the British Army, facing half-right wearing a red coat with green facings, a single gold epaulette to the right shoulder, gold buttons and lacing to the buttonholes, and a white leather crossbelt with an oval plate bearing a Crown and numerals '49' in silver, faced with glass and contained within an old and extremely decorative gilded frame set with a floreate pattern, the reverse with traces of its original paper backing, the reverse of the portrait bearing the handwritten text in ink: 'Pinxit 1824' and a (now illegible) name and London address, the portrait proper measuring 67mm x 88mm, including frame overall 250mm x 270mm, some minor chipping to gilding on frame, otherwise *good very fine and a most attractive image*

£400-600

The sitter is likely Captain Harcourt Morton, who on 15 October 1814 married Martha Gammell, sister of Ensign James Gammell. Morton's military career encompassed commissioned service in the 14th, 49th, and 85th regiments of Foot and action in both the Peninsular War at the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro (May 1811), and in the War of 1812 at the Battle of Chrystler's Farm (11 November 1813). Morton retired as a Major, claimed a Military General Service Medal with two clasps for the above-mentioned battles (a unique combination) as a Lieutenant in the 85th Foot, and died on 4 June 1854 at the age of 68.



MEDALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE H. J. SILVERSTON



Henry John Silverston (1908-2000) – or H.J. as he was oft known – was the youngest of five sons, with five sisters, to a family living in Middlesborough. He picked up a law degree at Durham University before joining the British Army, being fortunate to be picked up from the beaches of Dunkirk. Transferred to the Indian Military Academy at Chetwode Hall, he then served with the 9th Jat Regiment, arriving in 1942.

At the end of the Second World War, H.J. took up a role of Deputy Inspector General of Prisons in West Bengal before re-engaging with law profession by joining Orr Dignam & Co in Calcutta. Many years followed which eventually led him to become the Senior Partner of the largest legal firm in India at that point. That role was a three-year term and he was the only partner to ever be re-elected for two terms. Emerging Indian businessmen, many from moneylending and gold traders, some from local villages, emerged to take on and run major industries such as steel rolling and other heavy industries. Naturally, legal advice was sought as India remained operating under the British Legal system, and H.J. being more akin to the emerging Indian entrepreneurs, was taken up as their legal advisor travelling the world on their behalf.

Other personal opportunities presented themselves. With an interest in all things antiques, H.J. helped establish a colleague as an antique dealer in Calcutta. In the collecting of such, the word got out and many ex-servicemen saw the value in selling their campaign medals for their silver value rather than a historic one. So started a collection which then took on further interest when H.J. was in London, on business trips, attending auctions and adding some renown medals to his growing collection.

The son, c'est moi, had no knowledge of this but when he was on one of his sojourns to England circa 1990, he asked me to get something out of a secret compartment in one of the rooms in our North London flat. What was found accidentally, was a plastic bag containing over 100 Medals, most of which had no ribbons. The response was to this surprise discovery was 'do you want them?' 'Sure, but what do I do with them'. Response 'your problem'.

A visit to a dealer in Trafalgar Square and the purchase of all the ribbons, then transported back to South Australia, and eventually displayed proudly at home for all who visited.

Now the time for this custodian is up, so the responsibility lies with those who will be their future custodians. There is an individual behind each medal who put their life on the line to serve a greater cause and I hope you enjoy researching each of them.



x111 Now, gentlemen, let us do something today which the world may talk of hereafter!

Thus spoke Rear-Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood from the deck of his flagship, H.M.S. Royal Sovereign, prior to the Battle of Trafalgar

The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Able Seaman E. Kendall, Royal Navy

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (Edward Kendall.), good very fine

£4,000-6,000



PROVENANCE: Seaby, June 1953. Spink, December 1972.

Edward Kendall was born in London around 1778 and was 27 years old when he served as an Able Seaman aboard the H.M.S. Royal Sovereign during the Battle of Trafalgar.

Royal Sovereign was a 100-gun first rate ship of line and was launched at Plymouth in 1786, over a decade after she was laid down in 1774, and was the only ship built to her specific design. Reportedly slow and difficult to manoeuvre, she was nicknamed the 'West Country Wagon' by her crew.

Prior to serving at the famed Battle of Trafalgar, Royal Sovereign enjoyed an active role during the French Revolutionary Wars. She served as part of Admiral Richard Howe's fleet during the Glorious First of June, the first fleet action of the War, where she was the flagship of Admiral Thomas Graves' vanguard squadron. This resounding tactical victory saw Admiral Howe issue the unorthodox order for his ships to turn and breach the French line, rake the enemy ships and engage them directly. Royal Sovereign pulled too far into the line and suffered a heavy pounding from enemy ship Terrible, with Admiral Graves mortally wounded and dying during the course of the battle. Terrible fell out of the line and Royal Sovereign next engaged Montagne. Seven enemy ships were sunk or captured but the British lost none.

Now the flagship of Vice-Admiral William Cornwallis, Royal Sovereign was further engaged in the conflict known as 'Cornwallis' Retreat'. In June 1795, a French fleet of twelve ships of the line and





eleven frigates gave chase to Cornwallis' squadron of five ships of the line and two frigates. After a day's chase the rearguard came within range of the enemy, and rather than abandon part of his squadron Cornwallis stood his ground to counterattack with all his might. The Vice-Admiral steered Royal Sovereign in between the French and British forces, meeting the enemy with a raking fire. The Battle ended when French Admiral Villaret de Joyeuse mistakenly believed the British Channel Fleet was approaching and subsequently ordered his fleet to withdraw, thus allowing Cornwallis to escape.

Royal Sovereign was further involved in a notable altercation on 17 March 1796 when the transport ship Bellisarius collided with her while en route to the West Indies and sank almost instantly.

The Battle of Trafalgar

H.M.S. Royal Sovereign held the distinction of being flagship of Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Rear-Admiral Horatio Nelson's second-in-command at that famous sea battle off the coast of Trafalgar, Spain on 21 October 1805. She led one column of warships during the conflict while Nelson led the other, and was the first ship of the fleet to enter the action.

Recently re-coppered, Royal Sovereign was faster than the other ships present and was the first to break the enemy line in accordance with Nelson's unorthodox plan to approach the allied line with his fleet arranged in two columns, which would cut the allied line and force one-on-one fighting.

As Royal Sovereign gallantly sailed alone towards the enemy and made to engage the massive Spanish three decker Santa Ana, Collingwood remarked to his Captain, Edward Rotheram, "What would Nelson give to be here?". At roughly the same time, his friend Nelson reportedly pointed to her and exclaimed, "See how that noble fellow Collingwood carries his ship into action!".

Collingwood's well-trained crew aboard Royal Sovereign fired such a rapid volley at Santa Ana that four allied ships quickly came to her aid, with Royal Sovereign first receiving fire from Fougueux before being joined by Indomptable, San Justo, and San Leandro. Despite this assistance, Santa Ana suffered nearly 240 casualties and struck her colours to Royal Sovereign at 2:20 that afternoon.

Hemmed in at all sides by the enemy, Royal Sovereign suffered significant damage before she could be relieved by the remainder of the British fleet. She had lost her mizzen and main masts, most of her rigging, and suffered damage to her foremast and was no longer manoeuvrable. Even so, she continued to fire at the enemy from her port-side guns. Collingwood himself also suffered a wound to his leg whilst on deck, but was lucky in that he was only one of three officers on her quarterdeck who lived to see the end of the Battle.

Following the death of Nelson at around 4:30pm, Collingwood assumed command of the fleet as commander-in-chief. Collingwood removed to H.M.S. Euryalus as a consequence of Royal



Sovereign being, in his words, "perfectly unmanageable" after sustaining too much damage to continue as flagship. While Nelson's final command prior to his death had been for the fleet to anchor in advance of an oncoming gale, Collingwood disagreed and focused on those vessels still able to anchor and survive the storm. He had Royal Sovereign towed away while she was still able to stay afloat. She sustained 141 casualties over the course of the Battle.

After Trafalgar

Following the battle, missing her mizzen and mainmasts and most of her rigging, Royal Sovereign returned to Plymouth to be repaired and refitted. She thereafter returned to duty as part of the Mediterranean Fleet and participated in the ongoing blockade of Toulon. In November 1811 she was ordered to join the Channel Fleet, later being converted to harbour service as a receiving ship. Renamed Captain in 1825, she was eventually broken up at Plymouth in 1841. Four of her cannons were incorporated into the Collingwood Memorial in Tynemouth, where they may be seen to this day.

Little is known about the fate of Kendall aside from his service at Trafalgar, only that he is confirmed on the roll as serving with Royal Sovereign during the battle and that he lived to claim his medal; sold together with copied medal roll.

x112 The Military General Service Medal awarded to Sergeant T. Harris, 5th Regiment of Foot, who was slightly wounded in the Battle of Bergen 1799

Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse (T. Harris, 5th Foot.), minor pitting, very fine

£1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:

Whitaker Collection 1890.

One of 33 Medals with 6 clasps to the Regiment, 2 of this combination.

Thomas Harris was a native of Gloucester, Gloucestershire and attested for service on 20 May 1799. Entering the Napoleonic War in Holland his service papers note 'Wounded slightly on the breast in Holland 19 September 1799'. This was the date of the Battle of Bergen where an Anglo-Russian army was defeated by a Franco-Batavian force.

Here the Regiment, both the 1st and 2nd Battalions, were part of the centre-right column under General Dundas. Their role was to take and hold the village of Warmenhuizen, which they did alongside three Russian Regiments, holding it for the duration of the Battle. They suffered 345 other ranks and 22 Sergeants wounded in action, given how recently Harris had attested it is very likely he was a Private at the time.

He went on to serve with the Regiment through much of the Peninsula Campaign, earning himself a 6-clasp medal. He was discharged on 11 September 1821, his conduct described as 'very good'. Harris is further entitled to a silver medal of merit; sold together with copied service papers.

A rare Egypt and Sudan Medal awarded to Mr. W. Onions, Indian Government, who served as Engineer-in-Charge aboard the Government Steamer *Tenasserim*

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (Mr W. Onions. I.G.S.îTenasserimî), suspension slightly loose, *light contact marks, very fine*

£200-300

In addition to the 14 European members of the crew of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, there were a further 122 Goanese and Lascars who were issued with unnamed medals. *Amberwitch* and *Tenasserim* were the only such vessels from India during these operations.

East and West Africa 1887-1900, for Mwele 1895-6, no clasp (1530 Dooly Bearer Sumboo Joti 24 Bo. Infy.), minor contact wear, very fine and rare

£500-700

x115 East and Central Africa 1897-99, 1 clasp, 1898 (Pte. Iriboi. Hasan.), good very fine

£260-300



x116	China 1900, no clasp (993 Sowar Shimiath Singh Jodhpur I. S. Lcrs.), edge bruising, very fine	£140-180
	The Jodhpur Lancers were part of the Imperial Contingent raised for service in China on the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion. They were commanded by Colonel - later Lieutenant General - Sir Pratap Singh, and replaced the 9th Lancers in China when the latter unit was posted for service in the Boer War. The Squadrons were split up with several taking part in the Nikko Shimanzai and Funnig expeditions while others guarded the Pekin railway and some saw reconnaissance duties around Shanghai.	
	They regrouped again on 9 October and were posted north of the Great Wall of China to Manchuria. There they were to remain throughout the freezing winter with temperatures as low as 39 degrees Fahrenheit. Here they undertook patrol work, searching the surrounding villages for weapons; sold together with a copied article related to the Lancer's China service.	
x117	China 1900, no clasp (Clerk Mr Ardesier Jamseljee Mily Acct. Dept.), suspension somewhat slack, contact wear overall, very fine	£200-300
x118	China 1900, bronze issue, no clasp (Dhali Shajutia I. S. Infy), suspension slack, <i>light contact marks, very fine</i>	£140-180
	The Imperial Service Brigade was raised by Indian Rulers for service in China to relieve the British Troops needed for service in South Africa. They followed up on the Allied successes in China, patrolling the countryside, searching villages for weapons and guarding road and railway lines.	
x119	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Jubaland, bronze issue (Muleteer Kala Singh. Murree Mtn: Bty:), suspension somewhat slack, light contact marks, very fine and rare	£250-300
x120	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (3/Gr. Clk. A. Consalves. R.I.M.S. Clive.), edge bruise, two heavy test cuts to obverse rim, not affecting naming, overall very fine	£240-280
x121	Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (Porter Ndolo Wa Bissi. 3/K.A.R.), good very fine	£120-160
x122	Tibet 1903-04, silver issue (Clerk J. E. Jacobs. S&T Corps), the 'a' of the surname officially corrected, contact marks and edge bruising overall, very fine	£250-300
x123	Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Near East (Sd. Mahomed Sd. Rajab.), some contact marks, one test mark to the rear obverse, not obscuring the naming, very fine and a scarce rating	£140-180
	Rating being Seedie.	
x124	The Empress of India Medal attributed to Prince Sir Jahan Qader Mirza Mo Wahid Ali	
	Empress of India Medal 1877, in its case of issue, this damaged and in four parts, sold together with a photograph of the recipient wearing his award, light pitting, very fine	£300-500
	Sold together with a copy of <i>The Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire</i> and a copy of the original photograph and an old photograph the reverse stating:	
	'Prince Sir Jahan Qader Mirza Mo Wahid Ali. Presented by Amjal Al-Mozi 2/8/74.'	
x125	The Waziristan 1920 I.D.S.M. awarded to Lance Naik L. Singh, 3/34th Sikh Pioneers who was further 'mentioned' the following year	
	Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (1037 Nk. Labh. Singh. 3/34/ Sikh Pnrs:), suspension slack, good very fine	£300-500
	I.D.S.O. <i>IAO</i> 1589 1920.	
	M.I.D. London Gazette 10 June 1921.	
	Sold together with copied research.	



A superb I.D.S.M. awarded to Havildar D. Chand, 1-2nd Punjab Regiment; who latterly joined a Indian Parachute Regiment after Indian Independence and was killed in action during Operations in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947



Indian Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (12524 Hav. Durga Chand, 1-2 Punjab. R.), minor official correction to forename, very fine

£1,400-1,800

I.D.S.M. Recommendation confirmed 20 September 1945, the recommendation states:

During the recent operations in the Sillaro valley Hav Durga Chand has on several occasions distinguished himself.

On 15 Feb 45 in C Di Lucca 008298 he was in command of a party of eight IORs at pt 358 013297 when enemy estimated twenty attacked this post. Hav Durga Chand engaged them at short range and though outnumbered stuck to his post and inflicted at least five casualties on the enemy who then withdrew.

In the third week of February 45, Hav Durga Chand with another sepoy led two recce patrols around pt 342 013299 and obtained very useful and accurate information of enemy mortars and Spandau positions on the reverse slopes of that feature. These enemy posns were subsequently engaged by our mortars and heavy casualties were inflected resulting in the reduction of enemy activity in that area.

Again on 5 March 45 when the enemy attacked pt 358 Hav Durga Chand was in comd of a section there. Working his way behind the leading enemy scouts he captured one of them whilst his section inflicted four casualties on the remainder.

During this period of one month in which his coy was actively engaged Hav Durga Chand on every occasion led his men with great gallantry. His leadership devotion to duty, and perseverance have been of the highest order.'

Note the recipient's recommendation has been located and the book *The Indian Distinguished Service Medal* lists him as receiving the award, however, no *London Gazette* entry has been located either by the cataloguer or in the above-mentioned reference work.

Durga Chand was born at Dharmpur Dasuya Hoshiarpur, Punjab. He served through the Second World War with the 1-2 Punjab Regiment and is listed as killed in action with the 1st Parachute Regiment during the Jammu and Kasmir Operations on 1 August 1949; sold together with copied research.



x127 The 'South Persia 1918' M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal P. Batson, 21st Lancers, attached South Persia Rifles

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1940 L.Cpl. P. Batson. 21/Lrs:), heavy polishing and contact wear overall, nearly very fine

£300-400

M.M. London Gazette 10 September 1918.

Percy Batson entered the war at Hafiz on 5 September 1915 with the 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, he would doubtless have taken part in the Regiment's famous V.C. winning action at Shabqadar. However he is unlikely to have remained there for long being attached to the South Persia Rifles. This unit was formed in response to the chaos which infected Persia in the wake of the outbreak of the Great War. The local tribes were restive at the best of times, especially with the Government becoming increasingly unpopular and worse they were being incited to revolt by German agents.

In order to combat this threat, the British persuaded the Persian Government to allow them to raise a force of 11,000 men with the goal of stabilising the situation around the vital oil fields. Commanded by Sir Percy Sykes the unit consisted of local Persians trained and commanded by British officers and N.C.O.s., they were supported by Indian troops and later by Dunsterforce and Norperforce in North Persia.

It appears that Batson- who is listed as attached to the formation on his M.M. medal card- was serving with them likely as a British N.C.O. training and leading part of the cavalry detachment. His service here further entitled him to a General Service Medal with a South Persia Clasp. Notably Batson is further entitled to an India General Service Medal with a clasp for Afghanistan 1919 where he is listed as attached to the 'Persian Gendarmerie'. This unit- set up by Swedish Officers in 1910-had been largely superseded by the South Persia Rifles however when the latter unit was disbanded it again became the primary tool for keeping order in the Persian hinterlands.

Batson was discharged in 1919 but re-joined almost at once on 26 July 1919, listing his address as Chiswick where he was working as a machinist. Joining the Royal Tank Corps he served until 7 December 1928 when he was finally discharged; sold together with copied research.

Further entitled to a 1914-15 trio, a G.S.M. with South Persia Clasp and I.G.S.M. with Afghanistan 1919 clasp.

An excellent 'Burma 1944' M.M. awarded to Sapper J. Ghag, Bombay Sappers and Miners Group, Indian Engineer Corps, who was extremely unlucky to have his award downgraded from the I.D.S.M.

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (53241 Spr. Jaising Ghag Bombay S & M G R I E), heavy contact marks, very fine

£700-900

M.M. London Gazette 16 November 1944, the original recommendation states:

'At Phalbung near Palel on the 25th of April 1944 No. 53241 Sapper Jaising Ghag was a member of a Patrol- Part of the patrol- was surrounded in open ground by the enemy- Jemadar Bajrang Kale with four men, including Sapper Jaising Ghag, were detailed to give covering fire to the remainder whilst they escaped. The Jemadar and his party then found themselves cut off so they had to withdraw by another route which was blocked by a party of Japanese. Without hesitation they charged again but being outnumbered were all overpowered and left for dead- Jemadar Bajrang Kale was killed by the sword of a Japanese officer. Sapper Jaising Ghag received a blow from a sword which cut the back of his neck from ear to ear severing the muscle and bone from the back of his skull and leaving it hanging loose down his back. After about two days Sapper Jaising Ghag, recovering consciousness found himself lying amongst a number of dead Japanese, without his boots and part of his clothing. He took some boots off a dead Japanese and searching the bodies obtained a valuable identification. After five days, during which time he was without food, he met a Gurkha Patrol which brought him in.

By his gallant action and devotion to duty Sapper Jaising Ghag not only helped to kill several Japanese but also brought in a valuable identification which was the object of the Patrol.'

Jaising Ghag was serving with No. 402 (R.B.) Indian Field Company, Indian Engineers when he won his award, attached to 80 Brigade, 20th Division. He was recommended for the I.D.S.M. but was downgraded to the M.M.; sold together with copied research.



THE MCNAIR FAMILY MEDALS

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

129 'Frederick [McNair], was arguably Singapore's most important architect of the latter 19th century.'

The Library of Singapore, refers.

The C.M.G. pair awarded to Major J. F. A. McNair, Royal Artillery, also a long-served Colonial Civil Servant, Executive Engineer & Superintendent of Convicts in the Straits Settlements, he was called as Chief Commissioner inquiring into the complicity of the Chiefs of Perak after the 1875-76 War

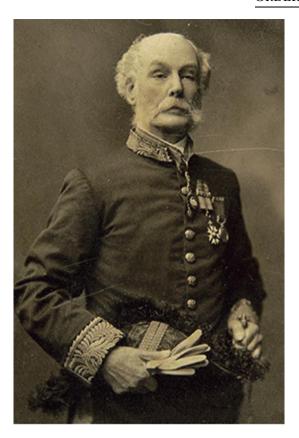


The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Companion's breast Badge, gold and enamel, with swivel ring and straight bar suspension, complete with gold buckle on ribbon; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Perak (Major McNair. R.A. Colonial Engineer.), with silver riband buckle, *minor official correction to posting, very fine* (2)

£1,800-2,200

C.M.G. London Gazette 24 May 1879.





John Frederick Adolphus McNair was born on 23 October 1828 at Bath and was educated at King's College, London and at the School of Mines. He went out to India in 1846 to take up employment with the British East India Company at Madras, becoming fluent in Hindustani. From Madras, McNair was transferred to Malacca, reporting to J. B. Westerhout, then the advisor to the Government of the Straits Settlements.

He was then posted to Singapore as Adjutant of the Straights Settlements Artillery and where he took up an appointment as Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Straits Settlements. In 1857, McNair was appointed Executive Engineer and Superintendent of Convicts in the Straits Settlements (Penang, Malacca and Singapore) and he was also in responsible for Public Works and the Oriental Gaol in Singapore.

McNair shared in the Commission for the Pacification of Larut in Perak and latterly during the 1875-76 War at that place, following the murder of J. W. W. Birch.

Having taken his C.M.G. in 1879, by 1882 he was Acting Resident Councillor to the Governor of Penang, with McNair Street in George Town named after him. Besides undertaking several expeditions to Siam (Thailand) in 1868, 1874, 1875 and 1878, and forging a keen friendship with the King, he was bestowed with the Order of the White Elephant.

In Singapore himself, he oversaw the construction of St Andrew's Cathedral, designed the former Empress Place Building (Asian Civilisations Museum) and Government House (Istana), and made alterations to the Old Parliament House (The Arts House).

As a final note, Sir Andrew Clarke started the title "Empress of India," for Queen Victoria and asked McNair to translate this. Of the several versions he provided, "Kaisar-i-Hind" was selected and officially used for the first time in Sir Andrew's proclamation, which was at once sent home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Carnavon.

He married firstly Sarah Desgranges Paine in 1849. They had seven children. He married secondly Madalena Williamson, *née* Vallance. The good Major died on 17 May 1910; sold together with a copy of *Prisoners Their Own Warders*.

For his Thai Orders of the Elephant, please see the next two Lots.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

130 The early Order of the White Elephant bestowed upon Major J. F. A. McNair, Royal Artillery



Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the White Elephant, a very early Commander's neck Badge, 83mm including large suspension loop x 40mm, gold (40.7g) and enamel, *enamel chipping from wear*, very fine, a most handsome Badge, housed within an attractive lacquered and mother of pearl case (Lot) Gold tests as 97.8% purity.

£4,000-6,000

Major McNair undertook several expeditions to Siam (Thailand) in 1868, 1874, 1875 and 1878, forging a keen friendship with The King.

Thailand, Kingdom, Order of the White Elephant, an early neck Badge, 94mm including suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt, gold centre and enamel, enamel chipping, ring detached but present, very fine

£240-280



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The O.B.E. pair awarded to Assistant Area Officer A. W. McNair, C.S.I., Special Constabulary, late Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, United Provinces

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Civil Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, silver-gilt, in its *damaged* case of issue; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R. (Asst. Area Offr. Arthur W. McNair), in its named box of issue (Devonshire), officially re-impressed naming, very fine (2)

£140-180

[C.S.I.] London Gazette 3 June 1924.

O.B.E. London Gazette 8 January 1919 (Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces).

Arthur Wyndham McNair was born at Croydon, on 23 August 1872, the son of John McNair and Sarah Paine. Educated at St Paul's School and Balliol College, Oxford, he afterwards went out to India. Made a Major in the 9th Mussoorie Battalion, Indian Defence Force on 1 April 1917, he went on to take an O.B.E. and C.S.I. in the Indian Civil Service and died at Lewdon, Devon in March 1965; sold together with the Warrant for his O.B.E..

For his C.S.I., please see the next Lot in this Auction.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The C.S.I. awarded to Assistant Area Officer A. W. McNair, C.S.I., Special Constabulary, late Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, United Provinces

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion's (C.S.I.) neck Badge, gold and enamel, with central cameo of a youthful Queen Victoria, the motto of the order in rose diamonds, suspended from a five-pointed silver star and gold ring suspension, *suspension repaired*, *good very fine*, in *damaged* case and with neck riband

£2,800-3,200

C.S.I. London Gazette 3 June 1924.

For his O.B.E. pair, please see the preceding Lot.



MEDALS TO THE WOODHOUSE BROTHERS

The highly emotive Great War M.C., D.F.C. group of five awarded to Captain L. M. Woodhouse, Royal Flying Corps, late Essex Yeomanry

He had been forced to write to his father with the excruciating news that his younger brother 'Mole' had been killed attempting to come to his aid in an aerial combat in August 1917; the elder Woodhouse was then himself shot down and killed in action a year later

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Awarded 3rd July 1917 1st Battle of Somme. Lieut. Lionel Mostyn Woodhouse, R.F.C., 52nd Squadron'; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Awarded 17th Sept. 1918. Capt. Lionel Mostyn Woodhouse M.C., R.A.F.'; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. L. M. Woodhouse, R.A.F.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Lionel Mostyn Woodhouse); Great War Memorial Scroll in the name of 'Capt. Lionel Mostyne Woodhouse, M.C., D.F.C. [red ink] 59th Sqdn. Royal Air Force [blue ink], good very fine (Lot)

£7,000-9,000

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, March 1990.

M.C. London Gazette 25 August 1917. The original citation states:

'For good work. This Officer has done splendid work whilst observing for Artillery. He Observed for over 2,000 rounds during the month of May 1917, of which 121 were O.K.'s. Thirteen emplacements were destroyed, eighteen explosions and six fires were caused.'

D.F.C. London Gazette 2 November 1918. The original citation states:

For skill and gallantry. On the 22nd August 1918, this Officer carried out a Special Contact Patrol from a height of from 200 feet to 400 feet. He was throughout subjected to very heavy fire from the ground and his machine was badly shot about. He showed great daring during a heavy counter attack on Logeast Wood and flying at a height of 100 feet he shot up the advancing troops and rendered great assistance in bringing this attack to a standstill and causing very high casualties. He then continued his patrol along the whole Corps front. Throughout the recent operations he has set a very good example of courage and devotion to duty to the whole Squadron.'



Lionel Mostyn Woodhouse - or Lio to his friends and comrades - was born at Brooklands, Broomfield, Essex on 10 December 1896. Educated at St. Peter's Court, Broadstairs and Eton College from 1909-14, he joined Eton O.T.C. as a Private. Whilst at Eton, Woodhouse was in R. S. de Havilland's House, playing in the Cricket XI in 1914.













With the outbreak of the Great War, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 2/1st Essex Yeomanry 1 July 1915 and was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps in August 1916. He served in No. 52 Squadron from October 1916 with R.E.8's then B.E.2e's and then back to R.E.8's on 15 June 1917, returned to Home Establishment on 15 August soon after his brother's loss six days earlier.

The loss of his brother was a hugely emotional event and one which was a huge blow to the entire family. Christopher Courtney wrote on 14 August 1917:

'Dear Arthur,

I feel I must write to you and give my most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your boy. I was terribly shocked to hear of it, but it was some small consolation to know that he went out gallantly fighting.

I wonder if your eldest son has told you that he was killed in an endeavour to protect his brother's machine from attack?

He probably did not know it but there was an artillery machine being attacked and so he at once dived in order to chase off the enemy; unfortunately he was caught by several enemy scouts and shot down but he certainly succeeded in drawing them off the artillery machine in which, it afterwards turned out, was his brother.

I think it was a most gallant death. I went to his funeral, a simple and straightforward one; he is buried under the shadow of the sand-dunes in a quiet and secluded spot.

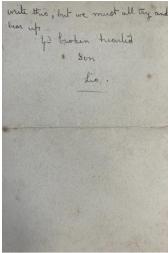
I feel very guilty in not having answered your letter; I am afraid I am a bad correspondent at the best of times; but I had had it in mind for some days to write and tell you that he was in a good squadron and getting on well; his Squadron Commander spoke most highly of him.'

Promoted Captain on 16 September 1917, Woodhouse Instructed for a year then on 12 August 1918 he returned to No. 59 Squadron, taking command of 'B' Flight on R.E.8's. On 29 August with his Observer they shot down an enemy Scout. On 1 September they were hit by A.A. but with the Observer, Lieutenant Peel holding his Lewis gun at arms length leaning over the side, managed to help steady the R.E.8 for Woodhouse to get safely back. Peel and Woodhouse's luck ran out on 27 September 1918 when they were shot down and both lost their lives.

Sold together with original letter from his brother 'Jack' on winning the D.F.C., his cloth RFC 'Wings', besides original photographs and a remarkable archive of copied letters, these of a highly emotive and unpublished nature.



my dear dear Dad I am writing to you not hum , so that you may break it the more gently to her . Poor little mole is dead : Oh it is too awful just hick and then my favour ile brother . I saw the whole thing at the time ghad a berrible feeling tha



it was one of our machines and not a Hun and that if that was the case it would be him. He died protecting me. They went over to attack these Huns as they came broke up. I can't give you any up to the time and fought for a - hope and I think perhaps it was bout five minutes and then orse machine broke away on five . It was the most glowers fight for life from you and I will have were put up. All who sourch south you to say what feel best to some thing, what a wonderful pilot, hum. He was wonderful and

he must have been . He was seen to be hit by his flight commander before the fire started and then with the machine under control brough it down from 7,000ft to 100ft in a series of side slips so keeping the , flames off himself, when it then better for him to have been killed at the finish . I have tept nothing loved by all . It's nearly me to

135 'My dear dear Dad,

I am writing to you not Mum, so that you may break it more gently to her. Poor little Mole is dead. Oh it is too awful just Nick and then my favourite brother. I saw the whole thing at the time \circ had a terrible feeling that it was one of our machines and not a Hun and that if that was the case it would be him. He died protecting me.

They went over to attack these Huns as they came up to the line and fought for about five minutes and then one machine broke away on fire. It was the most glorious fight for life ever put up. All who saw it say the same thing, what a wonderful Pilot he must have been.

He was seen to be his by his Flight Commander before the fire started and then with the machine under control brought to down from 7,000ft to 100ft in a series of side slips so keeping the flames off himself, when it then broke up.

I can't give you any hope and I think perhaps it was better for him to have been killed at the finish. I have kept nothing from you and I will leave it to you to say what you feel best to Mum.

He was wonderful and loved by all. It nearly kills me to write this, but we must all try and bear up.

Your broken hearted son, Lio.'

Captain Woodhouse writes home to his father on the death of his brother, Lieutenant M. G. 'Mole' Woodhouse



The campaign group of three awarded to Flight Sub-Lieutenant M. G. Woodhouse, Royal Naval Air Service, who was tragically killed in action on 9 August 1917, by 37-kill Ace Leutnant Julius Buckler of *Jasta 17*; he had gone in to combat in order that he might save his elder brother who was also in the same aerial combat

British War and Victory Medals (Flt. S. Lt., M. G. Woodhouse, R.N.A.S.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Mosley Gordon Woodhouse); Great War Memorial Scroll in the name of 'Flight Sub-Lt. Mosley Gordon Woodhouse, R.N.', the V.M. with officially re-impressed naming, good very fine (3)

£1,800-2,200

PROVENANCE: Glendining's, March 1990.



Mosley Gordon Woodhouse - or Mole/Moley to his friends and comrades - was born on 26 October 1898. The family at that time lived at 'Tofts', Little Baddow, Essex.

Having joined the Royal Naval Air Service as a Probationary Flying Officer at Dover 5 November 1916, he was slightly injured on 2 March 1917 when in a forced landing after engine failure on Avro 504 at R.N.A.S. Redcar. Posted to No. 3 (Naval) Squadron flying Sopwith Pups, he was advanced Flight Sub-Lieutenant on 10 June 1917 and crashed on 20 June 1917. Woodhouse joined No. 12 Squadron on 25 June 1917 at Dunkirk and sent to the front with No. 9 Squadron on 30 June 1917, equipped with Sopwith Pups, and Triplanes but by 12 July were exchanged for Sopwith Camels. On 9 August, while out on Patrol with Flight Commander Simpson and Flight Sub-Lieutenant Mellersh, took part in a fight with Albatros Scouts which were attacking an R.E.8., which turned out to be Piloted by his brother. His machine was shot down in flames by Vzfw. J. Buckler of Jasta 17, as his 12 'kill' of an eventual 35.

Christopher Courtney wrote to his father on 14 August 1917:

'Dear Arthur,

I feel I must write to you and give my most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your boy. I was terribly shocked to hear of it, but it was some small consolation to know that he went out gallantly fighting.



I wonder if your eldest son has told you that he was killed in an endeavour to protect his brother's machine from attack?

He probably did not know it but there was an artillery machine being attacked and so he at once dived in order to chase off the enemy; unfortunately he was caught by several enemy scouts and shot down but he certainly succeeded in drawing them off the artillery machine in which, it afterwards turned out, was his brother.

I think it was a most gallant death. I went to his funeral, a simple and straightforward one; he is buried under the shadow of the sand-dunes in a quiet and secluded spot.

I feel very guilty in not having answered your letter; I am afraid I am a bad correspondent at the best of times; but I had had it in mind for some days to write and tell you that he was in a good squadron and getting on well; his Squadron Commander spoke most highly of him.'

Sold together with the original - highly poignant - letter from Lio Woodhouse to his father, on the loss of 'Mole', besides forwarding letter for his campaign Medals, besides photographs and a quantity of copied research, including his Flying Log Book.

136 Pair: Midshipman J. H. Woodhouse, Royal Navy

British War and Victory Medals (Mid. J. H. Woodhouse. R.N.), good very fine (2)

£240-280



John Herbert Woodhouse - or Jack to his friends and comrades - was born in 1900. Aged twelve, he was sent to the Royal Naval College for two years, then to Dartmouth College in 1914. Appointed Midshipman aboard *St Vincent*, he served in that rank during the Great War and saw two of his elder brothers perish during the conflict. His father petitioned the Admiralty that he be released from service, this being confirmed in a letter dated 18 December 1918.

Woodhouse went out to India as an engineer on Tea Plantations in Assam; sold together with copied research including a series of letters, including his near-death experience whilst on a Tiger hunt in 1924.



WATCHES, MEDALS & ARTEFACTS AWARDED TO AVIATION & SPACE PIONEERS

On Tuesday May 27th, the crew of the NC-4 was up before dawn. The engines and radio was checked out and on the signal from Read, Elmer Stone advanced the throttles and the big flying boat lifted off in the early morning for Lisbon Portugal. Another chain of destroyers extended between the Azores and Lisbon. The weather was good and as the NC-4 passed over each destroyer the ship radioed a message of her passage to the base ship Melville at Ponta Delagada and the cruiser Rochester in Lisbon who in turn reported to the Navy Department in Washington. At 19:30 the flashing light from the Coba da Roca lighthouse was spotted and the NC-4 passed over the coastline. The big aircraft turned southward toward the Tagus estuary and Lisbon. At 20:01 on May 27, 1919, the NC-4s keel sliced into the waters of the Tagus. The welcome was tumultuous. A transatlantic flight, the first one in the history of the world, was an accomplished fact!

Early in the morning of 30 May the NC-4 departed Lisbon for Plymouth England. The NC-4 sat down in the Mondego River to investigate an overheating engine. The radiator had developed a leak and was repaired but because of a low tide condition it became too late in the day to take off and reach Plymouth before dark so Read proceeded to Ferrol in northern Spain to spend the night. They were back in the air the next morning and as they approached Plymouth a formation of Royal Air Force seaplanes escorted the NC-4 into the harbour. A British warship fired a 21 gun salute as the NC-4 circled. The Lord Mayor of Plymouth received Commander Read and his crew and from Plymouth they went to London where they were decorated by the King of England. President Wilson, who was at the Peace Conference in Paris, sent for them, congratulated them for their outstanding achievement and introduced them to all present ...'

The triumphant closing stages of the NC-4's pioneering trans-Atlantic flight in May 1919; the U.S. Coast Guard's 'Aviation History' website refers.





The important Aero Club of America Aviation Medal of Merit, Artefacts and Archive appertaining to Walter T. Hinton, United States Navy, who co-piloted Curtiss Flying Boat 'NC-4' in the first ever trans-Atlantic flight in May 1919, a pioneering achievement for which he was awarded the Navy Cross and later the Congressional Gold Medal

- (i)
 Aero Club of America, Aviation Medal of Merit, bronze, obverse, an albatross over the globe, reverse officially engraved, 'W. K. Hinton, Pilot NC4, commemorating the Trans Atlantic Flight. May 8th to 31st 1919', 34mm., integral loop and ring suspension, complete with upper 'Aviation Medal of Merit' suspension device, and small length of original riband; accompanied by a signed declaration by Hinton, in which he gifts the award to a friend in 1978
- (ii) The recipient's 'match safe' vesta box, gold (marked 14K.), with black and green stripe enamel decoration and central monogram 'JPM', 47mm. by 60mm., contained in a felt-lined burgundy leather case, with lid inscription in gilt lettering, 'Walter Hinton Gold Match Box Carried on NC-4 Flight'; believed to have been another gift to Peter C. Carlson
- (iii) A commemorative plaque for Wilbur and Orville Wright's pioneering flight, bronze, rectangular, by Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan, for the U.S. Mint, obverse, conjoined busts of the brothers with inscription, 'In recognition and Appreciation of Their Ability, Courage and Success in Navigating the Air', reverse, a winged female figure holding a torch, with upper inscription, 'Shall Mount Up with Wings as Eagles', 55mm. by 80mm., somewhat discoloured by old lacquer
- (iv)
 American Aeronautical Society, bronze disc commemorating the First Annual Dinner, New York, 27 April 1911, 40mm., together with a small medallet with aircraft in flight and reverse inscription, '1954 3rd', on a black riband
- (v) A significant photographic archive (approximately 70 images), of aircraft, personnel and related subject matter, covering Haiti 1915, Mexico 1917, the crash of the NC-2 at Atlantic City in 1919, the take-off and in-flight of the trans-Atlantic flight, subsequent scenes from Lisbon and London the latter including a photograph of the Prince of Wales and Winston Churchill his triumphant return to the U.S.A., thence his Long Island to Hudson Bay flight in 1920, U.S.A. to Brazil flight in 1922-23 and take-off from the Amazon in 1925, together with images of Charles Lindbergh and Eddie Rickenbacker.
- A postal telegraph from Charles Lindbergh in New York, sent to Hinton in Paris in May 1919, 'Thanks for your kind invitation. Regret impossible to make definitive plans at this time'; together with a quantity of Hinton's calling cards and home stationery. (Lot)

£4,000-6,000





Walter T. Hinton was born in Pleasant Township, Van Wert County, Ohio on 10 November 1888, where he was raised on a farmstead. An adventurous soul, he was motivated by a poster urging young men to 'Join the Navy and See the World' and did just that, entering the United States Navy in February 1908 and seeing action at the occupation of Veracruz in Mexico in 1914.

But it was in naval aviation that he was to make his mark, having become one of the first enlisted men gain a place at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida. He became an instructor on gaining his 'Wings', one of his pupil pilots being Richard E. Byrd, afterwards the famous polar aviator.

Of his subsequent exploits as co-pilot with Elmer Stone of the Curtiss NC-4's trail blazing trans-Atlantic crossing in May 1919, much has been written, including The Flying Firsts of Walter Hinton, by Benjamin J. Burns. In addition, numerous website sources bear testament to the epic nature of the flight, a particularly detailed account appearing on the U.S. Coast Guard's 'Aviation History' site:

https://cgaviation history.org/1919-nc-4-transatlantic-flight/





Of the three flying boats that set out from Rockaway Beach, New York on 8 May 1919, only NC-4 made it safely to Lisbon, via ports of call in Nova Scotia and the Azores in a journey lasting 19 days. The subject of rapturous receptions over the coming weeks - not just in Lisbon, but in London and Paris too - Hinton and his crew enjoyed further accolades by way of reward, among them honours bestowed by the Portuguese and British governments, in addition to those presented them on returning to America; Hinton's Navy Cross was later surpassed by a Congressional Gold Medal awarded him in 1929.

During the 1920s, he continued his pioneering work, exploring the Arctic by balloon, including a wayward flight in Navy Balloon A-5598 from Rockaway Naval Air Station to Moose Factory, Ontario, a winter trip which ended with a month-long hike back to civilisation. He also made the first flight from North America to South America, where he explored the Amazon forest by hydroplane; his first attempt at that feat nearly ended in disaster, when he was compelled to take to the wing of his aircraft in shark infested waters off Cuba.

A noted speaker on aviation matters, Hinton was President and founder of the Aviation Institute of the U.S.A., and published a number of periodicals, including *Pioneers in Aviation, Aviation Progress* and *Wings of Opportunity*.

Retiring to Pompano Beach, Florida - where he delighted in sharing his memories with all and sundry - his glittering career was crowned by a supersonic flight in Concorde, when, as a special guest, the Atlantic crossing took less than four hours. After his death in 1981, his ashes were interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

The Rodina wristwatch worn by Yury Gagarin - pilot of the historic Vostock I Space Expedition, 12 April 1961 - the first occasion in history of a manned mission to space



Rodina wristwatch, 22 jewels, sweeping second hand, 38mm including crown, stainless steel, Russian characters on face, with engraved inscription to the reverse, metal bracelet, *generally very fine*, housed in its distressed *Poljot, First Watch Factory, Moscow* case of issue

£25,000-30,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's New York, Space Exploration Auction (N06516) 1993, Lot 17, \$25,875 - when being described as having been worn during the flight of Vostock I.

Offered together with original Lot ticket, envelope and letter of attribution (in Russian) - which states:

Wrist watch "Rodina", which was given to Yuriy A. Gagarin as a gift from the Commander of the Airforces, Marshal Vershinin after the glorious flight of spaceship "Vostok -1". On the backside of the watch is engravement of text about the occasion. Yuriy Alexeevitch Gagarin wore the watch most of the time. Until lately the watch was safely kept in the family.

16.09.1993, V. Gagarina [signed].

The Vostock I mission was the first spaceflight of the Vostok programme and the first crewed spaceflight in history. Its Vostok 3KA space capsule was launched from Baikonur Cosmodrome on 12 April 1961, with Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin aboard, making him the first human to cross into outer space.

Lasting 1 hour, 48 minutes and completing a single orbit of the earth, Gagrin wrote himself into the history books after parachuting to the earth having ejected his capsule at around 7km altitude. He was tragically killed on a routine training flight in a MiG-15UTI on 27 March 1968.









THE WATCHES & ARCHIVE OF SHEILA SCOTT O.B.E. (1922-88), 'BRITAIN'S QUEEN OF THE AIR'

Given all that could be written about this remarkable aviatrix, the cataloguer turns firstly to Encyclopdia Britannica:

'Sheila Scott was born on 27 April 1922 at Worcester, Worcestershire and was a British aviator who broke more than 100 light-aircraft records between 1965 and 1972 and was the first British pilot to fly solo around the world.

After attending a Worcester boarding school, Scott became a trainee nurse at Haslar Naval Hospital (1944), where she tended the wounded during World War II. In London she appeared in small roles for theatre, film, and television and worked as a model (1945ñ59). In 1960 she earned her pilot's license, bought an old biplane from the Royal Air Force, and won several races, capturing the De Havilland and Jean Lennox Bird trophies for that year. To pay for her flying, she became a demonstrator for Cessna and Piper aircraft.

Scott first flew around the world in 1966, covering about 31,000 miles (50,000 km) in 189 flying hours. She set world records when she flew between London and Cape Town (1967) and across the North Atlantic Ocean (1967), the South Atlantic Ocean (1969), and from the Equator to the Equator over the North Pole (1971). After her record polar flight, she made a third around-the-world solo flight, earning her 100th world-class record. She wrote I Must Fly (1968) and On Top of the World (1973; U.S. title Barefoot in the Sky, 1974). Scott was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE; 1968), and she received the Royal Aero Club's Gold Medal (1972). She died at London on 20 October 1988.'

Further notice should be made the fact that Scott was likely the inspiration to Ian Fleming for the alluring 'Pussy Galore' in Goldfinger, played by Honor Blackman in the 1964 movie.

Her flights with NASA in 1971 are also worth mention:

'Sheila Scott is pictured here with her Piper Aztec 'Mythre', in which she made her world and a half flight in 1971. On this flight, she became the first person to fly over the North Pole in a single engine plane. She carried special NASA equipment for a communications experiment testing the Interrogation Recording and Location System (IRLS) of the Nimbus polar orbiting satellite. The IRLS equipment, a Balloon Interrogation package, transmitted data on Scott's location during the 34,000 mile (~55,000 kilometer) flight to the Nimbus satellite, which relayed it to NASA's ground station at Fairbanks, Alaska and then to a computer center in Greenbelt, Maryland. Sheila Scott's record-making, historic flight confirmed the satellite's ability to collect location data from remote computerized and human-operated stations with a unique imobile platformî location test.'

She was Roy Plomley's castaway on *Desert Island Discs* in January 1967, her luxury being tobacco seeds to ensure a never-ending supply of smokes. Scott was always seen as a somewhat quirky individual and flew barefoot, claiming she could feel the controls better. She always signed of 'Happy Landings!' and we hope these treasures will find much the same.

Sheila Scott's famous Rolex GMT-Master 'Pepsi' stainless steel automatic dual time wristwatch, first worn on her famous 1966 record-breaking long-distance flight

Rolex, stainless steel automatic dual time wristwatch with date and leather bracelet, this rather worn, Ref. 1675, GMT-Master 'Pepsi', with bakelite bezel, stainless steel Oyster case, screw-down crown and back the reverse engraved 'SHEILA SCOTT', blue and red 24-hour calibrated bezel, No. 1255812, the applied triangular and dot indexes upon the face 'factory' luminated with radium marker, 40mm, in running condition at time of cataloguing but would likely benefit from a service, a most historic object, very fine

£20,000-30,000

PROVENANCE:

Philips, December 1989 (Sold by Order of Sheila Scott O.B.E.).

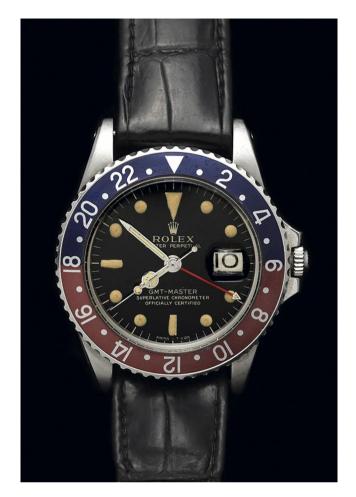
Scott wore this very watch on her famous flights. Her image - and this watch - was the first to ever market sports watches for wear by women. Scott commented that it was '...a marvelous watch.'

It is no surprise that 'Pussy Galore' also wore a 'Pepsi' in Goldfinger.















Sheila Scott's flight-worn Jaeger-le-Coutre automatic gold Memovox wristwatch

Jaeger-le-Coutre automatic gold Memovox wristwatch, gold (18 carat case), case No. 1087443 A, with leather strap as worn, *very fine*

£5,000-7,000

PROVENANCE:

Philips, December 1989 (Sold by Order of Sheila Scott O.B.E.).

The purpose of this most attractive example was the (still functioning) vibrating alarm function, which gave Scott the ability to alter fuel tanks at pre-set intervals.





141 Sheila Scott's Smiths Shockproof stopwatch

Smiths Shockproof stopwatch, 52mm, stainless steel, very fine, in card storage box

£400-600

PROVENANCE:

Philips, December 1989 (Sold by Order of Sheila Scott O.B.E.).

Strapped to the controls of her aircraft on various flights and widely photographed.

142 Sheila Scott's archive

Comprising British Passport (2), Commercial Pilot's Licence, Private Pilot's Licence (Flying Machine), Royal Aero Club Pilot's Certificate No. 29034, Royal Aero Club Competitor's Licence No. 1843, Institute of Journalists Press Pass, Republic of South Africa Private Pilot Licence, good very fine, together with map of her flights and numerous books, including a signed copy of Barefoot in the Sky - An Autobiography by Sheila Scott and her ventimeter (Lot)

£300-500

An archive of items related to Sheila Scott's work with NASA

The archive including a model of the Nimbus satellite, *rather damaged*, with label stating 'Nimus meterological satellite built by General Electric for National Aeronautics & Space Administration', four NASA patches (Apollo 11, First Lunar Landing of Mankind, and two NASA patches), besides various official photographs and a group of small 'slide' photographs of the Nimbus programme, *very fine* (Lot)

£300-500



A COLLECTION OF SOUTH AFRICA MEDALS 1877-79

THE IMPERIALS

ROYAL NAVY

The South Africa Medal awarded to Staff Surgeon Sir H. F. Norbury, later Director General of Naval Medical Services [K.C.B.], Honorary Surgeon to Their Majesties King Edward VII & King George V



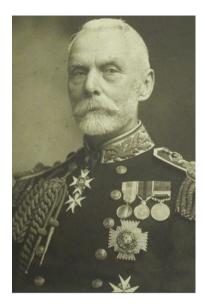
South Africa 1877-79, one clasp, 1877-8-9 (H. F. Norbury, Staff Surgn. R.N., H.M.S. "Active"), toned, extremely fine, and a rare clasp to Royal Naval personnel

£3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE: Spink, April 2007.

Approximately 5 Medals with '1877-8-9' clasp awarded to Naval Brigade Officers (Norbury, Lieutenant Craigie, Lieutenant Hamilton - all on Active and Commander E.H. Davis and Lieutenant Cockran on Bodicea).





Henry Frederick Norbury, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., R.N. (1839-1925) was educated at Oundle School, studied medicine at St. Bart's, London and the University of Malta, qualified M.R.C.S 1860 and was appointed Surgeon in the Royal Navy that same year. Advanced M.D. in 1870, he was made Staff Surgeon 1872 and was appointed to the corvette Active on the Cape and West Africa stations, October 1876.

Whilst on her books he was landed in Medical charge of the Naval Brigade during the Kaffir War, 1877-78, serving in the Transkei as Senior Medical Officer of six different columns of troops and was present in numerous skirmishes and in action at Quorra River and the Battle of Quintana (M.I.D. and strongly recommended for promotion).

During the Zulu War of 1879 he was again landed and in charge of the Active's Naval Brigade and served as Principal Medical Officer of Colonel Pearson's Column being present at the Battle of Inyezane, January 1879, when the Colonel wrote in his despatches:

"...I cannot speak too highly of the energy and attention to their duties of Staff-Surgeon Norbury, R.N., my Senior Medical Officer, and his assistants. The field hospital was established in a convenient place, almost immediately after the firing began, and the wounded received every attention?

He was also in the relief of the garrison of Ekowe (M.I.D.) and joined General Crealock's Columns as Principal Medical Officer to the entire Naval Brigade and advanced to Port Durnford (twice M.I.D.). Made Fleet Surgeon in July 1879 (C.B. July 1879; he also won the Gilbert Blane Gold Medal), Norbury was appointed in charge of the Naval Hospital at the Cape of Good Hope, August 1879 and held the latter position for three years, during which time he was made M.D. of the University of the Cape. After a brief period at Impregnable training ship for boys, he was promoted Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, April 1887. Transferred to the department of the Director General to assist the then incumbent, Sir James Dick, 1890, Norbury spent five years in this capacity before being promoted Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, 1895 (Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John) and succeeded Sir James Dick as Director General of Naval Medical Services in 1898 and also added the K.C.B. to his laurels.

Elected Honorary Fellow of the Royal Naval College of Surgeons, 1900, the old salt retired in November 1904, having been Honorary Surgeon to both King Edward and King George. He was also the author of The Naval Brigade in South Africa and furthermore captured photographs of the campaigns.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (G. Maney. Stoker. H.M.S. "Active."), very fine

409 Medals issued to Active, 183 of them without clasp.

145

£300-500





146	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (C. H. Biddick. Asst. Engr. R.N. H.M.S. "Boadicea."), good very fine	£400-600
	476 Medals issued to <i>Boadicea</i> , 249 of them without clasp. This the only such award named to an Assistant Engineer.	
	Charles H. Biddick was born on 10 February 1852 and was appointed an Assistant Engineer 2nd Class in August 1873. Joining <i>Boadicea</i> as an Assistant Engineer in April 1878, he served with her off South Africa and was advanced Engineer in August 1880. Biddick would have been present in 1881 when a Naval Brigade were landed from her to the Transvaal for the 1st Boer War. He was discharged dead from <i>Indus</i> on 3 November 1889.	
147	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (W. Trigwell. Lg. Sean. H.M.S. "Euphrates."), good very fine	£300-500
	251 Medals - all without clasp - issued to Eurphrates.	
148	South Africa 1877-79, disc only (H. L. Raddon. Armrs. Crew. H.M.S. "Forester".), traces of broach mounting, very fine	£140-180
	76 Medals, all with clasp '1879' awarded to <i>Forester</i> - this rating being the only like award to the Armourer's Crew.	
	Harry Leo Raddon was landed in 1879 from the 455 ton iForesterî Class Composite Gunboat <i>Forester</i> , built with an iron keel and frame, covered with wooden planking. Whilst off north of Point Durnford taking soundings on 24 April, they famously came under fire and engaged the Zulus at that place.	
149	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (W. H. Mackinnin, A.E.R.A., H.M.S. "Himalaya"), very fine	£300-500
	229 Medals - all without clasp - issued to Himalaya.	
150	Three: Ward Room Steward F. B. Seaward, Royal Navy	
	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (T. B. [sic] Seaward. Asst. to S. Std. for Genl. Mess. H.M.S. "Orontes."); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, no clasp (F. B. Seward. W.R. Stewd. H.M.S. "Humber"); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£400-600
	226 Medals - all without clasp - issued to <i>Orontes</i> . Unsurprisingly, the charming rating of Assistant Ship's Steward for the General Mess is the only award like named.	
151	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (W. J. Gay. A.B. H.M.S. "Shah."), sometime cleaned, nearly very fine	£300-500



704 Medals issued to Shah, including 310 without clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**R. J. W. Earl. Engr. R.N. H.M.S. "Tamar."**), *good very fine* £30 216 Medals - all without clasp - issued to *Tamar*.

£300-500

Richard J. W. Earl was born on 28 June 1846 and was appointed from the Full Pay Ledger as Assistant Engineer 2nd Class in February 1867. Advanced Engineer in April 1873, he served aboard *Tamar* from March 1878-April 1879, including off South Africa. Put on Half Pay from June 1885 and Retired Pay in June 1890, during his career Earl was several times put before Court Martial. His widow applied for a pension in late 1892.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (J. Barton. Ord: H.M.S. "Tenedos"), good very fine

£300-500

196 Medals issued to *Tenedos*, including 139 without clasp.

BRITISH ARMY

The 1st King's Dragoon Guards

When stationed at Aldershot, on 12 February 1879, the King's Dragoon Guards received a sudden order for service in South Africa. With as little delay as practicable, they were brought up to war strength by volunteers from other corps and the transfer of horses; on 27 February the left wing embarked at Southampton under the command of Major Marter, in the hired transport *Spain*; the right wing, with Headquarters, followed the next day under Colonel Alexander in the *Egypt*.

Both ships arrived at Durban on 8 April, the men marching to Pietermaritzburg and then on to Dundee where they were joined by the 17th Lancers. On 19 April both regiments began marching towards Rorke's Drift, arriving at the battleground of Isandhlwana two days later; here they attempted to identify and bury the bodies of those who perished almost three months previously.

Engaged in reconnaissance for a time thereafter, on 6 June the K.D.G's were involved in a particularly savage exchange at Erzungayan: the Zulus were found strongly posted in a wood which was intersected with dongas, and in front of which was a line of four large kraals and from here they poured a heavy fusillade upon men under the command of Colonel Buller and those of the 17th Lancers under Colonel Lowe. Seeing this, and fearing the Zulus might rush out upon the horses, the K.D.G's formed up on the flank and right rear of the 17th; the Zulus however remained completely concealed in the wood, and General Marshall had little choice but to give the order to retire. Realising their opportunity and following in skirmishing order, the Dragoon's had barely crossed the Upoko, in which there were quicksands, when a brisk fire was opened upon them.

Thereafter, the regiment was employed on regular reconnaissance and skirmishing duties, using Fort Newdigate as a staging post; in these raids scores of native villages were destroyed. On the night of 7 August 1879, a detachment marched to Emptonjaneni, twelve miles distant from Ulundi. In the night a fearful storm of wind and rain smashed into the camp and continued until 11 a.m. the next morning. Lightning strikes, shock and the sheer ferocity of the weather left 360 transport bullocks dead in the camp, with approximately 90 more being discovered dead in the surrounding bushes.

On 18 August Major Marter marched with a squadron of K.D.G's under orders to establish a chain of outposts to St. Paul's, 40 miles distant, and to keep up communications throughout the line by patrolling day and night, in order to prevent the King from breaking across. The men subsequently joined Clarke's Column and on 27 August the expedition commenced which resulted in the capture of the King.

719 Medals were issued to the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, 641 of them with the '1879' clasp.

Pair: Troop Sergeant-Major W. McGill, 1st King's Dragoon Guards

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2181. Sergt. W. McGill. 1st. Dn. Gds.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (2181. Tp: Sgt: Maj: W. McGill. 1st Dgn. Gds.), very fine (2)

£700-900

William McGill was born at Edinburgh in 1847 and was discharged to pension on 13 May 1890.

156



17th Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own)

We refer to *The Royal Lancers* for their participation:

In 1879 Sir Bartle Frere Governor of Transvaal was in dispute with Cetewayo, King of the Zulus. Even though the Boundary Commission had found in favour of the Zulus, Frere demanded compensation. Cetewayo refused to concede and Frere ordered an invasion under the command of Lord Chelmsford with a force of 5000 British and 8000 native troops against 40,000 Zulus. Initially the campaign went disastrously with one of Chelmsford's three columns being routed at Isandlwhana. Immediate reinforcements were called for from Britain and thus the 17th embarked for active service. The Regiment landed in time for the new British offensive starting in July 1879. The objective was Cetewayo's royal kraal at Ulundi, which the force reached on 4th July 1879. Initially the British infantry squares (containing the 17th) had to withstand a concerted effort by the attacking Zulus. As the ferocity of their attacks slackened, the regiment were ordered to form line and charge. This they did breaking the Zulu infantry and pursuing the enemy for two miles. The effect was so devastating that the Zulu Army never again took to the field.

625 Medals issued to the 17th Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own), 594 with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2053. Pte. T. Rhind. 17th D.C.O. Lrs.), very fine

£600-800

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1674 Pte. A. Taylor. 17th D.C.O. Lrs.), ex-brooch mounted, suspension re-affixed, fine

£240-280

3rd Regiment of Foot Guards (Scots Guards)

No Foot Guard regiments served during the Zulu War, but the Grenadier, Coldstream & Scots Guards sent a total of 31 Officers and men that represented the entire Brigade of Guards. Two Guards officers who were on the Staff were killed in action during the campaign.

The Scots Guards were issued a total of 10 Medals, 8 of these with the clasp '1879'.

The very rare Zulu War Medal awarded to Private G. Grey, Scots Guards, who served attached to the 1st Battalion, 24th Foot during the campaign



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2391. Pte. G. Grey. Scots Gds.), a little polished, very fine

£1,600-2,000

George Grey was born in New Deer, Aberdeen in 1852 and was a labourer by trade upon his joining the Scots Guards in February 1870. Married to Sarah Jane at Holy Trinity Church, South Kensington, he served in Zululand from 1 March-9 December 1879 and was attached to the 1st Battalion, 24th Foot. Grey was discharged in January 1884 to live at 15 Beaufort Gardens, Brompton; sold together with copied research.



160

The 3rd East Kent Regiment

During the summer of 1878, the Headquarters and five companies of the 3rd Regiment "The Buffs", which had previously been stationed at Pietermaritzburg, were scattered over a wide area at various strategically important positions in Natal. Reinforced by further companies of the regiment from Mauritius, their first orders resulted in the construction of the earthwork which was subsequently known as Fort Pearson.

By January 1879 the regiment numbered over 800 men, and from the 4th to the 12th they assisted the Naval Brigade in completing the arrangements made for the crossing of the Tugela by Pearson's Column, of which the regiment now formed part. Under the command of Colonel Parnell, two companies of the Buffs destroyed the military kraal at Ginghilovo and then engaged the enemy in the neighbourhood of the Inyezane River. Two men of the regiment were killed and five wounded.

Following the disaster at Isandhlwana, the regiment found itself on defensive duties forming part of the garrisons at Fort Tenedos and Etshowe; six companies at the latter held strong against an enemy siege, but not without loss; two popular officers and seven N.C.O.s and men died during the blockade and no fewer than one officer and 35 N.C.O.s and men were returned on the sick-list issued on 1 April 1879.

Eventually relieved, the regiment took part in the Battle of Ginghilovo and then, as part of Crealock's Division, embarked on a series of varied 'harassing duties'. Throughout the succeeding months, the men further suffered heavily from sickness. In late July, orders were received to return to Natal and in November the Battalion was embarked at Durban for the Straits Settlement.

1011 Medals were issued to 2/3rd Regiment, 37 of them with the clasp '1878-9

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (2221. Pte. R. Dawkins. 2/3rd. Foot.), clasp replaced, contact marks and scratches over naming, nearly very fine

£250-300

Recipient confirmed on roll as entitled to the scarce '1878-9' clasp.

The 2nd Battalion, 4th 'King's Own Royal' Regiment

The unit received orders at the North Camp, Aldershot, in the first week of December 1878 to proceed to Natal on active service. Embarked in the transports *Dunrobin Castle* and *Teuton* on 10 and 13 December respectively, the Battalion arrived at Cape Town in early January 1879. United once again after a long voyage, the men marched to Pietermaritzburg, and from there, upon receipt of the news of the disaster at Isandhlwana, on to Helpmakaar.

The companies of the Battalion were subsequently distributed in reserve over a wide area of country, including the Utrecht district, Potgreter's Farm, Luneberg, Balte's Spruit and Conference Hill. Following the Battle of Ulundi, the men were relieved by those of the 24th Regiment, and proceeded to the Transvaal; on 8 September, Colonel Bray, with three companies of the regiment, assisted by the Frontier Light Horse and a detachment of Engineers, blew up the caves known as Umbellini's, in the neighbourhood of the Intombi River. Manyanyoba, the independent chief who had long given great trouble, then surrendered.

On 8 February 1880, the Battalion embarked for Bombay, leaving two companies behind to assist with the defence of the frontier.

999 Medals were issued to 2/4th Regiment, 971 of them with the '1879' clasp.

159 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (421, Pte. D. Sullivan, 2/4th, Foot), very fine

£600-800

Daniel Sullivan was born at Tosist, Kinmaine, County Kerry in 1855 and enlisted at Cork in October 1874. Having served in South Africa, he transferred to the Army Reserve at Lancaster in October 1880. Sullivan re-enlisted in the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth in December 1880 and served in India from November 1882-March 1889 and would see further active service in the Third Burmese War (Medal & clasp). He was released for the second time in April 1889; sold together with copied research.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 copy clasp, 1879 (2178. Pte. W. Middleton. 2/4th. Foot), ex-swivel mount, suspension re-affixed, naming rubbed but legible, fine

£140-180

Understood to have gone on to become Bandmaster.



1/13th Prince Albert's (Somerset) Light Infantry Regiment

Prior to the outbreak of the Zulu War, the 1st Battalion, 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, was engaged in operations against Sekukuni on the Transvaal border but, as war became imminent, it was moved south and formed part of Wood's Column, with which it remained throughout all operations.

On 2 January 1879 the Column left Utrecht and reached the Blood River two days later. Having left two companies of men under Major Leet at the fortified outpost of Balte's Spruit, the Column crossed into enemy territory and constructed a fort at Tinta's Drift on the White Umvolosi; two further companies were left to garrison under Major Moysey, and the Battalion then moved on towards Zunguin Nek. It was here that the enemy was met in force on the 24th and defeated with loss.

On 27 March a patrol of mounted men and natives were sent out towards Zlobane, the Native Irregulars under the command of Major Leet; such was the latter's gallantry in the retreat which ensued after the encounter with the enemy that he was awarded the Victoria Cross and promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the Battle of Kambula the 13th gallantly checked the enemy at the right rear of the laager. According to *The South African Campaign of 1879*, 'Captains Evans and Fowne's companies were posted in Leet's redoubt, the fire from which made great havoc throughout the engagement. When the attack slackened, two companies of the 13th, under Captains Thurlow and Waddy, moving to the right front of the cattle laager, did great execution amongst the retreating Zulus, who were closely followed up and cut to pieces by the Mounted Corps.' During this engagement, two officers were severely wounded, six men of the regiment were killed and nineteen more were wounded.

Not long after, at the Battle of Ulundi, the 13th occupied the right of the square, within 30 yards of which numbers of the enemy's dead were subsequently found. As before, casualties were significant, with Lieutenant Pardoe killed, together with two ranks, and eleven more wounded.

After a wet and trying march, the Battalion arrived at Durban and embarked for England aboard H.M.S. Euphrates, arriving home on 18 September, after 4 years and 9 months of service in South Africa.

1033 Medals were issued to the 1/13th Regiment, 688 of them with the '1878-9' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (1680. Pte. T. Dickerson. 1/13th. Foot.), good very fine

£600-800

The 2/21st Regiment (Royal Scots Fusiliers)

The 2nd Battalion, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers was stationed at the Curragh Camp when on 12 February 1879 it received orders to proceed to Natal. About 300 volunteers from other regiments in Ireland were sent to the Battalion to bring it up to strength for active service.

On 22 February the men embarked at Queenstown in the hired transport *City of Paris*; it would not be a smooth journey. Whilst entering St. Simon's Bay the vessel struck on the Roman Rock and was severely damaged, so much so that the troops were hastily transferred to H.M.S. *Tamar*. On reaching Durban on 23 March, the Battalion marched via Pietermaritzburg to Ladysmith and on to Dundee.

Detailed to Newdigate's Division, the Battalion was involved in the construction of Fort Ayr and joined with the K.D.G's and 17th Lancers in their forays into Zulu territory. At the battle of Ulundi, the regiment formed a portion of the right of the hollow square and, according to *The South African Campaign of 1879*, '...with the 58th, bore the brunt of the first desperate onslaught of the enemy, large numbers of whom got to within thirty yards of the line before the galling and destructive fire which was poured into them could stay their advance.'

On the break-up of the Division, the Battalion proceeded to the Transvaal.

1015 Medals were issued to the 2/21st Regiment, 862 of them with the '1879' clasp.

162 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1816. Pte. F. Gagen. 2-21st. Foot.), good very fine

£600-800



The 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot

The exploits of both Battalions of the 24th Foot during the Zulu War need little introduction. They are perhaps the most storied of all regiments to set foot in South Africa during 1877-79. Scores of worthy titles are recommended, with *The Washing of the Spears* perhaps a good place to start for one with a new-found enthusiasm.

The Zulu War Medal awarded to Private J. M. Meredith, 1st Battalion, 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot, who was killed in action at the disastrous Battle of Isandlwana on 22 January 1879



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (293. Pte. J. Meredith. 1-24th. Foot.), rod perhaps tightened at some point, very fine

£3,000-5,000

John Henry Meredith was born at Rhosyoside, Ruabon, Denbighshire on 27 December 1854, son of Henry and Ann, his father being the local tailor. Young Meredith enlisted at Manchester, Lancashire on 17 June 1874, aged 19 years. He served with 'H' Company and was killed in action at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879, with his effects, to include the Medal & clasp '1879' were claimed by his father.

Both Battalions of the 24th participated in the campaign (each fielding six companies) with the 1st Battalion forming the principal element of Number Three Column, which was under the overall command of Colonel Richard Glyn of the 1st/24th: therefore Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pulleine was appointed to command in his stead.

Upon crossing the Buffalo River on 11 January, the column (accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, General the Lord Chelmsford) found itself pitching camp nine days' later at the base of a prominent feature - the hill at Isandlwana. Chelmsford, eager to bring the campaign to a swift conclusion, departed at dawn on 22 January with half the column's strength (some 2,800 men) leaving behind Pulleine with approximately 1,300 men - five companies of the 1st/24th, one company of the 2nd/24th, 700 men of the Natal Native Contingent, two 7-pdr artillery pieces and a rocket battery.

Failing to take any defensive measures to secure the camp, Pulleine's force was subsequently surprised by a vast Zulu army totalling some 20,000 warriors which, by additionally using the terrain to their advantage, swept forward to the attack using their traditional 'Horns of the Buffalo' strategy - a central advance supported by encircling forces on both flanks. Pulleine deployed the 24th Foot some way in advance of the camp in an extended firing line, aiming to subdue the Zulus with superior firepower - the young Meredith must have been one of those men in the line; what he likely thought and felt at that moment defies description.

For at least an hour, the British held the Zulu warriors at bay, inflicting significant casualties with their powerful Martini-Henry rifles and aided by support from the two 7-pdr guns from N/5 Battery Royal Artillery. However, as the mounted force (commanded by Colonel Anthony Durnford) began



to withdraw in the face of mounting numbers of Zulus, this exposed the right flank of the British infantry firing-line; G Company (2nd/24th) was swiftly overrun and the remainder also began a withdrawal, loading and firing as they went, back towards the camp. However, by this point the Zulu encirclement of the position had almost been completed and the remains of the British force were left with no option but to either try to fight their way out or fight to the death - the result has subsequently been recorded as one of the most famous 'Last Stands' in British military history, immortalised in paintings, books, and the 1979 major motion picture 'Zulu Dawn' starring Peter O'Toole and Denholm Elliot amongst many other household names.

Of the 1,800 men at Isandlwana over 1,300 of them were killed; the bodies of the slain were afterward buried in mass graves on the battlefield, their last resting places still marked to this day by white-painted stone cairns; Private Meredith is amongst them.

In July 2001, DNW sold another Medal (bearing both initials but the incorrect '1878-8-9' clasp) to this man. This Medal was inspected by John Hayward in April 2006 and the assumption that a duplicate must have been made at some time. This Medal was considered entirely as issued.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1774. Pte. J. Price. 1-24th. Foot.), edge bruise, good very fine

£600-800

John Price was born at Brierley Hill, Staffordshire in 1857 and enlisted into the 24th Foot at Walsall on 22 November 1878. He served in Zululand from 1 March-3 October 1879 and having further served in India from August 1880-May 1885, was released in June 1890.

The Zulu War Medal awarded to Private W. Keall, 2nd Battalion, 24th Foot, who was discharged on account of injuries suffered in a fall from the horse of his master in August 1879 whilst on campaign - that master was one 'Major Bromhead'



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1614. Pte. W. Keall. 2-24th. Foot.), toned, good very fine £1,000-1,400



William Keall was born at Welton, Lincolnshire *circa* 1841 and joined the 24th Foot in October 1864. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the Zulu War and was groom to 'Major Bromhead' - either C. J. Bromhead D.C.M. or Gonville Bromhead V.C., of Rorke's Drift fame.

His Service Records note the injuries which caused his discharge:

'Fracture of right radius - on the 4th of August 1879, when on the march in Zululand he fell from a horse belonging to Major Bromhead of his Regt., to whom he was groom & sustained the fracture of right arm.'

At that time both of the famed Bromhead brothers held the rank of Major in the unit and thus would both have had a horse to their name. Keall was discharged on account of the injury with a pension of 7d per day for life.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (**808. Pte. J. Sheehan. 2-24th Foot.**), *very fine*Noted as having served with the Mounted Infantry.

£600-800

52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot)

Just 5 Medals issued to the 52nd Foot, Lieutenants Boyle (clasp '1879'), Odell (clasp '1879') & Hutton (no clasp) and Privates Flynn (clasp '1879') & Wansbon (no clasp).



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1553. Pte. R. Wansbon. 52nd. Foot.), clasp neatly affixed, good very fine and rare

£1,400-1,800

Richard Wansbon/Wanston is noted as serving on Malta with the unit in 1871 and likely served as batman to Lieutenant Charles Molyneux Hutton during the Zulu Wars. Hutton arrived in the Cape with the Drafts and served with the Field Force in the later phases of the war. He did not enter Zululand itself and thus earned the Medal without clasp.

Wansbon was discharged in 1880 and his Service Number variously recorded as 1553 & 1558.



58th Regiment

The 58th 'Rutlandshire' Regiment was stationed at Grand Shaft Barracks, Dover when, on 11 February 1879, it received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed on active service to South Africa. Embarked at Portsmouth in the hired transport *Russia*, the men arrived at Durban on 4 April and proceeded via Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith to Landman's Drift.

Aided by the 5th Brigade R.A., the men set to work constructing Fort Whitehead at Koppie Allein. Using this fort and Fort Evelyn as staging posts, the Regiment conducted numerous reconnaissance missions and on 3 July a water picquet of the 58th was fired upon by Zulus concealed behind rocks, within a mile of the White Umvolosi. This action lasted for approximately three hours and one man was wounded.

Four companies of the Regiment were engaged at the battle of Ulundi; Lance-Corporal Tomkinson was killed and 13 others wounded. In Regimental Orders dated 4 July, Colonel Whitehead congratulated the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, on the coolness exhibited by them when under fire; General Newdigate thanked the regiment for its gallant behaviour during the action.

After Ulundi the regiment commenced building Fort Victoria and returned to garrison duties.

1034 Medals were issued to the 58th Regiment, 689 of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (29/905 Pte. W. Alberry. 58th Foot.), suspension sometime re-affixed, heavy contact marks, fine

£240-280

William Alberry was born at Rogate, Sussex in 1855 and was a servant by trade upon his joining the 58th Foot at London in March 1878. He served with the unit in South Africa from July 1879-February 1880 and saw further service in South Africa from February-May 1881. The unit fought at the Battle of Laing's Nek in January 1881 and the Battle of Majuba Hill in February 1881 during the First Boer War, on the former day it was the last regiment to carry its regimental colours into battle and Lieutenant Alan Richard Hill won the Victoria Cross. Alberry was discharged in October 1884.

3rd Battalion, 60th Foot (King's Royal Rifle Corps)

The unit arrived to join Lord Chelmsford's Relief Column just in time to fight in the Battle of Gingindlovu on 1 April 1879 and the following relief of the Siege of Eshowe. Following the conclusion of hostilities, the unit was left behind on garrison duty in South Africa, being there when the First Boer War broke out. They would share in the Battle of Ingogo River and also the disastrous Battle of Majuba Hill in early 1881.

999 Medals issued to the unit, 964 with the clasp '1879'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1728. Pte. G. Faulkner. 3/60th. Foot.), nearly extremely fine

£600-800

The 80th Regiment

The 80th Regiment - 'Staffordshire Volunteers' - were scattered over a wide extent of territory in the Transvaal and Natal in 1878. According to *The South African Campaign of 1879*, they 'performed distinguished service in the first Sekukuni campaign.'

1239 Medals issued to the 80th Regiment, 294 of them with the '1878' clasp and 626 of them with the '1878-9' clasp.

170 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (684. Pte. J. Smallman. 80th Foot.), very fine

£500-700



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (36. Sergt. J. Beverley. 80th. Foot.), heavily polished and worn with pride, fine

£280-320



Sold together with a carte de visite of the recipient, taken by *J. H. Murray, Church St, Pieter-Maritz-Burg* and dated 1879.

88th Regiment of Foot (Connaught Rangers)

This unit shared in the 9th Xhosa Wars in South Africa with their Headquarters returned from the eastern frontier to their former station at Cape Town, with 'F' Company remaining on St Helena. Following the disaster at Isandhlwana, they were concentrated at the bottom of the Tugela and then with The Buffs and 99th Foot formed the 1st Brigade of Crealock's Divisions. They shared in the advances to Forts Crealock, Chelmsford & Napoleon and were returned to Natal in August. It embarked for India on 1 October 1879.

985 Medals issued to the unit, 367 of these with clasp '1877-8-9'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (1109. Pte. E. Fleming. 88th Foot.), very fine

£600-800

Edward Fleming enlisted at Westport in November 1876 and landed in South Africa in July 1877. Serving in Zululand from October 1878, he was invalided at Natal on 16 August 1879.

90th Regiment of Foot (Perthshire Volunteers)

The Regiment embarked from India on the *Nubian* with the war correspondent Melton Prior for the Cape Colony in January 1878 and fought in the 9th Xhosa War later that year. It also saw action at the Battle of Kambula & Ulundi during the Anglo-Zulu War and returned for India in October 1879.

1,021 Medals to the unit, 66 of these with clasp '1877-8'.

173 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (1611. Pte. W. Heridge. 90th. Foot.), very fine

£500-700



91st (Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders) Regiment of Foot

The unit was stationed at Aldershot when the sudden order to proceed to Natal arrived on 13 February 1879 and having added some 400 volunteers from various units, embarked the *Praetoria* at Southampton a week later. Landing at Port Natal on 17 March they marched for the Tugela and made camp in Zulu territory on the left bank of the river on 20 March.

Providing the advanced guard of the Etshowe Relief Column, at Ginginhilovo they famously held the rear face of the laager and faced down the enemy attacks which came in waves. Later that month they lifted the Siege of Eshowe. Whilst on campaign, half of the time it found itself without any tentage whatsoever and the remainder with only a fraction of that required for its men. They sailed from Durban.

998 Medals issued to the unit, 923 of these with clasp '1879'.

174 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (2051. Pte. J. Wells. 91st Foot.), very fine

£500-700

John Wells was born at Grassthorp, Nottingham in 1855 and was an iron puddler by trade upon his enlistment in the 58th Brigade of Infantry at Swansea in September 1876. Posted to the 91st Foot on 16 February 1879, he sailed for South Africa days later and shared in the Zulu campaign with them. He served again in South Africa from November 1880-September 1881 and then on St Helena from September 1881-August 1882. He was discharged at Stirling and joined the Army Reserve, in which he served until 1892.

The 94th Regiment

The 94th Regiment was stationed at Aldershot when a sudden order was received on 12 February 1879, directing it to Natal. All officers and men were recalled at once, with a further 350 volunteers joining to bring the Regiment to war strength. The men embarked from Southampton aboard the S.S. China and arrived at Durban on 2 April.

Forming part of Newdigate's Division, the 94th formed at advance post at Conference Hill, where they built two forts and a stone laager under the direction of officers from the Royal Engineers.

At the battle of Ulundi, the 94th was the only regiment in Newdigate's Division that had six companies present; in the engagement, two of its men were killed and one officer and eighteen men were wounded. Following Ulundi, the Regiment retired to Entonjaneni and subsequently assisted in disarming the Zulus and dismantling Sekukini's stronghold. It also bore the grim duty of burying those who fell at the Zlobane on 28 March.

During the opening clash of the First Boer War in 1880, A & F Companies of the 94th Foot were attacked in the Battle of Bronkhorstspruit where they would take significant casualties losing 156 men killed or wounded with the rest taken as Prisoners of War. The other 6 Companies would end up under siege for the rest of the war.

992 Medals were issued to the 94th Regiment, 948 of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (...Patk. Lacey. 94th Foot.), attempted erasure over most of naming, thus fine

£160-200

Confirmed as Quartermaster of the 94th Foot upon the roll.

99th Duke of Edinburgh's (Lanarkshire) Regiment of Foot

Assigned to Lord Chelmsford's Column, the unit marched to the relief of British forces under Colonel Charles Pearson besieged by the Zulu impis. At the Battle of Gingindlovu, the 99th helped defeat a Zulu impis which tried to overrun the British while laagered.

904 Medals issued to the unit, 904 of these with clasp '1879'.

176 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (482. Pte. J. McTaggart. 99th Foot.), good very fine

£500-700

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (No. 937 Pte. J. Ferris. F. Coy. 99th Foot.), unofficially reengraved naming, *polished, fine*

£100-140



107th (Bengal Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot

The unit was raised by the East India Company in 1765 and was re-raised as the 3rd Bengal (European) Light Infantry during the Indian Mutiny. Transferred to the British Army in September 1862, it embarked for England in 1875.

As part of the Cardwell Reforms of the 1870s, where single-Battalion regiments were linked together to share a single Depot and recruiting district in the United Kingdom, the 107th was linked with the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment of Foot, and assigned to district No. 43 at Roussillon Barracks in Chichester.

Just 2 Medals awarded to the unit for the Zulu War, the Medal with clasp '1879' to Captain Cavaye and this award.

The South Africa Medal awarded to Private J. Brockhurst, 107th (Bengal Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (1545. Pte. J. Brockhurst. 107th Foot.), good very fine and extremely rare to an Indian unit

£600-800

Royal Artillery

179 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (4579 Gunr. W. Brailay. Rl. Arty.), good very fine

£500-700

Just 4 Medals issued to the Royal Artillery Regiment, this unique to an other rank, probably issued as batman to Colonel C. W. Elgee. The roll states entitled to '1878' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (1770. Gunr. J. Hart. 7th. Bde. R.A.), *good very fine* 23 Medals with '1877-8' clasp issued to No. 8 Battery, 7th Brigade.

£500-700

John Hart was born at Carlow in 1847 and was a shoemaker upon his joining the Royal Artillery at the Curragh in January 1866. He served on St Helena from June 1876-February 1879 and then in South Africa from February-August 1879. Hart was discharged at Woolwich in May 1882.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (4696 Gnr. R. L. Lead, R.A.), an officially impressed late issue, *good very fine*

£300-500

Roll states 'Rep[laced] 24/5/03.'

