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Sale Details | Thursday 24 July 2025 at 10.00 a.m

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Viewing of Lots | At Spink London
Wednesday 23 July 2025 at 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.
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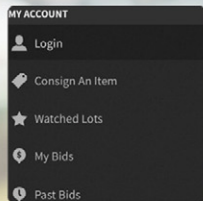
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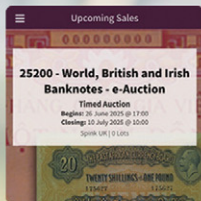
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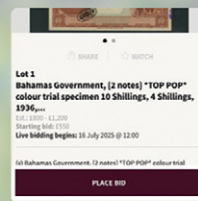
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Thursday 24 July 2025 at 10.00 a.m

Order of Sale

Single Campaign Medals..... Lots 1-29

Campaign Groups and Pairs Lots 30-58

A Fine Collection of Medals to the
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– Formed by the late David Gimes Lots 59-157

Awards for Gallant or Distinguished Service Lots 158-206

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A Collection of Awards for the Kingdom of Iraq Lots 223-254

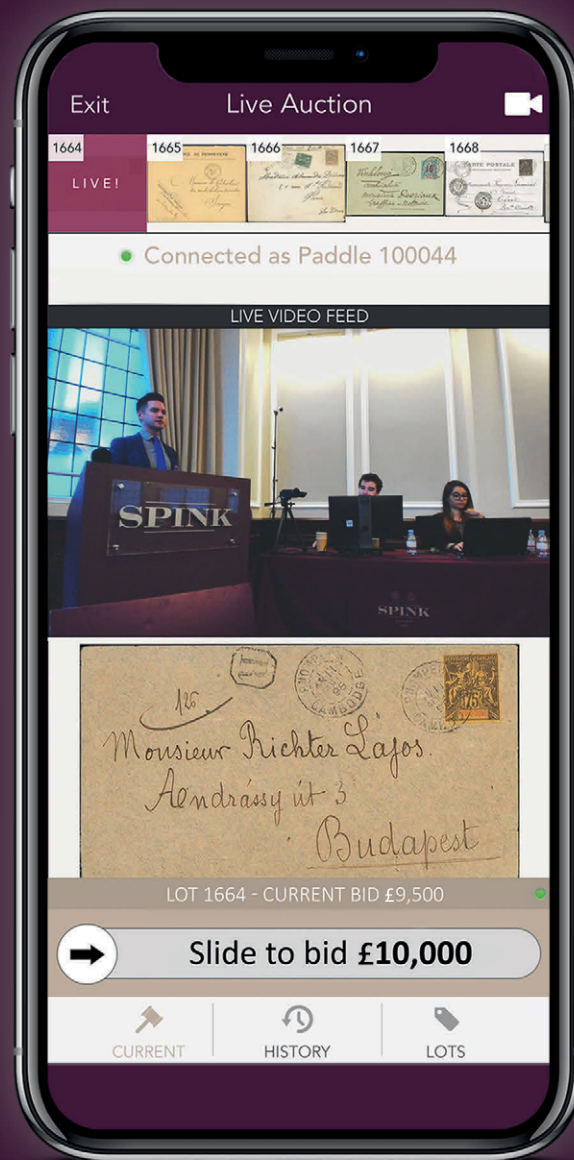
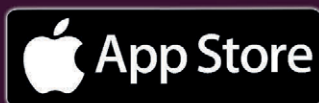
Foreign Orders, Decorations & Medals Lots 255-310

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THURSDAY 24 JULY 2025

Commencing at 10.00 a.m.

SINGLE CAMPAIGN MEDALS



x1

Naval Victory Against Holland 1665/Battle of Lowestoft Medal, silver, 63mm, mounted with loop for wear and with wearing string, by *J. Roettiers*, CAROLVS · SECVNDVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX, laureate and draped bust right / Charles standing facing, head left, holding baton in right hand, naval battle in background; · PRO · TALIBVS / · AVSIS ·. (MI 503/139; Eimer 230; Van Loon II, p. 526.), *edge nicks, good very fine*

£800-1,200



This striking Medal was produced to reward Naval Officers who had distinguished themselves during the Battle of Lowestoft, the first major naval engagement of the Second Anglo-Dutch War. It continued to be bestowed in silver - and a handful of times in gold - for latter engagements during the reign of Charles II.

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SEAL, 5 songs, including all

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The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Landsman J. Peebles, Royal Navy, who served at the Battle of Trafalgar with H.M.S. *Achille*



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Trafalgar (James Peebles.), *light contact marks, very fine* £4,000-6,000
A unique name upon the published rolls.

James Peebles was born in London and volunteered for service in the Royal Navy, with whom he first served as a Landsman. He may have initially seen a length of service aboard H.M.S. *Tounerelle* before joining H.M.S. *Salvador del Mundo* - originally a Spanish ship that was captured by the British at the Battle of Cape St Vincent - for a brief time in early April 1805. Then, on 11 April, Landsman Peebles joined H.M.S. *Achille* with whom he would serve for the next decade and would soon participate in that great naval battle off the coast of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805.

Achille was built at Gravesend where she was launched on 16 April 1798, a 74-gun third-rate ship of the line based on the design of the captured French vessel *Pompee*. The Battle of Trafalgar represented her first major military engagement, where she was under the command of Captain Richard King. She was positioned directly in the middle of Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood's leeward column, being the seventh in the line in between fellow 74-gun ships of the line *Colossus* and *Revenge*.

Achille was an active player in the ensuing naval battle, during which she found herself engaged with a number of enemy ships. At around 12:15 in the afternoon, she opened fire on the French *Montanes* before moving on to join the fighting against the 80-gun *Argonauta*. Thus ensued an exchange of fire that lasted for some hours, but just as her enemy was tiring and about to strike her colours they were interrupted by the 80-gun French *Achille* firing upon her British counterpart. The two *Achilles* exchanged broadsides, with the French ship fated to suffer a fiery end before the close of the battle.

The British *Achille* next met the 74-gun *Berwick*, upon which she inflicted such a harsh pounding over the next hour that *Berwick* was forced to surrender after *Achille's* guns rendered half of her crew casualties. Over the course of the long and bloody day, *Achille* sustained losses of only 13 men killed and 59 wounded, a number light in comparison to those she inflicted upon the enemy.

After the battle, *Achille* continued in active service until she was decommissioned at Chatham in 1815. Peebles served with her until that time, being promoted Ordinary Seaman on 2 August 1807 and later to Able Seaman on 2 July 1811. It was in this rank that Peebles was discharged from the Royal Navy on 9 August 1815, at which time *Achille* was paid off at Chatham. It is possible that he settled in Stirling following the end of his naval career; sold together with copied research.

- 3 The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Gunroom Steward J. Windatt, Royal Navy, who after seeing action at the Battle of Navarino deserted the Navy for a twelve year period, later rejoining to serve at the Battle of Obligado and in the Baltic, there falling victim to the cholera outbreak yet served until his discharge at the age of 54

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Navarino (Jeremiah Windatt.), *slight edge wear, otherwise good very fine*

£1,000-2,000

Jeremiah Windatt was born in 1802 at Kingsand, Cornwall and volunteered to join the Royal Navy in 1824 at the age of twenty-two. Serving first for but one month with *Britannia*, he joined the third rate 74-gun H.M.S. *Genoa* as a Landsman on 30 October 1824 at Plymouth. *Genoa* had begun life as *Brilliant* with the French Navy, but was captured by the British at the fall of Genoa while still under construction. She was completed and launched by the British the following year in April 1815. Windatt first served aboard her at Plymouth, where he was married to Mary Ann Hoskins at Stoke Damerel on 11 April 1826, and later sailed with *Genoa* to Lisbon where she was listed as the flagship. Under the command of Captain Walter Bathurst she was brought into the Mediterranean Fleet, with whom she sailed for the Greek Archipelago in August 1827 to fight in the Battle of Navarino.

The Battle of Navarino was fought on 20 October 1827 during the Greek War of Independence (1821-29). A combined Turkish and Egyptian armada under Tahir Pasha was destroyed by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington's allied British, French, and Russian naval force at the port of Navarino (now Pylos), in southern Greece. The Allied ships were better armed than their Egyptian and Turkish enemies and their crews better trained, resulting in a quick victory despite being vastly outnumbered.

While not a single European vessel was sunk, *Genoa* sustained the highest number of British casualties during the battle after taking an active role in support of the flagship H.M.S. *Asia*. She suffered 33 men wounded and 26 killed, a number which included her Captain who succumbed to his wounds after the battle. The losses of the Allied forces amounted to 661 killed or wounded, while the Turkish armada lost 55 of their ships and about 4,000 men. This decisive defeat led to the Turks' evacuation of Greece and the creation of the independent Kingdom of Greece a few years later in 1832.



After the battle, *Genoa* sailed for Plymouth where Windatt was paid off on 21 January 1828, and does not appear on the books of the Royal Navy again until 31 January 1832. It is not clear what his whereabouts were in this four-year period before being mustered aboard the 120-gun first rate H.M.S. *Caledonia*. It is noted that on 11 February she assisted a merchant vessel off the coast of Plymouth, and then on 24 May she departed for Lisbon. In June, Portugal asked the Royal Navy to leave the Tagus River, though *Caledonia* and a number of other ships remained in the area to protect British interests. She stayed off the Portuguese coast until returning to Plymouth on 28 April 1833. Windatt was paid off the following month, and after the short break joined the fifth rate frigate *Endymion* on 5 August 1833 as a 'Young Gentleman's Steward', a rank which likely required him to wait upon the midshipmen.

After little over a month with *Endymion*, Windatt deserted. He likely decided to 'run' whilst she was docked at Milford Haven on 24 September. The reasons behind his desertion are unknown, but while absent from the Royal Navy he was married a second time to a Miss Mary Ann Bendall at St. James' Church, Bath on 28 May 1834. The couple's daughter Sarah Ann Windatt was born the following year. Windatt would be a deserter for a total of twelve years, and did not rejoin the service until reenlisting on 22 February 1845. He then joined the 3-gun brigantine H.M.S. *Dolphin* as a 'Commander's Steward', with his service record curiously listing his conduct as 'good' alongside being also marked with an 'R' for deserting.

Windatt served with *Dolphin* on 20 November 1845 at the Battle of Vuelta de Obligado on the Parana River, north of Buenos Aires. The battle was fought between an Allied British and French fleet against the Argentine Confederation under Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, who had laid siege to Montevideo, Uruguay and blocked surrounding ports to foreign trade thus disrupting Anglo-French interests there. The Allied forces achieved a pyrrhic victory after a hard-fought battle, during which *Dolphin* suffered heavy fire as for a short time she was the most advanced and exposed Allied ship. She sustained five men killed and 14 wounded, the highest number of any British vessel present. Windatt had survived another fierce naval engagement.

Following his service with *Dolphin*, after a brief period ashore Windatt joined paddle sloop *Stromboli* as a Gunroom Steward for a little under a year before being paid off on 10 November 1847. He next rejoined *Caledonia* for just 47 days before being paid off, and was next mustered aboard depot ship H.M.S. *Agincourt* on 30 January 1848. On the books he appears in three different ranks: Gunroom Steward, Captain's Steward and finally Able Seaman. From *Agincourt* Windatt joined *St. George* on 31 August 1850 as a Commander's Steward.

He was paid off *St. George* on 3 December 1853 and next joined 120-gun first rate screw warship *Royal George* on 4 February, now at the relatively advanced age of 51. She joined the fleet at Portsmouth and departed for the Baltic on 11 March 1854, with war being officially declared on 4 April. She shared in the prize money for the capture of Russian brig *Patrioten* on 15 April, and on 19 May suffered minor damage in a nighttime collision with fellow British vessel *Caesar*. On 13 June, the British ships were joined by the French fleet and together they moved towards Cronstadt. After anchoring off shore for a couple of weeks, the fleet retreated and no battle was fought. However in early July they suffered a terrible cholera outbreak, thought to be a result of contaminated water, and at the time the fleet was blamed for bringing the outbreak to England. *Royal George* was not spared, and records 44 cases of cholera on board. Windatt must have counted as one of these, as he was invalided to England on 21 July on board *Dauntless*, which reportedly had 71 cases.

Despite suffering from cholera, this was not to be the end for the old sailor and Windatt was again mustered for service on 8 January 1855 as a Gunroom Steward aboard H.M.S. *Conflict*. He served with her until 21 February and, after a break, joined *Sans Pareil* on 28 January 1856 with whom he was present during the Fleet Review at Spithead on 23 April. Windatt finally retired upon leaving her on 13 October 1856, having served only for sixteen years in total despite having entered the Royal Navy in 1824. He was further awarded the Baltic Medal, which was sent to him in Plymouth on 26 March 1857. Windatt died at the age of 84 in Liverpool in 1886 and was buried in St. James' Cemetery; sold together with binder of copied research and information.

4

The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Able Seaman T. Gabriel, Royal Navy, who whilst aboard H.M.S. *Malabar* helped to rescue American seaman from the burning hulk of U.S.S. *Missouri* off the coast of Gibraltar in 1843, and later with H.M.S. *Daedalus* participated in anti-piracy operations in the China Station

Naval General Service 1793-1840, 1 clasp, Syria (Thomas Gabriel.), *minor edge bruising, very fine*

£500-700

PROVENANCE:

Ex. Coolidge Hills collection.

Morton & Eden, October 2006.

His is a unique name upon the published rolls.

Thomas Gabriel was born on 4 January 1817 to Edward and Jemimah Gabriel and was one of seven children. He grew up at St. Anthony, Torpoint in Cornwall where he joined the Royal Navy on 22 May 1834 at the age of seventeen, being rated Boy 1st Class. He served for the first four years of his service aboard H.M.S. *Portland*, followed by a brief period with *Impregnable* from 12 May 1838 with whom he was rated Ordinary Seaman, before joining H.M.S. *Revenge* on 22 July 1839. *Revenge* was a 74-gun third rate ship of the line who had sailed in Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood's leeward column at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, having had been launched earlier that year.

Gabriel joined her just as she was about to embark for the Syrian coast to provide a protection escort for deployed troops. She arrived off the coast of Acre on 2 November and participated in the bombardment of the port city the very next day. After the successful capture of Acre, *Revenge* was tasked with transporting prisoners to Beirut. Gabriel earned his medal and clasp for this engagement and is further entitled to a St. Jean d'Acre Medal.

His next posting was aboard another 74-gun third rate ship of the line, H.M.S. *Malabar*, now as an Able Seaman, and with her set sail for Rio de Janeiro in June 1842 to serve for a time in the South American Station before returning to Plymouth in May 1843. A few months later, *Malabar* notably took part in the rescue of two hundred American sailors who were aboard the doomed steam frigate U.S.S. *Missouri* on the night of 26 August 1843 while off the coast of Gibraltar. *Missouri*, bound for Egypt, arrived at Gibraltar the previous day and whilst maintenance works were being carried out overnight a container of turpentine broke in the presence of an open lantern and quickly set the ship alight. The American vessel was carrying a great deal of powder and was primed to explode like a bomb at any moment. Other ships which were moored close by, including *Malabar*, sprang into action and rescued as many sailors as possible before she went up. Her wreck was salvaged in 1852, the full story of which is told in accompanying book *Raising Missouri: John Gowen and the Salvage of the U.S. Steam Frigate Missouri 1843-1852* by Chuck Veit.

Gabriel was paid off of *Malabar* on 5 June 1844 and next joined *Daedalus* on 11 November, with whom he sailed for the China Station where he would be stationed for the next four years. There, *Daedalus* joined Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane's squadron alongside *Agincourt*, *Vestal*, *Wolverine*, *Cruzier* and *Vixen*. In August 1845 the squadron proceeded to Maradu Bay at the island of Labuan, near Brunei, to attack the pirate stronghold there. The morning of 18 August the ships transported over five hundred men to launch an attack on pirate Sayarif Osman's fortified stockade, which they plundered and destroyed.



During the remainder of her time in the China Station, *Daedalus* guarded the island of Chusan, suffered a fever outbreak and had to return to Hong Kong, rescued two French warships that had run aground at Kokoon Island, and participated in the blockade of Canton in January 1848 before finally returning home to Plymouth on 4 October 1848. Gabriel was next posted to H.M.S. *Agincourt* on 20 January 1849, which acted as a Devonport guard ship. He then served with *St. George* from 31 August 1850 until he was invalided from the service on 23 August 1852. He received a pension and his health must have been much deteriorated, as he died little over a year later on 3 December 1853 at the age of 36; sold together with binder of copied research and information, as well as a copy of *Raising Missouri: John Gowen and the Salvage of the U.S. Steam Frigate Missouri 1843-1852* by Chuck Veit (2012).

- 6 The Naval General Service Medal awarded to Able Seaman R. Higgins, Royal Navy, who was present in H.M.S. *Queen* at Lord Howe's 'Glorious First of June' action and in Admiral Bridport's victory off Brittany on 23 June 1795



Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, 1 June 1794, 23 June 1795 (Richard Higgins), *good very fine*

£2,500-3,000

Five officers and 14 ratings of the *Queen* lived to receive the clasp '1 June 1794', and one officer and 12 ratings the clasp '23 June 1795'; sold with copied medal roll verification.

Richard Higgins was born in Berkshire and entered the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman in H.M.S. *Queen* in December 1792, aged 25.

Appointed to the ship's Carpenter's Crew in March 1794, he was present at Lord Howe's famous 'Glorious First of June' action in the same year and at the defeat of the French fleet and capture of three ships of the line by Admiral Bridport off the Isle de Groix, Brittany, 23 June 1795. In the former action, the *Queen* sustained serious damage and her commanding officer, Captain John Hutt, died of wounds.

For his own part, Higgins was discharged from the *Queen* at Portsmouth in April 1796 and next joined the *Royal William*, but he was returned ashore as 'unserviceable' just a month later.

- 7 Naval General Service 1793-1840, 2 clasps, St. Sebastian, Navarino (**Thos. Pippett.**), *contact wear, an edge nick and a few edge knocks, otherwise very fine*

£2,000-3,000

PROVENANCE:
Sotheby's, June 1898.
Hayward, June 1975.

There is no standardised spelling of his surname amongst his records. It appears in several forms including 'Pipett', 'Piepet', 'Prepet', 'Pippet', 'Pepit', 'Pipet', and finally as 'Pippett' on his medal. Pippett was likely illiterate, and therefore unable to give a spelling of his surname or identify discrepancies on documents.

His is a unique name upon the published rolls.

Thomas Pippett was born *circa* 1788 reportedly in Guinea, though he later gave his birthplace as Castine, New Hampshire and then Halifax on later documents. We do know that at the time of his enlistment with the Royal Navy on 11 April 1808 he was a resident of St. Salvador where he worked as an apprentice barber. He joined H.M.S. *Surveillante* when she docked at St. Salvador on her last voyage to Rio de Janeiro, though it is unknown what enticed the young barber to a career at sea. Upon volunteering for service, he gave his age as twenty yet was rated as a Boy 3rd Class – a rank typically reserved for those aged 13-15 – so the officers likely believed him younger. Given that he joined at St. Salvador and was born in Guinea, Pippett perhaps could have been of African descent; St. Salvador had been a longtime port of entry for enslaved people forcibly removed from Guinea.

The first five years of Pippett's naval career were spent with the 36-gun *Surveillante* under command of Captain George Collier, with whom he was to see much adventure and excitement. Upon returning to England from South America, *Surveillante* was tasked with the transport of 'a most famous passenger' – none other than Lieutenant General Arthur Wellesley who was summoned to Lisbon to serve as commander of the Portuguese expedition. *Surveillante*, with both Pippett and the future Duke of Wellington on board, set sail from Portsmouth on 14 April 1809 and arrived on 22 April. The short voyage was marred by bad weather, giving birth to the following notable exchange when Captain Collier requested Wellesley 'put his boots on and join him on deck', earning the General's reply that 'he could swim better without his boots on and would stay where he was'.

Later that year *Surveillante* helped to capture the enemy vessel *Milan* off the coast of the French territory Ile de Re while en route to Guadeloupe. The following year in September 1810 she was on a reconnoitring mission, in company with *Constant*, of the Loire River when they spotted an enemy convoy and gave chase. One brig sought protection from the batteries of St. Guildas and St. Jacques, however the undeterred Captain Collier immediately dispatched the small boats to attempt to capture her. Despite fire from the batteries the British succeeded in carrying the vessel without the loss of a single man. They repeated the feat the very next night, when *Surveillante* dispatched two boats to destroy an enemy battery and guardhouse over the river Crache. These were destroyed with gunpowder brought from the ship and without any casualties. *Surveillante* continued to be involved in much action, earning prize money for her 1 May 1811 capture of French privateer *Creole*. On 29 July she was appointed to take the convoy for Corunna and in October she aided in the recapture of Bermeo, a port town near Bilboa in Spain.

After the outbreak of the War of 1812 *Surveillante* helped capture the American ship *Zone* on 28 January 1812. In February she arrived at Plymouth from Corunna with a convoy transporting 300 deserters from the French armies in Spain. She captured yet another American vessel on 25 May, the schooner *Young Connecticut*. In June 1812 she was part of Sir Home Popham's squadron at the reduction of Lequitio and was present in July for various raids at Guateria, which was ultimately relinquished, Castro and Puerta Galetta. These raids forced the French to spend energy in the north of Spain fortifying smaller creeks and villages, taking attention and resources away from Wellington's attacks in the southern region. *Surveillante* continued to be busy, and between October 1812 and early June 1813 captured, detained, or aided in the capture of no less than nine enemy vessels, mostly American schooners. Captain Collier succeeded Sir Popham's command of the northcoast squadron, and from July through September 1813 *Surveillante* played a pivotal role in the fall of St. Sebastian in orchestrating a number of landing operations. Collier himself wrote of one such operation in July:

'A successful attack was made upon the island of Santa Clara, at the mouth of the harbour of St. Sebastian, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, the boats of the squadron... The only landing place was under a flight of steps, commanded by a small entrenchment thrown upon the west point, and completely exposed to the fire from grape of the whole range of works on the west side of the rock and walls of St. Sebastian. These local circumstances enabled a very small garrison, of an officer and 24 men, to make a serious resistance, by which 2 of our men were killed, and 1 officer of the army, another of the marine, one Midshipman, and 14 seaman and marines were wounded'.

After a notably action-packed five years with *Surveillante* Pippett was transferred to *Porcupine* in December 1813, still rated as a Boy. A short time later he was removed to *Halcyon* and just days later to *Leander*, thus finding himself once more under Captain Collier who took command of the 58-gun fourth rate frigate on 15 March 1814. With her Pippett was finally advanced Landsman and participated in operations against the American frigates jeopardising British shipping. She captured *Rattlesnake* off the coast of Nova Scotia in June, the Spanish brig *Francisa* in July, and American schooner *General Putnam* in November before departing Halifax on 1 December with a convoy for Castine.

Collier set sail in search of U.S.S. *Constitution*, who had escaped the British blockade of Boston and inflicted heavy casualties in its fight with British cruisers *Cyane* and *Levant*, which were then taken as prizes. He happened upon the three ships on 11 March 1815 in a heavy fog, which obscured their identities, and gave chase as they fled. *Constitution's* Captain attempted to distract the British pursuers by breaking off *Cyane* as a ploy, which was ignored as the British closed in on *Levant*. *Levant* subsequently broke away instead and successfully drew their attention, allowing 'Old Ironsides' to make her escape. Letting *Constitution* slip through his fingers was an embarrassing incident for Captain Collier, and the subsequent criticism of this failure tragically led to his death by suicide in 1824.

After the end of the War of 1812, *Leander* sailed for Quebec and arrived at Portsmouth in July 1815 with a convoy of transports. Later that month she was at Plymouth together with a fleet preparing for the anticipated battle of Algiers. There, Pippett appears to have left *Leander* and joined *Orlando* on 10 October, bound for China with a small convoy and was stationed in the Far East for three years. With her, Pippett was rated Ordinary Seaman in January 1816 and was advanced Able Seaman two years later. He left *Orlando* the next year, and after a brief stint aboard *Malabar* joined *Windsor Castle* for about a year and a half during which time he was rated as 'Bosun's Yeoman'. He was next mustered to serve with H.M.S. *Pyramus* on 8 April 1821, which suffered a deadly bout of yellow fever whilst in the West Indies with medical reports on the ship's outbreak made in December 1821 and again in June 1822. She returned to England and the infections finally dropped, allowing her to return to service in the West Indies and North American Stations.

Pippett was paid off in June 1825 and next joined 50-gun fifth rate *Glasgow* on 11 August, which was engaged on service in the Mediterranean. From there she was conveniently placed to join the fleet at the Battle of Navarino, fought on 20 October 1827 during the Greek War of Independence (1821-29). At Navarino a combined Turkish and Egyptian armada under Tahir Pasha was destroyed by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington's allied British, French, and Russian naval force at the port of Navarino (now Pylos), in southern Greece. The Allied ships were better armed than their Egyptian and Turkish enemies and their crews better trained, resulting in a rather quick victory despite being vastly outnumbered. *Glasgow* sustained no losses during the course of the battle and only two seamen suffered slight wounds. She spent the next year in Corfu, Malta, and Gibraltar before returning to Portsmouth in August 1828, where Pippett was paid off.

After serving for a brief time on board *Briton*, he joined H.M.S. *Donegal* at Sheerness on 11 June 1830, and she later joined Vice Admiral Sir Putney Malcolm's squadron operating a blockade in response to the Belgian Revolution. Pippett next served aboard 40-gun *Forte* from 5 June 1833, which left Plymouth that August to sail on a number of journeys to Madeira, Bermuda, Canada, the West Indies and the Caribbean and joined Commodore Bell's blockade of Cartagena from 25 January 1837. After a 30 year career Pippett left the service on 12 April 1837 and was married to Mary Ann More at Stoke Damerel just a few days later on 16 April, afterwards joining the Merchant Navy with whom he served until 1841. However, he rejoined the Royal Navy on 12 January 1841 to serve as a 'Commander's Cook' on board the sloop H.M.S. *Ferret* which served off the coast of Africa. He was next rated 'Ward Room Cook' with the troopship *Belleisle* from 25 November 1841, which was bound for China. After serving with her for a few years, while out East Pippett left her to join the England-bound *Blenheim* on 6 September 1842, arriving back home on 11 March.

He was accepted as an 'in pensioner' at Greenwich on 20 July 1848, but was later discharged on 2 March 1863 upon his marriage to Jane Jones, his first wife Mary Ann having died in 1856. Pippett himself died on 30 November 1863, just a few months after his second marriage, and was interred at Greenwich Cemetery; sold together with a binder of research and information.

x8

Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (**R. T. Fawcett, Lieut. 3rd Light Dragoons**), *initials neatly corrected, minor edge knock around surname, good very fine*

£800-1,200

PROVENANCE:

Ex-Major R.C. McDuell Collection, July 2004.

Richard Twistleton Fawcett was commissioned Cornet in the 3rd Light Dragoons on 14 March 1812 and promoted Lieutenant on 7 April 1813. Participating in the Peninsula campaign from June of that year through to the Battle of Toulouse and the conclusion of the war (April 1814), he was then placed on half-pay.

On 11 November 1825 Fawcett was promoted Captain in the 2nd Dragoons (*London Gazette* 12 November 1825, refers) and later retired in February 1838.

- x9 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz (J. **McCormick, Ensn. 94th Foot**), *extremely fine*, with silver brooch and pin as worn £2,000-3,000
- PROVENANCE:
Spink, May 2003.
- James McCormick** was born *circa* 17878 and was appointed an Ensign in the 94th Foot - raised as the Scotch Brigade in 1794 - on 25 May 1809, aged 22 years. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 17 March 1814, and served in the Peninsula from February 1810 to April 1814 where he saw service at Cadiz, Redhina, Casal Nova, Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal, El Boden, Fuentes d'Onor, the second siege of Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and the successful siege and storming of Badajoz.
- On 3-4 May 1811, the 94th's Light Company was engaged at Fuentes d'Onor, the remainder of the Battalion occupying a position on the ridge behind the village. The 94th next saw action at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo on 19 January 1812, when they stormed the great breach with a loss of 69 casualties. A further 65 men were lost by the 94th on 6 April at the storming of Badajoz.
- McCormick was placed on half-pay on 25 December 1818 upon the disbandment of the 94th Foot. In his statement of service in 1829 he states that 'During the last five years, have resided in Kelso and neighbourhood for three years & a half, nine months in Londonderry, and the remainder of the time in Edinburgh, Stirling and Alloa.' He died in Edinburgh on 21 March 1858.
- 10 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria (**G. Noble, Coldstm. Guards**), *slight edge bruise, overall very fine* £1,400-1,800
- PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, July 1929 & February 1953.
- x11 *'I have never witnessed a more gallant charge.'*
- Thus spoke the Duke of Wellington to Colonel Wallace of the 88th Foot after their charge at the Battle of Busaco
- The M.G.S.M. awarded to Serjeant W. Gunner, 88th Regiment of Foot, who saw much hard-fought action with his Regiment in the Peninsula Campaign, and who later suffered a gun shot wound to his left shoulder at the Battle of Badajoz and was subsequently discharged**
- Military General Service 1793-1814, 5 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz (W. Gunner, Serjt. 88th Foot.), *a few minor edge knocks, very fine* £1,400-1,800
- PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, May 1937.
- William Gunner** was born at Crondall, Hampshire *circa* 1783. He enlisted with the 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment of Foot in September 1803 at the age of twenty after working as a labourer. Gunner went on to serve with his unit for nearly a decade, much of which was spent overseas fighting in the Peninsula Campaign against Napoleon's forces. He served as Serjeant in the 1st Battalion and was present at a number of engagements.
- He first saw action at the Battle of Talavera on 28 July 1809, where his unit was part of Colonel Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin's brigade. They had been posted ahead of the main body of the army, but were forced to fall back when surprised by a French force that inflicted 400 casualties. Nonetheless, Donkin's brigade reformed and the following day during the main attack were positioned on the Cerro de Medellin ridge, where they again faced heavy casualties from enemy bombardment.
- The unit was next engaged at the Battle of Busaco the following year in September 1810. Here, they were commanded by Colonel Alexander Wallace in Major General Thomas Picton's 3rd Division. Despite being outnumbered, they met and charged the flank of the French infantry along the crest of the Busaco ridge, successfully forcing the enemy back down the slope. A witness to the 88th's charge, Wellington made the comment reproduced in the title in praise of the unit's conduct.

The Connaught Rangers once again distinguished themselves on the field of battle at Fuentes de O-oro in May 1811. The Regiment led several units in Wellington's counterattack and broke the French column. After driving back the enemy infantry, the 88th Foot helped to fortify the village of Almeida against further attacks. A member of the Regiment gave the following account of what he witnessed at Almeida:

'The town presented a shocking sight: our Highlanders lay dead in heaps, while the other regiments, though less remarkable in dress, were scarcely so in the number of their slain. The French grenadiers, with their immense caps and gaudy plumes, lay in piles of ten and twenty together - some dead, others wounded, with barely strength sufficient to move, their exhausted state and the weight of their cumbrous accoutrements making it impossible for them to crawl out of the dreadful fire of grape and round shot which the enemy poured into the town. The Highlanders had been driven to the churchyard at the very top of the village, and were fighting with the French grenadiers across the graves and tombstones.' (Taken from *A History of the Peninsular War, Volume IV*, by Sir Charles Oman)

They were next present at the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812. During the assault on the fort on 19 January, the 88th Foot joined the storming of the main breach to the northwest. They were met with heavy artillery fire from two large cannons, one of which the unit was responsible for taking, allowing the division to storm the city.

Gunner was to suffer at the hands of the enemy a few months later in the spring during the siege of Badajoz. He suffered a gun shot wound to his left shoulder on the very last day of the siege on 6 April, when the British successfully stormed the French garrison. The 88th Foot were once again part of Piction's 3rd Division, and were charged with storming the castle from across the Guadiana River. Despite heavy resistance from the French they succeeded in breaching the castle. It is possible that Gunner was shot during the intense moments spent scaling the fortress, at which time scores of men were wounded by enemy fire.

Gunner was one of the 135 casualties sustained by the ranks of the 88th Foot at Badajoz. His must have been a significant injury, as after serving with the Colours for over nine years he was discharged on 6 October 1813 in consequence of his wound. Upon his discharge, the regimental Adjutant noted that Gunner was 'of excellent character, always attentive and Regular in the performance of his Duties.'; sold together with copied discharge document.

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WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

x12

The impressive Military General Service Medal awarded to Private J. Green, 61st Regiment of Foot, whose 23-year career with the Colours saw him serve for the entirety of the Peninsula Campaign and afterwards in the West Indies



Military General Service 1793-1814, 9 clasps, Maida, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse (Joseph Green, 61st Foot.), *edge bruising and a few minor edge knocks, otherwise very fine*

£2,000-3,000

PROVENANCE:

Spink, March 1976.

Christie's, November 1990.

This is one of only two medals with this number and combination of clasps issued to the 61st Foot, and the only one awarded to the ranks.

Joseph Green was born *circa* 1779 in Hartburn, Morpeth in Northumberland. A shoemaker by trade, he enlisted for unlimited service with the 61st Regiment of Foot at Hexham, Northumberland on 16 August 1803 when he was twenty-four years old.

Green would have served in the 1st Battalion of the unit which was embarked for the Italian mainland in June 1806 as part of Major General Sir John Stuart's army. They saw action at the Battle of Maida in Calabria, Italy on 4 July 1806 in Colonel Sir James Kempt's Light Infantry Brigade. There the British fought a decisive victory against the French, inflicting over 1,300 enemy casualties while sustaining only a little over 300 themselves. Soon after the battle, the unit moved to Sicily and then in 1807 were stationed at Gibraltar.

The 61st Foot entered the Peninsula Campaign in Lisbon in June 1809, and were quickly involved in the Battle of Talavera the following month on 28 July. At Talavera the 1st Battalion formed part of the 2nd Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Alan Cameron. After the battle their depleted ranks were reinforced with men from the 2nd Battalion, though it would be a few years until their next major engagement. They fought at the Battle of Salamanca on 22 July 1812 under Major General Hulse's brigade in the 6th Division. Hulse's brigade suffered significant casualties and the 61st Foot was the most hard hit of all - having lost nearly two thirds of its men killed or wounded.

They had some time to recover from such losses, and their next major engagement was not until the Battle of the Pyrenees in July-August 1813 where they experienced a much lower casualty rate. They were back in action again on 10 November at the Battle of the Nivelle and then once more in early December at the Battle of the Nive; consecutive victories which helped the British army push further towards France. Green and the 61st Foot were next engaged at the Battle of Orthes, fought on French soil on 2 February 1814. The battle-worn Regiment was then present at the final major battle of the Peninsula Campaign at Toulouse on 10 April 1814, where they formed part of Lambert's brigade in the 6th Division. During the battle, the 61st Foot's commander Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Coghlan was killed and all other senior Officers became casualties, leaving the Adjutant and Ensigns to lead the unit out of the battle. Following the abdication of Napoleon and an armistice with the French army, the 61st Foot was moved to Bordeaux.

They remained overseas until disembarking at Ireland in July 1814, and Green continued to serve with the Colours after the defeat of Napoleon. He was to again see overseas service when he was posted to the West Indies on 23 December 1816. The Regiment was stationed in Jamaica for the next six years on garrison duty, and finally returned home on 3 June 1822. Green continued to serve back in England for a further four years, until he was discharged on 3 October 1826 having been 'worn out and unfit for service in consequence of [?] and length of service'.

His discharge papers cite his conduct as 'very good', and note 'He served at the battle of Maida and during the whole of the campaign in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse'. Upon his discharge, Green was forty-seven years old and had served for over 23 years. He received a pension and intended to return up north. Green later died on 6 December 1852 at the age of 75, until which time he had been residing at Newcastle; sold together with copied medal roll and discharge papers.

13

'A French Regiment would not have conducted itself with as much propriety as the 59th'

An emotive Waterloo Medal awarded to Private E. Pickston, 2nd Battalion, 59th Foot, who miraculously survived 'Ireland's Worst Maritime Disaster' with the wrecking of the *Sea-Horse*, *Lord Melville* and *Boadicea*, that claimed the lives of 510 of his comrades in Tramore Bay, near Waterford, Ireland, on 30 January 1816

Waterloo 1815 (Edward Pickston 2nd Batt. 59th Reg. Foot.) with original steel clip and modern replacement split ring suspension, *lightly polished with residual tone and minor edge bruises, very fine or better*

£1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, 27 April 1911.

Edward Pickstone attested for the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment of Foot and served with the 2nd Battalion in Captain Andrew Mancor's Company during the Waterloo campaign. His name appears as no. 104 on the Medal Roll, one of fifty-six men under Mancor's command for the Campaign.

Raised in 1806, the Battalion was garrisoned in Ireland until 1814, when they were called up as a contingent of the Allied Army of Occupation in Paris. After Napoleon's escape from Elba, the 2/59th were present in Reserve for the 18th June. J J McGregor (*A Short Sketch of the Distinguished Services of these Gallant Corps while under the command of His Grace, the Duke of Wellington, Waterford, 1816*, refers.) picks up our tale:

'The 59th returned to Ireland with many other corps of Lord Wellington's army, and in this country they remained till the unexpected return of Bonaparte from Elba again disturbed the repose of Europe, and excited gloomy apprehensions, that the scourge of war might yet for a long time desolate the nations. This event called for their services once more under the hero who had so often led them to victory, and they accordingly embarked at Warren's Point, near Newry, for England, and after a short stay at Dover, sailed for the Low Countries in May 1815.

They remained in garrison at Oudenarde till the eve of the glorious battle of Waterloo, so justly termed the Thermopylae of Europe. The protection of the great road leading to Brussels through Halle was entrusted to the division of General Colville, composed of the 14th, 23d, 35th, 51st, 54th, 59th and 91st regiments, with a corps of Hanoverians, but it did not fall to their lot to be seriously engaged, though menaced through the whole of the 18th of June by 5,000 French Cavalry, till the remainder of the enemy's army was put to flight. Had it fallen to their lot to be attacked, they would without doubt, have displayed equal valour with their brave comrades in other quarters of the field on that ever memorable day.

General Colville's division now became the advanced-guard, crossing the French frontier near Cateau on the 22d, and storming Cambray with the greatest gallantry on the 24th, whence the whole army pursued its route for Paris, which speedily surrendered to the Allied Forces. From that period the 59th lay encamped for four months in the Bois-de-Boulogne, and were afterwards quartered at Monthlŷry, near the French capital, till the 6th of December, when the Definitive Treaty having been signed, they marched for Calais, and a few days after landed in England.'

An amusing anecdote survives of their billet, courtesy of the Mayor:

'This corps was always as remarkable for good conduct as a garrison as for bravery in the field. During the residence of the Prussians at Montlery, the inhabitants had carefully concealed their plate and other valuable effects, but on the arrival of the 59th, they were observed digging them up without apprehension from the ground where they were buried. The greatest respect and attention were paid both to the officers and men while they remained, and on their departure the regret of the Mayor and principal Citizens was manifested in a handsome complimentary address in which it was declared, "that a French regiment would not have conducted itself with as much propriety as the 59th.'

In January 1816, the Battalion embarked on charter ships the *Sea Horse* and *Lord Melville* for return to barracks in Ireland. Five companies, 16 officers and 287 men, embarked on *Sea Horse* along with 33 women and 8 children. Meanwhile, the *Lord Melville*, a larger vessel of 351 tons, carried the remainder of the Battalion, including Mancor's Company.