273 Medals were issued to members of the Battery, 132 of them with the '1879' clasp.

Robert L. Lead served with N Battery, 5th Brigade, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. A. Harness, C.B.. They formed part of Glyn's Column of the army of invasion in January 1879, and comprised 130 men of all ranks, with six guns, 73 horses, 36 mules and six mule-carts, with transport wagons. In the disastrous encounter with the enemy at Isandhlwana, the Battery lost Brevet Major Stuart Smith and 61 men, together with two guns, 24 horses, 30 mules and 534 rounds of ammunition. The Battery re-crossed the Buffalo River with the remains of the column on 23 January and remained at Rorke's Drift until the 25th, before proceeding to Helpmekaar where it remained until 17 April; during this time considerable sickness prevailed.

Proceeding to Dundee, the Battery formed part of Newdigate's Division and took part in garrison duties. Leaving the guns at Fort George under the command of an officer, with the dismounted men, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, with approximately 35 mounted men and officers, took part in the search for the Zulu King. The Column was shortly afterwards broken up and the Battery proceeded to the Transvaal.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (1700. Gunr. E. James. 6th Bde. R.A.), polished and worn with pride, fine

£280-320

Served with M Battery, 6th Brigade, who had the Prince Imperial attached to them for about a month whilst at Cato's Manor in the Spring of 1879.



183	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (817. Gunr. H. Swift. N/6th. R.A.), attractive toning, very fine	£500-700
	N Battery, 6th Brigade served under the command of Major Le Grice and embarked for Natal with 173 men and 132 horses. They put on a particularly fine and destructive show at Ulundi, firing 68 rounds with loss of one driver wounded, two horses killed and two wounded.	
184	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (916. Gunr. R. Crook. 6th. Bde. R.A.), good very fine	£500-700
	Served with O Battery, 6th Brigade and landed at Durban in April 1879, the right half of Major Duncan's Battery went to the Lower Tugela and a detachment under Lieutenant Taylor to Fort Chelmsford. They were united again at Port Durnford and shared in the advance of Clarke's Flying Column on Ulundi.	
185	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877 (1982. Gunr. J. Carter. 7th Bde. R.A.), lacquered, very fine	£500-700
	Served with No. 10 Battery (Gatling Field Battery), 7th Brigade. This was the first ever Mounted Gatling Field Battery in the British Army and first went into action at the Battle of Ulundi. On that day they were used in front of the square and combined with the infantry fire, threw off the enemy.	
	Royal Engineers	
186	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Lieut: J. Clarke. R.E.), nearly extremely fine	£600-800
	John Clarke , the son of William Nelson Clarke, died on service on 11 June 1879 at Pietermaritzburg during the Zulu Campaign, being aged just 24. He is buried in the Fort Napier Cemetery, along with being commemorated in the Rosneath Old Parish Churchyard, Argyllshire.	
187	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (13877. Driv: E. Burton. R.E.), very fine	£500-700
	Served in C Troop.	
188	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (14281. Sapper. G. Gibson. R.E.), traces of lacquer, very fine Served with the 2nd Company.	£500-700
189	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (14135, Sapper M. A. Ardron, R.E.), good very fine	£500-700
107	Served in 5th Company, who had in its number a Lieutenant by the name John Rouse Merriott Chard. That Lieutenant rather distinguished himself - and the Corps - at Rorke's Drift in winning his Victoria Cross.	2300-700
190	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (15757 Driv: R. Stretton. R.E.), good very fine Served in 30th Company.	£500-700
191	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (14444. Pte. H. Benton. R.E.), good very fine Served in 30th Company.	£500-700
192	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (11790. Corpl. R. Hillman. R.E.), good very fine Served in 30th Company.	£500-700
193	Pair: Corporal W. Stone, Royal Engineers	
	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (13558, Sapper, W. Stone. R.E.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (13558. Corpl. W. Stone. R.E.), official correction to initial on first, very fine (2) Served in 30th Company.	£500-700



Medical Staff



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (Civil Surgn. E. R. Mansell.), nearly extremely fine, with named card box of issue

£700-900

8 Medals with '1878-9' clasp issued to Civil Surgeons of the Army Medical Department.

Edward Rosser Mansell was born on 28 January 1853, son of Edward Mansell of Lonsdale Lodge, Dulwich, an auctioneer and surveyor. Sent to Dulwich College, he went to Guys Hospital in 1870 and qualified L.S.A. in 1876 & MRCS in 1877.

With the outbreak of the Zulu War, he served with various units including the Field Hospital forming part of Pearson's No. 1 Column. Together with Surgeons Henry Norbury (see Lot 144) & Thompson, R.N., Mansell tended the wounded during the Siege of Eshowe.

Returned home he practiced as a Hospital Surgeon in Hastings from 1881 and was made a Justice of the Peace in 1901. Married with issue of four children, Mansell died in May 1924 and is buried at Hastings Cemetery.





The Zulu War Medal awarded to Private H. Muldowney, Army Hospital Corps, who is understood to have been wounded in action at the Battle of Bronkhorstspruit in December 1881, during the First Boer War



	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (3891. Pte. H. Muldowney. A.H.C.), contact marks overall, nearly very fine	£700-900					
	Harry Muldowney was born St Faith, Winchester in 1860 and enlisted in the Army Hospital Corps in 1878. Having served in South Africa, he saw further active service in the Egypt & Sudan 1882-89 campaign.						
196	South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (1393 Pte. W. H. Saul. O.B, A.S.C.), ex-swivel mount, suspension re-affixed, fine	£160-200					
	Ordnance Branch, Army Service Corps.						
197	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (C/1847. Pte. E. J. Buxton. A. S. Corps), nearly extremely fine	£400-600					
198	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (T/1688. Pte. T. G. Westfoot. A. S. Corps), very fine	£400-600					
Chaplains							
199	South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Ag. Chaplain. A. Walsh.), very fine	£600-800					
	15 Medals to Army Chaplains, 9 of these with clasp '1879'.						
	A. F. Walsh served as an Acting Chaplain in Zululand with 1st Division at Sekukuni and afterwards						



Army Pay Department

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Capt: T. W. Drage. A.P.D.), very fine 40 Medals issued to the Army Pay Department, 8 of these with clasp '1877-8'.

£600-800

[C.B.] London Gazette 25 June 1897.

Thomas William Drage was born at Windsor on 18 October 1847 and initially served in the 17th Foot as an Ensign, selling his commission for £450 in July 1867 to take up his position as a Deputy Assistant-Superintendent of Stores. He was made Assistant-Paymaster in April 1878 and having served in Zululand (Medal & clasp), saw further campaign service in Egypt & Sudan (Medal & clasp, Bronze Star), being 'mentioned' for his services. He afterwards took up post in Barbados and retired as Colonel in November 1887, having been Chief Paymaster. He was on the Staff of His Royal Highness The Field Marshal Commanding for the 1902 Coronation (Medal).

Commissariat & Transport Staff

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (S. A. Comy. G. Y. Myers. Commissariat.), polished and worn with pride, very fine

£400-600

The Militia

The unique Zulu War Medal issued to Captain W. R. E. Dalrymple, Ayr & Wighton Militia



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Lieut: W. R. E. Dalrymple, Ayr & Wighton Mil:), good very fine

£1,000-1,400

The only Medal issued to this unit.

William Robert Elphinstone Dalrymple was born on 1 February 1854, the grandson of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Bart. of Horn and Logie-Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire and was educated at Christ College, Cambridge, rowing in the college boat in the 2nd Torpid of 1873. Afterwards he was commissioned Lieutenant into the Ayr & Wighton Militia (4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers) in November 1874. He served in South Africa in 1877-78 as Adjutant of Baker's Horse during the 9th Xhosa Wars. The unit was disbanded after hostilities and Dalrymple went on to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir Bartle Frere, High Commissioner for South Africa during the 1879 Zulu campaign. Given that they did not cross the Buffalo River, the third date is not observed upon his Medal.

Dalrymple was advanced Captain in February 1881 and died in December 1890 at Kiwitea, Manawatu District, Manawatu-Whanganui, New Zealand.



The Zulu War Medal awarded to Captain G. K. Torry, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Light Infantry (Militia)



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut: G. K. Torry. 2/Tower Hamlet Mil:), officially impressed late issue, good very fine

£600-800

Just 2 Medals to the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Light Infantry (Militia).

Provenance:

Ex-Major Tylden Collection.

Medal issued in July 1919.

Gewase K. Torry served attached to the 80th Foot during the Zulu Campaign and was certified as having been present at the Battle of Ulundi. Both Battalions of his unusual militia unit were eventually absorbed into the Rifle Brigade.

Torry himself was advanced Captain into the 4th Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers in June 1880 and appointed to the Army Reserve in November 1882. He was removed from the Reserve on account of his age in April 1899, but returned to the fold for a Staff posting at home during the Great War (no Medal entitlement).



'The Border Horse now began to fire at the distant snipers, and Wood waited to see what effect the shots might have. A Zulu suddenly popped up from a rock a scant fifty yards away and fired. Wood noted that the shot seemed low, but Lloyd fell back, exclaiming, "I'm hit - badly! My back is broken!" Wood and Campbell caught him and carried him down to the stone kraal. Wood then started back up, leading his horse, but a shot struck it and killed it, and when he regained the kraal he found that Lloyd had died. Wood now ordered Weatherley to take the Border Horse up to clear the trail, but the men balked again. Campbell then picked up Lysons and four privates from Wood's escort and started up the trail in single file, making for a cave from which several Zulus were firing. The narrow passage was only two feet wide between towering rock walls, and as Campbell plunged into the mouth of the cave, a Zulu fired a shot straight into his forehead, killing him instantly. Undaunted, Lysons and Private Edmun Fowler sprang over his body, driving the Zulus into the recesses of the mountain. Lysons then held the mouth of the cave while the others dragged Campbell's body back to the kraal ...'

High drama on Hlobane Mountain on 29 March 1879; The Washing of the Spears by Donald R. Morris, refers

The outstanding South Africa Medal awarded to Mr. L. Lloyd, Evelyn's Wood's interpreter, who - in one of the most contentious episodes of the conflict - was mortally wounded in the disastrous action at Hlobane on 29 March 1879



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (L. Lloyd, Esq., Interpreter), suspension claw tightened, minor contact wear, very fine

£7,000-9,000





Llewelyn Lloyd was a prominent casualty in the disastrous action fought at Hlobane Mountain on 28 March 1879, his death being indelibly linked to that of Captain Hon. R. G. E. Campbell of the Coldstream Guards, as outlined in Colonel Evelyn Wood's much quoted despatch to Lord Chelmsford. It was an episode in which incompetence played its role, amidst charges of cowardice, and has accordingly remained the subject of ongoing debate.

In fact, no history of the Zulu War would be complete without mention of this contentious chapter, some historians claiming that Wood (later Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.) momentarily lost the plot.

An excellent account of events may be found in John Young's *Horror at the Devil's Pass - The Battle of Hlobane*, 28 March 1879, from which the following extract has been taken:

'...Dawn broke and a new horror became apparent. The Zulus were behind prepared barricades and concealed within caves that riddled the mountain, awaiting the assault. From behind their positions, the Zulus opened fire on the scaling troops. Two officers of the Frontier Light Horse, Lieutenants Otto von Stietencron and George Williams, fell dead, two troopers also fell to the fire.

Wood and his escort rode to the sound of the firing. Just below the summit of the mountain plateau they chanced upon Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Augustus Weatherley and his Border Lancers. Weatherley's unit should have been with Buller, but during the storm they had become separated and now lagged behind. Wood spied a Zulu rifleman level his gun in his direction and he expressed his contempt of the Zulu marksmanship. The Zulu fired, and his bullet found its mark, shattering the spine of Mr. Llewelyn Lloyd, Wood's Political Assistant and his interpreter, who was at Wood's side. Wood attempted to lift the mortally wounded man, but stumbled under the weight. Captain the Honourable Ronald Campbell, Coldstream Guards, Wood's chief staff officer, came to his aid and carried the dying Lloyd out of the line of fire. Again a Zulu fired at Wood, killing his lead mount. The horse fell against Wood, and caused him to stumble.

A gasp went up from his men, fearing their commander wounded. Wood shouted a reassurance that he was not hit, and picking himself up, he made his way downhill to the troops' position. Angered at being pinned-down, Wood ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Weatherley to assault the position from where the fire was coming. Weatherley in turn, addressed his men, ordering them forward, but only Lieutenant J. Pool and Sub-Lieutenant H. W. Parminter responded to the command. The remainder of the Border Horse refused to assault the position, saying that it was unassailable. Captain Campbell was horrified; this was tantamount to mutiny - if not cowardice.

Campbell was of ennobled birth, the son of the 2nd Earl Cawdor. Such behaviour was unheard of within the class to which he belonged. Uttering his contempt of the fainthearted volunteers, he sprang forward towards the foe, supported by Second-Lieutenant Henry Lysons, 90th Light Infantry and four mounted infantrymen of Wood's personal escort, also drawn from the 90th. The small party advanced in a determined manner, clambering over boulders and through crevices, which led to the Zulu position. The path was so narrow that the advance could only be made in single file. Campbell gained the mouth of the cave first, only to be shot in the head at point-blank. Undeterred, Lysons and Private Edmund Fowler carried the position, forcing the Zulus to withdraw into a series of subterranean passages and, with Lysons and Fowler in pursuit, they killed all those who offered resistance, and put the others to flight.



With Lysons covering the cave mouth, Campbell's body was brought down and placed alongside Lloyd, who had succumbed to his wound. Fearful of the bodies being mutilated, Wood decided to bury them on the field. Being the son of a clergyman, he wished to conduct a proper burial service, only to realise that his service book was still in the wallets of his saddle on his dead mount. He ordered his bugler, Alexander Walkinshaw, to recover the prayer book. Walkinshaw, whom Wood described as "one of the bravest men in the Army," calmly strode up, under heavy fire and recovered not only the prayer book but also the entire saddle.

Wood had the two bodies removed some three hundred yards downhill, to where the soil was less rocky and the Zulus of Wood's escort dug the grave with their spears, under the watchful eye of Prince Mthonga. Their task completed, Wood committed the two bodies to the ground, reading an abridged version of the burial service from a prayer book which belonged to Captain Campbell's wife, who was the daughter of the Bishop of Rochester, Kent ...'

Lieutenant Henry Lysons and Private Edmund Fowler, both of the 90th Regiment, were awarded the Victoria Cross.





On 21 May 1880, Mrs. Campbell was taken to Hlobane where a headstone was placed on the grave of her husband and Llewelyn Lloyd. Some of the party, including Empress Eugenie, actually climbed up the Devil's Pass to the summit. Finally, they reached the site where the Prince Imperial was killed. Another memorial stone was laid and the empress planted cuttings of a tree she had brought from the family estate at Camden Place in Chislehurst. The grief-stricken party returned to England by the end of July.



THE COLONIALS

Albany Rangers

The Albany and Grahamstown men are amongst the earliest volunteers under the British regime. In 1860, the Rangers - or Grahamstown Light Horse - had a dismounted detachment and a total strength of 150 men. The mounted men served in the War of 1877, under Captain Minto and on 11 March 1878 engaged the enemy, inflicting loses of 9 Gaikas killed.

52 Medals were awarded to the Albany Rangers, 47 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Corpl. S. Wood. Albany Rangers), good very fine

Samuel Wood remained with the Rangers and was a Sergeant by the time the Medal roll was compiled in October 1880. As he was still serving, he would have shared in the Basuto Gun War of 1880-81.

£500-700

Albert Burghers

The unit suffered three killed in action at Jumdwala.

265 Medals issued to the unit.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. P. Steenkamp. Albert Burgs.), very fine

£400-600

Alexandra Mounted Rifles

Founded in 1865, with Captain Arbuthnot commanding the unit which fell into Pearson's Column. The majority of their number reported for service in December 1878.

Approximately 30 Medals to the unit, 29 of them with clasp '1879'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Trumpt. St. Geo Arbuthnot. Alexandra. Md. Rifls.), good very fine

£500-700

St George Arbuthnot was surely the young son of Captain W. T. Arbuthnot, who commanded the unit, this the only Medal inscribed to a Trumpeter.

Barbers Horse

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. T. Abbitt. Capt: Barbers Light Horse), suspension re-affixed, local naming, polished and worn with pride, fine

£140-180

Baker's Horse

Raised in 1878, the corps was disbanded at the close of hostilities, but was re-established at Port Elizabeth on the commencement of the Zulu War of 1879. As part of Colonel Wood's Column, under Redvers Buller, this famous mounted contingent was most notably engaged at Inhlobane on 28 March 1879, when the unit had eight of its number killed and two seriously wounded.

219 Medals were awarded to Baker's Horse, 202 of them with the '1879' clasp.

209 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. W. H. Chamberlain. Bakers Horse.), very fine



Barkley Rangers

The unit had a number of its rank killed in action during 1878, including Lieutenant Patterson and Troopers Campbell, Dawson & Ford.

Approximately 26 Medals to the unit, all with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Tpr. Dewdney. Barkly Rangs.), good very fine

£400-600

Beaufort Rangers Cavalry Volunteers

With their HQ at Fort Beaufort and under the command of Captain Hall, who was succeeded by Captain Richards in February 1878, the unit were armed with carbines and short rifles. 10 men left for the front in October 1877 with the remainder suffering through the drought and regular patrols and ammunition escorts. Some of their number went on operations in the Perie Bush during the campaign.

Approximately 62 Medals issued to the unit, 60 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Tpr. E. Dyer. Beaufort R. C. Vol:), very fine

£400-600

Berlin Volunteers Cavalry

Originally numbering 43 all ranks and some 55 long sniders under Captain Bowker, he went on to form Bowker's Rovers, with Captain Vincent taking on the Volunteers. Exchanging their sniders for carbines over time, this small unit was disbanded in June 1880.

Approximately 81 Medals to the Berlin Volunteers & Berlin Light Infantry, 72 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Sergt. W. Ninnemann. Berlin. Vols.), suspension re-affixed, nearly very fine

£150-200

Entitled to Medal and clasp '1877-8'.

Bolotwa Tembus

This unit came under the command of Captain R. W. Stanford and was formed of native African levies. It is worthy to note than one of the descendants of the Tembus was none other than Nelson Mandela

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Tpr. J. Nyomela. Bolotwa Tembus.), very fine

£400-600

Bolotwa Volunteers

A little-known unit of Europeans, the Bolotwa Volunteers - under the command of Captain Wilson - were awarded 18 Medals, all of them with the '1878' clasp, 5 of these being returned to the Mint.

South Africa 1877-89, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Capt: J. Wilson. Bolotwa. Vol:), good very fine and rare to a unit C.O.

£800-1,200

Presumably Wilson had seen further service in the 1877 campaign which qualified him for the '1877-8' clasp. As stated the Volunteers roll suggests just the '1878' clasp.



Border Horse

The Border Horse was raised originally as Weatherley's Horse, after its Colonel, Frederick Augustus Weatherley. On the death of his father-in-law, Weatherley inherited a large sum of money, the majority of which he invested in the recently formed Transvaal Gold Mining Company Limited. The company was formed in London after the discovery of gold on the farm Eerstelling in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (later to become the Transvaal). The mine failed to flourish and on being told that it was about to be shut down, Weatherley decided towards the end of 1875 to go to South Africa to see if it could be rescued; first resident in Pretoria, thereafter Eerstelling in early 1876, he took charge as Managing Director. With one eye on mineral rights over Government land in Zoutpansberg, Weatherley joined President Burger's Force as a staff officer, and then was appointed by Chelmsford, much in need of mounted troops, to raise one hundred and fifty Volunteers; the public became aware of the formation of the Regiment with the appearance of an advertisement placed in the *Transvaal Argus and Commercial Gazette* on 20 November 1878.

Colonel Weatherley and 38 of his men would fall at Inhlobane on 28 March 1879. Sprawled on top of his body lay that of his 14-year-old son Rupert, who was serving under him as a Sub Lieutenant. When last seen, the Colonel was 'supporting his son on one arm, while with the other he was slashing right and left furiously at the Zulu around them.'

This famous mounted contingent was heavily engaged at Kambula the next day, and at Sekukini's Town in the following November.

246 Medals were issued to the Border Horse, 58 of them without clasp and 158 with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Pte. J. Walsh. Border Horse.), brooch marks to obverse and suspension re-affixed, nearly very fine

£300-500

Bowker's Rovers

Raised in Graaff-Reinet and Somerset East districts by Commandant B. E. Bowker for the Ninth War of 1877.

85 Medals issued to this unit, 47 of which with the '1877-8' clasp. The unit also earned some 34 of a total of all the 167 rare '1877' clasps - for the operations from September 1877.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Tpr. C. Mattig. Bowkers Rovers.), very fine

£400-600

Also served alongside a relative, Trooper M. Mattig.

Buffalo Border Guard

Raised in October 1873, they were issued just 22 Medals, this unique without clasp. They sent out a number of their men from Fort Pine to assist at Helmekaar, December 1878 with three Troopers (including De Waal) to follow on. Three comrades were killed in action at Isandhlwana.

217 South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Tr. De Waal. Buffalo Bdr. Gd.), very fine

£400-600

Mr De Waal is noted on the Aldershot Medal Roll as having been in active duty and would therefore have been entitled to the clasp '1879', perhaps he was omitted due to the lack of initial which was not supplied. Three families of this name lived and farmed the Dundee area.



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Buffalo Volunteer Rifles

The parent corps of the Kaffrarian Rifles raised in East London, Cape in 1876 with a strength of two companies. Led by Colonel Brabant and Captains Nettleton and Von Linsigen, the unit were disbanded after service in the operations in September 1880. They had Sergeant Broderick killed in action at Isandhlwana.

218 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Bugr. L. C. George, No. 1. Co. Buffalo Vol: Rifles), very fine

£400-600

The only Medal named to a Bugler in this unit.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Corpl. G. Venn, Buffalo. Vol: Rif:), good very fine

£400-600

Cape Mounted Rifles & Frontier Armed & Mounted Police

255 Medals issued, 129 of which with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. J. T. Faircloth. C. M. Rifles.), ex-swivel brooch mount, suspension re-affixed, nearly very fine

£180-220

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Pte. S. Barnett. C. M. Rifles.), very fine

£400-600

Samuel Barnett was born in 1853 and served in the Cape Mounted Rifles from June 1878-July 1881. During this period he served on campaign and was put into the Defaulters' Book on several occasions. The unit shared in the attacks on Moirosi's Mountain, when Sergeant Scott & Trooper Brown each won the Victoria Cross on 8 April 1879 and Surgeon Major Hartley on 5 June 1879. Barnett was probably present on these days.

His Medal was issued to him when living at 10 West 20th Street, New York in December 1882.

Cape Mounted Yeomanry Regimen

The unit were raised as a fully-funded local militia by the Cape Government in 1878 for the defence of the western frontier. Its intention was to raise some 3,000 'gentlemen farmers' but that number was never reached. During the 1877-79 campaigns, three Regiments served in the field. The 1st under Colonel Brabant numbered around 300, the 2nd under Lieutenant-Colonel Southey numbered around 170 and the 3rd under Lieutenant-Colonel Minto numbered around 115. They all shared in the operations against Moirosi's Mountain in June 1879 and were disbanded in 1881.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Sergt. S. Ready. 1st Cape Yeory.), good very fine

£400-600

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. J. Hartslief. 2nd Cape Yeory.), nearly very fine

£300-400

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Corpl. W. H. Carver. C/3rd Cape Yeory.), good very fine

£400-600

41 Medals issued with this clasp to unit.

Cape Town Rifle Volunteers

Just 10 Medals issued to this unit.

South Africa 1877-79, disc only (Pte. T. Vis. Cape Tn. Vols:), very fine

£100-140

Entitled to clasp '1877-8'.



Carbutts Border Rangers

Captain Thomas Carbutt, a farmer near Ladysmith with previous military experience in the Natal Frontier Guard that had been disbanded in 1876, responded to the call and began to recruit volunteers from among the local settler community for the defence of Colonial Defensive District No. 1. His 30 men wore their everyday clothes and carried their own weapons.

On 22 January 1879 the disaster of Isandhlwana took place, an incident that shocked the British people and establishment to the very core. A day or so after the battle the survivors and those that had missed the battle were holed up at Rorke's Drift or at Helpmekaar. The only Regiment in central Natal thus carrying out its duties was Carbutt's Border Rangers. The *Port Elizabeth Herald* gives more detail:

'His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept the services of several of the inhabitants of Klip River country, who have offered themselves into a corps for the purpose of protecting the district.'

Once equipped and mounted the Rangers patrolled the Waschbank Valley, the Sundays River drifts and the approaches to Ladysmith but after the massacre at Isandhlwana they extended their area of operation. They arrived at Rorke's Drift five days after the battle to find Lieutenant Chard, who had been in command, very ill and in need of medical attention. They escorted him back to Ladysmith where he was nursed back to health. Once in the field the Rangers commandeered a deserted homestead on the farm Doornkraal, between Ladysmith and the Sundays River, as their headquarters and it was reported that a troop of Natal Mounted Police who spent the night there on 20 February found Carbutt's Rangers dining on itheir habitual diet of rum and dampersî ñ unleavened cakes cooked in the ashes of a fire ñ and living up to their nickname of the iBlind Owlsî

Early in April the Rangers moved to their new camp at Dundee where it is recorded that they were 30 strong on 14 April. Recruiting continued and their number rose to 37. They operated between Dundee and Landman's Drift and later marched to Rorke's Drift where they assembled with the other troops brought together to bury the Isandlwana dead. The column crossed the Buffalo River en route for the deserted battlefield on 21 May 1879. At the scene the Rangers found the body of a Wagon Conductor, Phillipe Du Bois, who was well known to all the troop. They took the body to his farm at Helpmekaar for burial. (*AngloBoerWar.com* refers).

23 Medals, all without clasp, issued to this unit.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Qr. Mr. Burchmore. Carbutts. Br. Rangers.), unofficially engraved naming, *very fine*

£140-180

Name not on roll.

Chalumna Volunteer Cavalry

Raised in 1877, they served with a strength of 13 in the Fast London Cavalry in Basutoland in HQ Column and with the East London Cavalry in the 9th Xhosa War.

44 Medals issued to the unit, 34 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Tpr. A. Brooks, Chalumna Vol: Cavy.**), official correction to unit, very fine

£300-500



Colesberg Light Horse

44 Medals issued to this unit, 27 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Corpl. H. Heath. Colesberg. Lt. Horse.), scratches over surname, very fine

£300-500

Diamond Fields' Horse

Originally known as the Dutoitspan Hussars, 291 men of the Diamond Fields Horse served under Captain Warren in the Ninth and Northern Border Wars. A contingent of 101 men under Captain Stewart served against Sekukuni in 1878. The unit was merged with the Kimberley Regiment in 1899 but served as a mounted unit to the close of hostilities, when amalgamation took place.

305 Medals were awarded to the Diamond Fields' Horse, 156 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

229 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Tpr. J. Meyer. Diamond Fds. Horse), very fine

£300-500

Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles

45 Medals issued to this unit, 43 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. Miles. D. of E. O. Vol: Rif:), suspension sometime reaffixed, very fine

£250-300

Durban Mounted Reserve

37 Medals were issued to this unit, all of them without clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Tr. T. Phillips Dn. Md. Reserve), good very fine

£250-300

Durban Mounted Rifles

Raised in 1875, the D.M.R. accompanied Colonel Pearson's Southern Force in the invasion of Zululand in 1879.

72 Medals were awarded to the Durban Mounted Rifles, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Trumpr. Landsell. Dn. Md. Rifles.), good very fine

£400-600



Ferreira's Horse

Raised by Colonel Ignatius Ferreira at Pretoria during the first British occupation of the Transvaal, this distinguished body was subsequently employed against the Sekukuni in June 1878. In the Zulu War of the following year, it served under Redvers Buller in Colonel Wood's Column and sustained a number of casualties at Sekukini's Stronghold on 28 November 1879.

201 Medals were awarded to Ferreira's Horse, 60 of them with the '1878' clasp and 100 of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Troopr. J. Morris. Ferreira's Horse.**), pawnbroker's mark to rim, very fine

£300-500

Roll also notes 'see Border Horse'.

Fort Beaufort Burghers

The unit served under Captain Pope and served in action against the Gaikas under Macoma at Water Kloof.

20 Medals issued to the unit, 15 of them with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Corpl. F. Garrett. Ft. Beaufort Bghs.), very fine

£400-600

Fort White Mounted Volunteers

57 Medals to this unit, 38 of them with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. G. Harrison. Fort White M. Vol:), small correction to unit, very fine

£300-500

236 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Pte. C. Kock. F. A. M. Police.), good very fine

£300-500

Frontier Light Horse

Raised by Lieutenant F. Carrington at King Williams Town, Cape Colony, in 1877. Command soon passed to Major Redvers Buller, K.R.R.C., under whom the F.L.H. served in the final stages of the Ninth War, suffering casualties. In July 1878, the unit, 276 of all ranks, marched from King Williams Town to Pietermaritzburg in Natal, and from there to Sekukuniland in the Transvaal. During September and October the corps saw service against the Sekukini and in November returned to Natal and fought through the Zulu War of 1879 with Wood's Column.

At Hlobane on 28 March 1879, the F.L.H. acted as the rear-guard during the withdrawal and subsequently lost nearly 20% of the 156 all ranks engaged. Their Commanding Officer was killed and was succeeded by Captain C. D'Arcy, who on reconnaissance with Sergeant O'Toole would both go on to win the Victoria Cross. The unit was armed with Martini-Henry carbines with a short sword bayonet.

478 Medals were awarded to the Frontier Light Horse, 179 of them with clasp '1879'.



237 The Zulu War Medal awarded to Trooper A. Whitecross, Frontier Light Horse, who gallantly saved the life of Trooper Patterson at Hlobane Mountain - for which he was 'mentioned' by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (209, Tpr. A Whitecross, Frontr. L. Horse), very fine

£800-1,200

Alexander Whitecross was born in Scotland *circa* 1837 and served with Pulleine's Rangers in 1877-8 before joining the Frontier Light Horse, with whom he served from 14 July 1878-8 August 1879.

A good account of his gallantry is offered by Greaves in Crossing the Buffalo:

'So steep was the descent down the Devil's Pass that many of Buller's men and horses fell to their deaths; for the survivors, their ordeal was to become even more serious as the Zulus from the main force now reached the lower reaches of the pass and began closing in on both sides. The Zulus began firing at point-blank range into the desperate soldiers while others darted among them, stabbing and spearing to death.

Trooper Patterson had managed to lead his horse safely down the pass and had just mounted up when he was speared from his horse leaving him defenceless. As the Zulus closed to kill the injured rider, Trooper Whitecross drove them off by using his rifle as a club. Patterson was hauled to safety and both lived to tell the tale.'

His named was 'mentioned' by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Buller in the despatches of 29 March 1879.

It is understood he served in Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guard during the Basuto Gun War of 1880-81 but died in November 1893 and did not live to claim a Medal (*Frontier Light Horse in the Anglo-Zulu War 1879*, refers).

Frontier Mounted Rifles

In 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Hutchinson raised a unit in Cathcart District, in the Eastern Province, with the title of the Cathcart Mounted Rifles, with a strength of 80; by the following year that strength had increased to 250 men. The unit was re-titled the Frontier Mounted Rifles in 1878.

295 Medals were awarded to the Frontier Mounted Riflemen, 261 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. J. Van Dyk Frontr. Mtd. Rifles.), good very fine

£300-500

German Burgher Contingent Horse

33 Medals to this unit, all with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. H. Warnecke. German Burgr. Contgt.), good very fine

Grahamstown 1st City Rifle Volunteers

31 Medals to this unit, all with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. J. Bishop. 1st. City (Grahamstown) R. Vols.), good very fine

Grahamstown Volunteer Horse Artillery

In 22 January 1879, Lieutenant Greenless and twenty men left for service in the Northern Border War.

28 Medals issued to this unit, just 4 of which with clasp '1878-9'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (Gunr. J. Erskine. Grahamstown V. Arty.), nearly very fine

£300-500



Grahamstown Volunteer Rifle Corps

31 Medals to this unit, all with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. A. Langley. Grahams Tn. Vol: Rif:), traces of lacquer, very fine

£300-500

Served as No. 222, alongside two family members.

Griqualand West Constabulary

Created in 1878 in response to the Northern Border War, the Griqualand West Constabulary received 64 Medals, all of them with the '1878' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. S. Ward. Griqualand W. Constaby.), good very fine

£400-600

Griqualand West Light Infantry

48 Medals to this unit, 47 of them with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. W. A. Smith, Griqualand. West. L.I.), very fine

£300-500

Griqualand West Native Contingent

9 Medals issued to this small unit, this one of two to Officers.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Lieut: H. J. Humphrey. Griqualand W. N. Contgt.), dark toning, good very fine

£600-800

Roll states entitled to the only '1878-9' clasp to this unit, although this Medal appears entirely as issued. Perhaps Humphrey went on to see further service with another unit in 1879.

Herschel's Mounted Volunteers

56 Medals to this unit, all with clasp '1879'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Pte. P. Devea, Herschel Md. Vols:), very fine

£300-500

Herschel's Native Contingent

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (Pte. P. Seckeka. Herschel Nat: Contgt.), suspension reaffixed, polished and worn with pride, good fine

£140-180

Hottentot Levy

South Africa 1877-79, 1 copy clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. D. Quly. Junr. No. 1 Co. Hottentot Levy.), clasp loose upon riband, nearly very fine

£140-180

Hottentot Militia & Levy

41 Medals to this unit, 40 of which with clasp '1877-8'. They had Captain C. Boyes killed in action.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (**Sergt. P. Pieters. Hottentot Mil:**), suspension re-affixed, polished and worn with pride, nearly very fine

£240-280



Isipingo Mounted Rifles

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

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

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. Prince. Isipingo Md. Rifles.), suspension re-affixed, very fine

£250-300

Entitled to the Medal without clasp.

Jamestown Mounted Volunteer Rifles

21 Medals to this unit, 19 of them with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Lieut: J. Wagenaar, Jamestown, M. V. Rifles), suspension neatly re-affixed, edge knocks, nearly very fine

£300-500

Kaffrarian Rangers

47 Medals to this unit, 44 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Lieut. A. Glover. Kaffrarian Rangers), re-engraved naming, very fine

£160-200

A. Glover served as Sergeant-Major with the unit and his Medal with clasp '1877-8' was noted as returned to the Mint.

Kamas Native Levy

72 Medals issued to this unit, all with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. Luke. Kamas Nat: Levy.), suspension re-affixed, very fine

£280-320

Keiskama Hoek Burgher Force

Two units of the Keiskama Hoek Burgher Force and Volunteer Infantry served in the Ninth War of 1877-78.

41 Medals were awarded to the Keiskama Hoek Burgher Force, all of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Lieut. C. Peter. Keiskama. Hoek. Bghr. Force.), good very fine

£500-700

3 Medals issued to Officers of this unit.

254

Komgha Fingo Levy

The Komgha Fingos were loyal warriors of the Eastern Province. They were awarded 103 Medals, all of them with the '1878' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. George. Komgha Fingo Levy.), good very fine

£400-600



Lonsdale's Horse

Raised by Commandant R. La T. Lonsdale, late of the 74th Regiment, for service in the Zulu War of 1879, the unit accompanied the Relief Column sent to Eshowe.

93 Medals were awarded to Lonsdale's Horse, 79 of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tpr. F. V. Kirby. Lonsdales, Horse.), heavily cleaned, suspension re-affixed, fine

£250-300

Lydenburg Rifles

59 Medals to this unit, 56 of them with clasp '1879'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Troopr. B. Meintjes. Lydeng. Rifles), very fine

£300-500

Natal Carbineers

The unit participated in the invasion of Zululand in January 1879 and, on 22 January, suffered 23 killed in action at Isandhlwana. The unit was subsequently relegated to garrison duties at Landman's Drift on the Mzinyathi, or Buffalo River. The unit remains to this day as the Ingobamakhosi Carbineers.

75 Medals to this unit, all with clasp '1879'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. Brown. Natal Carbineers.), post a little bent, very fine

£400-600

Natal Hussars

Raised by Major Eastwood in 1863, the N.H. was amalgamated with the Greytown Mounted Rifles in the same year. Even so, the overall strength of the contingent employed in the Zulu War of 1879, when it accompanied the Southern Force under Colonel Pearson, remained minimal.

40 Medals were awarded to the Natal Hussars, all of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. De Waal. Natal Husrs.), post a little bent, very fine

£400-600

Natal Light Horse

154 Medals to this unit, 152 with the clasp '1879'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Troopr. F. Marande. Nat: L. Horse.), good very fine

£400-600

Natal Mounted Police

Raised by Major Dartnell in 1874, the N.M.P. was never given the same opportunities as the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, later Cape Mounted Riflemen, and the unit always had difficulty in trying to obtain proper arms and equipment. Nonetheless, it always attracted a 'very good class of recruit', and in 1877, when Shepstone annexed the Transvaal, a 25-strong N.M.P. contingent acted as his sole escort. Moreover, of those men who served in the Zulu War of 1879, over 30 of them lost their lives at Isandhlwana.

256 Medals were awarded to the Natal Mounted Police, 167 of them with the '1879' clasp.



The Zulu War Medal awarded to Trooper A. R. Parsons, Natal Mounted Police, who was Killed in Action at the Battle of Isandhlwana - he was perhaps the unluckiest man on the field, for he accidentally discharged his weapon and was left in camp in punishment



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Tr. A. R. Parsons. Natal Md. Police.), nearly extremely fine £5,000-7,000 Exhibited:

Anglo-Zulu War Society, Royal Logistic Corps HO, 2009.

Details of his sad demise is recorded by Holt in the History of the Natal Mounted Police:

'Taking fifteen days' supplies on ox wagons, the column moved on to Isandhlwana on the 20th January. A month's supplies were left behind at Rorke's Drift, where a number of sick and wounded remained in hospital. The men paraded at 4 a.m. and the police acted as advance-guard. Some of them had to scout the country, keeping at least a mile from the road. They climbed up and down stony hills for miles, coming out on the plain where the Isandhlwana church now stands, the troops being halted on the nek below Isandhlwana Hill. The police had had a hard task, and were anticipating rest and food for themselves and their beasts when a Staff officer rode up and ordered Inspector Mansel to place out-posts on all the commanding hills on the east. Colonel Clarke recalls the fact that his troop was sent to an outlying ridge, and it was left there until long after dark, when a non-commissioned officer rode out and explained apologetically to the ravenous men that they had been forgotten by the Staff officer. It was then 8 p.m., and they did not reach camp until an hour later, when dinner (which consisted of biscuits and bully beef) was over.

At 9.30pm *Fall in for orders* was sounded, and the police were informed that they had to parade at 3 a.m. with the volunteers to reconnoitre in the direction of Matyana's stronghold. The news that Major Dartnell was to be in command was received with cheers. The police, having only a few hours in which to rest, did not trouble to find their kits, and they never saw them again. All but thirty-four members of the police went off before dawn. They took no rations, being informed that they would be back at noon, when a hot meal would be provided for them. There was many a man wished, sorrowfully, afterwards, that he had put something to eat in his pocket.

They covered a considerable extent of the country during the morning without getting a glimpse of the enemy, and after midday met the Native Contingent, under Colonel Lonsdale. The troopers offsaddled for a while, and then received sudden orders to move in an easterly direction, away from the main camp, where small bodies of the enemy had been reported. On a ridge near the Isipezi Mountain a few Zulus were seen, whereupon the force dismounted, while Inspector Mansel, with a



small number of police, Sergeant-Major Royston, and a few of the Carbineers, galloped out to reconnoitre. It was soon seen that the enemy were there in large numbers, for they opened out until they covered the whole ridge, and dashed down the hill in an attempt to surround Inspector Mansel's party, who, however, wheeled back and escaped the impi. A trooper named Parsons, in attempting to load his revolver, accidentally discharged the weapon. His horse shied and he fell off. As a reward he was sent back to camp in disgrace, the incident causing a good deal of merriment. Parsons was killed during the attack on the camp the next day.'

South Africa 1877-79, disc only (**Tr. P. Harrod. Natal Md. Police.**), *ex-brooch mounted*, *fine* Entitled to Medal without clasp - as issued to the HQ and Reserves who didn't cross.

£140-180

Natal Native Contingent

The Natal Native Contingent was formed by the G.O.C. for the Zulu War of 1879 from Natal Natives under white officers and N.C.O.s. The men carried native arms with 10 per cent rifles. The original three Regiments of seven battalions in all were reduced to five battalions after Isandhlwana, many of the N.C.O.s going to Lonsdale's Horse. In some battalions a few men were mounted and were used as scouts. According to Major G. Tylden in *The Armed Forces of South Africa*, 'The fighting value of the men was very low.' Coloured hatbands were the only uniform issued. Corporal Schiess of the 3rd Regiment won the V.C. at Rorke's Drift, whilst the future General Lukin, Commander of the S.A. Brigade in France in 1916, also served in the contingent.

100 Medals were awarded to the Natal Native Contingent, 8 of them with the '1877-8-9' clasp and 46 of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Lieut: H. Reynell. Natal Nat: Contgt.), claw a little loose, very fine

£500-700

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Capt: H. Dymes. 1st. Natal Nat: Contgt.), suspension reaffixed, very fine, sold together with a portrait photograph of the recipient

£600-800

Ex-Don Fosyth Collection.



Harry Rawlins Dymes attended Cambridge University, gaining a Degree before embarking for South Africa some time in 1877/8. He held the appointment of Mathematical Master at Hilton College before looking towards Military Service. He was appointed to the 1/1st Natal Native Contingent as Lieutenant on 28 November 1878 and was advanced Captain on 3 January 1879. He served in various positions while with the Battalion; as Company Commander, Adjutant and also Paymaster.



There are six pages concerning Dymes in *A Soldier's Life* by Durnford ñ this in the form of informative descriptions by Dymes of the forming of the unit and anecdotes presumably taken from letters or a diary, which recount his service from the training of the Battalion right up to the day Durnford left for Isandhlwana. Dymes had been destined to go with the Company he was Commanding but at the very last minute was recalled to take the duty of Battalion Paymaster (the Paymaster being ill) and his Company was split between Captain Stafford's and Nourse to make two enlarged Companies rather than three, something that probably saved his life said Dymes!

Dymes resigned his Commission at the end of May 1879 and applied for a post with the Civil Service, but by 20 September 1879 he had applied to the Colonial secretary for employment in the Colonial Force being raised - presumably for the Basuto Campaign. A unit named Dymes Rifles formed in 1880-81 that fought in Basutoland. The Captain died in Pietersmaritzburg on 26 September 1891, and thus did not live to claim a Medal for the latter campaign; sold together with copied research.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Capt: J. R. Galley, 2nd. Bn. Nat: N. Contt.), good very fine

£600-800

Thomas H. Galley was born at Port Elizabeth in 1858. He served as a Captain in the 2nd Battalion, Natal Native Contingent before emigrating to the United States, taking work as a sugar boiler.

Galley enlisted into the United States Army in January 1882 and served as a Corporal in Captain Thomas Robinson's 'H' Company of the 19th Regiment of Infantry. He died of pneumonia at Fort Ringgold, Texas on 7 February 1884 and was buried in grave 77, Plot 12. This Medal was noted in his effects.

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I am glad to learn that the Government has granted an increase of the pension allowed to ex-Lieut. Charles Jenkins, a native of Ventnor, of the Cape Mounted Rifles ... for distinguished conduct in the field during the Zulu War of 1879. Lieut. Jenkins daringly made the charge single-handed with revolver and sword upon a number of Zulus who were defending their own kraal, but were forced by him to retreat, seven of the enemy being left dead ... It was owing to the action of Lieut. Jenkins that an army of Zulus who were coming over the hill at the battle of Inyazana ... were successfully put to flight ... Lord Chelmsford afterwards recommended the soldier for promotion from Sergeant-Major to Lieutenant.'

A newspaper extract refers.

The outstanding campaign group of three awarded to Lieutenant C. Jenkins, Natal Native Contingent, late Royal Navy and Cape Mounted Rifles; he was the only man to earn a field commission from Lord Chelmsford during the Zulu War - that gallantry latter earned him a pension for 'for distinguished Conduct in the field'



Baltic 1854-54 (C. J. Jenkins, Boy 2nd C. H.M.S. Ajax); South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Lieut. C. Jenkins, 4th Battn. N.N.C.), re-engraved naming; Cape of Good Hope General Service 1880-97, 1 clasp, Basutoland (Pte. C. Jenkins. C. M. Rif.), mounted on silver bar as worn, very fine

£600-800

Charles Jenkins was born at Brading, Isle of Wight in 1840 and served in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class in the Baltic operations (Medal), leaving home for a new life in South Africa in 1858. He joined the Cape Mounted Riflemen but returned home in 1868, being married on Christmas Day that year and taking work as a warder at Portsea. Little more needs to be said of his exploits during the Zulu campaign, but his record would appear to be a unique one.

His final campaign would be in the Basuto Gun War of 1881, when serving with the Cape Mounted Rifles, although it took until 1903 for his Medal to reach him back on the Isle of Wight (*Isle of Wight Mercury* refers). Jenkins served in the Bechuanaland expedition as Interpreter to Sir Charles Warren and was 'disabled by accident on duty' in July 1885. This was further detailed in a 1904 letter from Major-General Sir F. Carrington:

'I have much pleasure in testifying to the good services of Sgt. Major Charles Jenkins. He served under my command in the Basuto War in the Cape mounted Rifles and afterwards in the 2nd Mounted Rifles during Sir. C. Warren's expedition in Bechuanaland where he was promoted to Sgt. Major for his efficiency and general good service. He unfortunately met with a severe accident when on duty by his horse backing into one of our wagons he was escorting ñ the horse being killed and Sgt. Major Jenkins having his collarbone and six ribs broken. He was taken to Mafeking Hospital where for some time he lay in a precarious state. He is in possession of the Baltic medal, Zulu War medal, Cape general Service medal and clasp for Basutoland. He is, I know, in most needy circumstances never having regained sufficient strength to do much work.'



By April 1906 Major-General Hart Symot had taken up the case to assist in getting an increase in pension:

'...I remember your gallant fighting in the critical action with the 2nd Zulu Army on the 22nd January at Inyazana, and your promotion from Non Commissioned Officer to Lieutenant in our NNC by Lord Chelmsford, upon my report.'

The reply followed by letter from the Royal Hospital Chelsea in November 1906:

'Sir,

I am directed by the Lords and others, Commissioners of this hospital, to acquaint you that having taken into consideration all the circumstances of your case they have been pleased to increase your pension from nine pence to fifteen pence per diem. The additional 6d per day is awarded for 'distinguished Conduct in the Field'.'

The gallant old soldier died on 7 November 1919 and is buried at Ventnor.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8-9 (Lieut: J. P. Davies, 5th. Bn. N. N. Infantry), very fine

£600-800

P. Davies served with the 2nd Battalion (later 5th Battalion) and would have shared in the actions at Nyezane and Gingindlovu. He latterly shared in the Cape of Good Hope (Medal & 2 clasps).

Nelson's Burghers

13 Medals to this unit, all with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Burgr. A. Scheepers. Nelsons Burgs.), very fine

£400-600

New England Contingent

This is the only Medal issued to the New England Contingent.



South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Qr. Mr. A. Brislin. New England Contgt.), good very fine

£600-800



Northern Border Police Force

30 Medals issued to this unit, all with clasp '1878-9'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (Bugr. T. Chevallier. North: Bord: Police.), suspension reaffixed, nearly very fine

£250-300

The only Medal to a Bugler which was claimed to this unit.

One Star Diamond Contingent

The unit was drawn from diamond miners of the Transvaal and Griqualand Districts.

169 Medals were awarded to the One Star Diamond Contingent, all bar one of them with the clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Lieut. J. P. Denys. One Star Diamd. Contgt.), rank corrected, very fine

£500-700

Purchased April 2003.

Jacob Pieter Denys was engaged against the Pokwane & Griquas in 1878 and was latterly made a Lieutenant.

Pietermaritzburg Rifles

106 Medals issued to this unit, all without clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Pte. F. Stevens. P.M. Burg. Rifles), nearly extremely fine

£280-320

Port Elizabeth Militia No. 1 Company

15 Medals issued to this unit, all with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. E. Johnson, No. 1. Co: Pt. Eliz: Mil:), polished and worn with pride, nearly very fine

£300-500

Prince Alfred's Own Cape Volunteer Artillery

38 Medals issued to this unit, 27 of these with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Sergt. N. Van Breda. P.A.O. Cape Vol: Art:), edge knock, very fine

£300-500

Pulleine's Rangers

43 Medals issued to this unit, 3 of which with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. J. P. Swemner. Pulleines Rangers.), unofficially reengraved naming, *very fine*

£140-180

Name not featured on the published rolls.

Queenstown Volunteer Contingent

175 Medals to this unit, 171 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. T. Coombes. Queenstown Vol. Contgt.), very fine

£300-500

Queenstown Volunteer Rifle Corps

50 Medals to this unit, 28 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Sergt. A. Newman, Queenstown Vol: R. Corps), suspension re-affixed, the reverse with rather fine blue enamel work to fields, good fine but attractive

£140-180



Riversdale Mounted Burghers

54 Medals issued to this unit.

South Africa 1877-79, disc only (Tpr. P. Van Zyt. Riversdale Md. Rgrs.), worn overall, fine

£100-140

Royal Durban Rifles

94 Medals issued to this unit, all without clasp.

279 The rare campaign pair awarded to Surgeon J. Shulz, Royal Durban Rifles



South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (Surgn. J. Shulz. M.D. Rl. Dn. Rifles.); Germany, Prussia, 1848-49 Medal, good very fine (2)

£600-800





Julius Shulz (sometimes Shultz) was born on 6 July 1823 at Berlin, Germany and was a son of Dr Johann Heinrich Schulz. He studied medicine at the Royal Friedrich Wilhelm University in Berlin from 1845-49 and qualified as a Doctor of Medicine. He first served in the Army as a Volunteer Sub-Doctor of the 4th Company, Emperor Franz Grenadier Regiment from April 1849-April 1850 and in 1855 was appointed Surgeon to the 2nd Light Dragoons of the British German Legion. He emigrated to Natal in 1857 as Regimental Surgeon to the British German Legion of settlers and was licensed to practice as physician, surgeon, surgeon-accoucheur and surgeon-apothecary in the Colony in February 1858. Initially he practiced on his farm at Westville, near Durban, but struggled to make a living. Later he moved to Smith Street, Durban, became police surgeon and health officer to the town (1874-91) and developed a successful practice. He was in medical charge of the Royal Durban Rifles when it was established in 1873 and commenced ambulance classes later that year.

In the early eighteen-eighties he was a member of the Port Natal Masonic Lodge. Because hospital facilities were limited he often performed operations at his home, assisted by his wife. They had four sons. The first two learned a great deal about medicine from their father before qualifying as medical doctors in Berlin.

Schulz played an active role in several societies that flourished in Durban during the latter half of the nineteenth century. During the first year of the short-lived Natural History Association of Natal (1868-71), he was scheduled to read a paper, *On the physiology of the mind*, in September. When the Durban Medico-chirurgical Society was formed in 1871 he was one of its eight foundation members. In 1881 he served on the council of the Natal Society. In 1879 he became one of the founding members of the Natal Microscopical Society (1878-85) and was elected its President for the first two years. On 22 October 1878 he read a paper before its members on *Results of microscopic examination of water of Little Umhlanga*.

The good Doctor died at Durban on 10 March 1891 (Biographical Database of Southern African Science, refers).



Sansom's Horse

Born in 1828, James Sansom was the son of George Sansom and his wife Dorothy, members of Calton's party from Nottinghamshire, who settled originally near Bathurst in the early 1820s. He saw service in the Frontier Wars of 1846 and 1851-53, and in common with many of the young men who had rallied to the Colours, was rewarded by the grant of a farm in the new territory.

A condition attached to the grant of a farm and actually written into the title deeds of his property, Hopewell, when ownership was registered in 1864, was that all able-bodied men were required to hold themselves in readiness to defend the nearby Frontier in event of war; James Sansom evidently accepted the responsibility of leadership in this matter and formed his own volunteer detachment which became known as Sansom's Horse and met once a month for target practice.

On 9 October 1877, a force consisting mainly of Sansom's Horse was encamped at Springs, about six miles on the Transkei side of the Great Kei, south-east of the present Kei bridge. Early that morning, while most of the men were still asleep, the camp was heavily attacked by a large force of Galekas. Captain Sansom ordered his men to stand fast and immediately sent a dispatch rider for reinforcements. Some of the young recruits were close to panic, but Sansom rallied them and coolly set about arranging the defence of the camp.

The battle continued until after midday, but by the time that reinforcements had arrived the Galekas had withdrawn leaving many dead in their wake. Sansom's Horse had two men wounded. Subsequently the Cape Colonial Forces under Commandant C. D. Griffith drove Kreli and the Galekas over the Bashee River into Bomvanaland. The Cape Government came to the mistaken conclusion that the war was over and the volunteers - including Sansom's Horse - were allowed to return to their homes before Christmas 1877.

76 Medals were awarded to Sansom's Horse, 75 of them with the '1877-8' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Pte. H. Townsend, Samsom's Horse), nearly very fine

£300-500

Snyman's Burghers

15 Medals issued to this unit, all with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. T. Snyman, Snyman's Burghers.), heavily cleaned and official correction to unit, fine

£200-300

T. Snyman was likely a close relative of Captain W. D. Snyman, the Commanding Officer. Seven other relatives also served in the ranks, although four of their Medals were returned to the Mint,

Somerset East Contingent

27 clasps issued to this unit, all with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Tpr. J. A. Landman. Somerset. E: Contt.), correction to surname, very fine

£300-500

Somerset East Volunteer Contingent

52 Medals awarded to this unit, 51 of which with clasp '1877-8'.

283 South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Sergt. J. W. Jackson. Somerset E. Vol: Contgt.), very fine £300-500



Stanger Mounted Rifles

Raised in 1875, the S.M.R. survived until 1887 when the corps was amalgamated with the Victoria Mounted Rifles. A small contingent served with the Southern Force under Colonel Pearson at the start of the Zulu War in 1879, by which stage the men were equipped with Swinburne Henry rifles. This weapon, manufactured by the Abingdon Gun Works, traded upon its external similarity to the British service rifle but was in effect a patent circumvention with a different but more fragile action. Perhaps its only advantage was an external cocking lever, but it did at least take the standard Martini Henry cartridge thus simplifying supply.

The unit was issued with just 55 Medals were awarded to the Stanger Mounted Rifles, all bar one of them with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (Sergt. Dingley. Stanger Md. Rifles.), ex-swivel mount, suspension re-affixed, thus fine

£250-300

Stockenstrom Rangers

18 Medals to this unit, 15 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Tpr. R. Victor. Stockenstrom Rangers.), very fine

£400-600

Stutterheim Foot Police

6 Medals to this unit, all with this clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Pte. J. E. Birch. Stutterhiem Ft. Police.), note spelling of unit, claw tightened, very fine

£400-600

Stutterheim Mounted Police

34 Medals to this unit, 3 of them with clasp '1878-9'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878-9 (Pte. F. Hove. Stutterheim. Md. Police.), worn overall, fine

£250-300

F. Hove confirmed upon the roll for this clasp and served alongside a relative, W. Hove.

Transvaal Artillery

26 Medals issued to this unit, 7 of them with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1878 (Gunr. A. Kreisz. Transvl. Arty.), scratches on naming, nearly very fine

£300-500

Transvaal Mounted Rifles

Raised by an ex-12th Lancer, Captain MacCaulay, for the 1879 Zulu War, this Native Corps sustained a number of casualties in the attack on Sekukini's Stronghold on 28 November 1879.

161 Medals were awarded to the Transvaal Mounted Rifles, 158 of them with clasp '1879'.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tp. St. Maj: P. Verceuil, Transvl. Mtd. Rifles.**), *very fine*2 Medals to the Troop Sergeant-Majors of the Transvaal Mounted Rifles.



Transvaal Rangers

Raised in April 1878 and commanded by Captain Pieter Johannes Raaf, formerly in command of 84 men known as 'Raaf's Rangers', the Transvaal Rangers consisted of approximately 60 European volunteers, supported by 148 men of the Transvaal Mounted Rifles. They were created in an attempt to maintain the numerical strength of the volunteer corps in the face of numerous resignations - and the return of the Diamond Fields Horse to Kimberley - and to make a stand against Sekukini and his allies. Seeing an eventful war, the Transvaal Rangers were heavily engaged at Hlobane on 28 March 1879 and took part in the hunt for Cetchwayo as part of Baker Russell's Column. They were disbanded in September 1879.

243 Medals were awarded to the Transvaal Rangers, 101 of them with the '1878' clasp and 122 with the '1879' clasp.

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1879 (**Tpr. C. Hagart. Transvaal Rangs.**), claw tightened, nearly very fine

£300-500

Tshunie Volunteers/Native Levy

11 Medals issued to this unit, all with clasp '1877-8'.

South Africa 1877-79, disc only (Lieut. J. Dorrington. Tshunie Nat. Levy.), ex-brooch mounted, heavily worn and almost relic condition

£60-80

Winterberg Greys Volunteers

14 Medals issued to this unit, all with clasp '1878'.

South Africa 1877-79, no clasp (**Tpr. J. Kirton. Winterberg Greys Vols.**), suspension re-affixed, very fine

£160-200

Wodehouse True Blues

53 Medals issued to this unit, 15 of them with clasp '1877-8'.

The gallant Captain Spillman (Edward) who commanded a troop of Wodehouse Volunteers, a genial gentleman, and one of the very best if not the crack shot of the colony is dead.'

Natal Witness, 20 July 1880, refers

The South Africa Medal awarded to Captain E. Spillman, Wodehouse True Blues, who commanded his unit in the 9th Xhosa War

South Africa 1877-79, 1 clasp, 1877-8 (Capt. E. Spillman. Wodehouse True Blues.), a later issue with engraved naming in upright serif capitals, *very fine*

£500-700

Edward Spillman commanded the unit during the 9th Xhosa War, he passed over command to Cpatain Dugmore for the 1879 campaign.



South Africa, Zululand, King Cetshwayo kaMpande token/medallet, 19mm including suspension x 13mm, obverse with portrait and details 'CETEWAYO', reverse 'THE ZULU WAR MEDAL', very fine

£180-220

Whilst in captivity following his capture at the end of the Anglo-Zulu War, King Cetshwayo worked hard to keep British public interest alive in his circumstances and the fragile state of the Zulu kingdom. He received visitors both during his incarceration at Cape Castle and later on the farm Oude Moulen, and he became fashionable among visiting British gentry, many of whom became sympathetic to his cause. In order to further awareness, the King presented visitors with his autograph - which he was taught to write during his time in the Castle - and with these small medals, which were apparently produced for him by his admirers.

They were also likely in hand when the King came to London in 1882 (with two die variants - with and without reverse legend), to great public acclaim. Captain Mitchell in the centenary issue of the *South African Military History Society Journal* gave further details and information has also been provided by Ian Knight. An example is held in the collection of the British Museum.



AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

The rare 1814 K.C.B. neck Badge attributed to Captain Sir Thomas Lavie, Royal Navy, who was knighted for his command of H.M.S. *Blanche* upon the occasion when she captured the French frigate *Guerriere* off the Faroe Islands in July 1806

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. (Military) Knight Commander's neck Badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks for London 1814, some loss of green enamel to wreath, one or two very minor chips to enamelled arms, otherwise good very fine

£3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE

Spink, April 2023 when offered alongside other Orders, Decorations and Medals awarded to members of the Lavie family.

Thomas Lavie, son of Germain Lavie and Ann Gregg, was born in Putney on 16 October 1765 and first appears in the Naval Service as a Lieutenant on the books of H.M.S. Astrea, a 32-gun frigate. During Lavie's time with this ship and under the command of Captain Lord Henry Paulet, she took the French 42-gun vessel Gloire in an hour-long engagement. Paulet was awarded a Naval Gold Medal for this action, and as Lavie was promoted Master & Commander a few months later it is possible he too served in this action.

From 1796 through to 1800 Lavie was placed in command of several smaller vessels - namely the sloops H.M.S. Bittern and Seagull - before being promoted to Post Captain in January 1801. Though not appearing to remain actively employed during the Peace of Amiens (March 1802-May 1803) Lavie clearly enjoyed an element of patronage at the highest levels within the Admiralty - no other personage than Lord St. Vincent requested he be appointed to a ship despite being "low on the post list" (Selections from the Correspondence of Admiral John Markham During the Years 1801-4 and 1806-7, p. 3, Navy Records Society, 1904, refers) - a stroke of extremely good fortune in such difficult times for officers of the armed forces. Despite this, Captain Lavie appears to have next been employed as commander of the 32-gun frigate H.M.S. Iris from the autumn of 1805, before removing in June of 1806 to H.M.S. Blanche, the 38-gun frigate in which he was shortly to make his name.

A Single-Ship Action, Capture, and Later Life

Lavie and Blanche were patrolling off the north-eastern coast of Britain with the objective of protecting merchant ships and trade routes from attack by French raiders and privateers when they received word of an enemy squadron in the area under orders for that very purpose. Sailing north from the Shetland Islands, on 18 July 1806 the French frigate Guerriere was spotted and Lavie made all sail to close with his opponent. The resulting battle was an exceptional result for the British captain and the men under his command: Guerriere failed to prepare for action (perhaps mistakenly believing the British frigate to be French), and by the time Guerriere began to fight back Blanche had already unleashed two broadsides into their opponent's hull. French gunnery appears to have been particularly bad on this occasion, not only did Blanche suffer minimal damage with a mere four men wounded, but conversely British gunnery was excellent, with Guerriere losing her mizzenmast in addition to having over fifty of her crew killed and wounded. Brought safely back to Britain, Lavie's reward was a knighthood and Guerriere was taken into the Royal Navy as H.M.S. Guerriere; she later met her end in a single-ship action against the famous American frigate U.S.S. Constitution.

Lavie (now Sir Thomas) continued in command of Blanche and saw further active service (capturing the George Washington in January 1807), but on 4 March 1807 disaster struck. Whilst en-route from Spithead to Brest to join Sir James Saumarez's blockading squadron, Blanche hit a submerged reef during a storm and swiftly began to break up. Thankfully Lavie and most of the crew survived, but were taken prisoner and spent the remainder of the Napoleonic Wars (some seven years) in French gaols.

Upon Lavie's release he was court-martialled as a matter of course for the loss of his ship, but exonerated from blame due to the court concluding that a large quantity of iron used in the interior construction of the ship, along with a significant number of firearms stored near the compass, caused an unforeseen navigational error. Though free from blame, Lavie appears not to have received another active command until the end of 1821 when he was appointed to the 74-gun H.M.S. Spencer; he was, however, one of the first naval officers to be appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath upon its' expansion in January 1815. Sadly Lavie's time in command of Spencer was short-lived as he died on 1 February 1822, aged just 56, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, and was interred at Stoke Damerel. He had married Mary Sissmore in October 1797 and it appears that at least two of their six sons followed in their father's footsteps to become officers in the Royal Navy.



Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

An outstanding 1873 K.C.B. group of three awarded to Admiral Sir H. Smith, Royal Navy - who was rewarded with a C.B. for his capture of Aden in 1839, the first colonial acquisition under the reign of Queen Victoria

Smith latterly played a prominent and central role during the First Opium War in the *Volage* and *Druid*; he took the honour of firing the first shots of the conflict and was to the fore in every major engagement

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) set of Insignia, by R. & S. Garrard, London, comprising neck Badge, gold and enamel, hallmarks rather rubbed, with full neck riband and gold clasp; breast Star, gold centre, silver and enamel, gold retaining pin, reverse cartouche with maker's details, in slightly damaged case of issue; China 1842 (Henry Smith, Captain. H.M.S. Druid.), suspension replaced with dual loop, swivel and straight silver bar; Baltic 1854-55, unnamed as issued, good very fine (3)

£4,000-6,000

K.C.B. London Gazette 24 May 1873.

[C.B.] London Gazette 13 August 1840.



Henry Smith was born *circa* 1803 and joined the Royal Navy at the tender age of eleven in 1814, being made a Lieutenant in July 1821. He joined the *Genoa* on the Lisbon Station in April 1823 and then as First Lieutenant to Captain Courtenay in the *Fairy*, who went out to the West Indies in May 1827. The following year, Smith took command of the brig *Ferret*, before advancing as Acting-Captain of the *Magnificent* in September 1829. It was in 1831 that he was officially promoted.

Aden - C.B.

Removed to *Volage* in November 1837, it was in this vessel that he first wrote his name into history. In January 1838, the Sultanate of Lahej agreed to transfer a number of its possessions, including the town of Aden to Britain but later decided against this and opened fire on the sloop-of-war H.C.S. *Coote.* Smith was given command of an expedition, comprising *Volage*, the brig *Cruizer*, *Coote*, the schooner H.C.S. *Mahé* and three transports to secure Aden. Smith and his small expedition arrived at Aden on 16 January 1839 and in the morning of 18 January *Volage*, *Cruizer*, and *Mahé* sailed to the front of the town from where they were fired upon.





(Part Lot)



At 0930hrs, the rest of the expedition arrived and the warships sailed in close to Aden's batteries to bombard them. By 1100hrs the gunnery of the ships had demolished Aden's lower batteries and destroyed a large tower, while landing parties ordered by Smith had cleared out the remaining enemy musket men in the rubble. At this point Smith ordered the main two landings of troops to take place, which were completed successfully with two naval casualties and sixteen from the army, with the defending garrison of 1,000 men suffering around fifty casualties. (*The Royal Navy, a History from the Earliest Times to the Present* William Clowes, refers).

So it was that Smith had captured the first Colonial acquisition for Great Britain and her new sovereign, Queen Victoria. He was rewarded with an immediate C.B. and the thanks of the George Eden, 1st Earl of Auckland, the Governor General of India.

Opium War - further firsts

The cataloguer turns to Clowes again for further details of these important events:

'Provocation and outrage continued; and when, on August 30th, *Volage*, 22, Captain Henry Smith, reached Macao, and at once proceeded to Hong Kong, her arrival was extremely welcome. On September 4th, the refusal of the Chinese at Kowloon to permit the transit of provisions across the harbour obliged Captain Smith, in concert with Mr. James Douglas (afterwards Sir James Douglas), of the *Cambridge* (the *Cambridge* was purchased by the Chinese government after regular hostilities began), formerly of the H.E.I. Co.'s marine, to employ his boats to drive off a squadron of warjunks, and so to open a passage for the supplies. Further outrageous action induced Elliot to call upon Smith to proclaim a blockade of the port of Canton as from September 11th.

Negotiations were subsequently entered into; but Elliot displayed such unwise weakness that the Chinese were only encouraged to persist in their implacable attitude. At length, the *Hyacinth*, 18, Commander William Warren, having joined the *Volage*, Elliot stiffened himself so far as to inform the Chinese, on October 28th, that if the British shipping lying below the Bogue were subjected to more of certain annoyances which had become intolerable, retaliatory measures would be adopted. The Chinese admiral, Kwan, returned first a temporising and then an insulting answer, and on November 3rd got under way with twenty-nine junks, evidently intending to attack. Smith made a further fruitless attempt to negotiate, and then, with the *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, opened fire, and in a short time won a success which would have been much more complete than it was, but for the interference of Elliot, who, when three junks had been sunk and as many more driven ashore, procured a cessation of the firing, alleging his desire to spare the lives of the Chinese. Kwan, on returning to Canton, was thus able to boast that he had been victorious; and he was rewarded accordingly.'

It had been on 4 September 1839 at around 1400hrs that Smith fired the first shots, sending several in anger in the direction of some war junks in the Chinese squadron.

On 30 June 1840 Smith was given command of another frigate, *Druid* (to which his Medal is named), in which he continued to blockade, taking eight merchant ships as prize by 10 July as Senior Naval Officer on the south of the Chinese coast. On 6 August, the missionary Vincent John Stanton was captured by the Chinese while swimming in Casilha Bay near Macao. Smith took a small avenge this, these being *Druid*, the sloops *Larne* and *Hyacinth*, and two smaller vessels. On 19 August Smith with 120 Royal Marines, 80 seamen, and 180 local volunteers, successfully fought the Battle of the Barrier in which he attacked the Chinese works and barracks at Portas do Cerco, including destroying seventeen guns and two junks; casualties were light, with four of the British wounded. By 1900hrs, the entire force had re-embarked on the ships and left the area ablaze, with so many cannonballs having been fired by the ships that they picked up their used shot to recycle it before leaving. It was said of Smith's actions at the battle that 'seldom has a more signal service been rendered in so short a space of time'. *Druid* continued after this to protect British trade and hunt down pirates, at one point having several men of a boarding party killed when the junk they were investigating blew up.

Smith was again to the fore at the Second Battle of Chuenpi on 8 January 1841. With joint attacks going in on the forts at Tycocktow and Chuenpi, guarding the entrance to Canton. Smith was to attack the former and having anchored some 200 yards off, they set to their work. The firing quickly created a breach in the fort which was attacked by boats manned by the crews of the ships and quickly taken. Twenty-five cannons were destroyed and the casualties of the Chinese were suggested to be 'very severe'. Smith was praised by Commodore Bremer for his conduct during the action. The opening to Canton was now complete.

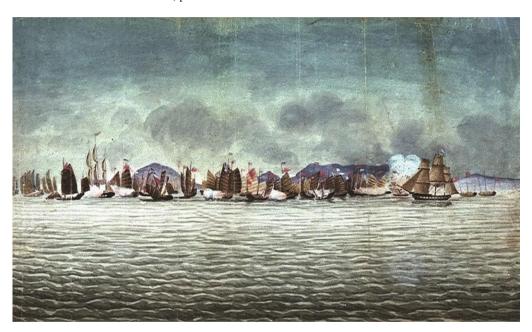


During the Battle of the Bogue, on 25 February Smith took *Druid* in with a portion of Bremer's force to attack the Chinese batteries on the south, south-west, and north-west of the island of Wangtong, while also firing on the forts still active on the west bank of the river. The fire of the ships destroyed the batteries on Wangtong within the hour, allowing landing parties to attack and secure the location (*Bulletins & State Affairs*, refer).

The good Captain closed out the campaign at the Battle of Canton on 18 March and Battle of Amoy on 26 August, gaining further commendations for his good services and those of his vessel. He remained on the Station until 1843 and was rewarded with lavish gifts of silver from the local British community. He married the eldest daughter of Sylvester Costigin of Dublin, on 18 September 1844 in Berne, Switzerland, at the British Embassy.

Given command of *Ganges* at Sheerness in 1848, he saw brief service in the Baltic during the Åland War in command of the *Prince Regent* (Medal). He was promoted Rear-Admiral in July 1855 and later Superintendent of the Royal Hospital Haslar and the Royal Clarence Yard. Advanced to Vice-Admiral on 12 April 1862, Admiral in September 1865 and in November 1865 was rewarded with one of the two flag officer's good service pensions, worth £150 a year. Smith was advanced K.C.B. and retired in 1873 and died on 18 January 1887 at his home in Florence.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 440.



x297



The impressive C.B.E., M.V.O., M.S.M. group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Stone, Royal Navy, who served at the Battle of Heligoland Blight, was twice 'mentioned' during the First World War, later Royal Household Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse, Sergeant-at-Arms to King Geroge VI and Queen Elizabeth II, who carried the mace at Her Majesty's Coronation in 1953

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, 2nd Type Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, by *Garrard & Co.*, silver-gilt and enamel, on length of neck riband, in its case of issue; The Royal Victorian Order, 4th Class Member's (M.V.O.) breast Badge, by *Collingwood Jewellers*, reverse numbered '1526'; 1914-15 Star (346080, A. W. Stone, Wr. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (346080 A. W. Stone Ch. Wr. R.N.); Defence Medal; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (346080. A. W. Stone. Ch. Wtr. H.M.S. Cormorant.); Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (346080. A. W. Stone, Ch. Wtr. "Curaco" Services During War.), mounted together as worn excluding C.B.E., some contact marks and a few lightly polished, otherwise very fine overall (11)

£800-1,200

M.S.M. London Gazette 24 June 1919.

M.I.D. London Gazette 23 October 1914; 11 August 1917.

Albert William Stone was born on 20 June 1888 in Gosport, Hampshire, the third of four children born to Private Albert Stone and his wife Rebecca. Albert Stone Senior was a Private in the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, later dying in the service at Portsea in 1892 after having taken part in the Witu Expedition in East Africa.

The younger Stone received a naval education and attended the Royal Hospital School at Greenwich, a school for the sons of poor sailors, where he learned navigation and seamanship skills. The school was known as the 'cradle of the Navy' for producing notable officers and personnel. He later enlisted into the Royal Navy in May 1903, when he was fifteen years old, as a Boy Writer with the H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* naval barracks.

Stone enjoyed a number of postings, including aboard *Majestic, Caesar, Firequeen, Victory, Hecla, Forward*, and *Skirmisher* as he moved through the clerical ranks. Upon the outbreak of the First World War, he was serving as a Writer 1st Class aboard H.M.S. *Amethyst*. Stone was likely a member of Commodore Reginald Tyrwhitt's personal staff as he followed him nearly exactly from ship to ship, thus serving with a wide variety of Harwich Force cruisers during the War.

The Battle of Heligoland Bight on 28 August 1914 - the first naval battle of the War between the British and the Germans - saw Stone mentioned in dispatches for service during the action whilst aboard the light cruiser H.M.S. Arethusa. Arethusa was Tyrwhitt's flagship during the battle, and played an active role in the naval engagement. She helped to sink two German torpedo boats early that morning, and was badly damaged by the German defence. By the end of the day Britain scored a decisive victory, losing just 35 men to Germany's 1,500. Stone was still serving aboard Arethusa when she was mined off the coast of Felixstowe two years later on 11 February 1916, eventually running aground and breaking up.

He next served aboard H.M.S. *Cleopatra* while she served in the raid on the German naval airship base at Tondern, also sinking German destroyer *G-194*, before colliding with fellow naval ship *Undaunted* in March 1919. After repairs, she took part in operations against the German naval bombardment of Lowestoft in April 1916 and numbered one of Tyrwhitt's force that found the German cruisers carrying out the raid.

Stone thereafter joined the Harwich Force cruiser H.M.S. *Carysfort* in May 1916 when she was patrolling the North Sea and the Strait of Dover. This was but a brief appointment, and he was then with *Centaur* that September, also in the Harwich Force, and then on to her sister-ship H.M.S. *Concord* in February 1917. He was with her that June when she sank the German torpedo boat *S20* in the North Sea. During this time, Stone was mentioned in despatches for the second time.

His final wartime posting was aboard H.M.S. *Curacao*, the flagship of the 5th cruiser squadron in the Harwich Force, where he earned his M.S.M. for war time services. After the close of the First World War, Stone joined H.M.S. *Cormorant* with whom he received his L.S. & G.C.. He was finally advanced to Chief Petty Officer Writer while serving with *Victory II* in 1924, and was later promoted Warrant Writer on 5 December 1927 upon his retirement from the service.



The exact date Stone was appointed to the Royal Household is not known, but he served in the office of the Privy Purse until his well-deserved retirement at age 69 in July 1957. He was appointed to the 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order in January 1938 and was later promoted to the 4th Class in 1947, with the insignia being presented to him personally by King George VI. Stone was Chief Accountant but also acted as Serjeant-at-Arms under King George from 1947, and later for Queen Elizabeth II as well. He attended the Queen's Coronation in 1953, for which he carried the Mace as part of the Duke of Edinburgh's escort. He can be seen in the famous newsreel film of the event, as well as numerous photographs. Throughout his tenure with the Royal Household, Stone was awarded various foreign decorations from state visits and in January 1954 received his C.B.E..

His long and illustrious career in the Royal Navy was supplemented by an equally illustrious career for the Royal Household. Stone finally retired in 1957, and later died in Durham on 27 August 1974 at Woodside House, the home of his niece with whom he was residing.

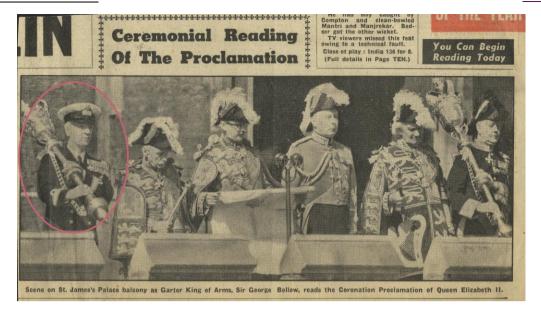


(Part Lot)

Sold together with an original archive comprising:

- i)
 The recipient's dress miniatures: 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R.; M.S.M., G.V.R.; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, mounted as worn, and Coronation 1953, mounted individually as worn, *very fine* (8) with some extra ribands
- ii) Fitted case for 4th Class M.V.O., by Collingwood Jewellers
- Photo of Queen Elizabeth II with facsimile message and signature presented to Royal Household staff upon the occasion of her Coronation, framed but missing glass
- iv)
 The Illustrated London News, Coronation 1953 magazine with colour plates
- v) Booklet 'Statutes on the Order of the British Empire 1948'
- Official Warrant for the appointment of 'Albert William Stone Esquire' to be Commander of the Order of the British Empire, signed by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip





vii)

Binder of comprehensive copied research and photographs, including a newspaper cutting of a photograph of Stone holding the Mace on the St. James's Palace Balcony as part of the Coronation ceremony, wearing his medals

x298 **Denmark**, Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog, F.IX.R., 4th Class Knight's breast Badge, by A. *Michelsen, Copenhagen*, 59mm including crown suspension x 29mm, silver-gilt and enamel, mounted as worn on pin marked 'sterling silver', *nearly extremely fine*, in its fitted case of issue, this damaged

£200-300

This award is attributed to Lieutenant Commander Albert William Stone, Royal Navy, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse of the Royal Household and Serjeant-at-Arms to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Sold together with assorted documents related to Stone's receipt of the award, including the official Warrant for the award named to 'Chief Accountant, Privy Purse Office, Lieutenant Commander Albert William Stone' on the occasion of the King of Denmark's state visit in May 1951.

x299 Ethiopia, Kingdom, Order of the Star of Ethiopia, 4th Class Knight's breast Badge, by *Mappin & Webb Ltd.*, *London*, 76mm including suspension x 54mm, silver-gilt, maker's mark to reverse, with rosette upon riband, mounted by maker as worn, *extremely fine*, in its fitted case of issue

£80-120

This award is attributed to Lieutenant Commander Albert William Stone, Royal Navy, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse of the Royal Household and Serjeant-at-Arms to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Sold together with letters relating to Stone's receipt of the award, which was conferred upon the occasion of Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie's state visit in October 1954.

x300 Iraq, Kingdom, Order of Al Rafidain (Two Rivers), Military Division, 5th Class breast Badge, by Garrard & Co., 65mm including crossed swords suspension x 46mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, on length of riband, about extremely fine, in its fitted case of issue

£300-500

This award is attributed to Lieutenant Commander Albert William Stone, Royal Navy, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse of the Royal Household and Serjeant-at-Arms to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Sold together with letters relating to Stone's receipt of the award, which was conferred upon the occasion of the King of Iraq's state visit and banquet in July 1956.



Portugal, Republic, Order of Christ, 5th Class Knight's set of Insignia, by *Federico Costa, Lisbon*, comprising neck Badge, 65mm x 43mm, silver and enamel, on length of riband as worn; breast Badge, 38mm x 20mm, silver and enamel, on riband as worn, with corresponding miniature award, *good very fine*, in its case of issue, this *worn* (2)

£80-120

This award is attributed to Lieutenant Commander Albert William Stone, Royal Navy, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse of the Royal Household and Serjeant-at-Arms to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Sold together with letters relating to Stone's receipt of the award, including the official Warrant for the award named to 'Albert Stone', dated 31 October 1955, upon the occasion of the President of Portugal's state visit and banquet in October 1955.

x302 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of Vasa, 4th Class Knight's breast Badge, by *C. F. Carlman*, *Stockholm*, 63mm including crown suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel with gold centre, replacement loop suspension, includes a length of riband, *one ray tip bent, slight enamel chipping to the tips of a few rays, otherwise good very fine*, in its fitted case of issue

£140-180

This award is attributed to Lieutenant Commander Albert William Stone, Royal Navy, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse of the Royal Household and Serjeant-at-Arms to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Sold together with letters relating to Stone's receipt of the award, including the official Warrant for the award named to 'Albert Stone' and dated 23 June 1954, upon the occasion of the King of Sweden's state visit.

x303 **Netherlands**, Kingdom, Order of the House of Orange, 4th Class Officer's breast Cross, by *Koninklijke Begeer, Voorschoten*, 61mm x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to obverse laurel wreath, *good very fine*, in its fitted case of issue, scarce

£200-300

This award is attributed to Lieutenant Commander Albert William Stone, Royal Navy, Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse of the Royal Household and Serjeant-at-Arms to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Sold together with letters relating to Stone's receipt of the award, original statute book of the Order in French, and the official Warrant for the award named to 'Lt. Commander A. W. Stone, Chief Accountant of the Privy Purse' and dated 20 November 1950, upon the occasion of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands' state visit.