The vessels sailed to the Downs on 25 January 1816, where they were joined by the brig *Boadicea* carrying 290 troops, and 34 women and children of the 82nd Regiment of Foot (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). The ships headed west along the English Channel and entered the Irish Sea at 5pm on 28 January. Weather had been deteriorating throughout the day, but worse was to follow.

At 4pm on 29th, *Sea Horse's* mate, John Sullivan, the only member of that crew familiar with the Irish coast around Cork, fell from the foremast and was fatally injured. Captain Gibbs was then unable to locate the Kinsale lights through the howling gale. The following morning, *Sea Horse* attempted to reach the sanctuary of Waterford harbour, but at 10:30am her foretop was brought down. The crew sought to prevent the ship from being driven further onto the north arm of Tramore Bay by releasing her three anchors, but the sea soon broke over her rigging, and by noon her anchors were dragging. Helpless, the mizzen and main mast were jettisoned, but the rudder had been destroyed. The ship subsequently ran aground on a shoal a mile from the shore near the Rinnashark Channel and started breaking up at 1pm. With rescue all but futile, only thirty survivors, including the Captain and two seamen, made up the roster of 394 passengers aboard.

Meanwhile the *Lord Melville* failed to clear Kinsale Head and was driven onto a shoal three-hundred metres from shore. However, the ship did not break up, otherwise Pickston would undoubtedly have faced a similar fate to his *Sea Horse* comrades. However, one lifeboat was launched, which successfully carried a rope ashore. It then returned to try to save *Lord Melville's* more delicate crew.

Tragically upon its second voyage, and with Mrs Mancor; Mrs Fawson; Mrs Weld, with her child; Privates J. Wheatley and R. Mooney; and Captain Radford of the 62 Foot aboard, the lifeboat was swamped, drowning 12 of its thirteen occupants. These would become the only official deaths from *Lord Melville*.

For the rest of the day, the mass of survivors huddled on the main deck, seeking what shelter they could from the pounding waves. Finally, the tide fell, allowing Captain Arman to manoeuvre a spar over the bows. Starting at midnight, nearly nine hours after *Lord Melville* first grounded, Pickston and the remainder of his company left the ship and were assisted by the men of the Kinsale Light signal station. Without doubt, Arman saved a great many lives that day, including Pickston's; later he would be recognised with a reward of £100 for his heroic seamanship.

Boadicea was as unfortunate as *Sea Horse*, being driven ashore at Courtmacsherry Bay, and breaking up. At least 190 perished of the 324 aboard. This brought confirmed casualties to 566 souls that day, more costly than any single campaign or action in which the 59th Foot were engaged in anger.

The following after action report by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Darley also survives:

'My Lord, I have the honour of availing myself of the earliest opportunity that has been allowed me since the disaster of our unfortunate ship, the Lord Melville, to report to your lordship the arrival of his Majesty's troops that were embarked on board her under my command, accounting for the casualties that occurred by the wreck, and a brief statement of the misfortune. Upon making the land, about 11 o'clock AM on 31st ult (having laid to the previous night) it blowing nearly a gale of wind, a heavy sea running, and the atmosphere so thick and hazy, that, upon discerning the land, we found ourselves nearly embayed.

The master bore up to weather what was universally supposed the entrance into Cove, but which proved to be the Old Head of Kinsale, and after every assertion to weather that point, and run the ship into Kinsale harbour, he was compelled to bear away for some friendly looking strand upon which he might run up the vessel, and await the going out of the tide, in the hope of saving the lives of so many souls, very justly not holding in competition the ultimate security of the ship. In endeavouring most ardently to affect this object; the vessel was irrevocably driven upon a bed of rocks by the violence of the gale, distant from between three and four hundred yards from the shore, the tide then making in. No time was lost in passing a rope from the ship to the shore, and cutting away the fore and main masts, to ease the tremendous shocks of the ship against the rocks, by which her bottom was almost immediately stove in, and several feet of water in her cabin.

At this time, it was about three O'clock PM, our situation becoming most critical, by the violence of the sea breaking into the cabin and over the stern, together with her continual dashing against the rocks, a boat was manned for the ladies on board, to endeavour making the shore: two Officer's wives, with their servants, soldiers of the 59th regiment, six of the crew, together with Captain Radford, of the 62nd Regiment (who was in a weak state of health), got into the boat, and made for the shore; but; distressing to add, they had not reached half way, when the boat was swamped, and, with the exception of one sailor, all perished. Nothing possibly remained for those on board but to await, with hope of preservation, the falling of the tide, when, should the vessel keep together, it was determined to lash a long spar from the bow to the nearest dry rock, and pass every person over it, to make good their way across a range of rocks that extended to the shore. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the attempt appeared practicable, and to my greatest satisfaction, succeeded beyond our utmost hopes. After the lapse of some time, every individual having happily descended from the ship, without any accident, Lieut. Harty, of the neighbouring signal station, with a party of men, after the most praise worthy exertions, had arranged those men along the rocks, with lighted sticks, affording the most essential assistance, and thereby preventing the loss of the lives of several who would otherwise have certainly fallen into the many large recesses of deep water that encompassed and obstructed our progress to the main land, and over which the breakers occasionally washed.

Every person having at last safely reached the shore, Lieutenant Harty, with equal promptitude, had arranged for their being distributed amongst the neighbouring cabins, and they were marched off accordingly, to return early next morning, for the purpose of endeavouring to get out the arms and accoutrements; nothing, however, could possibly be affected towards that end by the early return of the tide, and consequent impossibility of access to the ship.. The few men and some officers that were enabled to return on board, reported to me the near total destruction of all the baggage, from the sea it was swimming in, and the pillaging that took place after the troops were got on shore. Finding the men much in need of repose, and the day advancing, I directed their proceeding to Kinsale, leaving two officers' parties from the 59th and 62th regiments to remain in protection of the ship, conjointly with a party from the Limerick Militia, and with instructions to commence early next morning (1st Feb), in getting from on board, the arms and accoutrements. I have since dispatched a stronger relief to those parties and shall continue using every exertion until I shall succeed in securing, I hope as many stand of arms, &c as it is possible, which I shall have the honour of reporting for your Lordships information.

I beg leave to express to your Lordship the very great support and active assistance that have been afforded by Governor Browne, Collector Meade, and the Magistrates and Gentlemen of Kinsale. I am happy in concluding this, my Lord, by a report this moment received, that all the arms and accoutrements have been safely landed and will arrive here this evening. The troops have undergone much fatigue, and are making without necessities; I therefore, hope time may be given to recover themselves and get into some order.

From the brig that has been wrecked (Boadicea) with part of the 82nd regiment on board, I understand that out of 280, only 50 have been saved and two officers. I have the honour, Edward Darley, Lieut Colonel

One Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 75 rank and file, 1 servant, 6 women and 2 children. [Total: 50]

Names of Officers

Lieutenant Colonel Darley, Capt. Radford [*Lost*], Lieutenant Mahon, Lieutenant Whitfield, Ensigns Whitney and Sweeney.

Officers Names of the 59th Captains Fuller, Mancor, and Fawson; Lieutenants Duncan, Pitman, Hill, O'Hara, Edwards, Robertson, Carmichael, Assistant-Surgeon Colvin; Ensigns Stewart, Ward and Proctor.

Lost: Mrs. Mancor, wife of Captain Mancor; Mrs. Fawson, wife of Captain Fawson; Mrs. Weld, wife of Serjeant Weld, and her daughter; and, Privates John Wheatly and Richard Mooney.

14 *'Lost a leg in the service but retains sufficient reliability on foot and horseback to do a good deal of duty.'*

The service record of Lieutenant-Colonel Daly, refers

The Army of India Medal awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel R. 'Tosh' Daly, 14th Regiment of Foot, who was severely wounded - at the cost of his left leg - at the head of the Light Company at the storming of Bhurtpoor in January 1826; he remained in the Army and went to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, where the sound of his wooden leg would warn Cadets of his presence

Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Bhurtpoor (Lieut. R. Daly, 14th Foot.), short-hyphen reverse, *very fine*

£2,400-2,800

Robert Daly was born in January 1802, a scion of Castle Daly, Westmeath, Ireland. Made Ensign without purchase in August 1822, he would further be promoted Lieutenant on 6 January 1826. The *Barnsley Chronicle* gives further insight:

'He was descended from an ancient family, settled at Castle Daly in County Westmeath, Ireland, and entered the Army at an early age. At that period, as we have seen, the military were frequently being called upon to quell the rioting among the weavers at Barnsley. It was probably on one of these visits that he saw and fell in love with Frances, the daughter of Robert Richardson. Mr Richardson built and inhabited that large stone mansion in Church Street nearly opposite St Mary's, and was very wealthy, owning a large amount of property in the centre of the town as well as in other places.

He refused to accept Mr Daly as a son-in-law, consequently about 1822 the young couple ran away to be married. The father was so angry that he threatened to disinherit his daughter. Almost immediately afterwards Lieutenant Daly was ordered to India, and was present at the siege of Bhurtpoor. This city, with walls 60 feet in thickness, had successfully resisted a British attack in 1805, but when the walls had been battered for a fortnight, on January 18, 1826, it was captured after a severe struggle.

Lieut. Daly, of the 14th Regiment of Foot, was leader of the Forlorn Hope, and lost his leg in mounting the breach. Most soldiers, after such a catastrophe, would have terminated their military career. Not so with him, for he afterwards served on the personal staff of Lord Harris and General Buchan.'

As stated, Daly continued in his career, with a wooden leg, being promoted Captain in January 1840. He was appointed a House Captain at Sandhurst in July 1843, being made Major in November 1851, Lieutenant-Colonel in February 1858 and retired from the 3rd Foot in 1859.

The source of his nickname can be found in *Annals of Sandhurst*:

‘A man with a wooden leg was always known by the nickname “Tosh,” which seems to have been the cadet slang for foot (the foot-tubs provided for each cadet’s ablutions were called “tosh”-cans, and ultimately the bathing-rooms at the end of each passage got the title of “tosh”-rooms); and a wooden leg was dear to the cadets because it warned them of its owner’s approach.

Captain Daly, who commanded A Company at the end of the forties, had lost a leg when serving with the 14th Regiment at Bhurtpore, and wore a wooden one, the stumping of which down the passages at “lights out” gave timely notice that he was going the rounds. The word was passed from room to room, “‘Tosh’, Daly’s on the stump,” and forthwith every one was under the bedclothes, though ready to be out again and smoking hard up the chimney five minutes later.’

With his wife, the pair returned to Barnsley, with Daly becoming a local Magistrate. He died in November 1861.

For the Medal awarded to his son, please see Lot 18.



15

'Through the courtesy of the Sergeant-Major we obtained an interview with the oldest pensioner in Chelsea Hospital. We were conducted into the detached premises on the west side of the hospital which is appropriated to the sick and infirm pensioners. In a large and airy room, ranged on each side, are several small beds occupied by the infirm. Near the fireplace, in an armchair, sat the oldest veteran referred to, with his head drooping as if asleep. He looked remarkably healthy; the principal evidence of his age being a considerable tremulousness resembling palsy. He has recently been in the habit of walking about the locality of the hospital; but it is deemed advisable not to allow him to leave the premises, for his personal safety. From questions put to him through his nurse and the Sergeant-Major, we ascertained the following facts of his history.

His name is Richmond. He was born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, in March 1755, and he is therefore now in the 105th year of his age. He has been twenty-four years and a half in the public service, of which twelve were spent in India, three years at the Cape, and the rest at Hainalt, in Belgium, etc. He was severally in the 16th, 28th and 29th Light Dragoons. Richmond was at the Mahratta War, at the storming of the fort of Allighur, in the north of India, in 1803, under General Lake and Colonel Monson. This succeeded the important battle of Assaye, gained by Sir Arthur Wellesley, and was shortly followed by the capture of Delhi, and the vanquishing of Perron, the French General. The old veteran was also engaged at Laswarree, Agra, and Bhurtpore. His medal has bars for Allighur and Laswarree.

It is very gratifying to see the care and attention bestowed upon him and his fellow pensioners, especially considering that though the old man's sight, hearing, memory, etc., are good, he is unable to feed himself. He is able to walk about without the aid of a stick, and in other respects his powers and faculties are remarkably good. None of his fellow prisoners approach his age within fifteen years.'

So reported the *Illustrated Berwick Journal* of 17 September 1859.

The remarkable - and rare - Army of India Medal awarded to Private Nathaniel Richmond, 29th Light Dragoons, who is said to have had two horses shot from under him at the battle of Laswarree in November 1803

Yet his true claim to fame was the fact he was declared 'the oldest soldier of the British Army', living until the age of 108 as an in-pensioner at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea



Army of India 1799-1826, 2 clasps, Allighur, Laswarree (N. Richmond, 29th. Lt. Dragns.), short hyphen reverse, officially impressed naming, *edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise good very fine*

£4,000-6,000

PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, February 1963.

Just eight Medals were issued with this combination of clasps, including five to the 29th Light Dragoons; approximately 66 clasps for Allighur and 100 clasps for Laswarree were issued to European recipients.

Nathaniel Richmond was born in Tamworth, Staffordshire in March 1755 and was a collier by trade on enlisting in the 16th Light Dragoons in April 1793, aged 38 years. And he was quickly embarked for Ostend, from whence the regiment was deployed in the Flanders campaign, not least in the province of Hainaut.

In April 1795, Richmond transferred to the 28th Light Dragoons, with whom he was embarked for Cape Town in March 1796. And he was thus employed when a squadron of Dutch ships attempted to retake the settlement in August 1796. Once again, however, in October 1798, Richmond transferred to another regiment, on this occasion to the 29th Light Dragoons, who were stationed in India. Here, then, the commencement of his part in the Second Mahratta War.

First up was the battle of Allighur on 4 September 1803, in which Richmond is reported to have had a 'narrow escape' from a shell burst in the right centre squadron of the 29th Light Dragoons (the *North Devon Journal* of 28 May 1863, refers). And he undoubtedly saw further action at the capture of Agra in the following month.

But his most memorable encounter was surely at Laswarree on 1 November 1803, when, according to General Lake, Daulat Scindia's veteran infantry 'fought like devils or rather like heroes.' And thrust into the forefront of that desperate engagement were the likes of Richmond and the 29th Light Dragoons, who were greeted by a tempest of fire from the Mahrattas. Literally 'riding hell for leather' they rushed the enemy's guns, scattering and sabring the gunners, before breaking the first line of infantry. They then pressed on to the second line, sending its right flank reeling back in disorder, prior to reforming under fire and charging the Mahratta cavalry.

Such daring came at a cost, however, the 29th suffering a loss of four officers and 15 other ranks killed, and six officers and 39 ranks wounded. Richmond is said to have had two horses shot from under him (the *North Devon Journal* of 28 May 1863, refers). Nor was the fighting over, the regiment witnessing further action in Lake's pursuit of Scindia's army, at Bhurtpore and elsewhere.

On being discharged in September 1807, and having served in the 11th Veterans Battalion, Richmond retired to his native Staffordshire on a pension of one shilling a day, but in September 1847 he was admitted as an in-pensioner at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. And there he remained until his death in May 1863, aged 108 years. According to the previously quoted *North Devon Journal*, 'he was buried at Brompton Cemetery, followed by his brave companions in arms, and an only niece, an aged woman 82 years old.'

For further details see Tony Conroy's excellent article 'Nathaniel Richmond: a 108-year-old cavalry veteran', which was published in the *O.M.R.S. Journal* in June 2021 (Vol. 60, Number 2); sold with copied research, including a copy of the journal.



Sold by Order of the Family

- 16 The Arctic Medal attributed to Boy 1st Class G. W. Chambers, Royal Navy, who was the youngest member of Sir John Franklin's doomed vessel *Erebus* of their famous voyage in the search for the North West Passage



Arctic 1818-55, unnamed as issued, *nearly extremely fine*

£1,500-2,000

Roll confirms Medal signed for by his mother, Jane Chambers, with her mark (*British Polar Exploration & Research*, Poulson & Myers refers). Thence by descent.

George William Chambers was born on 5 September 1827 at Church Hill, Woolwich Dockyard, London and was baptised on 28 September that year. He was from a long line of seaman, his father Thomas being a Royal Marine who was aboard the *Bellerophon* at the Battle of Trafalgar in October 1805. Thomas had clearly made some connection to a young Midshipman Franklin who also shared in the action. Three of his brothers also joined the Senior Service.

Arctic adventurer - Erebus & Terror

Young Chambers was just seventeen when appointed as one of two Boys 1st Class aboard Franklin's *Erebus*. As it was, his duties would have extended to serve the officers, carry messages, wash clothes, besides cooking and serving meals. The vessels both had significant prior experience in both Arctic and Antarctic waters and their mission was to chart the yet-proven North West Passage. Setting sail in May 1845, they were last seen by the whaler *Enterprise* on 28 July 1845 secured to an iceberg. The experiences for the men would have been dreadful. The last definite information confirmed is that both vessels were abandoned on 22 April 1848 from a message left by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. No trace of the men was ever found and their final months, weeks and days must have been a ghastly death. For decades afterwards, search expeditions were made in order to attempt to find the doomed crews and their fate. It was not until 2014 that the wreck of *Erebus* was found in eastern portion of Queen Maud Gulf. Two years later the wreck of *Terror* was discovered south of King William Island.

Historians have continually spilled ink since all trace was lost and a plethora of worthy publications and books tell the story at length.



The fictional work *I Am Canada: Graves of Ice: The Lost Franklin Expedition* was written from the mind of the young Chambers to tell the story, whilst he is further played by Sam Rintoul in the recent television adaption *The Terror*. His name features on the 1866 memorial plaque in Waterloo Place, St James's, whilst his family have regularly attended memorial events in his honour.

Sold together with Marriage and Birth Certificates of relatives, invitations and programmes to various events and copied research including family tree demonstrating the line of passage of this Medal.



- 17 China 1857-60, 1 clasp, China 1842, unnamed as issued to Royal Navy and Marines, *good very fine and rare* £400-600
- British Battles and Medals states:
- ‘There is not a great deal of information about this clasp. The 1842 clasp was to be awarded to those of Her Majesty’s forces who had already received the China Medal 1842 and had served in the operations between 1856-60. The Admiralty stated 93 ‘China 1842’ clasps were issued.’
- 18 Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (**Lieut. R, R, Daly. 61st Regt.**), *good very fine* £600-800
- Robert Richardson Daly** was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Daly, who lost a leg in the storming of Bhurtpoor. Young Daly was made Gentleman Cadet from the Royal Military College, being appointed Ensign in the 61st Foot (South Gloucestershire) on 27 December 1850. He was promoted to Lieutenant, by purchase, on 17 December 1852. He served in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and was present at the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi, and action of Nujjufghur (Medal and Clasp). The unit were one of the key proponents at Delhi and paid a heavy butchers bill for their part in the main assault on 14 September. Lieutenant Daly died in India on 28 August 1859.
- For the Medal to his father, please see Lot 14.
- 19 **The scarce India General Service 1854-95 awarded to Sergeant G. Bishop, Norfolk Regiment**
- India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Chin Hills 1892-93 (1869 G. Bishop, 1st Bn. Norfolk Regt.), *very fine* £700-900
- PROVENANCE:
Ex-Brian Ritchie Collection.
- Approximately 200 ‘Chin Hills 1892-93’ clasps issued to the Norfolk Regiment, the only British regiment employed during these operations. Whilst many of these medals were issued with officially re-engraved naming, this example is correct in all respects.
- George Charles Bishop** was born in the Parish of Troston, near Ixworth, Suffolk, and enlisted for the Norfolk Regiment at East Dereham, Norfolk on 15 November 1886 at the age of 22, formerly a groom by trade. He arrived in India in August 1889 as a Lance-Corporal, being promoted to Corporal in February 1891, and to Sergeant in February 1892. He accompanied the Norfolk Regiment on the Chin Hills Expedition of 1892-93, the only British troops employed on this expedition. Transferred to the 1st Class Army Reserve in October 1894, Bishop was discharged after 12 years service on 21 October 1898 (*WO 97/2309*, refers).
- x20 Hong Kong Plague 1894 (**Private G. Morgan, S.L.I.**), replacement straight-bar suspension, *nearly very fine* £800-1,200
- Two men of the name **G. Morgan** earned the 1894 Plague Medal.
- No. 2223, George Morgan, who was born at Worcester and who enlisted in March 1887. He served with the Shropshire Light Infantry at Hong Kong from May 1893 and formed part of the ‘Whitewash Brigade’. They were called to action after the deadly outbreak of bubonic plague at the Colony. Whilst there, Morgan was several times admitted to the Medical Officer on account of gonorrhoea and issues associated with those parts. He was discharged in March 1899.
- No. 2787, Griffith Morgan, who was born at Oswestry and who enlisted in April 1888. He served with the Shropshire Light Infantry at Hong Kong in December 1891 and formed part of the ‘Whitewash Brigade’. They were called to action after the deadly outbreak of bubonic plague at the Colony. He served with the unit during the Boer War in South Africa from November 1899-September 1900 (Queen’s Medal & 2 clasps) and was discharged in April 1901.

x21

The Khedive's Sudan Medal awarded to Shoeing Smith J. A. Knight, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, a confirmed Omdurman Charger who took part in the famous action as part of Captain Doyne's 'C' Squadron

Khedive's Sudan 1896-1908, 1 clasp, Khartoum (3705 S.S. Knight. J. 21st E of I. Lancers), engraved naming, *very fine*

£300-500

James Alfred Knight was born at Hoxton, London in 1873 and joined the 21st Lancers in 1893, being a blacksmith by trade. He would serve with the unit in Egypt & Sudan from October 1896-November 1899, being advanced Shoeing Smith on 4 November 1898. There, Knight took part in the charge at Omdurman on 2 September 1898 whilst serving with 'C' Squadron.

'C' Squadron was commanded by Captain Doyne (Medals sold in these rooms September 2024). Posted on the far left of those of the four Squadrons that charged, with 'D' Squadron to their right. They entered the khor at the furthest extreme which was neither wide nor deep and the enemy not so closely packed - the outermost troop of the Squadron overlapped the enemy flank and galloped through unhindered. There was no real skirmish at the two extreme ends of the line, where the momentum of the charge carried the lancers through and any man who remained in the saddle came out relatively unscathed.

A few of 'C' Squadron suffered spear wounds. Private Ayton of the Squadron, without pulling up his own mount, rescued an unhorsed man by grasping and dragging him through the enemy and out of the khor. Lieutenant Molyneux had his horse killed beneath him and continued on foot, racing for the far side of the khor. Dervishes closed across his path and the first sword blow left a deep cut across his right hand; his pistol fell to the ground, and a second blow was likely to prove fatal.

Looking round frantically for help, Molyneux found that the easy passage offered his troop meant that he stood alone. He dodged several blows from the four Dervishes surrounding him, buying precious seconds but finding no escape. At this moment a private rode in from the right, his lance gone, his sword arm badly wounded, heading for the far bank of the khor. Molyneux called out for help; without hesitation Private Byrne replied "All right, Sir, I won't leave you alone!", and turned his horse back. He rode straight at the four Dervishes, battering them with his horse, but at the first blow of his sword it fell from his hand; at the same time a spear was thrust into his chest, though not deeply enough to embed itself. While the enemy paid attention to Byrne, Molyneux reached the far side of the khor unhindered and scrambled out. Seeing this, Byrne turned his horse and quickly followed, now twice wounded and reeling in the saddle from loss of blood. Byrne was awarded a Victoria Cross for his action.

Knight returned home but was discharged on account of misconduct by General Court Martial under Para 1805 (XI King's Regulations) in November 1907.

22

The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Lance-Sergeant A. Vass, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a gallant Bluejacket who served with the Naval Brigade of *Monarch*

Vass was amongst the wounded in the epic action at Graspan in November 1899, when severely wounded by a gunshot to the face, in which '...no better kept line ever went forward to death or glory'



Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Belmont, Modder River (8303 Pte. A. Vass, R.M. HMS *Monarch*), *very fine*

£400-600

Alexander Vass was born at Creich Buressan, Argyllshire on 25 November 1873 and was a farm servant upon his joining the Royal Marines Light Infantry at Glasgow on 17 April 1895. He joined *Monarch* in January 1897 and was landed with her Naval Brigade on 21 October 1899 for the Boer War in the support of Durban. The Bluejackets of *Monarch* comprised some 190 Marines and 50 Seaman, manning their two 12lb Naval Guns adapted by Captain Scott for the purposes. They set off for the relief of Kimberley.

Graspan - severe wounds

At 0700hrs on 25 November 1899, at Graspan, the infantry began to work forward under the cover of artillery fire. The Naval Brigade led the storming force, extended in a single line, each man six paces apart from his neighbour. As they began the ascent, advancing by brief rushes in very open order, the hill suddenly appeared to swarm with enemies; from the crest, from behind every boulder poured a murderous fire. The naval officers of the Brigade still carried swords and could be readily distinguished; they were the target of every Boer rifle. Major Plumbe of the Marines, who was gallantly leading in front of his men, closely followed into the storm of battle by his little terrier, staggered, shouting to his soldiers, not to mind him, but to advance. He never rose again. Colonel Verner, who survived the action, afterwards stated that 'no better kept line ever went forward to death or glory'. However, so terrible was the fire and so annihilating its effects upon the Brigade, that the order had to be given to retire upon the last cover.

For a moment it seemed as though the attack had failed. But the artillery poured its fire upon the crest of the ridge with more vehemence than ever; and up the slopes in very open order, firing and cheering, came the Yorkshire Light Infantry to the support of the hard pressed Naval Brigade, while the Loyal North Lancashire's and Northumberland's too, were sweeping forward upon the line of heights held by the Boers. Once more the Seamen and Marines pressed upward at an order from the wounded Captain Prothero 'Men of the Naval Brigade, advance at the double; take that Kopje and be hanged to it.' The men responded magnificently. For the last few yards of the advance the Boers could no longer fire with safety at their assailants. Their very position became disadvantageous as the slopes were so steep that they had to stand up to see their assailants, and in the deluge of shrapnel

and rifle bullets which beat upon the summit, this meant almost certain death. Lieutenant Taylor of the Navy and Lieutenant Jones of the Marines, the last in spite of a bullet in his thigh, were the first into the Boer entrenchments at the top. They were closely followed by their men, and the Kopje was won.



'I shall never forget the faces of some of those who had fallen in the final rush,' said Colonel Verner, of the dead of the Naval Brigade. 'They lay about in every attitude, many with their rifles, with bayonets fixed, tightly clutched in their hands, and in some cases still held at the charge. These were the same hard featured, clean cut faces, which but a short time before I had watched laboriously skirmishing across the veldt, now pale in death, but with the same set expression of being in terrible earnest to see the business through.'

Vass was one of those who suffered wounds - of a severe nature - in the action. He took a bullet wound to the head, which entered in front of his right ear, passed down his neck and emerged behind the right scapula (*Globe & Laurel*, January 1900, refers). The gallant Marine was awarded a 'Hurt Certificate' for the wound which, once healed, 'extended from the left side of his head to the right'. He was transferred to *Powerful* on 2 March 1900.

Promoted Corporal in June 1900, he was presented his Medal & 2 clasps in January 1902 and was made Lance-Sergeant in July 1903. Reduced Private in August 1904, Vass was discharged in April 1907, going to live at Smollett Street, Bootle. With the outbreak of the Great War, he returned to the fold and was posted to *Macedonia* (1914-15 Star Trio). Vass was released in February 1919, he was not in receipt of the R.F.R. L.S. & G.C. Medal.

The Graspan Royal Marines Memorial, is an outdoor bronze sculpture by Adrian Jones, installed on the north side of The Mall in London. It is the focus of the annual Marines marches.

- 23 India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, Burma 1930-32 (**S. A. Surgn. T. N. Lal, Civ. Med. Dept.**), *good very fine* £70-90
- 24 Arctic Star, *nearly extremely fine* £300-500
- 25 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Bomb & Mine Clearance 1945-49 (**14921386 Dvr. S. Humphrey. R.E.**), *good very fine* £400-600
S. Humphrey was released from service on 14 February 1948; sold together with a copied release card.
- 26 **The General Service Medal awarded to Trooper J. D. Edwards, Special Air Service**
General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula (22806846 Tpr. J. D. Edwards. S.A.S.), *rod between first and second clasp, good very fine* £1,000-1,400



J. D. Edwards served with 'D' Squadron, 22 Special Air Service and began his active service in Malaya, where he was involved in multiple operations - a campaign that shaped early post-war British special operations doctrine. He participated in numerous long-range jungle patrols, often inserted by helicopters. These missions employed an early and risky technique the SAS called "tree-hopping" - low-level insertion drops into dense jungle intended to surprise enemy units and bypass conventional landing zones. Edwards' experience in Malaya would directly inform the way he operated in later campaigns, particularly in Oman.

By 1958, the Sultan of Oman faced a growing insurgency in the Jebel Akhdar the Green Mountain a natural fortress in the interior of the country, where dissident forces backed by Nasser's Egypt had entrenched themselves. British conventional forces had little success in pushing them out. The terrain steep, rocky, and remote was ideal for guerrilla resistance and nearly impossible to clear with standard military tactics. The SAS was called in to do what regular units couldn't.

A and D Squadrons 22 SAS, including 16 and 17 Troops, were tasked with a straightforward mission: break the insurgency in the Green Mountain and reassert the Sultan's control. The methods were anything but simple. They involved reconnaissance behind enemy lines, infiltration of cave systems and ridgelines, and direct-action raids on well-defended insurgent positions. Operators like Edwards were already used to working in isolation, gathering intelligence under threat of discovery, and navigating unforgiving terrain. That skill set translated directly into the Jebel Akhdar campaign.

He was involved in numerous deep reconnaissance patrols ahead of larger actions, many of which informed the eventual full-scale assault in early 1959. He worked in a small team, often with minimal support, operating in total silence to identify enemy firing positions, supply caches, and movement corridors. His prior experience in Malaya moving undetected through hostile environments served him well in the rocky escarpments and wadis of Oman. The recipient also took part in sabotage operations, targeting supply routes and storage points to destabilise the rebels' logistics. Whilst in the field, Edwards worked alongside Lieutenant Peter de la Billiere, winning his first Military Cross in the process. That Lieutenant went on to become the Commanding Officer of 22 SAS, and was a respected and experienced operator, involved in planning and execution of several successful raids, particularly those aimed at destabilising key insurgent positions. He of course went on to become a full General, with two K's, a D.S.O. and a Bar to his M.C.

Edwards worked closely with Trooper Scouse Cunningham, known for his effectiveness under fire, and later was awarded the Military Medal for actions during one such engagement in December 1958. Also Herbie Hawkins received the Distinguished Conduct Medal following a raid that involved breaching a heavily defended cave network. His ability to coordinate explosives under pressure and lead his team through a maze of fire positions prevented what could have been a disastrous withdrawal.

A decisive moment came in January 1959, when A Squadron led the final assault on the Jebel Akhdar itself. The operation, involving a steep night-time climb and a surprise attack on a mountaintop stronghold, was built on months of groundwork by Edwards and his troop. Their intelligence reports helped chart the path up the cliffs. Once on the plateau, SAS units moved fast, clearing positions, securing weapons caches, and forcing the insurgents into a retreat.

The 1958-59 campaign in Oman was short by modern standards, but its success had long-lasting consequences. It showcased how a small number of disciplined, highly trained men could dismantle a threat that had resisted larger forces for years. It also cemented the role of the SAS as a strategic asset in counter-insurgency warfare. What happened on Jebel Akhdar wasn't mythology; it was method. And Troopers like Edwards were central to it.

27

The General Service Medal awarded to Corporal G. R. Chidgey, Special Air Service, who saw active service in Oman, Yemen and Borneo

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (19109029 Cpl. G. R. Chidgey. SAS.), *good very fine* £1,000-1,400

G. R. Chidgey - or Taff to his friends and comrades - hailed from Wales and enlisted *circa* 1947, given his service number. He is noted as serving in the Special Air Service in the context of the Oman campaign in 1958. In the book *Geordie SAS Fighting Hero* by Geordie Doran and Mike Morgan, a 'Taff Chidgey' is mentioned in the context of Oman 1958, serving in 16 Troop, 22 SAS and again in Yemen in 1963. There he operated alongside Doran and Jimmy Catterall (A Squadron), under the command of Johnny Cooper, Chidgey is noted as being a trained medic. Furthermore in *One of the Originals* Johnny Cooper refers to a Corporal "Chigley" (sic) who served as a medical orderly in B Squadron during the Yemen operation. Chidgey died in early 2003 and an editorial noting of his death appeared in the *Mars & Minerva* journal of December 2003 (Vol. 10, No.6).

'Britain's Secret SAS - Led Mission to Yemen (1963-1964)

In the early 1960s, a shadow war unfolded in the rugged highlands of Yemen concealed from the public eye and officially denied by the British Government. This covert campaign involved a number of Special Air Service veterans, including the renowned Johnny Cooper of 22 SAS and David Stirling, the regiment's founder, both with extensive Second World War exploits behind them. The operation represented Britain's secretive response to expanding Egyptian influence in the Arabian Peninsula.

Strategic Background

In 1962, Yemen's monarch, Imam al-Badr, was overthrown in a coup supported by Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. The new republican regime received substantial military backing from Egypt, which deployed tens of thousands of troops into the region. Concerned by this development and its implications for British interests in neighbouring Aden and the wider Gulf region, Britain sought to counter this influence through clandestine means. By April 1963, key figures from the Foreign Office, MI6, and the Ministry of Defence including MI6 Chief Dick White, Colonel Jim Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel John Woodhouse of 22 SAS and David Stirling convened in London. With open British military involvement deemed politically untenable, they authorised a covert mission to supply and advise the royalist Yemeni tribes. This would be carried out by ex-SAS personnel operating unofficially on the ground.

The Covert Campaign

The operation began with the secret transport of 50,000 rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition. These were flown from RAF bases in Wiltshire to Jordan, and then smuggled into Yemen. By late 1963, SAS veterans were on the ground, organising tribal resistance, conducting reconnaissance, and launching sabotage operations within republican-held areas. Among the key operatives were Johnny Cooper and Corporal "Taff" Chidgey. Cooper was of course a decorated SAS 'original' and wartime driver to David Stirling, who led the initial efforts. He trained tribal fighters, identified air-drop zones, and liaised with both Saudi and British intelligence channels. Though Stirling did not operate on the ground, he played a vital role behind the scenes drawing on his connections within the British establishment to mobilise manpower and resources.

Operations and Combat Engagements

A number of missions were executed during the Yemen campaign, including Operation Eggshell, Stirrup, Bangle, and Rancour. These focused on disrupting enemy supply lines, laying mines along infiltration routes, ambushing Egyptian military convoys, and training tribal forces in guerrilla tactics. One of the most significant successes occurred in early 1964, when a Cooper-led team including "Taff" Chidgey ambushed an Egyptian military column, resulting in approximately 85 enemy casualties. This marked a major tactical victory for a small, unofficial force operating deep inside hostile territory. Initially tasked with sabotage, such as disabling Egyptian MiG aircraft on the ground, the mission's scope shifted toward long-term tribal mobilisation. Cooper advocated for sustained resistance over one-off attacks, and the campaign gradually focused on training and advisory roles. Intelligence and logistical support came via MI6 and the CIA, both of which worked through Saudi and Jordanian intermediaries. Despite this international involvement, the mission remained unacknowledged at the official level.

Legacy and Secrecy

Britain's covert campaign in Yemen stands as one of the most obscure yet consequential special operations of the Cold War. While unofficial, it was deeply rooted in SAS doctrine and executed by some of the regiment's most respected veterans. It also set a precedent for the use of deniable assets and proxy forces in regional conflicts strategies that would echo in British foreign policy for decades to come. Although much of the documentation remains classified or dispersed, published memoirs and accounts confirm the operation's authenticity and significance. Taff Chidgey's role as team medical specialist in such an environment underscores the range of skills demanded by these missions not just combat proficiency, but also the ability to stabilise the wounded, endure extreme conditions, and operate under total secrecy. For Chidgey and his fellow operatives, this was more than a military campaign. It was a war fought in the shadows unrecorded by history books, but remembered by those who served.'

28

General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (23869339 Tpr. R. D. Wilson. SAS.), in its named card box of issue, *good very fine*

£600-800

Sold together with his beret, stable belt and four badges.

29

The General Service Medal awarded to Lance-Corporal F. Benson, Special Air Service, late Royal Highland Fusiliers, who served in both Northern Ireland and Dhofar with the SAS, but who was tragically killed on a military training exercise in Chamonix, France on 23 July 1978

General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Northern Ireland, Dhofar (23716825 L/Cpl. F. Benson RHF), court mounted for display, *rod between first and second clasp, lightly toned good very fine*

£1,400-1,800

Frank Miles Benson was born on 28 September 1944, and joined the Army as a Boy Soldier in 1961 and joined the Royal Highland Fusiliers in 1983 when he had reached the age of 18. The Regiment was sent to West Germany in 1963 and were based at Mons Barracks in Iserlohn and two years later were to see service in Cyprus for a period of six months as the British battalion in the United Nations Peacekeeping Force. In 1968, the Regiment carried out a six-month deployment to Gibraltar on frontier duties following Franco's closure of the border with Spain and this was to follow with five tours of Northern Ireland in the 1970's.

Benson did his selection in 1970-71 taking around five months. Having passed selection he was posted to A Squadron, Mountain Troop and became an internal part of the Troop rising to the rank of Corporal and saw service on several early 1970's classified tours in Northern Ireland (Op Banner). He also undertook several operational Tours in Dhofar 'Operation Storm', primarily from 1971-76 (following Sultan Qaboos' coup in July 1970).

Benson was killed at Chamonix, France on 23 July 1978 during a military training exercise where the training involved mountain climbing. His colleague, Sergeant Stephen Johnson also fell to his death in the same exercise. Both Benson and Johnson are buried in the Hereford (St Martin's) Churchyard, Herefordshire, SAS Regimental Plot. He left a wife and young child.



CAMPAIGN GROUPS AND PAIRS**30 Four: Private A. Holmes, 71st Highland Light Infantry**

Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (A. Holmes, 71st Regt.), officially impressed naming; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (Andrew Holmes, 71st Highlanders Lt. Inf.); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Umbeyla (3581 A. Holmes. H.Ms. 71st Regt.); Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian issue (No. 3581 Andrew Holmes 71 Hd. Lt. Infy.), fitted with Crimea suspension, *edge bruising and light contact marks, otherwise generally very fine* (4)

£700-900

Andrew Holmes was born in the Parish of Barony, Glasgow, where he attested for the 71st Regiment in February 1853, aged 18 years. He subsequently served with the Colours for 21 years but was not entitled to the L.S. & G.C. Medal, having had his name entered in the regimental defaulter's book on 36 occasions, in addition to once being tried by Court Martial. Active service aside, he also served in Canada and the Mediterranean and he was discharged in June 1874; sold with copied discharge papers.

x31 Five: Private E. Lamb, Dorset Regiment, late Gordon Highlanders

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, El-Teb-Tamaai, The Nile 1884-85 (802 Pte. E. Lamb. 1/Gord. Highrs.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal, Laing's Nek (2366 Pte. E. Lamb. 2/Dorset Rgt.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2366 Pte. E. Lamb. Dorset Regt.); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., small letter reverse (2366 Pte. E. Lamb. Dorset R.); Khedive's Star 1884, *contact marks and edge bruising, otherwise very fine* (5)

£500-700

Edwin Lamb was born at Sherborne, Dorset in 1863 and enlisted with the 39th Brigade in February 1881. Posted to the Gordon Highlanders that same July, he served in the 1st Battalion from November 1882. This unit was part of the Gordon relief force in 1884, taking part in the Battles of El-Teb and Tamaai during that time. At El-Teb they were notably at the front of the British Square, taking the brunt of the Mahdist charge. Later they were part of the 1st brigade whose square was unbroken at the Battle of Tamaai.