The 1960 C.B.E. group of four to Captain W. R. J. Redman, Royal Navy, who pre-war served as a Gunnery Specialist and later served as a member of the Ordnance Board and eventually became Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Defence and War Medals 1939-1945; Coronation 1953, the campaign medals mounted as worn, *very fine or better* (4)

£400-600

C.B.E. London Gazette 31 December 1960.

William Richard Jeffries Redman was born on 27 October 1905 and joined the Royal Navy in September 1923 as a Naval Cadet (Special Entry). Promoted to Midshipman in 1924, he served on *Royal Sovereign* and *Versatile* and then went to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich in December 1926. Redman was promoted Lieutenant in 1928 and saw service on *Venomous, Verity, Pembroke* and *Tiverton*. In September 1931 he saw service at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich and later served at *Excellent* and carried out a qualifying course for specialism in Gunnery.

He became an Instructor of Gunnery at the Royal Naval Gunnery School based at Chatham in July 1934 and, after a brief spell on *Cairo*, served at the Naval Ordnance Inspectorate at Woolwich as Assistant Inspector of Naval Ordnance and during his time there was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. By March 1940 he was based at Headquarters Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance as Assistant to the Chief of Naval Ordnance and had reached the rank of Commander. In November 1943 he served at the Proof and Experimental Establishment based at Pendine, South-West Wales and served as the Deputy Superintendent.

After the war, he served at the Proof and Experimental Establishment this time based at Inchterf as Deputy Superintendent in Charge before being sent to the Naval Ordnance Department Headquarters at Bath in June 1948 where he served as Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance.



By November 1954 he was serving with the Ordnance Board having the responsibility for the Board's work on guns for all services (this shared with the Army). Redman was attached to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance in June 1958 with the position of Deputy C.I.N.O. and became Chief Inspector in February 1962 a position he held until April 1966. He became Captain (Retired) and was re-employed as Naval Ordnance Inspecting Officer Group B, based at the Royal Ordnance Factory at Glascoed, South-East Wales, a position he held until August 1968. Redman later died at Bath in 1971.

Sold together with an archive comprising:

(i)

Certificate for the C.B.E. in Central Chancery envelope.

(ii)

Garrard & Co. Ltd. case of issue for the C.B.E.

(iii

Certificate for the Coronation 1953 medal

(iv

Officers Training Corps Certificate, Dover College dated "A" 18 July 1923.

(v)

Warrant for Promotion to Sub-Lieutenant dated 28 February 1928.

(vi)

Certificate for Instruction in Gunnery dated 30 September 1932.

(vii)

Results of Examinations Lieutenants "G" Qualifying 1932.

(viii)

Certificate for Member of the Institution of Engineering Inspection, dated 14 October 1959.

(ix)

Book: A History of the Order of the British Empire.

(x)

Statutes of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire 1957.

(xi)

Service of Dedication in St. Paul's Cathedral to celebrate the Jubilee of the Order, dated 24 May 1967.

(xii)

À large amount of correspondence to include details relating to his Investiture, numerous letters of congratulation from both Military and Civilian.

(xiii)

A large number of photographs, both professionally and amateurly shot to include one taken outside Buckingham Palace after his Investiture, together with a family album of photographs.

(ix)

À prize medal from H.M.S. Royal Sovereign (Arbuthnot Trophy Race. 1924. 8th Man Home.).

(x)

A copy of his record of service.

A photocopy of the Official History of the Department of the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance.

(xi)

A quantity of assorted letters to his wife, housed in an attache case.

(xii)

A brass door plaque named (W. R. J. Redman R.N. No 1.)

For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 444.



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Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The very complete 1985 C.B.E. and 'Arctic Convoys' group of nine awarded to Sub Lieutenant J. R. S. Homan, Royal Navy, who served on the aircraft carrier H.M.S. *Tracker*, latterly Industrial Director of the National Economic Development Office

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, 2nd Type, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver and silver-gilt, with full and miniature neck ribbons, in case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Arctic Star, with its named box of issue; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these five mounted as worn; together with Russia, Soviet Union, Ushakov Medal, reverse officially numbered '5182' with accompanying named certificate in case of issue; Russia, 70th and 75th Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War Medals, with accompanying named award certificates, *good very fine* (9)

£1,000-1,400

C.B.E. London Gazette 15 June 1985.



John Richard Seymour Homan - or "Dick" to his friends and comrades - was born at Burley, Hampshire on 7 January 1925, the son of Captain Charles Edward Homan. He was initially educated at a pre-prep school in London then to St. Wilfrid's, Seaford in Sussex and in 1938 he attended Radley College before entering the Royal Navy in 1943 as a Midshipman. Classified as an 'Executive Special' he was posted to the Admiralty in London working in the personnel department. Requesting active service, he was posted to *Tracker*, an aircraft carrier, where he was given the job of plotting U-boat locations.







Tracker served as an escort during 1943-1944 for North Atlantic and Arctic convoys. She originally carried Swordfish torpedo-bombers and Seafire fighters of No. 816 (Naval Air) Squadron, in January 1944, switching to the Grumman Avengers and Grumman Wildcats of No. 846 (Naval Air) Squadron. In April 1944, her aircraft, together with those from *Activity* were responsible for the sinking of the *U-288* east of Bear Island, during convoy JW-58.

On 10 June 1944, while part of the antisubmarine screen of the Western Approaches Command for the D-Day landings, she collided with a River-class frigate of the Royal Canadian Navy, *Teme*, causing damage to both ships. *Tracker* continued operations despite stove-in bows until 12 June 1944. Thereafter, she was repaired and partially refitted in Liverpool, until 7 September 1944. On 8 December 1944, the ship sailed to the United States to be used as an aircraft transport and spent the remainder of the war ferrying aircraft and personnel in the Pacific.

Homan recounted her tenth and last convoy patrol to Murmansk in October 1944, in an interview he gave in 2020:

'We escorted a Russian convoy to Murmansk. The Germans could by this time no longer use the west coast of France because of the Allied invasion, and so many U boats were sent to the Arctic. We were in a powerful convoy with three aircraft carriers, 25 other warships and about 28 merchant ships. Many of the merchant ships came from the U.S.A., carrying food and military equipment for the Russians, everything from planes, tanks, guns and ammunition down to boots.

Despite the size of the convoy the U boats didn't know we were there until we got to the north of Norway, so the first part was peaceful. I say peaceful but, at that time of year, it was dark most of the day and pretty stormy and very cold. Twilight was about 1pm. We would fall back from the convoy to fly off our aircraft. The bravery of those pilots was incredible.

Many were in exposed open cockpits and would have to take off from their carrier surging up and down in a rough sea. One of our aircraft got lost and had to break radio silence. That alerted Berlin who sent a wolf pack of U boats after us. We were heading due east and Berlin anticipated, quite correctly, that we would change our course to southeast, which is where the U boats went. However, London picked up Berlin's signal and instructed us to continue travelling east. The U boats missed us. It was not a complete triumph.

Sending our aircraft after the U boats we were equipped with some wonderful new secret weapon, which unfortunately bounced harmlessly off the conning tower. I remember one disappointed pilot coming back and saying, "there goes my DSC". It was quite unusual that the convoy completed its journey there and back without loss of a single ship. I didn't realise until after the war that the Admiralty instruction to change from our original course was based on information from Bletchley. We had been unaware of Bletchley's existence.'

U.S. Navy loan: December 1944 - July 1945

Tracker left Greenock on 8 December 1944 and reached New York in time for Christmas, she was to stay there until New Year's Eve when she put to sea headed for the Panama Canal and reached San Diego on 17 January 1945. Here the ship's company received the same levels of hospitality they had enjoyed at Portland while the ship was being built. Books, magazines, music, sports kit, and more were donated to the ship for the men's 'comforts' by the Red Cross and U.S. Armed Forces Institute.

After a week in San Diego, *Tracker* moved to San Pedro for the next five days, and opportunity was taken for the crew to experience Hollywood and film stars 'popped in' to visit the ship. By the end of January, she was full of aircraft and passengers bound for Hawaii and American bases in the Pacific. Her first voyage in the transport role took her to the Admiralty Isles and New Guinea in then back in San Diego, arriving back there on 20 March, a round trip of 13,424 miles taking two months. On the return trips *Tracker* carried U.S. personnel and casualties back to Pearl Harbour.

Her second transport run was to Guam and Saipan in the Mariana Islands in April, during this trip the news of President Roosevelt's death reached the ship and her passengers, a memorial service was held on board. V.E. day, 8 May 8, was celebrated on the last leg from Hawaii three days out from San Diego and the end of a 13,020-mile trip.

Tracker's third trip took her to the Marshal Islands and back, a shorter, 10,000 miles haul from 12 June-8 July. This was her last operation for the U.S. Navy, she had ferried 300 aircraft and 100 passengers in her three voyages and had steamed 36,000 miles across the Pacific. After storing ship Tracker was to proceed back to Britain, leaving San Diego on 13 Friday having exchanged a few crew members with her sister C.V.E. Atheling, also on transport duties; those men on Atheling who



qualified for release under the recently announced 'Age & Service Release Scheme', with *Tracker's* 'newbies' filling their billets. She reached Norfolk, Virginia on 27 July and New York three days after

Homeward bound

This was to be *Tracker's* last east bound crossing, carrying on board American wives of British Naval personnel, evacuated children, and over a hundred members of the Fleet Air Arm from the Air Station in New Brunswick which was closing down. She made Greenock on 9 August and disembarked her passengers; work began almost immediately de-storing *Tracker* in preparation for her final voyage, her return to the U.S. Navy, her service with the Royal Navy ending.

The war over, Homan read classics at Christ Church College, Oxford from 1946 graduating with a degree in philosophy, politics and economics. A keen oarsman during his time at the House was part of the team who won Head of the River in 1948. He was a lifelong member of Christ Church Boat Club.

Homan joined the I.C.I. with whom he spent the bulk of his working career. He married The Hon. Mary Graham Buckley, daughter of Bryan Burton Buckley, 2nd Baron Wrenbury and Helen Malise Graham, on 8 April 1961.

Leaving I.C.I., he became the Industrial Director at the National Economic Development Office which was the secretariat of the National Economic Development Council. Its function was to service the N.E.D.C., to conduct the N.E.D.C.'s programmes of research and investigation, and to produce reports on its findings. He was duly rewarded with the C.B.E. in 1985.

"Dick" Homan gave a fascinating interview about his life to the Albury Parish News in July 2020, issue number 364, https://www.alburychurches.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/July-2020-view.pdf

He died on 6 October 2023 at the remarkable age of 98; sold together with original glazed and framed C.B.E. Warrant, a quantity of related photographs and two notebooks of events written by Homan during his war service.





x306

'H.M.S. Eclipse was escorting a Northern convoy on 29th March 1942 when in Arctic weather she fought an action with German destroyers of the Narvik class. In a running fight in the snow she badly damaged one of the enemy, hitting her six times with 4.7 shells. As the Eclipse was about to finish off this ship with a torpedo attack two other German destroyers appeared, and the Eclipse was hit. She hit one of the enemy, which did not pursue them, and she proceeded to Murmansk. She had been handled throughout with great skill and determination in very severe conditions, with one of her guns out of action owing to ice.'

(The remarkably exciting award recommendation for *Eclipse's* crew following her life and death struggle in Artic Waters)

An exciting Post-War C.V.O. group of nine awarded to Commander D. L. Cobb, Royal Navy, who was 'mentioned' as gunnery officer of *Eclipse* during a remarkable destroyer action in March 1942 which saw her cripple a German destroyer only to be engaged by two more enemy vessels and drive them off

Later 'mentioned' again for good service in the Aegean including his bravery in the tragic sinking of *Eclipse*, Cobb went on to command *Cockade* when she brought relief to those affected by the 1957 Sri Lankan Floods and was heavily involved in implementing the Duke of Edinburgh's Award while a Deputy Lieutenant

The Royal Victorian Order, Commander's (C.V.O.) neck Badge, silver and enamel, in its *Collingwood* box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53 (Lt Cdr. D. L. Cobb R.N.), officially re-impressed; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Jubilee 1977, the last eight mounted court-style as worn, *overall very fine* (9)

£1,000-1,400

C.V.O. London Gazette 31 December 1977.

David Laurence Cobb was born in March 1922 in Hendon, London, the son of Samuel and Mary Cobb. He joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 1 May 1939 and was advanced Sub-Lieutenant during the Second World War. Posted to H.M.S. *Eclipse* he was 'mentioned' for his services during a convoy escort mission with her (*London Gazette* 23 June 1942). The award recommendation includes greater detail stating:

'As Gunnery Control Officer, controlled a steady and accurate fire on the enemy, hitting him repeatedly, under very difficult conditions.'

Still with her when she was transferred to the Aegean, Cobb received further plaudits for his cool and effective gunnery. This gunnery was put to the test during the *Gaetano Donizetti* action on 22 September 1943. This Italian freighter had been seized by the Germans to carry arms to Rhodes, escorted by the torpedo boat *TA10*. *Eclipse* encountered the convoy and attacked immediately, her guns were worked immaculately, sinking *Gaetano Donizetti* in minutes and damaging *TA10* so heavily that she was scuttled days later.

Cobb was again 'mentioned' for 'Operations in Dodecanese Islands culminating in the sinking of *Eclipse* on 24 October 1943' (*London Gazette* 4 April 1944 refers). The recommendation adds:

'A painstaking and efficient G.C.O., always cheerfull [SIC] in adversity and setting a high example. His handling of the gun armaments was responsible for the successful outcome of two engagements in the Dodecanese against surface craft.'





Still with her the next month Cobb was present for the horrific sinking of *Eclipse*, when she struck a mine on 24 October and broke in two, sinking within five minutes. Of the ships complement of 145 men there were only 36 survivors and tragically at the time she was also carrying 'A' Company, 4th Battalion, Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment), who lost 134 men out of 170.

Cobb was extremely lucky to survive the sinking and joined the complement of *Beaufort* on 18 December 1943. This vessel was stationed in the Aegean as well and was present for the bombardment of Kos and later the failed attempt to halt the German invasion of Leros.

Post war Cobb continued to serve being promoted to Lieutenant Commander on 16 February 1950 and later Commander in 1953. Posted to command H.M.S. *Cockade* in 1957, taking part in relief efforts of the Sri-Lankan Floods of 1958. That same year Cobb took part in the Navy Pageant at the Royal Tournament.

Placed upon the retired list on 2 January 1961 and was appointed assistant secretary of the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme. Appointed Deputy Director of the Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme in 1977 and the same year Deputy Lieutenant of Greater London. It was likely for his work with the Duke of Edinburgh Awards that he was awarded his C.V.O.. Cobb died at Sydney, Australia on 29 January 1999; sold together with copied research.



The 'Dardanelles and Bulgarian Coast Minesweeping 1918' D.S.O. group of five awarded to Commander H. de G. Lamotte, Royal Navy in command of H.M.S. *Craigie*

He served on the former torpedo gunboat H.M.S Seagull earlier in the war on minesweeping duties

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., with integral top ribbon bar; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (Lieut. H. De. G. Lamotte. R.N. H.M.S. Prosperine); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Commr. H. De G. Lamotte. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Commr. H. De G. Lamotte. R.N.), very fine (5)

£1,200-1,600

D.S.O. London Gazette 17 October 1919, the original recommendation states:

'H.M.S. Craigie. Displayed great skill and coolness in handling the twin screw sweepers under his orders. The conditions were difficult and at times hazardous and it is largely owing to the magnificent work done by the twin screw sweepers that a channel through the Dardanelles has been cleared of mines.'

Harold de Gallye Lamotte was born at Kingston on Thames on 2 December 1882, the son of barrister William de Gallye Lamotte. He joined H.M.S. *Brittania* as a Midshipman on 15 January 1900 and was appointed Sub. Lieutenant 15 January 1903. Given his first command appointment on 14 July 1904 Lamotte joined H.M.T.B. 45, a first-class torpedo boat, and was subsequently advanced to Lieutenant on 15 January 1905.

His next appointment was aboard *Prosperine* from July 1910 until August 1912 chasing gun runners in the Merran coast and qualifying for his Naval General Service Medal. On 15 January 1913 he was advanced to Lieutenant-Commander.

Seagull and Muskerry

After a period of training, Lamotte was given his next command appointment of H.M.S. Seagull, a former torpedo gunboat which had been converted to a minesweeper on 17 December 1914.

Seagull joined the newly established Grand Fleet. The old torpedo gunboats such as Seagull were not well suited to continual use in the rough waters around Scapa Flow, and in July 1915 Seagull and sister ship Spanker were deployed to Harwich to sweep ahead of the Harwich Force when it went to sea.

On 15 February 1917 Seagull was east of Aldeburgh when a periscope, probably of the German submarine UC-1, was spotted. Seagull dropped two depth charges on the wake of the periscope. He left Seagull on 22 May 1917 to command Muskerry from June 1917 until March 1918.

Craigie

Lamotte was given command of *Craigie* on 26 July 1918. A Hunt-class minesweeper she was launched on 29 May 1918 and from November 1918 was based in the Adriatic arriving in Mudros on 24 May 1919 before sailing for Kephalo for further minesweeping duties. Lamotte remained aboard her until 23 November 1919 and was rewarded the D.S.O.

He retired from the service at his own request on 29 September 1920 and was invested with his D.S.O. at Buckingham Place on 12 October 1920. Promoted to the rank of Commander (retired) on 2 December 1922, Lamotte was honoured with the Freedom of the City of London in 1927.

Lamotte died on 3 June 1960 at a nursing home in Morden; sold together with copied research.



The 'Gallipoli Evacuation 1916' D.S.C. group of four awarded to Lieutenant H. J. Carnduff, Royal Navy who also added a 'mention' for his service during the evacuation of Suvla Bay

A talented rugby player, he was selected for the Royal Navy's team in a number of national games after the war, before tragically drowning under unusual circumstances whilst aboard *Valiant*

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1915; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. H. J. Carnduff. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lieut. H. J. Carnduff. R.N.), very fine (4)

£800-1,200

D.S.C. London Gazette 14 March 1916, the original citation states:

'For meritorious service in H.M.S. *Swiftsure* in operations in the Dardanelles. Lieutenant Carnduff performed good service during the evacuation of Sulva and Helles, being specially selected for the evacuation from Helles in view of his good service during the evacuation of Sulva '

M.I.D. London Gazette 14 March 1916.

Herbert Julian Carnduff was born on 13 July 1892, the son of Sir Herbert Carnduff, C.I.E, a High Court judge in India. Educated at Danesbury Prep School, Bengeo, Hertford he entered the Royal Navy as a cadet on 15 January 1905, passing out as Midshipman on 15 September 1909. He served on a number of shore bases and vessels prior to the Great War; elevated to Lieutenant he was appointed to *Swiftsure* on 2 February 1914.

During the Great War, *Swiftsure* escorted Indian troop convoys from Bombay to Aden from September-November 1914, when the destruction of the German light cruiser S.M.S. *Emden*, which had been raiding in the Indian Ocean, made this escort duty unnecessary. She was then transferred to the Suez Canal Patrol on 1 December to help defend the Canal, although she remained East Indies Station flagship while at Suez. From 27 January-4 February 1915 the ship helped to defend the Canal near Kantara during the First Suez Offensive by Ottoman forces.

Swiftsure was relieved as East Indies Station flagship by the armoured cruiser Euryalus later in February 1915 and transferred to the Dardanelles for service in the Dardanelles Campaign. She joined the Dardanelles Squadron on 28 February 1915 and took part in the attack on Fort Dardanos on 2 March. She and Triumph were detached from the Dardanelles on 5 March for operations against forts at Smyrna, returning to the Dardanelles on 9 March. She participated in the main attack on the Narrows forts on 18 March and supported the main landings at West Beach at Cape Helles on 25 April and subsequent landings, including the attack on Achi Baba on 4 June. On 18 September, a German submarine unsuccessfully attacked her while she was on a voyage from Mudros to Suvla Bay. She took part in the bombardment of Dedeagatch on 18 January 1916. Swiftsure left the Dardanelles in February 1916.

Carnduff left *Swiftsure* on 13 January 1916, joining *Ribble* for a two-month appointment followed by *Mosquito* for the next four months ending 13 July. A number of shore-based appointments followed after which he was posted to command the patrol boat *P59* from 19 February 1917 until 7 September followed by command of *P45*. The Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, considered Carnduff 'much to blame' in a grounding of *P45* and Carnduff was cautioned to be more careful in future.

He was next appointed to command the destroyer *Lucifer* on 28 January 1918 serving aboard her until the end of the war. Carnduff married Nina Iris Grahame Chambers in 1918, sister of Pansy Chambers, a Great War poet. Nina was credited with launching the fashion trend of adorning a lady's arm with a fancy-coloured butterfly tattoo in 1919; quite risqué at the time!

Appointed to *Valiant* on 1 September 1921, Carnduff drowned at Plymouth 'under mysterious circumstances' on 13 April 1922. He had gone ashore to play rugby, and was seen in Plymouth at 11.20pm, 'sober and normal'. His body was found the next day off Bull Point. It was thought that he might have fallen into the water while trying to find a boat that could take him back to the battleship.

Carnduff's brother, Captain K.M. Carnduff, was killed in action on 12 January 1916 whilst serving with the 2nd Field Squadron, Royal Engineers; sold together with an extensive archive of copied research.



The Great War Motor Launch 'Mine laying operations off the Gallipoli coast' D.S.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant N. C. Akers, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

Distinguished Service Cross, G.V.R., hallmarked London 1919, and engraved on the reverse 'Noel. C. Akers. Lt. R.N.V.R. (Turkish) Coast. Minelaying off Gallipoli Jan to June 1918. Investiture May 8. 1919'; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. N. C. Akers. R.N.V.R.), the D.S.C. mounted on original investiture pin and in its case of issue, additionally inscribed on the case, 'N. C. Akers.', *very fine* (3)

£700-900

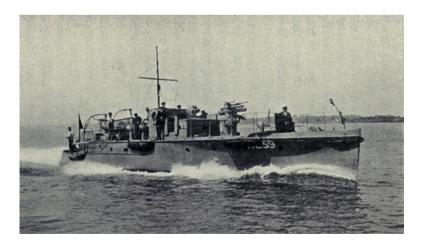
D.S.C. London Gazette 10 December 1918.

Noel Charles Akers was born on 25 December 1886 at Walthamstow, Essex, the son of chartered accountant Charles Akers and his wife Mary. Educated at Aldenham school from 1901 to 1903 Akers subsequently qualified as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and was employed as a consulting chemist and manager at William Hay Ltd in Hull.

A keen yachtsman and a member of several sailing clubs - including the Royal Cruising Club, the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club and the Royal Corinthian Club - prior to the war Akers not unexpectedly joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a Temporary Sub Lieutenant on 8 May 1916. Initially sent to the motor launch depot at Hermione, nicknamed 'the Vermy one', he was sent for additional instruction at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

His first posting was to *ML* 202 on 10 August 1916, serving aboard her until 4 August 1918; he had in the meantime been advanced to Lieutenant on 8 May 1917. Akers next served in *ML* 180 for a short spell before his last posting in the little ships, *ML* 245, and the Gallipoli coast where he was awarded the D.S.C. for minelaying operations. He was invested with his D.S.C. at Buckingham Palace on 8 May 1919 a few months prior to his demobilisation on 24 June. He returned to his civilian career as an analytical chemist in Hull and later died at Bridlington on 10 July 1966, his death being reported in several local newspapers.

For the Henley Royal Regatta Grand Challenge Cup Medal 1908 won by his brother, Sir W. A. Akers, please see Lot 437.





Sold by Order of the Recipient

We swing between the steel gates to see sabotaged cranes lying toppled and half-immersed in the foul thickness of what was once water - like the skeletons of prehistoric creatures preserved in their death throes...

Their only light relief is when they are allowed to blow up the massive stocks of light ammunition left behind by fleeing Iraqis...My team is working just inside the main harbour wall; those not diving or supervising are huddled around a brazier in whatever layers of clothing they can fit over their uniform. They look like a group of down-and-outs surviving inner city decay on an English winter's day.

I am met by their CO, Lieutenant Peter Williams, once a carefree Sub Lieutenant with me in Avenger. He now looks drawn and a good deal older - but I dare say so do I. His exploits will rightly win him a Distinguished Service Cross...

I inspect their 'goodies', row upon row of Iraqi ordnance: booby traps extracted from dark corners; abandoned shells and grenades; flares and machine-gun bullet bandoliers and weapon cases. They are all stacked neatly into little symmetrical pyramids along the jetty.'

Captain Craig brings to life the scenes in the Gulf in Call for Fire

An outstanding Gulf War Bomb Disposal 1991 D.S.C. group of twelve awarded to Commander A. P. Williams, Royal Navy, who led Fleet Diving Unit B during Operation 'Granby'

He led 'utterly from the front' with a cool confidence to the task, keeping a detailed - and hitherto unpublished - diary of events during those pivotal days and 'personally led several countermining sorties - by day and night - against some of the 1,500 Iraqi mines' and latterly in the post-War efforts in 'appalling and hazardous conditions to clear the Kuwaiti harbours' - thus adding a scarce 'Kuwait' clasp to his laurels for his work commanding Fleet Diving Unit B & NP1037



Distinguished Service Cross, E.II.R., the reverse engraved 'Lt A P Williams RN', with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (Lt A P Williams RN); General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Kuwait (Lt A P Williams RN); N.A.T.O. Medal, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; N.A.T.O. Medal, 1 clasp, Kosovo; Jubilee 2002; Jubilee 2012; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., with 2 Additional Service Bars (Lt Cdr A P Williams DSC RN), with the named box of issue; Oman, Sultanate, Sultan's Commendation Medal (Midal ut-Tawsit), with emblem upon riband; 45th Anniversary National Day Medal; Saudia Arabia, Kingdom, Kuwait Liberation Medal; Kuwait, Emirate, Liberation Medal, silver grade, mounted court-style as worn, these last two separately as per Order of Wear, *good very fine*, in a case used by the recipient, the lid blocked 'Commander Peter Williams DSC' (12)

£24,000-28,000



Approximately 11 D.S.C.s awarded in the post-Second World War era for actions relating to Minewarfare, Diving and EOD work.

Just 7 D.S.C.s awarded for Operation 'Granby'.

D.S.C. London Gazette 29 June 1991:



Williams arrived in the Northern Arabian Gulf on 1 February 1991 as Deputy Officer in Charge of Fleet Diving Unit B (FDU B). He moved into action immediately, co-ordinating training, refining techniques on new equipment, establishing an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) cell and overseeing inspections for Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in ships of the RN Task Group as they arrived in Bahrain.

During hostilities Williams was the supervisor of an airborne EOD team and of diving operations from Gemini craft, spending many hours in helicopters in the front line of Naval operations, often within ten miles of the enemy coast. Insisting on putting himself in the way of danger before his men, he showed remarkable courage and stamina by leading personally on countermining sorties, placing charges on live buoyant mines and diving for protracted periods, often at night, on live ground mines in order to bring them to the surface for exploitation. In addition he conducted the unenviable task of recovering dead bodies from the sea into helicopters. He led a team of two men on an inspection of HMS Gloucester to search for a mine reportedly entangled in her propeller shafts.

Moving ashore on 5 March to Mina Ash Shuaybah he took over as Officer In Charge of FDU B. He established a base camp and helped co-ordinate EOD operations with American and Australian Units for clearing the ports of Mina Al Ahmadi, Mina Ad Dohah and Faylakah Island. The work involved rendering safe unstable live ordnance, beached mines, booby traps and IEDs, clearing buildings and oil tankers of ordnance and collecting dead bodies from the harbour waters. Often these jobs required him and his team to first reach the scene through areas of antipersonnel mines and barbed wire. Throughout this extremely dangerous operation he showed an implacable professionalism and positive leadership which was beyond his experience. At all times his men saw him in the leading role, tirelessly taking on the most hazardous tasks himself.





The conditions under which FDU B operated were atrocious. With no infrastructure ashore the men lived in cargo containers on a jetty with no light, sanitation or potable water, in an atmosphere heavy with acrid smoke and toxic fumes from the oilfield fires burning inland, and diving in water with zero visibility due to the thick oil pollution.

All the time they were at risk from random gunfire from uncontrolled factions of the local population. Williams's conspicuous leadership, resolute professionalism and boundless energy ensured that his Unit's effectiveness remained at peak levels from start to finish and that his men's morale was of the highest order in the face of dire adversity.'

Personel Report covering the dates 1 February-23 April 1991, as Officer in Charge Fleet Diving Unit B & NP1037 to Commander Task Group 321.1, from Commodore C. J. S. Craig, Commander Task Group 321.1:

'This is to certify that Lieutenant Williams has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction.

Williams came into theatre after two weeks has elapsed of the Gulf War, becoming Deputy Officer in Charge of a Fleet Diving Unit. Initially a supervisor of the airborne EOD teams, he personally led several countermining sorties - by day and night - against some of the 1500 Iraqi mines.

Shortly after the war finished he took over he took over as the Officer in Charge of the combined diving team which worked for several weeks in appalling and hazardous conditions to clear the main Kuwaiti harbours - a task which was completed ahead of time and thankfully without any casualties. Throughout this period Williams has led courageously, and utterly from the front, has shown stamina, cheerfulness and professionalism, and has set a fine example to his people. He has briefed clearly, shown economical style with his signalled reports and demonstrated an ability to organise events sensibly and wisely.

I have recommended his without reservation for transfer to the General List and would see him developing his professional potential through further command for which I also have recommended him.

Altogether Williams can be extremely proud of his achievements in peace and war in the Gulf.'

Sultan's Commendation Medal citation states:





'Commander Anthony Peter Williams Royal Navy has provided an outstanding contribution to the Royal Navy of Oman having served almost 6 years since he joined on loan service on 29 July 2011. During this period he has worked delivering training to the Navy, initially in Fleet Staff and more recently in the Head of Sea Training department. His primary role is to plan and execute sea training periods for all Royal Navy of Oman Vessels.

Additionally, Commander Williams is the Superintendent of Diving. In this role he has assured the safe working practices of the Royal Navy of Oman's Diving Unit and has been instrumental in scoping the requirement for an improved Mine Countermeasures capability for which he is a trusted advocate. Regularly working in excess of normal hours at sea and in harbour he has devoted himself to the improvement of the Navy's operational effectiveness. At sea he has been a mentor to a generation of Commanding Officers, Executive Officers and Principal Warfare Officers, he has patiently, expertly and with a high degree of professionalism taught them the art and science of running a warship. Every detail is noticed by Williams and he takes pride in helping ships rectify their shortcomings and become better warships.

He has been the catalyst for the procurement of several pieces of equipment, including Line Throwing Devices, Thermal Imaging Cameras, Body Armour and Combat helmets that have contributed significantly to improving operations at sea and in harbour. During Commander Williams 6 year period as the Royal Navy of Oman's Senior Sea Training Officer several new major classes of ships have been procured. Commander Williams expertly lead the planning for, and delivered, training in The Netherlands, Australia and Singapore for these brand new ships ensuring that they were safe and ready in all respects for the passage back to Oman. He also scrutinised the equipment fit most carefully and made numerous suggestions for improvements many of which have been adopted by the Navy.

Thereby increasing the utility of the platforms for the good of the Navy and Oman. An experienced, extremely competent and highly professional Officer, Commander Williams has dedicated himself to improving the operational capability of the Royal Navy of Oman. He has, through exceptional effort and commitment to the task, succeeded and for this should be commended.'

We shall turn to the recipient - **Anthony Peter Williams** - for a biography, penned shortly before he retired Lieutenant-Commander in 2018:

'Peter Williams joined the Britannia Royal Naval College on a short career commission in 1981 and, on completion of training, joined *Yarnton* in Hong Kong. After 15 months in the Far East he returned and completed a Falklands deployment with *Aveger* before specialising as a Mine Warfare and Clearance Diving Officer in 1986. He served as the Executive Officer of *Iveston* and *Dulverton* during the period 1987-1990 which included a full MCM programme and deployments with NATO's Standing Naval Force Channel.





He joined Fleet Diving Unit 2 as the Officer in Charge whilst they were deployed to the Gulf on Operation Granby conducting EOD clearance and mine disposal operations to declare the harbours clear before shipping could re-enter Kuwait. For his work in the Gulf he was awarded the DSC. On return the Unit resumed their responsibilities as the RN's worldwide deep diving and Very Shallow Water Mine Countermeasures (MCM) capability. Having transferred to the General List, he joined Birmingham for Sharp Guard duties in the Adriatic before qualifying as a PWO(A) in 1995 and joining Liverpool. He took over as the Executive Officer of Iron Duke in 1997, enjoying a deployment to the West Indies and the East Coast of the United States. A busy operational and exercise programme ensured a rewarding appointment which concluded with a deployment with Standing NATO Force Mediterranean in the Adriatic in 1999 during operations in support of Kosovo.

He spent a short period as the Executive Officer of Kent as she emerged from build before completing the Advanced Command and Staff Course (ACSC) in 2000 gaining an MA in Defence Studies. Promoted Commander in the same year he headed up the Second Sea Lord's Personnel Liaison Team responsible for information flow on personnel policy. He moved to the MOD in 2002 to work on capability issues in the Directorate of Targeting and Information Operations before assuming Command of the Second MCM Squadron in 2004. He subsequently led MCM On-Call Force deployments to the US and the Arctic Circle, took his Battlestaff to the Five Power Defence Arrangement (FPDA) Exercise Bersama Lima in Singapore, conducted two JMCs and controlled survey ops and Force Protection for the T200 Fleet Review. Maximising his Joint credentials he spent 2 years in PJHQ J7 planning and executing the UK Tier 3 Exercise programme which included delivering Suman Protector 07 for FPDA in Malaysia before culminating with delivery of Exercise Joint Venture 08 in Cyprus which concentrated on a cross-Whitehall approach to conflict resolution. He returned to the Joint Command and Staff College in Dec 08 as a member of the Directing Staff for the ACSC spending 2 years teaching before undertaken a short spell of Arabic training at the Defence School of Languages prior to travelling with his family to Oman. As a member of the Loan Service team he has responsibilities as the Fleet Sea Training Officer and a Fleet Staff Officer responsible for maintaining high levels of Operational Capability within the RNO Fleet, whilst he is also leading implementation of an MCM Capability and fulfilling the role of Superintendent of Diving.





Settled in Alresford, near Winchester, two young girls occupy most of spare time but he maintains a hold on reality with a passion for fast motorbikes and a keen interest in swimming and general fitness training to keep a grip on his youth! In his final job in the RN he also has an eye on the future and is looking forward to a financially rewarding career in the commercial marketplace - inshallah!'

It is no surprise he has held the position as UK Manager of the Japanese Shipowners' Association since April 2020.

Further scene-setting of the conditions they operated in can be found in the pages of Call to Fire - Sea Combat in the Falklands and Gulf War by Captain Chris Craig:

'And then we are through the worst, back on to the battered highway, with the air still chill and foul but visibility improved, the motorway signs directing us on to the port of Shuaybah.

We swing between the steel gates to see sabotaged cranes lying toppled and half-immersed in the foul thickness of what was once water - like the skeletons of prehistoric creatures preserved in their death throes. No doors and windows have survived in the administrative buildings, and glutinous hooked fingers of flotsam gleam blackly in the docks and basins of the harbour.

Our divers have transferred ashore to work with the American and Australian divers, living out of shipping containers on the docks in Shuaybah Port, shrouded in the icy gloom. Their only light relief is when they are allowed to blow up the massive stocks of light ammunition left behind by fleeing Iraqis. By the time the detachments return to the UK on 23 April, they will have countermined or made safe forty mines.

My team is working just inside the main harbour wall; those not diving or supervising are huddled around a brazier in whatever layers of clothing they can fit over their uniform. They look like a group of down-and-outs surviving inner city decay on an English winter's day. I am met by their CO, Lieutenant Peter Williams, once a carefree Sub Lieutenant with me in *Avenger*. He now looks drawn and a good deal older - but I dare say so do I. His exploits will rightly win him a Distinguished Service Cross.

The temperature should be 30 centigrade but is less than half that as I join the fireside circle, wishing I had brought something more substantial than my thin action working uniform - and something equally substantial in a bottle. I inspect their 'goodies', row upon row of Iraqi ordnance: booby traps extracted from dark corners; abandoned shells and grenades; flares and machine-gun bullet bandoliers and weapon cases. They are all stacked neatly into little symmetrical pyramids along the jetty.

'What visibility distance have you got down there?' I enquire of a recently surfaced diver as I gesture out across the glutinous basin. The response is succinct: 'What visibility, sir?'

He has just dived beneath the gun emplacements that were attacked by Coalition aircraft. Feeling his way along the foul slime of the harbour bottom, he found himself embracing a tumescent, bloated Iraqi corpse which disintegrated beneath his grasp. A report comes in that a Sergeant on the US clearance team has just lost his hand in an explosion whilst working the adjacent shallows. The cheerful banter of the team, though welcoming, leaves me marooned in introspective reflection. I stare morosely through the harbour entrance. Curving ribbons of contamination ripple away out to sea, to where our ships are just visible, working their way towards us through the mines, and reopening Kuwait to prosperity. The symbolic first entry by a British minehunter is only days away, but there are four more major ports still to be cleared by this weary team.

I suck despondently at the thin air, still rancid with burnt oil. Bodies, blazing wells, desecrated buildings, burnt-out trucks, charred flesh, tragedy - it is a maimed country. I shiver as again I taste the fruits of victory, with their familiar bitterness. All the glory fades and all the vigour drains. I am intensely weary.'



Sold together with an archive of original material comprising:

i) His diary for 1991, covering the entire deployment to the Gulf, with detailed descriptions of his exploits, a detailed and most valuable first-hand account of this campaign.



- 11)
 Section of one of the scores of LUGM-145 sea mines rendered safe by Williams.
- Series of letters and photographs related to the award of his D.S.C. and Omani Medal, besides the aforementioned Conduct Report from Commodore Craig.
- iv)
 Two personal photograph albums, with a plethora of scenes of the campaign.
- v) Certificates for both N.A.T.O. awards.
- v)1 Riband bar, Operation Desert Storm cloth patch and copy of *Call to Fire*.



A Great War 'Adriatic Operations' D.F.C. and Order of St Anne with Swords group of five awarded to Major W. Man, Royal Air Force, late Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Naval Reserve, a most able Seaplane Pilot

Man had been present for the fierce engagement in the South Atlantic between the *Carmania* and the *Cap Trafalgar* on 14 September 1914 - the first battle in history between converted ocean liners - and went on to share in several hot actions in seaplanes, notably at the El Afulch rail junction



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914-15 Star (S. Lt. W. Man, R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. Man. R.A.F.); Russia, Empire, Order of St. Anne, Third Class breast Badge, with swords, by *Keibel, St. Petersburg*, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, marker's mark and court stamp to reverse, gold mark to suspension ring, *sword piece in upper-right angle repaired*, otherwise very fine (5)

£5,000-6,000

Approximately 47 Order of St. Anne 3rd Class with Swords issued, 8 in combination with the D.F.C.

D.F.C. London Gazette 3 June 1918.

Research at *The National Archives* on non-Gazetted Russian awards states the Ministry of Defence (Air) had confirmed the D.F.C. was awarded for services in the Adriatic and also stating confirmation of his entitlement to the Russian Order of St. Anne 3rd Class with Swords & Bow.





William Man was born on 10 March 1891 at Cottingham, Yorkshire, son of Commander T. Man, R.N., C.O. Maritime Buildings, Southampton. Young Man took his Apprentices Indenture in 1907, and joined the Australasian Branch of the Royal Naval Reserve as a Midshipman on 1 January 1910. He received a Certificate of Competency as Second Mate in a foreign going ship on 17 May 1912 and on the *Isis* and *Devonshire* that year.

Following the outbreak of the Great War, he was assigned on 6 August 1914 to the Armed Merchant Cruiser R.M.S. *Carmania* as Midshipman from 6 August-14 September 1914 and Acting Sub. Lieutenant from 14 September 1914 until 30 June 1915.

He quickly saw action, being present at the Battle of Trinidade, the world's first battle between former ocean liners. Here, the *Carmania* engaged and sank the German merchant cruiser S.M.S. *Cap Trafalgar* in a furious action in the South Atlantic on 14 September 1914. The circumstances are described in vivid detail by *The Illustrated War News* on 18 November 1914:

'Both the captains of the *Cap Trafalgar* and the *Carmania* had realised that to fight a successful action, their respective vessels required plenty of room; so, the captains had separately steamed several miles from the outcrop of Trindade in order to gain the space required. The *Cap Trafalgar* also sent out encoded German messages, announcing the engagement with the *Carmania*, and the position as 35 degrees west, 26 degrees south, with a NNW heading. Then the two ships turned towards each other and began to fight, the *Carmania* firing too early and thus allowing the *Cap Trafalgar* to land the first blow.



Carmania fared worse than her opponent in the ensuing two hours, being hit 79 times, was holed beneath the waterline, and had her bridge totally destroyed by shellfire. However, as the range closed, her own guns began to inflict damage, and fires broke out on both ships, sailors lining the rails and firing machine guns at their opposite numbers as the ships came within a few hundred yards of each other. Neither ship had the fire control systems or ammunition hoists of a modern warship, so the action was fought in the style of Nelson's day, with ammunition being brought to the guns by hand and the guns firing as the target bore.'



Veering away, the *Cap Trafalgar* heeled over to port and was forced to lower her lifeboats. A shell below the waterline had ruptured several compartments and she began to sink fast. Things were little better aboard *Carmania*; she listed severely as fires burned and destroyed the navigation and communication equipment on her bridge. Aware of the presence of other enemy vessels in the area, notably the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, captain Noel Grant gave the order to turn away and head south, hoping to rendezvous with a British cruiser. By the time she was rescued the following day, *Carmania* was barely seaworthy and was slowly escorted into Pernambuco by the Royal Navy. Meanwhile the 279 survivors of the *Cap Trafalgar* were rescued by the collier *Eleonore Woermann* and taken to Buenos Aires. Most were later interned on the Argentine island of Martin Garcia. (*The Hamburg South America Line*, refers).

Midshipman Man received his promotion to Acting Sub-Lieutenant on that day (possibly promoted for this event) and held that rank until 30 June 1915, being transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service in the rank of Flight Sub-Lieutenant, firstly at Whale Island, before taking his Royal Aero Club Aviators' Certificate on 6 November 1915 (No. 1996) at the Graham-White School, Hendon, on a Graham-White Biplane, then serving at Chingford and Calshot.

He served in the three seaplane carriers of the East Indies and Egypt Seaplane Squadrons for April-August 1916 were *Ben-my-Chree* April, May, June & September 1916, *Raven II* July & December 1916 and *Anne* in August 1916.

On 15 February 1916 he transferred to Egypt aboard *Raven II* and on 29 June 1916 suffered water in a float, being unable to take off and was beached at Tersana Bay, being returned to ship by the trawler *Laborieux* and then on 12 July 1916 when flying Sopwith Schneider No. 3786 suffered a total loss whilst doing reconnaissance of the Syrian Coast (engine failure). Man's Schneider was found by seaplane 8091 in a sinking condition with Man standing on the upper mainplane clear of the water. A crowd on the beach had formed, but no attempt was made by them to open fire or board the machine. Dacre landed close to the Schneider and Man swam across to the Short seaplane and the Schneider was finished off with a full hopper by Brown the Observer with the lewis gun from the Short, as being near a hostile coast (½ mile off Acre, Palestine) it was impossible to salve any part of the machine. With Man in the Observers seat and Brown sitting astride the top petrol tank to balance the seaplane they returned to *Raven II*.

With his service in August on *Anne* they spotted the fall of shot for *Pothuau* on a factory North East of Mersina. He also flew the Schneider on anti submarine patrols with two 16lb bombs. On the 21 August Samson met Admiral Wemyss with a plan to attack with his limited resources the Turkish communications at El Afulch Junction. The three seaplane carriers put up three Shorts and two Babys from *Ben-my-Chree*, from *Anne* one Short and Schneider 3777 piloted by Man, two Shorts and one Baby from *Raven*. His objective was the buildings and stores of the station. After bombing the single-seaters were to protect the Shorts from enemy aircraft. *Anne's* machines opened the attack on the junction, Man dropping a line of bombs across the station buildings. Within fifteen minutes the raid was over. Thirteen 65lb and 112lb bombs and 31 smaller bombs had been dropped. The station buildings were left burning, a locomotive and 14 carriages and trucks were destroyed or damaged and an unknown quantity of stores burned or destroyed. Anti-aircraft fire throughout the attack had been heavy, two guns in the station yard being particularly troublesome. An hour later two Shorts returned to access the damage to find fires still burning, the permanent way South of the junction was completely wrecked with rails uprooted and embankment destroyed. Sampson in his report concluded:

'It may be assumed that the junction and South going line will not be in operation for some time.'

Prisoners of War said the raid had shut down rail traffic for five days. Later that week two planes from *Anne* with Man in Baby 3777 again flew down the coast, following the railway to Wadi El Hesi, where the track crossed the wadi by a viaduct. Both machines dropped bombs, which damaged the track but failed to hit the bridge structure.

He Ben-my-Chree at Port Said. From Over the Front (Volume 13 No. 1, pages 25-26):



'The German view - A combined seaplane and ship artillery attack by two aircraft carriers (HMS Benmy-Chree & Raven II), the sloop Espiegle and the monitors M.15 and M.31 was launched on El Arish on 17th September at 0524 hrs. with six seaplanes taking part. Two Shorts were to direct the gunfire and observe the area with four Sopwith aircraft as escorts. The absence of coastal defences must have been reported to the British by their spies. This Sea Battle of El Arish was also described by Hptm. Felmy. Ltne von Bulow and von Hesler, still in their pyjamas, shot down one seaplane in flames (Sopwith Baby 8135 from HMS Ben-my-Chree). The pilot Lt. J.T. Bankes-Price RNAS was killed. They forced also Sopwith Schneider 3777 with pilot F.S.Lt. W. Man, RNAS, to alight on the water. The pilot was rescued but his seaplane sank. Remainders of the planes were washed up on the beach near Sheikh Zowaiid the next day and were picked up by Gefr. Block with a car.

The British view of this action - On 17 September 1916 while escorting 8372 spotting for H.M.S *Espiegle*, flying his Schneider 3777, whose objective was El Arish to Bir El Mazar Road, Man was shot down by A.A. guns near El-Arish, Syria and his Sopwith Schneider No.3777 force landed on the sea, chassis collapsed, machine overturned and sank. Flt. Sub. Lieut. Man was picked up by S.T. *Ronania*.'

Man was advanced Flight Lieutenant on 31 December 1916 and joined No. 6 Wing in March 1917. He returned to England on 22 December 1917, suffering with malaria and had only made a recovery by May 1918, having been made Temporary Flight Commander on 1 January 1918. Subsequently transferred to the Royal Air Force on its formation in April 1918, he was sent to Houton Bay. On 13 July 1918, flying a Felixstowe F.3 Patrol Tractor Biplane Flying Boat, Man and Lieutenant W. M. Shoesmith, flying from Kirkwall dropped two bombs on a 'U' boat.

It was this action that Man thought he was awarded his D.F.C. (see below note from daughter) for sinking a submarine when he was stationed in the Shetland Islands, but this has been recently confirmed by the Ministry of Defence (Air) that it was for services in the Adriatic. His Service Record states:

'Shown exceptional regard and devotion to duty, while employed at Otranto, continually flew while suffering from malaria.'

The January 1919 *Navy List* shows man as a Captain, D.F.C. in the Royal Air Force based in Shetland while still retaining his rank of Acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve. He was however, granted a short service commission in the Royal Air Force in the rank of Flight Lieutenant with effect from 24 October 1919 and his name would be removed from the list of officers of the Royal Naval Reserve with effect also from this date.

Resigning his commission with effect from 8 December 1921, he retained the rank of Major. By 1939, Man was listed as a Wing Commander.

A typed note, which accompanies the Lot states:

'This D.F.C. belonged to my father William Man and was awarded in the First World War for sinking a submarine when he was stationed in the Shetland Islands, as far as I remember.

He was in the R.N.A.S. and joined the R.A.F. when it was formed. He went to New Zealand in about 1925 and at one time operated an air service between Auckland and Fiji and Auckland until their flying boat (A Dornier I think) crashed in Auckland Harbour. When the R.N.Z.A.F. was formed by Air Vice Marshall Ralf Cockrane, he was Personnel Officer. In December 1938 he resigned and returned to England and joined the R.A.F.V.R. and was stationed in Newcastle and Thornaby. William Man died in 1976.'

Sold together with a good quantity of copied research, including TNA listing of Russian St Anne 3rd Class with Swords & Bow, Aviators' Certificate, 2nd Mate Certificate, Service Records and the articles Operations by the 2 Seaplane Carriers of East Indies & Egypt Seaplane Sqd. April-Aug. 1916 & Wings Over Sinai & Palestine.



A fine 'Battle of Jutland 1916' D.S.M. group of four awarded to Chief Engine Room Artificer 1st Class F. Dymond, Royal Navy, who served on H.M.S. *Temeraire* being rewarded with both the D.S.M. and a commendation for his services and later a 'mention'

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (268895. F. Dymond, C.E.R.A.1.Cl. H.M.S. Temeraire. 31 May - 1 June 1916.); British War and Victory Medals (268895. F. Dymond. C.E.R.A. 1. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (268895 Frank Dymond, C.E.R.A.1cl., H.M.S. Suffolk.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks, good very fine* (4)

£700-900

D.S.M. London Gazette 1 January 1917.

M.I.D. London Gazette 15 September 1916.

Frank Dymond was born at Dunchideock, Devon on 24 April 1875 and joined the Royal Navy as an Acting C.E.R.A. 4th Class on 4 January 1897. After a succession of shore and sea-based appointments and advancement to C.E.R.A. 1st Class in 1909, he joined H.M.S. *Temeraire* on 30 September 1913 and served in her throughout the Great War. He was with her at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May to 1 June 1916, for which action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. His service papers further note a commendation for his actions during the Battle.

On 31 May 1916, *Temeraire* was the fifteenth ship from the head of the battle line after deployment. During the first stage of the general engagement, the ship fired five salvos from her main guns at the crippled light cruiser S.M.S. *Wiesbaden* from 18:34, claiming two or three hits. At 19:17, the ship fired seven salvos at the battlecruiser S.M.S. *Derfflinger*, but did not make any hits. About ten minutes later, *Temeraire* engaged several German destroyer flotillas with three salvos from her main armament without result. This was the last time that the ship fired her guns during the battle. She received no damage and fired a total of 72 twelve-inch shells (all high explosive) and 50 shells from her four-inch guns during the battle.

Dymond was shore pensioned on 2 June 1919.

The rare 'H.M.Y. *Helga*, Irish Sea 1918' D.S.M. group of six awarded to Leading Deck Hand E. E. Duff, Royal Navy and Merchant Fleet Auxiliary, who was in charge of *Helga's* gun when she was credited with sinking a German submarine

Despite her Irish heritage, *Helga* was commandeered by the Admiralty in March 1915 and later used by the Royal Navy to shell Liberty Hall in Dublin from the River Liffey with her pair of 12-pounder naval guns during the Easter Rising of 1916

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (Ldg. Dk. Hd. E. E. Duff, (A.P.) H.M.Y. Helga. Irish Sea 4. Apl 1918); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (210674. E.E. Duff, Lg. Sea. H.M.S. Highflyer.); 1914-15 Star (E.E. Duff, A.B. M.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (E.E. Duff. D.H. M.F.A.); Mercantile Marine War Medal (Ernest. E. Duff), good very fine (6)

£800-1,000

D.S.M. London Gazette 29 November 1918, the original citation states:

'HMY Helga attack on enemy Irish Sea 4 April 1918. In charge of gun when HMY Helga sank an enemy submarine.'

Ernest Edwin Duff was born at Deal, Kent on 12 April 1885. A telegraph boy, he enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Boy 2nd Class on 12 April 1903. A succession of shore and sea-based appointments followed and on 21 February 1911 he was drafted to *Highflyer*, serving aboard her until 29 May 1913. Later that same year he was invalided from the service with myopia on 9 October.

Duff married Kathleen Power in Dublin in September 1916 and despite his disability enrolled in the Merchant Fleet Auxiliary, joining H.M.Y. *Helga* for service during the Great War.



1916 Easter Uprising

Chris Shouldice takes up the story in his online article 'The Captain's Table':

'HMY *Helga* is infamously known for its role in shelling Dublin during the 1916 Rising but before she was pressed into war service, she had a far more benign profession as a protection cruiser and research vessel for the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Built in the Liffey Dockyard in Dublin in 1908 and originally named the *Helga II*, her purpose was to engage in fishery patrols, monitoring the coast for any illegal fishing activity. She was also equipped with a laboratory for marine research and took part in research projects like the survey of Clare Island in 1909.

As the British found themselves in an unexpectedly lengthening war in Europe, she was taken over by the Admiralty in 1915 for military purposes as an armed auxiliary patrol yacht. She was renamed the HMY *Helga* and served as an anti-submarine patrol vessel and an armed escort.

It was however in Ireland during the 1916 Rising that the *Helga's* most notable acts occurred. The *Helga* was summoned by British forces to the capital to use artillery to root out Irish Volunteers. On the 26th of April 1916, positioned on the Liffey, she raised her 12-pound artillery guns over the Loop Line railway bridge and fired at her first target Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Citizen Army. Her shots were less than accurate, and her shells destroyed much of the surrounding buildings and beyond. She also targeted the GPO and Bolland Mills which Eamon De Valera had occupied.

1918 rescuing survivors from R.M.S. Leinster.

In 1918, she successful sank a German U-Boat Submarine off the coast of the Isle of Man. This was the *Helga's* first and sole confirmed sinking during the war. However, the presence of U-boats continued to be a real threat to the merchant and passenger vessels in the Irish Sea.

In 1917, the Germans began placing their U-boats in the Approaches, the name given to the region near the entrance and exit to the Irish Sea. This was an attempt to stifle the British attempts at Trans-Atlantic trade. The RMS *Leinster* was typical of their targets, a passenger ship which, along with three other sister ships, made daily crossings from Kingstown (now Dún Laoghaire) to Holyhead. Known for its exceptional speed, the RMS *Leinster* held a place of pride in Irish eyes, as it was seen to be their representative in the commercial competition over the Irish Sea. The *Leinster* along with its sister ships, had won the tender for the Royal Mail delivery from Ireland to the British mainland. While it provided valuable employment to the people of Kingstown and Holyhead in Wales, the requirements of this contract were strict. There was a stipulation that the post collected in Dublin had to be delivered to the mainland the following day. This meant that the RMS *Leinster* ran daily, and on-time no matter the circumstances.

On the morning of the 9th of October (1918), the RMS Leinster set out from Dun Laoghaire, filled to capacity, for what was to be its final voyage. Despite the U-boat warnings, that morning was no different, the war had been in action for four years, and the crossings were routinely unprotected. Furthermore, the level of censorship which the British government exercised over the press meant that many civilians were largely unaware of the danger that awaited them. Lurking under the waters off Kish Island was U-boat 123, which had already sunk two boats since it left Germany days earlier. At 09:45, the first torpedo was fired, shooting past the brow of the Leinster. The second was a direct hit, and a third torpedo sunk the entire vessel.

Coaling, or refuelling, that same morning in Dublin was HMY Helga, the same ship which had been shelling the city two and a half years earlier. That day however, the Helga succeeded in being first on the scene of the Leinster sinking, and managed reach it just in time to rescue approximately 90 passengers, though there is some confusion as to the exact number. These passengers were not returned to Kingstown but disembarked in Wales. Due the controls on wartime press, the British government were keen to keep any such disasters out of the public eye'.

Duff died on 11 November 1935 at Dover, at the time he was employed on the Trinity House Pilot Cutter, S.S. *Prudence*. (*The Dover Express* of 22 November 1935 refers).

Sold together with his silver wound badge, this numbered B158828, a copy photo of *Helga*, a postcard of *Highflyer*, copy of *Helga*'s ships log from the National Maritime Museum for 4-5 April 1918 and a copy of Irish Naval service.



The 1944 submariner's 'Far East' D.S.M. group of seven awarded to Chief Stoker R. J. Phebey, Royal Navy, who had previously been 'mentioned' in 1943 for his services during Eastern Mediterranean war patrols in H.M.S. *Taurus*

Taurus served in the Mediterranean and the Pacific Far East during the Second World War, sinking several Japanese merchant vessels including the Japanese submarine I 34 and later damaging Japanese submarine I 37

Phebey had previously served on the mine-laying submarine *Rorqual*, the first submarine to carry supplies to the beleaguered island of Malta

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (Ch.Sto. R.J. Phebey P/KX 80408); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star, clasp, Pacific; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45 with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, very fine (7)

£1,200-1,600

D.S.M. London Gazette 25 July 1944, the original citation states:

'For daring, endurance and resource in the conduct of hazardous and successful operations in His Majesty's Submarines against the enemy.'

M.I.D. London Gazette 19 October 1943.

Richard John Phebey was born at Richmond, Surrey on 10 September 1910, the son of Richard and Maud Phebey. Educated at the Vineyard School, Richmond he enlisted in the Royal Navy as a Stoker 2nd class on 5 August 1930 and was posted to the submarine base *Dolphin* on 13 March 1934. He was mostly shore based at submarine depots until 25 May 1939 when as Stoker Petty Officer he was posted to the mine laying submarine *Rorqual*.

Rorqual - Mission Malta - Magic Carpet Runs

Sent to the Mediterranean in 1940, Rorqual began laying minefields and attacking enemy shipping. Amongst the shipping vessels lost to mines laid by Rorqual were the Italian merchants Loasso, Celio, Leopardi, and Salpi; the Italian Navy water tankers Verde and Ticino; the Italian pilot vessel F 34 / Rina Croce, the Italian torpedo boats Calipso, Fratelli Cairoli, Generale Antonio Chinotto, Altair and Aldebaran; the Italian auxiliary submarine chaser AS 99 Zuri, the German troop transport Ankara; the French merchant (in German service), P.L.M. 24; and the French fishing vessel Coligny. The Italian merchants Caffaro, Ischia and the brand-new Italian merchant Carbonello A. were damaged by mines laid by Rorqual. Rorqual was also active in attacking enemy shipping herself, torpedoing and sinking the Italian tanker, Laura Corrado; the Italian submarine Pier Capponi; the Italian merchants Cilicia and Monstella; the German tanker Wilhemsburg and the French merchant (in German service) Nantaise. Rorqual's torpedoes also damaged the Italian auxiliary cruiser Piero Foscari, unsuccessfully attacked an Italian submarine and the Italian merchant Securitas and sunk two Greek sailing vessels with gunfire.

In August 1940 she attacked an Italian convoy, missing the Italian merchants *Verace* and *Doris Ursino* with torpedoes. Following this failed attack *Rorqual* was heavily depth charged by the Italian torpedo boat *Generale Achille Papa*.

In January 1941 Rorqual attacked the tug Ursus and a floating battery mounted on a lighter. The lighter could not be torpedoed, as she was of too shallow draught for the normal depth setting of the torpedoes, and the only other weapon the Rorqual had was her single 4-inch gun. Rorqual surfaced at about 500 yards range. Her opening attack hit the Ursus and damaged the battery. Heavy fire from the damaged tug forced Rorqual to shift her fire from the battery and engage the Ursus again, forcing her crew to abandon her. Though badly damaged, the floating battery opened fire and forced the Rorqual to dive. She then fired a torpedo set to run on the surface, only to find that the torpedo developed a gyro failure and returned on its own tracks. Rorqual had to dive deep to avoid it. When last seen, the Ursus was sinking and the battery was on fire. The battery however did not sink and was later towed to Dubrovnik. Due to her large size and space within the mine casing, Rorqual was well suited to carrying stores and in June 1941, after loading at Alexandria, became the first submarine to carry supplies to the beleaguered island of Malta. In all she performed, at considerable risk to the submarine, 5 storing runs to Malta in 1941 from Alexandria and in 1942 from Beirut. These were known as "magic carpet runs".

Phebey remaining in 'the silent service' was next posted to the T Class submarine *Taurus* (*P 339*) on 9 June 1942 shortly before her official launch on 27 June 1942.





Taurus - an eventful period of service

She served in the Mediterranean and the Pacific Far East during the Second World War. Whilst serving in the Mediterranean, she sank the small French merchant Clairette, the Spanish merchant Bartolo, the Italian merchant Derna, the French tug Ghrib and two barges, the Portuguese Santa Irene, the small Italian tanker Alcione C., the Italian sailing vessel Luigi, twenty-eight Greek sailing vessels, and the small Greek ship Romano. She also damaged a further two sailing ships and the Greek merchant Konstantinos Louloudis. It was during this period off the Greek coast she had the unusual distinction of engaging a Bulgarian cavalry unit while bombarding a small port. Phebey received a 'Mention' for his service aboard her during her Eastern Mediterranean war patrols.

Taurus transferred to the Far East on 9 September 1943 where she sank the Japanese submarine I 34 10 miles off Penang Island. On 11 January 1944 she joined the 14th Submarine Flotilla to operate against the Japanese in the Malacca Straits and west coast of Thailand where she sank two Japanese tugboats, a barge and the Japanese salvage vessel Hokuan I-Go. She also laid a number of mines, which damaged the Japanese submarine I-37 and sank the Japanese transport ship Kasumi Maru. Phebey was richly rewarded with the D.S.M. for the period January to April 1944 which was presented by the King on 17 October 1944.

On 10 August 1945 he was awarded his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. In an email which accompanies the group, Phebey's son confirms that his father lost his Long Service and Good Conduct Medal following a motorbike accident in 1956.

Subsequent career

The war over, Phebey undertook instructor roles within the service initially with *Elfin* and later several spells on *Trenchant* being discharged on 24 July 1956. Leaving the Navy Phebey worked initially for Johnson & Johnson at Hilsea before becoming a Royal Park warden at Richmond Park. His last role was as a boiler man at Stowe school.

Phebey died at Aylesbury in November 1988; sold together with an extensive archive of copied research including his copied service papers, copy patrol reports for *Taurus*, 6 November 1943 to 27 April 1944 and the book '*Dark Seas Above*' by J.F. Gibson.

The Second World War D.S.M. group of nine awarded to Chief Petty Officer Cook A. V. E. Smithurst, Royal Navy who won his award serving on H.M.S. *London*

London was the flagship for the escort force that failed to safeguard convoy PQ17 resulting in the loss of two thirds of the convoys vessels

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (C.P.O. Cook (S) A Van Eck Smithurst. C/M. 33903); British War and Victory Medals (33903 A.V.E. Smithurst. CK.R.N.); Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1936-1939 (MX.33903 A.V.E. Smithurst. C.P.O. CK.R.N.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (M 33903 A.V.E. Smithurst C.P.O. CK. H.M.S. Enterprise), contact marks, good very fine (9)

£1,200-1,600



D.S.M. London Gazette 14 June 1945.

Allan Van Eck Smithurst was born on 7 September 1900 at Grantham, Lincolnshire, the son of Percy Smithurst. A baker, Smithurst enlisted in the Royal Navy on 10 September 1918, he was shore based for the duration of the Great War. Remaining in service after the war he served variously on Calypso, Ceres, and Cumberland in 1927 by which time he had been promoted to Leading Cook. On 24 November 1930 he was promoted to Petty Officer Cook and on 22 October 1933 whilst serving on Enterprise he was awarded his L.S. & G.C. Promoted to Chief Petty Officer Cook on 7 November 1934 he was posted to Sussex for service in the Mediterranean qualifying for his Naval General Service Medal.

Shore based at the beginning of the Second World War he was posted to *London* on 7 February 1941 and served aboard her for the duration of the war.

London was involved in the pursuit of the German battleship Bismarck in May 1941. During this time at sea, many cracks appeared in her upper deck and hull, due to the weight of the new superstructure causing stresses. She entered a commercial shipyard on the River Tyne in October 1941 and was under repair until February 1942. London then spent March-November 1942 in the North Atlantic on convoy protection duties in the company of several US Navy warships.

Convoy PQ 17

On 27 July 1942, convoy *PQ-17* departed Iceland for the Soviet Union. Out of 34 merchant ships, only 11 would make it to port. At first, things seemed to be going well for the convoy as they beat off multiple German air attacks with relative ease. But, on 4 July, everything went wrong. An order arrived from Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, the First Sea Lord himself, reading 'Convoy is to scatter'. Fearing an imminent attack from German surface ships like *Tirpitz* the escort ships fled west while the merchant ships made for the Soviet Union.

But the *Tirpitz* was nowhere near the convoy, in fact, it was still at its moorings in northern Norway. Instead of saving the convoy from disaster, Admiral Pound's order had doomed *PQ-17* to destruction. Over the following week, two thirds of the convoy were sunk by German aircraft and U-Boats. It was the biggest loss to a British convoy of the Second World War.

This period of operations in the heavy North Atlantic seas caused hull cracks and popped rivets in her lower hull, necessitating the ship again going into the dry-dock in December 1942 for strengthening of the hull and for the fitting of newer and more refined radar, and of more light anti-aircraft guns. This refit rectified her hull and was completed in May 1943, with the ship ready for sea in July. After sea trials and loading of ammunition, she was assigned to operate off the South African coast and then to the Eastern Fleet for the rest of the war.

The story of H.M.S. London is the subject of a book written by Iain Ballantyne, 'From Fighting Sail to The Arctic Convoys & Tomorrow's War.', which relates the following about PQ17, stating:

'Relentless air attacks by bombers flying from German airbases in northern Norway, coupled with incendiary attacks by submarines operating in Wolf packs, began to take a heavy toll on the merchant ships with losses increasing daily. On 4 July the First Sea Lord Admiral Pound, expecting a German surface attack in superior strength on the close support group, ordered the cruisers and escort destroyers to turn back to the west and instructed the convoy to scatter. Between 4 and 6 July, 18 freighters were sunk by surface ships, submarines and land-based aircraft. On 7 July three further ships were torpedoed by submarines. On 10 July three ships were bombed and sunk by aircraft. Only when the surviving ships of the convoy began to straggle onto Archangel did it become apparent that the convoy had suffered catastrophic loses. Nine ships of 56,611 tons were sunk by U-Boats; eight ships of 40,376 tons were sunk by the Luftwaffe; and eight ships which were damaged during air attacks were finished off by U-Boats. A total of 24 ships totalling 143,977 tons were lost, along with 3,350 military vehicles, 430 tanks, 210 aircraft and 99,316 tons of war supplies.'

Smithurst was shore pensioned on 1 August 1945. He died at Hastings, Sussex in 1974; sold together with copied research.



The R.H.S. Silver Medal awarded to Lieutenant (later Admiral, G.C.B.) W. R. Kennedy, Royal Navy, who published *Hurrah for the life of a Sailor! Fifty years in the Royal Navy* to sum up a remarkable career on the high seas, who also penned a fine painting of the action which earned his lifesaving award - the original accompanies the Lot

Royal Humane Society, small Silver Medal (successful) (Lieut. W. R. Kennedy. R.N. H.M.S. Wasp 22. June. 1860.), *very fine*, with silver riband buckle and in *Warrington*, *London* case

£400-600

PROVENANCE: Spink, July 1998.



William Robert Kennedy was born at Naples, Italy on 14 March 1838, the second son of John Kennedy, the British Charge d'Affaires in Naples. Educated at Cheam School and Dr Maldon's, Brighton, young Kennedy was a Naval Cadet in 1851. He served in the Rodney during the Crimean War, being present for the bombardment and then in the trenches before Sebastopol and then the Sphinx for the bombardment of Kinburn (Medal & clasp, Turkish Medal). Appointed a Mate on Calcutta in May 1857, he was advanced Lieutenant by December 1857 and shared in the actions in China. Kennedy was in the boat action at Fatshan Creek being in the pinnace of his ship, besides in various engagements with pirates in those waters and also being 'mentioned' (London Gazette 1 August 1857 refers - Medal & 3 clasps).

By May 1860, Kennedy was on the Wasp in the waters off the Mozambique station and it was the following month whilst on a voyage to the Cape that his Lifesaving Medal was earned. Kennedy saved the life of Able Seaman John Sier, who fell overboard, when the rescue boat turned over, he acted with '...intrepidly and presence of mind' to jump over and swam to rescue Sier - the event immortalised in the painting which accompanies the Lot.



Kennedy continued to climb the ladder in the Royal Navy and was Flag Lieutenant on the Black Eagle at the Fleet Review on the visit of the Ottoman Sultan in July 1867. In June 1874 he was advanced Captain for his services during the Peruvian and Mexican Revolutions of 1872, also earned thanks from the Government of Salvador after an earthquake, the British residents presented a silver centre-piece in admiration and further was thanked by the German Government for saving lives of Captain and crew of the barque Anita when she was destroyed by fire in the Atlantic. Rear-Admiral by November 1889, Kennedy was made K.C.B. in June 1897, Admiral in June 1901 (retired November that year) and G.C.B. in June 1911.



The good Admiral married Edith Stopford, daughter of Captain Stopford and they lived for some time at Fair Oak, Rogate, Petersfield, Hampshire. He published various works on his career and died on 9 October 1916; sold together with the aforementioned painting signed 'WRK', copy of his book, two Navy & Army Illustrated with recipient on the front cover and copied research.



The outstanding lifesaving group of five awarded to Stephen Renforth, who is said to have rescued 62 lives from the Tyne, the Clyde and in North America - he was coined 'A Gateshead Hero'



Royal Humane Society, small bronze Medal (successful), with Second and Third Award clasps, 26th Jany. 1895, 13 June 1899, complete with bronze brooch bar (Stephen Renforth, 5th August 1890); Tynemouth Extension Medal, silver, rev. inscribed, 'Presented to Stephen Renforth on the 7th August 1895 for saving life from drowning', with semi-circular attachment allowing the medal to be rotated, this attached to an ornamental scroll, with clasp inscribed, 'Presented by Jos. Cowen, Aug. 2 1895'; Life Saving Medal, circular, engraved, obv. Gateshead coat-of-arms; rev. inscribed, 'Presented to Stephen B. Renforth of Gateshead by numerous subscribers, for his Heroic Conduct in Saving Twelve Lives, July 1890, John Lucas, Mayor of Gateshead', 44mm., silver; Life Saving Medal, 'shield-shaped' surmounted by a lion, engraved, obv. with the cypher 'S.R.'; rev. inscribed, 'Presented to S. Renford (sic) by Joseph Cowen, M.P. for saving E. Dixon from drowning, and a purse of £10.0.0, 1895', 49 x 32mm., silver; Life Saving Medal, cross, engraved, obv. inscribed, 'Presented to S. Renforth by the Mayor of Gateshead, Mr P. Finn'; rev. inscribed, 'For saving the life of a boy named Fisher, 15th Aug. 1899', 41 x 36mm., silver and gold, hallmarks for Birmingham 1903, with silver brooch bars, good very fine

£3,000-4,000

R.H.S. Bronze Medal awarded in 1890 (R.H.S. Case No. 25070), Renforth performed a successful rescue at Gateshead on 5 August 1890.

1st Clasp awarded in 1895 (R.H.S. Case No. 27537):

'At great personal risk, rescued P. Burke from drowning in the Tyne, at Gateshead, on 26th January 1895'.

2nd Clasp awarded in 1899 (R.H.S. Case No. 30122):

'On the 13th June 1899, a child fell into the Tyne at Newcastle, the depth at the time being 12 feet. Renforth, who was in bad health at the time, plunged in from the quay and, at great risk, supported it till a boat came. When the boat came it was pulled right over Renforth, cutting his head open, and he was taken from the water in an exhausted state'.



Stephen Renforth was born in Gateshead, Tyneside in 1852. During his life as a waterman, he gained the enviable reputation as a lifesaver and was reputed to have saved 62 lives, 46 of which were from the Tyne. It was at the age of 12 that he rescued the first of many; jumping into the Tyne and rescuing a boy who had fallen in near the Redheugh Bridge. He received the Royal Humane Society Medal in bronze in 1890 for a rescue at Gateshead and was to receive two clasps to the Medal for rescues at Gateshead and Newcastle in 1895 and 1899 respectively. At the first presentation of the Tynemouth Medals made on 7 August 1895 by the Mayor of Newcastle, Alderman W. Stephenson and Joseph Cowen, M.P., three medals were presented and the names of the recipients, numbered in order, were entered in the iBook of Heroesi - that of Stephen Renforth was the second name entered. In his latter years Renforth became blind and the Newcastle Temperance Society and some friends presented him with an organ with the object of providing him a livelihood by playing in the streets. This he played on the streets of Newcastle until his death in 1910. In addition to the above, Renforth was awarded three Royal Humane Society Certificates.

A '1928' C.B., '1923' C.B.E. group of seven awarded to Colonel C. H. K. Chauncy, Indian Army, who was thrice 'mentioned' for his services during the Great War in Mesopotamia and Egypt also earning the Order of St. Stanislas in 1917

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, in its *Garrard, London* case of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, 1st Type, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, small ring on top of suspension slightly bent, with neck riband, in its *Garrard, London* case of issue; 1914-15 Star (Maj. C. H. K. Chauncy. 124/Infy.); British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. Col. C. H. K. Chauncy.) minor official correction to last two letters of surname; Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Bt. Lt. Col. C. H. K. Chauncy.); India General Service 1908-35, 2 clasps, Mahsud 1919-20, Waziristan 1919-21 (Lt-Col. C. H. K. Chouncy [sic], 2-127 Baluchis.); Russia, Imperial, Order of St. Stanislas, Military Division, 3rd Class breast Badge, by *Dimitri Osipov, St. Petersburg*, with crossed swords, 40mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, with maker's mark on reverse and 1908-17 kokoshnik marks on tips of swords, mounted court-style as worn, *generally nearly extremely fine* (7)

£1,400-1,800

C.B. London Gazette 2 January 1928.

C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1923.

Russian Order of St. Stanislas London Gazette 15 May 1917.

Charles Henry Kemble Chauncy was born on 21 December 1873, the son of Charles Henry Chauncy, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Wiltshire Regiment on 7 December 1895. Promoted Lieutenant on 20 March 1897, he transferred to the Indian Army on 13 August 1898 and was posted to the 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Promoted Captain on 7 November 1904 and then Major on 7 December 1913, Chauncy served with the 124th Baluchistan Infantry during the Great War in Mesopotamia and Egypt. There, he was three times 'mentioned' (*London Gazettes* 19 October 1916, 15 August 1917, and 5 June 1919) and was promoted brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Appointed Commandant of the 2nd Battalion, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry on 16 February 1918, Chauncy served with them in the Derajat Sector during the operations in Waziristan from October 1919 to December 1921, and for his services was created a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the 1923 New Year's Honours List. Promoted Colonel, his final appointment was as Deputy Director, Movements and Quartering, Army HQ India, and he was additionally created a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the 1928 New Year's Honours List. In the 1939 census Charles is recorded as an Air Raid Warden at Teignmouth, Devon. He died at Shaldon, Devon on 19 September 1945.



x319 The Boer War C.M.G. group awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Swan, who commanded the 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment during the South African War and was one of Lincolnshire's most popular landlords of the time

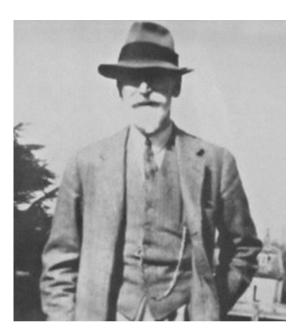
The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion's (C.M.G.) neck badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1902 (Lt: Col: C. A. Swan, C.M.G, Linc: Rgt:); Coronation 1902, silver, in Elkington & Co. Ltd. embossed case of issue, enamel damage to the C.M.G. with some less than sympathetic restoration, minor edge bruising, otherwise good very fine (3)

£600-800

PROVENANCE:

Noonans, July 2019.

C.M.G. London Gazette 26 June 1902.



Charles Arthur Swan was born on 3 October 1854 at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, the son of the Rev. Charles Trollope Swan, J.P. and resided at Sausthorpe Hall in Lincolnshire. Educated at Eton College and later at Magdalen College, Oxford, he married Ethel Conway Gordon in 1885 and together the couple had 3 children: 2 daughters and a son, Major Charles Francis Trollope Swan M.C.. He was a Justice of the Peace in Lincolnshire for 55 years and served as High Sheriff in 1895.

As Lieutenant-Colonel he commanded the 3rd Battalion (The Royal North Lincolnshire Militia) 1900-09 and was Honorary Colonel of that Battalion from 17 February 1909. He served in the South African War, where he commanded the 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment from 11 April 1902 to 31 May 1902 and was awarded the C.M.G. for his services.

Swan generously paid for and donated Sausthorpe Village Hall to the village as well as making several philanthropic donations upon his death. Swan died at Spilsby on 9 January 1941.

His obituary which appears in the Lincolnshire Echo of 11 January 1941 recalls:

'Colonel Charles Arthur Swan who has died at his home Sausthorpe Old Hall, Spilsby, at the age of 86 was one of the county's most popular great landlords and until a few years ago took a very active part in public life in East Lincolnshire. He had been a Justice of the peace for 55 years and Chairman of the Spilsby Bench from 1919 to 1936. After leaving Oxford he commenced to study for the bar, but in 1882 he joined the Royal North Lincolnshire militia. This later became the 3rd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment which he commanded for a time and of which he later became honorary Colonel. The Battalion saw active service in the Boer War and in recognition of its share in the activities its Colonel received the C.M.G.

In the last war, Colonel Swan was too old for active service, but he did valuable work for recruiting and for the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association.'



The Great War C.M.G., '1918' D.S.O. group of six awarded to Brigadier-General N. G. Barron, Royal Garrison Artillery, who commanded the Heavy Artillery for XVII Corps for three years before being appointed a Divisional Commander of the Royal Irish Constabulary after the Great War, he was further awarded the C.B.E. in that role

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 of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, Civil Division, silver-gilt and enamel, note the Badge on incorrect Military Division riband, Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. N. G. Barron. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (Brig. Gen. N. G. Barron.), with M.I.D. oak leaves; Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, the last five mounted as worn, *overall good very fine* (6)

£1,400-1,800

C.M.G. London Gazette 1 January 1919.

C.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1923.

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1918.

M.I.D. London Gazette 4 January 1917; 11 December 1917; 20 December 1918.

Netterville Guy Barron was born at Dover, Kent on 8 December 1867, the son of John and Louisa Barron of Kensington, London. His father had been the head of the 'Barron Syndicate' a fraudulent business partnership in which he had been manipulated into taking the fall for a number of false land purchases, the elder Barron shot himself in 1893. The younger Barron was educated Haileybury College (Leith House) before matriculating to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich which he joined as a Cadet on 28 August 1885. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 16 February 1887, he was advanced Lieutenant on 16 February 1890.

Further promoted Captain on 9 October 1897 he was still serving in that rank when he married Esmee Katharine Mary Lloyd in 1899. Barron was promoted Major on 2 May 1906 and was serving in that rank on the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Further promoted Lieutenant Colonel on 30 October 1914 he entered the war in France in July 1915.

Appointed to command the heavy artillery of XVII Corps in 1917 with the acting rank of Brigadier-General on 9 April 1916 Barron held that role until the end of the war, being thrice 'mentioned' in the process. He is also believed to have been wounded at some stage during the action.

After the end of hostilities Barron retired in 1920 with the rank of Brigadier-General and took up a position as Divisional Commissioner of the Munster branch of the Royal Irish Constabulary from 1920-1922. A photograph exists of him at the centre of the County Westmeath Force on its disbandment in 1922. It is notable that his award of the C.B.E. came a year later and may well have been as a result of his services in Ireland during the War of Independence and Civil War (neck Badge).

Barron settled initially at Farnham, Surrey and later died at Kensington, London on 21 April 1945.



The unusual and impressive 'Inter-War' K.C.V.O., 'County of London' K.B., 'Great War' C.B.E., O. St. J., Legion of Honour group of eight awarded to Sir C. B. Levita, Royal Horse Artillery, who earned a further 'mention' during the Boer War and commanded the Royal Horse Artillery detachment during the funeral of Queen Victoria, marching alongside the Royal coffin

His remarkable career was overshadowed when he was dragged into a slander case regarding the supposed haunting of the Dalby Farmhouse - a bizarre episode recently brought to film in *Nandor Fodor and the Talking Mongoose*- Levita was successfully sued for expressing his forthright opinion about the supposed haunting

The Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander's (K.C.V.O.) set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially numbered 'K543'; breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, with gold pin, the reverse officially numbered, '543'; Knight Bachelor's Badge, 2nd Type breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for London 1933, enamel *damaged* and gilding *worn*; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.), 1st Type neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse contemporarily engraved 'Liet Colonel Cecil B. Levita 1919', with neck cravat in *Garrard, London* case of issue, which is lacking internal pad; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commander's neck Badge, silver and enamel, in fitted case of issue; British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse Rhodesia 1896, no clasp (Lieut. C. B. Levita, R.A.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith (Major C. B. Levita, M.V.O., R.F.A.); Jubilee 1897, silver (Lieut. C. B. Levita, R.H.A.); France, Third Republic, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck cravat, *minor contact marks and enamel damage, overall very fine* (8)

£3,000-4,000

One of only 2 B.S.A.C. medals for Rhodesia issued to the Royal Artillery.