Leaving Egypt after the failure of the Expedition in September 1885, Lamb later transferred to the Army Reserve in February 1887. He returned to the Colours as a Private in the Dorsetshire Regiment that April, serving with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa from November 1899. They saw heavy fighting on the Tugela River including bloody reverse at Laing's Nek and Colenso, and whilst there Lamb was awarded his L.S. & G.C. (A.O. of July 1899 refers).

Lamb left the country in October 1902 and was finally discharged in March 1903; sold with copied research.

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East & West Africa 1887-1900, 2 clasps, Witu August 1893, Juba River 1893 (C. Clift, A.B., H.M.S. *Blanche*.); 1914-15 Star (129434, C. Clift. A.B. R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (129434 C. Clift. A.B. R.N.), *very fine* (4)

£3,000-4,000

42 clasps for 'Juba River 1893' issued to the Royal Navy, 24 in combination with the clasp 'Witu August 1893'.

Charles Clift was born on 8 December 1869 in the village of Freshford in Somerset. He joined the Royal Navy on 9 December 1884, aged 15 years, as a Boy 2nd Class aboard the Training Ship H.M.S. *Impregnable*. Advanced Ordinary Seaman on 8 December 1887, he began his adult service and joined *Blanche* from December 1890. Whilst in the latter vessel he was advanced to Able Seaman on 1 May 1891. During the three and a half years he spent in the 3rd Class Cruiser *Blanche*, Commander G. R. Lindley R.N., much of which was in East African waters, Clift was twice landed for service on shore with the ship's Naval Brigade.

On the first occasion he was a member of a Naval Brigade consisting of 10 officers, 220 seamen and 36 Royal Marines drawn from H.M. Ships *Blanche*, *Sparrow* and *Swallow*. The Naval Brigade landed at Lamu on 7 August 1893, to punish Furno Omari, Sultan of Witu, who was openly rebellious and defiant and had committed a number of atrocities. The stronghold villages of Pumwani and Tongeri were attacked; the gates of Pumwani were blown up by a field gun and war rockets and both towns were taken after a short, sharp fight. The Naval Brigade lost one stoker killed, and two officers and six seamen wounded. Following their successful action, the members of the Naval Brigade returned to their respective ships on 15 August 1893. Each member was later to receive the East and West Africa Medal with Clasp 'Witu August 1893'.

A week after returning on board *Blanche*, Clift again volunteered to land as part of a much smaller Naval Brigade under Lieutenant P. V. Lewes, R.N. On hearing the news that Mr W. G. Hamilton, Superintendent of Askaris, had been murdered at Turki Hill, and that Count Lovattelli and Mr Farrant of the Imperial British East Africa Company were under siege at the British Residency at Kismayu, Commander G. R. Lindley of H.M.S. *Blanche* took the decision to land a small Naval Brigade to rescue them. The all-volunteer party of 42 sailors and stokers were joined by an additional 50 loyal Keribotos when they landed at the mouth of the Juba. Following a tiring night march, the force arrived at Turki Hill on 24 August, which was taken after a brisk fight. The small defending force at the Residency was relieved; upon hearing that Captain Tritton and Mr McDougall were trapped aboard the British Imperial East Africa Company's steamer *Kenia* at nearby Gobwen on the Juba River, Lieutenant Lewes and his small force set out to rescue them.

On finding the two Englishmen safe, Lieutenant Lewes decided to fortify the steamer by placing iron plates, cut-up canoes, sand bags and bales of goods around the sides. Two maxim guns were mounted, and the Hotchkiss gun in the bow was manned. On 25 August the steamer set off up river to punish the mutineers and to destroy the town of Kajwalla. After proceeding only a short distance, the engine donkey feed pump broke down and the boiler fires had to be drawn. The element of surprise had been lost and the *Kenia* came under heavy fire from the mutineers concealed on the banks of the Juba River. The repairs to the pump, which took four hours to complete, were carried out by the engine room ratings. The steamer then continued upriver to shell and destroy the village of Magarada. After further shelling and firing of rockets, 30 men were landed from the *Kenia*, and after one hour of fighting, the town of Kajwalla was taken, burned and destroyed.

The *Kenia* then crossed to the other side of the river, landed every available man, and after a brisk fight the town of Majawen was captured and destroyed. The Naval Brigade then returned to the *Kenia* and soon after rejoined the *Blanche*. For his services, Lieutenant P. V. Lewes received the Distinguished Service Order. The members of the Naval Brigade received the East & West Africa Medal with clasp 'Juba River 1893'. Those who were present at the previous action at Witu earlier in the month received the clasp only.

Clift was pensioned ashore having completed twenty years' adult service in 1907. He was never awarded an L.S. & G.C. Medal, since on three separate occasions his character assessment fell below 'Very Good'. Shortly after his discharge, he joined the Royal Fleet Reserve at Devonport on 5 January 1908, and was mobilised on 2 August 1914 on *Caesar*, serving with the 7th Battle Squadron in the English Channel. He remained aboard when the ship was transferred to the Mediterranean Fleet early in 1915. Following a short period aboard Vivid, Clift was transferred in February 1918 to *Hecla II*, Base Ship at Buncrana, and remained in this posting until he was demobilised in November 1919, having served his country for a total of 25 years.

Family group:

33

The campaign group of five awarded to Colour-Sergeant G. H. Thomas, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was wounded in action with the Ladysmith relief column in 1900

India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Lushai 1889-92 (5282 Cpl. G. H. Thomas. 4th Bn Kings Ryl Rifles.); India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Relief of Chitral 1895 (5282 Sgt. G. H. Thomas 1st Bn K.R. Rifles. Corps.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal (5282 Sgt. G. Thomas, K.R.R.C.); King's South Africa 1900-1902, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5282 Clr:-Serjt: G. Thomas. K.R.R.C.); Army LS. & G.C., E.VII.R. (5282 C.Sjt: G. H. Thomas. K.R.R.C.), *contact marks, overall very fine* (5)

The campaign group of three awarded to Private G. E. Thomas, Rifle Brigade, who was killed in action on his second day in the trenches

1914-15 Star (S-12005 Pte. G. E. Thomas. Rif:Brig.); British War and Victory Medals (S-12005 Pte. G. E. Thomas. Rif.Brig.), *good very fine* (3)

£800-1,200

George Henry Thomas was born at Lydney, Gloucestershire in 1867 and served with the Yorkshire Dragoons and Royal Artillery prior to enlisting with the King's Royal Rifles Corps on 1 July 1889. He was posted to the 2nd Battalion while serving at home and was advanced Corporal in 1890. The next year he was posted to Burma on 18 September 1891 with the 4th Battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmer.

Transferring to the 1st Battalion in India in 1892, Thomas served on the expedition to relieve Chitral. During this expedition they served with distinction in the Battle of the Malakand and the action at Khar. Thomas must have proved himself reliable during these early actions as he was advanced Sergeant in October 1895.

After their service in India came to an end they were posted to South Africa in 1896, four companies remained there while the other four were ordered to Mauritius. Thomas was fortunate to be stationed with one of the former companies as the latter four were aboard the troopship *Warren Hastings* when she sank in 1897.

Returning to Britain on 8 February 1899 with the 3rd Battalion Thomas was soon back in South Africa on 4 November 1899. They were present for the earliest actions on the Tugela Heights before the final forcing of the river in February 1900. It was during this push that Thomas was wounded on 22 February, his service papers note it was at Colenso which was to the extreme south of the British line. When the Regiment arrived at Ladysmith it is notably that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions met in Ladysmith as they were all either with the relief column or the garrison.

Continuing to serve, Thomas was advanced Colour Sergeant on 14 May 1902 and returned to Britain on 22 March 1903. There he remained, transferring to the 5th City of London Regiment on 1 December 1908 until he was discharged in 1910; sold together with copied research.

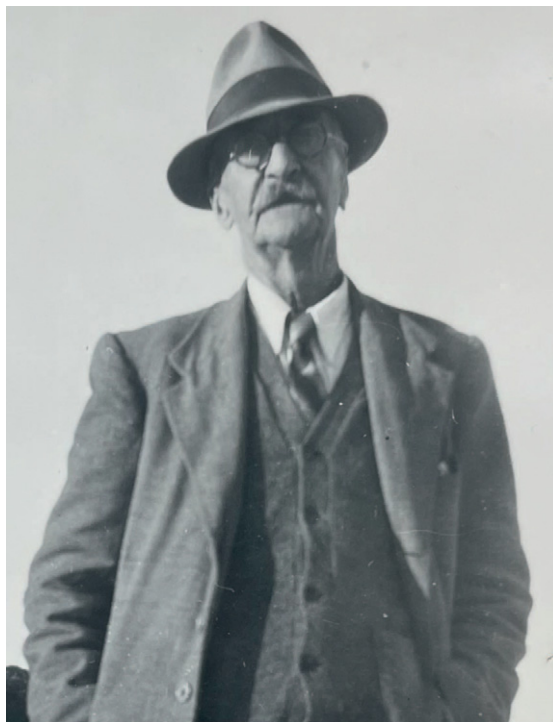
George Ernest Thomas was born at Jelunda, Punjab on 23 October 1896 and enlisted with the 7th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry on 6 September 1914. Transferring to the Rifle Brigade on 3 June 1915 he entered the war in France on 29 June 1915 with 9th Battalion. Thomas entered the Front Line trenches on 9 July but was killed in action the very next day, on 10 July 1915. He is commemorated upon the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial and these awards would have been sent to his gallant father; sold together with copied research.

- 34 The well-documented pair awarded to Sergeant F. Everitt, Cape Colonial Forces, a long-lived soldier who had served as a Trooper in the Pioneer Column in Mashonaland 1890



British South Africa Company Medal 1890-97, reverse undated, 1 clasp, Mashonaland 1890 (Tpr. Everitt, F. -Pioneers.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (4 Sjt. F. Everitt. C.C.F.), *nearly extremely fine* (2)

£2,500-3,000



Fritz Everitt was born *circa* 1870 and enlisted into the Pioneer Column (Service No. 59 - Medal & clasp) under Sir John Frost. Comrades who joined at the same time included Arnott, Hay, Morris, Walker & Captain Judd - who was killed at Shangani three years later.

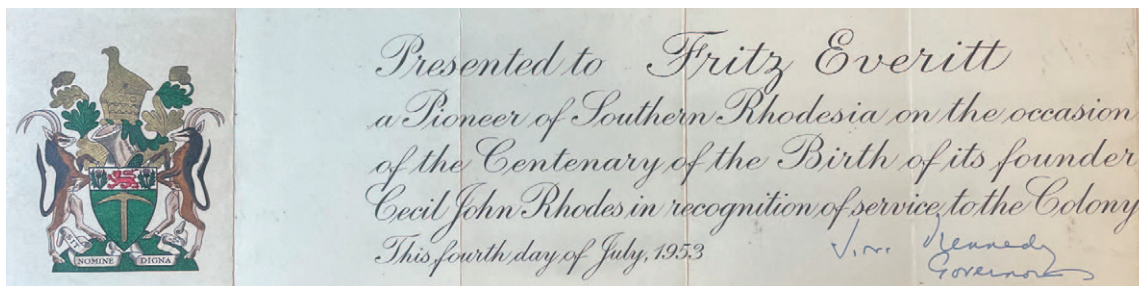
Everitt returned to the fold during the Boer War and served with 'D' Squadron, Cape Colonial Forces from 19 January 1901-30 June 1902 (Queen's Medal & 3 clasps).

He was one of the longest-lived members of the Pioneer Column and recalled his experiences:

'Everitt said that where possible they travelled along water courses, but often they had to hack their way foot by foot through forests, and then they had to cut out a road for the wagons which followed them. When they arrived at the place which is now Salisbury, there was not even a hut in the vast expanse, and these pioneers wrapped themselves in their blankets and slept in the grass. Along the road they had cut they then built forts.

Malaria was one of the greatest menaces of those early pioneering days and many men died. Everitt himself suffered very severely and any ideas he had of settling in the country had to be given up after three years. He then returned to Tarkastad, where his father was a Doctor. He eventually farmed in the district and later in Molteno before retiring in the Queenstown district. He has many mementoes of those early days, including Medals and Scrolls and a Boer War Medal.'

Sold together with the following original archive comprising:



- i)
Rhodes Centenary Certificate, named to 'Fritz Everitt', signed by the Governor and dated 4 July 1953, together with its embossed outer leather cover.

- ii)
Rhodesia Pioneers & Early Settlers Society Certificate.
- iii)
Occupation Day Celebrations 1930, on the 40th Anniversary of the Occupation of Mashonaland 1890, photograph with all present identified.
- iv)
1930 Pioneer Column Certificate.
- v)
Cape Colonial Forces Discharge Certificate.
- vi)
A selection of relevant photographs, newspaper cuttings and Pioneer Column Association documents.

35 **Pair: Trooper C. G. Wood, Imperial Yeomanry**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (23055 Tpr: C. G. Wood. 27th Coy. Imp: Yeo:); Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry Medal 1900-1902, 3rd Battalion, South Africa 1901-1902 (23055 C. G. Wood.), both individually mounted as worn, *very fine* (2)

£300-500

Charles Gerald Wood was born on 24 August 1882 at Leeds, Yorkshire, his parents living at Midland Road, Headingley. A clerk by trade upon his joining the Imperial Yeomanry in January 1901, he was also at that time a member of the Yorkshire Hussars. Wood served in South Africa from 22 February 1901-3 March 1902 and had been allotted to the 27th (Devonshire) Company, 7th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. Judged to be unfit for further service at Elandsfontein in November 1901, he was transferred home and released.

Wood went on to forge a good career as a Merchant & Manager and made various visits abroad. By 1939 he was living in Hendon, North London and died in late 1970.

x36 **Four: Major C. W. Chaloner, West African Frontier Force, late Remount Establishment, who was serving as a Colonial Secretary in Africa on the outbreak of the Great War and earned his 1914-15 Star as a result of service in Togoland in 1914**

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Liet: C. W. Chaloner, Remt. Est.); 1914-15 Star (C. W. Chaloner); British War and Victory Medals (C. W. Chaloner), mounted for wear, *contact marks, very fine* (4)

£500-700

Claudius Willoughby Chaloner was born at Kells, Ireland on 22 January 1882, the son of Claud and Henretta Chaloner. Educated at King's College, Isle of Man between 1897-1899 he was a member of the 1st XV in 1899 before being commissioned with the 4th Battalion, Inniskilling Fusiliers on 25 July 1900.

Seconded to the Remounts Department on 22 February 1901, he served in South Africa with that unit during the Anglo-Boer War at their Naauwpost depot. Advanced Lieutenant on 30 November 1901 Chaloner returned to the Inniskillings on 18 January 1903. The next year he was promoted Captain and Instructor of Musketry on 28 May 1904.

Joining the Colonial Secretariat on 19 September 1910 he was Captain and Assistant Colonial Secretary on the Gold Coast on the outbreak of the Great War. In this capacity Chaloner entered the war in Togoland on 16 August 1914, likely with the Gold Coast Regiment. During this time he appears upon a *List of Officers who have been sent to Togoland* as serving with the Secretariat department. The British and their French Allies were immensely successful, taking the German colony in less than a month.

Chaloner was appointed District Commissioner on the Gold Coast on 2 March 1915, notably he later served with the West African Frontier Force between February-May 1917. He was discharged due to ill-health in July 1919 with the rank of Major, retiring to Chennymount, County Meath. He was living in County Wicklow when he died on 18 January 1963. Notably his son Desmond Willoughby Richard Chaloner joined the King's Royal Rifle Corps, serving as Lieutenant; sold together with copied research.

37

'I went below again and found a second shell had come through into the boys' mess deck, through the embrasure overhead...I looked through the hole in the armour of our boys' mess deck, it looked red, lurid and beastly, heavy firing all around and splashes everywhere...'

The decks were all warped and resin under corticene crackling like burning holly. The upper deck and superstructure looked perfectly awful, holed everywhere. I think at this time the firing has slackened, but the noise was deafening, shells bursting short threw tons of water over the ship. The superstructure itself was in an awful state of chaos. Port shelter completely gone and the starboard side had several big holes in it, everything wrecked and it looked like a burnt out factory, all blackened and beams twisted everywhere ...'

Telling testimony to the damage caused to H.M.S. *Warspite* at Jutland in the words of *Warspite*'s second-in-command, Commander H. T. Walwyn, D.S.O., R.N.

The campaign group of five awarded to Chief Yeoman of Signals A. A. Snowden, Royal Navy who was present aboard the battleship H.M.S. *Warspite* on that memorable occasion

The punishment meted out to *Warspite* after her steering jammed, sending her round in circles 'like a kitten chasing its tail', is the stuff of legend: singled out and pulverised by the combined armament of some 20 enemy ships, she was hit by at least 15 heavy calibre enemy shells and sustained casualties of 14 killed and 32 wounded

China 1900, 1 clasp, Taku Forts (A. A. Snowden, Sign. H.M.S. *Algerine*.), note surname spelling; 1914-15 Star (191701, A. A. Snowden. Y.S., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (191701 A. A. Snowden. Act. C.Y.S. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (191701. A. A. Snowden, Ch. Yeo. of Sigs. H.M.S. *Pomone*.), *official correction to ship on this last, very fine* (5)

£400-600

Alfred Amos Snowden was born on 29 March 1887 at Malborough, Devon and was a mason by trade upon his joining the Royal Navy in January 1897. Having served in the taking of the Taku Forts in China, during the Great War he served aboard *Warspite* from 8 April 1915-14 January 1918. He was subsequently present in her as part of the 5th Battle Squadron (5 BS) at the battle of Jutland.

Jutland

Commanded by Captain E. M. Philpotts, R.N. - and boasting her prescient motto 'I Despise the Hard Knocks of War' - *Warspite*'s armoury included four twin 15-inch guns. She was of revolutionary design and capable of 24 knots, even with her robust armoured plating which in the 'vitals' was 13-inches-thick.

Quite a few eye-witness accounts of *Warspite*'s part in that famous battle survive, but by way of summary of her experiences the following extract is taken from Chris Bilham's *The Jutland Honours* (Spink, 2020):

'At 14:30 hrs on 31 May 1916 5 BS was five miles astern of *Lion*, and had just commenced a turn to the north to rendezvous with Jellicoe, when the enemy was sighted. *Lion* immediately executed a turn to the south-east, at the same time signalling by flag for the other ships to do so. However, because of the distance and the heavy smoke produced by the battle-cruisers when travelling at speed, *Lion*'s signal was not seen. Therefore, although Admiral Evan-Thomas, commanding 5 BS, saw the battle-cruisers turning away, he assumed that Beatty wanted him to maintain the course he was on. It was nearly ten minutes before Beatty noticed that 5 BS was not following and signalled Evan-Thomas to join him; by that time, the distance between the two groups of ships was ten miles. Beatty could still have slowed down to allow time for 5 BS to join him but it was not in his nature to do so when the enemy was in sight and so the Battle Cruiser Fleet went into action at 15:45 with only six capital ships instead of ten. This was one of the critical errors which cost the British a decisive victory.

By 16:10 hrs 5 BS was within range of the rear-most ships in the German line and opened fire at the extreme range of 19,000 yards. Fresh from their training under Jellicoe's meticulous eye, it was one of the most accurate-shooting squadrons in the Grand Fleet and soon 15-inch shells were raining down on the German ships. *Von der Tann* and *Moltke* were both hit and suffered serious damage. Admiral Scheer wrote 'Superiority in firing and tactical advantages of position were decidedly on our side until 4:19 pm when a new unit of four or five ships of the Queen Elizabeth type, with a considerable surplus of speed, drew up from a north-westerly direction and ... joined in the fighting. It was the English 5th Battle Squadron. This made the situation critical for our battle-cruisers. The new enemy fired with extraordinary rapidity and accuracy'.