K.C.V.O. London Gazette 1 January 1932.

K.B. London Gazette 1 March 1929.

C.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

O. St. J. London Gazette 24 June 1930.



Cecil Bingham Levita was born in Manchester on 18 January 1867, the son of Emile and Catherine Levita. He came from a prestigious family of Jewish bankers and scholars related to Elijah Levita, author of *Bovo-Bukh*. Levita's father was a German-born Banker who emigrated to Manchester whose remarkable career saw him become Director of The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, later the Standard Chartered Bank. His mother was the relative of Admiral James Plumridge and was herself a member of the Ree family, a Danish-Jewish family who had created an important shipping business in Denmark.







Service in Africa and Queen Victoria's Funeral

The young Levita studied at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and was commissioned Lieutenant on 24 July 1886. Serving in the Matabele conflict in 1896 with that rank, he was one of only two members of the Royal Artillery to be entitled to the Rhodesia 1896 reverse medal for that war.

Levita was later appointed to the Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell as an Aide-de-Camp and Special Service Officer. In this position he was part of the Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, the operations of 17-24 January 1900, and engagement at Spion Kop, as well as the actions of 5-7 February 1900, the engagement at Vaal Krantz, fighting on the Tugela Heights, and the action at Pieter's Hill. Levita was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for the 5th Division, Natal Field Force and was 'mentioned' for his work in this role (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901 refers).

Promoted to Captain on 1 November 1900 and given command of 'N' Battery Royal Horse Artillery, he was an officer commanding the Royal Horse Artillery at the funeral of Queen Victoria. We know the details of this last service due to a letter he wrote to *The Times* in 1936. Levita mentions posting his battery to the Long Walk for the 81-gun salute and preparing the carriage for the procession, however a disaster occurred at the final moment, his states:

When the Royal coffin, weighing about 9cwt., had been placed on the carriage, drums began muffled rolls, which reverberated under the station roof, and the cortege started. Actually, when the horses took the weight, the eyelet hole on the splinter bar, to which the off-wheel trace was hooked, broke. The point of the trace struck the wheeler with some violence inside the hock, and naturally the horse plunged. A very short time would have been required to improvise an attachment to the gun-carriage. However, when the wheelers were unhooked the naval detachment promptly and gallantly seized drag ropes and started off with the load. The "gun-carriage" had been specially provided from Woolwich and was fitted with rubber tyres and other gadgets. This was due to Queen Victoria's instructions after seeing a veritable gun-carriage in use at the Duke of Albany's funeral, as also was the prohibition of the use of black horses. On February 4, in compliance with the command of King Edward, I conveyed the royal coffin, on another carriage, from Windsor to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore by means of the same detachment of men and horses. I may add that a few days later King Edward told me that no blame for the contretemps attached to the Royal Horse Artillery by reason of the faulty material that had been supplied to them.'

The Great War

Appointed a Member of the Royal Victorian Order for his service during the funeral Levita was further promoted Major on 5 January 1902. He remained in service for some time but retired in October 1909, standing for Parliament the next year for St. Ives, Cornwall in 1910 but was unsuccessful. The next year, however, he was successfully elected to the London County Council as a Municipal Reformer, later returning to military service with the Reserve of Officers on the outbreak of the Great War. Appointed an embarkation officer in 1914 he was later transferred to become General Staff Officer Grade III on 22 February 1915.

Levita was advanced G.S.O. Grade II on 22 September 1915 and the next month Grade I on 22 October. Promoted Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1 March 1917, his *M.I.C.* makes no note of any medals being issued for this service. However, it does state that he was serving at 'Port: No 1 Southampton'. After the end of the war Levita was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire as a reward for his services.

Politics, Libel and a Talking Mongoose

Levita once again returned to politics, being appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London and a J.P. in 1924, a role he would hold for some years. Later sitting as chairman on the housing committee and later as chairman of the London County Council from 1928-1929, his appointment as a Knight Batchelor derived from this role. The award of the French Legion of Honour also followed in 1929. One of his main areas of interest was the idea of film being used for educational uses, he was also the driving force behind the foundation of the King George Hospital, Ilford, this last being the reason for his advancement to the K.C.V.O.

His interest in film proved to be his downfall however due to a forthright statement made in 1936 about Richard Stanton Lambert, who was working alongside Levita's wife in the British Film Institute. Lambert was the founding editor of *The Listener*, published by the B.B.C. and an influential man in the world of British broadcasting. Over a lunch with the Assistant Controller of Programmes at the B.B.C., William Murray, Levita stated that he believed Lambert had been influenced by the Dalby Farmhouse haunting.



The haunting was a sensation at the time, a family claimed to be visited by a talking mongoose which claimed to be eighty years old, named Gef and originally born in Delhi. It was investigated by a number of sceptics and alleged paranormal experts to little gain, one of these was Harry Price. Levita asserted that Lambert had fallen under Price's influence, believed in the existence of Gef and had three times moved house to avoid the 'evil eye'.

Lambert discovered the claim and sued Levita, successfully, being awarded damages of £7,500 plus costs, a substantial sum at the time. It is unclear what caused Levita to make the claim however there is a suggestion that his wife had clashed with Lambert over the appointment of people to the British Film Institute who viewed film as commercial rather than educational. The Dalby Farmhouse haunting has been the subject of a recent film in 2023, starring Simon Pegg.

Lavita died on 10 October 1953, notably his niece, Enid, married Ewan Cameron, and is the grandmother of the former Prime Minister, David Cameron; sold together with a substantial amount of copied research and an archive of original material including:

- i) Documents of issue for the Legion of Honour, O. St. J., C.B.E. and the recipient's initial appointment to the M.V.O.
- ii)
 An appointment on vellum confirming the recipient in the position of Deputy Lieutenant.
- iii)
 The recipient's initial document of Commission in the Royal Horse Artillery.
- A portrait photograph of the recipient in uniform and a group photograph of the recipient with several fellow officers at Aldershot.
- v)
 A silver presentation trowel, hallmarked London 1927, with ivory handle, inscribed 'This trowel was used by Lieut-Colonel Sir Cecil B. Levita C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L., J.P., L.C.C. when laying a foundation Stone of the King George Hospital, Ilford on the 5th July, 1930.'.
- A rare 'Edward VIII' inter-War M.V.O., post War Order of St. John group of six awarded to Quartermaster and Captain W. R. Lines, 5th Lancers, attached 1st Royal Dragoons, who was 'mentioned' during the Great War, and was one of only 10 people awarded the M.V.O. 5th Class by King Edward VIII

The Royal Victorian Order, Member's (M.V.O.) breast Badge, silver and enamel, the reverse officially numbered '488'; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Serving Brother's breast Badge, skeletal issue, silver; 1945-15 Star (Q.M. & Lieut. W. R. Lines. 5.Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals (Q.M. & Capt. W. R. Lines.), with M.I.D. oak leaves; Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (3871 Sjt: W. Lines. 5/Lrs.), mounted court-style as worn, *light pitting, overall good very fine* (6)

£700-900

One of only 10 M.V.O. 5th Class awards made during the reign of Edward VIII, of which 5 were for the Funeral of King George V.

M.V.O. London Gazette 23 June 1936:

'Walter Reuben Lines, Honorary Secretary, Windsor Branch, British Legion.'

Serving Brother of the Order of St. John London Gazette 28 May 1948.

Walter Reuben Lines was born at Canterbury, Kent on 29 April 1872, the son of William and Mary Lines of St. Mary's, Northgate, Canterbury. Attesting with the 5th Lancers in 1890 he served with them for 23 years and 330 days before being commissioned Quartermaster & Lieutenant on 25 August 1914.

Lines entered the war in France on 12 July 1915, joining his Regiment which was already there as part of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd (Cavalry) Division. They had seen heavy action prior to his arrival however after he joined them they were not part of any major engagements for some time. Receiving his 'mention' in early 1917 (*London Gazette* 4 January 1917) it was not until the First Battle of the Scarpe in April 1917 that the Regiment engaged again.





Not long after this action Lines was promoted Honorary Captain, attached 1st Royal Dragoons, on 25 August 1917 and subsequently served as an Assistant Inspector with the Quartermaster General's Service. Placed on half-pay on account of ill health on 3 October 1923 he retired and settled at Windsor, living at 121 Clarence Road, Windsor.

Appointed a Member 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order for his services as Honorary Secretary of the Windsor Branch, British Legion, in June 1936, Lines one of the very few number of appointments to the Royal Victorian Order made by Edward VIII. He was later appointed a Serving Brother of the Order of St. John. Lines was still living at Clarence Road when he died in Upton Hospital on 26 January 1960; sold together with copied research.

x323 The 'Spanish Flu 1919' O.B.E., 'Egypt' M.C. group of five awarded to Major W. F. T. Haultain, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached 29th Lancers, a graduate of Cambridge University's Officers' Training Corps, who was further 'mentioned' by General Allenby for his service

He went on to serve as the Zone Medical Officer with the Edinburgh Home Guard

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Officer's (O.B.E.) Badge, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1919; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. W. F. T. Haultain.), with M.I.D. oak leaves; Defence Medal 1939-45, minor contact wear, overall very fine (5)

£600-800

O.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1919:

"... for valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt."

M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1919:

"... for valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt."

M.I.D. London Gazette 5 June 1919.





William Francis Theodore Haultain was born at Edinburgh on 14 January 1893, the son of Francis W. N. Haultain, a well-known obstetrician and gynaecologist. The younger Haultain studied at Edinburgh Academy before joining Caius College, Cambridge and graduated with a B.A. in 1914.

He joined the Red Cross as a Dresser in August 1914 and worked with the 2nd Scottish General Hospital until April 1915 when he returned to Edinburgh to study as a Surgeon. He graduated M.B., B. Chir. in 1916, qualifying as a Surgeon. Commissioned Lieutenant from the Cambridge University Officer Training Corps on 5 August 1916 he entered the war in France on 25 August 1916.

Haultain was attached to 29th Lancers as Medical Officer, at the time the unit was serving in the trenches as Infantry. They were transferred back into their more traditional role in Palestine in February 1918 where they were in action at the Battle of Magiddo. After the war he was posted to the 31st C.C.H. with the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His service papers note that he was granted specialist pay whilst a 'Surgical Specialist at 31 C.C.H.'

His obituary in the International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology states:

'He was awarded the M.C. later the Battle of Cambrai in 1918 and a Mention in Lord Allenby's despatches and the O.B.E. followed the excellent work he did in 1919 during the malaria-influenza epidemic in Palestine.'

Going on to work at Aberdeen University he was elected to a Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1922, joining 2nd Highland Field Ambulance as Major during the 1921 strike. Haultain was further noted as serving as Major with the City of Edinburgh Battalion, Home Guard as Zone Medical Officer.

In his professional career he was the author of Ante Natal Care and Handbook of Midwifery and Gynaecology and was a lecturer in obstetrics and gynaecology to the School of Medicine of the Edinburgh Royal Colleges. After this he became a founder member of the College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and a Fellow of that College as well as the College of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1945. Haultain retired in 1958, his obituary in the International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology reads:

'In everything Haultain did there was an expression of his genuine love for and interest in his fellow men. His delight was to help, be the need great or small and the needy young or old, rich or poor. His thoughtfulness, his understanding and his unobtrusive personal contribution to the smoothing and brightening of many a path for student, colleague and friend were characteristic of his kindliness and generosity. Many will miss but remember with gratitude, this kind man.'



A 1951 O.B.E. group of eight awarded to Major P. J. B. Knight, South Staffordshire Regiment, the recipient of a rare Korea Medal named to his unit

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus (Major P. J. B. Knight. S. Staffords.), 2nd clasp loose upon riband; Korea 1950-53 (Major P. J. B. Knight. O.B.E. S. Staffords.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (Capt. P. J. B. Knight. S. Staffords.), mounted court-style as worn by Spink & Son, traces of lacquer, minor official correction to unit on sixth, very fine (8)

£500-700

O.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1951:

"...in recognition of non-operational services in Japan in connection with operations in Korea."

The original recommendation from Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Bouchier, Senior British Liaison Officer, covering the period 25 August-16 November 1950 states:

'Early in August 1950 the British 27th Brigade was ordered to move from Hong Kong direct to Korea for active service. At the same time GHQ FARELF appointed and sent Major Knight from Singapore to act as DAAG of FARELF Advance Liaison Detachment in Tokyo. The British Brigade was logistically supported throughout by American GHQ, Far East Command located in Tokyo.

From the moment this Officer arrived in Tokyo he set about organising his office and his staff to serve the interests and to watch over the administrative welfare and well being of the British Brigade in Korea. In co-operation with the American authorities he organised all pay, postal and hospital arrangements as also all military movements by sea, land and air for troop reinforcements coming into Japan and Korea for the Brigade including the evacuation of the sick and wounded back to Hong Kong.

This Officer has been a tower of strength to me in his selfless devotion and untiring efforts, without a break of any kind, to meet not every Service need and official requirement in respect of the Brigade but, indeed, to provide also the daily needs and necessities of life for all Officers and men of the British Brigade fighting under the primitive conditions in Korea. Particularly his work, personal visits, thought and care for the financial, physical and mental well being of our sick and wounded in the various American hospitals in Japan has been beyond praise.

Major Knight repeatedly visited the Brigade in the front line in Korea with the object of speeding up the reporting of British casualties and improving administration generally. His visits were always greatly welcomed by the Brigade for from the outset it was quite obvious that this Officer had but one purpose - how best he could serve them. I most strongly recommend of this Officer the O.B.E.'

Paul James Banks Knight was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 5 July 1941 and was awarded his E.M. in May 1950. Given his unit did not serve in the Korean War, this would be very rare to an Officer; sold together with various relevant buttons and cloth badges, including five 'South Stafford' airborne cloth badges.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 445.



The rare and superb 'Operation Grapeshot' M.B.E., 'Monte Rogno' Virtuti Militi, 'Monte Cassino' Cross of Valor group of nine awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Lipowski, 9th Heavy Artillery Regiment, Polish Army, whose remarkable life story includes a tragic episode during the Fall of Poland which saw him narrowly escape the fate of two of his comrades, who were arrested and murdered during the Katyn Massacre

Returning to active service his extreme bravery attached to the 5th (Kresowa) Division in Italy saw him honoured on several occasions and even wounded during the Battle of Monte Cassino, being hit by shrapnel that had already passed through the lung of a brother Officer who stood beside





Poland, Republic, Order of Virtuti Militari, breast Badge, 5th Class, silver and enamel, of wartime manufacture by Spink; Cross of Valor, with Second Award Bar; Cross of Merit, with swords, 2nd Type, silver-gilt; Army Medal; Monte Cassino Cross 1944, the reverse officially numbered '33078'; United Kingdom, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Military Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge, silver; 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; Italy, Kingdom, Croce al Valore Militare, sold together with an archive including a named cigarette case, portrait and photograph album and the named document of issue for the award of the M.B.E., overall good very fine (9)

£2,500-3,000



Virtuti Militari awarded 30 June 1944, the original citation (translated) states:

'During the operations 'Adriatyk', he distinguished himself by working in difficult conditions under strong and accurate enemy fire, especially at the Observation Point on Monte Regano. He cooperated perfectly with the infantry, conducting accurate and effective fire, not breaking off observation despite the fire. With his behaviour, he set an exemplary example for officers and privates at the Observation Points, as always. He fully deserves the decoration.'

Cross of Valor awarded 6 August 1944, the original citation (translated) states:

'At Cassino he organized an Observation Point and stayed there. On May 10-12, 1944, despite heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire, he remained at the Observation Point and continued his work. On May 12, 1944, despite heavy fire, he left the Observation Point to get better information and moved forward. He was wounded, but he did not want to stop his work.'

Second Award Bar awarded 1945.

M.B.E. London Gazette June 1945, the original recommendation states:

During the period 9th -21st April 1945, this officer worked with the maximum devotion as B.M., F.A. 5th Kresowa Division Artillery, which was in support of the Infantry in their operations against lines of Rivers Senio, Santerno, Sillaro, Gaina and Idice. Major Lipowski made a particularly great effort and showed special dexterity on 19th April and night 19th/20th, when Headquarters 5th Kresowa Division was faced with the task of co-ordinating the fire plans not only of the Divisions Artillery but also Artillery under command of the neighbouring RAK Force (Reinforced 2 Polish Armoured Brigade with 2 British Royal Horse Artillery and 3 Polish Field Regiment in SP). Rud Force (3rd and 4th Polish Infantry Brigades supported by 5th Polish Field Regiment and 7PHA) and AGPA.

Major Lipowski's skillful [SIC] Staff work at HQ 5th Kresowa Division Artillery on 19th April and night 19th/20th resulted in the rapid working out and co-ordination of the Artillery fire plans which effectively helped the Infantry and assisted the Armour in breaking down enemy opposition, crossing the Gaina River and approaching River Quaderno.

The Staff work at HQ 5th Kresowa Division Artillery had to be completed in a limited time in order to prepare the above Artillery plans and called for great effort and extreme accuracy. Major Lipowski not only directed the Staff work most efficiently but shone as an example of adroitness and devotion to duty.'

Note the number of the recipient's Monte Cassino Cross is confirmed upon the roll.

Tadeusz Lipowski was born on 29 March 1904, the son of two flour mill owners. His parents were forced to produce food for the German Army during the Great War, whilst the young Lipowski attended the local grammar school. Joining the Infantry Cadet School in 1926 he transferred to the Artillery Cadet School the next year and was commissioned Lieutenant in 1929.

September 1939 and escaping to fight again

Posted to Bendzen, Lipowski was set to work training new recruits, he was still there when the German Army invaded Poland in September 1939. His Regiment was left in an exposed position and forced to withdraw to avoid being encircled.

Lipowski was interviewed post-war and the interviewer wrote a summary of his experiences, this narrative takes up the story:

'The regiment was soon split up and within three days it had been officially annihilated although splinter groups had joined other regiments to continue fighting. Tade was able to join the Le Wolf East Polish soldiers on the 21st September and together they had fought their way out of danger or so they thought. Similar situations repeated themselves throughout Poland where the soldiers fought bravely on their own without the support of their planes which had been destroyed during the first day and without the aid of advanced weaponry ...'



Not long later the Russians invaded as well, tightening the noose around the Polish Army, communications at the time meant that many soldiers were not even aware of the Russian attack. One of these was Lipowski who awoke in a wood one morning to the sight of a Russian soldier on patrol. Unsure of whether this man was a friend or foe he remained hidden as the unsuspecting Russian passed beneath his sights, it was not until later that he discovered how close he had come to disaster.

As the Polish defences were overrun, the Regiments began to splinter in small groups either seeking to withdraw to France and carry on the fight or set up resistance organisations. Lipowski, accompanied by two brother Officers, returned to the town in which he had been at school. His sister was living in the town and while they planned their next step she concealed them in her home.

His brother came up with a plan to move them to a safer location by dressing the three men in his suits and putting them in the back of a wagon driven by a friendly farmer. Lipowski was forced to borrow a suit by his brother however the two Officers with him refused as the suits were expensive and they didn't want to take them. Instead, they removed their rank pips and took on the appearance of other ranks.

During the journey the travellers were stopped by a Russian soldier, the farmer attempted to explain away the soldiers in his cart however this was for naught:

'The Colonel could remain silent no longer and admitted to the Russian that they were in fact Officers so that the farmer would not get into trouble. Tadek said nothing but looked straight ahead. These Officers were only two of the many who were shot at Katyn by the Soviet secret police and left to rot in the mass grave, later discovered and dug up by the Germans two years later. Tadek had once again narrowly escaped death by what he called "good luck".' (*Ibid*)

Reaching an underground resistance organisation, Lipowski was concealed by them and on 25 December 1939 dressed as a civilian he set out for southern Poland and the border. At one point he was stopped by a German soldier and asked when he was going, for one heart stopping moment it seemed that he was caught. This was not the case however, and it turned out the German was drunk and looking for someone to share a beer with - Lipowski agreed to a drink and later the soldier even waved him off on the train.

Meeting with several other soldiers he joined them in the punishing border crossing, through terrible weather the group managed to enter Hungary. Lipowski was fortunate, he had a premonition that he might need ski boots and so had brought a pair. Several of his companions had not been so fortunate and had their feet amputated due to frostbite, that is not to say Lipowski got off totally free of injury, losing several fingers to the same affliction.

France and Britain

Travelling from Hungary to France he undertook a training course there at the Co'tquidan Military Academy but was soon forced to leave the country. Although Polish troops did take part in the France 1940 campaign Lipowski was not amongst them, instead being evacuated from La Rochelle aboard a British coal barge.

They arrived in Glasgow and there he was posted to the 4th Heavy Artillery Regiment, undertaking further courses in Scotland in 1940 and 1941. After the German invasion of Russia large numbers of Polish prisoners of war were released by the Russians and formed into an army under General Wladyslaw Anders, soon christened II Polish Corps.

Lipowski was not sent to join this unit in the desert but instead remained in Russia to perform a training role. Ensuring that the men sent from Russia were fully trained on the equipment they were receiving before they joined the 5th Kresowa Division.



Italy and Cassino

The Division entered the line in Italy in 1944 and was posted to the fierce Battle at Monte Cassino. At this time, Lipowski was stationed with 9th Heavy Artillery Regiment commanding a battery of 8 guns. Installing himself in an observation point just 100 yards from the German lines he called firing instructions to the guns.

'One morning, a German canister exploded right next to the observation post in which Tadek was stationed. A rather large piece of shrapnel sliced through the Lieutenant['s] lung and another embedded itself in Tadek's arm near the shoulder and protruded near his elbow.' (*Ibid*)

Lipowski's wound was worse than it appeared, however, he still saw to the severely wounded Lieutenant and helped him to a nearby aid post. With this done he attempted to return to the line only to be stopped by a doctor:

'As Tadek turned to leave, the doctor noticed blood dripping from his jacket near his elbow and told Tadek that he had lost far too much blood. Tadek, being a proud man, refused the stretcher to the next field hospital after having a drink of whisky and he waited outside the tent until the more severe casualties had been seen to. When the medic found out he scolded Tadek and have him another drink of whisky to compensate for the inconvenience of the delay. He then attended successive field hospitals each accompanied by a drink of whiskey. On arriving at the permanent hospital after only an hour's journey, Tadek was eventually so drunk that the doctors claimed that he did not need the aesthetic to numb the pain of the operation to remove the shrapnel.' (*Ibid*)

Not long after his return to the Regiment he was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel and played a crucial role in planning the Polish contribution to the Battle of the River Po. As a combined fire plan was needed Lipowski was sent to headquarters as a Liaison because he spoke English well. There he spoke for the five Regiments in his Brigade in producing a fire plan which encompassed fully twenty Regiments.

It was due to his very capable staff work and his diplomatic handling of a multinational team in this situation that he was awarded the M.B.E.. His final award was for Operation Adriatic - launched around the rural community of Rogano near Milan. Here his calm and professional attitude under fire earned him the Virtuti Militari, the highest military honour available to the Polish Government.

Epilogue

He remained in Italy after the war ended to guard the artillery pieces being laboriously packaged and shipped back to Britain and briefly served as a Chief of Staff before returning himself. After a six month tour of Staff College he was officially demobilised and returned to live in Britian.

The end of his story is tinged with tragedy as his faithful Batman John attempted to return to Russian-occupied Poland. Fearing for his safety, Lipowski gave him a postcard marked with his address in Britian so that the illiterate John could signal when he safely returned home. The card never arrived with him and Lipowski did not know what had happened to his comrade.





Sold together with copied research comprising service papers and recommendations in Polish, a typed summary of the post-war interview with the recipient and the roll for the Monte Cassino Cross as well as an archive of original material including a portrait of the recipient, an annotated photograph album and a silver cigarette case engraved with the recipient's name and unit details in Polish.



The 'Indian Defence Force 1919' C.I.E. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Moberly, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, later 15th Bombay Battalion, Indian Defence Force and Chief A.R.P. Warden, A.R.P. Felixstowe

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion's (C.I.E.) neck Badge, gold and enamel; British War Medal 1914-20 (Lt. Col. C. N. Moberly.); Defence 1939-45; Delhi Durbar 1911; Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (Maj. C. N. Moberly 15th Bombay Bn I.D.F.); Jubilee 1935, the third and sixth loose, otherwise mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£1,200-1,600

C.I.E. London Gazette 12 September 1919.

Charles Noel Moberly was born at Clapham, London on 24 December 1880, the son of George and Sarah Moberly. Attending Rugby School between 1894-1898 he matriculated to study at Yorkshire College, Leeds between 1900-1902. During this time he specialised in electrical engineering, being listed as working with the British Electrical Engineering Company in 1898 and again later 1900-1903.

Becoming an Associate Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in February 1903 he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment on 2 April 1904. Advanced Lieutenant very soon afterwards on 18 August 1904, Moberly joined the Bombay Electrical Supply Company as an Assistant Engineer while living at 81 Hornby Road, Bombay in 1906.

Transferring to 5th Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment on 1 April 1908 he married Kate Fottrell in Bombay on 8 August 1908. Moberly resigned his commission on 1 October 1908 and joined the Bombay Volunteer Rifles as a Captain the same day. In this role he attended the Delhi Durbar as Honorary Major in 1911, being confirmed upon the role as receiving his medal from the allotment of the Adjutant General.

Serving with the 1st Bombay Battalion, Indian Defence Force during the Great War the medal roll notes that Moberly was involved with 'Army Instruction (India)', he was advanced Major on 1 April 1917 whilst undertaking that task. Further promoted Lieutenant Colonel on 8 April 1919, the date was initially misprinted in the *London Gazette* as 8 April 1920 but later corrected. He was finally posted to the 15th Battalion, Bombay Battalion on 30 September 1920.

Leaving India Moberly settled in Felixstowe in 1939 where he appears on the census listed as Chief A.R.P. Warden, Felixstowe. His son George Edward Moberly was an R.A.F. pilot during the Battle of Britain with three kills, two during the Battle, but was shot down and killed over the channel on 26 August 1940. Moberly himself died on 1 January 1969 and Teddars Lees House, Etchinghill, Kent.



A rare Boer War D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Colonel G. E. Tuson, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers

Tuson was the scion of a famous Australian family, who was a most gallant officer who first saw active service on the North-West Frontier of India - being in receipt of a scarce I.G.S. 1895 to his unit - and then in the Boer War, when he earned a D.S.O., a 'mention' and was wounded in action at Klip Drift on Valentine's Day 1900; he gamely returned to the fold during the Great War and served on the Western Front, adding a further 'mention' to his laurels



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, top riband bar adapted for mounting; India General Service 1895-1908, 2 clasps, Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (Lieutt. G. E. Tuson.16th Lcrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Driefontein (Capt. G. E. Tuson, D.S.O., 16 Lcrs.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. G. E. Tuson. D.S.O. 16/Lcrs.); 1914-15 Star (Major G. E. Tuson. D.S.O. 16/Lrs.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Col. G. E. Tuson.), good very fine and a remarkable combination to this famous Regiment (7)

£7,000-9,000

3 D.S.O.'s awarded to the 16th (The Queen's) Lancers.

D.S.O. London Gazette 27 September 1901.

M.I.D. London Gazette 10 September 1901 & 20 May 1918.





George Edward Tuson was born at Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia on 29 June 1871. His father, George Tuson, was a well-known banker and industrialist in Queensland and it is understood that young Tuson was educated privately in this period. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 16th Lancers in October 1890, being advanced Lieutenant on 31 July 1894, and served on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98 (Tochi), as Regimental Commandant and Transport Officer from 9 July-November 1897. He was in receipt of a scarce Medal and 2 clasps named to the unit, for they were not present in strength.

Tuson was duly promoted Captain on 9 October 1899 and served with distinction during the Boer War. He shared in the advance on Kimberley, the Relief of Kimberley - being wounded in action at Klip Drift on Valentine's Day 1900 - and operations in the Orange Free State, February-May 1900. He was present in the operations at Paardeberg (17-26 February); actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain) and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill (11 & 12 June); operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, August-September 1900; operations in Orange River Colony, July to 29 November 1900), including actions at Bethlehem (7 July) and Wittebergen (1-20 July); operations in Orange River Colony 30 November 1900 to February 1901, and March to June 1901; operations in Cape Colony, February and March 1901, and June 1901 (D.S.O. & 'mention', Queen's Medal & 5 clasps, King's Medal & 2 clasps).

Tuson was promoted Major in May 1903 and retired in June 1909. With the outbreak of the Great War, he was swiftly recalled to his old Regiment and served with them in France as a Major from 17 July 1915, being advanced Colonel on the Staff and adding another 'mention' for good measure before War's end.

Having been married to Isabel Bright-Williams at Marylebone in September 1912, they had issue of a daughter, born July 1913, and son. The family settled in East Africa at Upper Narossura, Eldama Ravine, Kenya and were heavily involved in farming there. The Colonel was President of the Ravine Farmers' Association, Vice President of the East Africa Turf Club, Member of the Rift Valley Sports Club. He died at Nairobi on 9 December 1935.





Sold together with a fine archive of original material including:

- Warrant for the D.S.O., dated 26 September 1901, together with M.I.D. Certificate, dated 7 April 1918.
- ii)
 Finely rebound photograph album, with a series of large-format images of the 16th Lancers, scenes of India, polo etc.
- iii)
 Small-format photograph album covering the Boer War, binding loose, water damaged in places but a valuable unpublished resource.
- iv) A number of original photographs and documents, together with a cloth bound book of research.





The 16th Lancers Officer's Shoulder Belt and Pouch worn by Colonel G. E. Tuson, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers

16th Lancers, a silver-mounted Officer's Shoulder Belt and Pouch, pouch of red morocco silver pouch flap and fittings, hallmarks for Birmingham 1890 overall, borders chased with folite patterns, mounted with gilt crowned VR cypher, shoulder belt of black morocco, gold lace with navy stripe, with all fittings and mounts, *very fine*

£500-700

For the Medals of Colonel Tuson, please see Lot 327. For his sabretache badge, please see Lot 329. For his bayonet, please see Lot 330.

The 16th Lancers Sabretache Badge worn by Colonel G. E. Tuson, D.S.O., 16th (The Queen's) Lancers



16th The Queen's Lancers Officer's Sabretache Badge, 173mm x 133mm, all gilt metal featuring the crown, crossed lances, unit title, Union sprays and battle honours to Aliwal and Sobron, mulitple screw and nut fasteners to reverse, *very fine*

£300-500

For the Medals of Colonel Tuson, please see Lot 327. For his shoulder belt & pouch, please see Lot 328. For his bayonet, please see Lot 330.

A bayonet sometime carried by Colonel G. E. Tuson, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers

Bayonet, War Department issue, VR marks '12 '90', with 66E Crown mark, with leather and metal scabbard, very fine

£40-60



A scarce Boer War Militia Officer's D.S.O. group of four awarded to Major M. A. Foster, 4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, who was further twice 'mentioned'

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with integral top riband bar; Jubilee 1897, silver, unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (Capt. & Adjt. M. A. Foster, D.S.O., Som. L.I.), unit officially corrected to include post-nominals; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. & Adjt. M. A. Foster. D.S.O., Som. L.I.), the last three mounted as worn in this order, *minor enamel damage to D.S.O. and contact wear overall, very fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:

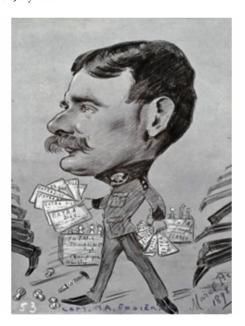
Noonans, June 2012. Spink, July 2018; April 2023.

D.S.O. London Gazette 27 September 1901.

M.I.D. London Gazette 10 September 1901, 29 July 1902.

Montagu Amos Foster was born on 19 March 1861, the son of William Foster of Wilbury Road, Brighton, Sussex. Foster was privately educated and became a notable linguist over the course of his life. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second East Norfolk (Militia) on 10 December 1879, he was gazetted to a regular commission with the Somerset Light Infantry on 28 January 1882, with the rank of Lieutenant. Promoted Captain in September 1887, he served as an Adjutant in the Militia from May 1899 until February 1904.

Foster also returned to the Militia, serving as Captain and Adjutant with the 4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry. It was with this role that he appears upon the roll for the Jubilee Medal. Later entering the Boer War, with the Battalion sailing on the Kildonan Castle in Spring 1900, upon arrival they were split up with the majority of the unit divided along the lines of communication between East London and Queenstown, Cape Colony, while some officers were detached to the Staff. Foster's role would likely have been with one of the mobile columns that operated in the region hunting down the Boer Commandos - a role for which he was further 'mentioned' twice on 10 September 1901 and 29 July 1902.



Foster certainly came home to receive his D.S.O. in an investiture on 29 October 1901, however, he returned to South Africa, being promoted Major in April 1902 and is listed as stationed there until 13 May. Seeing further service in the East Indies between 1902 and April 1904, Foster returned to Britain on 16 April and served at home until March 1909 when he was placed upon the retired list. Foster had married Ida Frances, the daughter of Brigadier-General W. G. Thompson, C.M.G., D.S.O. and had two children with her, Mary and Cecil William Foster; sold together with copied research comprising a C.D. containing research and photographs, a copied caricature and career summery as well as a Record of Service, medal rolls and extracts from the London Gazette and West Somerset Free Press.



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The rare Boer War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Colonel T. H. C. Nunn, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who was twice wounded and thrice 'mentioned' on active service, Nunn also returned to the fold with the Local Defence Volunteers at Blairgowrie and was a Section Commander with the Perthshire Home Guard - he notably earned one of just two D.S.O.'s awarded to his Regiment for the Boer War



Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, with top riband bar adapted for mounting; Queen's South Africa, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. T. H. C. Nunn. 2/R. W. Kent. Regt), minor official correction to rank; 1914-15 Star (Major T. H. C. Nunn. R. W. Kent R.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major T. H. C. Nunn.), mounted court-style as worn, good very fine (5)

£3,000-5,000

Just 2 D.S.O.s were awarded to the Royal West Kent Regiment for the Boer War, the other example awarded to Captain Buckle resides in the Regimental Museum at Maidstone, Kent.

PROVENANCE:

Glendinning's, May 1986 (Lot 41).

D.S.O. London Gazette 31 October 1902.

M.I.D. London Gazette 29 July 1902, 1 January 1916 & 15 June 1916.





Thomas Henry Clayton Nunn was born on 11 August 1873 in London, the son of The Rev. John Bridges Nunn. Nunn was commissioned in the Glamorgan Artillery Militia on 11 February 1891, transferring to the Royal West Kent Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant on 2 June 1894.

He embarked with the 2nd Battalion landing at Port Elizabeth on 9 April 1900, subsequently being posted to the Mounted Infantry for service in South Africa during which time he was wounded and repatriated home on the P&O troopship *Assaye* on 10 April 1902. For the campaign he would earn his D.S.O. and the first of his 'mentions'. The recommendation states:

'A most able officer and avuncular adjutant. He has fine tact and industry and would make an excellent staff officer. Has been posted to Egypt as Corps Mounted infantry.'

Nunn had the distinction of commanding the Royal West Kent Regimental detachment which lined the route at Hamilton Place, Piccadilly for Queen Victoria's funeral. His next appointment was Adjutant of the Mounted Infantry School in Egypt from May 1902-May 1905. He was Brigade Major, Southern Mounted Infantry Brigade, Southern Command when the Great War was declared, landing in France in March 1915. Advanced to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 June 1916, he was a home-based staff officer initially with the 46th Division and later the 58th Division before commanding a Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment in France from June-August 1917.

He later commanded the 4th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment from 19 April-12 May 1918 during which time he was wounded in the Nieppe Forest. Twice 'mentioned', his final appointment was commanding the Royal West Kent Regimental depot in late 1920, being retired on 8 December 1920.

In 1902, he married firstly Aileen Sybil Tatham, daughter of Major John Tatham, RHA who he divorced in May 1922.

In October 1924 after the much-publicised and no doubt embarrassing divorce from his first wife, he married Aline Mary Nancy Lilias Hill-Whitson, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Hill-Whitson 14th Hussars. His first wife, Aileen Sybil Tatham, subsequently married Commander Basil Richard Poe, Royal Navy, the man she was having an affair with.

Relocating to Blairgowrie, Scotland with Aline, he managed the Parkhill Fruit Farm from 1925-36, living at Parkhill, Blairgowrie, now a nursing home.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, the old soldier returned to the fold. An obituary in the *Blairgowrie Advertiser* recalls:



'Nunn joined the Local Defence Volunteers on inception in May 1940, later the Home Guard and for the first month acted as Section Leader at Blairgowrie. In June 1940 he was given the post of section commander for the eastern district of Perthshire. He relinquished his post in August 1941 through ill health and was presented with a silver salver.

He was devoted to racing and hunting and had a reputation as a point-to-point rider in the English shires. Before the outbreak of the war Nunn was a member of the Strathtay Aero club and had almost completed his training as an A pilot, quite a feat at the age of 67.

A man of outstanding ability and distinctive personality he was highly esteemed by all those who came into touch with him and will be greatly missed.'



The Colonel died suddenly at Blairgowrie on 25 September 1944; sold together with a bound book of research, including various photographs of the Colonel. Sold together with a comprehensive buckram bound folder of research including photographs of Nunn and a book, 'More Old Blairgowrie and Rattray'.



The 'Battalion of Passchendaele 1917' D.S.O, M.C. group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Rochford, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and Grenadier Guards, awarded a field commission in 1915 he served with distinction, losing an arm in the same action which won him the D.S.O. he remarkably continued to serve and was responsible for the defence of Avonmouth docks and Filton Aerodrome during the Second World War

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R. silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; 1914 Star, with clasp (13664 Sjt. R. A. Rochfort. 1/G.Gds:); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. R. A. Rochfort.), with M.I.D. oak leaves; War Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, *nearly extremely fine* (6)

£1,200-1,600

D.S.O. London Gazette 15 April 1915, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the Battalion, on its way up to the line, was heavily bombarded with gas and other shells and was in danger of losing its way in the gas masks in the darkness, he placed himself at the head and guided it to its forming -up place in time. Although severely wounded the following day while leading his men, he remained with them for nearly two hours, until forced to desist through sheer exhaustion. He showed splendid determination and resource.'

M.C. London Gazette 17 April 1917.

M.I.D. London Gazette 15 June 1916.

M.I.D. London Gazette 23 May 1918.

Richard Adair Rochfort, whose middle name is sometimes spelled Adare, was born at Dulwich in December 1880, the son of Marcus and Mary Rochfort. His father was a mining engineer in India and returned to Britian just prior to his son's birth, settling at Roslwyn, Lewisham. He himself was married at Forest Hill, Lewisham in 1907, his career listed as farmer.

Rochfort entered the war in France on 6 October 1914 with the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards in the rank of Serjeant. Detached to serve with the Army Cycling Corps, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 15 April 1915 with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Further advanced Captain on 12 October 1915 Rochfort was later transferred again to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and began to serve attached to the 6th Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Rochfort was attached to that Regiment when he was awarded his M.C., so it is likely that he joined them at some stage in 1916. They saw action during the taking of the Schwaben Redoubt from 25-27 September before leaving the line over Christmas 1916. Leaving their billets for action in early 1917 they were heavily involved in the Battle of Boom Ravine from 17-18 February, and it was likely for one of these two actions that Rochfort was awarded the M.C.

Remaining with the Regiment he was still with them at the opening of the Third Battle of Ypres. They were severely mauled attacking Sanctuary Wood, and during the course of that action one member of the unit, Medical Officer Harold Akroyd, was awarded the Victoria Cross. Their final engagement was at Poelcappelle, starting on 9 October, during which the C.O. Lieutenant-Colonel Longhurst was killed in action. Rochfort succeeded in leading the Battalion into action two days later however his wounds were severe enough his arm was had to be amputated.

Despite this injury he remained in service until the end of the war. He was accused of passing a bad cheque in 1923 while Adjutant of the London Regiment, but was subsequently acquitted of the crime. His obituary in the Eastbourne Gazette gives further details to his career stating:

'Col. Rochfort, who served with the Grenadier Guards, was responsible for the defence of the Avonmouth docks and Filton aerodrome during the last war.'

It goes on to note that Rochfort retired at the end of the Second World War and died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley on 23 July 1954; sold together with copied research.



The '1917' D.S.O., 'Neuve Chapelle 1915' M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Gilchrist, Royal Engineers, late attached 8th Signal Company, whose bravery under fire saw him honoured in 1915 as well as receiving a total of four 'mentions' throughout the war

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse engraved 'Lt. H. G. Gilchrist R.E. Neuve Chapelle March 10th-14th 1915'; 1914 Star, clasp (Lieut: H. G. Cilchrist, R.E.); British War and Victory Medals (Major H. G. Gilchrist.), with M.I.D. oak leaves, *minor pitting*, *very fine* (5)

£1,000-1,400

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 June 1917.

M.C. London Gazette 27 April 1915, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry in repairing telephone lines under heavy fire, from 10th to 14th March, 1915 at Neuve Chapelle.'

Hector Gordon Gilchrist was born at Thornton Hall, East Kilbride, Lanark on 9 May 1889, the son of James and Janet Gilchrist. His father was an engineer with a shipbuilding company and the younger Gilchrist studied at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Later working as an engineer he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Territorial Army and posted to the Scottish Cable Telegraph Company on 2 January 1912. Gilchrist was advanced Lieutenant with them prior to being mobilised for Great War service.

On the outbreak of the war he was posted to 5th Division Signals on 5 September 1914 and entered the war in France the next day. Attached to the 8th Divisional Signal Company Gilchrist went into action with them at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle in spring the next year. This was a plan to break through the German lines at the village of Neuve Chapelle to seize the Artios Ridge. The attack was successful however they were unable to follow up on the offensive, around this time Gilchrist earned a 'mention' to go with his M.C. (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915).

Advanced Captain not long later he was serving in that role when he was 'mentioned' again the next year (*London Gazette* 1 January 1916). Further promoted Major on 15 March 1917 he was again 'mentioned' just two months later (*London Gazette* 18 May 1917) to go with a D.S.O. in July.

Restored to the Territorial establishment on 18 July 1918 Gilchrist was recorded serving with Scottish Troops around this time. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel a month after the end of the war on 12 December and again 'mentioned' for the last time then (*London Gazette* 23 December 1918). Appointed Chief Signal Officer of I Corps he returned to Britian on 29 January 1919 for leave only to be caught there with spanish flu.

Whilst still unwell he returned to the Territorial Force on 28 June 1919 - from his hospital bed at No. 3 Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow - and returned to the rank of Lieutenant. Promoted Captain on 21 May 1920 Gilchrist was posted to 52nd Lowland Division on 12 January 1921. He was never to return to active service and instead entered the business world, joining Halley Motors Ltd. in 1921.

Appointed Joint Managing Director in 1924 he became sole Director in 1926. Joining the executive committee of the north-west Engineering Trades Employers' Association in 1928 he was Director of Bowden (Holdings) Ltd. in 1939. Gilchrist later died on 27 April 1960; sold together with copied research.



The Great War D.S.O., M.C. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Bates, Royal Field Artillery, who served as Brigade Major with the 4th Australian Division on the Western Front, suffered a gunshot wound to his right arm and was thrice 'mentioned'

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R. (Major C. R. Bates, R.F.A. France, 1915.); 1914 Star, clasp (Capt: C. R. Bates. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major C. R. Bates), slight chipping to reverse of D.S.O. enamel, Victory Medal well-polished, otherwise very fine overall, housed in contemporary wood display frame (5)

£2,000-3,000

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1918, the original recommendation states:

'Marked devotion to duty and conspicuous ability as Brigade-Major 4th Australian Divisional Artillery during period in France from July 7th 1916 to July 30th 1917, especially operations before the Hindenburg Line at Bullecourt during April and May 1917, and operations before Messires during May and June 1917.

Signed E.H. Sinclair Maclagh, Brigadier-General, commanding 4th Australian Division.'

M.C. London Gazette 14 January 1916.

M.I.D. London Gazette 31 December 1915; 15 May 1917; 7 December 1917. One original recommendation states:

'Marked devotion to duty and conspicuous ability as Brigade-Major, 4th Australian Divisional Artillery, during period in France from July 7th 1916 to February 25th 1917, especially during operations opposite Fromelles in conjunction with 5th Australian Division on July 19th 1916; during operations in Ypres Sector from August 27th 1916 to November 10th 1916, and during operations on the Somme, from November 25th 1916 to February 25th 1917.

Signed William Holmes, Major-General, commanding the 4th Australian Division.'



Cecil Robert Bates was born at Wavertree, Lancashire on 3 February 1882. He was the third of seven sons of Sir Edward Percy Bates, 2nd Baronet, and his wife Constance Elizabeth Graves of the wealthy Bates shipping family. He was additionally the grandson of conservative Member of Parliament Samuel Robert Graves. It is worth also noting the illustrious life of Bates' elder brother Sir Percy Elly Bates, 4th Baronet. An honorary Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve, Sir Bates was throughout his busy life the longtime Chairman of the Cunard-White Star Line, High Sheriff and Justice of the Peace for Cheshire, and was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire in 1920 for his services as Director of Commercial Services in the Ministry of Shipping.



The young Bates was educated at Winchester and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. His was an active military family, with his brother Frederic later becoming a Major in the Royal Air Force and winning an A.F.C., and his other brother Denis an Army Colonel who was mentioned in despatches and also received an M.C.

Bates was commissioned into the Royal Field Artillery on 6 January 1900 as a Second Lieutenant. He was advanced Lieutenant on 3 April 1901 and a few years later in 1904 was transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery. In August of that year Bates was sent to India, where he served until returning home in December 1907. He found himself promoted Captain on 16 June 1908 and continued to serve with the Royal Horse Artillery until 1911. Bates retired to the Reserve of Officers on 27 August 1913.

He was not to enjoy his retirement for long, however, and was recalled to service on the outbreak of World War I. Bates disembarked at the Western Front on 14 September 1914 and was to serve overseas for much of the war. He suffered a gunshot wound to his forearm and was subsequently sent home and admitted to Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital at Millbank on 13 April 1916. It must not have been terribly serious as he was released just a few days later.

He was appointed Brigade-Major of the Australian Imperial Force, 4th Division, on 8 July 1916. Bates found himself again at hospital in 1918, when he was admitted to 2nd General Hospital from the Royal Field Artillery Training School on 10 December complaining of 'stiff joints'.

Prior to the close of the war, on 27 June 1918 Bates was married to Hylda Madeleine Heath, daughter of Sir James Heath, 1st Baronet. Hylda was a widow at the time, having been married to Captain George Millais James of The Buffs (East Kent) Regiment, who was killed in action on the Western Front in 1914. Their two daughters, Eileen and Daphne, were subsequently adopted by Bates. Together the newly married couple also had two children; Audrey Cecil Bates and Sir Geoffrey Voltelin Bates, 5th Baronet, who would go on to receive a M.C. of his own while serving as Second Lieutenant of the 8th King's Royal Irish Rifles in the Western Desert in September 1942.

Soon after the end of war Bates relinquished his command on account of ill-health on 4 January 1919, retaining the rank of Major (*London Gazette* 6 May 1919, refers). He then returned home to his family residing at Oxendon Hall in Great Oxendon, Northamptonshire, and became the managing director of the West African Trading Company.

Bates later died at age 53 on 5 March 1935, suffering heart failure while salmon fishing in the River Dee in Banchory, Scotland. The *Northampton Mercury* reported that only moments before his death he had caught a 17 lb salmon. Bates left behind an estate worth £133,110 - the equivalent of over £12 million today. His widow Hylda later died in 1960; sold together with a binder of copied research, including copied photographs.

The 1918 D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Hunt, 1st Dragoon Guards, late 3rd Hussars, who was twice wounded in action and twice 'mentioned' during the Great War

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1902 (Capt: R. S. Hunt, 3/Hrs:); 1914 Star, with clasp (Major R. S. Hunt. 1/D.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. R. S. Hunt.); General Service Medal 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Major R. S. Hunt.); Delhi Durbar 1911, unnamed as issued, *light contact marks, very fine overall* (7)

£1,000-1,400

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1918.

Ronald Seager Hunt was born on 24 February 1874, the son of Walter and Alice Hunt of Hart Hill, St. Johns, Woking, where his father worked as a barrister. Educated at Haileybury College (1888-1892), he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 25 November 1893 with the 3rd Battalion Norfolk Regiment. Transferring from the Militia to the 3rd Hussars on 15 May 1897 with the same rank he was advanced Lieutenant on 13 September 1898.

Prior to his service in the Boer War, Hunt was advanced Captain on 26 April 1901 and arrived in South Africa in January 1902. There he was present for operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony until 31 May 1902. Whilst there the Regiment saw notable action in an engagement on the Cornelius River in February 1902.



Transferring to the 1st Dragoon Guards, Hunt was promoted Major with them on 14 July 1910. The next year he appeared upon the roll of the Delhi Durbar 1911 medal as one of three Majors with the unit.

Entering the war in France on 5 November 1914 he appears to have served initially with his own unit however was soon posted to command several different Infantry Regiments, including at some stage the 4th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders. Hunt later commanded the 8th Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment from 27 October 1916, being stationed with them on 6 February 1917 when he was wounded for the first time.

Wounded in action again during the Battle of Arras on 11 April 1917, he received his first 'mention' at the end of that year (*London Gazette* 11 December 1917). Unfortunately his age caught up with him and Hunt was posted to command the 87th Battalion, Training Reserve on 10 May 1918, receiving his second mention ten days later, likely for his final actions with the Lancaster Regiment (*London Gazette* 20 May 1918).

Posted to command 1st County of London Yeomanry on 13 September 1919 he served for two more years but eventually retired on 17 September 1921 to Walcott-on-Sea, Norfolk. Hunt died on 1 April 1942.

337 The Great War D.S.O., M.C. group of nine awarded to Hon. Brigadier T. I. Dun, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was wounded during the course of protracted service in France and Flanders, thrice 'mentioned' and served with armoured cars between the wars, authoring a book on his experience

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R.; The Most Venerable Order of St. John, Officer's breast Badge, silver and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Capt. T. I. Dun, R.A.M.C.); British War and Victory Medals (Major T. I. Dun); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, enamel work slightly chipped, *very fine and better* (9)

£1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:

Spink Numismatic Circular, May 1987.

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1919.

M.C. London Gazette 1 January 1917.

Thomas Ingram Dun was born at Kelvin, Glasgow on 1 May 1892 and studied medicine at Glasgow University and Anderson Medical School.

Qualifying on the eve of the Great War, he was appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps in September 1914 and went on to witness active service in France and Flanders from May 1915 to November 1918, being wounded and twice decorated. He was also advanced to the acting rank of Major and thrice mentioned in despatches (London Gazettes 15 June 1916, 25 May 1918 and 30 December 1918, refer).

Remaining in the Regular Army between the wars, Dun specialised in obstetrics and served in India (1919-24) and Egypt (1929-35) in addition to appointments in the UK. It appears he was at one time attached to an armoured unit during his time in Egypt, or certainly one 'Thomas Ingram Dun' is the credited author of From Cairo to Siwa: Across the Libyan Desert with Armoured Cars, which was first published in Cairo in 1933.

A Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of the Louise Margaret Hospital in Chatham on the eve of hostilities, Dun was quickly embarked for India where he served as C.O. of the Combined Military Hospital in Quetta (1940-42), and as C.O. of the 35th (1942-43) and 126th (1943-45) General Hospitals. He held the acting ranks of Brigadier and Major-General in the same period, the latter while acting as Deputy Director of Medical Service in India's Eastern Command.

Post-war, Dun served as Assistant Director of Medical Services, Salisbury Plain (1946-48) and as Officer in Charge of Medical Services for the A.T.S. and W.R.A.C. (1948-53). Appointed an Officer of the Order of St. John in the summer of 1952, his final post was as President of the Standing Medical Board at Aldershot, and he was placed on the Retired List in the honorary rank of Brigadier in May 1955. He died in September 1975.

SPINK

The remarkable Great War D.S.O., 'Attack on Pomereuil' Second Award Bar group of four awarded to Major D. Murray, 21nd Battalion (6th City), Manchester Regiment, who was wounded in action at High Wood during the Battle of the Somme and further 'mentioned' three times



Distinguished Service Order, with Second Award Bar, silver-gilt and enamel; 1914-15 Star (Capt. D. Murray. Manch. R.); British War and Victory Medals (Major D. Murray.), mounted court style for wear, sold together with an Exeter College Boat Club Medal engraved 'Meade Fours 1885', *light enamel damage to first, overall good very fine* (4)

£1,800-2,200

D.S.O. London Gazette 1 January 1919.

Second Award Bar London Gazette 2 April 1919, the original citation states:

'In the absence of his commanding officer he commanded his battalion throughout the operations from 22nd October to 28th October, 1918. In the attack on Pommereuil on 23rd October, when, owing to darkness and mist, units had lost direction and became intermixed, he went forward and reorganised the attack, which was then entirely successful. He showed great courage and ability to command.'





Donald Murray born at Stoke Newington on 10 March 1880, the son of Robert and Ellen Murray of Hackney. His father was an agent in the sale of cotton and wool, acting on his own account, a position which Robert had joined by 1911. One the outbreak of the Great War he applied for a commission and succeeded, being Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 25 January 1915 with the 22nd Battalion (7th City), Manchester Regiment, a Pals Battalion.

Promoted Lieutenant on 1 March 1915 and further advanced Captain on 1 April, he entered the war on 11 November 1915 in command of 'B' Company. It is indicative of the style in which the Pals Battalions were run that Murray served with his brother David Stanley Murray during the Battle of the Somme.

Remarkably he survived the carnage of the First Day of the Somme which saw 18 officers of the Regiment become casualties - including ten killed. Unfortunately that battle was just the start of the carnage and when the Battalion was posted to High Wood in support of the South Staffordshire Regiment on 15 July Murray was wounded in action. He was evacuated to Britain and did not rejoin his Battalion until July 1917.

Murray re-joined the Battalion when they were transferred to the Italian front in November. At some stage he was transferred to the 21st Battalion (6th City), Manchester Regiment as Second-in-Command. They saw heavy action there but returned to France on 13 September 1918, joining the 25th Division near Canchy.

The Officer Commanding the Battalion was not present for some time between September and October during the which time Murray commanded the unit. His narrative of Operations from 19-24 October includes the action for which he won the D.S.O., it states:

'Advanced commenced at zero hour. Owing to heavy enemy gas shelling and ground mist great difficulty was experienced in keeping touch and direction, with the result that the progress of the attack was for a long time uncertain.

(Captain J. R. Miller M.C.) on Right) reported attack held up owning to a large amount of wite and very heavy enemy machine gun fire.

Objective reported taken with assistance of a tank. This report was found to be an error as line was subsequently discovered to be from 200-300 yards short of objective. Consolidation took place on this line.

Patrols sent out to obtain touch on left and right.

Touch obtained with 6th Division on Right. Orders received to form defensive flank-right Divisions boundary L.33.d.5.3. to L.28.d.3.2.

Defensive flank completed.

Orders received to withdraw troops to Pomereuil'.'

Murray died in October 1951 at Marylebone, his brother also survived the war, dying in 1941; sold together with copied research.



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The 'Great War' M.C. group of eight awarded to Honorary Colonel J. G. Chapple, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, later Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, who served on the Western Front inspecting and repairing artillery, later becoming the Officer in Command of all Ordnance Workshops in Mesopotamia during the Iraqi Revolt, later he served in France during the 1940 campaign

Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. I. O. M. J. G. Chapple. A.O.D.); British War and Victory Medals (Major J. G. Chapple.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Major J. G. Chapple. R.A.O.C.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, overall good very fine (8)

£800-1,000

PROVENANCE:

Purchased Spink Numismatic Circular, March 1979.

M.C. London Gazette 4 June 1917.



John Gardiner Chapple was born in Mauritius on 11 February 1886, the son of James Chapple. He was initially schooled privately before joining the Woolwich Polytechnic in 1902 and remaining there until 1910. Chapple was initially employed as an Inspector of Royal Engineers Stores, Woolwich from 1910-1914 when he undertook a course at the Royal Military Academy Woolwich and was commissioned Lieutenant (Inspector of Ordnance Machinery Class III).

Entering the war in France on 30 May 1915 his application for the Institution of Mechanical Engineers lists his duties at the time which included 'Inspection & Repair of Artillery & War Material'. Advanced Captain and Inspector of Ordnance Machinery Class II he was further appointed Works Manager of the Calais Workshops.

Transferred to Italy in 1917 Chapple was further advanced Major and Inspector of Ordnance Class I on 7 March 1917. It was not long after this that he was awarded the M.C., likely for his services in France prior to transferring to Italy.

Chapple was confirmed in the rank of Major on 5 November 1918 and remained in the Military after the war, being appointed Officer in Command of all Ordnance Workshops in Mesopotamia from 1920. This placed him in the region as both Senior Inspector of Ordnance Machinery and Technical Advisor during the Iraqi Revolt, remaining there until 1922.

Returning to Britain he was appointed back to the Royal Engineers Stores at Woolwich as a Chief Draughtsman where he was responsible for designing new stores for the War Office. Joining the Air Ministry in 1926 Chapple was working at R.A.F. Halton as the stationed Electrical and Mechanical Officer in 1926.

Still serving as a Major in 1939 whilst living in Nottinghamshire he saw service in France in 1940 however did not return to the continent in 1944. Chapple was discharged having reached the age of liability on 27 September 1946 with the honorary rank of Colonel. He retired to Portsmouth where he died in April 1972; sold together with copied research.



The 'Trench Raid Leader's' M.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant P. Crampton, 2/5th Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was seriously wounded during a hand-to-hand clash

The same action saw him seriously wounded while leading a bayonet charge, leading to Crampton being treated by Harold Gillies, one of the pioneers of modern plastic surgery

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. P. Crampton.), good very fine (3)

£700-900

M.C. London Gazette 16 August 1917, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded a raid on the enemy trenches. Previously he had done most valuable reconnaissance work, entering the enemy lines on previous occasions. The success of the raid was largely due to his fine patrol work beforehand.'

Percy Crampton enlisted initially with the Inns of Court Officer Training Regiment and was Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant from that unit on 15 September 1915. Posted to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment he was later advanced Lieutenant on 27 July 1915. The Battalion entered the war in Flanders on 8 February 1917 with the 55th Division stationed in the Cordonnerie Sector. Their first actions were largely trenches raids launched across the lines, starting in May 1917, one of these was commanded by Crampton, the *Regimental History* outlines this stating:

'Another raid, but on a smaller scale, took place on the 24th, when two officers- Lieutenants Crampton and Marshall- and fifteen men started off. These had just reached the enemy's support line when a German patrol was heard approaching, and the raiders divided into two parties; one charged the enemy with the bayonet and a sharp fight ensued, two Germans being killed and four captured; two of these last were wearers of the Iron Cross ribbons and all looked very fit and in good condition. Of the raiding party only one- Lieutenant P. Crampton- was wounded.'

This is added too by several newspaper articles, one of which entitled 'Plucky Officer Wounded on Raiding Party' states:

'From an account received by Mr. Crampton of the incident which resulted in the casualty it appears that Lieutenant Crampton and another officer, accompanied by seven men, took part in a raid on the enemy's lines. In an encounter at close quarters with six of the enemy. Lieutenant Crampton was wounded in the neck and shoulder, it is thought, by revolver fire. Two of the enemy were, however, killed, and the remainder surrendered, the whole party of six thus being accounted for. The Boches' arms and equipment, which had been thrown down, were collected and the prisoners hurried down to the enemy front line, and across No Man's Land to the British lines. It is stated that two, at least, of the Boches were wearing the ribbon of the Iron Cross; one was also wearing a Red Ribbon. Lieutenant Crampton was able to reach his own lines, with assistance, and was quickly put on a stretcher and brought to a dressing station, where first aid was given him.

Has done Good Work in France.

In a letter to Mr. Crampton, the Commanding Officer of the Battalion writes as follows:- "Your son was wounded severely, but I hope and trust he will be all right. He was very brave over it. He has done good work in France and some weeks back, when my second in command was killed, carried another officer out of the shelled area on his back. This, I know, will be a comfort to you. You will get news when he reaches England, and I trust you will let me know how he progresses."

Lieutenant Crampton is 26 years of age and was educated at the Warrington Grammer School. At the age of 21 he was articled as a solicitor, and, up to his joining the Army, was in practice with his uncle, who is a solicitor in Leigh. Yesterday Mr. Crampton was greatly relieved to hear that his son was making satisfactory progress.'

Returning to Britain, Crampton's serve injuries were treated by Harold Gillies, a New Zealand born medical officer and one of the pioneering forces behind plastic surgery. After seeing skin grafting techniques in France and America Gillies opened a ward in Cambridge where he began to develop the techniques required to treat facial injuries. Here he performed what is believed to be the first modern plastic surgery on Walter Yeo, who was wounded at the Battle of Jutland.

Gillies treatment of Crampton appears to have been for a wound to the jaw, a transcript of his medical record notes 'Fractured Mandible' and 'Keloid Scar Clavicle'. The results of these surgeries are unclear however Crampton certainly survived, going on to work as a solicitor for his uncle T. R. Dootson.



During the Second World War he was living near Leigh and joined the Newchurch Local Defence Volunteers. A newspaper article from the time- - in a scene that could have been called straight out of Dad's Army - makes reference to him being asked to resign after an argument with the local Rector. Rather touchingly it is related that eighty members of the L.D.V. threatened to resign if Crampton was forced out of his post; sold together with copied research.

An outstanding 'Trench Raid' M.C. group of eight awarded to 2nd Lieutenant J. F. Thoburn, 13th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, later Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Service Corps

Thoburn was photographed alongside his comrades before going into action and also wrote at length regarding the action which won his decoration

Military Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. J. F. Thoburn.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, Territorial, G.VI.R., reverse officially dated '1947', good very fine (8)

£1,400-1,800

M.C. London Gazette 11 January 1919:

'When the enemy, in a determined counter-attack, gained a footing in our trenches this Officer led his men over the top and attacked those who had got through the wire, killing several, dispersing the remainder, and capturing a machine-gun and trench mortar. The confidence inspired in his men by his example restored a critical situation.'



Jack Fancourt Thoburn enlisted into the Honourable Artillery Company on 17 April 1916 and served in France with the 3rd Company, 2nd Battalion (as No. 7455) from 18 November 1916. Sharing in the action at Bucquoy in February 1917, he was wounded in action. Thoburn was subsequently commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Rifle Brigade, serving with the 13th Battalion in France from March 1918. He earned his outstanding M.C. for his actions on 12-13 September, when a Trench Raid captured the enemy positions around Havrincourt Wood. Poison shells were sent down and a heavy counter came the following evening. Thoburn was photographed with his comrades before going into action and also wrote of his experiences:

'I am off in an hour's time to the line, Captain Jenkins and Wallis are going with me for which I am awfully glad. We three are great chums. You know that since I have been a soldier I have passed through some awfully rough times and most trying experiences, especially in the earlier stages of the war, and I am by now pretty used to being knocked about: but going again into the thick of the fighting gives one a strange sensation - an indescribable feeling - going up to face death, but one must not think of that, the same Mighty Power that kept me all through those awful Somme battles, can still keep me. I'm just going to do my duty to the very best of my ability - my safety lies in Higher Hands. God knows what I have done in the last few days. I must tell you a little of what I have been doing, in myself I am quite fit, but very tired. My hands are cut up with innumerable cuts, my feet are shooting with pain from not taking my boots off for so long, but we are all in the same boat and are feeling quite happy. It is a lovely sunny day and quite warm, all our company officers are squatting outside our little dugout writing home.



Now as some time has elapsed since these episodes, I think I can give you a few details of my adventures without in any way falling foul of my duties as a censor. One comes to my mind - We were leading the Company up, preparatory to "going over the top". Wood (the Coy Commander) and myself were trying to find our way in a wood, it was pitch dark. Wood went first and he suddenly disappeared, the next moment I followed him, falling about twenty feet through bushes, thorns and brambles. At the bottom I stumbled to my feet, breathless with the fall and choked with the gas from the shells that the Boches were firing around us. I heard Wood's voice for a moment and then I lost him - I got caught among the barbed wire - round and round I ploughed until I heard to my immense relief Davis' voice. We lay there together, our men just behind us waiting for the moment. Just like a cyclone it came, with one terrific roar our barrage breaks - then clear and distinct above the rumble of the guns came the sharp crack of the Machine guns - then over we went, and did some quick work. The prisoners came trooping up in groups. I came upon a party of young boys, they were terror stricken - up went their hands the moment they saw me and actually cried like babies. Two of our officers were killed, it was awfully hard luck, they were both such jolly good chaps, one of them was married. In consequence of their death, Hunter and I went to their company to help them and which meant we were very unfortunate, because we had to do the work of both companies. When "C" Coy was in, we were, and when "D" Coy was in, we were also, getting no respite from fighting.

I enclose two ribbons - the black and white is the Iron Cross, the other ribbon is foreign, probably Turkish. I cut them from the tunic of a Boche Machine gunner - with his gun he held me up for some time doing a good deal of damage. He it was who killed our two officers, anyhow he was dead when I got up to him and these ribbons were his decorations; he was an intelligent looking fellow and looked quite peaceful in death.

In one of the captured trenches we had a meal off German bread and sausage, the bread was damp, heavy and nearly black - the sausage reminded me of the German Mail and their uncooked dainties. Some tried the Boche wine, but the general verdict was that it was like methylated spirits. We found some good cigars and it was really amusing to see all our men swaggering about with cigars in their mouths. But there was more serious work ahead. The afternoon of the attack I had come off duty in the advance line and was lying down at Coy Headquarters - when there was a cry, "the Boches are coming", I sprang up and rushing along by a way that I know, gained the front line. There I found Hunter with some men retiring down the trench and some twenty yards away the Germans were coming down toward us. Our men were a bit windy, but Hunter and I made them make a stand and fetch bombs. Hunter is a fine bomber, so he threw the bombs, while I carried on with a borrowed rifle and my revolver. We retired very slowly - the Boches were chucking their bombs. These bombs of theirs make an awful row, but don't do much damage unless you get too close to one. Unfortunately they had also got some of ours, which are of a different calibre. I was bringing up the rear as we retired, and was having quite a pretty little duel with the Hun Serg. Major who was leading their attack - he evidently wanted me as a prisoner, for every time we faced each other round a traverse he signed and shouted to me to put my hands up. Of course my only answer was revolver ammunition, it was not likely that I was going to put my hands up to a Boche. Well at last we got to a fair stock of bombs, so we made a halt and bombed steadily. Hunter stands 6 ft 4 in and throws bombs magnificently. This went on for about twenty minutes, and then we found that we were not being answered, so we decided to advance. First of the party came myself with my revolver - then came Hunter with bombs and one or two men. We went round two traverses then we came upon two Huns. The first was the Serg. Major - dead, the next was a young lad, he had been hit in the hand and had a nasty gash in his head. As this poor lad saw me he tried to collect himself but he was far too gone, I can see his bloodshot eyes now as he tried to raise his head - on the other side of the trench was a Boche officer, dead, As we advanced we found quite a number of dead, we had done better than anticipated - we made a rush and took six machine guns, one Minnen-werfer and coil of telephone wire. So we had managed to stop rather a large counter attack. The "D" Company Commander sent in a very good report to Battalion Headquarters about our work, which was encouraging. The Corporal and two men who backed us up have been recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal. I have written but bald facts, of course there is much more but I must not tell just yet.

The German Planes are overhead, one has just been brought down in flames, whereat we cheered mightily.

You would be greatly interested in my whereabouts, if you but know where I was. It was in a famous wood where Hunter and I were the two officers who led the men who stopped the Boches in that severe counter attack. It was there that I had the long duel with the big Hun Serg. Major, and by God's help won.



I have seen very many places and things lately, and such bravery by our wonderful soldiers, they are a marvel. But each town and village we retake from the Hun, it is cruel, it is devilish, the devastations. I am fit and well and so far unhit. Please give my "tabeks" to all my Singapore and FMS [Federated Malay States] friends. I feel it an honour to serve my King and country, and them all.' (Singapore Free Press 22 November 1918, refers)

Thoburn took up work as Secretary to the M.P. for Westminster Abbey and was living with his wife at Sloane Court East during the early 1930s. His name made it into the newspapers when he disappeared without trace in May 1931. Having eventually returned home, he gave no explanation but continued to slope off in the coming months. A divorce followed in February 1932, when it was found he was visiting a lover in a hotel on Bloomsbury Street. With the outbreak of the Second World War, he returned to the fold and rose to become a Lieutenant-Colonel, earning his T.D. in 1947, before being retired the following year. Thoburn died in 1976; sold together with several original images and copied research.

The 'Tank Corps' M.C. group of six awarded to Captain C. D. Shott, 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons), attached 10th Battalion, Tank Corps

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. C. D. Shott.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Special Constabulary L.S., G.V.R. (Sub-Comdr. Cecil Douglas Shott), mounted as worn, *contact marks, very fine* (6)

£800-1,000

M.C. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

Cecil Douglas Shott was born at Walthamstow, Essex on 2 June 1897, the son of William and Elizabeth Shott, of 104 Forest Road, Walthamstow. Serving initially as a Sub Commander with the Special Constabulary, Shott was Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 28 July 1916 with the 2nd County of London Yeomanry (Westminster Dragoons).

He is listed as being seconded for duty with the Special Corps on 16 August 1917 and was advanced Lieutenant with the Tank Corps that same day. Entering the war in France in December 1917 he served initially with the 10th Battalion and advanced Captain whilst commanding a section on 22 August 1918.

Shott was serving in command of '9' Section, 'C' Company 10th Battalion on 23 October 1918 at the Battle of the Selle in support of the 25th Division. His tank - 9052 - joined the 74th Brigade in taking Pommereuil, which they found to be full of enemy troops, 9052 cleared the position and took 53 prisoners. Later they helped to break up a German counter attack south of Bousies, destroying two machine guns nests in the process.

Remaining with the unit until after the war Shott returned to the rank of Lieutenant on 2 April 1919. He returned to the Territorial Force on 15 February 1921 with his medals being sent to Walthamstow. Shott appears to have moved, at some stage after the war, to Essex where he remained for some time, eventually dying at Sailsbury in 1984; sold together with copied research.



The 1940 Dunkirk M.C. group of four awarded to Major L. A. F. P. Gould-Marks, Royal Army Service Corps, late Royal Tank Regiment

Military Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940' and additionally inscribed 'Capt. L. A. F. P. Gould-Marks. Dunkirk'; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn by Spink & Son, 5 King Street, London, good very fine (4)

£800-1,200

M.C. London Gazette 20 December 1940, the original recommendation states:

'When most of the Divisional R.A.S.C. had embarked this officer organised his ammunition section as the Divisional R.A.S.C. and he fed the 1st Division and several other divisions from 29th May to 2nd June. This well nigh on impossible task was carried out under continuous air bombardment and shell fire. It was intirely due to his initiative, re-sourcefulness and devotion to duty that all ranks of the Division received rations. His example was worthy of the best traditions of the R.A.S.C..'

Langton Alfred Francis Gould-Marks was born in June 1910 at Streatham, London and had been commissioned into the Royal Army Service Corps from the Supplementary Reserve of Officers, Royal Tank Regiment in June 1939. Further detail into his award is extracted from 1 Div A+Q records (*TNA WO167/192* refers), written at Hondschoote:

'D.A.Q. found Captain Marks, R.A.S.C., who still had his section of lorries intact, but was short of a few drivers. Four volunteers were obtained from 2 Hampshires and so there were drivers for all the vehicles. Captain Marks was then told to scavenge everywhere and collect all the supplies he could find and establish a Supply Depot at Bray Dunes.

Captain Marks with his loyal band of NCO's and drivers performed the impossible. He found supplies here, there and everywhere and brought them all into Bray Dunes. A half-unloaded Belgian supply train, a beached lighter, discarded lorries all along the front, were all searched and supplies of every description poured into the little supply depot. About four divisions passed through Bray Dunes during the next four days, and they were all given some rations, all which time Captain Marks continued to supply 1 Division and all troops under command. Four lorry loads of rum also proved invaluable.'

An active member of the film industry, he was involved in producing the Central Office of Information short film *Britain Can Make it*, *No. 14*, which had Geoffrey Sumner starring. His three Campaign Medals were issued to him in August 1948, before going out to Sydney with his wife in May 1949 to produce more titles and died in Camden, London in October 1997; sold together with photocopies of the Invitation to Investiture, dated 20 August 1940, which was retained by the family upon the original sale of these Medals.





x344 The rare and remarkable 'Tiddim Defence of Point 6052' M.C. and 'Battle of Imphal' Second Award Bar group of five awarded to Captain C. F. V. Martin, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry



Military Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse dated '1944', with Second Award Bar dated 1944; 1939-1945 Star; Burma Star; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-45, mounted for wear, sold together with the named Buckingham Palace forwarding slip for the Military Cross and Second Award Bar and a further archive, good very fine (5)

£2,400-2,800

M.C. London Gazette 18 May 1944, the original recommendation states:

While in command of a company on pt. 6052 on the 26th of January 1944, the enemy put in a persistent attack from 1745 hours to 1830 hours, which was repulsed with heavy losses. At 2300 hours the enemy again attacked with even more determination but was again driven back. During both these attacks, Captain Martin ran from post to post in the open, directing the fire and encouraging the men, regardless of his personal safety. Throughout the 27th and the 28th, the enemy sent frequent harassing parties to wear down our defences and to prevent our men from sleeping. On the 29th of January, our position was again very heavily attacked, this time by two enemy companies, from 0530 hours to 1030 hours. Although the position was thinly held, our casualties equivalent to one platoon, and the men tired through three sleepless nights, the enemy was driven back time and again with very heavy losses estimated at 200 killed and wounded. Although completely without sleep during these four days, Captain Martin went from trench to trench, encouraging the men and urging them to hold on, despite close range grenade, small arms and very heavy mortar fire. When the enemy broke through the wire and threatened to swamp the defences, he personally organised and led a counterattack which, by determined hand to hand fighting wiped out all the enemy who had brokenin. Captain Martin's splendid example of personal gallantry and leadership in the face of heavy odds, his spirit of endurance and determination to hold out, inspired all ranks to resist at all costs, over a period of four days, a persistent enemy attempt to capture a position of extreme tactical significance'

Second Award Bar London Gazette 5 October 1944, the original recommendation states:

'On the morning of the 26th of May 1944, Captain Martin was leading a Company taking part in the attack on Red Hill RK 224488.



In the initial stages of this attack Captain Martin was wounded leading his Company under heavy MMG fire on to the objective, but ignoring his wounds this officer personally led a grenade throwing party to wipe out a Japanese Bunker, which was holding up the advance of his company. With complete disregard for his own safety and despite his wounds this officer approached the bunker, the occupants of which had been catching our grenades and throwing them back, and by waiting 3 seconds after the cap of the grenade had been struck before he threw it, succeeded in wiping out the bunker and thereby clearing the way for the advance. In doing this Captain Martin was again wounded, but continued to lead his Company forward until he collapsed from loss of blood

This magnificent example of gallantry and selfless devotion to duty under heavy fire was not only a supreme inspiration to every man in the Company, but a vital contributory factor in the success of the attack.'

Clifford Frederick Victor Martin was born in Oxfordshire on 17 July 1919, the son of Captain Victor and Rose Martin. Granted a Regular Army Emergency Commission and gazetted as a 2nd Lieutenant with the number 113619, he joined the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry on 16 January 1940.

Martin then saw service out in India and Burma when on attachment to the Indian Army and serving with the 7th Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment. He likely received his attachment to the 7th Battalion in the aftermath of the retreat from Burma in 1942, during which the Battalion had formed part of the 46th Indian Brigade in the 17th Indian Division. After withdrawing from Burma, the 17th Division then found itself stationed in Assam.

They were not part of the failed First Arakan Offensive of late 1942 into the spring of 1943, but instead undertook intensive training to learn from the mistakes of the previous year in readiness to take the offensive against the Japanese in 1944 and 1945.

The Defence of Point 6052

Their first major operation occurred in January 1944, and it was Martin - then commanding a composite formation of 'A' and 'C' companies - who bore the brunt of it. It was for this period while serving as a temporary Captain that he was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry during the defence of Point 6052.

Martin's composite company was established on Point 6052, seven miles south of Tiddim, to form a patrol base. They launched several patrols to engage and identify the Japanese in the area and the perimeter of the base was at one point attacked but the company was able to hold on. This attack occurred on 26 January 1944, the day Martin earned his first Military Cross.

It was estimated that the 7/10th Baluch killed more than 200 Japanese in the area, while themselves suffering only 3 killed and 10 wounded over the course of the month. The positions were dug in all round defences on ground of the 7/10th Baluch's choosing. This enabled them to repel the Japanese attacks, unlike at Pa-an in 1942, and showed that the retraining of the past 18 months had paid dividends.

In the aftermath of his honour, Martin received a personal letter from General Slim, commander of the 14th Army, stating: 'I am very pleased to hear that your gallant action has been rewarded, and sent you my warmest congratulations on a well deserved honour.'

The Battalion continued to send out patrols in the areas in front of and around Point 6052 in February and March, with the men and officers gaining valuable experience in operating as light infantry during this period. The Battalion, along with the 4/12th Frontier Force Rifles, withdrew along the Tiddim Road on 4 April in the face of increasing pressure during the Japanese advances and the repositioning in readiness for the Battle of Imphal.

Imphal

Having retreated onto the Imphal Plain, they were sent to protect the Panel airstrip. The Battalion took over positions in the 'Catfish Box' area on 5 April, also at this point receiving reinforcements to create a fourth company and bring it up to strength as an ordinary infantry unit.

A Company, under the command of now acting-Major Martin, was sent to Point 5846 on the Bishenpur-Silchar Road while the rest of the Battalion took the opportunity to re-organise and to incorporate the new company. The 7/10th Baluch moved to the 17th Divisional Box at Chingphu, north of Bishenpur, in mid-May as a response to increased Japanese pressure on the entrance to the Imphal Plain from the Bishenpur region.



Red Hill Pimple

They began to dig in immediately upon arrival in their capacity as a protection of the divisional HQ. A series of patrols were sent out around the area as reports arrived of Japanese forces coming from the west, and a major clash ensued on 20 May involving one platoon on a ridge overlooking the divisional area. This force managed to hold out for more than 8 hours and successfully held up a major Japanese group. On 25th May, the Battalion was ordered to carry out an attack on Point 2926, 'Red Hill Pimple'. That evening, 3 Companies - A, B and C, respectively - moved to their jumping off positions, which included the ridge itself, without being heard or noticed by the Japanese.

The A and C Companies were to attack the Japanese bunker positions from the ridge, while B Company was tasked with seizing the village on the west side of the ridge. The attack went in at 04:30 hours on 26 May. The first Japanese positions were destroyed, but a second layer of bunkers held up both attacks. The attackers dug in for fear of a Japanese counterattack, and after a day of holding areas of the ridge and village, withdrew to the divisional HQ box after the Japanese pulled back from the hill. The Battalion had been able to not only approach the Japanese but also to mount an attack without being detected in any way. Any Japanese soldier on the ridge who was familiar with Pa-an would probably have been surprised that this was the same unit.

Martin was awarded the Second Award Bar to his Military Cross for his gallantry during this engagement on 26 May 1944. His Battalion suffered three officers and 26 other ranks killed, and close to 100 were wounded from the period of 25 to 27 May, one of whom was Martin, who was twice wounded in the fighting on 26 May. Around this time, Martin's father was residing at Canhurst Farm, Knowl Hill, Berkshire, as evidence by surviving documentation concerning his son's awards

After the engagement they carried out patrols in and around the divisional box area. Throughout June and early July, the battalion shifted back and forth between the control of the 63rd and 48th Brigades, continuing regardless of which formation was in control, to send out long term patrols and set up box formations throughout the region. On a few occasions, such as Evans' Knob during the first week of July, troops were involved in heavy fighting. For his part Martin would have been evacuated for treatment owing to his wounds. He is interestingly recorded twice in Casualty Lists for his wounds, with one dated 22 June and the other 26 June 1944, and one wonders if he may also have been very slightly wounded on 22 June. He subsequently gave an interview about this action, which was recorded on 12 January 2000.

Epilogue

Martin married Ridley Alice Mary Fry and they went on to live together in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. He died in Wokingham, Berkshire on 5 December 2003; sold together with copied research and an original archive comprising:

- i) Military Cross original typed citation.
- War Office letter notifying Martin's father of the award of the Bar to the Military Cross to his son, issued in response to his letter of 9th October 1944, and enclosing a copy of the statement which was submitted by the Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Army Group in support of his recommendation for the award. Dated 18th October 1944, and addressed to Captain V.C. Martin, Canhurst Farm, Knowl Hill, Berkshire.
- iii) Second Award Bar to the Military Cross original typed citation.
- iv)
 City of London Worshipful Company of Vintners Liveryman's Silver Medal, silver, medallists initials 'W.J.D.' for William James Dingley, and hallmarks for Birmingham with date letter 'P' for 1939, reverse engraved: 'Clifford F.V. Martin. 18th: June 1941', this housed in its fitted presentation case by Birch and Gaydon Ltd, Watchmakers to the Admiralty, Diamond Merchants and Jewellers, 153 Fenchurch St., London'.
- v)
 Letter to Captain Martin from General William Joseph Slim, later Field Marshal K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J, this sent from the Headquarters of the Fourteenth Army, undated, issued on Headquarters Eastern Army headed paper, and reading 'I am very pleased to hear that your gallant action has been rewarded, and sent you my warmest congratulations on a well deserved honour.' Signed in ink, 'W.J. Slim' as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Fourteenth Army.



A Boer War D.C.M. group of three to Private A. Curdie, Royal Scots Fusiliers

Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (1373 Pte. A. Curdie. R. Scots Fus:); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (1373 Pte. A. Curdie, 2: R. Scots Fus:); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1373 Pte. J. Curdie. Rl: Scots Fus:), good very fine (3)

£1,400-1,800

D.C.M. London Gazette 31 October 1902.

Abraham Curdie was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire in 1866 and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Ayr on 28 December 1885. Joining the Regiment in India in December 1888, he served there until January 1894 before transferring to the Army Reserve. Curdie was employed with Stewart and Menzies, Clyde Tube Works after leaving the service. Returning to the Colours after the outbreak of the Boer War on 6 December 1899, Curdie joined the Regiment in South Africa on 21 December 1899 until 5 September 1902.

After having been called up, Curdie's co-workers sent him a parcel of clothes and other necessities as well as a poem, repeated in the *Contbridge Express* on 7 February 1900:

'Frae the Monklands tae the Transvaal, is a distant cry auld freen, Yet our thoughts are with you, Aby, aye; each soldier of the Queen, Each lion-hearted Briton, who for freedom fact eh foe, May they be like Bruce and Wallce, lay the base oppressors low.

The cause if just in which you fight, 'tis liberty you claim, 'Tis not for selfish motives, it's old Kruger that's to blame, Then let the crafty tyrant Boers bear Briton's battle cry, Her gallant sons will fear no foe, they'll conquer or they'll die.

We are watching with patriot pride, at times with aching heart, Of our brave and noble soldiers, who have acted well their part, We mourn for those who fought and bled, whose life-blood stains the veldt, Brave Wauchope and his highlanders, each gallant Northern Celt, Your fighting 'gainst a motley squad, Strike for what's right, auld freen, No craven-hearted coward's blow, From a soldier of the Queen.'

Discharged on 13 September 1902 Curdie again re-attested for service after the outbreak of the Great War on 12 December 1914. Posted to the Royal Scots Fusiliers he joined 2nd Battalion and entered the war in France on 19 January 1915, serving there until 2 March 1919. Curdie transferred to the Class Reserve on 1 April 1919 for the final time; sold together with copied research.

Further entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio.

The '1916 Trench Raid' D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant H. P. Evans, 19th Battalion, Australian Infantry, who was killed in action during the final days of the Somme Offensive

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (1890 L.Cpl. H. P. Evans. 19/Aust:Inf:), nearly extremely fine

£800-1,000

D.C.M. London Gazette 22 September 1916, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry during a successful raid on the enemy's trenches. He carried in the body of a sergeant, who had been killed, 200 yards under intense shellfire. On another occasion he shot the leader of an enemy patrol whilst reconnoitring.'

Hamblett Poole Evans was born at Coldfield, Warwickshire in 1889, the son of George and Kate Evans of Silverdale, Manor Road, Sutton Coldfield. Emigrating to Australia he was working as a storekeeper when the Great War began and joined the Australian Imperial Force in New South Wales, being posted to the 19th Battalion.

This unit was posted to Gallipoli, arriving at Anzac Cove just after the initial landings they saw action at the attack on Hill 60. Evans was not to remain with the unit for the duration of their time in Gallipoli, being evacuated with gonorrhoea on 13 November. Almost immediately upon his recovery he caught malaria on Lemnos which incapacitated him until after the evacuation of the peninsula.

£800-1,000



He joined the British Expeditionary Force Evans and the rest of the Battalion went into the trenches in the Armentières area. Around this time his service papers record:

'Complimented by Lt Gen W. R. Birdwood K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., in Army Corps Orders dated 26.6.16. for gallant action on the night of 20/21st June 1916.'

A week after the action he was commended for, on the night of 25-26 June he took part in a trench raid, it seems to have been for this action that the award of the D.C.M. was made. Caught in a shell blast in August, Evans was evacuated to Britain with shrapnel wounds and a sprained ankle.

Rejoining his unit on 3 November he was with them for the capture of Gird trench on 14 November 1916. Evans was killed in action during the attack and is commemorated upon the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial.

The 1916 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Corporal H. W. Lane, Grenadier Guards, later 4th Battalion, Guards Machine Gun Corps, a former footballer who served in France from the start of the war but was tragically killed in action on 30 March 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (15585 Pte H. W. Lane. 1/G.Gds:); 1914 Star (15585 Pte H. W. Lane. 1/G. Gds:); British War and Victory Medals (15585 A.Cpl. H. W. Lane. G.Gds.), good very fine (4)

D.C.M. London Gazette 14 November 1916, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led his machine gun team forward with great courage and determination, reaching the second objective. Later, he pushed on to the third objective and accounted for large numbers of the enemy.'



Henry William Lane was born at Bristol and enlisted at Cardiff and entered the war in France on 8 November 1914 with the 1st Grenadier Guards. The unit saw fighting at the First Battle of Ypres before being involved in the bloody Battle of Neuve Chappelle in March 1915, a newspaper article written at the time quotes a letter Lane wrote to his family about the engagement stating:

'Gloucester Grenadier at Neuve Chapelle

Pte. Harry Lane, 1st Grandier Guards, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lane, Elmbridge road, Barnwood, writes under date March 15th as follows: "Well, we have been in a big action and thank God I got through all right. Sorry to say we lost heavily, but we beat the Huns, and got the position we fought for. You will have read about it by this time. The artillery fire was terrible, but the boys stuck it as they always do, and we have the devils more than they bargained for." Pte. Lane is an old footballer, and played for Barnwood and the City A Team.'



A letter written by Major Christie R.A. in The Daily Mail adds:

'The fighting about Ypres was of the most desperate description. It was there I saw the Guards go into action, and it was there, I may tell you, that these Regiments - the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and the Scots Guards - covered themselves with imperishable glory, and accomplished what I believe is held to be one of the finest military feats of the war.'

Lane continued to serve with them until the formation of the Guards Machine Gun Corps on 1 March 1918. Posted to the 4th Battalion, Guards Machine Gun Corps he was stationed with them when the unit was posted to the front to try and stem the German Spring Offensive. Thrown into the Battle of Saint-Quentin on 21 March they were still engaged on 30 March 1918 when Lane was killed in action. He is buried at Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Ficheux.

Letter to his mother from a Lieutenant Commanding a gun team in his Company states:

'I hope you will accept my heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your husband, Corporal Lane, who was in Charge of one of my guns teams when he was hit with some others in a deep dugout. He was killed instantaneously with five others by a fearfully unlucky shell which came straight down the mouth of the dugout.

I am not saying it for the sake of talking but your husband was held in the highest esteem in this Company and for myself I was proud of having such a good soldier with me.'

Sold together with original letters and cards, newspaper cuttings, two photographs and a Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery Register with Corporal Lane's details.

A very fine 1917 D.C.M., 1916 M.M. group of five awarded to Acting Warrant Officer Class II C. E. Nicol, 4th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment (T.F.), later 150th Company, Machine Gun Corps, who was further 'mentioned' for his services in 1916 before being tragically killed in action during the Spring Offensive in 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (23495 Sjt. C. Nicol. 150/Coy M.G.C.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (2028 Sjt. C. Nicol. 4/York: R.-T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2028 Pte. C. Nicol, York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (2028 A. W. O. Cl. II. C. E. Nicol. York. R.), mounted court style for wear, sometime lacquered, overall good very fine (5)

£1,000-1,400

D.C.M. London Gazette 18 July 1917, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He covered the withdrawal of an exposed flank until his ammunition was all used. On the same day he volunteered and took up one gun to the threatened flank under heavy barrage, and remained there until relieved next day.'

M.M. London Gazette 11 October 1916.

M.I.D. London Gazette 15 June 1916.

Charles Edward Nicol was born in 1892, the son of James and Fanny Nicol of Hornby Castle Gardens, Bedale, Yorkshire. Enlisting at Richmond, Yorkshire he entered the war on 17 April 1915, they went into action less than a week later when the German Army struck a surprise blow at the Second Battle of Ypres. They suffered heavy casualties around Armagh Wood and Hill 60 between February-March 1916 when a mine was detonated beneath it in February and their C.O. was killed in action by a sniper the next month.

The Battalion was stationed at Kemmel when the Somme Offensive began and it was there that Nicols was 'mentioned', possibly for good service at the start of the year around Hill 60. They joined the Battle at Flers-Courcelettes in September, advancing alongside tanks for the first time towards Martinpuich. Unfortunately they found their flanks exposed to heavy fire from the German positions in High Wood and suffered severe losses to heavy shell fire from that position. Despite this, they stuck to the advance and managed to take Martinpuich, with High Wood falling several hours later. Nicol's M.M. was awarded the next month, likely as a result of his service at Kemmel rather than the Somme given the dates involved. However, the exact reason for the award is unknown.

Transferred to the Machine Gun Corps in late 1916, Nicol was serving with 150 Company when his D.C.M. was awarded. 150 Company was the Brigade Company for 150th (York and Lancaster) Brigade so he was serving alongside his old Battalion at the time, either in the latter stages of the Somme Offensive or early in the Battle of Arras. The formation was amalgamated in March 1918 to



form part of the 50th Machine Gun Battalion, serving the entire Division rather than a single Brigade.

Nicol was posted as missing on 10 April 1918, shortly after the opening blows of the Battle of Lys. His death was officially accepted on 27 May 1918 and he is commemorated upon the Ploegstreet Memorial.

A 'Mesopotamia 1917' D.C.M. group of four to Private A. H. Price, North Staffordshire Regiment,

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (8586 Pte A. H. Price. 7/N. Staff: R.); 1914-15 Star (11575 Pte A. H. Price. N. Staff: R.); British War and Victory Medals (11575 Pte. A. H. Price. N. Staff. R.), mounted as worn, *light contact marks and polishing, otherwise very fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

D.C.M. London Gazette 29 August 1917, the original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. Being the only man left of a gun team except the No.1, he kept the gun supplied with ammunition all day. He was the last to leave the enemy's trench, bringing back the gun and tripod.'



Albert H. Price is noted upon his *M.I.C.* as entering the war at Gallipoli prior to 1 January 1916, serving with the 7th Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment. This unit left Avonmouth on 19 June 1915 first landing in Alexandria before moving to Mudros.

They landed on Cape Helles between 6-16 July 1915 to relieve the 29th Division, returning to Mudros at the end of July. The entire Division landed at ANZAC Cove between 3-5 August 1915 and were in action at the Battle of Sari Bair, Russell's Top and Hill 60. Soon afterwards they transferred from ANZAC to Suvla Bay, remaining there until the sector was evacuated on 19-20 December 1915. They moved to the Helles bridgehead having been rested for a week. They were then in action during the last Turkish attacks at Helles on 7 January 1916 and were evacuated between 8-9 January.



The Division concentrated at Port Said, holding forward posts in the Suez Canal defences. Posted to Mesopotamia on 12 February 1916, they joined the force being assembled near Sheikh Sa'ad for the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut al Amara. Joining Tigris Corps on 27 March they were in action in the unsuccessful attempts to relieve Kut and the Battle of Kut al Amara. They saw further fighting at the capture of the Hai Salient, the capture of Dahra Bend and the Passage of the Diyala, in the pursuit of the enemy towards Baghdad.

Units of the Division were the first troops to enter Baghdad when it fell on 11 March 1917; it was around this time that Price received his award. The Division then joined 'Marshall's Column' and pushed north across Iraq, fighting at Delli Abbas, Duqma, Nahr Kalis, crossing the Adhaim on 18 April and engaging again at Shatt al Adhaim. Later in the year they were twice action at Jabal Hamrin and at Tuz Khurmatli the following April. By 28 May 1918 the Divisional Headquarters had moved to Dawalib and remained there until the end of the war, enduring extreme summer temperatures. The 39th Brigade was detached and joined the North Persia Force in July 1918 which was in Transcaspia, Russia by October 1918.

Sold together with a card mounted studio photograph of him in uniform with two other colleagues - his D.C.M. riband clearly visible - the photograph taken by a studio 'George' in Baku, the reverse of this marked in coloured pencil 'From Albert To Mrs E. Price, 80 Copland St, Stoke, Staff, England'; together with a further photograph of him with young recruits c.1922/24 wearing the mounted group sold here.

The stretcher-bearer's D.C.M., 'Great War' M.M. group of four awarded to Corporal W. J. Barltrop, 17th (British Empire League) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (C-3553 L.Cpl W. J. Barltropp. 17/K.R.R.C.); Military Medal, G.V.R. (C-3553 L.Cpl W. J. Barltrop. 17/K.R.R.C.); British War and Victory Medals (C-3553 Cpl. W. J. Barltrop. K.R.Rif.C.), some light edge wear, minor contact marks, overall very fine (4)

£1,000-1,400

D.C.M. London Gazette 22 October 1917, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as stretcher bearer. He worked untiringly for six days, dressing the wounded under fire with admirable skill and disregard of personal danger. During this time he carried a wounded man, who was in need of immediate medical treatment, over ground which was swept by enemy snipers; they had already that day accounted for four runners who were using the same road. No praise can be too great for his courage and devotion.'

M.M. London Gazette 6 January 1917.

William James Barltrop, sometimes spelled Barltropp, was born near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire around 1886. He appears on the 1901 census living at Henham Hall Cottages, near Stansted, Saffron Walden. Enlisting with the 17th (British Empire League) Battalion Barltrop entered the war in France with them at some stage after 1916.

The Battalion entered the war in April 1916 and saw action during the Somme Offensive starting at Ancre in September before moving to support the attack on the Schwaben Redoubt in October. Given the date of *Gazette* for Barltrop's M.M. it is quite likely that his medal was related to these actions.

The 17th Battalion saw out a gruelling Christmas and New Year in the Ypres Salient suffering a constant attritional stream of losses. They were back in the action proper at the start of the Third Battle of Ypres at Pilckem Ridge and saw continual fighting through July, August and into September. It was very likely during the early engagements of that Offensive that Barltrop won his D.C.M.

The Regiment was seriously mauled during the German Spring Offensive of early 1918 and as such they were amalgamated into a composite Brigade. After the Offensive was halted they went into the reserve as a training cadre. Barltrop appears to have taken his pension from April 1919, his death was registered in 1925; sold together with copied research.



A Great War Italy operations D.C.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant A. Mitchner, 1/7th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who was the Battalion M.O.'s Orderly during the campaign and tended to the wounded under fire

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (265223 Cpl - L. Sjt: - A. Mitchner. 1/7 R. War: R.); 1914-15 Star (1858 Pte. A. Mitchner. R. War: R.); British War and Victory Medals (265223 Sjt. A. Mitchner. R. War. R.), *very fine* (4)

£700-900

D.C.M. London Gazette 3 June 1918 (Italy). The citation followed on 21 October 1918:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty for a long period of active service as Battalion Medical Officer's Orderly, when with great bravery and skill he attended wounded under most heavy shell fire and the worst conditions of mud, with absolute disregard of personal fatigue and safety.'

Albert Mitchner was born in 1891 at Kenilworth and served in France from 22 March 1915 with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Two of his brothers served and fell during the Great War, one on the Western Front and another with the loss of the *Hampshire*.

Albert served with the 1/7th Battalion and would have shared in the actions on the Somme in July 1917, when the unit went over with VIII Corps at Serre/Beaumont Hamel. In October 1917, they went through the actions at Broodseinde and on Passchendaele Ridge. They were transferred to the Italian front in November 1917. The unit was thrown into the Battle of Asiago in June 1918 and were in trenches at Polsen by October 1918, facing down the remainder of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Their Division formed part of an Army of Occupation in the Trentino/Maglio di Sopra area the following month.

Mitchner retired to Margate, Kent and died at 12 Millmead Avenue in November 1965.

The 'Trench Raid 1918' D.C.M., 'Asiago Plateau August 1918' Al Valore group of five awarded to Company Sergeant-Major H. Loughman, 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, who rushed and cleared two machine gun posts during a raid in 1918

Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (6445 C.S.Mjr: H. Loughman. 2/Bord:R.); 1914-15 Star (6445 Sjt. H. Loughman. Bord. R.); British War and Victory Medals (6445 W.O.Cl.2. H. Loughman. Bord. R.); Italy, Kingdom, Al Valore Militare, silver issue (Altipiano D'Asiago H. Loughman 8-9 Agosto 1918), good very fine (5)

£1,000-1,400

D.C.M. London Gazette 15 November 1918, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid. He was with the leading platoon, and when the first lines of his company were held up by hidden wire and very heavy machine-gun fire, he dashed forward with a few men and rushed two machine guns one after another, killing or capturing the teams. This action enabled his company to reform and successfully rush the objective. He showed magnificent courage and rendered most valuable service.'

Al Valore Militare London Gazette 29 November 1918.

Herbert Loughman entered the war in France on 22 March 1915 with the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment. The unit saw action at the battles of Neuve Chappelle, Aubers Ridge and Festubert, Loughman was noted as wounded in action in the *Lancashire Evening Post* casualty list of 15 October 1915. They saw heavy action on the Somme and at Passchendaele before being posted to Italy in 1918.

There they were present for the Second Battle of the Piave River and later the fighting on the Asiago Plateau. It was there that Loughman won his Al Valore and likely also the D.C.M. *The Whitehaven Advertiser and Cleator Moor and Egremont Observer* in October 1918 states that he was awarded the D.C.M. and Al Valore for services in Italy. The Battalion was later in action at Vittorio Veneto and finished the war in Italy.

Loughman was demobilised and appears in the newspapers not long after the war being fined for keeping a machine pistol as a souvenir, possibly something he picked up on a trench raid; sold together with copied research.

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A good 'Operation Olive September 1944' immediate D.C.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant R. A. G. Smith, 8th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), who led the charge on an enemy machine-gun nest with a small band of comrades to great success, later the same day he went off hunting alone and single-handedly pulled off a repeat, this time bringing home the enemy prisoners under their own gun



Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.VI.R. (6472861 L. Sjt. R. A. G. Smith. R. Fus.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style, very fine (6)

£2,800-3,200

D.C.M. London Gazette 8 February 1945. The recommendation, for an immediate award approved by Alexander, states:

'On the night 6-7 September 1944, 'W' Company, 8 Royal Fusiliers was ordered to attack the enemy and consolidatethe position in the area of the village of Croce.

L-Sgt Smith was Platoon Sergeant of the Leading Platoon. On his own initiative he went forward of his Platoon with a small party of men, overran many of the enemy and cleared up a large area of enemy resistance. Alone, showing complete disregard for his own personal safety, he attacked an enemy MG post and killed the crew with his TMC, captured the MG and returned to his Platoon.

Later, now single handed, he went forward to another MG post, he captured the enemy gun crew and with their weapon brought them back to our line. Had these enemy MGs not been silenced they would have taken very heavy toll on L-Sgt Smiths Company, which in turn may well have prejudiced the security of the whole of the Croce feature.

Apart from these two outstanding incidents, L-Sgt Smith set a very high example of leadership and military qualities and his whole conduct was in the very highest tradition of the Service.'





Ronald Arthur George Smith was born on 8 April 1920 at Hornsey, London and was a cabinet maker upon his joining the Territorial Army in June 1940. He was to join the 8th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers in October 1940.

Smith served with his unit in Iraq, joining PAIFORCE as Lance-Corporal in November 1942. Having served through the Middle East, the unit landed in Italy on 10 September 1943. It was present in the Volturno crossing of October 1943 - being photographed going into action through the mud by Ronald Lambert of No. 2 Army Film & Photo Unit (*IWM NA 7876*, refers) - and they also shared in Operation 'Shingle' at the Battle of Anzio in January 1944.

Little more needs be said about his services in winning his D.C.M. during Operation 'Olive', for his part at Croce, but more can be read of the wider events in the article *Autumn Assualt in Italy* (Warfare History Network, refers). Smith was made Sergeant on 10 November 1945, transferred to the Gordon Highlanders and was released in September 1946. He took work as a projects manager in Oxfordshire and died in Adderbury in February 1999; sold together with newspaper cutting and copied research.

x354 The 'Trench Raid' 1916 M.M. group of five awarded to Private C. Murray, 19th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, a Gallipoli veteran

Wounded in the neck during the second attempt on the Maze trench in November 1916, he survived and went on to become a famous artist in Australia

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1073 Pte. C. Murray. 19/Aust:Inf:Bn:); 1914-15 Star (1073 Pte C. Murray. 19/Bn. A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1073 Pte C. Murray. 19 Bn. A.I.F.); Gallipoli Star 1914-15, marked to the reverse 'Collector's Item' and thus an unofficial award, *light pitting and contact wear overall, very fine* (5)

£400-500

M.M. London Gazette 21 September 1916, the original recommendation states:

'For conspicuous bravery during period 25/28 July, 1916. During 48 hours intense bombardment of Pozieres, Pte Murray displayed great gallantry and ability in attending to wounded and carrying them in by night and day. For him to do this it was necessary from him to move outside the front line on the parados and also to bring his wounded men across open ground. He carried out his work with the utmost coolness under shell fire'

Originally recommended for the D.C.M.





Christopher William Murray was born at Geelong, Victoria on 8 September 1885, the son of John and Jane Murray, both native of Ireland. The young Murray's parents both died before he was ten leaving himself and his older brother as orphans. Made a ward of a state as a result he was placed at St. Augustine's Orphanage in Geelong where he learned the trade of boot making. He was also a member of the famous St. Augustine's band, discovering a love for music and art which would remain with him for the rest of his life. He studied art firstly at Geelong before joining the Melbourne Art Gallery and finally the Slade School of Art in London.

Enlisting on 28 May 1915 in New South Wales, Murray stated his trade as 'Artist' and was initially posted to 7/1st Battalion, A.I.F. However Murray's musical flare came to the fore and he applied to join the Band of 'C' Company, 19th Battalion. Joining them on 15 June 1915 he embarked upon the *Ceramic* and travelled to Egypt before entering the war at Gallipoli on 21 August 1915.

On the first day in the field the Battalion entered the Battle of Hill 60, they were later also engaged at Pope's Hill. 19th Battalion finally withdrew during the evacuation in January 1916 and returned to Egypt for a turn on the Suez Canal Defences. Once they had re-organised, they proceeded to France on 18 March 1916.

Not long after they arrived in France Murray was one of a small group who volunteered to undertake a trench raid near Pozieres where they would shortly go into action in the Battle of the Somme. Just 6 officers and 65 other ranks took part, the raid was considered extremely dangerous and in recognition of their gallantry in undertaking it each man who took part had a note of recognition made in their service papers.

It was during the Battle of Pozieres the following month that Murray was to earn his laurels. However, his luck ran out and he was seriously wounded by a gunshot in the neck near Guedecourt, North Flers on 5 November 1916. At the time the Battalion was engaged in a major attack against the Maze feature, and he was successfully recovered from the battlefield and taken to hospital.

The severity of the wound required some years of recuperation after which Murray was detached to No. 3 Australian Auxiliary Hospital on 17 February 1918. He remained serving there until the end of the war, not long after his detachment he was granted leave to study figure painting at the Slade School of Art in London. Murray returned to Australia on 22 August 1919 and was discharged on 7 December 1919, becoming a well-known artist in Australia as stated in his obituary, written on 2 January 1959:

"He was a painter known to the Melbourne Art Club, and praised by some critics, as 'artist's artist'. He was a musician who built himself a "cello" of Australian wood and he was a bootmaker. Born at Geelong 73 years ago, he became an orphan early in life. At the orphanage he learned the trade of boatmaking, and was a member of the famous St. Augustine's band which, under the direction of the well-known band leader, travelled all over Australia. He studied painting at Geelong, the Melbourne Art Gallery and the Slade School of Art in London.



He served in the 1st world war as a stretcher bearer, and won the Military Medal for gallantry in the trenches of France. After the war he made his living as a musician. He loved to work with his hands and occupied the last years of his life making the thousands of bricks of his home and studio at Emerald."

Murray died at Emerald, Queensland in January 1959; sold together with copied research.

The Great War M.M. awarded to Lance Corporal T. Glancey, 1/8th Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Territorial Force), pre-war territorial with the 9th (Dumbartonshire) Battalion he managed to survive the terrible losses at the Second Battle of Ypres which saw that Battalion amalgamated

Military Medal, G.V.R. (302866 L.Cpl. T. Glancey. 1/8 A.&S. Hdrs - T.F.), light pitting and contact wear overall, very fine

£200-240

PROVENANCE:

Spink, December 1977.

M.M. London Gazette 11 May 1917.

Thomas Glancey was born at Cardross, Dunbartonshire, Scotland and attested with the 9th (Dumbartonshire) Battalion, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in 1911, serving with them as a Territorial. He was embodied for service on 5 August 1914 with the 1/9th Battalion, joining them in France on 19 February 1915. Going into action at the Second Battle of Ypres the 1/9th Battalion suffered appalling losses between 10-18 May. They lost 12 officers and 300 men on the first day alone, in effect they ceased to exist as a fighting unit, being temporarily amalgamated the 7th Battalion but were never brought back to strength.

Glancey did not remain with the Battalion, returning to Britian on 1 June 1915 and remaining there until 6 August 1916. Shortly after his return he was posted to the 1/8th Battalion in October. This unit was stationed around the Somme at the time at soon went into action in the Capture of Beaumont-Hamel.

The Battalion saw further heavy action at Arras and Cambrai in 1917, then transferring to the 61st (2nd South Midland) Division in February 1918. Glancey remained with the Battalion until the end of the war, being demobilised on 31 March 1920. After demobilisation he returned to the Reserves and continued to serve with the 9th (Dumbartonshire) Battalion, being finally discharged on 3 February 1930.

The superb posthumous 'Amiens 1918' M.M. awarded to Corporal W. H. Bowen, 19th Battalion, Australian Infantry, who saw service at Gallipoli, was four times wounded, and finally killed in action at the time of earning his decoration

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1149 Cpl H. W.Bowen. 19/Aust.Inf.), very fine

£600-800

Herbert William Bowen was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia in 1888 and enlisted on 10 March 1915 with the Australian Imperial Force. Posted to the 19th Battalion Bowen embarked with them on 25 June 1915 for Gallipoli where they formed part of the first wave of reinforcements after the initial landings. The unit landed on 21 August and were immediately thrown into the Battle of Hill 60, Bowen appears to have passed through this unscathed however he was wounded on 1 September 1915. A telegraph sent to his wife confirming this notes that it was not reported to be a serious wound.

Joining the evacuation of the Peninsula the Battalion was posted to the B.E.F. in France on 18 March 1916. They were soon in action during the Battle of the Somme at the bloodily contested front of Pozières, here the Australian 1st Division suffered over 5,000 casualties before eventually being relieved. Bowen was wounded here suffering multiple gunshot wounds on 28 July and being treated at the 44th Casualty Clearing Station before hospitalization.

Rejoining his unit on 9 April 1917 after an extended rehabilitation in England he served without incident for the rest of the year during which time the Battalion saw action at Bullecourt and Passchendaele. In the effort to resist the German Spring Offensive however he was again on the frontline and was gassed on 28 May 1918, necessitating another recovery process.



Finally returning to his unit on 13 July 1918 Bowen joined the action on 11 August 1918 during the Battle of Amiens. After his act of gallantry he was again wounded in action, the witness statement of Private H. S. Doohan, quoted in his service papers gives further details, stating:

'I saw Cpl. Bowen. D. Company. after he was wounded (think arm) at Framerville about 5 or 6 a.m. I was a runner and was going up to the position when I saw him. He called out as he passed me on his way back to R.A.P. He was a walking case. I did not see anything more of him. He had to go through the orchard to get to the Aid post and the shelling was very heavy. Bowen was big, broad, fair, reddish complexion, about 33 years.'

Bowen is commemorated upon the Villers-Bretonneux Memorial; sold together with copied research.

A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private L. Holden, 11th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)

Military Medal, G.V.R. (42763 Pte. L. Holden. 11/W. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (42763 Pte. L. Holden. W. York. R.), good very fine (3)

M.M. London Gazette 29 March 1919 (Italy).

Lawrence Holden was a native of Leeds and served during the latter part of the Great War in Italy. His Battalion was transferred from the Western Front as a result of the disaster at Caporetto. The unit shared in the Asiago Plateau, the Battle of Vittorio Veneto, the passage of the Piave and Battle of Monticano. It is noted that he earned his M.M. during the events on the Piave from 26-29 October 1918. Holden was discharged in October 1919 and this is his full entitlement.

x358 The 'First Day of Amiens 1918' M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant C. A. Wood, 19th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force

Military Medal, G.V.R. (1204 Sjt: C. A. Wood. 19/Aust:Inf:); 1914-15 Star (1204 Pte C. A. Wood. 19/Bn A.I.F.); British War and Victory Medals (1204 T-WO-2 C. A. Wood. 19 Bn. A.I.F.), mounted as worn, minor pitting, overall very fine (4)

M.M. London Gazette 14 May 1919, the original recommendation states:

'On the morning of the 8th August 1918 during the attack east of Viller Bretonneux, east of Amiens, Sgt Wood displayed great gallantry in dealing with enemy machine gun position. He personally attacked three enemy posts in succession, and by his remarkable courage and daring captured 14 prisoners and 2 machine guns. His example proved a fine incentive to the other members of his platoon.'

Charles Albert Wood was born at Calvert via Rosewood, Queensland on 22 February 1888, the son of James and Margaret Wood of One Mile Estate, Ipswich, Queensland. Working as a butcher prior to enlisting on 22 February 1915 he used the alias of Leonard Hayes on his attestation. Embarking at Sydney on 25 June 1915 with 'D' Company he landed at Gallipoli on 16 August alongside the Battalion which went into action at Hill 60 on 21 August.

Leaving Gallipoli with the rest of the Battalion in 1916 he was briefly hospitalised on 16 March 1916 while they were part of the Suez Canal defences. Embarking at Alexandria in August 1916 Wood was posted to the 2nd Australian Divisional Base Depot on 21 August and re-entered the war in France on 16 September.

They came into action the next month at the Battle of Pozieres, after which Wood was advanced Sergeant on 21 December 1916. Returning to Britain for instructional duties he was further advanced Company Sergeant Major on 9 January 1917 and returned to France in September that same year. He returned to the 19th Battalion on 25 September, seeing action with them in the V.C. winning engagement at Hangard Wood in April 1918.

Wood's own moment of glory came on the first day of the Battle of Amiens, at the start of the Hundred Days Offensive, the 'black day of the German Army' as German Chief of Staff Ludendorff had it. The extreme success of the offensive triggered the eventual collapse of the German defences, however Wood was not present to see it.

He was seriously wounded in the left hand and wrist just four days after his medal winning action on 11 August, seeing his left finger amputated as a result. Returning to Australia on 20 November 1918, Wood was discharged there as a result of his wound on 22 March 1919; sold together with two 'Imperial League of Australia' badges and one A.I.F. 'Return from Active Service' badge.

£300-500

£500-600



The superb Great War 'successful escapers' M.M. group of four awarded to Private H. Wilson, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, who was taken Prisoner of War at the First Battle of Ypres in 1914 and whose remarkable escape is summarised in the archive of the Coldstream Guards

Military Medal, G.V.R. (8617 Pte. A.Cpl - H. Wilson. 1/C.Gds.); 1914 Star (8617 Pte H. Wilson. C.Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (8617 A - Cpl. H. Wilson. C.Gds.), mounted as worn, *light pitting*, very fine (4)

£300-400

Henry Wilson was born in 1890, a native of Hull and enlisted on 25 February 1910, his initial service proved uneventful however he did earn an Army swimming certificate in 1911. Joining the Army Reserve he returned to Hull and joined the Police Force there. Wilson was still there when he was mobilised on 6 August 1914 for service in the Great War.

Entering the war in France on 13 August 1914, he was appointed Lance Corporal after the Retreat to the Marne and took part in the Battle of the Aisne. They were stationed near Langmark when the First Battle of Ypres began and saw heavy fighting before being moved to the Menin Road on 26 October. Three days later a major German attack began in that direction, they drove back the other units in the area and, by the time reinforcements came up, the 1st Battalion had effectively ceased to exist.

Wilson was wounded in the left side and taken prisoner of war, being taken to the camp of Schneidemuhl. Unfortunately, the conditions at the camp were not much better than in the trenches with typhoid rampant and the chief medical officer attempting to curb it by starving the prisoners. The only food they received came from the Red Cross via the Swiss city of Bern.

Fortunately, Wilson was able to survive the camp long enough to be sent to Krehendberg camp where he was ordered to join the work parties on the local farms. He escaped one of these parties on 27 July 1917 and made his way through the mountainous area to the south of the Black Forest. After a two-day trek Wilson reached the Rhine, across the river lay neutral Switzerland and the prospect of freedom, however the river bank was patrolled and the river itself was a difficult prospect.

Waiting until nightfall he removed his jacket and boots and began the swim, a strong current swept him along downriver. Wilson managed to struggle out of his trousers and thus unencumbered began to make progress, when he eventually made the Swiss bank he was two miles downriver from his start point. Encountering a Swiss civilian he was taken to a Police Station where he explained who he was and made contact with the British Legation.

While there awaiting repatriation Wilson wrote a letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Coldstream Guards Prisoners Fund stating:

'Dear Hon Sec

Just a few lines thanking you for the parcels I received from you while I was in Germany & to let you know that I shall not require any more as I have escaped from Germany. I ran away from work at 4:00pm July 27th swam across the Rhine & landed in Switzerland about 12.30 am July 30th. I am now in Bern & have to remain here for a few days at least. I hope to return to England shortly.'

He was repatriated and saw Home Service for the rest of the war; sold together with copied research.

The papers of Corporal Henry Wilson are available as part of the Liddle collection at the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds. A typed summary of their contents was prepared by the archive of the Coldstream Guards.



A good immediate 'Tobruk 1941' M.M. group of six awarded to Corporal G. Guthrie, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, for his conspicuous gallantry in commanding a mortar detachment in a Bren Carrier during the capture of 'Dalby Square' on 23 November 1941 during Operation Crusader

He subsequently served in Orde Wingate's Second Chindit Expedition, Operation Thursday, in 1944

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (4745714 Cpl G. Guthrie Y.& L.R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, good very fine and better (6)

£1,200-1,600

M.M. London Gazette 24 February 1942, the original recommendation states:

'On 23 November 1941, during operations outside Tobruk, Corporal Guthrie was commanding a Mortar detachment in a Bren Carrier supporting the attack by a rifle Company on an enemy post, when about 500 yards from the objective the company came under very heavy Machine Gun and Mortar Fire. The Carrier was turned sideways to enable the mortar to come into action behind it; whereupon it immediately came under heavy and accurate Machine Gun Fire. In spite of this Corporal Guthrie immediately proceeded to unload the mortar and ammunition himself and got his mortar into action. When short of bombs he made several journeys to the enemy side of the carrier to obtain more bombs although the enemy fire had not been subdued. During the whole operation Corporal Guthrie maintained his mortar in action and by his coolness and disregard of the enemy fire set an excellent example to the men under his command.'

The recommendation was additionally endorsed by the Brigadier Commanding 14th Infantry Brigade:

'Recommended for an immediate award of the Military Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under fire.'



George Guthrie was a native of Leeds, a mill worker at Pool, Lorrimer and Tabbener's prior to the war. He attested as a regular soldier in the York and Lancaster Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion during the Second World War initially in North Africa. Awarded the M.M. for his gallantry on 23 November 1941, he was with 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion, under Captain Northover when he was given the task of capturing 'Dalby Square', a large enemy post on the western side of Tobruk:



'The attack was across flat country devoid of cover. The enemy put up a very strong resistance. He was holding his post with a large number of machine guns and light automatics, which his defensive artillery fire was intense and accurate. About 400 yards from the objective "B" Company was held up. Two Bren carriers with 3-inch mortars were then brought forward, and using the carriers as cover, both detachments opened up on the enemy. This had the immediate effect of reducing the enemy's small-arms fire. "B" Company then advanced again and rushed the position with the bayonet.' (*The Regimental History* refers).

After serving in the Western Desert, Guthrie proceeded to India and saw further service with the 2nd Battalion as part of Orde Wingate's second Chindit Expedition, Operation Thursday, in early 1944 where the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment was part of 65 and 84 Columns; sold together with copied research.

The superb 'mine-clearance 1943' M.M. group of seven awarded to Lance-Sergeant W. F. T. Beet, Royal Engineers, who cleared 70 mines over a period of 48 hours under heavy fire without rest in North Africa

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (1858429 L. Sjt. W. F. T. Beet. R.E.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (1858429 Spr. W. F. T. Beet. R.E.), mounted court style for wear, *light contact marks, very fine* (7)

£1,000-1,400

M.M. London Gazette 23 September 1943, the original recommendation states:

'This Sgt. was attached to my Bn. from 23rd. Fld. Coy., R.E. for the attack on Pt. 134 and GRICHEL OUED on 23rd April. During the period of consolidation when it was necessary to find and clear a German minefield on the track leading to GRICHEL OUED, this Sgt. behaved with great efficiency and devotion to duty and did all and more than was demanded of him and his subsection with complete disregard for his personal safety.

The above minefield was the first German field met with by any member of 23rd Field Company R.E.

When he had completed his task of gapping and marking the field, L/Sgt. Beet had been leading his sub-sec. for 48 hours without sleep, and for a large proportion of this time he was under fire. He had actually lifted 70 mines of which 26 were "booby trapped" and 16 A. Pers. Mines.

On 30th April L/Sgt. Beet was in charge of a minefield gapping party near the GABGAB gap. The party was under intermittent fire, and a mortar shell eventually wounded four of his party including himself. He refused to leave the site until the other three wounded had been attended to and he received a direct order from Officer i.c work to go.'

William Frederick Taylor Beet enlisted on 5 May 1921 with the Royal Engineers as a Boy. He reached his majority on 10 June 1924, being advanced Sapper and posted to 'D' Company, T.B. Royal Engineers. Seeing service over the next decade he was posted to 23rd Field Company on 14 September 1939, this formation saw action during the Fall of France in 1940.

Embarking with them for North Africa on 26 March 1943 Beet was to earn his award just the next month, under the most trying circumstances imaginable. He was later to serve with the unit in Italy from December 1943 however did not join them in Palestine in 1945.

The 'North Africa 1943' M.M. awarded to Sergeant C. G. Illsley, 565 Field Company, Royal Engineers

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (1870031 Sjt. C.G. Illsley. R.E.), contact marks, very fine

£600-800

M.M. London Gazette 23 September 1943, the original citation states:

'For outstanding drive, initiative and enthusiasm maintained throughout the campaign under all kinds of conditions. Amongst the many minor operations carried out the following are typical examples. Laying a tactical minefield in advance of our own forward positions under very difficult weather conditions and threat of interference by enemy patrols. Laying anti-personnel mines in forward mine-fields under intermittent mortar fire and in full view of the enemy. Improvement of tracks under intermittent shell fire to enable forward Infantry to be maintained. Due to this N.C.O.'s leadership and determination these and many other minor operations were successfully completed.'



Christopher Gordon Illsley, of 565 Field Company, Royal Engineers, was discharged from service in March 1946 with the rank of Warrant Officer Class II and is further entitled to the 1939-1945 Star, Africa Star (clasp 1st Army), Italy Star, and Defence and War Medals. He claimed these campaign awards in 1950 and they were sent to his address in Stirling, Scotland, shortly after; sold with copied M.M. recommendation.

363 'Dispatch Rider Posed As Italian - Gave Nazis Slip'

(The Manchester Evening News 15 October 1943, refers)

A superb 'Escaper's' M.M. group of seven awarded to Private J. Chatham, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, a dispatch rider who went 'in the bag' at the Battle of the Knightsbridge Box in June 1942

Held in the same camp as S.A.S legend "Gentleman Jim" Almonds, Chatham's escape appeared on the same list of recommendations as Almonds' Second Award Bar

Chatham's journey through Italy saw him briefly re-captured while trying to board a ship, again escaping and he managed to obtain passes by pretending to be Italian

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (4123232 Pte. J. Chatham. Ches R.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *light contact marks, very fine* (7)

£1,600-2,000

M.M. London Gazette 27 April 1944, the original recommendation states:

'Both captured in Jun 1942 near Knightsbridge. Subsequently imprisoned at Capua and then Campo 70 (Monturano). After the Armistice P/W were forbidden by the Senior British Officer to attempt escape, and armed British picquets were posted to support the Italian guards. Gill and Chatham, however, escaped by getting over the outer wall and knocking out a sentry obtained civilian clothes, and made their way to Termoli. Here they were caught by Germans when boarding a ship, and locked up in a house. They escaped from here through a window at night, boarded the boat again, and so reached Istonio. They walked to Manfredonia but found they could not leave the town without passes. They went to German H.Q. and speaking Italian asked for passes to Bari, which they received. They met British troops near Andria on 23 Sep 43.'



Jack Chatham was a native of Manchester and enlisted in the Cheshire Regiment, serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Second World War. They saw action at the Battle of the Knightsbridge Box starting on 10 June 1942, part of the Battle of the Gazala. Unfortunately, the Battle went poorly for the British and the Cheshire Regiment - serving with the 50th Division - were cut off, forcing them to break through an encircling cordon of Italian troops.



During the chaos of the breakthrough Chatham, serving as a dispatch rider, was taken prisoner of war - listed as going in the bag on 16 June. Alongside him at the time was Private J. E. Gill who, along with many others, were taken with Chatham to Capua, after which they were transferred to Campo 70 at Monturano.

Not long later another P.O.W. arrived at the camp, Sergeant (later Major) John "Gentleman Jim" Almonds, who had been captured at Benghazi on 14 September. He attempted to escape very quickly, with several companions; he distracted the Italian guards with coffee, remained longer than was allowed in the Red Cross hut and when darkness fell emerged to disable the sentry. The escape was successful however when several members of the group fell sick they had no choice but to give themselves up.

In the meantime the Allied advance gained pace, Sicily fell and Italy was invaded, this in turn triggered the Italian Armistice on 3 September 1943. As Campo 70 was an Italian camp this caused some confusion and eventually the Italian Guards deserted.

It was at this moment that a number of prisoners including Chatham and Gill decided to escape, they managed to get out of the camp but this was just the start of their adventures, a report on Gill's escape in *The Cheshire Observer* provides further detail:

'They made their way down the East side of the peninsula and, to escape detection at one point took advantage of an Italian's offer to buy a rowing boat, and managed to do 50 miles by water in about 10 hours. At one stage of the journey the two men were recaptured by the Germans. They were put in a small room for the night and were told they would be dealt with in the morning. When morning came, there seemed to be no sentry about so they hopped out of the window and were on their way again!'

This is added to from Private Chatham's perspective in the *Manchester Evening News* on 15 October 1943 which states:

'He had nerve enough to "wangle" a pass to go South out if the Nazis who stopped him and his friend when they were posing as Italians, and to travel about 150 miles on foot before they "wangled" a fishing boat to finish the last 50 miles to join their comrades.'

Sold together with copied research.

An Escaper's M.M. group of six awarded to Lance Corporal R. Holtby, Green Howards, who with remarkable persistence - attempted to escape no less than three times, finally succeeding on the final run

Having joined underage Holtby was to see action in France 1940, the Dunkirk evacuation and the War in the Desert before his capture; his exploits in Italy make for exiting reading as he filed open the train door and leapt from the back of speeding trucks to make his final successful bid for freedom

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (4391447 L. Cpl. R. Holtby. Green. Howards.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (4391447 Pte. R. Holtby. Green. Howards.), *light contact wear, overall very fine* (6)

£1,200-1,600

PROVENANCE:

Glendinning's, June 1889.

M.M. London Gazette 12 September 1944, the original recommendation states:

'On 9 Sep 43, before the general evacuation of Camp 54, Holtby left with eleven other prisoners and went with them to Monte Flavia, from where he set off alone to cross the lines. He had only reached Settefratti when he was recaptured by Germans. About the end of October he was entrained for Germany, but after travelling for about 2 hours succeeded in escaping and reaching Sora before he was taken ill with pneumonia. Upon his recovery he decided to make for the Anzio beachhead, but at Borgo Grappa he was again arrested by Germans. Five days later, as he was being transferred to Gisterno, he jumped off the truck and travelled to San Silvanion, where he stayed two months. After the Allied attack on Terracina he met an American patrol on 23 May 44.'



Roy Holtby was born at Beverley, Yorkshire on 8 August 1921, the son of Francis and Edith Holtby. Joining the Territorial Army at Beverley before the war, his obituary notes that he joined underage - his 18th birthday was in August 1939. He was serving with the 5th Battalion in France in 1940 where they took part in the Battle of Arras and later the Dunkirk evacuation.

Returning to Britian the Battalion was not linger there for long before they were posted to the desert for serving in the Middle East. Their first engagement there was to be the Battle of Gazala in which the 50th Division - to which the Battalion was attached - suffered heavy losses during the Defence of the Knightsbridge box. Either during the attack or retreat Holtby was taken prisoner of war and from North Africa was transported to Italy, finding himself at Camp 54, Fara Nel Sabina in 1943.

News of the Armistice with Italy arrived on 8 September 1943 and three days later the prisoners were told they would need to make their own escapes. Formed into two parties they set out, Holtby made a more determined attempt than many of his comrades, carrying on alone where they others stopped however he was soon recaptured.

Put on a train in October to be transported he seized the opportunity and filed the lock on the carriage door open. Jumping from the train he was able to escape again, this did not last long before he was recaptured for the final time. Not to be discouraged he waited until he was again being transported and leapt from the back of the truck carrying him, after so much time on the run the Allies had advanced well into Italy and Holtby was able to contact the American forces not long later.

Returning to Britain after the war he was awarded his Efficiency Medal in April 1946 and settled at 71 Beaver Road, Beverley. He died at Hull on 15 June 1989.

After his death an obituary was posted in the local newspaper which states:

'A Modest Beverly war hero has died at the age of 67.

Former soldier Mr Roy Holtby who won the Military Medal, escaped three times from prisoner-ofwar camps during World War Two.

On the last occasion [SIC] he helped others to safety when he filed open the carriage door of a train carrying troops.

Mr Holtby, who was under age when he joined up, was among those evacuated from Dunkirk. After the War, he set up in busines [SIC] as a builder in his home town of Beverley, retiring six years ago because of ill-health.'

The Green Howards Gazette of September 1989 further states:

'The death took place on 16th June, 1898 of Mr Roy Holtby MM. He had suffered a heart condition for a few years. Roy joined the TA in Beverely prior to the war and served with the 5th Battalion, serving in France 1940 and was evacuated from Dunkirk. He served in the Middle East throughout the Desert Campaign until he was taken prisoner at Gazala ad was sent to Italy. He escaped twice from captivity [SIC] and on one occasion he was awarded the Military Medal. He eventually escaped to Switzerland [SIC] and eventually to England and stayed in England until demobilisation. He was a builder by trade and was very well known and respected by all his many friends.'

Sold together with copied research.

A very fine 1945 M.M. group of four awarded to Private S. K. May, Cameron Highlanders, who was present during the Fall of Tobruk; on that day the Battalion marched into captivity to the skirl of their pipes

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (2929616 Pte. S. K. May. Camerons.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45, very fine (4)

£1,000-1,400

M.M. London Gazette 11 October 1945.

Stanley Kitchener May was born at West Derby, Lancashire on 9 June 1916, the son of Robert and Ellen May. He enlisted in Liverpool on 29 August 1939 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, being sent to Middle East. They were part of the British garrison caught at Tobruk in June 1942 by the German counterattack in the Middle East.



The final attack occurred on 20 June with the Camerons being isolated by a sharp offensive which saw German panzers taking the centre of the city that same day. May was listed missing on 21 June 1942 and taken prisoner of war, the Battalion made quite the impression as they went into captivity with an account of their march given by Sergeant Lloyd, South African Armed Forces, to *Outspan* magazine:

'It was mid-day when we heard it. Faintly at first and then louder it came, a rhythmic swinging sound, unexpected but unmistakable - the skirl of pipes. We scrambled out of our shelters to look, and saw, swinging along bravely as though they were marching to a ceremonial parade, a tiny column of men, led by the pipes and a drum, with the Drum-Major striding ahead. Silence fell as they came, and the drum tapped the pace for a moment as the pipers gathered their breath. Then, as they wheeled in towards us, they broke into Pitbroch o'Donuil Dhu with all the gay lilt of the Highlands and all the defiance and feeling any Scot can call out on his pipes. Smartly they march to attention, and halted as if on parade. To the strains of their regimental march the Camerons had come in to surrender'

May was taken initially to Camp No 78 at Sulmona, Italy and later Stalag 11b/357, Fallingbostel, Germany. He was reported liberated on 9 June 1945, likely at Fallingbostel which was the first P.O.W. camp to be liberated. It should be noted that no recommendation has been found for the award however it is likely either related to his actions at Tobruk or time as a P.O.W.

A passenger list has him going from Liverpool to Wellington, New Zealand in 1950 where he appears to have been working. May was living at Upper Hutt, Wellington and made a living as a rubber worker between 1950 and 1981.

Sold together with copied research and an archive of original material including:

i)
A Regimental tie.
ii)
Soldier's pay book.
iii)
Soldier's release book.
iv)
Two army forms named to the recipient.
v)
A compliment slip from the New Zealand High Commissioner.
vi)
Medal slip of issue.
vii)
A spare strip of M.M. riband.

A named message of congratulations from the King.

ix)

All contained within an original war office medal box of issue named to the recipient.



The 'Capture of the Canale Bianca 1945' M.M. group of six awarded to Lance Corporal J. Holton, 9th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, who charged forward under heavy fire and swept a Bridge with his Bren gun, allowing the rest of his unit to capture the vital crossing point even as it was rigged for demolition

Military Medal, G.VI.R. (3976638. L/Cpl. J. Holton. R. Fus.), the number officially corrected; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *slight contact marks, very fine* (6)

£1,400-1,800

M.M. London Gazette 13 December 1945, the original recommendation states:

L/C. Holton has been conspicuous in his conduct in action during the period of the battles of the month of April.

On one occasion, when a Fusiliers, L/C. Holton was moving in a section when it came under fire from a strong enemy position on the North bank of the CANALE BIANCA.

Although the enemy fire from the North bank was intense and without waiting for orders L/C. Holton ran forward with his bren gun and despite snipers and Spandau fire brought such effective fire to bear on the enemy dug-in positions on the bank that his section were able to storm across and capture intact a vulnerable bridge prepared for demolition and also take the enemy position from the rear.

During the whole of this engagement L/C. Holton lay in an exposed position on the floodbank and continued firing his bren gun until all his ammunition was exhausted.

This is only one of many instances in which L/C. Holton has shown great gallantry and courage under heavy fire. Since he joined the Bn in January 1944 he has by his devotion to duty been an example and inspiration to his comrades.'

Note the Battalion received 33 M.M.s during the Campaign in Italy.

John Holton served with the Battalion in North Africa where they were in action for the first time in Tunisia at Enfidaville. They were present for the Salerno Landings and suffered severe losses at Battipaglia, afterwards they were present at the Second Battle of Monte Camino and the crossing of the River Garigliano.

In action again during the breaking of the Gothic Line they finished the war in Italy, with Holton winning his award for gallantry during the final pushes of the campaign, most notably the capture of the Canale Bianca. His medals were sent to him at 42 Wellcrope Close, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire; sold together with copied research.



A very fine Korean War M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal A. Talbot, 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry

A Regular soldier who shared in 'every action' in which his unit shared - including Operation 'Commando' in October 1951 - he won his M.M. for his gallantry during a fighting patrol when his Officer was severely wounded in the act of destroying an enemy bunker; Talbot sprung to action and assumed command of the Cover Party, saving the life of the stricken Subaltern by dressing his wounds and bringing down effective artillery fire to allow their coming out under a heavy hail of fire - he would go up to Buckingham Palace in March 1953 to receive his M.M. from the hands of The Queen



Military Medal, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (19043240 A. Cpl. A. Talbot. K.S.L.I.), minor official correction to surname; Korea 1950-53 (19043240 Cpl. A. Talbot. K.S.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, good very fine (3)

£3,000-4,000

M.M. London Gazette 10 October 1952. The original recommendation - from Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow D.S.O., O.B.E., CO 1KSLI and dated 6 June 1952 - states:

'Cpl Talbot has been a Rifle Section Commander in "B" Company 1 KSLI for the past thirteen months.

Throughout this period he has demonstrated the highest qualities of a junior NCO. Loyal, sturdy in action, and determined to carry out his orders, he has participated in every action in which the Battalion has been involved.

In particular on the night of the 29th January, Cpl Talbot was second in command of a fighting patrol, which was ordered to destroy an enemy occupied bunker.

The bunker was located approximately 1,200 yards from the Company position. The patrol commander, 2/Lt Whybrow, dropped off a covering party 200 yards from his objective. Cpl Talbot was left in command of the covering party, consisting of himself, a wireless operator, and a bren group. On entering the bunker, 2/Lt Whybrow was seriously wounded and he ordered his patrol to leave him and return to the Company positions. Cpl Talbot then took command of the patrol and acted with great coolness. He passed an accurate account of the situation to Company HQ, which enabled artillery fire to be brought down to cover the withdrawal of the patrol. He then proceeded forward to the objective and moved 2/Lt Whybrow into dead ground, where he dressed his wounds and stopped him bleeding. He then ordered the party, carrying 2/Lt Whybrow back across no mans land, to the foot of the Company position. He moved his party back by bounds and



kept Company HQ informed of his movements thus enabling artillery fire to be placed. This undoubtedly stopped the enemy from following up the patrol. 2/Lt Whybrow's life was saved and further casualties were inflicted on this patrol.

This young NCO has over a long period commanded his section with skill and bravery and his devotion to duty merits recognition.'



Alfred Talbot was born in November 1922 and was a native of East Garforth, near Leeds, West Yorkshire. Having been exempted from service during the Second World War as he was a farm labourer at Manor Farm, Garforth, he joined the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry as a Regular in 1947. He was transferred to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Hong Kong for the Korean War. The Battalion was then sent to Korea on 13 May to take over from the Middlesex Regiment.

Operation Commando

The object was for the K.O.S.B. to capture Point 355, with the K.S.L.I. supporting the left flank, with Centurion tanks from A Squadron, 8 Hussars being available as and when required. Early on 3 October 1951, D Company attacked and occupied Point 208. B Company - with Talbot to the fore - then passed through to occupy the next hill, incurring six wounded. C Company pushed through and attacked a spur; supported by fire from B Company they captured the position with two killed and seven more wounded.

These positions were consolidated and held overnight. As dawn broke on 4 October, D Company went forward with tanks following on behind. The Company was to attack Point 210. As they moved forward they came under sustained fire from a heavy Chinese Machine Gun (M.G.). A Bren was sent to a suitable feature and engage the M.G., with the words "go and find it and get rid of it." With four magazines in his pouches, Lance-Corporal Norton (who won an M.M.) set off on the right flank looking for the enemy position. As he was getting into cover he was wounded by a ricochet in his left thigh. Ignoring his wound he engaged the M.G. and successfully knocked it out; it was later found to have been manned by three Chinese. This gun is now on display at the K.S.L.I. Museum. Whybrow noted the part he and Talbot would have played:

"D' Company passed through with tank support and Andrew and I tackled the twin features comprising Pt 210. A bayonet charge in true story book style resulted in 10 Chinese dead and 12 Prisoners. Three of my chaps were hit. Platoon displayed guts and determination."









The following months saw the unit throw off numerous 'human wave' attacks from the enemy in order to hold their ground. It was to be that 'Hill 227' was added to the Battle Honours, much like 'Hill 355' for the K.O.S.B.

Fighting patrol - M.M.

The events which saw Talbot take his M.M., along with Whybrow losing his leg below the knee - and an M.C. for his troubles - are well described in the official citation. However, Dawney Bancroft wrote to the family of Whybrow after the events:

'Pte Tearney was the man who endeavoured to cover John into the bunker. The entrance being so narrow this proved impossible. When John was hit, he pulled him out and threw him clear of further bullets. Tearney then sent [one of the brew-up group] to Cpl. Talbot, who was covering them with a machine gun [Bren at Bd. 3].

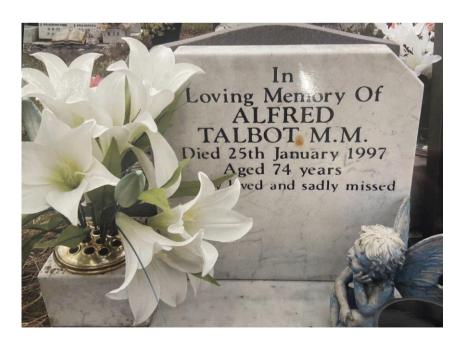
Pte Bennett, the wireless operator, then got straight on to me and gave me exact details of the situation. His coolness and prompt action enabled me to take charge and cover the patrol back by boxing off the area with fire from various weapons.

This probably prevented the enemy from following up. Cpl Talbot took charge of the withdrawal, which he did magnificently. Once they got him [John] into dead ground, he placed first field dressings on his wounds, which stopped the flow of blood and then wasted no time in getting him back to me. I couldn't have wished for a better conducted withdrawal. They worked as a first class patrol should do.

Most praise must go to Cpl Talbot, and to Ptes Bennet and Teamey. (...) You will be glad to hear that John's old platoon hit back [later] with good measure to the score of 7-0. It has done their morale an enormous lot of good as they were a sad-faced lot for some days after John left.'

Talbot would sail home in September 1952 and was to be re-united with Whybrow in March 1953 in order to be presented his richly-deserved G.VI.R. M.M. from the hands of The Queen at Buckingham Palace. It is fitting it bears his effigy, having been earned on 29 January 1952, just a few days before the passing of King George VI at Sandringham on 6 February 1952.

Talbot was married for the first time at Garforth in August 1953. He died, having re-married, in Lincolnshire in January 1997; sold together with copied research, newspaper cuttings including portrait photograph and John Whybrow's *Korea 1951-52 - Some personal impressions*.





x368 The M.V.O., M.B.E. group of three awarded to Miss A. David, whose career in the Foreign Office spanned decades, she flew to Munich with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in 1938 as part of the official delegation to his infamous 'Peace in Our Time' meeting with Adolf Hitler

Royal Victorian Order, Member's (M.V.O.) ladies shoulder Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered 'L23', mounted on bow as worn, in its *Collingwood Jewellers Ltd.*, 24 Conduit St. case of issue; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's 2nd Type ladies shoulder Badge, silver, in its Royal Mint case of issue; Persia, Empire, Order of the Crown (Taj), 4th Class breast Badge, by Arthus Bertrand, Paris, 65mm including suspension x 46mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, in its Arthus Bertrand, Paris case of issue, slight cracks to Order of the Crown enamel, otherwise very fine overall (3)

£300-500

M.V.O. London Gazette 1 January 1963.

M.B.E. London Gazette 1 January 1949.

Order of the Taj London Gazette 21 December 1965:

'The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Miss Alison David, M.V.O., M.B.E., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority to wear the decoration of the Insignia of the Order of the Taf Fourth Class, which has been conferred upon her by his Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran in recognition of valuable services rendered by her as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Iranian Ambassador in London.'

Alison David was born about 1909 and had a decades-long career in the Foreign Office, including acting as the private secretary to Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service during the Second World War. She was included on many international trips in her capacity as a member of the Foreign Office.

The Western Press & Bristol Mirror reported on 30 August 1949 that Bevin was taking David with him on a trip in his capacity Foreign Secretary to Washington D.C. on board the Mauritania. The Aberdeen Press & Journal further reported on 1 September 1949 that:

'Miss David, who has held her top-ranking job at the Foreign Office since before the war, knows most of the world statesmen. She has been to Moscow, Potsdam and Berlin with Sir William Strang: to Paris, Brussels, The Hague and Strasbourg with Mr. Bevin; and to San Francisco with Mr. Eden. She also flew to Munich with Mr. Neville Chamberlain.'

She appears on passenger lists of the *Queen Mary* between New York and Southampton in 1950 and 1951.

Sold together with copied research including photographs of David appearing in the same photograph as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain saluting the crowd prior to his departure to Munich in 1938, where the Munich Agreement would then be signed, with David perhaps departing with Chamberlain on that same flight.

Also sold together with original signed warrants and assorted related investiture documents, as well as a vintage print of Queen Elizabeth II mounted on card.

For Miss David's miniature medals, please see Lot 442.





x369 The 'Post-War' R.R.C. group of six awarded to Matron E. Prescott, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who was further 'mentioned' for her services in Sicily in March 1944

Royal Red Cross, 1st Class (R.R.C.), silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse officially dated '1949', mounted for wear upon a lady's bow riband in its fitted *Garrard & Co.* box of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-42; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, mounted as worn, sold together with original material including the R.R.C. slip of issue named 'Matron E. Prescott, R.R.C.' and the envelope of issue named to the same, *overall nearly extremely fine* (6)

R.R.C. London Gazette 1 January 1949.

£400-600





Ethel Prescott was born at Lund near Driffield, East Riding, Yorkshire on 22 October 1893, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Prescott. She was educated at Dame Chatterton's School for Young Ladies, North Dalton and after a brief spell as a housekeeper she went to train as a nurse with the Royal London Hospital.

Qualifying as a state registered nurse and midwife she joined Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on 15 August 1927 at Shorncliff, Kent as a Staff Nurse. Posted to India, Prescott was stationed at Rawalpindi in 1928 and saw a further six years of service on the subcontinent with postings at Murree, Peshawar, Nowshera and Quetta.

Returning to service as a Sister on 30 May 1941, her first wartime posting was the Hospital Ship H.M.H.S. *Aba*. Later posted to South Africa she served at Pietermaritzburg in 1943 before being transferred to service in Italy. It was here that Prescott was 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 23 March 1944, refers) before being posted to New York with the rank of Matron swiftly following.

She remained in North America and Britain between 1944-45 before finally returning to the front in Germany in 1945. Prescott served in Burma in 1946 and finally at Wheatley in a hospital well known for its treatment of head injuries.

After the war Prescott went on to serve as Matron at Dulverton Hall, Scarborough, a home for retired clergymen. Her medals were sent to her on 31 August 1948 at The Woods, Beckingham, Doncaster and she retired from Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service on 22 October 1948 with the rank of Honorary Principle Matron. She was admitted into the Royal Red Cross the next year, her award was sent to her at 72 Greengate, Malton, Yorkshire.

Sold together with copied research and an original archive comprising a named slip of issue for the R.R.C., photograph of the recipient in uniform, newspaper cutting announcing the award, box and addressed envelope of issue and corresponding riband bar for the campaign medals.



The 'St. Pancras bombing 1941' B.E.M. awarded to Constable H. J. Smith, Police War Reserve, 'N' Division, Metropolitan Police who, whilst off duty, saw a women trapped in her home by a parachute mine

Finding a ladder he climbed the crumbling, bomb damaged building, dug her free and pulled her to safety, all while the bombs continued around him, his original recommendation was for the George Medal, later downgraded

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (Henry John Smith), officially engraved naming on a pre-prepared background, *light edge wear*, very fine

£600-800

B.E.M. London Gazette 12 September 1941, the original citation states:

'A bomb damaged a building, the remains of which were liable to collapse. War Reserve Constable Smith obtained a ladder, climbed to the top of it and then hauled himself on to a balcony which went round to the first floor. He climbed through a window and entered a room where he found a woman buried up to the neck in rubble. He began to dig with his hands although debris was falling and further bombs were dropped in the neighbourhood. Smith eventually released the victim and carried her to safety.'

Henry John Smith worked as a packer in civilian life and was living at 41 Goldington Buildings, St. Pancras during the Second World War. He volunteered for the Police War Reserve and was posted to 'N' Division, Metropolitan Police. The original recommendation for his award was for the George Medal however it was downgraded to the B.E.M., the text goes into further detail on the events of 17 April 1941:

'On 17th April 1941 at about 3.15 a.m. a parachute mine fell in Pancras Square, Platt Street, N.W.1., causing widespread devastation to the surrounding property including a very large block of flats and the "Star" P.H. at the corner of Platt Street and Goldington Street.

War Reserve Smith, who was off duty but lived in the vicinity had returned from assisting at another incident at St. Pancras Hospital when he saw a parachute mine descending in the vicinity of Somers Town Police Station. He immediately went towards Pancras Square and while on his way the mine exploded. On arriving at the scene he rendered assistance, in the course of which he rescued a pregnant woman, and then heard cries for help coming from the first floor of the public house.

This building appeared to be in imminent danger of collapse and part of it had to be pulled down next day, but War Reserve obtained a ladder (which was too short) climbed to the top of it and then hauled himself on to a balcony which went round the first floor. He climbed through a window and entered a room where he found a woman buried up to the neck in rubble and debris. He began to extricate the woman with his hands although pieces of ceilings and brickwork were falling and further bombs were still coming down in the neighbourhood.

The woman was eventually released and carried to the window. War Reserve Smith then shouted to another police officer to fetch a longer ladder and when this arrived he put the woman over his shoulder and descended to the ground. She had by this time fainted.

With the assistance of the woman's brother-in-law he took her to a Rest Centre and then returned to the scene of the incident and rendered what further assistance he could until 5.15 a.m. when he returned home, cleaned himself and reported for duty at 5.45 a.m. at Somers Town Police Station.

Although War Reserve Smith was due to parade for duty at 5.45 a.m. the same morning he voluntarily rendered assistance at various incidents during the night. He attended a major incident at St. Pancras Hospital and then generally assisted at Pancras Square, in the course of which he rescued the two women. It is likely that had it not been for the efforts of this War Reserve the second women would have been buried by debris.

The conduct of War Reserve Smith, who was off duty, was meritorious and his conduct was of a very high order.

The acting Superintendent of the Division recommends War Reserve Smith for an award or mention in the London Gazette. The Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the District considers his conduct worthy of high award and recommends the award of the George Medal.'

Whilst impressive this recommendation does little to underline the danger of the situation and can be better outlined by the testimony of the witnesses, firstly the victim of the bomb, Mrs. Constance





E Keevil, who states:

'My house partially collapsed, and as I attempted to leave my office the door collapsed on me, pinning me in the corner with the door, by this time the ceiling and walls were collapsing on me, burying me in the debris up to my shoulders. I was completely helpless, and shouted for help; this was answered by a man's voice, telling me to wait; shortly afterwards a policeman entered my office through the balcony window, he started to clear the debris off me with his hands, repeatedly telling me to keep calm. All the time he was doing this masonry was falling in patches and was dangerous to us both. He eventually cleared me of the debris, took me to the window and shouted for someone to bring a longer ladder, still doing his best to keep me calm, which I might say was a great effort on his part. The raid was still very heavy; the next I remember was being thrown over the P.C.'s shoulder and carried down the ladder when I completely collapsed.'

P.C. Richardson adds his verdict:

'The air raid was still in progress and of a severe character; the public house was in a very bad condition and liable to collapse further.

In my opinion The War Reserve acted with great promptitude and courage, and at great personal danger considering all the circumstances of the night.'

Sold together with copied research.



The 'Grimsby Blitz' B.E.M. awarded to Fire Guard A. R. Gordon, Grimsby Firewatching Organisation, for his bravery in the raid of 13-14 June 1943 in which the Germans for the first on Grimsby deployed their 'butterfly bombs', anti-personnel bomblets intended to target civilians

British Empire Medal, Civil Division, G.VI.R. (Alexander Ross Gordon), naming officially engraved upon a pre-prepared field, *edge mark otherwise very fine*

£400-600

B.E.M. London Gazette 5 November 1943, the original recommendation states:

'During an air raid, incendiary bombs fell around the building where Gordon was on duty. Under his direction, fires in adjoining buildings were tackled and great efforts made to prevent the flames from spreading.

When the water supply temporarily failed, Gordon salvaged important documents and carried them to safety. By this time the building was ringed with fire, but although tense, Gordon continued to fight the fires and eventually they were subdued.

Gordon showed courage and it was due to his energy and leadership that the building was saved from destruction.'

Alexander Ross Gordon was born at Grismby, Lincolnshire on 23 January 1902, the son of Alexander and Jenny Foster of 79 Hilda Street, Grimsby. He is listed as a member of the A.F.S. or Auxiliary Fire Service on the 1939 census while working as a cost clerk with Consolidated Fisheries Ltd.

Leaving the A.F.S. upon its termination he instead joined the local fire watching organisation as a fire guard. He was on duty on the night of 13-14 June 1943, at his employer's building when the bombs began to drop. The German plan involved dropping large numbers of high explosive and incendiary bombs. In the chaos that followed they also dropped as many as 2000 butterfly bombs, which would target the Civil Defence response and any civilians who might be in the area giving aid as well.

At the Consolidated Fisheries building an incendiary struck home, causing a major fire to break out. Gordon rallied the other firewatchers and they manned the hydrants turning them on the building and the others around it.

A local newspaper goes into greater detail on Gordon's heroics, stating:

'When there was an interruption in the supply of water and the premises seemed certain to catch fire, he organised his helpers and removed from the premises the firm's books and documents. When the water supply was restored, he and his men resumed fire fighting.

Forty-one, married, Mr. Gordon was a volunteer in the A.F.S. until it was transformed into the N.F.S.

"What I learned there stood me in good stead." He said today, "and the three regular firewatchers, though elderly men, worked splendidly as a team."

Premises all round were destroyed by fire, but the buildings of the Consolidated Company, apart from a hole made by one bomb, escaped serious damage through the men's devotion to duty.'

Despite the damage and horrific death toll Gordon performed admirably with the recommendation from the Chief Constable of Grimsby noting his 'Devotion to Duty and Firefighting ...'. In the event the raid claimed 114 lives, large numbers of them being civilians killed after the all-clear was sounded by the butterfly bombs. The cost was so high that the Government initially censored the figure for the sake of moral.

Surviving the raid Gordon was honoured for his part in it and went on to become a fish salesman in Grimsby. He died on 22 October 1978; sold together with copied research.



A 1946 B.E.M. pair awarded to Chief Observer W. E. King, Royal Observer Corps

British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., Civil Division (William E. King); Royal Observer Corps Medal, E.II.R. (Observer Officer W. E. King), *very fine* (2)

£200-300

B.E.M. London Gazette 6 January 1946 (William Ernest King).

The 1945 B.E.M. awarded to Miss M. Jacomb, Manageress of the Corner Club & Hostel, Cairo

British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., Civil Division (Miss Mary Jacomb), mounted as worn on bow and tails riband, *good very fine*

£150-180

B.E.M. London Gazette 23 January 1945.

Mary Jacomb was decorated for her fine work as the Manageress of the Corner Club & Hostel, Cairo, also known as Talbot House TOC H. Corner Club Heliopolis Services Club.

x374 The 'Gulf War 1991' B.E.M. group of three awarded to Lance Corporal D. G. Sayers, 53rd Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, who was decorated for his services at R.A.F. Muharraq



British Empire Medal, E.II.R., Military Division (24719731 L/Cpl. David G. Sayers. RE), the naming correctly impressed upon a pre-prepared field; Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24719731 LCpl D G Sayers RE); U.N. Medal, on UNPROFOR ribbon, *good very fine* (3)

£800-1,000

B.E.M. London Gazette 29 June 1991.

David G. Sayers enlisted in the British Army on 9 October 1984 and was posted to the Royal Engineers. Initially serving at home he also spent time in Canada, Germany, the Falklands and Yugoslavia. Sayers was serving with the 53rd Field Squadron in December 1990.

Their first posting was at Al Jubail for the construction of tented camps before they were sent to R.A.F. Muharraq to support R.A.F. operations and repair damage to the airfield. It was for his services there that Sayers was awarded his British Empire Medal.

Whilst there they were also serving alongside the 4th Armoured Brigade. Following their service at Muharraq they were posted to Kuwait City in February 1991 for clearing up operations, which ended in March; sold together with copied research.



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 Bakhsh, 3-2 Punjab R.), minor official correction to last initial of first name, good very fine

£700-900

Just 98 of this 'Crowned Head' G.V.R. type issued

I.D.S.M. G.G.O. 309 of 1936.

M.I.D. G.G.O. 166 of 1936.

Maula Bakhsh 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. He was made Jemadar in August 1918, Subedar in June 1923, and was 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. 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 whome 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 Shamozais. 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 piquet 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 Shamozai 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, 'Comrades in Arms: Friendship Between British and Indian Troops in Nowshera' (*The Iron Duke*, No. 35, October 1936, p. 217-218 refers).



The Burma Police Medal for Distinguished Conduct awarded to Subedar Feroz Ali Khan, Burma Frontier Force



Burma Police Medal, G.VI.R. (Subedar Feroz Ali Khan, Burma F.F.), very fine and rare

£1,000-1,400

According to *British Gallantry Awards*, there were 53 awards for gallantry and 80 for meritorious service for the period 1938-48, plus a further 8 unclassified awards in 1942.

An extremely rare Edward VII gallantry K.P.M. awarded to Senior Constable J. C. Gates, New South Wales Police Force, the first Australian police officer to be so honoured and one of just four to receive the Edwardian issue

In his gallant pursuit of an armed burglar in North Sydney in April 1909, he exchanged fire until the latter ran out of ammunition, following which he closed with him to make an arrest: in the ensuing struggle, Gates was severely beaten about the head with the burglar's empty revolver, his wounds requiring 23 stitches



King's Police Medal, E.VII.R., on gallantry riband (J. C. Gates, Sen. Const., N.S. Wales P.), minor edge bruises, good very fine

 $\pounds 1,000-1,400$

K.P.M. London Gazette 14 January 1910.



James Charles Gates was born in Christchurch, New Zealand on 28 February 1885, the son of a distiller. Opting for a new life in Australia when a teenager, he was working as a blacksmith when he enlisted in the New South Wales Police as a Constable.

By the time of his K.P.M.-winning exploits in North Sydney, Gates had been advanced to Constable 1st Class but, as reported in various newspapers, he was about to receive accelerated promotion to Senior Constable.

The incident in question commenced in Carabella Street, on the heights overlooking Neutral Bay, when an armed burglar broke into the house of Mr. Russell Sinclair in the early morning hours of 1 April 1909. Alerted by a lodger to the burglar's presence, Sinclair gave chase and a violent struggle ensued, in which he was twice shot in the groin. The burglar then made off down the street. Here, then, the moment at which Gates arrived on the scene. A newspaper report takes up the story:

'It was after his escape into the streets that the fugitive waged another fight, this time with the constable who arrested him. When Constables McDonald and J. C. Gates, having been informed of that had occurred, proceeded to the locality, Gates saw a man near Milson's Point ferry. He watched the man, and at last he accosted him near Jeffrey Street. The man, who kept his right hand in his pocket, replied that he was on his way to visit someone in Carabella Street. The constable asked him why he kept his hand in his pocket, whereupon the man drew a revolver, fired, and then bolted. The shot missed Gates, who started off after the man, who, while he ran, turned and fired again twice, but still without effect. Constable Gates then fired, and an exchange of shots was kept up. The policeman was not hit but it was afterwards shown that one of his bullets grazed the fugitive's neck, causing a slight flesh wound. Gates, still in pursuit, reached his quarry near Livingstone Lane, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued.

The man hit Gates a blow with the butt end of his revolver, and partially stunned him, but the Constable never allowed his prisoner to elude him, and was all the time endeavouring to hand cuff him. The Constable was furiously attacked, blow after blow being delivered about his head with the butt end of the revolver, and at length the man actually got free, but Gates, gallantly refusing to be beaten off, followed him and was joined by a civilian who had been alarmed by the noise of the conflict. Finding the chase hot, the fugitive dashed down some steps into an area in Fitzroy Street, and here he was finally captured, the Constable getting the hand cuffs on him.'

The gallant Gates was duly awarded the K.P.M. as well as being advanced to Senior Constable. He was also presented with a Testimonial by the Mayor of North Sydney. His assailant - James Frederick Crook - was sentenced to death, a sentence later commuted to life.

Gates died at Ghatswood in the northern district of Sydney in July 1955; sold with copied service record and newspaper reports.

The Second World War period K.P.M. pair awarded to Inspector G. Campbell, New South Wales Police Force

King's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service, G.VI.R., 1st issue (G. Campbell, Inspr., N.S.W.P.F.); Jubilee 1935, *good very fine* (2)

K.P.M. London Gazette 11 June 1942.

George Campbell was born in New South Wales on 16 March 1880 and saw active service as a Gunner in 'A' Battery of the Royal Australian Artillery in the Boer War.

Described as being 6 ft. tall and weighing 13 stone on his enlistment in the N.S.W. Police Force in July 1903, he was posted as a Constable to the Eastern District but later served in Double Bay. His subsequent promotions were to Sergeant 3rd Class in October 1922, 2nd Class in January 1929 and 1st Class in July 1933, followed by his appointment to Inspector in April 1937.

Campbell retired in March 1941, shortly before the announcement of his award of the K.P.M., and he died in July 1965; sold with copied service record and verification for the Jubilee 1935 Medal.

£300-400



The post-war K.P.M. awarded to Inspector 1st Class J. T. Dunnet, New South Wales Police Force

King's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service, G.VI.R., 1st issue (James T. Dunnet, Insp. 1st Class, N.S.W. Police Force), official naming on pre-prepared ground, *good very fine*

£300-400

K.P.M. London Gazette 1 January 1947.

James Thomson Dunnet was born in Caithness, Scotland on 4 September 1887 and served in the Leith Police Force for a year or two before immigrating to Australia. Settling in New South Wales, he was appointed a Constable in the local police force in November 1910.

He was subsequently advanced to Detective Sergeant (D.S.) 3rd Class in July 1928, D.S. 2nd Class in September 1935 and D.S. 1st Class in October 1938, followed by his appointment to Inspector in January 1942.

Dunnet's final promotion was to Superintendent and Inspector 1st Class in March 1945, and he was also entitled to the Imperial Service Medal (*London Gazette* 30 April 1948, refers); sold with copied service record.

A rare post-war K.P.M. for Gallantry awarded to Constable 1st Class E. B. O'Regan, New South Wales Police Force, who was shot while confronting armed robbers

King's Police and Fire Services Medal, for Gallantry, G.VI.R., 1st issue (Const. 1/Cl. Edward B. O'Regan, N.S.W. Police Force), in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, official naming on pre-prepared ground, *extremely fine*

£1,200-1,600

K.P.M. London Gazette 29 August 1947.

Edward Bernard O'Regan was born on 15 August 1916 and joined the New South Walers Police Force as a Constable in July 1939. A native of Lithgow in N.S.W., he was described on his enlistment papers as standing at 6.1 feet and weighing nearly 12 stone.

By the time of his K.P.M.-winning exploits in May 1946, he was still serving as a Constable, but he was about to receive accelerated promotion to Constable 1st Class. And of those gallant deeds, his service record states:

'Specially commended for the very fine policeman ship and conspicuous bravery displayed when, in company with Constable A. E. Gilchrist, the arrest was affected of an armed bandit, M. J. Delaney, at Harris Park on 23 May 1946, and also in connection with the attempted apprehension of two offenders who were disturbed when about to break into the Cabramatta Post Office at 2 a.m. on 30 May 1946. Promoted to Constable 1st Class as on, from 23 May 1946, and submission made for the award of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal 'for Gallantry' in accordance with the recommendation of the appraisement committee.'

Of the incident at Cabramatta - and under the headline 'Two More Police Shot; Big Manhunt' - a local newspaper takes up the story:

'The men shot were detectives Regan and Gilchrist. They disturbed the men at the back of Cabramatta Post Office. The men fired shots and wounded both detectives. The wounds were not serious.

The men ran across to a black sedan car, in which they drove off at high speed towards Fairfield. All police cars in the metropolitan area were posted to a search for the sedan. Detectives were called from their beds in all parts of the metropolitan area.

Detectives Regan and Gilchrist, though wounded, joined in the hunt. Later, however, both detectives had to abandon the hunt and seek treatment at Parramatta Hospital. Regan was shot in the thigh, but the nature of Gilchrist's injuries were not known at 3 a.m. today.

The sedan in which the men made their getaway was stolen in Newtown earlier in the night.

One of the men was wearing a blue suit. A pocket was torn from his coat during a struggle with the detectives.



Three detectives have been shot in two days. On Tuesday night Detective Sergeant Wilson was shot while in plain clothes room of Darlinghurst Police Station.'

O'Regan, who was duly recommended for the K.P.M. for Gallantry, resigned from the N.S.W. Police Force in August 1947. He died at Parramatta in July 1967; sold with copied service record and newspaper reports.

A post-war K.P.M. awarded to Superintendent 1st Class and Deputy Commissioner W. R. Lawrence, New South Wales Police Force and afterwards a Member of the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly, who was further awarded the M.B.E. in 1966

King's Police and Fire Service Medal, for Distinguished Service, G.VI.R., 2nd issue (Walter L. Lawrence, Supt. Cl. 3, N.S.W. Police), note second initial, official naming on pre-prepared ground; good very fine

£300-400

[M.B.E.] London Gazette 1 January 1966.

'For public and social welfare services in the state of New South Wales.'