At this stage of the battle, known as 'The Run to the South', Hipper and the German battle-cruisers were luring Beatty and his ships towards the main German battle fleet, approaching from the south. Every ninety seconds brought the British one mile closer to the sixteen dreadnoughts of the High Seas Fleet.

At 16:35 the British light cruisers reported the presence of the High Seas Fleet to Beatty, who continued on his south-east course for two more minutes until he could see the masts of the German battleships twelve miles away. Then, at 16:40 hrs, the battle-cruisers reversed course to the north-west. Now the roles had changed, and Beatty was luring the Germans towards Jellicoe and the guns of the Grand Fleet, still more than 40 miles to the north. This phase of the battle, which lasted for about an hour, is referred to as 'The Run to the North'.



When the battle-cruisers changed course, another communications error occurred and the order was not passed to 5 BS until 16:57, fully a quarter of an hour after *Lion* had done so. With the two fleets steaming towards each other at full speed this was enough time to bring 5 BS well within range of the High Seas Fleet. To compound the error, the ships were ordered to turn in succession, rather than together; the Germans concentrated their fire on the turning point and *Warspite* was hit three times. As 5 BS carried out its belated turn, an officer in *Malaya* observed 'that our battle cruisers, proceeding northerly at full speed in close action with the German battle cruisers, were already quite 7,000 or 8,000 yards ahead of us. I then realised that just the four of us of the 5th BS alone would have to entertain the High Seas Fleet - four against perhaps twenty. The enemy continued to fire rapidly at us during and after the turn'.

Warspite and her sisters formed the rear-guard of the Battle Cruiser Fleet. *Warspite* and *Malaya* concentrated on the leading ships of the High Seas Fleet while the other two fired on the rear-most German battle cruisers. *Warspite*'s Executive Officer wrote 'Very soon after the turn I saw on our starboard quarter the whole of the High Seas Fleet-masts, funnels and an endless ripple of orange flashes all down the line... I distinctly saw two of our salvoes hit the leading German battleship. Sheets of yellow flame went right over her masts and she looked red fore and aft like a burning haystack. I know we hit her hard.'

Warspite and *Malaya* obtained a number of hits on *König* and two other battleships, but were themselves hard hit. This was the most dangerous stage of the battle for *Warspite*; if there had been any damage to her propulsion machinery she would have fallen behind to be destroyed by an overwhelming force of the enemy, as happened to *Blücher* at the Dogger Bank. *Warspite*'s Executive Officer was sent to inspect the damage and Gordon comments 'His 26 page narrative of his between-decks steeplechase around the battleship's accumulating scenes of carnage - with its terse references to fire, smoke, darkness, chasms awaiting the unwary, escaping steam, electrical shocks, flooding, terrible injuries and incidental absurdities - provides a nightmare glimpse of the realities of modern naval action'.

The 'Run to the North' came to an end at about 18:00 when the Battle Cruiser Fleet sighted the Grand Fleet. Jellicoe then executed a complicated manoeuvre, changing from cruising formation (in columns) to a single line of 24 battleships. 5 BS attempted to form astern of the others but, at this critical juncture, *Warspite's* helm jammed and she found herself charging the enemy fleet alone. She closed to within 12,000 meters of the enemy line and was hit by at least seven heavy calibre shells. Her Captain decided to continue the turn to starboard and completed two full circles before recovering control of his ship. *Warspite's* bizarre manoeuvre at least had the beneficial effect of drawing off fire from the crippled armoured cruiser *Warrior*, enabling her to escape.

At this stage, severely damaged and with unreliable steering gear, *Warspite* was ordered to return to Rosyth. Even then, she was not out of danger; at 09:35 on the morning of 1 June, she observed two torpedoes which passed close to the ship, one on either side, and there were two more encounters with submarines before she finally docked at 15:15 hrs. Considering the damage she had sustained, her casualties were remarkably light: fourteen men killed and thirty-two wounded. She stayed in dock until 4 July.'

Having lived to tell the tale, Snowden went aboard *Queen Elizabeth* from 14 January until 23 December 1918 and was discharged ashore in May 1921.

- 38 **The campaign group of four awarded to Leading Seaman A. Trotman, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who had been a member of the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division at Antwerp in 1914 and who was severely wounded in action at Gallipoli in May 1915 and was then killed in action when the *Barrister* was lost off Chicken Island on 19 September 1918**

1914 Star (SX3/325. A. Trotman, A.B. R.N.V.R. Howe Bttn. R.N.D.); British War and Victory Medals (S.3-325 A. Trotman. Act. L.S. R.N.V.R.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Arthur Trotman), together with named card boxes of issue, *this last with hanging loop affixed to reverse, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£300-500

Arthur Trotman was born on 16 January 1874 and was a native of Demond Road, Eastbourne. A local postman by trade, he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve on 3 August 1914 and then served with the Howe Battalion, Royal Naval Division at Antwerp from 22 August 1914. Transferred to Gallipoli, Trotman was severely wounded by gunshot to the left foot and thigh around 20 May 1915.

Having recovered from those wounds, he was killed in action when the *Barrister* was torpedoed off the Chicken Rock, Isle of Man on 19 September 1918. He is commemorated upon the Portsmouth Naval Memorial.

- 39 **Seven: Sergeant G. Cawley, Royal Tank Corps, late Private, Royal Sussex Regiment**

British War and Victory Medals (2061 Pte. G. Cawley. R. Suss. R.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (2308711 Sgt. G. Cawley. R. Tank C.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. crowned head issue, Regular Army (2308711 Sgt. G. Cawley. R. Tank C.); Police Exemplary Service Medal, E.II.R. (Const. George Cawley), together with scarce E.VIII.R. War Department cap Badge and Worthing Council Medal, named to recipient, *very fine* (Lot)

£300-500

George Cawley was born at Paddington, London in 1897 and during the Great War served with the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment and the Royal Engineers. A motor mechanic by trade, he joined the Royal Tank Corps at Chichester in November 1922. Cawley served with the 2nd Light Tank Company on the North West Frontier in 1935 (Medal & clasp), the 1935 Jubilee with the 11th Armoured Car Company and was discharged in March 1937. He thence joined the War Department Constabulary and Police Force; sold together with copied research.

Seven: Colour-Sergeant T. Moorehead, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, who was taken as a Prisoner of War at the Fall Singapore in February 1942

India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1935 (2979656 Pte. T. Moorehead, A. & S.H.); India General Service 1936-39, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1936-37 (2979656 Pte. T. Moorehead, A. & S.H.); 1939-45 Star; Pacific Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 2 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya (2979656 C./Sjt. T. Moorehead, A. & S.H.), *second clasp loose on riband, contact wear and edge bruising, nearly very fine or better* (7)

£400-600

Thomas (Theodore) Moorehead was born on 5 April 1911 and enlisted in the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in December 1934. As a member of the 2nd Battalion, he subsequently witnessed active service on the North-West Frontier in the mid-to-late 1930s, but by the time of his capture in Singapore on 14 February 1942, he was serving on secondment to the Indian Army Ordnance Corps.

Among those incarcerated in the bleak surroundings of Changi, he was subsequently embarked for Japan in the *Kyokku Maru* in April 1943, where he was held in Omi camp up until his liberation in September 1945. The camp was based near the factory and quarries of the Denki Electro-Chemical Industry Company, where Moorehead and his fellow internees were put to work, sometimes with fatal consequences.

In a post-war report, Lieutenant Stephen Abbott of the East Surreys, stated:

‘The officer in charge of the camp - Lieutenant Yosimura - was a young and irresponsible fool ... the punishment for even the smallest offences was to a Western mind, brutal and uncivilised ... the effect on the men both physically and mentally of continuous slapping and beatings eventually showed in low morale, poor health and, in many cases, a broken spirit and death.’

In his P.O.W. debrief, Moorehead paid tribute to the courage of a Lieutenant Burroughs and Lance-Corporal Davies, who smuggled a wireless set from Singapore to Omi, where they operated it from about May 1943, ‘at great risk of being detected by the Japanese.’ Great risk indeed and likely a story related in Stephen Abbott’s *And All My War is Done*, which was published in 1993.

Unusually perhaps for a pre-war entrant and ex-Japanese P.O.W., Moorehead elected to stay in the Army after the war and witnessed further active service with the Argylls in Palestine and Malaya, latterly as a Colour-Sergeant. He died in Crewe, Cheshire in July 1982.

- 41 The campaign group of six to Lance Corporal W. C. Kenna, Special Air Service, late Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a veteran of the North Africa campaign and who was a member of the Special Raiding Squadron during the Termoli Raid, being wounded in the action on 5 October 1943

General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine (2928328 Pte. W. C. Kenna, Camerons.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *good very fine* (6)

£3,000-5,000



William C. Kenna - or Paddy to his friends and comrades - was born at Birkenhead, Merseyside on 7 August 1914 and originally enlisted into the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, seeing service in Palestine with the 1st Battalion. With the outbreak of the Second World War he was still serving with the Camerons but was to join the Special Air Service, prior to serving in the Italian campaign he was to serve in North Africa, the exact date he joined the SAS is not confirmed.

In April 1943 the 1st S.A.S. Regiment was restyled as the Special Raiding Squadron alongside the 2nd Special Air Service, which came into existence in May 1943 in Algeria. The Special Raiding Squadron was commanded by the legendary Major Robert Blair 'Paddy' Mayne.

The Regiment was to be involved in several famed attacks on Italy, these having been recently portrayed in the hit BBC television series *SAS Rogue Heroes*, including the Cape Murro di Porco Raid and that onto Bagnara.

Operation Devon, the Termoli Raid, formed part of the attack on the Volturno Line. The line ran from Termoli in the east, along the Biferno River through the Apennine Mountains to the Volturno River in the west. Following the Allied invasion of Italy in September 1943, the German forces set up a series of defensive lines across Italy, intended to delay the Allied advance. The Volturno Line was the southernmost of these.

The following is an 'Extract of Private Papers of notes relating to Special Raiding Squadron, 1st S.A.S. Regiment, Operations, July - October 1943' and covered the action at Termoli in October 1943.

'Operation "DEVON":

OBJECTIVE. To land at TERMOLI 822784, with objectives bridges at 852737 and 822698.

METHOD landing from LCIS and LCAS with SS. Bde.

STRENGTH 207 all ranks

PRELIM. MOVEMENTS.

2nd Oct. 1943.

1200 hrs. SS Bde sails from MANFREDONIA. SRS in LCI 179.

EXECUTION of OPERATION

3rd Oct. 0245 hrs LCI 179 signalled in from shore at 805789 by 3 Commando forming bridgehead, but goes aground 50 x from shore.

0300hrs. Sqn lands from LCAS and advances to top of beach ridge over rlwy; No3 Tp leading and to left of remainder. All Tps advance through 3 Commando and over TERMOLI-VASTO road.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL TPS.

No3 Tp. advance across country towards TERMOLI-CAMPO-MARINO road with No1 Tp behind and slightly north.

0530hrs. B Sect (Lt Tonkin) captive 3 Germans walking up wadi at Bridge 828765, but section sniper ambushed and captured. Engage troops in 5 trucks. 2" Mortar sets fire to one truck but is knocked out. Germans surround section and capture them. 6 men in wadi escape with the prisoners previously taken. Enemy har firing and abandon 3 trucks, striking across country west. Enemy casualties 3 killed, 4 wounded.

A: Sect advance to wadi at 820760 and advance down line of wadi on hearing firing from B. Sect.

0615hrs. Engage fresh party of enemy in wadi and around farm buildings. 822763, and advance scouts fire on enemy farther down, killing one and wounding another. Result: 9 prisoners, 5 killed, 4 wounded. Ours: One officer, one man wounded.

0800hrs. Move down wadi to bridge 828765 and find B. Sect equipment. Contacted at bridge by advance Sect. No.1. Tp.

No.1 Tp. 0530hrs Strike TERMOLI - CAMPOMARINO road at 823769 and advance down towards CAMPOMARINO. At next bend small tracked vehicle (HK 101) with short barrelled 10.5 cm gun, is ambushed. Germans in farm buildings around bend give battle. Part surrender and house is mortared at 0600 hrs. either from 3 Commando, or Germans later engaged by Sqn. HQ. Germans withdraw to next house, finally surrendering at 0700 hrs., when flanked by two sections. Some MT found in these houses. Enemy casualties 14 prisoners, 10 dead. Ours: one man wounded.

0730 hrs. C Sect patrol down wadi to culvert 828770.

0800 hrs. Advance to bridge 828765 and contact A Sect No 3 Tp.

No.2 Tp. 0530 hrs. A Sect take up position on high ground at 813750 B Sect take up position on rising ground east of road junction 803766.

0615hrs. C Sect with mortar det. are fired on from farm building at 816738, and mortar and take this area with nine prisoners.

0900hrs. C Sect. withdraw and take up position on high ground west of farm.

POSITION AT 0900 hrs.

No1 Tp in position at bend of road 828765 with B Sect recce-ing towards road junction 833749.

No 3 Tp. A Sect with No.1 Tp.

No 2 Tp. A Sect in position at 813750

B Sect in position at 803760

C Sect covering mortar det. around 816738

Sqn HQ located at 815775 near road.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS

1100 hrs. No 3 Tp advance down CAMPOMARINO road and contact advanced elements 11 INF Bde, at Rlwy-road bridge 838753, and remain there No1 Tp, C Sect leading, advance along TERMOLI-LARINO road to within 1 kilo of bridge 822698. Bridge blown and no sign of enemy. Halt and take up defensive position.

1300hrs. No 2 Tp. A Sect observe about 200 Germans moving along tracks S. in DIFESA GRANDE. and mortars from 40 Commando area knock out one tracked vehicle. Patrol go forward and find one German, wounded, left behind with the sniper captured from No.3 Tp earlier.

B Sect move South and contact 40 Commando at 790754. Then commence to patrol S. to S. GIACCOMO, but are wirelessed to return as it is to be shelled. Move east to 813765 and remain in position till dark, moving in to TERMOLI next morning, 4 /Oct

C Sect move west to head of wadi 795742 and observe enemy digging in on ridge 800 x west of S. GIACCOMO. Move on to edge of wood 806717, and observe German DR on road to GUGLIONESI, moving up and down between pillboxes on the road. Also observe 1 German fighter plane, probably crashed, at 799698.

1630 hrs. Move back to A Sect at 813760, contacting 11 Bde en route.

Sqn HQ engage a party of Germans, including mortars, about 40 strong, in wadi at bend of road 820775, who evacuated up wadi. A party first attempts to surrender but are fired on by remainder. Whole party captured in wadi by 40 Commando

1100hrs Move up to road junction 833748.

FINAL POSITIONS when relieved by Lanc. Fus. 11 Bde 1630hrs.

No 1 Tp. On CAMPOBASSO-TERMOLI road at rlwy station 817703.

No 2 Tp. A + C Sect in position at 813760
B Sect east of road junction at 804766

No 3 Tp. A Sect on high ground at rlwy junction 838753

Mortars at road bend 823769

Sqn HQ at road junction 833748

Sqn moves into billets at TERMOLI at 1700hrs.

RESUME

Our casualties: 1 killed, 3 wounded, 23 missing

L/C J. Fassam Killed in action 3/10/43. Buried at road junction 833748

Capt. R. Melot MC. wounded 3/10/43.

Ptt O’Gorman “

Ptt Singer “

Missing. Lt. Tonkin; Sgt. Markham; Sgt. McEvoy; L/Cs Cordonier, Swann, Wood, Ainsley, Buckley, Cummins, Brundel, and Vidler; Pcts. Commerie, Masker, Mcbeth, Lea, McKenzie A., Winn, Asquith, Finnimore, Judge, McDonald, and Griffiths.

German Casualties

39 Prisoners, 23 killed and 17 wounded.

Total: 79 Casualties, but one more prisoner taken during the subsequent fighting.

No. 1. Tp.

14 prisoners (5 wounded pris). 10 killed.

No. 2 Tp. and Mortars.

11 prisoners (2 wounded)

No. 3 Tp.

12 Prisoners 8 killed 8 wounded.

Sqn HQ.

2 Prisoners 5 killed 5 wounded.

SUBSEQUENT FIGHTING.

Oct 4th. 1730hrs. A and C Sects No 2 Tp, with C Sect No1. Tp under Major Poat, take up position along east ridge at TORRENTE SINARCA from beach to 797786 to hold a gap in our general front line.

Night 4/5th No activity.

Oct 5th.1000hrs A German group is seen near railway on west ridge.

1300hrs. Heavy shelling mortaring and small arms fire commences.

1400hrs. C Sect No 2 Tp ordered to withdraw into wood 803780 to bolster Recce Regt personnel. On arrival in wood find that they are leaving, abandoning their carriers and A/T guns. Asked to man A/T guns further left, but find that they have been taken out. Advance down into valley in order to cover dead ground in front of 3 Commando.

1700hrs. C Sect closes in to A Sect No 2 Tp., still in original position and whole party commences to withdraw. A Sect No 2 Tp is pinned down in culvert 900x east of bridge 796788, and is unable to get out till dark

Casualties: 1 killed, 4 wounded, several missing from sections.

Meanwhile, heavy shelling of town has commenced and remainder of Sqn, No3 Tp, + B Sect, No2 Tp, about 60 strong, take up position between road and wadi at 823785, facing South, against attack from left flank. Suffer 18 casualties almost wiping out remainder of No.1 Tp, whilst leaving town. In this position till evening.

1 Bofors gun and 6 A/T guns placed under our command during afternoon, and 2 A/T guns move up later to support Major Poat's party.

1730hrs. As the threat, from left flank, lessens except for desultory shelling, No 3 Tp, and B Sect No 2 Tp (Capt Lepine) move across to right sector in position between beach and railway at 820783. HQ and mortars remain near railway at 825786

1900hrs. Major Poat's party contact 2 SAS in position around goods yard 819785, and takes up position in front and to left of goods yard for the night.'

Kenna is confirmed as having been wounded on 5 October 1943 in this report as well as the official records, in addition to the full listing of those involved in the attack which also confirms his original service number.

At Termoli he was shoulder-to-shoulder with household names like Reg Seekings and with Captain Harrison. *Paddy's Men - The Special Raiding Squadron* adds more narrative to the events in which he was wounded:

'It was becoming very obvious to everyone that large numbers of German troops had been deployed around Termoli, as there had been a very noticeable increase in their levels of activity and resistance since the landings. C Section had just started a westward move towards the head of a ditch when they observed a group of enemy soldiers who were hastily digging in on a ridge about 800 yards west of San Giacomo. It was decided that the Section should move into a wood where they would have a better vantage point and it was also hoped that this move would afford them better protection. From

the cover provided by the trees they would also be able to observe and supply more information on enemy movements.

It proved to be a good move; they were able to watch as some German motorcycle despatch riders moved back and forward between the pillboxes on the road to Guglionesi.

In roughly the same area as the pillboxes, they spotted what appeared to be the outline of a German fighter aircraft that had been camouflaged very roughly and looked as though it might recently have been damaged in a crash. Derrick Harrison ordered four of his men, Bob McDougall, Darkie Rogerson, Paddy Kenna and Bob Seekings, to carry out two-man reconnaissance patrols to determine the strength and movements of the enemy forces.'

It was to be the unit's last operation in this theatre of war, and a very costly one, for a day or two after the port had been taken, the Germans mounted a serious counter-attack. Ordering his men into a captured enemy truck, to make haste to the main trouble spot, Seekings was just fastening the tailboard when a shell landed right in the middle of the men in the back. He takes up the story:

'We were smothered in bits of flesh. It was hanging on the 'phone wires, on the roof, a helluva a mess. There was a whole family that had been doing a bit of washing for us - they were just standing there waving us off. They were dead, lying in a heap. The woman must have been split open. The man was blown apart, disembowelled, and a young boy, about twelve years old. One of my men was burning. It was the first time I had seen a body burning and I didn't realize how fast a body can burn. That was Skinner. He was dead. I was stepping over bodies to get to some water to pour on Skinner, and this young boy was lying on top. His guts were blown out like a huge balloon. He got up and ran away screaming. Terrible sight. I had to shoot him. There was absolutely no hope for him, and you couldn't let anyone suffer like that.'