K.P.M. London Gazette 2 January 1950.

Walter Richard Lawrence was born at Lawson's Creek, Mudgee, New South Wales on 3 January 1895. Educated at country public schools, he originally found employment as a wool classer and station manager but, in January 1922, he elected to join the New South Wales Police Force.

Appointed to the Criminal Investigation Department, he was advanced to Detective Sergeant (D.S.) 3rd Class in January 1933, D.S. 2nd Class in June 1927 and D.S. 1st Class in June 1939, followed by his promotion to Inspector in November 1942. Having latterly served in the Traffic Department, Lawrence was awarded the K.P.M. and promoted to Superintendent 1st Class in October 1951.

Having then retired in January 1955, he added the M.B.E. to his accolades for his good deeds and public service to the state of New South Wales, where he was a Member of the Legislative Assembly 1956-66 and an Alderman for Drummoyne. He died in Sydney in March 1966; sold with copied service record, which confirms his entitlement to the Coronation Medal.

The 1954 Q.P.M. awarded to Superintendent of Police H. J. Woolnough, Special Branch, Federation of Malaya Police

Queen's Police Medal, for Meritorious Service (Supt. Harold J. Woolnough. Fed. Malaya Police), good very fine

£240-280

Q.P.M. London Gazette 10 June 1954 (Superintendent of Police, Head, Special Branch, Malacca, Federation of Malaya).

[C.P.M.] London Gazette 1 January 1951 (Assistant Superintendent, Federation of Malaya Police Force).

Harold John Woolnough is further listed as an internee at Changi Prison after the Fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 by Ron Bridge.



x383

Family group:

The exceptional and poignant Q.P.M. for Gallantry group of seven awarded to Sergeant 1st Class W. W. Riley, New South Wales Police, who was murdered by a deranged gunman he attempted to apprehend in the Sydney suburb of Toongabbie in September 1971



Queen's Police Medal, for Gallantry, E.II.R. (William W. Riley, Sgt. Cl. 1, New South Wales Police); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australian Service Medal 1939-45, these four officially impressed 'NX. 90169 W. W. Riley'; Australian Service Medal 1945-75, clasp, S.W. Pacific; Police Exemplary Service Medal, E.II.R. (William R. Riley), the last officially inscribed on pre-prepared ground, together with his 'Returned from Active Service' badge, officially numbered '170866', assorted N.S.W. Police Force badges (4), and a metalled nameplate from his burial service, *good very fine* (7)

The Great War campaign group of three awarded to his father, Sergeant C. U. Riley, Gordon Highlanders

1914-15 Star (S. 4226 Sjt. C. W. Riley, Gord. Highrs.), note second initial; British War and Victory Medals (S. 4226 Sjt. C. U. Riley, Gord. Highrs.), minor contact wear, very fine or better (3)

£1,400-1,800

Q.P.M. London Gazette 25 May 1972:

'The Queen has been pleased to award the Queen's Police Medal for Gallantry to the late Sergeant 1st Class William Watson Riley and the late Sergeant 3rd Class Maurice Raymond McDiarmid, both of the New South Wales Police Force, in recognition of their gallant conduct in the following circumstances:

At a house in Toongabbie on 30 September 1971, Sergeants Riley and McDiarmid attempted to apprehend Ronald Desmond Clarke whom they knew to be armed and to have killed his brother and raped a woman. Sergeant McDiarmid forced an entry through the rear door of the house and Sergeant Riley gained an entry through the front door. Both policemen were armed with revolvers. In the events which followed three shots were fired by Clarke, two fatally wounding Sergeant Riley and the third inflicting grievous wounds to the head of Sergeant McDiarmid who died shortly afterwards. Neither officer fired his own revolver. Sergeant Riley and Sergeant McDiarmid both showed outstanding courage and devotion to duty and upheld the high traditions of the New South Wales Police Force.'





William Watson Riley was born in Motherwell, Scotland on 22 February 1921, the son of Great War veteran Cecil Urquhart Riley. The family migrated to Australia when he was a child, and William was working as an orchardist when he enlisted in the Permanent Australian Military Forces (A.M.F.) in April 1940, aged 19.

Having then served in the A.M.F. as a driver in the Australian Army Service Corps, he took his discharge in March 1942 and immediately re-enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force. Posted to the Guerilla Warfare School in Melbourne, he joined the 2/6th Independent Company (Commando) in May 1942. By the time of his discharge from 2/9th Australian General Hospital in December 1945, he had served for two years on active operations in Morotai and New Guinea.

Riley next joined the New South Wales Police, attending the Sydney Metropolitan Training Depot before taking up traffic duties at Camperdown and Regent Street police stations. In May 1947 he qualified as a solo motor cyclist and in August 1949 as a motor driver. In November 1950 he received his first commendation when, off duty, he rendered valuable service in combatting a fire which occurred at the railway depot at Bowenfels.

Advanced to Constable 1st Class in December 1952 and to Senior Constable in July 1958, he received another commendation in the summer of 1959, his service record stating:

'Commended for the excellent work performed, under adverse conditions, during the search for Bryan Thomas Bullock and Anthony James Forster who escaped from Berrima Training Centre on 29 May 1959, and were recaptured by Police near Bigga on 3 June 1959.'

For much of the coming decade Riley was employed on general duties - at Bathurst, Parramatta and Blackdown stations - and he received further advancement to Sergeant 3rd Class in March 1960 and to Sergeant 2nd Class in July 1967. He was also awarded his Police Exemplary Service Medal in September 1968.

A 'blood bath'

Of the above cited events in Toongabbie on 30 September 1971, numerous reports appeared in the Australian press. For it was indeed - as observed by an eyewitness to those events - a blood bath. There were four fatalities within a matter of hours.

Riley and McDiarmid were serving at Blackdown Police Station at the time, when a distraught women rushed in and reported a shooting and her rape at 1 Mimosa Avenue. It was later ascertained that a heavily armed and desperate gunman, Ronald Clarke, aged 23, had earlier shot his brother there.



Both officers were dispatched to the address in question, in order to investigate further, although it was believed the gunman had long since fled the scene. He hadn't. He was preparing to dispose of his brother's body when the two officers arrived. The offender ran to the rear of the house and McDiarmid did likewise, making a forced entry at the back door, before being fatally wounded from a shot delivered by Clarke. Riley, meanwhile, made a forced entry at the front door, only to be twice shot by Clarke with a .22 rifle, one bullet lodging in lodging in his spine and the other fracturing his skull. The wounds were fatal and he died instantly, but McDiarmid survived his wounds a little longer, dying in an ambulance on his way to Blackdown General Hospital.

Clarke sped off in a getaway car but was tracked down by a pair of patrol officers in the suburb of Lurnea. They rammed the fugitive's vehicle off the road and one of the officers - on being threatened with a revolver - shot him dead.

The tragic scene at 1 Mimosa Avenue was later described by a neighbour in a newspaper report:

"I went around the back of the house and saw a policeman's bloody hand grasping the door," she said

"It was horrible ... I'll never forget it."

Mrs. Roberts said that when she reached Constable McDiarmid, he was slummed in the doorway.

"He was sitting in the doorway with his face shot away."

"He was still conscious but couldn't talk," she said.

"He kept pointing inside the house."

When she went in, she found Sergeant Riley lying dead in the lounge room.

In the bedroom, she found the body of Warren Clarke, wrapped up in sheets.

"The house was a blood bath from front to back," she said.

"I rushed out and stopped a bread delivery woman who went to contact the ambulance. Then I ran to a neighbour's house to tell her what had happened."

Mrs. Roberts said she and her neighbour, Mrs. Dawn Harris, went back to the house and tried to help the dying constable until an ambulance arrived.'

Both officers were buried with full police honours, as related in another newspaper report:

"Blacktown came to a standstill yesterday to pay tribute to Sergeant William Riley and Senior Constable McDiarmid who were shot dead last week.

A hush fell over the town and thousands of people lines the streets to watch the almost mile-long funeral cortege pass by.

Others crowded windows and rooftops of buildings and the railway bridge along the route.

Simultaneously, police lined up outside every police station in the State and observed two minutes silence in honour of their dead comrades ... a joint funeral.'

Both men were posthumously promoted and awarded the Queen's Police Medal for Gallantry, Riley to Sergeant 1st Class. He left a widow and two children.

Sold with a file of comprehensive research, including numerous police, eyewitness and newspaper statements and reports concerning the murder case, together with photographs of the funeral possession.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 455.

Cecil Urquhart Riley was born in Grantham, Lincolnshire in about 1881. He moved to Scotland and was working as a railway porter when he married Janet Watson in Glasgow in July 1902.

He was likely a regular soldier before the outbreak of the Great War, for he was serving in the rank of Sergeant in the Gordon Highlanders on his arrival in France in July 1915. Discharged to the reserves in October 1918, he emigrated to Australia in the mid-1920s and died at Wyong, N.S.W. in 1955.

x384



'The C.O., Michael, and John had each destroyed an Me. 110, while Mac [McArthur] shot down two Junkers 87 dive-bombers. He would have got an Me. 110 also and got his sights on it, but nothing happened when he pressed his trigger. His ammunition was finished. So a very lucky Me. 110 lived to fight another day. Mac was very pleased about this fight, and certainly a bag of two for one's first action is very good. But it made him rather over-confident, and for the next few days he regarded the German Air Force rather as an organization which provided him with a little target practice and general harmless amusement. He soon learnt better!'

One of numerous references to J. H. G. 'Butch' McArthur in David Crooks's wartime account of No. 609 Squadron in the Battle of Britain; *Spitfire Pilot*, refers.

The outstanding Battle of Britain ace's immediate D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Wing Commander J. H. G. 'Butch' McArthur, Royal Canadian Air Force, late Royal Air Force

A superb airman, who had honed his flying skills in the Experimental Section of the Royal Aircraft Establishment in the lead up to hostilities, he claimed 8 confirmed 'kills' and 3 'probables' as a Flight Commander in Spitfires of No. 609 (West Riding) Squadron at the height of the Battle, on one occasion closing the range to just 10-20 yards

His numerous combats, and those of his fellow pilots in 609 Squadron, are vividly recounted in the pages Flight Lieutenant D. M. Crook's famous wartime publication *Spitfire Pilot*

Post-war, and having served in the Royal Canadian Air Force at the time of the Korean conflict, his remarkable flying career ended in tragedy during a pleasure flight over Las Vegas in May 1961: both he and his passenger - a croupier from the famous Horseshoe Club - were killed when their aircraft inexplicably dived into the ground



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1940'; 1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; U.N. Korea 1950-54 (30386 McArthur J. H. G.), officially inscribed Canadian issue; Canadian Forces Decoration, G.VI.R., 2nd issue, the reverse of the suspension bar officially inscribed 'F/L J. H. G. McArthur', mounted as worn, good very fine (7)

£25,000-30,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, 6 March 1986 (Lot 628), when sold by the recipient's sister.



D.F.C. London Gazette 22 October 1940:

'This officer has led his flight and squadron with skill and determination. His brilliant leadership has been reflected in the high standard of morale in the flight. He has destroyed at least seven aircraft.'

The original recommendation, for an immediate award which was approved by Dowding, states:

'This officer has been a great asset to the Squadron since he joined it on 1 August 1940. His flying has been of the highest standard and he always leads his flight with skill and determination. On the occasions that he has led the Squadron he has displayed a sound sense of leadership and initiative. Individually he has always been keen and energetic in his desire to engage the enemy.

To date he has destroyed 7 (confirmed) and 2 (unconfirmed) enemy aircraft and has severely damaged 2 others.'

Covering remarks:

'An outstanding fighter pilot who has now destroyed 8 enemy aircraft (confirmed) and 3 others probably, besides damaging a further 2.

His brilliant and inspiring leadership has raised the morale of his flight to a very high standard since he took it over.'



James Henry Gordon McArthur - or "Butch" to his friends and comrades - was born in Tynemouth on 12 February 1913 and was educated at West Jesmond Council School and Rutherford College, prior to attending the Marine School in South Shields. He subsequently found employment with the Marconi Company as a seagoing Radio Officer, in addition to obtaining certificates for Aircraft Radio Operation and Navigation.

The latter qualifications led to his participation in the England to Australia 'MacRobertson Air Race' in 1934, when he flew with Captain Neville Stack, A.F.C., as his Radio-Navigator but their attempt ended in Athens - under controversial circumstances.



On his return home, McArthur qualified for his Aero Certificate (No. 12614) at Redhill Aero Club in March 1935 and then teamed up with Captain T. Campbell-Black for an attempt on the London to Cape Town return record. Having flown non-stop from Hatfield to Cairo in their De Havilland Comet G-ADEF 'Boomerang', they took off for another refuelling stop in Kenya but, due to a problem with the aircraft, they were compelled to bale out north of Khartoum. Both landed safely in the desert and, on being rescued, gained membership of the famous Caterpillar Club, McArthur then being the youngest member.

Brief employment as a First Officer in British Continental Airways having followed, McArthur was granted a short service commission in the Royal Air Force in May 1936. Confirmed in the rank of Pilot Officer after attending a course at R.A.F. Thornaby, he was posted to the Station Flight at Aldergrove and thence, in May 1938 to the Experimental Section at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough as a Flying Officer and test pilot.

McArthur was likewise employed on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939 and, on being advanced to Flight Lieutenant, attended a refresher course at No. 7 O.T.U., Hawarden in July 1940. A subsequent posting to No. 238 Squadron was short-lived, however, for he was called back to Farnborough. But he continued to press for an operational posting.

Battle of Britain

That wish was granted on 1 August 1940, when McArthur joined No. 609 (West Riding) Squadron, an Auxiliary Air Force unit, as a Flight Commander at Middle Wallop. Commanded by Squadron Leader H. S. Darley, D.S.O., 609 was largely manned by a pre-war class of weekend gentlemen fliers, among them Noel "Aggy" Agazarian and John Dundas; the latter's brother, Hugh, flew as wingman to Douglas Bader throughout the Battle.



Pilots of No. 609 Squadron at Warmwell in 1940 - McArthur, standing, fourth from right

Over the coming weeks, on being 'scrambled' out of Middle Wallop and the satellite airfield at Warmwell, McArthur's 'brilliant leadership' of his flight - and on occasion the squadron - undoubtedly left its mark on such men. In writing to his mother in October 1940, John Dundas reported with pride that 609 was finally gaining recognition, listing McArthur's award of the D.F.C. as a case in point. He also noted that he had been given command of 'B' Flight, owing to McArthur being in hospital. More on that, later.

Meanwhile, McArthur opened his operational account on 8 August 1940, when he destroyed a brace of Ju. 87s in a dogfight over the Isle of Wight-Weymouth sector. His combat report takes up the story:

"...I dived on the outside of the Ju. 87 from just over 5,000 feet, fired a 7 second burst and saw him turn on his back and go into the sea. The formation then split up and I regained 4,000 feet very quickly. Height of Ju. was about 100 feet. I then dived again and gave a long burst of 10 seconds on another Ju. 87 which started to emit black smoke and dive into the sea. I then found the Me. 110. I climbed up a bit and was coming in at him from the port side and slightly above him. I turned quickly away from him and after a turn or two found myself quickly on his tail. I then found I had no more ammunition so pulled the override and hurried home ...'



In Spitfire Pilot, David Crook recalls the squadron's 'bag' thus:

'The C.O., Michael, and John had each destroyed an Me. 110, while Mac [McArthur] shot down two Junkers 87 dive-bombers. He would have got an Me. 110 also and got his sights on it, but nothing happened when he pressed his trigger. His ammunition was finished. So a very lucky Me. 110 lived to fight another day. Mac was very pleased about this fight, and certainly a bag of two for one's first action is very good. But it made him rather over-confident, and for the next few days he regarded the German Air Force rather as an organization which provided him with a little target practice and general harmless amusement. He soon learnt better!

That evening, when we again patrolled the convoy, he led Michael and me almost over Cherbourg in search of enemy fighters and frightened us considerably! Finally I called him up on the R.T., and politely pointed out that we were now fifty miles out to sea and that the French coast was looming up ahead. So he turned back with great reluctance!'

Just three days later in a combat over Swanage on the 11th, McArthur had a convincing scrap with another Me. 110:

"...At just over 27,000 feet, I decided to cut across the lower 110s. I fired a short burst of 5 seconds at one, and saw his glass roof come off and he turned over and dived. I could not follow him down, as other 110s were all around me, and while doing violent evasive action, I spun down for about 15,000 feet, and then had trouble getting my motor to start again. number of machines at around 100. Saw many machines falling down in flames and two parachutists, could distinguish nothing as was feeling unwell at the time ..."

David Crook recalled that McArthur 'came back feeling rather shaken':

"...he had been attacked by two Me.s and in his efforts to get away, his Spitfire got into a spin and he came down to about 5,000 feet before he could recover. From now onwards he was a very wise and successful Flight Commander, and never went looking for unnecessary trouble!"

Duly credited with his first Me. 110, he claimed another as probably destroyed off Portsmouth the very next day, while on the 13th he damaged a Me. 109. Of events on the 12th, when he was leading Green Section over the Portsmouth area, his combat report states:

"...I then dived and got a good deflection shot on one of the Me. 110s which was slightly straggling. I gave him a 5-10 second burst and saw most of the tracer go into his wings and then dived away. Used half my ammunition."

David Crook recalled that the 12th was 'a boiling summer's day and we all got back absolutely soaked in sweat, even though we were flying in shirt sleeves.' He further recalled how they journeyed into London for drinks and dinner at the Trocadero:

'It seemed so funny to be dining peacefully in Piccadilly only a few hours after being in such a desperate fight.'

In a combat over Southampton on the 15th, McArthur closed - and destroyed - another Me. 110 from a range of just 10-20 yards:

"...I turned quickly and out came the Me. 110. He didn't seem to be able to turn very quickly. When 3,000 feet above it and on its port side I attacked and opened fire at about 200-300 yards ... and by this time almost dead astern ... both engines were on fire and a fair piece of something fell off. I kept firing until about 10-20 yards from his tail when he turned violently to port and over on his back. I followed him down for about 7,000 feet ... and saw him dive into the ground ...'

And by way of closing his operational account for the month of August, he took out yet another Me. 109 on the 24th when he closed the range to 100 yards - it went into a vertical dive and crashed on the ground between Warmwell and Poole. The original Combat Report for that event accompanies the Lot. In total, therefore, 609 had claimed nearly 50 confirmed 'kills' by the month's end, but such success came at a terrible price: most of the unit's pre-war auxiliary pilots were now dead or missing.

A sense of that loss is to be found in the words of John Dundas, in a letter sent to his brother Hugh on 25 August:

'The 109s nearly made hay with us over the Isle of Wight yesterday. They sent us off too late to do anything about the bombing of Portsmouth and too low to do anything about the myriads of 109s





Gun camera footage taken from Flight Lieutenant J. H. G. 'Butch' McArthur's Spitfire, taken on his final operational sortie on 25 September 1940

who were hovering around the scene and who, when they saw poor 609 painfully clambering into the sun, came down on us. The result was that one of our machines was shot to hell, two more damaged and not one of us succeeded in firing a round. I was reduced to the last resort of a harassed pilot - spinning. It was humiliating ...'

September was no less frantic and McArthur's gallant and inspiring leadership was now at a premium. He didn't disappoint, destroying a Do. 215 on the 7th and damaging another on the 15th, a landmark date that became known as Battle of Britain Day. McArthur takes up the story:

'...When patrolling Brooklands-Windsor at angels 15, we sighted enemy composed of about 25-30 Do. 215s, about angels 17 over London, supported by Me. 110s and 109s stepped up behind. I was leading and climbed up with 'B' Flight in line astern to angels 20, and turned into attack the Dorniers from ahead of beam. I overshot a bit and finished up dead ahead of the bombers ... encountered very heavy forward fire from the bomber formation. Owing to my overshooting, I could not get my sights on in this attack, so dived under the bombers and then climbed up alongside the port side of their formation and fired two bursts of about 5-6 seconds, opening at approximately 450 yards and finishing at about 100 yards. The Do. 215 broke away from the formation but I could not follow it any more, as it became necessary to take violent evasive action to get out of the way of about five Me. 109s which came just behind the bombers ...'

In another patrol in the afternoon of the 15th, McArthur's Blue Section engaged 40 Me. 110s and 12 Ju.87s over Warmwell, but he lost consciousness after his oxygen supply failed at 25,000 feet; coming round as his Spitfire hurtled earthwards in a high-speed dive, he just managed to regain control and avert disaster. But the speed of his breakneck descent from such a high altitude damaged his ear drums.

Nonetheless, he was back in action on the 25th, when he intercepted the returning aircraft of a Luftwaffe raid on the Bristol Aeroplane Company's works at Filton. In the ensuing combat around midday in the Bournemouth area, he downed yet another Me. 110 and engaged a He. 111, the latter attack being captured on his Spitfire's gun camera.

This, however, proved to be his final operational sortie, for with ongoing issues with his damaged ear drums, he was hospitalised and taken off operations. David Crooks recalled that he was 'very sad about it':

'So were we all - he had been a grand chap and an excellent Flight Commander, besides being very successful individually. I am glad to say that he got the D.F.C. a few days later, which bucked him up a lot.'

He also sat for a portrait by Cuthbert Orde.

Advanced to the temporary ranks of Squadron Leader in September 1941 and Wing Commander in January 1944, McArthur undertook experimental work in Canada and the U.S.A. in 1942-45, including early test flights on B. 17 aircraft.

Royal Canadian Air Force



Released from the R.A.F. as a substantive Squadron Leader in 1947, McArthur joined the R.C.A.F. at Edmonton, Alberta in the following year, and was posted to the Winter Experimental Establishment.

It was about this time that he was granted leave to undertake air racing, having in August 1949 purchased - in partnership with Flight Lieutenant Ken Brown, D.F.C., of 'Dambusters' fame - a Spitfire Mk. XIV for \$1250. With sponsorship from Imperial Oil, he duly entered the Tinnerman Air Races in Cleveland, Ohio and achieved third place in the Thompson Trophy in September 1949. Following the event, he stole the Spit and a leather holdall belonging to Brown, fled the scene and sold the aircraft for cash.

His 'racing leave' expired, McArthur was posted to the Military Air Transport Service at Tacoma, Washington, in which capacity he served for 10 months in support of the Korea operations, ferrying American troops to, and casualties from, Tokyo. He was awarded the U.N. Korea Medal (not entitled to the Queen's Korea medal) and the Canadian Forces Decoration.

In 1952, he became associated with the radar chain of the R.C.A.F. Air Defence System, employment that led to his involvement with B. 25 and B. 29 aircraft of the Electronic Counter Measures Squadron, U.S.A.F. But in 1957, following serious injuries received in a motor accident, he was honourably retired as a Wing Commander.

Life thereafter was far from happy, McArthur going through a divorce and suffering from monetary troubles. He is said to have settled in Mexico at one point. Tragically, he was killed in a civilian flying accident in May 1961. He had rented an aircraft at Searchlight Airport, south of Las Vegas, to take Raymond Horton, a croupier at the Horseshoe Club, for a pleasure flight. The aircraft circled the area with the occupants waving to friends, before it inexplicably dived into the ground. No cause was ever found. Butch was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, Las Vegas, with full military honours arranged by the Vancouver Legion; sold together with the Combat Report for 24 August, a selection of career photographs (8), including McArthur in the cockpit of his 'racing Spitfire', together with a copy of Crook's Spitfire Pilot and a file of copied research.

A fine Second World War Coastal Command D.F.C., D-Day airborne operations A.F.C. group of nine awarded to Wing Commander C. J. Mackenzie, Royal Air Force, late Auxiliary



x385



Air Force

Having been credited with the destruction of a U-Boat in the Western Approaches piloting a Hudson of No. 500 (County of Kent) Squadron in April 1942, he transferred to glider towing duties in Dakotas of No. 233 Squadron, in which he participated in Operations 'Tonga' & 'Market Garden'

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1942'; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S.E. Asia 1945-46 (Act. Sqn. Ldr. C. J. Mackenzie, R.A.F.); Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, together with embroidered R.A.F. uniform 'Wings', very fine or better (9)

£2,000-3,000

D.F.C. London Gazette 28 July 1942, the original recommendation states:

Flying Officer Mackenzie has been employed in an operational squadron since the outbreak of war and has completed over 400 hours operational flying in Anson, Blenheim, and Hudson aircraft, mainly on patrols to the enemy coast. He has at all times shown courage, determination, and devotion to duty of the highest order in carrying out any task allotted to him.

On the 28 April 1942, he was captain and pilot of Hudson aircraft K/500 carrying out an A./S. patrol at 4,400 feet in the Western Approaches, when he sighted a U-boat on the surface eight miles away. He made full use of all available cloud cover and sun, and made a dive-bombing attack, pulling out at 60 to 70 feet and releasing four depth charges across the forward part of the still surfaced U-boat. The attack was almost certainly a successful one, the second charge exploding within 10 feet of the hull. The depth-charge attack was followed by a front and rear gun attack, the U-boat then disappearing from sight stern first, leaving a very large patch of frothy brown disturbed water behind.

Flight Lieutenant Mackenzie exploited his sighting to the maximum and made a complete surprise attack. An award to this officer is recommended in the strongest terms, both for general good work since the outbreak of war and for this excellent attack on an enemy undersea raider.'

A.F.C. London Gazette 1 September 1944, the original recommendation states:

'Acting Squadron Leader Mackenzie has displayed exemplary zeal and devotion to duty as a flight commander. His untiring efforts, initiative and exceptional ability have been an inspiration to all with whom he has come into contact, and enabled the flight to reach the high standard of efficiency which led to the carrying out of its airborne operations on D-Day with unqualified success.'

Charles John Mackenzie, born in India on 25 May 1915, was a pre-war member of the Auxiliary Air Force who was called up in August 1939 when he joined No. 500 (County of Kent) Squadron at R.A.F. Detling in the acting rank of Pilot Officer. Initially equipped with Ansons, the squadron converted to Blenheims in April 1941, and thence to Hudsons in November 1941.

In March 1942, the squadron moved to R.A.F. Stornoway for patrols over the Atlantic and the approaches to the Clyde and the Irish Sea. On 28 April, whilst the captain and pilot of a Hudson, Mackenzie convincingly attacked an enemy U-boat in the Western Approaches, approximately 350 miles due west of the Outer Hebrides, an act of skill and gallantry which resulted in the award of his Distinguished Flying Cross.

Operation 'Tonga'





Advanced to Squadron Leader, Mackenzie next transferred to Transport Command and was posted to No. 233 Squadron at R.A.F. Blakehill Farm. And it was from here that he was charged with glider-towing operations for Operation 'Tonga' between 5-7 June 1944, delivering paratroopers and equipment for the 6th Airborne Division. According to the squadron's Operation Record Book (O.R.B.), it was 'given the envious choice of Drop Zone 'K' - the furthest inland.'

Taking off at 23:14 hours on 5 June 1944, the squadron successfully dropped 407 paratroopers complete with kit bags and containers in an area north-west of Toufreville. The O.R.B. noted much light flak being encountered along the French coast and two Dakotas failed to return to base. Mackenzie's aircraft was among those damaged the following night, when he returned to Normandy for Operation 'Rob Roy One'. But the squadron's good work had not been in vain, for on the morning of 7 June it received the following message from Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh Mallory:

'Will you please convey my heartiest congratulations to 46 Group on their magnificent performance in carrying over the 6th Airborne Division in the initial operation. The fact that so successful and difficult an operation has been carried out with such complete success in so short a time after the formation of the squadrons reflects highest credit on all concerned.'

For his services as a flight commander in the run-up to the Normandy Landings, and for his work on D-Day itself, Mackenzie was recommended for and received the A.F.C.



Operation 'Market Garden'

The squadron's next mission was Operation 'Market Garden', when in order to facilitate the Second Army's advance through Holland, the 1st Airborne Division was to be landed at several landing zones in the vicinity of Arnhem to secure bridges over the River Rhine. On 17 September, with Mackenzie piloting one of 22 squadron Dakotas, No. 233 successfully released gliders that contained 309 troops, 18 handcarts, 15 motor cycles, 10 Jeeps, 11 trailers, 5 wireless set, 11 cycles, and 1 6-pounder anti-tank gun, without any loss. On the second day they repeated this feat, with 17 aircraft from the squadron towing gliders containing 84 troops, 15 Jeeps, 7 trailers, 8 6-pounder anti-tank guns, and 3 machine-guns, but the re-supply missions were less fortunate, and the



squadron lost 5 aircraft over the next three days, losses recalled by the posthumous award of the V.C. to David Lord, another Dakota pilot.

The R.A.F. Memorial Flight's C-47 Dakota is currently painted up to represent a No. 233 Squadron aircraft, as flown by the likes of Charles Mackenzie over Arnhem.

With the war in Europe over, Mackenzie remained in the Royal Air Force, going out to South-East Asia later in the year. He was promoted Wing Commander in July 1954 and, having settled in Eastbourne on his retirement, died in February 1970.

Sold with his original 'Notice of Calling Out', dated 23 August 1939, together with his original commission warrant for the rank of Pilot Officer, dated 17 May 1940, and several photographs.

For his corresponding dress miniatures please see lot: 447.

386 A poignant Second World War D.F.C. group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant D. A. Buchan, Royal Air Force, late Royal Tank Corps, who was decorated for his leadership of a Blenheim flight from No. 59 Squadron in a daylight raid against the marshalling yards at Hazebrouck in July 1941

> By the time of the announcement of his resultant award of the D.F.C., he had been posted missing after a sortie to Cherbourg

> Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1941', in its Royal Mint case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; War Medal 1939-45, with his Air Council condolence slip in the name of 'Flight Lieutenant D. A. Buchan, D.F.C.' and boxing prize medals (4), from Epsom College, the O.T.C. Aldershot, Sandhurst and the Royal Tank Corps, three of them named 'D. A. Buchan' and in their boxes of issue, generally good very fine (8)

£1,200-1,600

D.F.C. London Gazette 28 July 1942, the original recommendation states:

'On 24 July 1941, Flight Lieutenant Buchan was detailed to lead his flight of nine Blenheim aircraft with fighter escort to attack by day the railway marshalling yards at Hazebrouck. The attack took the defences by surprise and direct hits were scored on the railway yards and neighbouring buildings. The success of this operation was due to his leadership and initiative displayed by Flight Lieutenant Buchan, and to the careful preparations he made and tactics he planned before the flight.

Flight Lieutenant Buchan has carried out nearly 60 operational sorties during the last nine months, several of them being bombing raids. He has displayed dash and enthusiasm of a high order and has commanded a Flight with marked success.'

David Adye Buchan was born on 22 October 1919, the son of Brigadier David Buchan, D.S.O., of Clonmore in Co. Louth, Ireland, and was educated at Epsom College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst.



Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Tank Regiment in August 1937, he transferred to the Royal Air Force in April 1940 and qualified for his 'Wings' in July 1940.



Initially posted to the Army School of Co-operation, Buchan commenced a tour of operations in No. 59 Squadron in November 1940, a Coastal Command general reconnaissance unit operating in Blenheim aircraft out of Thorney Island.

And, as per the above cited recommendation, he had flown nearly 60 operational sorties by September 1941, latterly as a Flight Commander. Those sorties undoubtedly included anti-shipping strikes, as well as low-level attacks on port installations.

Sadly, however, having attended a conversion course for Lockheed Hudsons, Buchan was posted missing on 24 October 1941 when his aircraft failed to return from a mission to Cherbourg.

Aged 24, he was the husband of Josephine Buchan, of Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, and is buried in Cherbourg Old Communal Cemetery, where his war graves headstone is inscribed: 'The bravest is



he who realises what lies before him and goes out to meet it.'

A fine Second World War D.F.C. group of six awarded to Pilot Officer F. Edmondson, Royal



Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was lucky to survive at least four separate attacks by enemy fighters

The first of those close encounters occurred during 46 sorties as a Rear Gunner in Wellingtons of No. 37 Squadron in North Africa - most of them to Tobruk or in support of the El Alamein operations - followed by a second tour as a Mid-Upper Gunner in Lancasters of No. 166 Squadron, in which he completed 25 further sorties against targets in the heart of the Reich and elsewhere

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse officially dated '1944', with *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, sold together with Flying Log Book, embroidered Air Gunner's Brevet and Warrant Officer's rank insignia, and metal R.A.F. badge, *generally good very fine* (9)

£1,000-1,400

D.F.C. London Gazette 19 September 1944, the original recommendation states:

'As a Mid-Upper Gunner this non-commissioned officer has taken part in 67 sorties against the enemy, being now on his second tour, on targets ranging from the Middle East and Occupied Territory to the most heavily defended targets in the Reich.

He is skilled as a gunner and his vigilant watch, maintained through so many hours over enemy territory, has enabled his crew to reach the target, attack it, and return safely to base.

His cheerfulness and example have greatly contributed to the morale of the gunners and his coolness and unquestioned courage have in no small measure contributed the success of his crew.

For his determination and fine offensive spirit, he is recommended for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

Frank Edmondson volunteered for aircrew duties in October 1940 and was called-up in March 1941 to attend a Wireless Operator's course. Shortly afterwards, however, he transferred to an Air Gunner's course, in which discipline he qualified in September 1941 after several training flights in Whitleys.

Having then attended an O.T.U. at R.A.F Wellesbourne and also served in Ferry Command, he was posted in July 1942 to No. 37 Squadron, a Wellington unit in the Middle East. Thus commenced a busy tour of operations as a Rear Gunner in which he completed 46 operational sorties, largely comprising raids on Tobruk and a few months later attacks on enemy tanks and motor transport during the El Alamein offensive in October 1942.

As evidenced by the entries in his Flying Log Book, not a few of these outings were of an eventful nature, a case in point being his very first sortie, in which his aircraft was attacked by a Ju88 and Edmondson returned fire. Just five days later, in a strike against Tobruk on 9 July 1942, his pilot had to undertake a forced landing in the desert, owing to the weather and a shortage of fuel, and it was not until 11 July that the crew were located and rescued.

Over the coming weeks and months, Edmondson made regular references to the Tobruk's searchlights and 'extremely accurate' A.A. fire, in addition to noting two further close encounters with Ju88s.

Tobruk and El Alamein missions aside, he and his crew were detailed to attack enemy airfields in the vicinity of Fuka, in addition to a brace of strikes against targets in Rhodes, and his final sortie was against enemy armour west of Derna. Tour-expired by mid-November 1942, Edmondson was rested with an appointment as a gunnery instructor.

But he returned to an operational footing as a Warrant Officer in February 1944 when he joined No. 166 Squadron, a Lancaster unit at R.A.F. Kirmington, this time as a Mid-Upper Gunner.

His first two sorties - to Berlin on the 15th and Leipzig on the 19th - ended with his aircraft landing at alternative airfields. And, up until June 1944, Edmondson's Operational career continued apace, with regular visits to targets of the heavily defended kind, with Cologne, Essen and Stuttgart among them. So, too, Dusseldorf, on the night of 22 April, when his Lancaster was attacked by a Fw190. In the period marking the end of his second tour, he and his crew were delegated to half-a-dozen targets in France. Finally rested at the end of June - the same month in which he was recommended for the D.F.C. - Edmondson converted to ground duties in October and was commissioned as a



Pilot Officer.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

- (1) The recipient's R.A.F. Observers and Air Gunners Flying Log Book, covering the period August 1941 to October 1944.
- (ii) Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for his award of the D.F.C.
- (iii) A portrait photograph, in uniform.
- (iv) His R.A.F. Service and Release Book and Flying Clothing Card.
- (v) A congratulatory letter on the award if his D.F.C. from Air Vice-Marshal E. A. B. Rice, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- (vi) A Desert Air Force 'blood chit', in Arabic.
- (vi) A handwritten summary of his wartime career, 4pp., signed by the recipient.
- The 1944 D.F.C. group of four awarded to Flight Lieutenant L. C. Ainsley, Royal Air Force, who ploughed on through heavy flak despite taking a total of four hits and successfully bombed the target: making it back to Britain he crash landed without any casualties and little damage to the aircraft

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., the reverse dated '1944'; 1939-45 Star (P/O L. C. Ainsley R.A.F.); France and Germany Star (F/O L. C. Ainsley No. 51. Sqd. R.A.F.; War Medal 1939-45 (F/O. L. C. Ainsley. D.F.C. R.AF.), all campaign awards privately in the same style, mounted court style as worn, sold together with a Buckingham Palace slip of issue named to the recipient and a related telegram, *good very fine* (4)

£1,400-1,800

D.F.C. London Gazette 31 October 1944, the original citation states:

'This officer is a most competent pilot and a first-class captain of aircraft. One night in September 1944, he was detailed for an attack on a synthetic oil plant at Nordstefn. When nearing the target area the aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire and the starboard inner engine was rendered unserviceable. Shortly afterwards the aircraft was hit in the port aileron; making it difficult to steer correctly. In spite of this, Flying Officer Ainsley continued to the target and bombed it. On the turn for home the bomber was hit once more. The port engine was affected and the hydraulic system was put out of action. After crossing the-English coast the defective port engine became useless. Flight Lieutenant Ainsley thereupon headed for the nearest airfield where he made a safe landing with the undercarriage retracted. This officer set a fine example of skill, courage and tenacity.'

Lawrence Cuthbert Ainsley enlisted with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 19 June 1941 and was commissioned Pilot Officer with the General Branch on 21 April 1944. Initially posted to No. 41 base, Marston Moor, Yorkshire on 21 April he later joined No. 51 Squadron on 30 July. His first raid as a Captain of Aircraft occurred on 3 August 1944 in a Halifax III over Bors-de Cassan.

Three further raids that month saw good results and Ainsley was present for an attack over Le Havre on 10 September. It was for the raid the next day, 11 September 1944, that he was awarded the D.F.C, the Squadron Record book provides details for that day stating:

'This aircraft sustained flak damage over the target, causing on [SIC] engine to be feathered. On arriving over this country another engine had to be feathered, and the aircraft was landed safely away from base on two engines. No members of the crew were injured. The aircraft landed away from base.'

The initial recommendation for the award expands upon this, stating:



'On 11th September 1944 this officer was the captain of an aircraft detailed to attack the synthetic oil plant at Nordstorn. When about fifteen miles distant from the target and at 18,000 feet, his aircraft was hit by heavy flak which rendered the starboard inner engine unserviceable, but he continued one his course and shortly afterwards the aircraft was hit again, causing damage to the port aileron and making it difficult to handle. Flying Officer Ainsley still continued on his course, however, and although he was hit yet again and had lost height to 14,000 feet, he pressed home his attack and bombed the target. Then as he was turning away and was about to leave the defended area, the aircraft was hit by a fourth burst. This time the wireless operator was slightly wounded in the head, the hydraulics were hit and the port inner engine was destroyed.

After clearing the Ruhr defences he set course for Woodbridge, but on crossing the English coast the port inner engine finally stopped and a crash landing had to be made at the nearest aerodrome. Without hydraulics to operate the undercarriage and flaps, he landed the aircraft without appreciable damage or any injury to the crew.

Flying Officer Ainsley's devotion to duty in continuing to bomb the target in spite of serious damage to his aircraft and in the face of intense flak, and his skill in bringing his aircraft back and landing it without more serious consequences, deserves the highest praise and his courage and determination are an example to all.

Flying Officer Ainsley had now carried out nine sorties against the enemy, and has proved himself to be a most competent pilot and a good captain and leader. He is recommended for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

The station Commander commanding R.A.F. Snaith added his own recommendation stating:

'This officer undoubtedly showed courage and determination in pressing home his attack in the face of what appears to have been very accurate predicted flak, and a high degree of skill in bringing home his badly-damaged aircraft back to this country and landing it with so little damage and without injury to his crew.

He also displayed great coolness and presence of mind, and proved himself to be an excellent operational captain. He is strongly recommended for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.'

This is back up by an exciting account in the Sunday Sun (Newcastle) on 29 October 1944 which states:

'A young man called L. C. Ainsley born in Carlise in 1916, was working on a television research bench in America when the war began, but he was determined not to miss it. So he "jumped" an oil tanker and worked his way to England. To-day he is Flying Officer Ainsley and has just gained the immediate award of the D.F.C. for fine work during the bombing of the oil works at Nordstern. His Halifax was thrice hit before reaching the target - but it got there. One more it was hit after the bomb load had gone - but it got home with a crash-landing near a drome. Now he thinks he will stay on this side of the Atlantic and make the R.A.F. a career. He has married a Scots Girl.'

Ainsley was advanced Flying Officer on 21 October 1944 and continued to fly, seeing a total of seventeen successful sorties. Transferred to R.A.F. Tangmere on 15 May 1945 he was posted to the Administrative and Special Duties Branch on 26 April 1945 and then transferred to Andrews Field on 27 July.

Several more transfers occurred to sites such as R.A.F. West Malling on 5 September, Castle Camps on 27 September and R.A.F. Duxford on 10 December. However he was to leave the R.A.F. under a cloud, being dismissed by sentence of a Court Marshal on 6 August 1946.



A rare post-war Malaya operations D.F.C. group of eight awarded to Squadron Leader A. F. Peers, Royal Air Force, who amassed 1400 hours of operational flying as C.O. of No. 110 Squadron, making numerous paratroop and supply drops

Distinguished Flying Cross, E.II.R., the reverse officially dated '1953'; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, M.I.D. oak leaf; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (Ft. Lt. A. F. Peers, R.A.F.); Coronation 1943, sold together with the recipient's flying logbooks, mounted court-style as worn, *good very fine* (8)

£2,400-2,800

D.F.C. London Gazette 6 October 1953:

'In recognition of gallant and distinguished service in Malaya.'

The original recommendation states:

'Squadron Leader Peers has served with the Far East Transport Wing for over two years and, for the past 14 months, he has commanded No. 110 Squadron. During this period of command, he has displayed outstanding powers of leadership and a high standard of personal efficiency, both in the air and on the ground, and this has been reflected throughout the Squadron.

His operational flying in Malaya has covered 1404 hours in paratroop and supply drop operations. Many of these sorties have been completed in extremely arduous and hazardous conditions which have required the utmost skill and determination. This officer's devotion to duty and courage in air operations are of the highest order. He has given outstanding service on operational flying over a long period.'

Arthur Frederick Peers joined the Royal Air Force in London in July 1942 and embarked for Canada after attending an elementary flying school. He subsequently qualified as a flying instructor at Pearce, Alberta but returned to the U.K. in March 1944 and joined the Anson Flight at R.A.F. Lyneham. It was here, in the period September-November 1944, that he also flew Dakotas to France and Belgium as the campaign in north-west Europe progressed.

Next ordered to India, Peers served in No. 267 Squadron in the Burma campaign from June 1945 to V.J. Day, operating out of Akyab and Rangoon. Having then been attached to a Communications Squadron in Delhi, he returned to the U.K. in August 1946.

As it transpired, his next overseas posting was to another Communications Squadron, which he joined in the Far East in October 1950. A flurry of flights piloting the unit's Dakotas ensued, back and forth between Changi, Kuala Lumpur, Kai Tak, Labuan and Saigon, among other locations. Some of these flights were of a 'top brass' nature, his passengers including Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner of Malaya, Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs, the Director of Operations in Malaya, and General Sir John Harding, C.-in-C. Far East Land Forces.

In March 1951, Peers transferred to No. 48 Squadron, piloting Valettas and undertaking his first supply drops over Malaya. Shortly afterwards he took command of No. 110 Squadron, another Valetta unit, flying his first paratrooping sortie in July 1952. The pace of Operational outings gained momentum in September-October of the same year, when he flew numerous supply drops and three further paratrooping sorties. Likewise in the period April-May 1953, when he continued to be rated as an 'Exceptional' pilot. He finally returned to the U.K. in August of that year, shortly before the award of his D.F.C. was announced.

Having then entered the jet age in Meteors of No. 2 Squadron, he added Javelins to his types' flown in No. 11 Squadron in Gelsenkirchen. His other appointments in the 1950s and 1960s included No. 64 Squadron at Duxford and No. 152 Squadron at Stradishall. His final posting was to the R.A.F. Technical College at Henlow, Bedfordshire and he was placed on the Retired List as a Squadron Leader.

Sold with a complete run of his R.A.F. Flying Log Books (5), covering the periods November 1942 to April 1948; April 1948 to March 1951; March 1951 to July 1956; August 1956 to March 1960, and April 1960 to October 1962.



A 'Mustang Ace's 1944' D.F.C. and Bar group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant M. H. Pinches, No. 122 & 65 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who accounted for 5 aircraft outright, 3 shared destroyed, and 3 destroyed on water and land with a further 7 damaged, who survived being shot down by an American P-38 but later died on 24 October 1944 from jaundice; possibly as a result of the burns he suffered from being shot down



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., dated '1944' with Second Award Bar, dated '1944'; 1939-1945 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, sold together with an archive of original material including an Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book covering the period 23 August 1939 - 20 May 1941, the D.F.C. toned, otherwise very fine or better (5)

£4,000-5,000

D.F.C. London Gazette 23 June 1944, the original citation states:

'This officer has proved himself to be a determined and resolute fighter. Within a short period he has destroyed at least 5 enemy aircraft, two of which he shot down in one sortic recently. His example has been most praiseworthy.'

Recommendation of Wing Commander C. F. "Bunny" Currant, commanding No.122 Wing:

'Since this officer commenced flying against the enemy in March of this year he has, in 10 weeks personally destroyed 5 1/2 enemy aircraft and damaged 3 more. Whilst on an offensive sweep over Denmark on 17.5.44 he destroyed 2 E/A in the air, damaged 2 on the water and shared in the destruction of 1 other. He has taken part in escort to Bombers over Germany, Panzers, deep offensive sweeps and dive-bombing. He is a brilliant and agressive pilot and by his example has enthused all with the offensive spirit.'

Bar to the D.F.C. London Gazette 20 October 1944, the original citation states:

'Flight Lieutenant Pinches has now destroyed four more enemy aircraft and damaged several others. He continues to display a fine fighting spirit and great gallantry'.



Recommendation by Squadron Leader R. L. Stilwell commanding No.122 Squadron:

'Since his previous award this officer has destroyed a further 4 aircraft and damaged 5, making a total of 10 aircraft destroyed and 9 damaged. He continues to display a magnificent aggressive spirit. One day recently he took 3 aircraft to the outskirts of Paris and destroyed a Ju88. On another occasion he carried out a gun test behind enemy lines and damaged one of three enemy aircraft encountered. He has proved a difficult man to keep on the ground and his example is an inspiring one to the whole Wing.'



Maurice Henry Pinches was born at Hanwood, Shrewsbrury, Shropshire on 7 May 1918 and enlisted into the Royal Air Force on 20 November 1935. After a period with the Air Armaments School beginning on 14 February 1936 he transferred to R.A.F. Catterick on 22 October 1936. Pinches then transferred to R.A.F. Dishforth on 1 December 1936 and during his time at Dishforth was promoted to A.C.1. on 1 July 1937 before being transferred to the Far East on 16 July 1938.

Posted to R.A.F. Seletar at Singapore on 10 August 1938, prior to joining No. 36 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadron on 1 August 1939, he was again based in Singapore for flight training. He commenced his flying on 23 August 1939 as an Air Gunner and a Bomb Aimer on Vickers Vildebeest aircraft. Remaining with this Squadron until 20 May 1941 having amassed a total of 450 hours on type, on this date his log book notes 'Going West at Last'.

Pinches then served in Southern Rhodesia from 24 May 1941 and was stationed at Bulawayo from 18 June 1941 for further flight training. He was discharged on 31 July 1942 on appointment to a Temporary Commission and returned to the U.K. to join No.1 Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit from 24 November 1942. He was posted to No. 1611 Flight from 5 December 1942 and No. 1622 Flight from 18 February 1943. Advanced Flying Officer on 1 February 1943, he joined No. 122 Squadron just as they converted to Mustang IIIs being one of the very first units to get this aircraft.

Pinches claimed two Bucker Jugmeister and an HS126 on the ground on 30 April 1944 and followed this up on 17 May 1944 in the Aalborg area with an He177, a Ju188, 2 Ar196s (damaged on water) along with a share in the kill of a JuW34 all on the same day. Shooting down a Me109 on 17 June in the South Dreux vicinity he followed this up by damaging another on 13 July 1944 in the Evreux area. Two days later he again shared in the kill of a Ju188 in the South Conflans vicinity. On 25 July 1944 Pinches took down his first FW190 with a further two damaged all within the South Evreux area and operating in the Pont l'Eveque area two days later he claimed another FW190 with two more damaged and a share in another.

No. 122 Squadron moved to Normandy three weeks after the Normandy landings and there Pinches was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 1 August 1944. Unfortunately, at this time he was shot down in error on 10 August 1944 by a USAAF P38 Lightning, one can only assume with the slight similarity with the square tipped wings they assumed his aeroplane was an Me109.



Luckily, he was able to bale out successfully and only suffered slight burns but it was enough to be invalided back to Great Britain on 12 August 1944. Joining No. 83 Group Support Unit on 25 September 1944 he rejoined No. 122 Squadron on 2 October 1944. In the meantime his squadron had returned to Great Britain and were used to undertake bomber escort missions for the remainder of the war, given the range of the Mustangs this proved decisive in the bombing campaign.

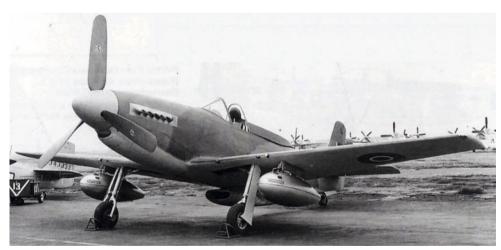
The development of papier mache drop tanks enabled these fighters to venture deep into Germany to escort the bombers to their targets, the Germans could not use these tanks for any purpose hence why they were made from papier mache and not aluminium. Pinches then joined No. 65 Squadron on 13 October 1944 and became a Flight Commander, again this squadron had the benefit of flying Mustang IIIs. He was involved with this Squadron as target support for the 1,000 Halifaxes and Lancasters who were to bomb Duisberg on 14 October.

Pinches had recovered from his burns from the friendly fire incident yet sadly he contracted jaundice and died at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, on 24 October 1944. It was thought amongst the family that he contracted this as a result of the long term effect of his burns. He is buried in Bourton Churchyard, Bourton, Shropshire.

Sold together with the following original archive comprising:

- (i) Observer's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book covering the period 23 August 1939 20 May 1941.
- (ii)R.A.F. Pocket Book 1937 named to him.
- (III) Assorted photographs of family, sporting activity, and of his time in the Far East wearing tropical uniform clearly showing an Air Gunner's brevet.
- (iv) Correspondence from the Pinches family regarding the record of service, dated 9 March 2004.

See Lot 439 for the Flying log book to his brother.



391 An unattributed 1944 D.F.C. group of six

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R., dated to the reverse '1944'; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star; Pacific Star, clasp Burma; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£400-600



x392 A fine 1953 A.F.C. and wartime pilot's group of seven awarded to Squadron Leader L. K. Grzybowski, Royal Air Force, late Polish Air Force

As a Pilot in No. 131 Polish Fighter Squadron, he quickly saw action in September 1939 when he was credited with the destruction of two German aircraft, actions for which he was later awarded the Virtuti Militari, 5th Class

Subsequently taken P.O.W. by the Russians, he was released for service in the Polish Army in Russia and the Middle East, prior to reaching the U.K. and undertaking a protracted tour of 56 sorties of a 'Ramrod' nature in Mustangs of No. 306 Squadron in 1944-45, gallant work that won him the Cross of Valour and Bar



Air Force Cross, E.II.R., the reverse officially dated '1953'; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Poland, Virtuti Militari, 5th Class, *GR Tech type as issued in late 1944-45*; Poland, Cross of Valour, with Bar, mounted as worn, together with his Polish Pilot's Badge, by *J. R. Gaunt*, embroidered R.A.F. uniform wings and Flying Log Books, *generally very fine or better* (9)

£2,500-3,000

A.F.C. London Gazette 1 January 1953.

King's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air London Gazette 1 January 1952.

Leszek Kazimierz Grzybowski was born in Dabrowa Gornicza, Kielce, Poland on 20 December 1915 and entered the Polish Air Force College in August 1935.

Duly qualified as a pilot, he joined No. 131 Polish (Fighter) Squadron at Poznan in October 1938 and was likewise employed at the outbreak of hostilities. As cited, he was quickly credited with the destruction of two German aircraft, namely a share in a Helll on 3 September and a Mello on 9 September. He may also have contributed to the destruction of a Ju86. More certain, however, is the fact he was taken P.O.W. by the advancing Russian Army in the same month and remained behind wire until April 1942, when he was released for service in the Polish Army in Russia and the Middle East.





Having then reached the U.K. in February 1943, he undertook a succession of training courses and joined No. 306 (Polish) Squadron in August 1944. Here, then the commencement of a protracted operational tour in which he flew 56 sorties in the unit's Mustangs over Austria, Belgium, Germany and Holland, the majority being of a 'Ramrod' nature and including numerous outings to the Ruhr and one to Arnhem in support of 'Market Garden' in September 1944. But he also flew several 'anti-diver' (V-weapon) sorties off the English coast in March 1945, And his final sortie, flown on 25 April 1945, was a trip to the Nazi playground of Berchtesgaden, home to Hitler's 'Eagle's Nest'.

According to records held by the Sikorski Museum, he was awarded the Polish Cross of Valour in April 1945, a Bar in August 1945, and the Virtuti Militari, 5th Class on 25 July 1945, 'for actions in the Polish campaign in 1939, when serving in 131 Fighter Squadron'. He also appears to have been entitled to the Polish Air Medal and 2 Bars.

Post-war

Grzybowski retained his commission in the R.A.F. after the war and remained on the strength of 306 Squadron until January 1947, when he was posted to the Polish Re-settlement Corps in Framlingham, Suffolk. Several months later he joined a communications unit at R.A.F. Tangmere, about which time he was married to Joan Fleming at Carshalton Beeches, Surrey.

Two further stints with the Re-settlement Corps having followed, he joined an instructor's course at South Cerney in early 1949, thereby shaping the future of his R.A.F. career and adding to his laurels the A.F.C. and King's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air for services in the Central Flying School 'Refresher Squadron' at R.A.F. South Cerney.

He continued to fly after his retirement from the R.A.F. in December 1970 and died in Tadcaster, Yorkshire in August 1992.

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

The recipient's R.A.F. Pilot's Flying Log Books (4), covering the periods September 1943 to December 1950, January 1951 to December 1957, January 1958 to November 1970, and June 1971 to January1976, the first with ink endorsement regarding missing Polish Air Force log book and some 500 hours.

ii)

A small selection of career photographs, including a studio portrait in uniform and a card-mounted group photograph of 'B Flight, No. 4 Squadron' in June 1943, with multiple signatures to reverse.

iii)

A large selection of wartime and later correspondence, mainly in Polish, and including Red Cross communications from a Polish P.O.W., exchanges with fellow pilots in the U.K., and a reference from a former C.O. at R.A.F. Coltishall, dated 20 May 1947.



393

The unique Iraq 1922 D.F.M. and 1923 B.E.M. group of six awarded to Flight Sergeant H. Bowick, Royal Air Force, late Machine Gun Corps, for his services as an Aerial Gunner, the latter award with a 'flying' citation for the opening of the Amman-Ramadieh Aerial Route



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.R., (341282 Cpl. H. Bowick, R.A.F.); British War and Victory Medals (56608 Pte. H. Bowick, M.G.C.); Jubilee 1935; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., G.V.R., coinage head issue (341282 F. Sgt. H. Bowick, R.A.F.); British Empire Medal, Military Division, G.V.R. (No. 341282 Corpl. Harry Bowick, R.A.F.), mounted as worn in this order, as perfectly correct for the period, this last with obverse rather polished, very fine (6)

£6,000-8,000

14 D.F.M.'s awarded for operations in Iraq 1922-29, five of these for 1922.

D.F.M. London Gazette 6 June 1924:

"...for distinguished service rendered during operations in Iraq 1922."

B.E.M. London Gazette 1 January 1923. The original recommendation states:

'In recognition of distinguished and meritorious services rendered in connection with the opening of the AMMAN-RAMADIEH Aerial Route.

For meritorious service and devotion to duty. He spent over 100 hours in the air on desert reconnaissance and has performed good service in maintaining wireless communication during flights over difficult country.'

Harry Bruce Bowick was born in 1898 at Montrose, Forfarshire. He is understood to have originally served in the Scottish Horse (1/3rd) and later went to Salonika with No. 77 Company, Machine Gun Corps. Remaining there until the Armistice, they become part of the occupying forces in Bulgaria, then left for Egypt in April 1919 when it was disbanded in July 1919. Bowick then obtained a transfer to the Royal Air Force in Egypt as an Aerial Gunner.

An uprising in Iraq in May 1920 united Sunni and Shia briefly against the British. It was put down, but required the deployment of more than 100,000 British and Indian troops. Thousands of Arabs were killed. Hundreds of British and Indian soldiers died. The military campaign cost Britain tens of millions of pounds - money it could not afford after the Great War.





A new way of controlling Iraq was needed. Churchill had to square huge military budget cuts with British determination to maintain a grip on its mandate in Iraq. The result became known as "aerial policing". It was a policy Churchill had first mused on in the House of Commons in March 1920, before the Iraqi uprising had even begun:

'It may be possible to effect economies during the course of the present year by holding Mesopotamia through the agency of the Air Force rather than by a military force. It has been pointed out that by your Air Force you have not to hold long lines of communications because the distance would only be one or one-and-a-half hours' flight by aeroplane. It is essential in dealing with Mesopotamia to get the military expenditure down as soon as the present critical state of affairs passes away.'

The defeat of the Iraqi uprising was credited in part to the deployment of Royal Air Force bombers. The embryonic force - attempting to carve out a permanent role for itself and avoid being consumed by the other armed services - took on command of all future military operations in Iraq. When troubles flared again, villages held by rebellious tribes were attacked from the air.

Royal Air Force armoured cars and bomber planes on duty in Iraq during the Mesopotamia conflict, the Air Minister, Lord Thomson, detailed how one district of "recalcitrant chiefs" was subdued in the Liwa region on the Euphrates in November 1923. He wrote:

'As they refused to come in, bombing was then authorised and took place over a period of two days. The surrender of many of the headmen of the offending tribes followed.'

As far as the British government was concerned, the strategy was a pragmatic success. Iraq was subdued by a handful of Squadrons and a small force of troops. They maintained military control over Iraq until World War Two, even after Iraqi independence in 1932. Bowick died on 23 January 1957 and is buried at Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Sold together with copied research including *M.I.C.* (confirms Pair only), *Flight* lists, confirmation of L.S. & G.C. Medal in February 1935, newspaper cutting and other research.



A poignant and early Second World War D.F.M. awarded to Pilot Officer C. G. L. Williams, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was decorated for his part in a protracted dogfight between his Anson of No. 217 Squadron and a Heinkel 115 seaplane in October 1940

Subsequently commissioned, he was assigned to a suicidal daylight sortie against the Admiral Hipper at Brest, from which his Beaufort failed to return

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (580129 Sgt. C. G. L. Williams, R.A.F.), extremely fine

£1,000-1,400

D.F.M. London Gazette 24 December 1940, the original recommendation states:

'On 16 October 1940, when navigator [and Captain of Aircraft] of Anson K.8745, an enemy Uboat and Heinkel 115 were attacked in a position 100 miles S.W. of the Scillies. The attack against the Heinkel was pressed home and the action continued until the Heinkel made its get away due to its superior performance.

This action was typical of this N.C.O. who has completed 600 hours of operational flying during the first year of the war which has included night raids on Brest and attacks against barges and shipping. The devotion to duty shown by this N.C.O. has been of the highest order.

Appointment held: Airman Pilot, No. 217 Squadron.

Recognition recommended: Distinguished Flying Medal.'



Cilmyn George Lane Williams was born in Caernarvonshire in December 1911 and was likely a pre-war Halton aircraft apprentice. More certain is the fact he was serving as a member of No. 217 Squadron on the outbreak of war, a Coastal Command unit based at St. Eval, Cornwall.

Of events off the Scillies on 16 October 1940, the unit's Operations Record Book (O.R.B.) states:

'While on patrol, attacked enemy U-boat with bombs. No results observed. He. 115 sighted in immediate vicinity of U-boat. He. 115 attacked and several bursts were seen to enter E./A. which took evasive action. A running battle with E./A. lasted for 40 minutes and Anson had to abandon the fight due to shortage of ammunition.'



Commissioned as a Pilot Officer in January 1941, Williams was still serving in 217 Squadron at the time of his death in action on 15 February 1941. On that date, he took off from St. Eval in Beaufort L9794 MW-R, one of three aircraft assigned to a suicidal daylight mission to attack the Hipper at Brest. As summarised by the unit's O.R.B.:

'In the opinion of those best qualified to judge on the station, this was not a justifiable war risk. The damage which three machines armed with 500lb. bombs at the largest could inflict on the Hipper did not justify the very serious risk to the three machines. The small chance of making more than one direct hit at the most increased rather than decreased the inadvisability of the sortie.'

All three Beauforts were shot down 20 miles north of Brest by Luftwaffe fighters from 5/JG. 77. Williams' aircraft crashed into the sea.

Aged just 30 years old at the time of his death, Williams left a widow, Violet, and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial. He is also commemorated on a plaque at St. Beuno Church at Clynnog Fawr and on a roll of honour at the Memorial Hall at Criccieth, both in Gwynedd, Wales.

Sold with an original telegram from the C.O. of No. 15 Group, congratulating the recipient on his award of the D.F.M., dated 18 December 1940, an original Central Chancery letter addressed to the recipient's widow, dated 27 February 1942, in which she is invited to attend a Buckingham Palace investiture on 17 March 1942 to receive his D.F.M., and several wartime photographs.

A Second World War D.F.M. awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. Woodhouse, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was decorated for his gallantry as a Navigator in No. 57 Squadron, his operational tour including the famous daylight raid on Le Creusot in October 1942 and four trips to the 'Big City'

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1166133 F./Sgt. W. Woodhouse, R.A.F.), good very fine

£1,000-1,400

D.F.M. London Gazette 11 June 1943.

Wilfred Woodhouse was educated at Raddlebarn School, Maple College and Birmingham University, and attended a course at Ruskin College of Art in 1937-38. Having also attended several civil defence courses in the interim, he joined the Royal Air Force in June 1940 and was trained as a navigator.

He subsequently joined No. 57 Squadron at R.A.F. Scampton as a Flight Sergeant in August 1942 and flew his first sortie - against Cologne - on the night of 15-16 October 1942. Next up was Operation 'Robertson', the daylight raid against Le Creusot on the 17th, when 94 Lancasters from No. 5 Group were assigned to attack the Schneider works, the whole under Wing Commander L. C. Slee, the C.O. of No. 49 Squadron.

Woodhouse flew in one of several 57 Squadron aircraft allocated to the force, he and his crew having undertaken special low-level flying exercises over Lincolnshire in the interim. Despite the obvious risks, the raid turned out to be a great success, just one Lancaster becoming a cropper after hitting a roof top. Others suffered damage from bird strikes, as the force raced over 300 miles of French countryside at tree-top height, but all returned home, having delivered their attack in just seven minutes. Even the likes of Guy Gibson, who led six aircraft against the nearby transformer station at Montchanin, appeared to be satisfied with the results.

'Bomber' Harris was also impressed and ordered another daylight raid, this time against Milan, in which Woodhouse participated on the 24th. In fact, he was to make three further trips to Italy over the next month or so, namely two sorties to Turin and another to Genoa. These besides sorties to Duisburg, Stuttgart and Weismar. And in mid-January 1943, he flew his first sortie to the 'Big City', one of four such trips undertaken by him at the height of Bomber Command's battle of Berlin.

Two further trips to Cologne - and other heavily defended targets such as Essen, Hamburg and Munich - made up the remainder of his operational tour and he was recommended for his D.F.M. in April 1943. Subsequently commissioned, he was demobilised as a Flight Lieutenant in October 1945.

Post-war, Woodhouse qualified as a teacher and was employed by the City of Birmingham Education Department, including a stint as headmaster of Leigh School; sold with copied career correspondence.



The 'Tail End Charlie's' D.F.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant R. A. Norcross, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who downed a FW.109 over Hungary

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1589610 Sgt. R. A. Norcross. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style for wear, *minor pitting*, *very fine* (6)

£1,200-1,600

D.F.M. London Gazette 7 July 1944, the original recommendation states:

'Sergeant Norcross was posted to this unit in November 1943, and has completed 20 Operational sorties over Italy, Yugo Slavia, Austria and Bulgaria.

- 2. Sergeant Norcross is the rear gunner in a crew which has already carried out many successful operational sorties, and has achieved a high standard of crew co-operation. He is a keen and efficient Air Gunner, and had the complete confidence of his captain and the other members of the crew.
- 3. On the night of 3rd April 1944, Sergeant Norcross had an opportunity of proving his alertness and efficiency when his aircraft had been ordered to attack the [M]anfred Weiss Works at Budapest. Shortly after leaving the target, two enemy aircraft were encountered. One of these aircraft, identified as a FW.190, fired a short burst of tracer at the Wellington, which turned to starboard. The enemy aircraft then continued its course, and passed approximately 20 feet under the Wellington's port Wing. Sergeant Norcross had been told over the intercom. that the FW.190 was "coming up on port at 300 yards 8 o'clock". He fired a three second burst with the FW.190 dead in his sights, and saw it burst into a blue white flame, descending then in a vertical dive. Several other Wellington crews saw the enemy aircraft crash, and Group have officially admitted the claim of one FW.190 destroyed.
- 4. The above incident well illustrates the alertness and efficiency which Sergeant Norcross has displayed in all his operations. His action was typical of the manner in which he invariably carries out his work, and it is submitted that he well deserves the immediate recognition, which is strongly recommended.'

Ronald Albert Norcross was serving with No. 37 Squadron based in Southern Italy when he won his award. They completed a number of missions from that region, notably helping to supply the Yugoslavian Partisans resisting German occupation and disrupting their supply routes to the Eastern Front.

He was notably present on a raid on 20 January 1944 over the Cecina Railway Bridge in Tuscany. The raid was largely successful except for Norcross' own aircraft, commanded by Flying Officer Stanton, the Squadron Operations book notes:

'F/O Stanton in "V" collided with another aircraft ("A" - F/Sgt. Kelly) over the target area but neither aircraft sustained very serious damage.'

Despite this Norcross's Wellington found the bombing mechanism damaged, leaving them unable to complete the attack. During the attack over the Manfried Weiss works several months later fifteen Wellington's targeted Budapest to good effect but encountered heavy resistance as the Operations Book makes clear, stating:

'The target was well defended, both from the ground and in the air, and moderate to intense H.A.A., and intense L.A.A., with "flaming onions" and 15-20 searchlights were reported. Several enemy fighters were seen in the target area, and one aircraft, captained by F/O Stanton, shot down a FW.190 over the target.'

The official recommendation was seconded by The Officer Commanding No. 231 Wing who added his own opinion, stating:

'I consider that the coolness and courage displayed by this N.C.O. was largely responsible not only for the destruction of an enemy aircraft but also for his own crew's and the aircraft's safe return to base.'

Sold together with copied research.



x397 A good 'Air Gunner's' D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant A. Massey, No. 51 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who served in multiple air combats, certainly downing an Me109

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (649458 F/Sgt. A. Massey. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *light contact marks, very fine* (5)

£1,400-1,800

D.F.M. London Gazette 13 October 1944, the original recommendation states:

'Flight Sergeant Massey has completed 29 sorties against the enemy, 21 of these against heavily defended targets in Germany. On several occasions, his aircraft has suffered damage and at all times his coolness and courage in the face of the enemy fire has been an inspiration to his crew. He has had several combats with enemy fighters and on one occasion destroyed an ME109. His devotion to duty at all times set a good example to his fellow gunners and as a crew member, he inspire[d] great confidence. This NCO is recommended for the award of the DFM.'

Allan Massey was serving with No. 51 Squadron in 1943, operating out of R.A.F. Snaith as part of No. 4 Group. He was with them on 27 August when his aircraft was attacked by a JU88, they managed to lose him in the clouds but were hit by flak on the return journey. Another dramatic incident occurred in early August 1943 when the rear turret gunner collapsed and had to be returned to base for medical treatment.

The mission for which Norcross was awarded his D.F.C. occurred on 30 August, in an attack over Muchen-Gladback. The Squadron Operations Book adds further details:

'10 miles NNE Antwerp. Mid Upper gunner saw twin engine aircraft on port side coming in towards Halifax. Mid Upper Gunner fired about 25 rounds, and enemy aircraft dived to starboard and was lost to sight.'

His station commander added his recommendation for the award of the D.F.M., stating:

'Flight Sergeant Massey is a thoroughly competent and reliable Air Gunner and by his skill and determination has contributed to the success of his crew and to the safe completion of an operational tour. His ability and spirit have been a fine example to his unit. Strongly recommended for the award of the D.F.M.'



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Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The unique and superbly well-documented 'Far East Communication Squadron 1950' A.F.M. group of seven awarded to Master Signaller J. B. C. Browne, Royal Air Force, who was awarded his Nuclear Test Medal for the 'Christmas Airways' flights to Christmas Island during Operation Grapple

Browne's remarkable career saw him flying during the Second World War, earning his A.F.M. in the east for flights which included missions to China redacted from his service papers and flying the Royal Couple during their 1961 Royal Tour of Nepal



Air Force Medal, G.VI.R. (571907 Sig. I. J. B. C. Browne. R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula (571907 Sig. I.A. J. B. C. Browne. R.A.F.), the second detached in its named box of issue; Royal Air Force L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (M. Sig. J. B.C. Browne. (571907) R.A.F.); Nuclear Test Medal, unnamed as issued, the first six mounted as worn, the last in its named box of issue, sold together with a large archive including the recipient's flying log books, *minor contact wear to sixth, overall good very fine* (7)

£2,500-3,000

A.F.M. London Gazette 8 June 1950, the original recommendation states:

'Signaller I Browne joined the Squadron in October, 1948, having been in Japan from October, 1947, and has been employed as a V.I.P. Signaller. He is a first class non-commissioned officer with exceptional technical ability, having consistently held an 'A' category since August, 1946. During the last six months he has completed 300 flying hours on some of the most important flights assigned to this Squadron, and he has also extended his 'A' category to cover York aircraft as well as the Dakota, the type in which he is primarily signaller and, on numerous long distance flights during his tour of duty in the Far East Communication Squadron, he has carried out his duties in an exemplary manner. He has shown ability, coolness and enthusiasm and is an outstanding non-commissioned officer.'

Note the Recipient's Flying Log Book for the period of 1947-1952 is missing, it is believed to have been recalled owning to a redacted mission in China rather than misplaced or lost.





John Blake Cameron Browne (who later changed his surname to Howard) was born in Kensington, London on 19 February 1922, the son of Andrew and Wilhelmina 'Billy' Browne. His father was a former professional soldier who served as a Sergeant-Major with the Essex Regiment and was seriously wounded in the leg at Gallipoli. He appears to have suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder and left the family in 1929 leaving his wife to raise the children herself. The young Browne received only a basic education however this was enough for him to pass the entrance tests for an apprenticeship at R.A.F. Halton on 24 August 1937.

He was initially posted to the Electrical and Wireless School before transferring to No. 2 Wireless School on 26 March 1938. He must have proven himself a quick learner as he was soon selected to leave Halton for Cranwell, where he specialised as a Signaller. He was still there on the outbreak of the Second World War on 3 September 1940, they spent the day dispersing the aircraft around the perimeter of the airfield in case of air raids.

The Second World War

Qualifying as Wireless Electrical Mechanic on 29 January 1940, Browne reached his majority the next month on 19 February and was appointed Aircraftman Class I the same day. Posted first to No. 29 Squadron and advanced Leading Aircraftman on 1 April 1940 he served with them at R.A.F. Digby. Here he was on the receiving end of several bombing raids, being promoted Corporal on 31 December 1940. The Squadron re-equipped with Bristol Beaufighters to replace their old Blenheims not long later.

Transferring to R.A.F. Pembury he undertook an air gunner's course, becoming qualified on 6 January 1943 and advanced Sergeant on 7 January. Joining No. 10 Radio School Carew Cheriton, he served there until 17 February 1943 when he was posted to Coastal Command's 131 Operational Training Unit which was located on Loch Erne in Northern Ireland. There he had his first flight on a Catalina flying boat on 18 February.

Having qualified, Browne was posted to the newly formed 265 Squadron based in Northern Madagascar. After a gruelling journey across Africa, he finally reached the posting in early June and began to undertake fleet escort and search and rescue missions as Wireless Operator/Air Gunner. Racking up increasing Operational flying time in December he had 250 hours and was advanced Flight Sergeant on 6 January 1944.

Over the next year he was to continue in this role, adding Meteorological Flights to his duties. The last of Browne's wartime flying was with 265 Squadron having undertaken 562 hours of Operational flight with them and an impressive 1076 hours in total. Posted to R.A.F. Wymeswold on 5 May 1945, he arrived on 8 May - V.E. Day - to discover the station all but deserted, the guard on the front gate informed him that everyone was celebrating in the pub.

V.I.P. Flying, a Redacted Mission and a Crash Landing

Browne retrained with Douglas Dakotas and was soon posted to 147 Squadron, flying for Transport Command. This Squadron flew from Britain to Europe allowing Browne to assemble a collection of European banknotes which he stuck into his log books.

Joining 24 Squadron for V.I.P. transport flights in October 1946 he was posted to the British



Commonwealth Air Force in Japan the following year. The next year Browne again moved, this time to the Far East Communications Squadron. Two months after he joined them a period of one week on his service records is redacted, this combined with his missing log book covering this period is suggestive of a clandestine mission. The cataloguer must leave it to the reader to imagine the nature of this work however it occurred at a time that Browne was known to have been flying to China, then embroiled in the Civil War.

Returning to Britain in April 1950 he was awarded the Air Force Medal at R.A.F. North Luffenham for his work with the Far East Communication Squadron. His work there had also entitled him to the Malaya bar for his General Service Medal however this would not be issued at the time and Browne was to receive the G.S.M. for a separate campaign. Joining 242 Operational Conversion Unit as a Trainer and he was recommended a Commission at that point however he rejected the offer, feeling that he preferred his role as a Warrant Officer.

Returning to No. 24 Squadron on 6 December 1953 he rang in the new year with a promotion to Master Signaller on 31 December. One of his early flights here on 22 May 1954 was transporting Anthony Eden (then Foreign Secretary) and Lord Ismay (then Secretary General of Nato) from Geneva to Paris and thence to Britain. A further flight in July almost led to disaster as the crew lost their way between Suffield, Alberta and Britain. An S.O.S. signal was sent out and after a tense period of waiting were picked up by a passing liner which was able to give them their co-ordinates, with their available fuel they were just able to make an emergency stop at the Azores Islands.

That same year he performed trips to Australia which included the transport of material and personnel involved in the developing Nuclear programme. During one routine training mission the next year out of R.A.F. Abingdon the Hastings aircraft Browne was flying in crashed on landing. Fortunately the crew were all unharmed although the aircraft itself lost a wing. The next year he transferred to No. 47 Squadron flying mostly to the Middle East, Cyprus and Malta.



Christmas Island Airways and Operation Grapple

Browne had already been involved in Britain's Nuclear Testing programme due to the flights between Canada - a source of Uranium - and Australia, from whence the early 'A Bomb' tests were launched at Maralinga. Now Britain was preparing for a new Nuclear test with the far more powerful 'H Bomb', requiring them to look further afield for testing sites.

Arriving on Christmas Island on 21 September 1958 Browne was to serve as crew for the three Dakotas: *Polynesian Princess*, *Coral Queen* and *Island Romance*, which would fly over the testing site to record the results of the detonations. In fact he would fly in all three aircraft with his first run occurring on 25 September with No. 1325 (Transport) Flight '*Christmas Airways*', which had been in operation since 1956.





This was the start of an intense series of flights which saw him rack up over 150 hours in the course of just three months. Their other role was to fly re-supply missions for the weather and monitoring stations on Fanning and Malden Islands. Some of these Islands did not have a landing strip and as such the crews developed a 'Bouncing Palette' system inspired by the 'bouncing bomb'.

During his stay here Browne learned to dive, amassing a collection of pearls which he had collected himself. On one occasion he arranged for coconuts to be sent by air mail for his children in England. The new year brought further flights around Christmas Island, as well as the wider Pacific and even as far as Singapore and Australia. The Squadron was disbanded at Singapore in May 1959 however it should be noted that Browne was still flying in Dakota KN 598 *Coral Queen* in July.

Royal Tour

After a brief tour of R.A.F. Abingdon he was posted to the Queen's Flight for service in the Royal Tour of India, Pakistan and Nepal. The vast majority of flying on this tour was performed by a B.A.O.C. Bristol Brittania, however the airfield of Kathmandu was not yet constructed and there were only small, flattened grass airstrips available. For this Browne would crew a modified Dakota which could land on such terrain quite easily.

They flew from Delhi to Kathmandu on 14 February 1961 with the Captain of the Aircraft one Squadron Leader Langley. Staying at the Snow View Hotel, Browne's first Royal Flight was on 27 February between Kathmandu and Maghauli, a journey of four hours. A second one followed the next month on 1 March between Kathmandu and Gorakhpor, a much easier flight of a little over an hour.

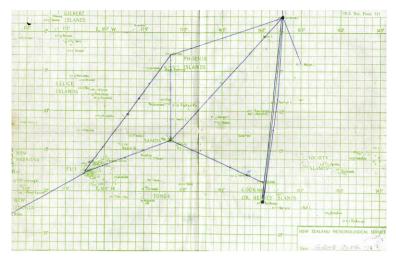
The tour returned to Delhi the same day with Squadron Leader Langley allowing several extra passengers to join them on the flight. This almost caused disaster as the extra weight made take off considerably more difficult which was hardly ideal with a thousand-foot drop at the end of the runway.

Epilogue

Returning to R.A.F. Abingdon he joined the Transport Support Element there, this involved a certain amount of Operation flying and a great deal of parachute training. Browne was finally posted to 242 Operational Conversion Unit at Thorney Island on 1 February 1964 as Air Electronics Officer. Here he performed a largely ground based role which frustrated his love of flying and travel.

Just prior to leaving the R.A.F., Browne changed his name to Howard as a result of changing family circumstances. He left the service the next year, taking his last flight in January and being discharged on 1 June 1968, and settled in Devon, initially running a post office. This venture sadly did not succeed and he settled into life as an electrician instead at Kingsbridge, Devon.





Reaching the age of 100 he received a letter and photograph from the Queen to go with the signed portrait he was presented with on the Royal Tour. Browne died on 18 December 2022, having lived a remarkable life; sold together with copied service papers and A.F.M. recommendation as well as a remarkable archive of original material comprising:

- i)
 Six flying logbooks dated between 1943-1968, the logbook covering 1947-1952 is missing, believed to have been returned.
- ii)

Two passports.

iii)

Two Aircrew Categorization cards.

iv)

R.A.F. Certificate of Service.

 \mathbf{v}

Air Engineers 'Wings' along with five Cap badges including one R.A.F. Halton badge.

vi)

Six photographs, two featuring the recipient.

vii)

Two letters congratulating the recipient on his award of the A.F.M. from Air Marshal F. J. Fogarty and Air Vice-Marshal F. J. W. Mellersh.

viii)

The A.F.M. slip of issue, including its original envelope and a newspaper cutting announcing the award.

ix)

Three cut-out logos from the Snow View Kathmandu and Ashoka Hotel New Delhi where the recipient stayed on the 1961 Nepal Royal Tour and a tourist map of Kathmandu.

x) The 'Queen's Flight identity card named to 'Mr John B. C. Browne.'

xi)

A hand drawn chart depicting a flight from Christmas Island during Operation Grapple, flown in October 1958.

xii)

The recipient's Birth Certificate.

xiii)

Three newspaper cuttings relating to the recipient's career.

xiv)

The Ministry of Defence slip of issue for the Nuclear Test Medal.

xv)

A typed 72 page memoir written by the recipient's son, to be emailed to the winning bidder.



SINGLE BRITISH ORDERS, LONG SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS & MILITARIA

x399 The Most Noble Order of the Garter, an attractive Knight's (K.G.) Badge, enhanced with semiprecious paste 'stones', silvered with gilt detail, 96mm including suspension x 79mm, with French hallmarks to suspension loops, back plate loose, otherwise very fine

£1,000-1,500

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) breast Star, silver gold and enamel, reverse engraved 'R & S Garrard & Co, Goldsmiths & Jewellers to the Crown, 25 Haymarket London', small neat pawnbroker's mark on edge of maker's cartouche to reverse, extremely fine

£400-600

R. & S. Garrard operated out of premises at 25 Haymarket in London from the early 1860s until 1911.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander's (K.C.M.G.) set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver with appliqué centre in gold and enamel, by *Edward Thomason*, 'ET' hallmarks to pinback and catch, *nearly extremely fine* with full neck riband as worn and in fitted *Garrard & Co.*, 24 Abermarle St. case, this with broken exterior clasp (2)

£1,000-1,400

The 'ET' hallmark is associated with the workshop of Edward Thomason, who was knighted by King William IV in 1832, and whose workshop was headquartered in Birmingham and active *circa* 1806-1835. The breast Star is therefore an older example of the insignia which is held inside a more modern case.

The Most Eminent Order of the India Empire, Companion's (C.I.E.) breast Badge, gold and enamel, very slight enamel damage to bottom right petal, good very fine, in it's Garrard & Co. fitted case

£800-1,000

x403 The Baronet's Badge worn by Sir F. H. Newnes, 2nd Baronet Newnes of Wildcroft, a leading turn of the century newspaperman and Liberal politician, son of the 'Founding Father of Popular Journalism' Sir George Newnes

Baronet's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse inscribed 'Newnes of Wildcroft 1895', hallmarked for London 1929, *good very fine*, in its fitted case of issue

£600-800

[C.B.E.] London Gazette 10 June 1954.

Frank Hillyard Newnes was born in Manchester, the son of Sir George Newnes and his wife Priscilla. His father was a Liberal Politician and founder of the publisher George Newnes Ltd., his periodicals *Tit-bits* and *The Strand Magazine* are considered forerunners of Modern Popular journalism. The younger Newnes attended Clare College, Cambridge and graduated with an M.A. and L.L.B. in 1897.

He joined his father's publisher that same year and worked there for many years, also following him into politics to become the Liberal M.P. for Bassetlaw, North Nottinghamshire in 1906. He managed to take the seat from the Conservatives however lost it again in the next election in January 1910. The same year his father died and Newnes inherited the baronetcy as well as the publishing business.

Newnes married Emmeline de Rutzen, the daughter of Sir Albert de Rutzen, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Bow Street, in 1913. After the outbreak of the Great War the next year he decided to join up, being commissioned Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1915. He did not remain in that service however, transferring to the Army and being advanced Captain with the 12th Battalion, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. Notably he did not see any service entitling him to Campaign medals, as such this badge is his only named entitlement.

After the war Newnes became Director of a number of companies in the publishing trade, as well as Chairman of Country Life Ltd. He was the Director of his father's publication, *The Westminster Gazette*, a Liberal newspaper which Prime Minister Gladstone allowed to be decorated with the Party's green colours, leading to it being dubbed 'Pea-Green Incorruptible'.

Outside of the political and publishing worlds, Newnes was deeply involved in matters of public health. He joined the Voluntary Hospitals Committee for London and was a member of the management committees of the Royal Free Hospital and its Medical School. He also became Chairman of the Post-Graduate Institute of Dental Surgery and the Eastern Dental Hospital, the



x406

latter being the reason for his award of the C.B.E. Furthermore, he was President of the Printers Pension Corporation and Vice President of the Periodical Proprietors Association.

Newnes later died in Western Australia on 10 July 1955; sold together with copied research including a biography of Sir George Newnes (the recipient's father).

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Knight Grand Cross (G.B.E.) 2nd Type set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, good very fine, in its Garrard & Co. Ltd., 112 Regent St, London case of issue with sash riband (2)

£1,000-1,400

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Dame Commander's (D.B.E.) 2nd Type set of Insignia, comprising shoulder Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on lady's bow riband; Star, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Toye, Kenning and Spencer* case of issue, of recent manufacture, blue enamel chipping to one ray of Badge, good very fine (2)

£800-1,200

The Royal Guelphic Order, Military Division, Knight's (K.H.) breast Badge, gold and enamel, ring suspension, enamel wear and damage to the reverse, overall nearly very fine

£600-800



Badge of the Certificate of Honour, for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, G.VI.R., large circular silvergilt neck badge, 42mm, *good very fine and rare*

£1,000-1,400

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands were a protectorate of Great Britain from 1892-12 January 1916, and then a colony until 1 January 1976, and was administered as part of the British Western Pacific Territories. It then became independent as two separate states - the Ellice Islands became Tuvalu and the Gilbert Islands (with Banaba - Ocean Island) became Kiribati.

The design upon the reverse of the Medal depicts a gold frigate bird above the tropical sun (as the Islands lie astride the Equator) and the Pacific Ocean which surround the Islands. This is drawn from the badge designed by Sir Arthur Grimble in 1931 for the flag of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, this being granted in 1937.



408 Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., V.R., wide suspension (J. Souter. Serjt. R.M.A. 21 Yrs.), very fine

£600-800

James Souter was born in August 1814 at Carmyllie, Dundee and was a baker by trade upon his enlistment into the Royal Marines on 22 December 1836, for a bounty of £3. He served as a Gunner aboard the *Gorgon* off Syria in 1840 (N.G.S. Medal & Bronze St Jean d'Acre) and was discharged in January 1858.

Shanghai Volunteer Corps Long Service Medal, silver, hallmarks to rim, the reverse officially engraved 'B.Q.M.S. J. A. Cheeseman. Act. 1920-1931', good very fine

£800-1,200

PROVENANCE: Sotheby's, July 1998.



James Alfred Cheeseman was born at Reading on 13 August 1893, the son of The Rev. James & Isabella Cheeseman, the sixth of nine children. Young Cheeseman was educated at Chester College School and Paradise Street School in Cambridge before going out east - described as a draper - in 1913. With the outbreak of the Great War, he volunteered with 109 fellows from Shanghai and proceeded to England to join the New Army via the Suwa Maru. Joining King Edward's Horse (No. 894), he served on the Western Front from October 1915 and whilst serving in an Observation Post with 'A' Squadron at La Bourse was wounded by a rifle grenade on 24 March 1916 (1914-15 Star Trio). His daughter later wrote how the wounds effected his lower spine and knee, partially crippling him.

Returning to Shanghai in May 1919, he joined the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery Company and the Whizzbangs Shanghai Amateur Football Club. Cheeseman would likely have been called out to share in the actions with his Battery against the Chekiang Kiangsu warlords in 1924-25. Married to Kathleen, he was to face tragedy as she produced a daughter on 16 October 1926 but died the next day, with their infant passing on 20 October 1926. A second marriage several years later (see group photograph) produced another daughter, Dora, who lived until 2015.

Awarded his Long Service Medal as per the Shanghai Municipal Gazette of 7 August 1931, the Artillery Battery was disbanded several years after, with Cheeseman joining the Municipal Police Specials from September 1937 - perhaps serving during the emergency. He had also been made Manager of the famous department store Lane Crawford (founded 1862) shortly before its collapse. He thence set up the Textile Import Company, with offices in the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building.



Promoted Sub-Inspector in the Specials in November 1939, Cheeseman was living on the Tifeng Road. Following the uncontested invasion of Shanghai by the Japanese on 8 December 1941, life continued comparatively unchanged and the Municipal Police were required to maintain the administration, under the Shanghai Provisional Council of 1941

Under considerable pressure from the United States Administration, the foreign Extra Territorial Treaties, which had established the China Treaty ports in the 19th century including Shanghai (except that for Hong Kong), were abrogated on 11 January 1943 by the Treaty Between His Majesty in Respect of the United Kingdom and India and His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China for the Relinquishment of Extra-Territorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters - so that at the end of the Japanese War Shanghai, and other occupied treaty ports would be returned to the Chinese Government (KMT) in Nanking.

This also had the effect of terminating the Police service contracts in March 1943. That same month, Cheeseman and other expatriate members of allied countries were put into one of the internment camps - described as Civil Assembly Centres. His family went into the Lunghwa Centre. That place held just under 2,000 people and was described thusly:

'The camp was large, containing seven concrete buildings, five large wooden barracks (originally built as stables by the Japanese), and numerous outbuildings. There were fifty nine dorms and 127 rooms for families.'

In addition to malnutrition, malaria and typhoid were a common problem. A fellow internee was J. G. Ballard who, in his book Empire of the Sun (later made into a Stephen Spielberg film), gives a vivid description of life in this camp.

At the end of the Pacific War, when the employees of the Municipal Council, civil servants, Police, Fire etc. came out of the internment camps in August and September 1945, they were unemployed. Some managed to obtain jobs in Shanghai and Hong Kong, which it appears the Cheesemans went to. He arrived back at Liverpool in November 1950.

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), G.V.R. (**Trooper J. W. Orr. C. Lt. Horse**), officially engraved naming, *good very fine*

£240-280

PROVENANCE: Baldwins, April 2003.

John Williams Orr was born on 21 January 1867 at Calcutta, son of John and Lucy Orr. His father was a solicitor and young Orr followed his father into that profession, coming back to England to sit his examinations in 1884. He then returned to Calcutta to join his father's firm Orr, Johnson & Robertson of Old Post Office Street.

It was in 1895 that he joined the Calcutta Light Horse, one of the most fêted Indian Volunteer units. He was an active member and in August 1897 came second in their tent pegging competition, second in the April 1898 quarterly Wapenshaw Shooting competition and won the 1901-02 tent pegging challenge bowl, at that time recorded as a Troop Sergeant-Major. Orr married Ada Howlett at Godalming and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in November 1906, being admitted in January 1907. Joining the Bengal Civil Service in January 1908, Orr is noted as a Trooper on the Calcutta Light Horse roll of August 1914 and was awarded his Medal as per Indian Army Order 625 of November 1914. Deputy Superintendent & Remembrancer of Legal Affairs at the Bengal High Court in 1915, he retired to Braunton, Barnstaple, Devon and died in January 1947.

Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R. (Voltr. E. J. Vint South Andaman Voltr. Rifles), officially engraved naming, official corrections, very fine

£160-200

Only 15 Medals of any type ever issued to this small unit.

Edmund James Vint was born at Madras on 14 May 1869, the son of Charles and Harriett Vint. Baptised by the Garrison Chaplain at St Mary's, Madras in October 1869, he moved to the Andaman Islands *circa* 1886. By 1895 he was an Assistant Accountant in the Treasury Office, Andaman Islands and was Head Accountant by 1905. Vint took his Medal as per *Indian Army Order* 166 of 1906 - the ony such award that year. He died by self-administered poison whilst 'temporarily insane' in January 1910 and is buried in Port Blair.





412 Cyprus Military Police Long & Good Service, G.V.R., crowned head bust, good very fine

£500-700

Established by King George V in October 1929. The Silver Medal was awarded to members of the Cyprus Military Police who received 3 good conduct awards, provided 6 years of exemplary service since the award of the third badge, and who accrued a minimum of 15 years of efficient service. Officers who were promoted from the ranks were also eligible for the award. The Medal was only awarded to 7 Officers and 54 other ranks before it was replaced by the Colonial Police Long Service Medal in 1934.

Colonial Police Medal, G.VI.R., for Meritorious Service (Hon. Insp. Charles Haddon-Cave, Fed. Malaya Aux. Police.), officially impressed naming on a pre-prepared ground, *good very fine*C.P.M. London Gazette 1 January 1952.

£280-320

Charles Haddon-Cave was born *circa* 1903 and several extant Passenger Lists note him as a Planter in Malaya. He is undoubtedly directly related to both Sir Charles Philip Haddon-Cave K.B.E. C.M.G. and The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Anthony Haddon-Cave, the Governor of Hong Kong (1981-85) and Judge in the Court of Appeal of England and Wales respectively.



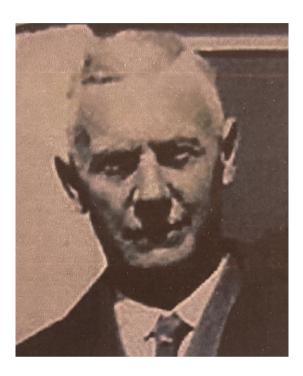
Pair: Captain A. T. Dominy, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles

Indian Volunteer Forces Officers' Decoration, G.V.R. (Capt. A. T. Dominy. N.B. Mtd. Rfls.); Volunteer Force Long Service Medal (India & the Colonies), E.VII.R. (Captn: A. T. Dominy. N. Bl. Mtd. Rifles.), officially engraved naming, good very fine (2)

£400-600

PROVENANCE:

Buckland, Dix & Webb, December 1994.



Arthur Tothill Dominy - or 'Chub' to his friends and comrades - was born in Lambeth in May 1871. He went to India circa 1890 to become a tea planter in the areas surrounding Darjeeling, first gaining work as an assistant with the Lebong Company, Badamtam Division (his father at that time with the Tukvar Division). He also joined the Indian Volunteers at this time and was noted as a Lieutenant by May 1906, being a Captain in 'A' Squadron by March 1907. He was awarded his Medal as per Indian Army Order 257 of May 1911 and his Decoration as per Indian Army Order of March 1917.

He retired home with his wife and family in 1929 and settled in Westfield Road, Thames Ditton. Dominy died on 14 July 1952.

A 19th century silver tray fitted with a collection of British 19th century campaign Medals and suspensions set into the centre

The tray is circular with raised edge and decorative border, standing upon three claw and ball feet, 36cm. diameter, 1,774g., by *Henry Wilkinson* & Co. with hallmarks for Sheffield 1877, housing 37 assorted campaign medals to include Waterloo 1815 (3), Military General Service 1793-1814 (4), Crimea 1854-56 (7), with other examples to include Baltic 1854-55 and Indian Mutiny 1857-58, with various suspensions and clasps for the medals mentioned, *lightly polished*, otherwise very fine

£2,000-2,400



The fascinating Victorian inkwell with a V.C. connection, fashioned from a Crimean cannonball and commissioned by Major-General Viscount R. Frankfort De Montmorency, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross at the Redan Redoubt, and whose son won the award with the 21st Lancers at Omdurman

Round Shot, 2.7 inches diameter, hollowed out, with an ornate silver cap atop, hallmarks for London 1857, the shot set on the obverse with a Crimea Medal and on the reverse with a plate engraved with the cypher of Viscount Frankfort De Montmorency, three grape-shot 'legs' 0.9 inches diameter affixed beneath, with - but not affixed to - its original wooden stand, somewhat dented in places but overall very fine

£1,000-1,500

Raymond Harvey de Montmorency, 3rd Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, was born at Theydon Bower, Essex on 21 September 1835; the only son of Viscount Lodge Raymond de Montmorency, 2nd Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency and Georgina Frederica de Montmorency, the daughter of Peter Fitzgibbon Henchy Q.C. of Dublin. The young De Montmorency was educated at Eton before entering the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, being commissioned Ensign with the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot on 18 August 1854. Further promoted Lieutenant on 12 January 1855 he was serving in that rank on the outbreak of the Crimean War. De Montmorency entered the war in the trenches of Sevastopol and was present for the storming of the Great Redan on 8 September 1855 (Medal and clasp). His gallantry during the attack, which cost the British dearly, he was recommended for the Victoria Cross - although the recommendation was not successful. Instead, his reward was an independent command and he was sent to India for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny and placed in command of a detachment in Central India (Medal and clasp).

Promoted Captain on 29 March 1861, he exchanged into the 32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Edward Brooke from 6 December 1861 until 31 December 1864. During this time Brooke was commanding troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Following this De Montmorency moved on to become Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General (later Field Marshal) Sir John Michel commanding the British Forces in North America during the 1866 Fenian Raids (Medal and clasp). Doubtless the logistical difficulties of organising a defence against the raids kept him busy, however he did find time to get married on 25 April 1866 to General Michel's eldest daughter Rachel in Montreal.

De Montmorency also found the opportunity to travel and was in Abyssinia at the time of Napier's expedition; he volunteered privately to take part and was with the Army up to the gates of Magdala (Medal). Promoted Major on 28 September 1869 and further advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 14 June 1876, he served with the British Forces in Egypt and the Sudan from 1886-7. De Montmorency was given the local rank of Major-General in 1887 and commanded the troops at Alexandria before directing a British field column during operations on the Nile for which he received a 'mention'. Promoted Major-General in the British Army on 30 November 1889, he succeeded to the peerage on 25 December of that year upon the death of his father.

Posted to India, the now-Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency was given command of a first-class district in Bengal (1890-1895) and later Dublin District from 1895-1897, retiring on 21 September 1897. The next year, his son Lieutenant Raymond de Montmorency, 21st Lancers, went on to serve at the Battle of Omdurman on 2 September 1898. During the fighting he was awarded the Victoria Cross for his bravery in attempting to rescue Lieutenant Grenfell who had been unhorsed. Driving away the Dervishes around him he found the Lieutenant already dead, rescuing the body and placing it upon a horse; with the assistance of two other men he cut his way free. Promoted Captain on 2 August 1899, the young De Montmorency raised his own company - Montmorency's Scouts - for the Boer War but was killed in action at the Battle of Stormberg. His father died on 7 May 1902 of apoplexy at Bury Street, London and was buried at Dewlish, Dorsetshire. The titles passed to his younger son Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency; sold together with copied research including a biography of the 3rd Viscount de Montmorency and his entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, 2nd Supplement, Volume I.





The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. Badge, inscribed 'Edward Lowther Crofton Esquire, Post Captain in the Royal Navy, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Nominated 4th June 1815.', reverse with maker's stamp for Hughes, 8 Peterboh. Co.., Fleet Str., London, 191mm x 114mm, corners pierced for attachment, very fine

£800-1,200

This stall plate was produced between 1826 and 1838, during which time *Hughes* copper and steel plate makers was headquartered at Peterborough Court, Fleet Street.

Edward Lowther Crofton was born on 24 November 1783, likely in County Roscommon, Ireland, the son of John Frederick Lowther Crofton and the grandson of Anglo-Irish politician Sir Marcus Lowther Crofton, 1st Baronet. Crofton embarked on a career in the Royal Navy, with whom he was commissioned Lieutenant in March 1804, Commander in February 1805 and was promoted Post Captain on 4 March 1811.

Crofton was active during the War of 1812 and served as Post Captain in the Naval Brigade of Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn during the Battle of Baltimore in September 1814. Following the British burning of the enemy capital at Washington D.C., they returned to their ships and travelled up river towards Baltimore, Maryland and proceeded to bombard the harbour's Fort McHenry in an attempt to take the city. The fort was well-defended and stood up to the 25-hour bombardment after which the British fleet departed. The conflict notably inspired the American national anthem.

Crofton's conduct during the engagement was praised by the Rear-Admiral in his public letter, in which he stated: "...the brigade of seamen with small arms, commanded by Captain Edward Crofton, assisted by Captains Sulivan, Money, and Ramsay, who commanded divisions under him, behaved with a gallantry and steadiness which would have done honour to the ablest troops, and which attracted the admiration of the army."

A year after the battle, Crofton was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in June 1815. The following year he married Mary Leader on 23 April 1816 and the couple went on to have issue of at least one son and one daughter, who was born at Putney Hill in Surrey on 10 September 1818. Their son, also named Edward Lowther Crofton, was a Captain in the 77th Regiment of Foot who died of cholera in the Crimea on 27 September 1854 during the march from Alma to Balaclava.

Crofton died just a few years after his award of the C.B. in September 1818; sold together with copied research.

x418



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's, Chapel Stall Plate, gilded brass with engraved and painted image of a C.B. Badge, inscribed 'George Marlay Esquire, Major in the Army and Captain in the 14th (or the Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Nominated 4th June 1815.', 190mm x 114mm, corners pierced for attachment and screwed into frame, presented in a gold display frame with short biography and three short lengths of riband, minor chip to paint, otherwise very fine

£800-1,200

George Marlay was born in 1791, the son of Major George Marlay of York House in Twickenham and his wife Lady Catherine Butler, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Lanesborough. Major Marlay served for many years with the 62nd Regiment of Foot, including during the American War of Independence where he was captured at the Battle of Sarasota. George Marlay Jr. followed in his father's footsteps and was made Captain on 19 October 1803 at the tender age of twelve - his commission likely being purchased by his father. Just two years later he was made Captain of the 2nd Garrison Battalion on 25 February 1805, but did not become a Captain in the 14th Foot until 14 June 1810 when he was of age.

In 1809 young Marlay had been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, and was promoted as Lieutenant-General Paget's Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in 1812 and Assistant Adjutant General in 1813. That same year he was also advanced Major, appearing in the *London Gazette* on 3 July.

Marlay served with his Regiment at the Battle of Waterloo as a Captain of the 3rd Battalion, which was part of the 4th Division under Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville. The 3rd Battalion itself was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Tidy and was notably comprised mostly of young, inexperienced soldiers. Their conduct on the field of Waterloo is noted in Richard Cannon's Historical Records of the British Army - 14th Regiment of Foot:

'The battalion was composed of young soldiers, who had never before been under fire, but their bearing reflected honour on the corps to which they belonged. During the heat of the conflict, when the thunder of cannon and musketry, the occasional explosion of caissons, the hissing of balls, shells, and grape shot, the clash of arms, the impetuous noise and shouts of the soldiery, produced a scene of carnage and confusion impossible to describe, a staff officer rode up to Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, and directed him to form square; this was scarcely completed when the glittering arms of a regiment of cuirassiers were seen issuing from the smoke. The French horsemen paused for a moment at the sight of the scarlet uniforms of the Fourteenth, and then turned to the right to attack a regiment of Brunswickers; but a volley from the Brunswick square repulsed the enemy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, with the view of giving confidence to the young soldiers of the Fourteenth, drew their attention to the facility with which infantry could repulse cavalry. The French cuirassiers rallied, and appeared inclined to charge the Fourteenth, but were intimidated by the steady and determined bearing of the battalion.'

Lieutenant-General Colville himself observed 'the very young third battalion of the Fourteenth, in this its first trial, displayed a steadiness and gallantry becoming of veteran troops.'

Marlay was nominated as a Companion of the Order of the Bath just days ahead of the famous battle. He was later placed on half pay the following year on 25 March 1816, the same year during which the 3rd Battalion was disbanded, and later received his final promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel on 21 June 1817. At some stage of his service, Marlay spent a length of time in India where his heath declined and contributed to his premature demise.

Marlay married Catherine Louisa Tisdall at All Souls' Church in Marylebone, London on 7 April 1828. The couple had three children from 1830-1, though their eldest son James was to tragically drown aged just fourteen. Their daughter Catherine later married the 7th Duke of Rutland, and their son Charles Brinsley donated a valuable collection of artworks to Cambridge's Fitzwilliam Museum, dubbed 'The Marlay Collection'.

Marlay was just thirty-nine years old when he died at London on 8 June 1830 due to 'a diseased state of the lungs' and 'liver contracted in India'. He was interred alongside his mother, father, and eventually his son at St Mary's Church in Twickenham - now the public park Holly Road Garden of Rest. For unknown reasons George and his son were re-interred together in Highgate Cemetery in 1852, where they were later joined by his wife.

Marlay is entitled to a Waterloo Medal and an Army Gold Cross for Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse and Orthes; sold together with copied research.

420

x419 A George III Messenger's Badge



King's Messenger's Badge, G.III.R. pattern, an oval Badge, formed of a crowned garter including motto, within this a polychrome Royal Coat of Arms under glass cover, with cypher above, English rose and Scottish thistle at edges, 110mm x 55mm, with appendant greyhound, Badge silver-gilt, the reverse with hallmarks and maker's initials 'WP', greyhound in silver, with fittings for wearing, very fine

£1,500-2,000

Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service cap Badge, 32mm x 65mm, two lugs to reverse, depicting two dragons either side of a shield with characters, flaming sun above, with 'I. M. Customs' below, *very fine*

£240-280

The Imperial Maritime Customs Service was founded in 1854, their badges were produced by *J. R. Gaunt, London*.



The exceptional gold Prince of Wales' Visit to India Medal awarded to Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Vibhaji, Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, K.C.S.I.



Prince of Wales' Visit to India 1875-76, gold (100g), by *Phillips Brothers, London*, 56mm x 83mm, the edge officially numbered 'No. 10', and additionally inscribed 'H.H. Jam Shri Vibhajee Jam of Nawanagar', *good very fine and a true rarity of British India*

£8,000-12,000

Approximately 48 Medals struck in gold for distribution to the Indian Rajas by the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, Ceylon and Nepaul. Puddester 875.1.3.

In return for the award of this Medal, the Jam Sahib presented the Prince of Wales with a very fine shield fashioned from rhinoceros hide, with lacquer, gold, emeralds, rubies, diamonds, velvet, gold and silver thread and gold sequins, which now proudly resides in the Royal Collection (*RCIN 11458* refers).





His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Vibhaji Ranmalsinhji Jadeja, Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar was born at Jamnagar on 8 May 1827, fifth and eldest surviving son of H.H. Maharajadhiraj Jam Shri Ranmalsinhji Sataji Jadeja [Ranmalji Sahib], Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, by his second wife, H.H. Rani Shri Soniba Kunverba Sahiba. He succeeded on the death of his father in February 1852 and was granted a permanent salute of 11-guns in 1866.

Having met the Prince of Wales during the 1875-76 visit, Vibhaji attended the 1877 Durbar (Gold Medal) and was granted a personal salute of 15-guns and the personal title of Maharaja, together with his K.C.S.I. on 1 January 1877.

He had no less than twenty-two wives over the course of his life and following several poisoning attempts on his life, sought to adopt. As a result, Ranjitsinhji Jadeja (please see Lot 42 for his Gold British War Medal 1914-20), whose grandfather was a cousin, was sent off to be educated and made heir apparent to the throne in December 1878 after he decided to disinherit his son, Kalubha, on charges of misdemeanor.

This would be his only officially named Medal.



x422 Bedfordshire Volunteers Medal 1804, silver, 56mm, obverse featuring the arms and motto of Luton and the legend 'Bedfordshire Volunteers.', reverse engraved 'Merit Rewarded by the Officers of the Luton Company to Mr John Yates he being the best shot of the year 1804.', fitted with suspension, lightly toned, good very fine

£200-300

PROVENANCE:

Robert French, March 2022.



8 Blackburn Volunteers Medal 1810, silver with stepped border, 60mm, no hallmarks, obverse featuring a crowned military trophy with a central oval shield engraved 'Best Shot's Prize' above a crown, below engraved, 'Blackburn Volunteers Higher Division 1810', reverse engraved 'August Shooting Match won by John Lingfield', with fixed ring suspension, *very fine*

£180-220

PROVENANCE:

D.N.W., 20 July 2017, Lot 1337. N.E.C. Molyneux Collection.

x424 Cardigan Regiment of Volunteers Medal 1802, silver with laurel decorated rim, 67mm x 52mm, obverse with central Britannia seated within an oval, Prince of Wales's plumes above and within a wreath of laurel, engraved 'Cardigan Regiment 1802', reverse engraved 'Shot for and won by Volunteer F. L. Cole firing at 100 Yards with ball', fitted with fixed ring suspension, *good very fine*

£300-350

PROVENANCE:

Ex Murray Collection.

D.N.W., 17 May 2016, Lot 991.

Cheshunt Volunteers 1802 oval silver medal, 54mm x 42mm, hallmarks for London 1801, obverse engraved with regimental title above an image of a Volunteer between trophies and scroll inscribed 'Best Shot', reverse engraved 'Mr Newdick from Captn Sir G. Prescot. Bart. 2d May 1802.', fitted with loop suspension, a couple of very light edge bruises, otherwise very fine

£200-300

PROVENANCE:

Spink, 20 July 2006, Lot 111.



Loyal Clapton Volunteers Medal 1800, silver, 54mm, the obverse an oval shield engraved 'Loyal Clapton Volrs.' and surmounted by a crown and supported by two lions, reverse engraved 'Easter Shooting Match 100 Yards Prize won by Capt. J. Howard 1800', fitted with fixed ring suspension, nearly extremely fine

£280-320

PROVENANCE:

Ex Murray Collection.

D.N.W., 17 May 2016, Lot 996.

Finglas Volunteers 1782 oval silver medal, 62mm x 39mm, obverse featuring volunteer standing left by a cannon with another seated right and holding Irish harp, 'For my Country' and below a drum and crossed flags, reverse inscribed 'The Gift of the Finglas Volunteers to Willm. Cody for his skill in Arm's 1782', pierced for a ring suspension, good very fine

£300-350

PROVENANCE:

18 May 1016, Lot 994.



x428 Handsworth Volunteer Cavalry 1802 oval silver medal, 58 x 44mm, obverse with 'GR' within a crowned garter, engraved above 'Handsworth Volunteer Cavalry', reverse engraved 'Prize for Members of the First Troop awarded to Mr W. Hill for Ball Firing Michaelmas 1802', with fixed ring suspension, *good very fine*

£250-300

PROVENANCE:

Ex Murray collection.

D.N.W., 18 May 2016, Lot 995.

Loyal Honiton Volunteers 1796 silver circular medal with double-stepped rim, 54mm, hallmarks for London 1796, obverse features a crowned laurel wreath around 'Merit Rewarded 1796', surrounded by 'Loyal Honiton Volunteers'; reverse engraved 'Quarterly Ball Firing Competition won by Captn. J. Townsend September 1796', with silver ring suspension, *minor contact wear, very fine*

£250-350

PROVENANCE:

J.B. Hayward, January 1972.

Spink, 22 November 2012, Lot 101.

Referenced in War Medals and Decorations: Issued to the British Military and Naval Forces and Allies from 1588 to 1910 by Hastings Irwin. Captain James Townsend was advanced to Major, commanding the Loyal Honiton Volunteers, September 1803.

Newcastle & Northumberland Volunteer Corps Medal, silver, 47mm, with raised leaf wreath, obverse engraved with coat of arms of a division of the Bell family, reverse engraved 'Presented by Lieut. Col. Bell. M.P. of the N.N.V.C. for the Second best Ball Practice at the Target won by Corporal Bugle Josh Ransom. 5 Oct. 1839.', fitted with straight bar suspension, last two letters of the christian name heavily scratched, otherwise with light toning very fine

£180-220

A similar example was sold by Corbitts (Sale 32, Lot 2) given to a Henry Ransom.



Acrotormentarian Society of Riflemen Medal 1814, plated bronze and white metal, 45mm, skull and cross bones surrounded by a snake seemingly devouring itself, all contained within a laurel leaf all in relief, with 'Acrotormentarian Society' above and below the wreath engraved within banners; reverse plain engraved 'R.L.V.R. Presented by the Acrotormentarian Society of Riflemen for Merit at Arms 1814', fitted with loop and ring suspension, *good very fine*

£200-250

PROVENANCE:

Colonel Murray Collection, 1926.

Sotheby's, January 1973.

Spink, 22 November 2012, Lot 109.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers 1799 circular silver medal with single-stepped rim, 44mm, obverse featuring a Royal Crown with Garter engraved 'Pro Rege et Patria', 'P.W.V.' in central field, laurel wreath surround, reverse engraved 'Prize Medal for skill at Ball Practice awarded to Henry Brymer Best Shot 8th May 1799', fitted with integral silver ring suspension, *good very fine*

£180-220

PROVENANCE:

Ex Colonel Murray collection, 1926.

Sotheby's, January 1973

Spink, 22 November 2012, Lot 119.



An 18th Century Shooting Prize Medal, silver, 51mm, obverse with crossed sword and musket over a pistol pointing vertically and engraved 'Prize for the Best Shot 1798' around the edge, reverse engraved 'C C C' to the centre with 'God and The King' around the edge, fitted with ornate suspension, *lightly bent in places, otherwise very fine*

£150-200



Hong Kong Volunteer Reserve silver prize cup, inner gilt, 67mm high, by Wang Hing & Co., Hong Kong, engraved 'Hong Kong Volunteer Reserve Rifle Shooting Scratch Cup Won by A. J. J. Brock 1913-14', good very fine

£240-280

Archibald John Jewell Brock was born on 24 July 1879 at Devonport and was an engine fitter by trade, being appointed to Devonport Dockyard in 1911. He transferred to the Hong Kong Dockyard, he joined the Volunteer Reserve out east and by 1917 was noted as the Chief Fitter when joining the local Masonic Lodge. Brock died on 21 December 1930 and is buried in the Hong Kong Cemetery, Happy Valley.

Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Shorrock Cup shield 1918, silver plaque on shield, engraved 'S.V.C. 'A' Co. British 1918 Shorrock Cup "B" Class Prize Pte. T. R. MacDonald', very fine

£80-120

Thomas Rose MacDonald was born in 1894 at Shanghai, by 1917 was working at Jardine, Matheson & Co. (both Shanghai & Hong Kong) and in 1921 was in the Insurance Department. A keen oarsman, he was Vice-Captain of the Shanghai Rowing Club and latterly joined the North China Motor Insurance Association Committee. He died in Winchester in January 1955.

Royal Navy Channel Fleet Revolver Cup, an extremely elaborate silver and enamel prize medal, 85mm x 62mm, hallmarked Birmingham 1908 by J. A. R., features central ship's anchor with an enamelled white ensign and 'Inter Ship' in riband format below, a branch of laurel to the left side and a branch of oak to the right, above a shooting target and 'Channel Fleet' set in blue enamel, below 'Revolver Cup' set in blue enamel, to the sides two revolvers pointing upwards, the medal topped with a Midshipman's crown, the reverse plain but fitted with ring suspension and also an easel stand for display, a couple of light scratches to the enamel, otherwise lightly toned very fine

£150-200

PROVENANCE:

Susan Orlik, May 2006.

£40-60



The Henley Royal Regatta Grand Challenge Cup Medal, 1908 won by Sir W.A. Akers who 437 rowed as number 2 in the winning Christ Church 8 in 1908, sharing his victory with Apsley Cherry-Garrard, later of Arctic fame

> A British chemist and industrialist he specialized in physical chemistry and during the Second World War was the director of the Tube Alloys project, a clandestine programme aiming to research and develop British atomic weapons capabilities from 1941 to 1945

> After the war he was director of research at Imperial Chemical Industries and also served as a member of the Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the committee that drew up the organisation of what became the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

> Recognising his significant contribution to the war effort he was made a C.B.E. and conferred with a knighthood

> Henley Royal Regatta Grand Challenge Cup Medal, 1908, Christ Church engraved on the rim 1908, 'W.A. Akers', additionally engraved on the obverse, 'Christ Church B.C., A.G.B. Cherry-Garrard Bow, 2. W.A. Akers, 3. F.E. Villiers, 4. A.C. Gladstone, 5. G.E. Hope, 6. E. Majolier, 7. H.R. Barker, C.A. Gladstone Str.', in its case of issue, extremely fine

[K.B.] London Gazette 28 December 1945.

[C.B.E.] London Gazette 31 December 1943.

Wallace Alan Akers was born at Walthamstow, Essex in 1888, the son of chartered accountant Charles Akers and his wife, Mary Ethelreda. He was educated at Lake House School in Bexhill-on-Sea, Essex, and Aldenham School. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he specialised in physical chemistry, graduating with first class honours in 1909.

After university, he joined Brunner Mond & Company in Winnington, Cheshire, as a researcher. In 1924 he joined the Borneo Company, where he served as its general manager in the Far East. He returned to England in 1928 to join Imperial Chemical Industries, into which Brunner Mond had earlier merged. In 1931 he became the chairman of the Billingham division of ICI. This was mainly concerned with the manufacture of ammonia using hydrogen under high pressure, ammonia being one of the company's most profitable products at the time.

Between 1933 and 1936 he was involved in a project to produce synthetic petrol from the hydrogenation of coal; ICI executives envisaged competing with oil companies. It became clear that the process would not be competitive but, since it had defence implications, he sought government subsidies. In this he was opposed by Sir John Anderson, the permanent secretary at the Home Office. The change of government following the October 1931 general election brought with it a change in policy and he was able to secure some financial relief.

A reorganisation of ICI in 1937 ended Akers' chairmanship of the Billingham division and he was posted to ICI headquarters, where he worked closely with Holbrook Gaskell. At this time, Britain was starting to re-arm. Munitions contracts had begun to roll in, and ICI expanded its production capacity. He became executive manager in 1939.

During 1941 Akers was recruited by the British war-time government as director of the Tube Alloys project, a clandestine programme aiming to research and develop British atomic weapons capabilities. This helped galvanize both Britain and America to proceed down a path which led to the Manhattan Project, and ultimately the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Historian Margaret Gowing noted that 'No doubt Akers had been picked for his personality and drive that had been considered so important and which he possessed in abundance'.

Akers' ICI background led to difficulties when it came to dealing with the American Manhattan Project. American officials such as Vannevar Bush, James Conant and Leslie Groves saw him as "an Imperial Chemical Industries man at heart" and he aroused American suspicions that British interest in atomic energy was with its commercial possibilities after the war. As a result, James Chadwick was appointed the head of the British mission to the Manhattan Project, but Akers remained director of Tube Alloys until the end of the war.

In 1946, Akers returned to the Board of ICI where he served as director of research until April 1953, when he retired, having reached the compulsory retirement age of 65. He established university research fellowships and donated money to university laboratories for research purposes.



In 1946 he established the Butterwick Research Laboratories to carry out fundamental research, unrelated to commercial objectives. They were later renamed the Akers Research Laboratories in his honour

Akers was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1944 and was knighted in 1946, both for his services to the war effort. He became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1953 and received honorary degrees of D.Sc. from Durham University and D.C.L. from Oxford University.

After his retirement he remained a member of the Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and was part of the three-man April 1953 committee that drew up the organisation of what became the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. He was a member of the National Gallery's scientific advisory committee, later becoming a trustee, and was the treasurer of the Chemical Society from 1948 to 1954. He married Bernadette Marie La Marre in 1953 and died at their home in Alton, Hampshire on 1 November 1954.

Sold together with a comprehensive obituary for Sir Wallace.

For the Distinguished Service Cross and Great War pair awarded to his brother, Lieutenant N.C. Akers, R.N.V.R., please see Lot 309.

The photograph and scrapbook of Captain J. E. Fairburn, O.B.E., Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Shanghai Police, Singapore Police & Royal Malaysia Police - the son of the legendary Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Fairburn, co-inventor of the Sykes-Fairburn fighting knife, well-used by allied irregular forces during the Second World War

Scrapbook/photograph album, marbled covers with cloth spine, including various school photographs and cuttings, 1926-27 & 1932 Shanghai 'troubles' (including captured troops, battle scenes, aftermath of bombings), landings and searching for smuggling, scenes of various S.V.C. individuals, travels in Europe & China, binding rather worn but a valuable resource of unpublished images

£300-500

John Edwin Fairburn was born on 27 February 1914 at Shanghai, son of William Ewart Fairburn, Assistant Commissioner Shanghai Municipal Police. Educated at Shoreham Grammar School, he was in the School Cadet Corps and also in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Cadets afterwards. Serving in the Shanghai Police Force and Municipal Council Finance Department from June 1940, he thence served in Singapore as Officer Commanding Provost Unit, 11th Indian Division and was taken a Prisoner of War in February 1942. Having been released at the end of hostilities he joined the Special Branch in Malaya and was also earned the C.P.M. (London Gazette 7 June 1951, refers) and the O.B.E. (Civil Division) whilst Assistant Commissioner, Royal Malaysia Police (London Gazette 13 June 1964, refers). He died at Looe, Cornwall in November 1977.

The Pilot's Flying Log Book to Leading Aircraftman C. A. Pinches, Royal Air Force, who flew on Hampden Bombers with No. 50 Squadron and who on one occasion crash landed at R.A.F. Scampton on the return from a raid on Hamburg on 15 September 1941

Log Book named to '1153655 LAC C. A. Pinches', some water damage to the cover and a couple of pages, otherwise in good overall condition

£100-150

C. A. Pinches started his flying training on 9 September 1940 on Tiger Moths based at the de Havilland School of Flying at White Waltham, later switching to Airspeed Oxfords and Hampdens. After completing his training he was transferred to No. 50 Squadron based at R.A.F. Swinderby, Lincolnshire.

Pinches's first Op was to Frankfurt on 29 August 1941, followed on 2 September 1941 with Berlin, his Log Book notes 'Landed Woolfey'. Carrying out 'Gardening' on 11 September he then undertook an Op to Hamburg on 15 September 1941, suffering a crash at Scampton upon return. He followed this up with a further raid on Hamburg on 29 September (this is logged before his entry of 15 September).

Launching an Op to Cologne on 13 October 1941, Pinches set out again on 23 August to Kiel and followed with Ops to Hamburg on 29 October and to Schipol on 31 October. His final Op was on 7 November 1941 entitled 'Search Light Belt'. He then returned to No. 2 School of Air Navigation flying Ansons.

For the D.F.C. and Bar group of five awarded to his brother, please see Lot 390.



BRITISH MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The mounted K.C.B. group of three miniature dress medals worn by Admiral Sir H. Smith, Royal Navy



Baltic 1854-55; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, K.C.B. Badge, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, with wide riband buckle; China 1842, mounted as worn on E. & E. Emanuel riband buckle, good very fine (3)

£300-500

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 296.

The outstanding Second World War C.B., 'Southern Desert, Iraq' O.B.E., Great War Fighter "Aces" D.F.C. mounted group of fourteen miniature dress medals worn by Dolphin Pilot Air Commodore F. Woolley, Royal Air Force

Credited with 4 victories, but possibly as many as 8 from July to November 1918, he served as a Special Service Officer with Air Staff Intelligence in Iraq where he spent three years in the desert with Bedouin tribesmen collating intelligence

During the Second War he served as Chief Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Mediterranean Allied Air Forces 1943-45



The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) Badge, silver-gilt; Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R.; British War and Victory Medals 1914-18; General Service 1918-62, G.V.R., 1 clasp, Southern Desert, Iraq; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star with rose on riband; Pacific Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; United States of America, Legion of Merit, gilt and enamel, with miniature Star on riband; Belgium, Kingdom, Croix de Guerre, mounted as worn, slight wear to enamel on Order of the Bath, overall very fine (14)

£250-350

His full-size medals sold in these rooms in April 2014.



C.B. London Gazette 1 January 1946

O.B.E. London Gazette 3 June 1931. The original recommendation reads:

'This Officer has been a Special Service Officer in Iraq since March 1928. Although occupying the most lonely and isolated post in the whole Command, he has consistently displayed, under extremely trying conditions, a tact, patience, and perseverance which are worthy of the highest praise.'

D.F.C. London Gazette 3 June 1919.

M.I.D. London Gazette 2 June 1943.

United States, Legion of Merit *London Gazette* 27 November 1945. The original recommendation reads:

'Air Commodore Frank Woolley, Royal Air Force, as Chief Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Mediterranean Allied Air Forces from February 1943 to May 1945, displayed wise judgment and unqualified devotion to duty in the successful fulfilment of his assignment. Called upon to furnish a synthesis of all intelligence information regarding conduct of operations and to integrate the Anglo-American intelligence structure of the headquarters, he overcame many obstacles to provide source information of high value and veracity and at the same time achieved a smoothly functioning, closely knit intelligence organization. Commodore Woolley's exceptional ability was of great benefit to the conduct of air operations.'

Belgium, Croix de Guerre London Gazette 15 July 1919.

Frank Woolley was born in Ilkeston, Derbyshire in 1899 and was educated at the County Secondary School. He joined the Army straight from his school O.T.C. on his 18th birthday, and was accepted for a Commission in the Territorial Forces Association. Posted to the 7th Training Reserve Battalion at Rugeley, he subsequently applied to join the Royal Flying Corps, and after initial tutoring at Denham was Commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the R.F.C. on 7 November 1917.

Woolley went to France in July 1918 where he was posted to No.1 Aero Supply Depot before receiving his first operational posting on 14 July with No. 79 Fighter Squadron (Sopwith Dolphins), based at St. Marie Cappel east of St. Omer, with whom he fought and flew for the rest of the War. He was without doubt heavily engaged with the enemy for the next four months, '...and the local papers in his home town of Ilkeston credited him with eight victories, and recorded that he himself had been shot or forced down no fewer than three times, evidence of an exciting four months' flying.' (Winged Warriors, Derbyshire Fighter Pilots in World War I, by Barry Marsden refers).

His first victory occurred on 27 September, when, according to an account that appeared in the *Ilkeston Advertiser*, 'he was on readiness at his home base when word was received that an enemy two seater was busy on a reconnaissance over the British front line. He was ordered to intercept the hostile aircraft, and, piloting a Dolphin, sighted it below him somewhere north-west of Armentieres. The first burst from his twin Vickers killed the enemy observer, and the subsequent running battle took both warplanes over the town, where the observation machine suddenly dived away to smash through the roof of a building. When Frank landed back at his home airfield his delighted CO praised his "splendid effort", and promised that "the facts would be reported to the proper quarter".' (*ibid*).

Woolley's own account of the action confirms this: 'I was at 2,000 feet among the clouds South West of Armentieres when I saw a hostile 2-seater, probably an Albatros, about 1,000 feet below me. On being engaged the enemy aircraft dived towards Armentieres. I dived after him and fired two bursts into him at close range. The enemy aircraft spun and crashed into a house in Armentieres.' (recipient's combat report refers).

The following day Woolley shot down another aircraft: 'I saw 10 Fokker Biplanes attacking a Bristol Fighter. I climbed into a cloud at 6,000 feet whilst Lieutenant McNeaney attacked the enemy machines. A dog fight ensued in which I saw two Fokkers go down after which Lieutenant McNeaney went down, followed by a Fokker. I attacked this enemy aircraft and fired a short burst at point blank range, and saw him go down and crash.' (*Ibid*).

A month later on 26 October, Woolley despatched an L.V.G. two-seater at 3,000 feet south-east of Renaix before recording his final confirmed victory on 4 November, when 'at 9,000 feet I spotted a Halberstadt two-seater working over Renaix. I flew north and then east and so got east of him and in the sun. I then dived on the enemy aircraft who turned west and then north. I fired a burst at very close range. The enemy aircraft went into a vertical dive and crashed in a gulley between Sulsique and Renaix.' (*Ibid*).



After the Armistice Woolley took up adjutant duties with the Squadron and became a Flight Commander, the Squadron became part of the Allied Occupation Force in December and moved to Cologne. Here he accepted the opportunity to fly numerous surrendered German aircraft, including Fokker DVIIs, Rumplers, and Halberstadts. Whilst stationed in Germany he learnt of the award of his D.F.C. and also received the Belgian Croix de Guerre, having the latter pinned on his chest by King Albert himself. He transferred to the unemployed list in October 1919, but was recalled to a short-service Commission the following June and served at R.A.F. Lee-on-Solent and Calshot. Qualifying as a pilot flying seaplanes and multi-engined flying boats, he fell in love with the Solent area, and wrote to tell his fiancée: 'I am sure that you will love this place too, and if I live long enough to retire this is where we shall live.'

Southern Desert, Iraq - With the Bedouin

In July 1927 Woolley was appointed to a permanent Commission in the General Duties branch of the Royal Air Force and, having been promoted Flight Lieutenant in January 1928, he embarked upon a course in Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies in London. After completing the course in March he was immediately posted to HQ Iraq as a Special Service Officer with Air Staff Intelligence, and for the next three years was responsible for the collection of intelligence in the vast unmapped desert west of Basra, spending the time living with the Bedouin tribesmen, 'sharing the hardships of their primitive, nomadic lifestyle, enduring searing heat, frequent dust and sandstorms, plagues of flies, and living off revolting food and foul water.' (*Winged Warriors* refers).

Separated from any form of civilisation by hundreds of miles of desert, with wireless transmitted Morse code his only form of contact, his task was to obtain information on the activities of hostile tribes operating from Saudi Arabia. During his time in Iraq he maintained close contact with Major (later Sir John) Glubb, Glubb Pasha, the founder of the Arab Legion, who had been seconded from the Royal Engineers to the Iraqi Government as Administrative Inspector. In recognition of his sterling service under the most trying conditions, Woolley was awarded a richly deserved O.B.E. in June 1931. His next job in the Middle East was to visit and provide intelligence on the local Sheikhs through whose territory the pipeline was being built from the Arabian oil fields to the sea ports at Haifa and Tripoli, before returning to flying duties in the U.K., including torpedo bombing in cooperation with the Royal Navy.

A New War - The Same Game

On the outbreak of the Italian-Abyssinian War, Woolley was posted to the Sudan by air to reorganise the rudimentary intelligence facilities in that area, perceived as vital if Britain were to be successfully involved in any hostilities, which at a time seemed likely. He was promoted Squadron Leader in June 1936. When the crisis came to an end he went to Singapore as Senior Air Staff Officer to Air Commodore (later Marshal of the Royal Air Force) Tedder, AOC Far East Command. Promoted Wing Commander in April 1939, Woolley served during the Second World War, first in Singapore; then in Ceylon, with the rank of Group Captain, where he formed and commanded No. 222 Group, a task which involved the construction of airfields and other bases for operating bombers, fighters, and reconnaissance aircraft to combat a Japanese attack on the island; and then, with the rank of acting Air Commodore, in Algiers on the staff of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder as Chief Intelligence Officer, Mediterranean Air Command HQ, a post he held until in various guises the end of the War.

Recommended for a C.B.E. at the end of hostilities, the recommendation stating: 'this Officer has been Chief Intelligence Staff Officer since September 1943, and has not only been responsible for the whole range of intelligence activities in the Mediterranean and North-African theatres, but also the organisation and building up of an integrated Anglo-American intelligence structure.' He was instead created a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and awarded the American Legion of Merit, receiving the latter in Cairo from Major General Benjamin Giles, Commander of United States Forces Middle East.

On his return to the U.K., Woolley was given the command of R.A.F. Lyneham, during which period it became the main base for the British contribution to the Berlin Airlift in 1947, before returning to staff duties as Assistant Director of the Joint Intelligence Bureau at the Ministry of Defence. He retired on 6 August 1954 with the rank of Air Commodore after 37 years with the Royal Air Force, during which period he had flown 54 different types of aircraft, from a Dolphin to a Vampire.

Woolley married Gladys Willgoose at Ilkeston in August 1921 and as promised later retired to Leeon-Solent, where in 1971 they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. His son, Frank Geoffrey Woolley, served with the Royal Air Force in the Second World War, and like his father received a D.F.C. before his twentieth birthday.



x442 The mounted miniature M.V.O., M.B.E. group of three worn by Miss A. David, whose career in the Foreign Office spanned decades



Royal Victorian Order, Member's (M.V.O.) Badge, silver and enamel; The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Civil) Member's Badge, silver; **Persia**, Empire, Order of the Crown (Taj), 4th Class Badge, silver-gilt, mounted by *Spink & Son*, 5 King's St. as worn, very fine overall (3)

£80-120

For her full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 368.

The mounted K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. group of twelve miniature dress medals worn by Brigadier-General Sir W. C. Ross of Cromarty, 1st Highland Brigade, late Durham Light Infantry



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Knight Commander's (K.B.E.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion's (C.B.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St, George, Companion's (C.M.G.) Badge, silver-gilt and enamel; Afghanistan 1878-80; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeburg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals with M.I.D. oak leaves; Coronation 1902; Greece, Kingdom, Order of the Redeemer, gilt and enamel, with rosette; Romania, Kingdom, Order of the Star, gilt and enamel, with rosette; Greece, Kingdom, Medal of Military Merit 1916-17, with silver wreath on riband, mounted court-style by *Spink & Son* as worn, *very fine and better* (12)

£300-500

K.B.E. London Gazette 14 October 1919.

C.B. London Gazette 19 April 1901.

C.M.G. London Gazette 1 January 1918.



Sir Walter Charteris Ross of Cromarty was born on 5 August 1857, the third son of Colonel George William Holmes Ross of Cromarty. His military career began at the age of twenty when he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry on 29 September 1877. He served with his unit abroad in Afghanistan and India, where he served as a Staff Officer, before returning home on leave in 1887 shortly after his brother's death and his own subsequent succession to the Cromarty estate.

While at home, Ross was married to May Stewart (daughter of General Sir Donald Stewart) at St. Stephen's Church in South Kensington on 8 June. They had issue of one daughter prior to May's death in India in June 1891. He found a second wife in Gertrude May Gathorne, whom he married in August 1897 and the couple went on to have two sons and three daughters.

Ross was badly wounded while on active service in South Africa during the Boer War, where he was serving as a Major in Major-General Hector MacDonald's Highland Brigade. During a suprise attack at Bothaville on 6 November 1900 whilst in command of the 8th Mounted Infantry Ross recieved a bullet to the face, destroying part of his lower jaw and nearly killing him. Following a period of recovery he was given command of training units and later retired as a Colonel in November 1908.

Upon the outbreak of the Great War, Ross was brought out of retirement at the age of 57 to command the 1st Highland Brigade at the Western Front, including at Festubert and Givenchy. He was replaced on the eve of the Battle of the Somme in 1916 and went on to command the 228th Brigade at Salonika for the remainder of the war. Ross returned to Cromarty after the war where he served as Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace. He died there aged 70 on 9 February 1928 and was interred at Cromarty Cemetery with a commemorative plaque on the wall of the church; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* entries.

The mounted C.B.E. group of four miniature dress medals worn by Captain W. R. J. Redman, Royal Navy

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) Badge; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, toned good very fine (4)

£20-30

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 304.

The mounted 1951 O.B.E. group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Major P. J. B. Knight, South Staffordshire Regiment, the recipient of a rare Korea Medal named to his unit

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) Badge; 1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Cyprus, with M.I.D. oak leaf; Korea 1950-53; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R., mounted as worn, *very fine* (8)

£60-80

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 324.

The unique and outstanding post-war M.B.E., Second World War North-West Europe operations immediate M.M., 'Japan B.E.M.' mounted group of twelve miniature dress medals awarded to Major (Q.M.) A. P. 'Bobby' Joyce, Welsh Guards

In a remarkable career - spanning active service in Normandy in 1944 to Northern Ireland in the 1970s, the whole with the Welsh Guards - he first came to prominence for his M.M.-winning deeds in March 1945, deeds that reached a wider audience on the front and back pages of *The Victor* some 30 years later: the comic's colourful depiction of his gallant actions included a scene of him lobbing a grenade into a Spandau position - "Share that with your mates, Fritz"

Whether he shared such sentiments with Rudolph Hess remains unknown, but he commanded the former Nazi leader's 'Old Guard' at Spandau Prison in the early 50s, a far cry from his subsequent duties in South Arabia and Northern Ireland

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Member's (M.B.E.) Badge, silver; Military Medal, G.VI.R.; British Empire Medal (Military), G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48; General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, South Arabia, Northern Ireland; U.N. Korea 1950-54; Coronation 1953, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine or better* (12)

£200-300

His full-size awards were sold in these rooms in April 2019.



M.B.E. London Gazette 2 June 1973.

The lengthy original recommendation speaks of valuable service as a Staff, Transport and Messing Officer at the Guards Depot in 1972-73, home to some 2,500 soldiers. It concludes:

'His devotion to duty and his constant pre-occupation with the well being of the men under his command have earned the respect and regard of every soldier at Pirbright.'

M.M. London Gazette 12 July 1945. The original recommendation - for an immediate award - states:

'Lance-Sergeant Joyce was in command of the leading section of No. 7 Platoon, the left forward platoon during a Company / Squadron attack on the village of Bonninghardt on 7 March 1945. During the attack his section came under fire from a Spandau dug-in by the side of a farmhouse and another opened up from the house itself, directed at No. 8 Platoon on his right flank.

Lance-Sergeant Joyce, realising he was caught in the open, dashed forward with his section and got them under cover close up by the house. His quickness in appreciating the situation, and his determined action in carrying on, caused the enemy gunner to withdraw behind the house. He then single-handed ran across to the house, leaving his section to give him covering fire, and got up to the window where the Spandau was firing, enfilading the platoon to the right. He got up under the window and shot the enemy firer and, after hurling a grenade through the window, he dashed back and brought up his section to consolidate the area of the house.

His action enabled the platoon to seize the farm and surrounding buildings, capturing 26 Germans from 22 Para Regiment and enabling his platoon to carry on with the attack in which they consolidated on their objective. The speed, resourcefulness and determination of Lance-Sergeant Joyce's action undoubtedly saved the Company many casualties and largely contributed to the success of the attack.'

B.E.M. London Gazette 1 January 1952:

'In recognition of non-operational services in Japan in connection with operations in Korea.'

The original recommendation - for an M.B.E. - states:

'Company Sergeant-Major Joyce has been C.S.M. of a Reinforcement Company in Japan since the formation of 'J' Reinforcement Unit supplying drafts and replacements to the Commonwealth Division in Korea.

Throughout his service with the unit, he has devoted himself whole-heartedly to this new task. The well being of his Company has been his constant care and he has shown unabated vigour and achieved outstanding success and follow on from the original. His sound judgment, knowledge of his men, drive and loyalty have been of the greatest assistance to his Company Commander and these qualities have contributed in large measure not only to the smooth working of the Company but also to the efficiency and morale of drafts passing through his hands.'

Austin Peter Joyce was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire in November 1923 and originally enlisted in the West Yorkshire Regiment in March 1942. It seems probable that it was in this capacity that he was served in the Pacific theatre of war, prior to transferring to the Welsh Guards in October 1943.

Posted to the 1st Battalion - and the subject of rapid promotion - he came ashore as a 19-year-old N.C.O. at Normandy in June 1944. Here, then, the commencement of his part in the Battalion's hard-fought contribution to the campaign in North-West Europe, in which he was advanced to Company Sergeant-Major and won his M.M. He returned to the U.K. in late March 1945 and was embarked for Palestine at the year's end, where he served until April 1948 (Medal & clasp).

Having then been awarded the B.E.M. for his valuable services in Japan - in support of the operations in Korea - in the period September 1950 to June 1952, he served in Germany in the following year, with command of the 'Old Guard' to Rudolf Hess at Spandau Prison.

Active service resumed with a tour in South Arabia in the period 1956-60 (Medal & clasp) and he was commissioned Lieutenant (Q.M.) in May 1963. Of his subsequent part in the Northern Ireland operations little is known (clasp), but he attained the rank of Major (Q.M.) and was awarded the M.B.E. for his valuable service to the Guards Depot at Pirbright. Having been sent his M.M. and B.E.M., Joyce finally enjoyed the experience of an investiture at Buckingham Palace on 7 November 1973.



x447 The mounted group of nine miniature dress medals worn by Wing Commander C. J. Mackenzie, D.F.C., A.F.C., Royal Air Force, late Auxiliary Air Force

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.VI.R.; Air Force Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Burma Star; Italy Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, no clasp; Coronation 1953, mounted as worn, very fine and better (9)

£100-140

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 385.

Military General Service 1793-1814, 17.5mm, 2 contemporary engraved clasps, Vittoria, Toulouse, mounted upon riband buckle by *Wyon*, *Regent St.* as worn, *very fine*

£150-200

Military General Service 1793-1814, 16.5mm, 5 contemporary engraved clasps, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, privately mounted on straight bar suspension, 33mm, good very fine

£200-250

23 Officers were entitled to this medal and clasp combination.

Waterloo 1815, 18.5mm, good very fine

£150-200

451 St. Jean d'Acre 1840, 16.5mm, silver, very fine

£60-80

The named pair of mounted miniature dress medals worn by Major C. B. Wilkinson, Essex Rifles, late 68th Regiment of Foot (Durham Light Infantry), who was present at every major engagement of the Crimean War

Crimea 1854-56, 4 clasps, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, 'C. Brice Wilkinson. Capt. 68th Lt. Infy.', contemporarily engraved around rim; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue, 'C. Brice Wilkinson. Capt. 68th Lt. Infy. 1854-5', contemporarily engraved around rim, '-5' a later addition, mounted together as worn on riband buckle with gold retaining pin by *Hunt & Roskell, light contact wear, very fine*

£200-300

Christopher Brice Wilkinson was born on 9 September 1835 in Bisham, Yorkshire and purchased a commission as Ensign in the 68th Regiment of Foot (Durham Light Infantry) on 11 October 1853. He was embarked to Crimea with his Regiment in 1854 and was promoted Lieutenant just one month prior to the Battle of the Alma. The 68th Foot fought with distinction during the Crimean War, with the Regiment winning its first Victoria Cross at the Battle of Inkermann in November 1854. As a point of interest, Wilkinson reportedly collected a Russian bugle from the battlefield at Inkermann, among other relics, which he later sold.

After the close of the Crimean Campaign, he was advanced Captain in January 1857 and at some stage transferred to the Essex Rifles with whom Wilkinson was made Major on 6 September 1858. It is unlikely that he followed his Regiment to India in 1857, as he does not appear on the roll with entitlement to an Indian Mutiny Medal. Upon his retirement from the service, Wilkinson moved to Bath where he worked as a police constable, becoming Chief Constable of the Bath Police by 1882.

He was at some point married, and in 1891 the retired Army Major and his wife Margaret were raising their three daughters at their home on 296 Creswick Road in Acton, London. Wilkinson lived into a ripe old age, dying on 8 October 1922 aged 87 and was interred at St. Smithin's Church, Walcot in Bath; sold together with copied *London Gazette* entries and copied photograph of Wilkinson *circa* 1880.

453 China 1900, 1 clasp, Defence of Legations, 17.5mm, very fine

£200-300



Shanghai Municipal Council Emergency Medal 1937, bronze, a contemporary miniature award, good very fine

£160-200

The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by Signalman W. W. Riley, Australian Military Forces, afterwards awarded a posthumous Q.P.M. for Gallantry in the New South Wales Police

1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australian Service Medal 1939-45, mounted as worn, together with two sets of old, related tunic ribands, one of them including the Police Exemplary Service Medal riband, *good very fine* (4)

The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals representative of the awards to Sergeant 1st Class W. W. Riley, New South Wales Police, who was awarded a posthumous Q.P.M. for Gallantry

Queen's Police Medal, E.II.R.; 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; War Medal 1939-45; Australian Service Medal 1939-45; Australian Service Medal 1945-75, clasp, S.W. Pacific; Police Exemplary Service Medal, E.II.R., mounted court-style for display, together with a set of related tunic ribands, *good very fine* (7)

£100-120

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 383.

The mounted group of seven miniature dress medals worn by Corporal C. J. O'Dell, Special Air Service & Parachute Regiment

O'Dell served with the famed 11th Battalion at the Battle of Arnhem and was taken a Prisoner of War on 23 September 1944, when sharing in the fruitless task of relieving Frost's 2nd Battalion at Arnhem Bridge - he didn't go quietly and made good his escape but was recaptured by SS Troops in Holland with a hole in his leg; he subsequently saw further campaign service with the S.A.S.

1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 3 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Cyprus, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (7)

£140-180

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 94.

x457 The group of four miniature dress medals worn by Chief Petty Officer Aircrewman B. J. Sandoe, Royal Navy

South Atlantic 1982, with rosette; Gulf 1990-91; N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, Former Yugoslavia; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., mounted as worn, toning, very fine (4)

£50-70

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 101.



FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MEDALS



x458	Afghanistan, Kingdom, Order of the Supreme Sun, Badge, 53mm x 38mm, gold, the rim stamped '900', good very fine	£1,400-1,800
	Tests as 88% pure and approx. weight 36g.	
x459	Austria, Republic, Order of Merit, 1st Class Grand Cross set of Insignia, by Anton Reitterer, Juwelier, Wien IX. Schubertg. 24, comprising sash Badge, 48mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 98mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with maker's cartouche to reverse, on full sash riband as worn, nearly extremely fine (2)	£400-600
460	Belgium , Kingdom, Order of the Crown, Grand Cross set of Insignia, by <i>P. De Greef</i> , comprising sash Badge, 75mm x 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to loop, on full sash as worn; breast Star, 96mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, <i>Badge with a slightly loose centre</i> , <i>otherwise both good very fine</i> , in <i>P. De Greef</i> , <i>Brussels</i> case of issue with boutonniere (2)	£200-300
461	Brazil, Republic, Victory Medal 1918, bronze, 35mm, signed 'J.S.' for <i>Jorge Soubre</i> , a little stained, very fine, with original riband	£500-700
	The Medal of Victory of Brazil was created by Decree No. 16074 of 22 June 1923 and was designed by <i>Jorge Soubre</i> . Although it was originally planned for 5,000 medals to be struck, only a small fraction of this number were ever created.	
x462	Bulgaria , Kingdom, Order of Military Merit, neck Badge with Swords and War Wreaths, 105mm including crown suspension x 64mm, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband	£400-600



x463	China, Imperial, Order of the Double Dragon, sash Badge, 66mm, silver and enamel, central stone replaced with carved blue cabochon, <i>upper coral lacking</i> , <i>very fine</i>	£1,400-1,800
x464	China, Republic, Order of the Brilliant Star, 2nd Class sash Badge, 60mm, silver and enamel, local marks to reverse and officially numbered '312', with length of incorrect riband, toning, surface wear to enamel with one minor chip, otherwise good very fine	£400-600
465	Colombia, Republic, Order of San Carlos, Grand Cross breast Star, 70mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, a few ray tips slightly bent, centre just slightly loose, otherwise good very fine	£70-90
466	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog (Dannebrogordenen), breast Badge, 55mm x 73mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, by <i>A. Michelsen</i> , hallmarks to reverse, twin-prong retaining pin, nearly extremely fine	£300-400
x467	Denmark , Kingdom, Order of the Dannebrog (Dannebrogordenen), F.R.VII. (1848-63), 67mm including suspension x 28mm, gold and enamel, suspension neatly re-affixed, enamel chips, large gold loop, very fine	£300-500
468	Egypt, Republic (2), Order of National Merit, 2nd Class Grand Officer's sash Badge, 79mm including eagle suspension x 59mm, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks to reverse of badge and suspension, on full sash as worn; Order of Independence, breast Star, 81mm, silver-gilt and enamel, local maker's cartouche to reverse and hallmarks on badge and pinback, <i>Star central screw is loose, otherwise both very fine</i> (2)	
	Lebanon , Republic, Order of the Cedar, breast Badge, 55mm including wreath suspension x 37mm, silver and enamel, cased and with corresponding miniature award, <i>very fine</i> (3)	£250-350
x469	Finland , Republic, Order of the Red Lion of Finland, Commander's 1st Class set of Insignia, by <i>Tillander</i> , <i>Helsinki</i> , comprising neck Badge, 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel, marks to loop; breast Star, 80mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, both with date hallmarks 'X7' for 1975, silver purity mark and maker's details, <i>good very fine and a rare set</i> , with full original neck riband as worn (2)	£300-500
x470	France, Kingdom, Royal Military Order of St. Louis, Knight's breast Badge, 38mm, gold and enamel, hallmark on a fleur de lis, centre slightly loose, some wear to enamel including cracks and minor chips, otherwise very fine	£240-280
x471	France, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck Badge, 90mm including crown with strawberry leaves x 62mm, gold and enamel, poincon mark to downward tassle, obverse centre with left-facing Napoleon and inscription 'NAPOLEON EMP. DES FRANCAIS' and the reverse centre with left-facing Eagle and inscription 'HONNEUR ET PATRIE', suspension neatly re-affixed and thus perhaps an earlier modified Badge following regime changes, very fine, with neck riband	£400-600
x472	France, First Empire, Legion of Honour, 3rd Type (1806-08) breast Badge, 58mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver, gold centres and enamel, silver mark to loop, <i>enamel chipping</i> , very fine	£400-600
x473	France, First Empire, Legion of Honour, breast Badge without crown, 36mm, silver, gold centres and enamel, <i>enamel chipping</i> , <i>very fine</i>	£400-600



x477

x478

x479

x480



A possibly unique French medal for the Battle of Abukir, 25 July 1799 to the 22nd Regiment Chasseurs à Cheval, silver-gilt, 46mm including suspension loop x 36mm, obverse engraved 'Colonel Lasalle 22me Regt. Chasseurs à Cheval armée d'orient. Gabriel Buvelot, Chasseur 1re Compe.', reverse engraved 'Combat D'Abou=Qyr, 7 Thermidor An 7, 25 Julliet 1799.', light contact marks, very fine

£300-500

Antoine Charles Louis de Lasalle, the "Hussar General", was personally selected by Napoleon Bonaparte to participate in his Egyptian Campaign. Lasalle's bold strategy aided the French victory at the Battle of the Pyramids on 21 July 1798, and as a result he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22nd Chasseurs à Cheval and the 8th Hussars. He served in this capacity for the remainder of the Egyptian Campaign (where the 22nd Chasseurs à Cheval were engaged as part of the famed 'Armée d'Orient'), and was killed on 5 July 1809 at the Battle of Wagram.

Unfortunately, the Regiment's whereabouts at the Battle of Abukir are unknown and Lasalle's presence at the engagement is unconfirmed; it is possible this medal was created on the instructions of Colonel Lasalle to reward acts of bravery or merit during the campaign by members of his unit, with this specific medal being awarded to Trooper Gabriel Buyelot.

x475 **Germany**, Hesse-Darmstadt, Grand Duchy, Order of Philip the Magnanimous, Commander's neck Badge, 61mm including suspension x 58mm, gold and enamel, with gold and purity hallmark to ring, *slight enamel loss to reverse, otherwise good very fine*

£1,000-1,400

x476 **Germany**, Hesse-Darmstadt, Grand Duchy, Order of Philip the Magnanimous, Badge, 40mm, gold and enamel, *one or two enamel dias, very fine*

£300-500

Germany, Oldenburg, House and Merit Order of Peter Frederick Louis, Commander's neck Badge, 73mm including crown suspension x 45mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, in case of issue and with length of riband

£300-500

Germany, Oldenburg, Waterloo Campaign Merit Medal 1815, 28mm, silver, contact marks, very fine, scarce

£300-500

Germany, Prussia, House Order of Hohenzollern, Military Division, breast Badge, 59mm including crown suspension x 38mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, some wear to enamel with minor chip to reverse, otherwise good very fine

£280-320

Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, 1st Class breast Star, 91mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, enamel cracks to central medallion, otherwise nearly extremely fine

£400-600

x481 **Germany**, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, neck Badge, 47mm, gold and enamel, by *Wilm*, *Berlin*, the bottom arm marked 'W', on neck riband as worn, *nearly extremely fine*

£500-700



x482	Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, breast Badge, 38mm, gold and enamel, base engraved 'W', good very fine	£280-320
x483	Germany, Prussia, Red Cross Order 1871, neck Badge, very fine, with neck riband	£140-180
x484	Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1813, silver with iron centre, centre cracked and a slight portion missing, about very fine, with remnants of combat riband	£250-300



x485 Germany, Prussia, Leipzig Cross 1813, 37mm, good very fine

£400-600

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

An impressive German group of eight attributed to Oberleutnant E. O. G. Clausen

Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1914, silver with iron centre, with riband; Wurttemberg, Wilhelms Cross 1915, bronze, with riband; Prussia, riband only for Hindenburg Cross 1914-18; Wurttemberg, Friedrich Order, 1st Class Knight's Cross, gilt and enamel; Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, 4th Class Badge, silver and enamel, 'FP' maker's mark between rays, with riband; Wurttemberg, Silver Wedding Medal 1911; Red Cross Medal, with riband; Hungary, Commemorative War Medal 1914-18, marked 'bronz', with riband; Russia, Order of St. Anne, 3rd Class Badge, gold [56 zolotniki] and enamel, maker's initals and court mark to reverse under enamel, with riband, light crack to Iron Cross, centre of Order of the Red Eagle slightly loose, small enamel chip to lower arm of St. Anne, otherwise overall very fine and better (8)

£700-900



Eugen Otto Gaston Clausen is further entitled to the Hindenburg Cross 1914-18.



Sold together with archive including:

(i)

Original and copied photographs of Clausen, including some in which he is in uniform and wearing his medals

(ii)

Two warrants of commission with seals

(iii)

Copied documents including family tree, birth register of his son, and death register of his wife.

(iv)

Typed and signed list of his medals and decorations.

For documents and militaria belonging to his father, Lieutenant General Otto Wilhelm von Clausen, please see Lot 487.

Germany, a late 19th century Officer's aiguillette, sword knot, and epaulettes belonging to Lieutenant General O. W. von Clausen, aiguillette with double twisted cords and attachment cording with attached shoulder epaulette and two ornate aiglets, of superior quality, aiguillette and two epaulettes each bearing one rank insignia, together with Order of the Crown of Wurttemberg helmet plate, *very fine* (Lot)

£300-500

Otto Wilhelm von Clausen was born in Stuttgart, Germany on 9 September 1831 as the youngest of six children born to Johann Gottlieb Ivan Clausen and his wife Carolina Margareta Christine Rammenstein. His father Johann was the Chief Valet to the High Chamber of His Majesty King Wilhelm of Wurttemberg.

Young Otto's military career began at a young age, and he attended the Higher 'Karl' School in Stuttgart and then Officer Cadet School in Ludwigsburg. From age 16, Clausen was an Officer Cadet attached to the 8th Company, 4th Infantry Brigade. His first commission came in 1851, when he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Infantry Brigade. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant a few years later in 1855. Clausen acted as aide-de-camp of the 2nd Battalion and was sometime advanced Aide-de-Camp of the Brigade.

Clausen was appointed company commander and then in 1867 Captain of the 5th Company. It was around this time that he sought permission to marry the young Marie Elisabethe Gougel, known as Elisa, who was born in Sornetan in 1844. The couple was married in Stuttgart on 15 August 1868. Some examples of their correspondance are included in the archive of this Lot. Together Elisa and Otto had issue of three sons, all of whom enjoyed military careers with two becoming Captains and one reaching the rank of Major.

Clausen was wounded in battle on 3 November 1870 whilst serving as the Chief of Staff of the 1st King's Royal Wurttemberg Regiment. The circumstances surrounding this wound and the extent of his injury are unfortunately not known. The wound was not likely to be severe, however, as Clausen was on the field of battle in 1871 where he was awarded the Military Order of Merit. This distinction allowed him to thereafter use the prefix 'von' in front of his name. This was a life peerage and thus did not extend to any of his heirs.



The following year in 1872, von Clausen was promoted Major and assumed command of the 2nd Battalion. At some stage he also took part in a course for Staff Officers at the Military Rifle and Artillery School in Berlin. He was advanced Lieutenant Colonel in 1879 and then to Colonel in 1883. His next promotion came in 1887 when he was made Colonel in Chief, but he retained the honourary rank of Colonel of the Grenadier Regiment. That same year, he assumed command of the 54th Infantry Brigade was assumed with his appointment as Major General.

In 1888, von Clausen reached the rank of Lieutenant General and was detached to Prussia to command the 60th Infantry Brigade. At some stage, the old soldier retired to the reserve force and later died in Stuttgart on 20 October 1911 of pneumonia. His wife Elisa survived him by only two years.

von Clausen's distinguished career in the German Army spanned decades. He was decorated with a number of Medals and Orders, and was a Companion of the Military Order of Merit, Companion of the Order of the Crown of Wurttemberg, Knight Commander of the Friedrich Order, 2nd Class Iron Cross, Knight of the Order of Albrecht the Brave, Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Companion of the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, Knight of the Greek Order of Our Redeemer, Knight of the Royal Crown of Prussia, and a Knight Commander of the Military Order of Wurttemberg.

Sold together with a comprehensive archive of original material including:

- (i)
 18 original German warrants for commissions and for the award of various orders and decorations.
 These documents date from 1866 through 1911.
- (ii)Original and copied photographs of von Clausen in uniform.
- (iii) A collection of handwritten letters to his wife Elisa, all in German but seemingly spanning a significant period of time both during their courtship and after their marriage.
- (iv) Invitations to court dinners in Lubien, Poland in September 1886.
- (v) Copied family registers and copied family tree.

For the Medals belonging to one of his sons, see Lot 486.

x488 Germany, Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, Waterloo Medal 1815, for enlisted men, 42mm, bronze with gilt detail, rim engraved 'Herzogthe Gotha Vnd Altenburg MDCCCXIV MDCCCXV', significant wear to edges, contact marks, about very fine

£200-300

x489 **Germany**, Saxony, Order of Albert, neck Badge, 100mm including crown suspension x 63mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with length of neck riband

£500-700



490

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

The Greek Royal Family Order of Saints Olga and Sophia bestowed upon J. Brittain-Jones, the uncrowned 'Queen of Greece' who was the great love of King George II of Greece



Greece, Kingdom, Royal Family Order of Saints Olga and Sophia, Badge, 58mm including crown suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, by *Spink & Son Ltd.*, *London*, mounted on its bow and tails' riband, *nearly extremely fine*, in its embossed fitted case of issue

A few words from our vendor:

'Joyce was my maternal grandmother. She was a calm, generous, attentive and caring person. I enjoyed her visits to me at school, arriving in her Ford Popular when she would take me out for tea. I spent many school holidays at her home.

Joyce's relationship with George was a profoundly loving one until his unexpected death in 1947 when he was waiting for her to join him in Greece. They experienced turbulent times together due to George's duties and obligations to his country as the Greek monarch. They were steadfast in their love and commitment to each other even though they did not marry. I am sure that Joyce's quiet, unfussy and calm demeanour coupled with her commitment to George provided the support and stability he needed. In recognition of her importance to him, he awarded her the honour of this Order. '

The Order is a dynastic one reserved for women only and was the third highest honour of the Greek State and Crown after the Order of the Redeemer and the male-only Order of Saints George and Constantine. It was instituted in January 1936 by King George II in the memory of his grandmother (Queen Olga) and his mother (Queen Sophia). Crown Prince Pavlos is the present Sovereign of the Order and Crown Princess Marie-Chantal is the Grand Mistress. It is bestowed extremely sparingly and was last awarded to Princess Nina of Greece and Denmark in 2020.

£600-800





Emerald Joyce Henrietta Brittain Jones (née Wallach) was born in Allahabad, Utter Pradesh, India. Her father, William Wallach, was a Barrister in India. On 19 January 1924, she married Captain Jack Brittain Jones (1899-1975) of the Black Watch, at a society wedding at Middle Temple Church in London. In 1927, the couple had a daughter, Pauleen Victoria. By 1931, Jack and his family were living in India where Jack was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India.

In 1931, George II of Greece (1890-1947) visited India where he met Jack and Joyce. From 1934, the correspondence from Joyce to George is loving and affectionate, clearly indicating that a deep and meaningful personal relationship had developed between them. In 1935, George II was divorced by his estranged wife, Princess Elisabeth of Romania (1894-1956), who cited desertion. Joyce and Jack also divorced in 1935, citing Jack's adultery.

George II had become King of Greece in 1922, but in 1924 Greece declared itself a Republic and the monarchy was abolished. Eventually the Greek monarchy was restored in 1935, with George returned as King. Joyce and the King then began to lead a very private life together in Greece, often at the Tatoi Palace, the Royal family's summer residence situated thirty miles from Athens, where George was able to indulge his love of farming. Joyce reportedly knitted, read and sat quietly. She was well-liked by George's sister-in-law, Katherine, and regarded as one of the family.

It is reported that Joyce refused to marry George II because she believed that a morganatic marriage, like that of Edward VIII and Mrs Simpson (also divorced), would be damaging to George's position as monarch.

In 1941, Germany occupied Greece and George fled to Crete, facing many dangers including his potential capture. A British destroyer transported him into exile in Cairo, Egypt. Later in 1943, Joyce accompanied George to the United States of America as his quiet and inconspicuous companion. Joyce also accompanied George on a visit to South Africa. They had then moved to London, where Joyce engaged in war work as a Fire Warden. Joyce was a particular friend of Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent who was a Greek Princess by birth and a British Princess by marriage to Prince George, Duke of Kent.

In 1946, a referendum restored the monarchy, and George II again returned to Greece as King. He desperately wanted Joyce to accompany him to Greece and put pressure on the British Government to permit her to join him. However, the Government was concerned to avoid political difficulties in Greece and refused permission. Princess Katherine suggested that Joyce could live in Greece as her lady in waiting. Sadly, whilst waiting for a resolution and missing each other, George II died of a heart attack in his office in the Royal Palace in Athens and was buried at Tatoi Palace.



An outstanding posthumous Gold Al Valore Militare awarded to Commander P. Paiette, II Garibaldi Assault Brigade, a gallant Italian partisan who was Killed in Action with a German patrol in February 1944



Italy, Republic, Al Valore Militare, Gold issue, silver-gilt, marked 'A-800' (Paietta Pietro (M) M. Carlo. (Vercelli) 24-2-944.), good very fine

£800-1,200

Citation states:

'Organizer of the first partisan detachments in the Biella area. Commander of the Garibaldi Brigade, he bravely led his men in the bitter battles against an enemy superior in numbers and means. Always first in the fray, always present where the danger was greatest, an example and an incitement, he sustained numerous battles at the head of his unit, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. During a reconnaissance he clashed with a German unit and although in inferior conditions he refused to surrender and with weapons in hand accepted the fight until he fell riddled with bullets. Heroic commander and passionate animator, he made his holocaust a warning and example to the people . ñ Monte Casto (Vercelli), 24 February 1944.'





Pietro Paietta was born on 7 February 1914 in Taino. He attended middle school in Novara and found employment as an accountant in the local branch of the Stipel Company. Enlisted in 1935 in the 4th Bersaglieri Regiment of the Trento Motorized Division, mobilized for AO (East Africa) needs, he was in Libya from December 1935 until August 1936. Repatriated and discharged with the rank of Corporal Major eligible for the rank of Sergeant, he entered the Bank of Luino which he left the following year to enlist as a Volunteer in the Garibaldi International Brigade during the Civil War in Spain. Wounded and mutilated of an arm in the Battle of the Ebro on 18 March 1938, he moved to France.

After the capitulation of the French army to Germany in the spring of 1941, he took part in the resistance movement as a commander of groups of francs tireurs. On 8 September 1943, having returned to Italy and taken refuge in the Biella area, he was the organiser of the first partisan groups that were later to form the II Garibaldi Assault Brigade, of which he held command. (https://www.combattentiliberazione.it/m-o-v-m-dall8-settembre-1943/paietta-pietro, refers)

A very fine Gold Al Valore Militare awarded to Vice-Commander of the Bologna Partisan Division A. Cucchi, who served in the field under the code name *Jacopo*



Italy, Republic, Al Valore Militare, Gold issue, silver-gilt, marked 'A-800' (Cucchi Aldo - Imola-Bologna - 9-9-943 - 21-4-45.), good very fine

£800-1,200



Citation states:

'Founder, organizer and commander of the partisan units in the Imola area, he stood out from the first days for his sagacity in organization and his courage in action. These qualities shone later in Bologna where, in command of a GAP, he carried out actions against Nazi headquarters and units, actions that had a wide resonance encouraging the people of Bologna to resist Nazi oppression.