The unit took a D.S.O. and 8 M.M.'s for their efforts, in what was to become a Battle Honour for the Special Air Service.

Kenna was to return home, being discharged from on 23 August 1944. He claimed his Second World War Medals in 1958 and died at Wallasey, Cheshire in November 1985.

Sold together with the following archive:

- i)
A letter from the MOD Medal Office, dated 11 January 2024, confirming Kenna's Medal entitlement.
- ii)
Two paper printouts of photographs of Kenna and his compatriots, both appear to be taken whilst on leave in Palestine in 1943.
- iii)
A copy of privately written notes relating to Special Raiding Squadron, 1st SAS Regiment, Operations, July - October 1943 (extracts taken above).



- 42 Six: **Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist R. Cromack, Royal Naval Volunteer (Wireless) Reserve**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Naval Volunteer (Wireless) Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., with Additional Service Bar (W.999385 R. Cromack. C.P.O. Tel. R.N.V.(W.)R.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* £240-280
- 43 Five: **Sergeant C. W. Fisher, Royal Armoured Corps, late Gloucestershire Regiment**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Territorial Efficiency Medal, G.V.R. (5174544 Pte. C. W. Fisher. 6-Glouc. R.); Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.VI.R. (5174544 Sjt. C. W. Fisher. R.A.C.), mounted as worn, *good very fine and an unusual combination* (5) £160-200
- Charles William Fisher** was born in 1898 and was a native of Bristol. His T.E.M. was awarded in February 1923. With the outbreak of the Second World War, he saw active service in North Africa with the Royal Armoured Corps. Fisher was discharged (Para 29 XIIa) from the 57th Training Regiment on 13 December 1942, his campaign awards sent in September 1948 to his address at 37 St. Nicholas Road, St. Paul's, Bristol.
- 44 Four: **Corporal P. Bajada, King's Own Malta Regiment**
- 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; War Medal 1939-45; Efficiency Medal, Malta, G.VI.R, (1487 Cpl. P. Bajada. K.O.M.R.), *slight edge bruise, very fine* (4) £600-800
- The King's Own Malta Regiment was formed as a Territorial Unit and mobilised during the Second World War in four Battalions. They took part in ground defence operations, manning machine guns against low flying German aircraft. Outside of the direct conflict the unit helped to ensure that the vital airfields were kept operational during the Siege, unloading supplies from those ships that made it through and rescuing those caught up in the continual air attacks.
- 45 *'Everyone who manned those Carriers on Donbaik beach, knowing that there was a grave possibility of being blasted to hell, deserved the highest recognition and I am proud to be associated with them'.*
- 'Bert' Causey* on the action at Donbaik, which won Parkash Singh his Victoria Cross
- The campaign group of five awarded to Captain A Causey, 5-8th Punjab Regiment, who was severely wounded at Donbaik in 1943; unable to evacuate his crippled Bren Gun carrier, Havildar Parkash Singh entered the stage to rescue him and won his remarkable Victoria Cross in the process
- Most incredibly, Causey and Singh were re-united by Thames TV on the very carrier to re-live the events - the recording survives to this day
- 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (Capt. A. Causey, 5-8 Punjab), *very fine* (4) £800-1,200



Albert Causey was born at Wigan on 28 January 1919 and worked as a drapery salesman until he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 12 February 1942, into the 8th Punjab Regiment. He was the Platoon Commander of the Bren Gun carrier section which took part in the major action at Donbaik supported by the Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The objective was the Japanese naval and air base on Akyab Island which lay at the end of the Mayu Peninsula. This consisted of a narrow, steep and jungle covered range of hills which separated the narrow coastal plain on the Bay of Bengal from the fertile rice growing valley of the Mayu River. Two roads skirted the Mayu peninsula. On the western side, a good coastal road led along the Bay of Bengal towards the Japanese base at Donbaik north of Akab. On the eastern side another, less good, road led along the foothills skirting the Mayu River.

The capture of Akyab would provide the base for all operations against the Japanese flank. A plan for a seaborne assault had to be abandoned because sufficient naval forces, particularly landing craft, were not available. Instead, a land-based attack down the Mayu peninsula was put in place. This was to be carried out by 14th Indian Division, commanded by Major General W. L. Lloyd. In this Division were the Inniskilling's in 47th Infantry Brigade, with two other battalions, 1st Battalion, 7th Rajput Regiment and 5th Battalion, 8th Punjab Regiment.

The first attack on Donbaik was by 47th Brigade on 7-9 January. The attack was repulsed however the Japanese defensive bunkers could not be penetrated by field artillery.

Short Stories from the British Indian Army takes up the story:

'Once again, 8 Punjab was tasked to attack and capture the same Japanese Company position at Donbaik. The attack was launched on 19 January with additional carriers. This time Havildar Prakash Singh was the Bren gun carrier commander. During the assault, the Japanese had knocked out many Bren carriers with accurate fire from their anti-tank weapons. One of them went in flames. Having seen this Hav. Prakash Singh moved his carrier to a safer position. From there he observed the enemy and engaged them. At that time one of the carriers in which his Battalion officer Lieutenant Bert Causey was leading the attack had broken down due to enemy fire.

Prakash moved out from his safe place towards the immobilized carrier under enemy fire and found Lt. Causey and one more man inside the carrier. He realized that both were seriously wounded and would endanger their life if he moved them to his own carrier. L. Causey told him to leave him alone and go away from the enemy fire. Prakash refused to leave them in that condition. With total disregard to his own safety, he improvised a tow chain and towed the broken-down carrier to safety and saved their lives.' (In the account above Prakash is spelt incorrectly.)

Causey being the Section Commander was in the lead carrier when it was halted by an anti-tank round. It severed the legs of Causey's driver and seriously wounded Causey. His Havildar seeing that his commander was wounded rescued him and other comrades. For his bravery on this day and earlier Havildar Parkash Singh was awarded the Victoria Cross, which today is on public display in the Lord Ashcroft Gallery at the Imperial War Museum London.

The citation gives good detail:

Singh's Victoria Cross citation:

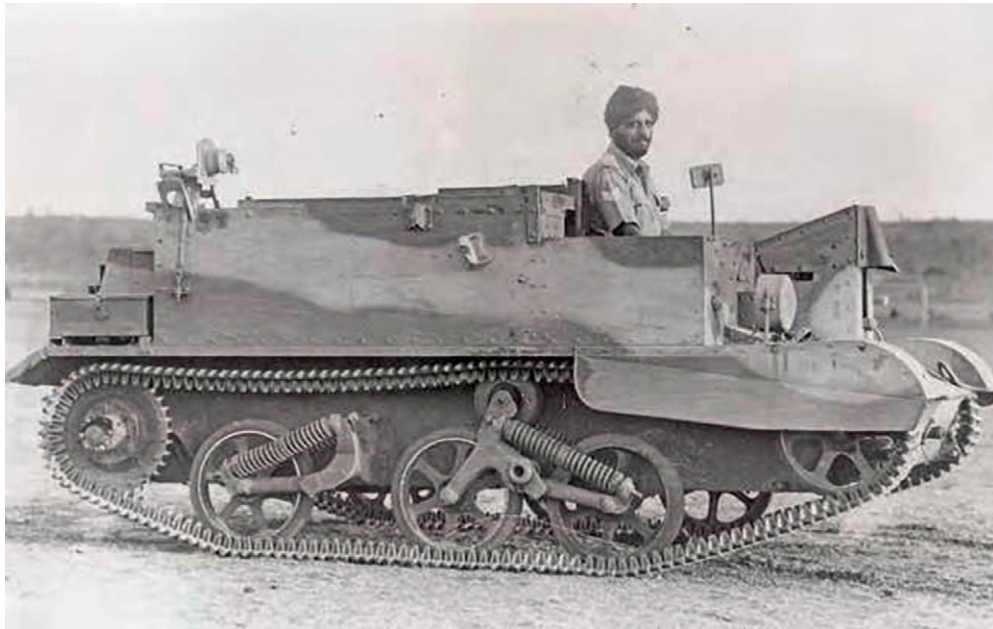
'On the 6th January, 1943, at Donbaik, Mayu Peninsula, Burma, when two Carriers had been put out of action, Havildar Parkash Singh drove forward in his own Carrier and rescued the two crews under very heavy fire. At the time, the crews of the disabled Carriers had expended their ammunition, and the enemy were rushing the two disabled Carriers on foot. This N.C.O.'s timely and courageous action, entirely on his own initiative, saved the lives of the crews and their weapons.

On the 19th January, 1943, in the same area, three Carriers were put out of action by an enemy anti-tank gun and lay on the open beach covered by enemy anti-tank and machine-gun fire. One of these Carriers was carrying the survivors of another Carrier in addition to its own crew. Havildar Parkash Singh, on seeing what had happened, went out from a safe position in his own Carrier, and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, rescued the combined crews from one disabled Carrier, together with the weapons from the Carrier.

Having brought the crews to safety, he again went out on the open beach in his Carrier, still under very heavy anti-tank and machine-gun fire and with the utmost disregard for his personal safety, dismounted and connected a towing chain on to a disabled Carrier containing two wounded men. Still under fire, he directed the towing of the disabled Carrier from under enemy fire to a place of safety. Havildar Parkash Singh's very gallant actions, entirely on his own initiative, were an inspiration to all ranks both British and Indian.'

Causey later served as the Intelligence Officer for the 49th Infantry Brigade in South-East Asia (Medal & clasp). For the extraordinary story told by the men themselves, produced by Thames Television, please see:

[youtube.com/U2hIjmwnV98](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U2hIjmwnV98)



- 46 **The well-documented campaign group of six awarded to Private H. Spink, Army Air Corps, one of a pair of twins who served with the 12th (Yorkshire) Battalion, Parachute Regiment during the Second World War and jumped on D-Day**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, S. E. Asia 1945-46 (14205714 Pte. H. Spink. A.A.C.), mounted as worn, *contact marks, nearly very fine* (6)

£500-700



Harold John Spink was born on 4 June 1922 and was a native of Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk and during the Second World War served with the 12th (Yorkshire) Battalion, Parachute Regiment. One of a pair of twins who were both in the Parachute Regiment, a period newspaper states:

‘The Haughley twins, Harold & Dennis Spink, have done several operational jumps, including the first D-Day over Normandy, in France and in Germany over the Rhine.’

On 6 June 1944, the 12th Parachute Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnny Johnson, landed in Normandy at 0050hrs. The Battalion was first tasked with securing the village of Le Bas de Ranville, despite the battalions’ drop being heavily dispersed (only two thirds could be accounted for) the village was secured by 04:00 and the battalion began digging in around the village. The 12th held their ground until relieved by elements of the 3rd British Infantry Division advancing from the beaches. During this time the 12th Parachute Battalion was bombarded with heavy mortar and artillery fire, and repelled two German counter-attacks by the 125th Panzer Grenadier Regiment. They saw further hot action in the following days, with their CO taking a posthumous Distinguished Service Order.

Having also shared in the ‘Varsity’ jump, the twins thence transferred to serve in South-East Asia (Medal & clasp). Harold was discharged in August 1946 and claimed his campaign awards in February 1949; sold together with newspaper cutting, his 12 Para campaign book of 24 March-16 May 1945, National Service Grade Card, portrait photograph, besides his tie and beret, D-Day Commemorative and Normandy 1944 commemorative.

- 47 **A Second World War and Korea group of seven to Private G. Miller, King’s Own Scottish Borderers, who was wounded in action at the capture of Walcheren Island on 4 November 1944 and after leaving the army rejoined to serve in Korea, where he was wounded again on 4 November 1951 during the Second Battle of Maryang-sa - the same action that won William ‘Bill’ Speakman his Victoria Cross**

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence & War Medals 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (3188826 Sjt. G. Miller. K.O.S.B.); Korea 1950-53 (3188826 Pte. G. Miller. K.O.S.B.); United Nations Medal for Korea, *light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (7)

£300-400

George Miller was wounded on 4 November 1944 whilst serving with the 5th Battalion King’s Own Scottish Borderers during the assault on Walcheren Island in Operation Infatuate (War Office Casualty List number 1612 TNA WO417/85 refers), and again on 4 November 1951 in Korea during the Second Battle of Maryang-san, on the ridge known as Hill 217 in Marysang-san.

The 5th Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers (KOSB) commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William F.R. Turner had landed in Flushing on 1 November at 17:00 and had settled down near the Arsenaal. That night, A Batt, O Group received its marching orders for the next day. A and C Company were ordered to advance through the positions of 4th KOSB by way of Betje Wolfplein and enter the areas code named Grouse and Cod.

At 05:00 they started their advance with A Company in the lead followed by C Company; the latter was soon subjected to German mortar fire which caused many casualties including its commander. A fortification in the quay wall of the Spuikom turned out to be the source of this fire. One of the howitzers of 452nd Mountain Battery was called upon to help solve this problem. As its indirect fire was hardly effective, the entire gun was dismantled and taken to the sleeping room of a house with a view on the bunker. It was reassembled in 20 minutes and after eight rounds, the Germans left the bunker and retreated in the direction of Hotel Britannia.

Around noon, 5th KOSB had achieved its goal, enabling B and D Company to strike towards the Kanaal door Walcheren past the shipyard and the Binnnenhaven. The area of the shipyard turned out to be an obstacle in its own right. In the entire harbor area, the Germans had erected fortifications and where the Kriegsmarine personnel had been driven from their positions, they fought like infantry. Snipers were firing from the cranes and could only be driven off with difficulty. Here again, the guns of the 452nd Mountain Battery were deployed to drive the snipers out. Towards nightfall, these two companies had reached their objectives as well. B Company had taken up positions near the Keersluisbrug across the canal and D Company was on their right flank in the shipyard.

On 3 November, 5th KOSB had their work cut out for them, clearing the various smaller German resistance nests in the eastern part of Flushing. Supported by artillery and Hawker Typhoon fighter bombers, the German fortifications were cleared one by one until sufficient ground was gained to attempt a crossing of the Kanaal door Walcheren. In the early morning of 4 November, B and D Company opened the attack by crossing the canal. B Company secured the left flank to the north, capturing the railway shunting yard in the process and a German fortification in the vicinity. With this, the northern flank was secured. D Company penetrated the area of the Binnnenhaven, capturing the positions code named Haymarket and Strand. Subsequently, they advanced towards the railway station. Towards 05:30, all units had captured their objectives. C Company subsequently moved through the positions of B and D Company in order to take on the fortifications around the Buitenhaven. Resistance here was much stronger, partly due to the presence of strong German coastal batteries. Later that day, A Company took over the attack from C Company and entered the eastern port area of the Buitenhaven. Meanwhile, B Company advanced northwards along the railway line in order to find out which German fortifications were located in the direction of Oost Souburg. The surrounding area was flooded but the railway line and the dykes of the canal rose above the water. On 4 November, 5th KOSB had reached all its goals. The unit suffered nine deaths and fifty-three injured. 4th KOSB, which had mainly been busy clearing various resistance points in Flushing after its performance on November 1, suffered 10 deaths and 65 injured. The number of German victims is unknown but 5th KOSB counted over 400 prisoners of war.

The 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers War Diary TNA WO281/485 records Private Miller wounded in action 4 November 1951, shrapnel wound to foot, in the same action in which Private William Speakman 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers won the Victoria Cross. He was admitted 60 (Indian) Parachute Field Ambulance, transferred to 8055 Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) then admitted 29 General Hospital. He was reported as wounded in *The Times* on 17 November 1951.

In April 1951, the 1st KOSB was sent from Hong Kong to join the UN forces in Korea, arriving at Inchon on 23 April 1951. The Borderers went into action immediately on reaching the front, but almost right away began a withdrawal, along with the whole UN force. The Borderers were part of the Commonwealth Division that adopted a sector on the Imjin River, along the 38th Parallel, and firm defensive positions were immediately established. In Late September, there was a general advance by the UN and on 3 October, the KOSB fought a battle to gain possession of Hill 355. A new line was set up and was frequently attacked for the remainder of October.

On 4 November, the Chinese launched their 'Gunpowder Plot' offensive against the KOSB's positions with 6,000 men. During this battle Private Speakman won the VC and the enemy's attack failed, costing the Chinese more than 1,000 dead, while the borderers had 7 killed, 87 wounded and 44 missing. After this battle, the Borderers were withdrawn and moved to another sector. They left Korea in August 1952.

Sold by Order of the Estate

- 48 **The well-documented campaign group of four awarded to Squadron Leader V.C. Simmonds, Royal Air Force, a veteran of the Battle of Britain who claimed four 'kills' in the Hurricanes of No. 238 Squadron**

1939-45 Star, with *copy* clasp Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star *copy*; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted court-style as worn, *very fine* (4)

£2,000-3,000



Vernon Churchill Simmonds was born on 11 June 1919 and was educated at the Xaverian College, Manchester and graduated in 1938. He joined the Royal Air Force on a short service commission in June 1939. Simmonds did his elementary flying training at 12 E & RFTS at Prestwick and then went to 9 FTS, Hullavington and completed his course at 15 FTS based at Lossiemouth. Simmonds was then selected for a specialist course on Armaments at R.A.F. Manby, Lincolnshire and finished third in his course out of thirty three candidates. In early July 1940 Simmonds went to 7 OTU at Hawarden and after converting to Hurricanes joined No.238 Squadron based at R.A.F. Middle Wallop on 29 July.

With the Battle of Britain in full swing Simmonds was quickly in the action and claimed a Bf 110 as destroyed on 11 August followed by an He111 on 15 September and another on 25 September. He destroyed another Bf110 on 26 September and landed at Andover on 28 September, having run out of fuel expended during combat over the Isle of Wight but crashed whilst attempting to take off.

His letter to Flight Lieutenant S. H. Skinner dated 24 November 1940 elaborates:

'I have the honour to report that subsequent to a prolonged patrol in which we were engaged with an enemy fighter sweep, I landed at Andover Aerodrome to ascertain my position and refuel. Visibility at that time was 1 1/2 - 2 miles. I was unable to obtain any 100 Octane fuel, and as base was only 4 miles distant away by air I took off again. My engine cut when just clear of the ground, I throttled back and landed, attempting to swing the aircraft to the right. I was unsuccessful and crashed through the hedge on the far boundary. A private car travelling along the highway on the other side of the hedge hit my port main plane and swung the aircraft round in the path of another private car.'

Two days later he baled out of his Hurricane N2474 after colliding with Pilot Officer R. A. Kings, his aircraft crashed near Shaftesbury. On 4 January 1941 he mistakenly shot at a Glenn Martin Maryland A.R.703, inflicting 25 hits to the fuselage and tail, but no casualties were reported. He was charged but was acquitted given the evidence and circumstances surrounding the incident.



In May 1941 he joined No.118 Squadron based at Ibsley, Hampshire, as 'B' Flight Commander. Simmonds then went to 10 BGS, Warmwell in November for gunnery training and in December was appointed OC Gunnery Training Flight at 52 OTU, Aston Down. In 1942 Simmonds became the Chief Gunnery Instructor at the Fighter Gunnery Instructors Wing at CGS, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire. In April 1943 he was requested to return to operational flying, firstly with 118 Squadron flying Spitfires at Coltishall and later with 333 Squadron at Ludham and later based at Tangmere, however this tour terminated as a result of a compound fracture to his leg.