Arrested by the SS and managing to escape, he worked as a doctor and fighter in a Brigade operating behind the German deployment on the Gothic Line.

During a tough battle, seeing his commander fall, he picked up his body and rushed with a few men into the midst of the advancing enemy. He then re-established the seriously compromised situation, dragging the partisans in the wake of his courage. Commander of a Brigade and deputy commander of the "Bologna" Division, he was recognised and remembered as one of the clearest figures of the partisan movement in Emilia and as one of the major architects of the heroic recovery of that region.'



Aldo Cucchi was born on 27 December 1911. A graduate in medicine and surgery, Cucchi had secretely joined the Communist Party in 1938. He took part in the Second World War as a Medical Lieutenant on the Greek-Albanian front and was transferred in 1942 to the hospital in Bologna with the rank of Lieutenant. After the armistice of 8 September 1943, he actively participated in the resistance movements with the battle name of *Jacopo*, becoming Vice-Commander of the Bologna Partisan Division in 1945. After the war, he worked as a forensic doctor but turned to politics. In 1948 he was elected as Deputy of the Italian Communist Party and ventured to the Soviet Union in 1950, writing about his experiences in a 1952 book entitled *Una delegazione italiana in Russia*. With various factions and changes to the party in Italy, he ended his career in the ranks of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party. An Honorary Citizen of Bologna, Cucchi died on 8 May 1983.

Japan, Order of the Rising Sun, 1st Class set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 110mm x 75mm; breast Star, silver and enamel, 91mm, some enamel damage and repair to the sash Badge, three screw fittings to reverse of Star absent, otherwise very fine (2)

£500-700

x497 Japan, Manchukuo, Order of the Auspicious Clouds, 1st Class Grand Cordon's breast Star, 93mm, silver and enamel, local characters to reverse translate as 'Order of Merit Decoration', minor chip to red enamel ring and slight crack to yellow centre, otherwise good very fine

£300-500

Kuwait, Emirate, Order of Military Duty (Wisam al-Iftiqhar al-Askari), 53mm, gold (14 carat) and enamel, reverse further marked '585', *good very fine*

£500-700

Weight approx. 30g.

x499

Latvia, Republic, Order of Viesturs, Civil Division, 5th Class Knight's breast Badge, 62mm including coat of arms suspension x 43mm, silver and enamel, by *V. Millers, Riga*, hallmarks and maker's mark to reverse of coat of arms suspension, *good very fine*

£300-500



x500	Latvia, Republic, Order of Viesturs, Civil Division, 5th Class Knight's breast Badge, 62mm including coat of arms suspension x 43mm, silver and enamel, by <i>V. Millers, Riga</i> , hallmarks and maker's mark to reverse of coat of arms suspension, <i>enamel cracks on one reverse arm, otherwise good very fine</i> , scarce	£300-500
	very june, scarce	£300-300
501	Panama, Republic, Medal of Solidarity 1918, bronze issue, 36mm, maker's mark 'M. Lordonnois' to reverse, extremely fine	£160-200
	Approximately 100 Medals issued by Panama to each Allied country.	
x502	Persia , Empire, Order of the Lion and the Sun, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>Arthus Bertrand</i> , <i>Paris</i> , 68mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's name to reverse and silver mark to loop, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband	£240-280
503	Portugal , Military Order of Christ, 2nd Class breast Star, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, 9.2cm x 8.6cm, by <i>Boullanger</i> , <i>Paris</i> , <i>good very fine</i> , housed in a fitted <i>Frederico Da Costa</i> case with applied gilding to lid	£500-700
504	A rare Bronze Cross of Rhodesia pair awarded to Lieutenant G. J. Schrag, 2nd Rhodesian African Rifles, for his gallantry in commanding an attack on two enemy camps on 31 October 1976, when he went into a river bed alone and killed two terrorists at a range of less than ten	



metres; he also served in 'C' (Rhodesia) Squadron, Special Air Service Regiment

Rhodesia, Bronze Cross of Rhodesia (Lt. G. J. Schrag); General Service Medal, with Silver Pick Commendation (2Lt G. J. Schrag), mounted as worn, good very fine (2)

£2,500-3,000

PROVENANCE:

Christie's, April 1992.

B.C.R. awarded 29 July 1977, the citation states:

'On October 31 1976, a Platoon led by Lt.Schrag was involved in a two-phase, set-piece attack on two enemy camps, each of which included a large group of terrorists.



Despite coming under heavy fire from the first camp, Schrag led the assault with great determination, forcing the enemy to break and run. Having secured the first camp, the platoon swept through the second camp, coming under close-range fire from two terrorists who had hidden in a river bed beyond the camp. The Platoon went to ground, but Lt. Schrag charged into the river bed alone and killed both terrorists at a range of less than ten metres.

He then led his platoon in a sweep of very thick cover where a further four terrorists were killed. Enemy small arms and mortar fire was intense throughout the engagement.'

Military Forces Commendation (Operational) awarded 31 March 1978, the citation states:

'On 7 August 1977, a PATU call sign walked into Rugoyi Police Base in the Makoni TTL with radio failure, but reporting a presence of thirty CTs, the night before at locstst VQ 455454, not too far from St.Killian's Mission.

Fire Force was deployed and a mixed group of CTs and civilians broke cover. The K-Car went into action and two sticks of paras were dropped in very high winds. After Platoon Warrant Officer Wilson broke a bone in his foot the drop was discontinued.

Lt. Schrag co-ordinated the troops on the ground and in a series of contacts four CTs were killed. Lt. Schrag was then shot in the shoulder and acting L/Cpl G.S.Murray, of 5 Indep., took over. Lt.Schrag and L/Cpl Murray did very good work in the contact.'



Graham John Schrag grew up in Umtali and served in 'C' Squadron Special Air Service, Rhodesian Signals and 2nd Rhodesian African Rifles. It was with that last unit that he served most of his time and was awarded both of his decorations, being presented the Bronze Cross on 15 March 1978.

Afterwards, he was worked in various places around the world including Oman, Yemen, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Southern Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, France and the United Kingdom. Somewhere along the line he also had homes in Thailand, Andorra and Cyprus. Schrag died in Switzerland on 12 October 2012.



x505	Russia, Imperial, Order of St Stanislaus, Military Division, 2nd Class neck Badge, by Wilhelm Kiebel, St Petersburg, 46mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's initials and court marks to reverse, purity marks to ring, good very fine, with section of riband	£700-900
x506	Russia, Imperial, Order of St Stanislaus, Badge, 55mm, gold and enamel, black enamel type, enamel chipping and repairs to centre, repairs to fixings of eagles between rays, very fine	£1,000-1,400
x507	Russia , Imperial, Order of St Vladimir, breast Badge with Swords, 38mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, marks to loop and tips & hilts of swords, a little wear overall but particularly detailed centre, very fine	£1,000-1,400
508	Russia, Imperial, Order of St George, 4th Class Cross, 36mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, reverse centre a little rubbed, very fine, mounted as worn	£2,500-3,000
x509	Russia, Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, Type 5 Variation 1, numbered '62580', gold, platinum and enamel, very fine	£700-900
	Sold together with a Certificate of Authenticity.	
x510	Saudi Arabia , Kingdom, Order of King Abdulaziz, 4th/5th Class breast Badge, 58mm including wreath suspension x 43mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£300-500
	Probably from the workshop of <i>Arthus Bertrand</i> in Paris and from the 1960-70 period. Hijra date 1351 on the centre refers to 1932-33. This signifies 23 September 1932, when by Royal Decree the dual kingdoms of the Hejaz and Najd with its dependencies, administered since 1927 as two separate units, was unified under the name of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	
511	A most unusual cased set of twelve Saudi Service Medals	
	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, a cased set of twelve Medals, with relevant miniature awards and riband bars, including Military Management Medal, Honor Medal, Combat Medal, Military Service Medal and National Guard Long Service Medal, <i>good very fine</i> , in fitted leather case (Lot)	£400-600
	Perhaps a specimen or trial set for approval or display.	
x512	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of Karageorge, Commander's neck Badge, 73mm including crown suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, <i>good very fine</i> , with full neck riband	£400-600
x513	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of St Sava, Commander's neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 52mm, silver-gilt and enamel, Bishop in green robes, <i>enamel chips, very fine</i>	£250-300
x514	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charles III, neck Badge, 62mm including wreath suspension x 41mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, with replacement loop, enamel chipping to centres, otherwise good very fine	£280-320
515	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Civil Merit, Grand Cross set of Insignia, comprising sash Badge, 75mm including wreath suspension x 50mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 80mm x 76mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>one arm of Star with significant chipping, otherwise both very fine</i> , with full sash riband as worn, and boutonniere (2)	£160-200
516	Sudan , Republic, Order of the Two Niles, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by <i>Spink & Son</i> , comprising neck Badge, 90mm including suspension x 60mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, marked 'silver' to the reverse, on full neck riband as worn; breast Star, 92mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche and marked 'silver' to the reverse, <i>both extremely fine</i> , in its <i>Spink & Son, King Street</i> , <i>London</i> case of issue with corresponding miniature award and additional length of riband (2)	£300-400



517 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of the North Star, Knight Grand Cross set of Insignia, by *C. F. Carlman*, comprising sash Badge, 80mm including crown suspension x 55mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, on full sash as worn; breast Star, 74mm, silver, with hallmarks to barrel hinge, hallmarked 1951, slight chipping to enamel tip of one ray to obverse and reverse of Badge, retaining clip and a few ray tips bent on Star, otherwise both good very fine, in its *C. F. Carlman*, Stockholm case of issue (2)

£400-500

x518 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidie, neck Badge, 75mm including star and crescent suspension x 60mm, silver and enamel with gold centre, local cartouche to reverse, *good very fine*, on neck riband as worn

£280-320

The Bronze Star group of ten to Indirect Fire Infantryman (Mortarman) W. J. Scovil, 2nd Battalion 8th Cavalry who served as part of 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)

United States of America, Bronze Star with V emblem (William J. Scovil) engraved; Purple Heart; Air Medal, bronze (William J. Scovil) engraved; Commendation Medal with V and oak leaf emblems (William J. Scovil) engraved; Good Conduct Medal (William J. Scovil) engraved; National Defence Service Medal; Vietnam Campaign Medal with 1960- clasp; Vietnam, Campaign Star; Vietnam, Cross of Gallantry with Palm; Vietnam, Civil Action Honour Medal, mounted on a framed display, very fine (10)

£600-800

William James Scovil studied at Ullman High School, Birmingham, Alabama, he received a Diploma and completed his studies in 1968.

Joining the United States Army at Montgomery, Alabama, on 8 April 1969 he served at 2nd Battalion 5th Advanced Infantry Training (A.I.T.) Brigade at Fort Polk, Louisiana from 15 June 1969.

Posted to United States Army Pacific (USARPAC) on 16 August 1969 he saw service in Vietnam from 6 September 1969 as part of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in the role of an Indirect Fire Infantryman (Mortarman) with the 2nd Battalion 8th Cavalry Regiment (Airmobile).

1st Air Cavalry Division 1969 -1970

In late 1968, the Division moved and set up operations in III Corps at the other end of South Vietnam in late 1968. They were still there when Operation Cheyenne Sabre began in areas northeast of Bien Hoa in February 1969. Their actions here were to prove decisive and by the end of the year the enemy's domination of the northern areas of III Corps had been smashed -thoroughly.

When Operation Rock Crusher was launched on 1 May 1970, the First Team was "First into Cambodia" hitting what was previously a Communist sanctuary. President Nixon having given the go-ahead for the surprise mission. They pushed into the 'Fish Hook' region of the border and occupied the towns of Mimot and Snoul whilst troopers scattered the enemy forces, depriving them of much needed supplies and ammunition.

The men of the 2nd Brigade found an enemy munitions base that they dubbed 'Rock Island East' on 8 May. The Mission to Cambodia, ending on 30 June, far exceeded all expectations and proved to be one of the most successful operations of the First Team. All aspects of ground and air combat had been utilised and the enemy had lost enough men to yield three NVA divisions and enough weapons to equip two divisions. Further successes included a year's supply of rice and corn seized, uncommonly large quantities of ammunition taken, including 1.5 million rounds for small arms, 200,000 anti-aircraft rounds and 143,000 rockets, mortar rounds and recoilless rifle rounds. As well as 300 trucks, a Porsche sports car and a plush Mercedes Benz sedan.



The campaign was to have severe political repercussions in the United States for the Nixon Administration however and pressure was mounting to remove America's fighting men from the Vietnam War. Although there would be further assault operations, the war was beginning to wind down for many troopers.

Posted away from Vietnam on 5 September 1970 Scovil began his return to the U.S.A. on 22 September 1970 and on 11 October he was an Indirect Fire Crewman with the 6th Battalion of 32nd Armour based at Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he completed his Army service on 8 April 1971.

Sold together an original archive comprising:

(i) Combat Infantryman Badge

(ii) Air Assault Badge

(111) Valorous Unit Award 1st May - 29th May 1970 for "Fish Hook" region Cambodia

(iv) Dress Cap Badge

(v) Specialist 4th Class patch (2)

(vi) Riband bar for uniform

(vii) 1st Air Cavalry Division patch

(viii) 8th Cavalry patch

(ix) 8th Cavalry cap badge

(x)
Assorted copied research which shows various service details including medal entitlement.

(xi) Safe Conduct Pass

(xii)
A further set of uniform medal ribands



520 An extremely rare trial Collar Chain of the Order of Unity of the United Arab Emirates

United Arab Emirates, Order of Unity, 2nd Type, Collar Chain, trial, silver-gilt with paste stones; breast Star, trial, silver-gilt and enamel with paste stones, both pieces by *Spink & Son*, *some toning*, one roundel with slightly loose centre, otherwise very fine, extremely rare and likely unique trial pieces (2)

£3,000-5,000

Spink XRF testing on the collar chain detected: Ag 82.81% Au 10.42% Cu 5.27%

The Order of Unity was originally created to be the United Arab Emirates' highest civil honour, but was subsequently superseded in precedence by the Order of Zayed.

The collar chain of the Order of Unity consists of fourteen links, with the largest central medallion in the shape of a seven-pointed star, representing the seven Emirates, with each ray containing either an emerald or ruby (in the case of this trial piece, all paste stones). The centre of the star features the falcon emblem of the U.A.E. encircled by a wreath of green laurel leaves, which is in turn encircled a ring of diamonds.

The rearmost centre link features a traditional fort which is surrounded by a ring of diamonds beyond which are ten emeralds set within the heptagonal rays of the roundel.

Within an issued set, the remaining fourteen roundels each contain a symbol of the history, culture, or values of the U.A.E. along with inset stones. For this trial piece, only the foremost two sets of roundels contain images and stones. The front pair, which are slightly larger than the rest, feature a dallah - a traditional coffee pot - surrounded by diamonds and ten rubies. The dallah roundel to the right is slightly loose on this trial. The next pair of roundels contain a date palm tree, an important tree in the heritage of the nation. The palms are encircled by a ring of diamonds and ten emeralds, of which two are missing on the left roundel.

The breast Star features a central traditional Islamic star design containing red and green enamel tiles, referencing the colours of the U.A.E. flag. The star is made up of seven points and the tip of each holds a diamond. The rays of the star are separated from the central medallion by a ring of diamonds.







521 United Arab Emirates, Order of Independence, 2nd Type, 2nd Class, breast Star, trial, by Spink & Son, silver-gilt with ten paste stones, some toning, very fine, scarce

£300-500

The Order of Independence, 2nd Class, is bestowed upon Ministry undersecretaries and others who perform excellent services to the State. The three classes of the 2nd Type were instituted by Federal Law no. 8 in 2016.

This breast Star trial piece features the flag of the U.A.E. being flown in the central medallion, which is circled by a ring of a geometric designs in red and green. The heptagonal star design features (paste) emeralds in each of the ten stylised rays, the colours of the designs all referencing the colours of the U.A.E. flag.

522 United Arab Emirates, Emirates Military Order, 5th Class breast Badge, by Spink & Son, 45mm, gilt and enamel, maker's backplate to reverse, slight enamel chip to one tip, centre slightly loose, missing suspension loop, otherwise very fine

£60-80



The Emirates Military Order was established in 1987 and is awarded to members of the military for distinguished service and to those captured or lost while in service. The 5th Class award is bestowed upon Officer Cadets, other ranks, and equivalent ranking civilians.





523 United Arab Emirates, Ras Al Khaima, Order of the Tower of Qasimi Medal; a good section of sash riband, 102mm wide; and plaster cast models (2), 167mm, all by Spink & Son, very fine (4)

£60-80

The Medal of the Order of the Tower of Qasimi is awarded to civilians, Officers, and personnel of the Army and police belonging to the rank of Captain and below.

The plaster casts depict the approved design and a not-approved design for the obverse face of the Medal.



524 United Arab Emirates, Ministry of Interior, Zayed Order for Distinguished Security, 1st Class neck Badge, by *Fattorini*, silver-gilt and enamel with pearl-tipped ends, in its *Fattorini* case of issue, on length of riband, scarce; Order of Gallantry, 1st Type breast Badge, with riband bar, in its case of issue, *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£300-400

The Order of Zayed is named after the first president of the U.A.E., Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, and the Zayed Order for Distinguished Security is bestowed upon those working for the Police and Security force who prove their distinctiveness and superior skills in dealing with and arresting criminals who represent a threat to life and property. The 1st Class is given to Officers. The award takes the shape of a seven-pointed star, with the tip of each ray crowned by a pearl, with a scallop shell in between each arm of the star. The pearls and scallop shells are symbolic of the U.A.E.'s historic pearl and maritime trade. The suspension, in the form of a stylised helmet, bears an Arabic inscription meaning 'In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful'.

The Order of Gallantry is awarded to Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and individuals working for the Police and Security forces who demonstrate great courage. The obverse of the seven-pointed star award displays a traditional medieval Arab cavalry with arms.







525

United Arab Emirates, Ministry of Interior, Emirates Police and Security Order, 5th Class breast Badge, gilt and enamel, with riband bar, in its case of issue; Sincere Service Order (3), 1st Type, 1st Class, gilt with seven pearl-tipped ends; 2nd Type, 1st Class, gilt with seven pearl-tipped ends, with riband bar, in its case of issue; 2nd Type, 2nd Class, silvered with seven pearl-tipped ends, with riband bar, in its case of issue, all by *Fattorini*, *very fine and better* (4)

£70-90

The Emirates Police and Security Order is bestowed upon both members of and civilians working for the Police and Security force who render excellent service or outstanding work. The 5th Class of the Order is awarded to non-commissioned Officers, candidate students and individuals. The obverse of the Order displays the emblem of the U.A.E. surrounded by an Arabic inscription which translates to 'Ministry of the Interior - Emirates Order of Police and Security'.

The Sincere Service Order is given to members of the Police and Security force who have served for a minimum of ten years who have displayed honesty and sincerity throughout their period of service. The 1st Class Medal is bestowed upon Officers and the 2nd Class upon non-commissioned Officers and individuals. The obverse of the star bears an antique tower and walls, with a tree in the foreground.

526 United Arab Emirates, Dubai Police 1st Series, Order of Gallantry Star, 2nd Type, by Fattorini; Order of Long Service, 2nd Type, by Fattorini; Meritorious Service Star (2), 1st Type, by Comtesse; 2nd Type, by Fattorini, some with light scratches, otherwise very fine overall (4)

£50-70

The Dubai Police Order of Gallantry is a seven-pointed star with a central medallion featuring a swordsman on horseback with the Arabic inscription 'United Arab Emirates'. The reverse displays the badge of the Dubai Police.

The obverse of the Order of Long Service features a traditional tower surrounded by trees with the Dubai Police badge on the reverse. The obverse also bears the inscription 'United Arab Emirates - Dubai Police'.

The Meritorious Service Star is a seven-pointed star, in which features the all-seeing eye over an open book above a seven-pointed crown all contained within a central medallion. There is the inscription 'United Arab Emirates - Dubai Police' and the Dubai Police badge to the reverse.

United Arab Emirates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation (MOFAIC), Order of Diplomatic Merit (3), 1st Class Medal, silver-gilt; 1st Class trial, reverse impressed 'MOFA 001', silver-gilt, hallmarked; 2nd Class trial, reverse impressed 'MOFA 001', silver and silver-gilt, hallmarked; Order of Diplomatic Service (2), 1st Class trial, reverse impressed 'MOFA 001', silver-gilt with 'pearls', hallmarked; 2nd Class trial, silver, silver-gilt with 'pearls', hallmarked; Medal of Contribution to International Peace trial, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarked, all by Fattorini, each mounted on pin for wear, overall extremely fine and better (6)

£250-300

The Order of Diplomatic Merit is awarded to members of the Diplomatic Corps who have provided distinguished service in the development of relations between the U.A.E. and other States and international organisations. It may also be bestowed upon members of a foreign diplomatic corps who have further developed the relationship between their nation and the U.A.E.

The Order of Diplomatic Service is given to members of the Diplomatic Corps who have contributed to the U.A.E.'s foreign relations or who have made an effective contribution in any political, economic, social or humanitarian field.

The Medal of Contribution to International Peace was never actually issued.

528 United Arab Emirates, Federal Armed Force Gallantry Medal, by *Spink & Son*, 1st Class, specimen; 2nd Class, each mounted on pin for wear, *both extremely fine* (2)

£250-300

The U.A.E. Union Defence Force became the Federal Armed Force in 1974. The text on the reverse of the 2nd Class Medal translates to 'The Federal Armed Force'.



529 United Arab Emirates, Bravery Medal (2), by Spink & Son, 1st Class; 2nd Class; Order of Glory, 1st Type, trial piece by Spink & Son; Order of Achievement, trial piece by Spink & Son; Order of Military Glory, 2nd Class, by Fattorini, each mounted on pin for wear except Achievement Order, overall very fine to extremely fine (5)

£200-300

The Bravery Medal was awarded to military personnel who perform an act of sacrifice, bravery, or heroism either in combat or general service. This award was replaced in 2009 by the Order of Military Glory.

The Order of Achievement is of a similar design to the Order of Glory but with the Arabic word for 'Achievement' replacing that for 'Bravery'. The Order was rescinded before any awards were issued, and was superseded by the Order of Military Glory and the Bravery Medal.

The Order of Military Glory is the highest military order within the U.A.E. and is awarded to personnel who performed exceptional acts of gallantry or sacrifice. The 2nd Class is bestowed posthumously upon personnel killed during the war and non-warlike operations through the call of duty or with a multi-national force.

United Arab Emirates, Distinguished Service Medal (3), by Spink & Son, 1st Type; 1st Type trial piece, bronze; 2nd Type; Wound Medal (2), 1st Type, by Spink & Son, housed in a Toye, Kenning & Spencer Ltd., case; 2nd Type, 2nd Class, by Fattorini, overall very fine and better, Wound Medals very scarce (5)

£250-300

The 1st Type Distinguished Service Medal reverse has the Arabic inscription 'The Armed Forces of the State of the United Arab Emirates', and the 2nd Type reverse inscription reads 'For Long Excellent Service'.

United Arab Emirates, Sharjah, Police Decoration of Distinguished Service; Police Social Defence Medal; Police Employee Excellence Medal, with riband bar, in its case of issue, all by *Fattorini*, very fine and better (3)

£30-50

The Sharjah Police Decoration of Distinguished Service may be earned by military Officers and other ranks working in the Police and Security forces who have served for at least ten years and during which time they displayed good performance and good morals. The obverse features a cannon, with the state emblem of the Emirate of Sharjah to the reverse.

The Sharjah Police Social Defence Medal is bestowed upon military Officers and other ranks if they achieve a specific and distinct achievement in the field of social defence against crime. The obverse face bears the scales of justice, and the reverse features the state emblem of Sharjah.

The Employee Excellence Medal of the Sharjah Police features an obverse design of three symbolic employees, one with arms aloft in the foreground of a yellow, up-pointing arrow representative of success. The reverse face displays the badge of the Sharjah Police. The suspension bar bears the Arabic inscription 'Career Excellence'.

United Arab Emirates, Trucial Oman Scouts (Union Defence Force 1971-76) Loyal Service Medal, 2nd Type (2), bar suspension; loop suspension, both mounted on pin for wear; Trucial Oman Scouts (Federal Armed Forces 1976-80) Loyal Service Medal, 3rd Type, all by Spink & Son, very fine overall, scarce (3)

£400-500

The obverse of the 2nd Type Medals features the cap badge of the Union Defence Force, a falcon atop a pillar with outstretched wings before two crossed khanjar daggers, accompanied by an Arabic inscription translating to 'Union Defence Force'.

The 3rd Type Medal obverse displays the cap badge of the Federal Armed Forces, a falcon with draped wings, across whose chest is a traditional dhow ship within a medallion. The Arabic text above and below the falcon translates to 'Devotion United Arab Emirates'.



533 United Arab Emirates, Trucial Oman Scouts (Union Defence Force 1971-76) and Abu Dhabi Defence Force Faithful Service Medal, by *Spink & Son*; Union Defence Force presentation medalet, medalet toned, very fine, and Medal nearly extremely fine (2)

£240-280

The Trucial Oman Scouts and Abu Dhabi Defence Force Faithful Service Medal was established on 13 May 1969 with the British Residency in Bahrain's issue of the 'Good Service in the Arabian Gulf Medal Draft Regulations'. The Medal could be earned by 'Arabs of any rank serving in the Trucial Oman Scouts and the Abu Dhabi Defence Force. British seconded and contract Officers are also eligible.' Good behaviour without any misconduct was a further qualification. However, it is not known whether the Medal was ever formally awarded.

United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi, Defence Force Inauguration 1966 Medal, 2nd Class; Police Accession 1966 Medal, 2nd Class specimen, blank obverse; Defence Force Service Order 1976, gilt and enamel, all by Spink & Son, each mounted on pin for wear, some with toning, otherwise very fine and better overall, scarce (3)

£70-90

The Abu Dhabi Defence Force Inauguration Medal was established by Emiri Decree No. 8 in 1978 and was awarded to all ranks who were serving in the Abu Dhabi Defence Force upon its inauguration on 6 August 1966. 1st Class awards were given to Officers and 2nd Class to all other ranks. The Medal was also presented in May 1969 to various members of the Trucial Oman Scouts for their effort in training and raising the A.D.D.F.. The obverse features a bust of the ruler with the inscription 'Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan', while on the reverse is a falcon with draped wings atop a pillar.



United Arab Emirates, Federal Armed Force Long Service Medal, by Spink & Son, 1st Class; 2nd Class, each mounted with pin for wear, both nearly extremely fine (2)

£240-280

The U.A.E. Union Defence Force became the Federal Armed Force in 1974. The text on the reverse of each Medal translates to 'The Federal Armed Force'.

United Arab Emirates, First Anniversary of Independence Star 1972, scarce; Armed Forces Unification Medal 1976; 15th National Day Anniversary Medal 1986 (2); 25th National Day Anniversary Medal 1996, all by Spink & Son, very fine (5)

£60-80



United Arab Emirates, 25th Anniversary of the Armed Forces 1996 (7), official issue Medal by *Spink & Son*; 2nd Class trial by *Fattorini*; a number of trial pieces by *Royal Insignia, Singapore* including 1st Class final design trial; 2nd Class final design trial; and (3) rejected trial designs, each mounted on pin for wear, *overall good very fine to extremely fine* (7)

£60-80

Royal Insignia produced a number of trial pieces for the Silver Jubilee Armed Forces Medal, though the issued medals were all produced by *Spink & Son*.

538 United Arab Emirates, Military Management Medal, in its case of issue; Peace Medal; Foreign Service Medal, in its case of issue; Relief Medal; Medal of Superiority (2), 2nd Class; 3rd Class, with riband bar, in its case of issue, all by Fattorini, Medals overall extremely fine, cases with some wear (6)

£60-80

United Arab Emirates, Military Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (3), 1st Type, 1st Class, by Toye, Kenning & Spencer Ltd., with riband bar, cased; 1st Type, 2nd Class, by Toye, Kenning & Spencer Ltd.; 2nd Type, 2nd Class, by Eng Leong, Singapore; together with National Defence College Medal, by Fattorini, in its case of issue, overall very fine and better (4)

£70-90

540 **United Arab Emirates**, Kosovo Peace Keeping Force 1999 Medal; Kosovo Humanitarian Force 1999 Medal, both by *Eng Leong*, *Singapore*, both mounted on pin for wear, *good very fine and better*, extremely scarce (2)

£400-500

The Kosovo Peace Keeping Force 1999 Medal was given to all ranks who served in the Albania Peace Keeping Force in 1999, which was based at Kukes on the Kosovo border. The design features the outline of Albania emblazoned with the word 'Kosovo', above which is the large U.A.E. military emblem, all encircled by palm branches.

The Kosovo Humanitarian Force 1999 Medal is distinct from the Kosovo Peace Keeping Force Medal of the same year, and is conversely awarded to all ranks of the U.A.E. force affiliated with N.A.T.O. who served in the Albania conflict. Humanitarian work was part of the force's duties, which included the U.A.E. Red Crescent Commission's establishment of the Shaikh Zayed Hospital in Kosovo. The Medal features a dove holding an olive branch, the famous symbol of peace, above which is the word 'Kosovo' and the U.A.E. military emblem also bordered by palm branches.

United Arab Emirates, Lebanon Peace Keeping Force Medal 1976-78; Liberation of Kuwait 1991 Medal; Somalia Peace Keeping Force 1993 Medal, all by Spink & Son, each mounted on pin for wear, very fine and better (3)

£70-90

The Lebanon Peace Keeping Force Medal 1976-78 was awarded to all ranks who were part of the U.A.E. force in the Bekka Valley in Lebanon in 1976-78. The Medal features the emblem of the U.A.E. military forces accompanied by an enamel representation of the Lebanese flag and the U.A.E. flag, surrounded by laurel leaves.

The Liberation of Kuwait Medal was bestowed upon all ranks of the Federal Armed Forces who were with the Allied Forces in Kuwait's liberation in 1991. U.A.E. forces suffered casualties during the conflict which amounted to ten killed and fifteen wounded. The Medal features the geographic outline of the Gulf Cooperation countries and the U.A.E. military emblem.

All ranks who were a part of the U.A.E. force in Mogadishu, Somalia from 1993 to 1994 alongside the U.N.'s multinational force for Operation Restore Hope were awarded the Somalia Peace Keeping Force 1993 Medal. The obverse design sees an enamel flag of Somalia alongside an enamel U.A.E. flag, with each bordered by laurel leaves and the emblem of the U.A.E. military forces at the upper centre.

542 **United Arab Emirates**, Gulf Cooperation Council, Cooperation Security Medal, with riband bar, in its *Fattorini* case of issue; Appreciation Medal, 1st Class, gilt and enamel, *extremely fine* (2)

£40-60

The obverse face of the Cooperation Security Medal displays interlocking clasped hands, symbolic of unity, with the award's title in Arabic. The reverse bears the emblem and title of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The Appreciation Medal's obverse features a decorative star with a blue enamel centre whose text translates to 'Appreciation'. The reverse also bears the emblem and title of the Gulf Cooperation Council.



545

United Arab Emirates, Gulf Cooperation Council 1983, Order of Cooperation (2), 1st Class, gilt; 2nd Class; Medal of Cooperation (2), 1st Class, gilt; 2nd Class, all by Spink & Son, a couple with light scratches, otherwise very fine and better (4)

£40-60

United Arab Emirates, Ministry of Interior, Medal of Duty, gilt and enamel, with riband bar, in its case of issue; Medal for Honour and Security, gilt and enamel, mounted with the incorrect riband, with riband bar also on incorrect riband, in its *Fattorini* case of issue; Rescue Medal, 1st Class, gilt and enamel; Security Awareness Medal, silvered, gilt and enamel, in its case of issue; Medal of Loyalty (2), 2nd Class, silvered and enamel, in its case of issue; bronze trial piece, reverse impressed 'M713', all by *Fattorini*, very fine and better (6)

£70-90

The Ministry of Interior Medal of Duty is awarded to those who suffer injury whilst on or because of police duty with the injury resulting in physical or psychological damage. The central enamel inscription reads 'Duty Medal' and is surrounded by seven roundels which contain an open book, pen and feather, soldier, the all-seeing eye, khanjar dagger, scales, and the crescent and star.

The Medal for Honour and Security is bestowed upon Police and Security force members who have performed duty with the utmost honesty and sincerity. The Medal features an outer design of seven petals, representative of the seven Emirates. The central design displays the Murabba Fort at Al Ain in Abu Dhabi, which was the old headquarters and prison of the police force.

The Rescue Medal is given to members of the Police and Security force who have distinguished themselves in firefighting, ambulance, and rescue services as well as volunteers and community members who have at grave personal risk saved the lives or property of others. The star-shaped award has seven stylised rays with a central design depicting a helicopter, police carrying a stretcher, and a boat to represent the Ministry's air services, land services, and maritime services. An enamel depiction of the U.A.E. flag provides the backdrop to the gilt silhouettes and the suspension bar is made up of a half-wreath of laurel leaves.

The Security Awareness Medal is awarded to members of the Police and Security force as well as community members who contribute to the discovery or prevention of a serious crime or security lapse. The award's design directly correlates with its purpose, featuring a gilt falcon against a blue enamel background. The falcon is known for its keen scouting senses and hunting ability, in addition to representing the Bedouin.

The Loyalty Medal may be earned by those retiring from service in the Police and Security force after a minimum period of twenty years distinguished by dedication and sincerity, free of any disciplinary offense, to acknowledge success in the completion of their service. The central medallion features the calligraphic inscription 'Loyalty Medal' on a background of blue enamel, enclosed by a wreath of laurel leaves symbolising victory. The suspension takes the form of the Murabba Fort at Al Ain, the old police headquarters, above the flags of state.

United Arab Emirates, Ministry of Interior, Long and Distinguished Service Medal, 2nd Class, silvered and enamel, with riband bar, in its case of issue; Police and Security Forces Amalgamation Medal, gilt and silvered with pearls, with riband bar, in its case of issue; Medal of Cooperative Security, 1st Class, gilt and enamel, with riband bar, in its case of issue; Badge of Appreciation, gilt, all by Fattorini, very fine and better (4)

£60-80

The Ministry of Interior Long and Distinguished Service Medal is in the shape of a stylised seven-pointed star in a traditional Islamic design, with the central medallion featuring an antique tower surrounded by red enamel detail. The reverse bears the badge of the Ministry of Interior. This Medal is awarded to members of the Ministry who have served faithfully and honestly for at least twenty years. The 2nd Class is given to non-commissioned Officers and individuals.

The Police and Security Forces Amalgamation Medal is a seven-pointed star with a scallop rim and a pearl between each of the rays. The silvered centre displays the Ministry badge, while the reverse bears an inscription of the award's title. The Medal was awarded to those who were serving when the Police and Security forces merged on 5 December 1975.

The Medal of Cooperative Security is circular containing a seven-pointed star the centre of which is the Ministry badge. The three lower rays of the star display the all-seeing eye, clasped hands, and a quill. Behind the four upper rays are the colours of the U.A.E. flag in enamel. The Medal is awarded to members of the Police and Security force for distinguished security work, with the 1st Class award given to Officers and equivalent civilian ranks.



The Appreciation Badge is a stylised seven-pointed star with the central medallion featuring an open book bearing the Ministry badge under the rays of the sun, symbolic of knowledge, light, and science. This is awarded to members of the Police and Security force who display exceptional studies or training courses, and to members of the community who demonstrate remarkable cooperation with the police. The 1st Class Medal may be earned by Officers or civilians of equivalent rank.

United Arab Emirates, Dubai Defence Force Service Medal, by *Spink & Son*, mounted on pin for wear, *very fine*

£60-80

The Dubai Defence Force Service Medal was awarded to all serving members of the Force prior to its amalgamation on 6 May 1976 into the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces. About 15 of these medals were given to British personnel.

The obverse face of the medal features text which translates as 'His Highness Shaikh Rashid bin Saeed Al-Maktoum Ruler of Dubai', surrounding a profile portrait of the Shaikh. The reverse text translates to 'Devoted Service to Dubai - Dubai Defence Force' and features a falcon standing atop a pillar with wings outspread. The suspension bar bears the dates '1971-1976'.

United Arab Emirates, Dubai Police 2nd Series, Badge of Superiority (2), 1st Class, gilt, with riband bar, in its case of issue; 2nd Class, silvered, with riband bar, in its case of issue; Order of Excellent Service, 2nd Class, silvered; 3rd Series, Order of Sincere Service (3), 2nd Class, silvered, blank reverse, with riband bar, in its case of issue; 3rd Series, 1st Class, for 40 Years' service, gilt, with riband bar, in its case of issue; 2nd Class, for 20 Years' service, silvered, with riband bar, in its case of issue; 2nd Class, for 40 Years' service, silvered, with riband bar, in its case of issue, all by Fattorini, very fine and better (7)

£70-90

The Badge of Superiority is a stylised seven-armed star whose centre displays the all-seeing eye over an open book against a sunburst background. The reverse features the emblem of the Dubai Police alongside the award's name and rank designation.

The Order of Excellent Service features a portrait of Shaikh Rashid Al Maktoum with the Arabic inscription 'The Forgiven His Highness Shaikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum'. The portrait head was designed by Ian Rank-Broadley, whose effigy of Queen Elizabeth II appeared on all U.K. coins from 1998 until the ascension of King Charles III.

The 3rd Series Order of Sincere Service displays the same portrait head of the Shaikh on the obverse. The reverse features the badge of the Dubai Police and the award's name and rank designation. The 1st Class is awarded to Officers, and the 2nd Class to non-commissioned Officers and individuals.

United Arab Emirates, Dubai Police 3rd Series, Order of the Dubai Police (4), 1st Class, gilt; 2nd Class, gilt; 3rd Class, silvered; 4th Class, silvered; Decoration of Excellent Service (2), 1st Class, for 40 years' service, gilt for Officers; 2nd Class, for 40 years' service, silvered for non-commissioned Officers; Order of Security Cooperation (2), 1st Class, gilt; 2nd Class, silvered, all by Fattorini, each with riband bar and in case of issue, overall good very fine and better (8)

£80-120

The Order of the Dubai Police is awarded to members of the police force, or to any citizen or foreigner, in recognition of services rendered or a specific excellent work regarding the police.

The Decoration of Excellent Service is bestowed upon Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and individuals who have served for at least ten years, have excelled in performance, and have had a distinguished career without any disciplinary sanctions.

The Order of Security Cooperation is given to members of the police, and to military and civilian personnel, who have done distinguished service in security cooperation and have contributed to security upgrades.

549 United Arab Emirates, Armed Forces HQ Land Forces Medallion, in its *Sofia Trading* case of issue; Shaikh Zayed Brigade Golden Jubilee 2001 Medal, by *Royal Insignia*, with riband bar, in its case of issue; Shaikha Fatima Welfare Prize Medal, by *Eng Leong, Singapore, overall very fine and better* (3)

£250-300

United Arab Emirates, Order of Independence, full sash with fittings, plus a further length of riband, both by *Spink & Son*; State President's Appreciation Prize Order, full sash with fittings, by *Royal Insignia*, very fine (3)

£150-250

THE END OF THE SALE



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WRITTEN BIDS FORM

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LIVE. THE	ORDERS, BICORATIONS AND MEDIALS 14. APRIL 2013 LONDON

Name	 	 	
Address	 	 	

This form should be sent or faxed to the Spink auction office in advance of the sale. References for new clients should be supplied in good time to be taken up before the sale. Bids received later than one hour before the start of the sale may not be processed.

YOU CAN ALSO BID IN REAL TIME ON SPINK LIVE. PLEASE DOWNLOAD SPINK LIVE APP FROM THE APP STORE OR VISIT WWW.SPINK.COM, REGISTER AND LOG INTO THE SALE.

SALE TITLE

POSTCODE

Date

Code Name

SALE NO.

Orders, Decorations and Medals Thursday 24 April 2025 at 10.00 a.m.

TALLY HO-

25001

I request Spink, without legal obligations of any kind on its part, to bid on the following Lots up to the price given below. I understand that if my bid is successful the Purchase Price will be the sum of the final bid and Buyer's Premium as a percentage of the final bid, any VAT chargeable, also postage charge and a fee for paying by card. The Rate of Buyer's Premium is 22.5% of the final hammer price of each lot. I understand Spink will pursue me for payment for any successful bid. In addition, I understand and consent that Spink may share my personal details relating to the default with other auction houses and live bidding platforms to protect themselves from such defaults.

All bids shall be treated as offers made on the Terms and Conditions for Buyers printed in the catalogue. I also understand that Spink provides the service of executing bids on behalf of clients for the convenience of clients and that Spink will not be held responsible for failing to execute bids. If identical commission bids are received for the same Lot, the commission bid received first by Spink will take precedence. Please note that you will not be notified if there are higher wriTHtten bids received.

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

Lot Number	Price Bid £
(in numerical order)	(excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number	Price Bid £
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Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)			
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Please hold my purchased lots for collection				
Tel. Home	Tel. Office			
FAX	E-MAIL			
SIGNATURE	VAT NUMBER			
I agree to receive notifications about Spink auctions, news and eve	nts via email and direct mail			
I agree to receive marketing notifications related only to the following categories (please select as appropriate) Autographs / Banknotes / Bonds & Shares / Books / Coins / Comics / Handbags / Jewellery / Maps / Medals / Stamps / Watches /				
Whiskies & Spirits / Wine / Corporate News & Events				

We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice available at www.spink.com/privacy-policy privacy-policy privacy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-policy-



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

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

These conditions set out the terms on which we (Spink and Son Limited of 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury London WC1B 4ET (company no. 04369748)) contract with you (Buyer) either as agent on behalf of the Seller or as principal if we are the Seller. You should read these conditions carefully.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in these conditions:

Margin Scheme and

Auctioneers' Scheme means VAT schemes as defined by HM Revenue & Customs;

Blockchain

refers to an internet technology operated by various providers in which a digital ledger of records and transactions is distributed across the entire peer-to-peer network of computer systems using the providers service for the purpose of validation and resilience without a

single point of failure commonly known as a "Blockchain";

Buyer's Premium means the charge payable by you as a percentage of the Hammer Price, at the rates set out in clause 5.1 below;

Catalogue refers to images and descriptions and all associated information about Lots in the sale whether in printed form or online only form;

Certificate of Authenticity means a certificate issued by an Expert Committee confirming the authenticity of a Lot; Digital Wallet

means a software-based system that allows users to receive, store, manage, trade and transfer digital assets. It is a requirement for a buyer of Lots identified as containing an NFT to own, have access and control a Digital Wallet capable of receiving transfers of digital assets

utilising the Binance Smart Chain (BSC);

Expert Committee means a committee of experts to whom a Lot may be sent for an extension in accordance with section 3.4;

means a Lot constituting an imitation originally conceived and executed as a whole with a fraudulent intention to deceive as to Forgery authorship, origin, age, period, culture or source where the correct description as to such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the auction had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description in the catalogue. Accordingly, no Lot shall be capable of being a Forgery by reason of any damage and/or restoration

work of any kind (including re-enamelling);

means the amount of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer in relation to a Lot; Hammer Price

Lot means any item deposited with us for sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any Lot number in any

NFT means a non-fungible token, which is a unique digital code or certificate associated with a digital asset located on a Blockchain;

the amount below which we agree with the Seller that the Lot cannot be sold; Reserve

means the owner of the Lot being sold by us; Seller

Spink Group Spink and Son Limited, our subsidiaries and associated companies.

Timed Auction is an online only auction or e-Auction, which opens and closes on separate specified dates. After the first Lot closes the subsequent Lots

will close in set intervals;

value added tax chargeable under VAT and any similar replacement or additional tax; and VAT

VAT Symbols means the symbols detailing the VAT status of the Lot details of which are set out at the back of the catalogue.

SPINK'S ROLE AS AGENT

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

BEFORE THE SALE

Examination of goods

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

Catalogue illustrations and descriptions

- 3.2.1 Catalogue and web illustrations are for guidance only, and should not be relied on by you either to determine the tone, colour or physical condition of any item. No Lot shall be rejected on the grounds of inaccurate reproduction. No Lot illustrated in the catalogue or online shall be rejected on the grounds of cancellation, centring, margins, perforation or other characteristics apparent from the illustration. Estimates of the selling price should not be relied on as a statement that this price is either the price at which the Lot will sell or its value for any other purpose.
- 3.2.2 All statements made by us as to items sold, whether in our catalogue description, in our condition reports, or during the course of the auction or otherwise, are statements of opinion only and are not and shall not be taken to be statements or representations of fact. We never knowingly offer, exhibit or advertise counterfeits, copies, restrikes or reproductions without them being clearly described as, and in no way knowingly represent such items as being the genuine article. Spink reserve the right in forming their opinion to consult and rely upon any expert or authority considered by them to be reliable. Coins and banknotes are graded to accepted UK standards to the best ability of our specialists. You acknowledge that the grading of coins and banknotes is subjective and may vary from specialist to specialist, as the process is by nature an art and not a science. For this reason, we do not automatically accept and are not bound by the opinions of third party grading services for any purposes including before and after the sale of a Lot. Except in the case of manifest error, should there be any conflict between our opinion or condition report, and a third party opinion or condition report, our opinion or condition report shall take precedent.
- 3.2.3 Many items are of an age or nature which precludes their being in perfect condition and some descriptions in the catalogue or given by way of condition report make reference to damage and/or restoration. We provide this information for guidance only and the absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others.

- 3.2.4 Other than as set out in clause 5.13, and in the absence of fraud, neither the Seller nor we, nor any of our employees or agents, are responsible for the correctness of any statement as to the authorship, origin, date, age, attribution, genuineness or of any Lot nor for any other errors of description or for any faults or defects in any Lot. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgment as to such matters.
- 3.2.5 Lots identified with an NFT symbol or wording to that effect are subject to all clauses of this section 3. There are many risks associated with buying, owning, using, storing and transferring an NFT, including but not limited to the following risks (which you accept) of cyber-attacks, phishing, hacking, bruteforcing, mining attacks, malware, viruses, loss or corruption of data, changes of protocols, changes and obsolescence of technology, technical incompatibility, forgotten passwords, lost private keys or the NFT or the digital asset related to it otherwise becoming inaccessible or deleted, incorrectly programmed or constructed NFTs, errors or malfunctions affecting the proper functioning or content of Digital Wallets, or affecting the the proper functioning or content of Digital Wallets, or affecting the record on the Blockchain, or the accessibility of the digital asset, and other technical errors and malfunctions, as well as financial risks and uncertainties as to the future value and marketability of NFTs, price volatility, taxation and regulatory requirements in relation to NFTs, and/or of the digital asset to which the NFT relates, and/or of associated Digital Wallets and Blockchain transactions in any relevant jurisdiction, third-party service providers or hosts going out of business or otherwise ceasing to provide the services on which the storage, use and transfer of the NFT depends, or such services being disrupted, NFTs being wrongfully attributed to an incorrect online digital wallet or wrongfully minted in breach of third-party rights, artists making and distributing additional copies of the digital asset or artwork to which the NFT relates, and artists assigning intellectual property rights in the digital asset or artwork to which the NFT relates to third parties. All of these and other risks may to third parties. All of these and other risks may
 - (i) have a materially adverse effect on your enjoyment and the value of the NFT; and

- (ii) lead you to lose the NFT, data and transaction records associated with the NFT, your ability to exercise the rights granted, or the Price you have paid for the NFT. You should also consider the implications of your personal data associated with buying an NFT being stored on a publicly accessible Blockchain.
- 3.2.6 We do not independently review or verify NFT identification, including but not limited to any metadata associated with the NFT, details of the Blockchain on which the NFT is located, processes governing how the NFT can be accessed and therefore make no representations and give no warranties:

 - (ii) that such information is complete and accurate;
 (ii) as to the authorship, attribution, authenticity, origin, date, age, period, provenance, source, material, condition, value, marketability, or any other characteristics of the Lot;
 - (iii) as to the technical details, security, accessibility, usability, transferability, integrity, or any other technical characteristics of the NFT, the digital asset to which the NFT relates, or the Blockchain on which it is located;
 - (iv) as to the terms of the Smart Contract governing the NFT if the NFT is subject to a Smart Contract, including as to the scope of the rights granted and/or of any obligations or restrictions associated with the NFT, such as any obligation to make additional Smart Contract

Payments, including any resale royalty, commission or fee on the sale or transfer of the NFT, or the amount of any such payment, or restrictions on future transfers of the NFT, or as to its lifespan or

(v) as to any other characteristics of and risks associated with and/or inherent to NFT's, the digital assets to which they relate, or Blockchain transactions, and our description of any Lot, and any statements and opinions expressed by us, shall not be construed or relied upon as such.

3.2.7 Transfer of ownership of a Lot identified as containing NFT does not generally mean that you acquire any intellectual property rights to reproduce or exploit the image(s) corresponding to the digital asset or physical item(s) contained within the Lot, unless expressly stated in the description and followed by a copyright assignment to the buyer of the Lot, providing the full amount due has been paid by the buyer. Any assignment of copyright which is associated with a Lot containing an NFT shall only become unconditional and effective upon the transfer of the NFT from us to the Buyer. Transfer of the NFT from us to the Buyer. Buyer has the state of the NFT from the text of the NFT from the NFT fro us to the Buyer shall only be initiated once the Buyer has confirmed receipt of the Physical Items and Digital Items included in any Lot containing an NFT.

3.3 Your Responsibility

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

- Extensions sought at time of sale Stamps, Covers and other philatelic items (collectively "Philatelic Item(s)")
 - 3.4.1 If you wish to obtain an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity on Philatelic Items in any Lot (other than a mixed Lot or Lot containing undescribed Philatelic Items) you must notify us in writing not less than forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the first session of the sale.
 - 3.4.2 At the time of making the request you shall provide the reasons why such an opinion or certificate is required by you and specify the identity of your proposed expert which will be subject to agreement
 - 3.4.3 We reserve the right, at our discretion, to refuse a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity including (without limitation):
 - 3.4.3.1 where the proposed expert is not known to us; or
 - 3.4.3.2 where the request is made based solely on account of condition shere the request is flade based solery of account of condition where an existing opinion or Certificate of Authenticity to which the Philatelic Item(s) is to be sold by us in relation to cites other faults or defects not included in the catalogue description. You acknowledge that any Philatelic Item(s) accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity is sold on the basis of that Certificate only and not on the basis of any other description or warranty as to authenticity; or
 - 3.4.3.3 where there is already a recognised certificate relating to the item that was issued less than 5 years ago from the date of the request; or
 - 3.4.3.4 where we will submit the Lot to the Expert Committee.
 - 3.4.4 You acknowledge and accept that the length of time taken by an Expert Committee to reach an opinion will vary depending on the circumstances and in any event is beyond our control.
 - 3.4.5 If you receive any correspondence from the Expert Committee in relation to the Lot, including but not limited to a Certificate of Authenticity, you must provide us with copies of such correspondence no later than 7 days after you receive such correspondence.
 - 3.4.6 You acknowledge that, notwithstanding that a certificate or opinion has been sought under this clause 3.4, you shall pay for the Philatelic Item(s) on receipt of the invoice from us in accordance with the applicable payment provisions set out in these Terms and Conditions, and such money shall be held by us until the certificate or opinion has been issued.
 - 3.4.7 Upon a certificate or opinion being issued by the Expert Committee that does not indicate any material fault in the Philatelic Item(s) that would allow you to return the item, we shall pay to the Seller the relevant proceeds of sale and deliver to you the Philatelic Item(s) once received back from the Expert Committee.
 - 3.4.8 Upon a certificate or opinion being issued by the Expert Committee that does indicate a material fault in the Philatelic Item(s) that would allow you to return the item, we shall refund to you the money paid by you for the Philatelic Item(s) and shall return the Philatelic Item(s) to the Seller.

AT THE SALE

Refusal of admission

Our sales usually take place on our own premises or premises over which we have control for the sale, and we have the right, exercisable at our complete discretion, to refuse admission to the premises or attendance at an auction. You will only be eligible to bid on Lots which include NFT(s) if you have a valid online Digital Wallet in your name and under your control.

4.2

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

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

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

Bidding as Principal

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

Commission Bids

- 4.4.1 If you give us instructions to bid on your behalf, by using the form If you give us instructions to bid on your benait, by using the form provided in our catalogues or via our website, we shall use reasonable endeavours to do so, provided these instructions are received not later than 24 hours before the auction. If we receive commission bids on a particular Lot for identical amounts, and at auction these bids are the highest bids for the Lot, it will be sold to the person whose bid was received first. Commission bids are undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the sale, and the conduct of the auction may be such that we are unable to bid as requested. Since this is undertaken as a free service to prospective buyers on the terms stated, we cannot accept liability for failure to make a commission bid. You should therefore always attend personally if you wish to be certain of bidding.
- 4.4.2 Lots offered by timed auction are available for sale online only. At any time before the closing time you can place a bid equal to a minimum bid or a higher bid. You could also place your maximum bid and we will bid on your behalf increasing the price in increments to keep you in the lead up to your maximum bid. Placed bids cannot be cancelled or decreased.

On-line Bidding
We offer internet services as a convenience to our clients. We will not be responsible for errors or failures to execute bids placed on the internet, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of internet connection by either party for whatever reason; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software and/or (iii) a breakdown or problems with your internet connection, computer or system. Execution of on-line internet bids on www.spink.com and Spink Live is a free service undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the auction and we do not accept liability for failing to execute an online internet bid or for errors or omissions in connection with this activity.

Telephone Bids

If you make arrangements with us not less than 24 hours before the sale, we shall use reasonable endeavours to contact you to enable you to participate in bidding by telephone, but in no circumstances will we be liable to either the Seller or you as a result of failure to do so.

Currency Converter

At some auctions, a currency converter will be operated, based on the one month forward rates of exchange quoted to us by Barclays Bank Plc or any other appropriate rate determined by us, at opening on the date of the auction. Bidding will take place in a currency determined by us, which is usually sterling for auctions held in London. The currency converter is not usually stering for auctions field in London. The currency converter is not always reliable, and errors may occur beyond our control either in the accuracy of the Lot number displayed on the converter, or the foreign currency equivalent of sterling bids. We shall not be liable to you for any loss suffered as a result of you following the currency converter.

Video images

At some auctions there will be a video screen. Mistakes may occur in its operation, and we cannot be liable to you regarding either the correspondence of the image to the Lot being sold or the quality of the image as a reproduction of the original.

Bidding Increments

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

Up to £100 by £5

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

- 4.10 Bidding by Spink
 4.10.1 We reserve the right to bid on Lots on the Seller's behalf up to the amount of the Reserve (if any), which will never be above the low estimate printed in the auction catalogue.
 - 4.10.2 The Spink Group reserves the right to bid on and purchase Lots
 - as principal.
 4.10.3 Lots with this symbol (೨) indicate that a party has provided Spink with an irrevocable bid on the Lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the Lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, will be compensated based on his bid in the event he or she is not the successful bidder or may receive a fixed fee in the event he or she is the successful bidder.

If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, the fixed fee for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the Lot. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale announcement will be made indicating that there

is an irrevocable bid on the Lot. If you are interested in placing an irrevocable bid in an auction, please contact us at chairmanoffice@spink.com. Typically, only some of the Lots with an estimate, which must exceed £100,000 or equivalent in other currencies are open to irrevocable bids.

4.11 The Auctioneer's Discretion

The auctioneer has the right at his absolute discretion to refuse any bid to advance the bidding in such manner as he may decide to withdraw or divide any Lot, to combine any two or more Lots and, in the case of error or dispute, to put an item up for bidding again.

Successful Bid

- 4.12.1 Subject to the auctioneer's discretion, the striking of his hammer #4.12.1 Subject to the autoriores' substraint, the straing of ins mainlier marks the acceptance of the highest bid, provided always that such bid is higher than the Reserve (where applicable), and the conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller.

 4.12.2 The highest bid at the closing time of the timed auction will be the successful bid and the price will be the hammer price and this will
- be a conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller. All lots sold in the timed auction are subject to charges per section 5 and all clauses of these terms and conditions.

4.13 After Sale Arrangements

If you enter into any private sale agreements for any Lot with the Seller within 60 days of the auction, we, as exclusive agents of the Seller reserve the right to charge you the applicable Buyer's Premium in accordance with these Terms and Conditions, and the Seller a commission in accordance with the terms of the Seller's agreement.

4.14 Return of Lot and cancellation of sale

- 4.14.1 Once your bid has been accepted for a Lot then you are liable to pay for that Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions. If there are any problems with a Lot then you must notify us within 7 days of receipt of the Lot, specifying the nature of the problem. Please days of receipt of the Lot, specifying the nature of the problem. Please note that an auction sale is not an approval sale. Lots examined by you (or your representative) prior to the sale, Lots for which we have provided condition reports and Lots purchased by floor bidders (including bidders executing commission bids on behalf of other parties) may not be returned and a cancellation of the sale and refund sought except in the case of Forgery in accordance with clause 5.13 below. We may then request that the Lot is returned to us for inspection. Save as set out in clause 5.13, the cancellation of the sale of any Lot and the refund of the corresponding purchase price is entirely at our sole discretion. We will not exercise that discretion if the Lot is not received by us in the same condition that it was in at the auction date (for the avoidance of doubt including but not limited to any item which has undergone any cleaning, restorative, conservation work, reperforating, pressing, re-gumming or having been taken out of the third party holder after the item has been sold to you shall not be considered as being returned in the same condition as the auction
- 4.14.2 No Lot may be returned on account of condition if the condition was stated by a third party grading company (including, but not limited to PCGS, NGC, ANACS, ICG, PMG, WBG, Legacy Currency Grading) and which conflicts with our condition report or statement of opinion. As stated above at clause 3.2.2, except in the case of manifest error, our condition report and/or opinion stated at

the time of the sale shall take precedence over any condition report or third party obtained by you from a third party.

4.14.3 No Lot identified as containing any NFT may be returned or is eligible for any refund once the NFT has been transferred to the Digital Wallet instructed by the Buyer. No warranty stated in clause 5.13.1 is given for such Lot.

4.14.4 In the event that a buyer, following a sale, submits any Philatelic Item(s) (including being part of a Lot) for expertising without our knowledge and no extension has been requested or agreed, then in the event that the certificate indicates any material fault in the Philatelic Item(s) not described by us, we shall have sole discretion as to whether or not any refund (whether in part or in full) is made to the buyer. No refunds will be considered in the event that any submissions are made to us later than 6 (six) years from the date of sale.

AFTER THE AUCTION

5.1 Buyer's Premium and other charges

at a rate of 22.5% of the final Hammer Price, you must pay us the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 22.5% of the final Hammer price of each Lot, postage charge and a fee for paying by card. Any Lot identified as containing an NFT is subject to the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 25% of the final Hammer Price, postage charge and in certain situations a fee for paying by card.

Value Added Tax

Other than in respect of Zero-rated Lots (o) VAT is chargeable on the Hammer price and the Buyer's premium of daggered (\dagger) and (Ω) Lots at the standard rate (currently 20%), and on Lots marked (x) at the reduced rate (currently 5% on the Hammer price and 20% on the Buyer's premium). VAT on Margin scheme Lots (identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the Lot number) is payable at 20% on the Buyer's premium only.

5.3 VAT Refunds - Buyers from outside the UK

5.3.1 As we remain liable to account for VAT on all Lots unless they have been exported outside the UK within 3 months of the date of sale, you will be asked to deposit all amounts of VAT invoiced. However, if a

- Spink nominated shipper is instructed, then any refundable VAT will not be collected. In all other cases refunds due will be made when valid proof of export is provided. For avoidance of doubt, please note refunds cannot be made to private Buyers, when Lots are bought for private use, if exported by the Buyer.
- 5.3.2 If you are registered as a collectibles business outside the UK and the Lots are invoiced to this business, are not for private use, if you export the Lots outside the UK yourself or appoint your own agent you must obtain shipping documents from the Shipping Department for which a charge of £50 will be made.
- 5.3.3 Where required, we can advise you on how to export Lots as a specific form of export evidence is required. Where we advise you on the export of the Lots, please be aware that the ultimate responsibility
- tne export of the Lots, please be aware that the ultimate responsibility in respect of obtaining a valid proof of export will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to obtain such proof.

 5.3.4 If you export the Lot, subject to par. 5.3.2., you must return the valid proof of export to us within 3 months of the date of sale. If you fail to return the valid proof of export to us within such period and you have not already accounted to us for the VAT, you will be liable to us for the full amount of the VAT due on such Lot and we shall be entitled to invoice you for this sum. entitled to invoice you for this sum.
- 5.3.5 To apply for a refund of any VAT paid, the valid proof of export must be sent to our Shipping Department clearly marked 'VAT Refund' within 3 months of the date of sale. No payment will be made where the total amount of VAT refundable is less than £50 and Spink will charge £50 for each refund processed.
- 5.3.6 Where a Lot is included within the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme and valid evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT on Buyer's Premium may be refunded.
- 5.3.7 Where the Lot is marked as a Daggered (†) Lot the VAT charged on the Hammer Price may be refunded where evidence of valid export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of registration as a collectibles business.
- 5.3.8 Where the Lot is marked as an Omega (Ω) Lot or an Import VAT
 (x) Lot and valid evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT charged on both the Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium may be refunded.
- 5.3.9 Lot marked as Investment Gold (g) is exempt from VAT on Hammer price. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can be made on receipt of proof of registration as a collectibles business and where valid evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale.

Payment

- 5.4.1 You must provide us with your full name and permanent address and, if so requested, details of the bank from which any payments to us will be made. You must pay the full amount due (comprising the Hammer Price, the Buyer's Premium and any applicable VAT) within seven days after the date of the sale even if the Lot in question has been submitted for expertising and/or is awaiting a certificate to be issued. This applies even if you wish to export the Lot and an export licence is (or may be) required.

 5.4.1.1 We shall hold all proceeds of sale until such time as any expertising and/or issue of certificates and/or export licence has been finalised.
- 5.4.1.2 In the event that the certificate indicates a material adverse issue with regard to the item in the Lot in question and/or the export
- ilicence is refused, we shall make an appropriate refund to the buyer.

 5.4.2 You will not acquire title to the Lot until

 (i) all amounts due have been paid in full. This includes instances where special arrangements were made for release of Lot prior to full settlement:
 - (ii) the NFT has been transferred to your Digital Wallet if the Lot you bought is identified as containing NFT, at this point the sale of the Lot becomes unconditional and incapable of any refund for any
- 5.4.3 Payment should be made in sterling by one of the following methods:
 - Direct bank transfer to our account details of which are set out on the invoice. All bank charges shall be met by you. Please ensure that your client number is noted on the transfer.
 - By cheque or bank draft made payable to Spink and Son Ltd and sent to Spink at 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET. Please note that the processing charges for payments made by cheques or bank drafts drawn on a non-U.K bank shall be met by you. Please ensure that the remittance slip reinted at the better of the invoice is and each with printed at the bottom of the invoice is enclosed with your bavment.
 - By Visa or Mastercard. All Corporate cards regardless of origin and Consumer debit and credit cards issued outside the UK are subject to a fee of 3%. For all card payments there are limits to the amounts we will accept depending on the type of card being used and whether or not the cardholder is present.

 By cryptocurrency, if we have indicated in the catalogue or by a
- written announcement or notice prior to the sale of a Lot identified as containing any NFT that such cryptocurrency payment may be made by you and will be accepted by us.

 5.4.4 Payments should be made by the registered buyer and not by third parties, unless it has been agreed at the time of registration that you are acting as an agent on behalf of a third party.

Invoices may consist of one or more pages and will show: Zero rated Lots (o); no symbol Lots sold under the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers'

Scheme; Lots marked (g) special scheme Investment Gold; Daggered Lots (\dagger) , imported Lots marked (x) and (Ω) .

Collection of Purchases

- 5.6.1 Unless specifically agreed to the contrary, we shall retain Lots purchased until all amounts due to us, or to the Spink Group, have been paid in full. Buyers will be required to pay for their Lots when they wish to take possession of the same, which must be within 7 days of the date of the sale, unless prior arrangements have been made with Spink. Without prior agreement, Lots will not be released until cleared funds are received with regard to payments made by cheque.
- 5.6.2 Unless we notify you to the contrary, items retained by us will be covered in accordance with our policy which is available for inspection at our offices from the date of sale for a period of seven days or until the time of collection, whichever is sooner. After seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is the earlier, the Lot will be entirely at your risk.
- 5.6.3 Our policy will not cover and we are unable to accept responsibility for damage caused by woodworm, changes in atmospheric conditions or acts of terrorism.

We are not able to notify successful bidders by telephone. While Invoices are sent out by email or mail after the auction we do not accept responsibility for notifying you of the result of your bid. You are requested to contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to obtain details of the outcome of your bids to avoid incurring charges for late payment.

- Packing and handling 5.8.1 We shall use all reasonable endeavours to take care when handling and packing a purchased Lot but remind you that after seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is sooner, the Lot is entirely at your risk. Our postage charges are set out at the back of the catalogue.
- 5.8.2 It is the responsibility of the Buyer to be aware of any Import Duties that may be incurred upon importation to the final destination. Spink will not accept return of any package in order to avoid these duties. The onus is also on the Buyer to be aware of any Customs import restrictions that prohibit the importation of certain collectibles. Spink will not accept return of the Lot(s) under these circumstances. Spink will not accept responsibility for Lot(s) seized or destroyed by Customs.
- 5.8.3 If the Buyer requires delivery of the Lot to an address other than the invoice address this will be carried out at the discretion of Spink.

Recommended packers and shippers

If required our shipping department may arrange shipment as your agent. Although we may suggest carriers if specifically requested, our suggestions are made on the basis of our general experience of such parties in the past and we are not responsible to any person to whom we have made a recommendation for the acts or omissions of the third parties concerned.

Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchases

- 5.10.1 If you fail to make payment within seven days of your stipulated payment date set out in your invoice, we shall be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights or remedies:
 - 5.10.1.1 to charge interest at the rate of 2% per month compound interest, calculated on a daily basis, from the date the full amount
 - 5.10.1.2 to set off against any amounts which the Spink Group may owe you in any other transaction the outstanding amount remaining unpaid by you;
 - 5.10.1.3 we may keep hold of all or some of your Lots or other property in the possession of the Spink Group until you have paid all the amounts you owe us or the Spink Group, even if the unpaid amounts you owe us or use spink Group, even it the unpaid amounts do not relate to those Lots or other property. Following fourteen days' notice to you of the amount outstanding and remaining unpaid, the Spink Group shall have the right to arrange the sale of such Lots or other property. We shall apply the proceeds in discharge of the amount outstanding to us or the Spink Group, and pay any balance to you;
 - 5.10.1.4 where several amounts are owed by you to the Spink Group in respect of different transactions, to apply any amount paid to discharge any amount owed in respect of any particular transaction, whether or not you so direct;
 - 5.10.1.5 to reject at any future auction any bids made by you or on your behalf or obtain a deposit from you before accepting any bids.
- 5.10.2 If you fail to make payment within thirty-five days, we shall in addition be entitled:
 - 5.10.2.1 to cancel the sale of the Lot or any other item sold to you at the same or any other auction;
 - 5.10.2.2 to arrange a resale of the Lot, publicly or privately, and, if this results in a lower price being obtained, claim the balance from you together with all reasonable costs including a 20% seller's commission, expenses, damages, legal fees, commissions and premiums of whatever kind associated with both sales or otherwise, ncurred in connection with your failure to make payment;
- 5.10.2.3 when reselling the Lot, place a notice in our catalogue stating that you successfully purchased the Lot at auction but have subsequently failed to pay the Hammer Price of the Lot; or 5.10.2.4 take any other appropriate action as we deem fit.
 5.10.3 If you fail to collect within fourteen days after the sale, whether or
- not payment has been made, you will be required
 - 5.10.3.1 to pay a storage charge of £2 per item per day plus any
 - additional handling cost that may apply.
 5.10.3.2 you will not be entitled to collect the Lot until all outstanding charges are met, together with payment of all other amounts due to us.

5.11 Use of Default Information

If you fail to make payment for a Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions:

- we reserve the right to refuse you the right to make bids for any future auction irrespective of whether previous defaults have been 5.11.1 settled; and
- you acknowledge that we may (as necessary for our legitimate interests those of other auctioneers and live bidding platforms in referencing customers and avoiding customer defaults) disclose 5.11.2 details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms, which will include your name, address, nature of the default and the date of the default.

Auctioneers or live bidding platforms who receive details of the default may rely on such information when deciding whether to enter into a transaction with you in the future.

5.12 Export Licence

- 5.12.1 If required we can, at our discretion, advise you on the detailed provisions of the export licensing regulations. Where we advise you in relation to export licensing regulations the ultimate responsibility in respect of any export will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to apply for any necessary licences.
 5.12.2 If the Lot is going to be hand carried by you, you may be required
- to produce a valid export licence to us or sign a waiver document stating that a licence will be applied for.

 5.12.3 You should always check whether an export licence is required before exporting. Export licences are usually obtained within two or
- three weeks but delays can occur.
- 5.12.4 Unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, the fact that you wish to apply for an export licence does not affect your obligation to make payment within seven days nor our right to charge interest on late
- payment.

 5.12.5 If you request that we apply for an export licence on your behalf, we shall be entitled to recover from you our disbursements and out of pocket expenses in relation to such application, together with any
- 5.12.6 We will not be obliged to rescind a sale nor to refund any interest or other expenses incurred by you where payment is made by you despite the fact that an export licence is required.

5.13 Refund in the case of Forgery

- 5.13.1 Unless otherwise described by us, and subject to the rest of this clause 5.13, we guarantee the authenticity of a Lot (other than a miscellaneous Lot, or Lot containing an NFT or item not described in the catalogue) offered for sale by us for: (1) a period of 10 (ten) years from the date of sale for coins and banknotes; and (2) a period of 6
- (six) years for all other items. 5.13.2 If, after the sale of a Lot, you reasonably believe an item in a Lot (other than a miscellaneous item not described in the catalogue) is not
- other than a historial rough that not described in the catalogue, a list authentic and is a Forgery, you must:
 5.13.2.1 notify us within 7 days of becoming aware the item is a Forgery providing a written explanation and evidence obtained by you that the item is a Forgery. ("Forgery Notice");
 5.12.2.2 inclose schemica cread by us in writing, return the item to us
- 5.13.2.2 unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, return the item to us within 14 days from the Forgery Notice, in the same condition as at the auction date (for the avoidance of doubt including but not limited to any item which has undergone any cleaning, restorative, conservation work, reperforating, pressing, re-gumming or having been taken out of the third party holder after the item has been sold to you shall not be considered as being returned in the same condition as the auction date)
- 5.13.2.3 promptly provide to us such evidence as we may request that you are able to transfer good title to us or the Seller as we direct, free from any third party claims.
- 5.13.3 Following receipt of the information set out above and the item, we will review and notify you if we agree with your belief the item is not authentic and is a Forgery. You shall cooperate with us at all times and provide such further information and assistance as we may reasonably require for us to carry out our review. Failure to adhere to the above conditions shall mean we shall not be under any obligation to continue the process of review or refund any money paid by you (if
- applicable).

 5.13.4 Following our review, if we agree the item is not authentic and is a Forgery we shall notify you in writing. The sale of the Lot to which the item relates shall be rescinded and the amount paid by you refunded to you. For the avoidance of doubt we will only be required to pay you the amount actually paid by you for the Lot concerned and you shall have no claim for interest. Except as otherwise stated in this clause, we shall not be liable to you for any costs, expenses or damages (whether direct, indirect, special or consequential) incurred or suffered by you in respect of any Lot, which breaches our guarantee and is a Forgery.
- 5.13.5 Please note an item shall not be considered a Forgery by us where any of the following circumstances apply:
 5.13.5.1 the catalogue description or saleroom notice of the item at the auction date corresponded to the generally accepted opinion of scholars or experts at that time, or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of spiritum or an experience. conflict of opinions, or
- 5.13.5.2 it can be demonstrated that the item is a Forgery only by means of either a scientific process not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which at the date of the auction was unreasonably expensive or impracticable or likely to have caused damage to the Lot; or 5.13.5.3 it can be demonstrated that the item is a Forgery only by mean
- of adducing information and/or material which were not available at the date of the auction.
- 5.13.6 The benefit of the guarantee at clause 5.13.1 is not capable of being transferred, and is solely for the benefit of the person to whom the original invoice was made out by us in respect of the Lot when

sold and who, since the sale, has remained the owner of the Lot

without disposing of any interest in it to any third party.
5.13.7 We shall be entitled to rely on any scientific or other process to establish that the Lot is not a Forgery, whether or not such process was used or in use at the date of the auction.

LIABILITY

Nothing in these Terms and Conditions limits or excludes our liability for:

death or personal injury resulting from negligence; or

any damage or liability incurred by you as a result of our fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.

USE OF YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice (available at https://spink.com/privacy-policy) and in

7.1.1 process the bids you make on Lots (whether successful or

otherwise) and other auction related services we provide;
7.1.2 process your payment relating to a successful purchase of a Lot which includes submitting certain personal information to the Blockchain in respect of purchases of NFTs using a Digital Wallet;

7.1.3 arrange for delivery of any Lot you purchase, which will include passing your details to shipping providers and, on overseas deliveries, to customs where they make enquiries regarding the Lot and to the Blockchain where you purchase NFT(s);

7.1.4 inform you about similar products or services that we provide, but

you may stop receiving these at any time by contacting us. In accordance with clause 4.2, we may pass your information to credit reference agencies in order to obtain credit checks from them, and they may keep a record of any search that they do.

In accordance with clause 5.11, where you default on making payment for a Lot in accordance with these terms and conditions we may disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms.

We are also working closely with third parties (including, for example, other auctioneers and live bidding platforms) and may receive information about ou from them.

Where you provide us with personal information about other individuals, you must ensure that your provision of that information is compliant with applicable data protection law.

COPYRIGHT

We shall have the right (on a non-exclusive basis) to photograph, video or otherwise produce an image of the Lot. All rights in such an image will belong to us, and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see

The copyright in all images, illustrations and written material relating to a Lot is and shall remain at all times our property and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit. You shall not use or allow anyone else 8 2 to use such images, illustrations or written material without our prior written consent. This is separate and distinct to any copyright inherent in any item of any Lot which is to be assigned to you as part of a Lot containing an NFT.

VAT

You shall give us all relevant information about your VAT status and that of the Lot to ensure that the correct information is printed in the catalogues. Once printed, the information cannot be changed. If we incur any unforeseen cost or expense as a result of the information being incorrect, you will reimburse to us on demand the full amount incurred.

10 NOTICES

All notices given under these Terms and Conditions may be served personally, sent by 1st class post, or faxed to the address given to the sender by the other party. Any notice sent by post will be deemed to have been received on the second working day after posting or, if the addressee is overseas, on the fifth working day after posting. Any notice sent by fax or served personally will be deemed to be delivered on the first working day following despatch.

11 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

The following provisions of this clause 11 shall apply only if you are acting for the purposes of your business.

Limitation of Liability
Subject to clause 6, we shall not be liable, whether in tort (including for negligence) or breach of statutory duty, contract, misrepresentation or otherwise for any:

otherwise for any:

11.1.1 loss of profits, loss of business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses, loss of anticipated savings, loss of goods, loss of contract, loss of use, loss of corruption of data or information; or

11.1.2 any special, indirect, consequential or pure economic loss, costs,

damages, charges or expenses.

11.1.3 You acknowledge that we are not technology or data experts and that NFTs are not issued, minted or tokenised by us. Furthermore, you acknowledge that NFTs are a new type of asset and NFTs, Smart Contracts and Blockchain transactions are subject to inherent technical and financial risks which you accept, and that the regulatory environment in relation to NFTs (over which we have no control) is uncertain and developing constantly.

11.2 Severability

If any part of these Terms and Condition is found by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that part may be discounted and the rest of the conditions shall continue to be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Force majeure

We shall have no liability to you if we are prevented from, or delayed in performing, our obligations under these Terms and Conditions or from carrying on our business by acts, events, omissions or accidents beyond our reasonable control, including (without limitation) strikes, lock-outs or other industrial disputes (whether involving our workforce or the workforce of any other party), failure of a utility service or transport or communications network, blockchain failure or delay, act of God, war, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage, compliance with any law or governmental order, rule, regulation or direction, accident, breakdown of plant or machinery, fire, flood, storm or default of suppliers or subcontractors.

11.4 Waiver

11.4.1 A waiver of any right under these Terms and Conditions is only 4.1 A waiver of any right under these Terms and Conditions is only effective if it is in writing and it applies only to the circumstances for which it is given. No failure or delay by a party in exercising any right or remedy under these Terms and Conditions or by law shall constitute a waiver of that (or any other) right or remedy, nor preclude or restrict its further exercise. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall preclude or restrict the further exercise of

that (or any other) right or remedy.

11.4.2 Unless specifically provided otherwise, rights arising under these Terms and Conditions are cumulative and do not exclude rights provided by law.

11.5 Law and Jurisdiction

11.5.1 These Terms and Conditions and any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with them or their subject matter, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of England.

11.5.2 The parties irrevocably agree that the courts of England shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim that arises out of, or in connection with, Terms and Conditions or their subject matter.

Postal Charges

Prices for all items including postage and packaging

Invoice Value	UK	EU	Rest of the World
Up to £1,500	£12	£20	£30
Up to £10,000	£20	£40	£60
Above £10,001	£30	£60	£90

The above fees are in GBP and would be converted into the sale currency if applicable.

Shipments of more than 2kg or volumetric measurement of more than 2kg have to be sent by courier. Certain countries may incur extra charge when courier services are required by our insurance policy. For Lots sent by courier please contact Auctionteam@spink.com for calculation of any further relevant cost in addition to the above charges.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Charging of (VAT) at Auction

The information shown on this page sets out the way in which Spink intends to account for VAT.

Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme

1. Where possible, we will offer Lots for sale under the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme. Such Lots can be identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the Lot number in the catalogue. Such Lots are subject to 20% VAT on the Buyers' Premium but are not subject to VAT on the Hammer Price.

2. Where Lots are sold using the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme to UK VAT–registered businesses, the VAT on Buyers' Premium is not recoverable as input tax. Upon request on sale day, we will issue invoices that show VAT separately on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium. This will enable VAT-registered businesses to recover the VAT charged as input tax, subject to the normal rules for recovering input tax.

Zero-Rated Lots

Limited Categories of goods, such as books, are Zero-rated (0) for VAT in the United Kingdom. Such Lots are offered under the Auctioneers' Scheme. In these circumstances no VAT will be added to the Buyer's premium.

iii.

Daggered Lots Lots which are Daggered (†) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 20% on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium.

Imported and Omega Lots

Lots which are marked (x) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 5% on the Hammer price plus 20% on the Buyer's premium. Lots which bear the Omega symbol (Ω) are subject to VAT at 20% on the Hammer Price and on the Buyer's Premium. This VAT is payable on items imported from outside the UK. In these cases we have used a temporary importation procedure, which in effect means that the point of importation is deferred until the Lot has been sold. At this point the Buyer is treated as the importer and is liable to pay the import VAT due. We will collect the VAT from you and pay it to HM Customs and Excise on your behalf.

Investment Gold Lots

Lots marked (g) in the catalogue are exempt from VAT on the Hammer Price and are subject to VAT at 20% on the Buyer's Premium. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer outside of the UK.



SALE CALENDAR 2025

STAMPS 27 March 29 April 29 April 13 May 14 May 15 May 15 May 20 May 30 May	British Solomon Islands - The Simon Greenwood Collection The Michael Medlicott Collection of Trinidad and Tobago The 'Lionheart' Collection of British Empire Part XXI British Guiana Part II - The Simon Greenwood Collection Stamps and Covers of the World The "KMC" Collection of Stamps and Covers of Mexico Part II Stamps and Covers of Asia Stamps and Covers of Great Britain Fine Stamps and Covers of China and Hong Kong	London London London London London London London Hong Kong	25014 25010 25012 25015 25018 25016 25017 CSS115
Coins 12-26 March 2 April 3 April June	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 39: Ancient Coins, featuring the Little Busby Hoard of Roman Denarii The Simpson Collection of Hiberno-Norse and Irish Coinage British and World Coins and Medals Spink Numismatic e-Circular 40: British and World Coins and Medals	London London London London	24125 25021 25004 25121
BANKNOTES 27 March- 10 April 2-3 April 6 May	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	25100
	The Numismatic Collector's Series	Hong Kong	CS116
	World Banknotes	London	25008
MEDALS 24 April 8-22 May	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	25001
	Orders, Decorations and Medals - e-Auction	London	25111
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS September	Historical Documents: Postal History and Autographs	London	ТВС
LIFESTYLE COLLECTABLES June May/June	Original Vintage Film Posters	London	TBC
	Jewelry, Silver & Luxury Accessories - e-Auction	New York	406

The above sale dates are subject to change

Spink offers the following services:

- Valuations for insurance and probate for individual items or whole collections –

- Sales on a commission basis either of individual pieces or whole collections –