In August 1943 he was appointed by the Air Ministry for the post of Armament Liaison officer at Washington D.C. however due to complications with the fractured leg he was unable to carry out this posting. In November 1943 he was appointed Armament Training Staff Officer at Fighter Command Headquarters, his duties included advising Air Staff on all aspects of Gunnery, Bombing and Rocket training, liaison with the U.S.A.A.F., supervising and providing the facilities for training throughout the Command. In May 1945 Simmonds was appointed by the Ministry of Aircraft Production for the post of Experimental Gunnery Officer at the Aircraft and Armament Experimental Establishment based at R.A.F. Boscombe Down. He was demobilised in December 1945 and after some study in Economics joined Pan American World Airways. He died on 23 February 2005 and during the internment of his ashes a Spitfire flown by Carolyn Grace performed a flypast.

Sold together with the following archive:

- i)
A copy of the letter concerning his crash on 28 November 1940.
- ii)
A copy of the full report on the friendly fire incident on 4 January 1941, with various witness statements.
- iii)
An invitation named to him for the World premiere of "The First of the Few", on 20 August 1942. His girlfriend Shirley Faulkner-Horn, who was later to be his wife, starred in the film alongside Leslie Howard and David Niven.
- iv)
Officially taken Gunnery Course photographs 1-21 over the period 15 April 1942 - 25 February 1943.
- v)
Royal Air Force Note Book for Workshop & Laboratory Records, one named to him and another to P/O D. R. West.

- vi)
An Information Book named to him covering everything from Bomb Sights to Bombing Procedure.
- vii)
Copy of a letter he wrote to Air Commodore Fraser, O.B.E., A.F.C. who was A.O.C., Boscombe Down, rejecting his claim for the award of the Atlantic Star.
- viii)
Royal Air Force Service and Release Book.
- ix)
A handwritten resume of his education, R.A.F. service and career up to October 1947, signed by him.
- x)
A further handwritten resume of the various courses and posting he served at or went on.
- xi)
Letter dated 30 July 1948 confirming his status as transfer to Class "A".
- xii)
Two miniature portraits of him in uniform and his wife.
- xiii)
Invitation from the Corporation of London for a reception at the Guildhall in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain.
- xiv)
Invitation from the Corporation of London for a reception at the Guildhall for the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain, addressed to him Simmonds and his Wife.
- xv)
Invitation from Wing Commander Paddy Barthropp for an Anniversary Dinner and Dance at the Savoy Hotel on 14 September 1990.
- xvi)
Invitation for the Battle of Britain 50th Anniversary Parade and Flypast on 15 September 1990 where the veterans watched the flypast from the grounds of Buckingham Palace.
- xvii)
Invitation from the Air Force Board for a Reception in Westminster Abbey Gardens on 16 September 1990.
- xviii)
A large quantity of both Service and Civilian photographs, comprising both official and unofficial issues.
- xix)
A copy of *Men of the Battle of Britain* by K. G. Wynn.
- xx)
A photo album entitled 'The Battle of Britain "The Few"', sent to him as a gift in appreciation of his efforts in the air.
- xxi)
A framed portrait picture of him in later life by C. Hawkins (29.5cm x 23.5cm).
- xxii)
A service booklet for 'The Dedication of a Window in Memory of V. C. Simmonds' dated 26 May 2006.
- xxiii)
Various letters from Mary Soames (daughter of Sir Winston Churchill) to his widow over the period 2006-2010.

For the recipient's dress miniatures see Lot 222.

49

The well-documented campaign group of four awarded to Warrant Officer W. Marshall, Royal Air Force, who was shot down in 1944 and initially evaded escape, being sheltered by the Picourt network only to eventually be captured

Interned at the infamous Buchenwald Concentration Camp, he later transferred to Stalag Luft III, site of the 'Great Escape', eventually being liberated by the Guards Armoured Brigade in 1945

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, France and Germany clasp; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, missing its retaining pin, sold together with a large original archive including Caterpillar Club Membership Card, identity tags and Service & Release Book, *very fine* (4)

£1,000-1,200

Wilfred Marshall was born at Manchester on 16 January 1922 and enlisted with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve on 23 June 1941. Qualifying as a Flight Engineer he was advanced Flight Sergeant (Engineering) and posted to No 12 Squadron, Path Finder Force. Flying on Lancaster IIIs he saw a total of 20 Operational Sorties between 1941 and 1944.

Taking off from Wickenby to attack the German Railway Yards and Orleans on 4 July 1944 they were shot down. The six man crew suffered heavy losses, four of them were killed outright: B. E. Vipond, H. Idle, J. Pewing and F. A. Forster were all buried in Orlean Main Cemetery. Flight Sergeants Getty and Turner were both taken prisoner of war immediately, however Marshall was able to avoid detection. An article in the *Burnley Express & News* provides further detail:

'Bombing mission that ended in Buchenwald

Above all, Wilf Marshall was a silent wartime hero, a quiet, self-effacing man who kept his hair-raising war experiences strictly to himself, apart from one or two very close friends. Behind the brief "served with the RAF during the war" lies a larger than life story of alleged espionage, torture and concentration camp suffering. I knew him well, virtually throughout his police career, and was proud to call him a friend. But it was only after his tragic death that I learned from one of this very close colleagues former police officer Mr Frank Meredith of his dramatic wartime service.

Shot Down

I am grateful to Mr Meredith for the following details of one of Burnley's wartime heroes. As if numerous Bomber Command stories were not enough, Wilf became the only surviving member of a Lancaster shot down over southern France while on one of those bombing missions. It was probably not the first time he had survived such an incident. He was a member of the Caterpillar Club, a certification issued by the American-based Irvin Parachute Company to anyone whose life was saved by using one of their chutes. It was in 1944 that he baled out over France. On landing, he met a boy who guided him to the local resistance fighter. He gave this boy the pull ring from his chute. Later he visited France and met the wartime lad, by then a man. The Frenchman still had the chute ring as a treasured possession.

Betrayed

After being shot down Wilf, injured and burnt, had no intention of giving himself up. The resistance workers got him on to the scape route, and he finished up on the road to Paris. He was hidden in a house, in civilian clothing, with a number of other aircrew when they were betrayed, by a woman. Wilf was taken into custody by the Vichy police and was imprisoned in Fresnes, where he was questioned by the Gestapo. The prison was atrocious, and he was regularly beaten and interrogated in an effort to get him to divulge the identities of the people who had helped him. He was branded a spy because he was captured in civilian clothing. He was eventually transferred to the notorious Buchenwald concentration camp. Here there were 300 prisoners to a hut, with only space for 100 at a time to lie down and sleep. They were beaten and abused by the SS.

Plots

But the Normandy landings had taken place, and the liberation forces were on the way, so the Germans transferred him, along with others, to a "proper" prisoner-of-war camp, Stalag Luft III and given the number 8106. Here he quickly became involved in escape plots, being an experienced maker. Before any more escapes could be made, the camp was "liberated." Burnley's silent hero was on his way home.'

After the war he was involved in the Prisoner of War Relatives' Association, notably speaking with both Bob Harper and George Watmough after they were quoted in *News of the World* as part of a campaign for higher disability payments for those interned in concentration camps. The same article quotes Alfred Close, one of the other survivors of Theresianstadt Camp who describes the conditions thusly, stating:

'Mr Close, a commissionaire, who draws a 30 per cent, disability pension, said: "I am certainly not satisfied. I once got more for breaking my leg in an industrial accident. I had many a beating up from the S.S. guards. We were short of food and we slept on concrete slabs. The place was packed to the limit. Only 100 of us could lie down and sleep at a time and the other 200 had to stand".'

Marshall himself does not seem to have been a spokesman of the campaign however as there exist several letters, included with the lot, between himself and the above spokesmen make reference to it. He settled back in Burnley where he began to work as a Coroner's Officer. An article written at the time of his retirement states:

'Mr Sympathy signs off

A man who has endeared himself to many local families during moments of tragedy and bereavement has retire from his post as coroner's officer. He is Mr Wilf Marshall, of Palne Tree Close, Burnley, who celebrated his 55th birthday on Sunday by retiring from the post he has held for almost 10 years. And on Friday, East Lancashire District Coroner Mr H. G. W. Cooper paid tribute to the man who has helped soften the blow of bereavement for so many people during the past decade.

Describing him as efficient, Kind and sincere, Mr Cooper Said, "Kindness is an essential part for anyone working in the courts. He will be long remembered by the many people he has come into contact with during his period of service. I wish him and his wife many years of happy retirement".

Marshall left the Royal Air Force on 13 June 1946 and then joined Burnley Borough Police Force. He was present at the Coronation of 1953 staying at the Police Camp based at Kensington Gardens (possibly entitled to the medal). He was then to join the Coroner's Office serving for 10 years. During his time in the force he was commended on five occasions, three times by Burnley magistrates and the then Watch Committee and twice by the then Chief Constable. Marshall died on 19 March 1985.

Sold together with copied research as well as an original archive comprising:

- i)
Royal Air Force Service and Release Book, which notes eleven months as a Prisoner of War.
- ii)
RAF dog tags named to '1049586 D Marshall O'
- iii)
Two Warrant Officer cloth rank badges.
- iv)
Nine photographs including a portrait of the recipient as a Flight Sergeant, a photograph of the recipient's crew, annotated on the reverse and images from members of the French supports of the escape lines which the recipient made use of, notably Papa Louiseau, the leader of the local resistance where he landed.
- v)
Flight Engineers cloth half brevet.
- vi)
Pathfinder Club badge.
- vii)
Caterpillar Club Membership Certificate named to 'F/Sgt. W. Marshall'.

viii)

Five newspaper articles, noting the burial of the recipient's comrades in France, his career, retirement and work with the Prisoner of War Relatives Association.

ix)

Two letters, one from George Watmough and one with Bob Harper.

x)

A copy of Destination Buchenwald.



xi)

A K98 bayonet with a plaque set in the handle engraved, 'Taken from Guard Stalag Luft III By W/O W. Marshall RAF. 1945'

50

Four: Flying Officer C. F. Merritt, No. 149 Squadron, Royal Air Force, who shared in 'Operation Manna' over Holland in May 1945

1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, mounted as worn, sold together with his Flying Log book, *very fine* (4)

£280-320

C. F. Merritt commenced his flying training at No.4 E.F.T.S Brough on Tiger Moths and had completed 11 hours and 40 minutes Dual and a total of 20 minutes as Pilot. His training was transferred to No.32 E.F.T.S Bowden in Alberta, Canada where he began training on Stearman aircraft on 29 September 1942 but also continued to fly the Tiger Moth in addition. Merritt transferred to No.38 S.F.T.S. based at Estevan, Alberta and commenced flying training on Anson II and he went solo on 21 December. He returned to the U.K. in July 1943 and was stationed at No.6 (P) A.F.U. flying Airspeed Oxfords.

He moved to 1525 B.A.T. Flight at Docking, Norfolk continuing on Oxfords. In early 1944 he commenced flying in Durban, South Africa, this time on Short Sunderlands and was involved with Transport Flights flying from Durban on 22 March 1944 up to Cairo and then returning back to Durban by the 8 April 1944. On his return back to the U.K. he joined No.12 O.T.U. and began flying Wellingtons as both Pilot and 2nd Pilot from 15 August 1944. He carried out a number of training missions between 18 September - 3 October banking a number of hours in both Day and Night training exercises. An entry for 6 October noted a 'Bullseye' Op however he was recalled after flying 2:35 hrs.

Merritt then joined 1669 Heavy Conversion Unit in December 1944 and started flying Lancasters, he performed a Diversionary Sweep on 14 February 1945 and then was posted to No.149 Squadron based at R.A.F. Methwold, Norfolk who were now equipped with Lancasters.

Flying as Pilot he had an Op to the benzol factory at Gelsenkirchen on 19 March 1945 dropping an 11,000lb bomb, his log book notes the flak was moderate but noted they were hit. This entry in the log book was perhaps an understatement as Flight Sergeant G. A. Dane (Air Bomber) was hit in the face from the flak and subsequently died as a result of this. Dane was buried at Hendon Park cemetery where his crew were all pall bearers. Dane's passing appears to have been the inspiration for some paranormal activity as stated in *Methwold 149 Squadron* by John Jonson:

'As part of their superstition, the crews had a great aversion to flying in a Lancaster in which a crew member had been killed. When this happened, the Lancaster damage was repaired in the maintenance hangar near the radar section, then the aircraft was transferred to another squadron, as just another anonymous replacement. We had two such aircraft that I can remember at Methwold.

One was Lancaster OJ-O, NF 976 which returned from a night raid on the railway marshalling yards at Hohenbudberg, with an injured rear gunner who died shortly afterwards. They had been attacked by a Messerschmitt Me 109 which the mid-upper gunner claimed that he had shot down. It was believed that the interrupter gear, known as 'taboo tracks' on the mid-upper turret which controls where and when the guns cannot fire, had failed. This resulted in the mid-upper gunner shooting into the rear fuselage of his own aircraft, putting bullets into the back of his own rear gunner. That aircraft sat around for a while pending full inspection and report, then it was repaired and shipped out.

The other was Lancaster OJ-J, NG224, following a G-H raid on the benzol plant at Gelsenkirchen. In this raid, there was heavy flak, and 11 of our aircraft were hit, the bomb aimer of J being killed, he being hit in the face by a piece of shrapnel. I was working on this particular flight line at the time, and went to service this aircraft which was at its dispersal point. As yet I hadn't heard of the tragedy. I saw the smashed bomb aimer's panel, and then I was asked by the sergeant on the flight line to hold my inspection for a while. The aircraft fitters were stripping out the green vinyl covered sponge pads on which the bomb aimer laid, which were soaked in blood, and whatever else that they could take out of the nose that was blood splattered, and these were buried in a pit alongside the dispersal. The aircraft then went off to the maintenance hangar, to be repaired and transferred. Forty years later, I returned to Methwold, and where the flight line lay was now a long thin hut which was where pig research was being carried out. The dispersal under question would have been somewhere near the end of the hut. By the long arm of coincidence, a lady working in the room at then of the research building swears she has seen an airman, not once, but two or three times, passing through the room. She was totally unaware of the existence of a flight line of Lancasters sitting in the same location as she now worked, or of the dead airman.'

Operation Manna

Merritt followed up this raid with an Op to Bocholt (north of Essen) on 22 March 1945. When Hitler had committed suicide on 30 April 1945 the end of the war in Europe was fast approaching given the situation in Germany and particularly Berlin.

No.149 Squadron began a new role as opposed to dropping bombs they were now tasked with dropping food supplies to the starving Dutch. This was to be known as 'Operation Manna', the designated aircraft were to fly along well defined corridors with no gunners on board, the promise being given by Germany that the aircraft wouldn't be attacked on these mercy missions. The food would be dropped from 500 feet, just as on a bombing run only clearly marked sites. No.149 Squadron was given this task. His log book has entries for this as 'Special Duties - The Hague' on 3, 5, and 7 May followed by a further 'Special Duties- Rotterdam' on 8 May. A total of 12 aircraft took part with the drop zone being just outside of Rotterdam. On 14 May his log book has an entry again for 'Special Duties' - 24 P.O.W.s, followed again on the 27 May with a similar role again 24 P.O.W.s.. (Operation Exodus).

Despite the end of the war in Europe he remained with No.149 Squadron still in an active capacity flying over France, Germany and Italy. He transferred to No.15 Squadron in June 1946 and completed his flying on 18 July 1946.

Sold together with the following original archive:

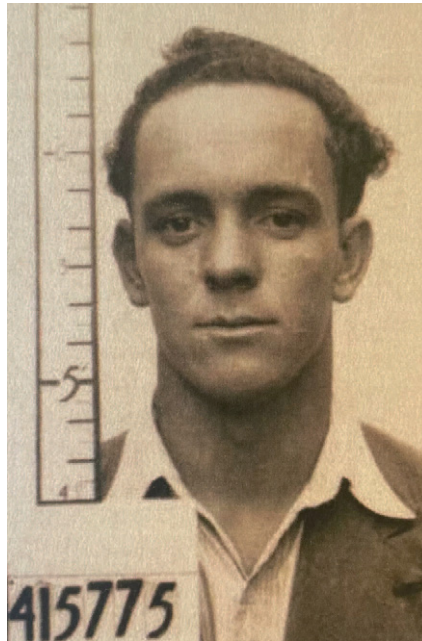
- i)
Royal Canadian Air Force Pilot's Flying Log Book.
- ii)
Photograph from the Op on Bocholt.
- iii)
Slip showing his Second World War Medal entitlement stamped 23 September 1945.
- iv)
A copy of the *Aircraft Captain*.

- 51 The campaign group of five awarded to Warrant Officer W. F. Fitzgerald, Royal Australian Air Force, who was downed whilst flying with No. 49 Squadron in a raid on Stuttgart, Germany on 8 October 1943

Having survived a crash landing near the Swiss Border following a hair-raising mid-air collision over their target - which left Fitzgerald with extensive facial burns and broken bones - he was then enforced to endure a stretch at the hands of the Gestapo at the notorious Fresnes Prison in Paris, before spending time at Stalag Luft III, scene of the infamous 'Great Escape'

1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, these last two officially engraved '415775 W/O W. F. Fitzgerald'; Australia Service Medal, Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these last three officially impressed '415775 W. F. Fitzgerald', *good very fine* (5)

£600-800

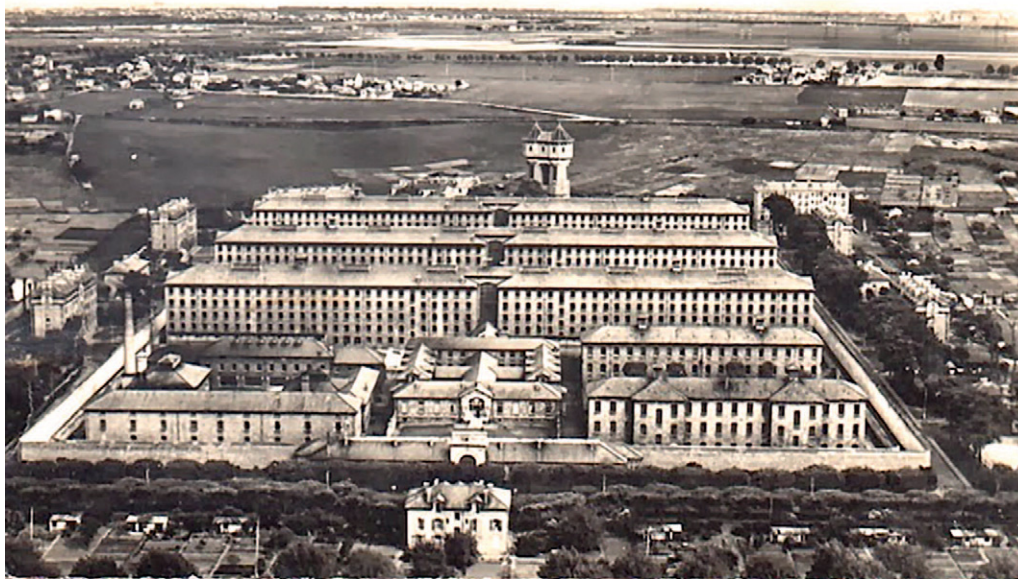


William Frederick Fitzgerald was born on 25 June 1923 at Perth, Western Australia and was educated at Highgate State and Perth Technical College. He was an Assistant Storeman for Hemingway & Robertson (Accountants & Bookkeepers) upon his enlistment in February 1942 into the Royal Australian Air Force. Having qualified as an Air Gunner, he flew as the Rear Gunner with No. 49 Squadrons, operating on Lancasters. Fitzgerald had flown 3 Ops before being detailed to attack Stuttgart on 7/8 October 1943. Getting 'wheels up' at 2029hrs in ED426 EA-P (P-Peter), no more was heard of their mission. It is left to Fitzgerald to give more details:

'We were at the TP into the target (21,000ft) when another plane crashed into us, hitting us on the Port wing, making our Port Outer US. We finally hit high ground about 6,000ft. I was unconscious until following morning. When I met up with the MUG (Attwood). Aircraft crashed about 5 miles outside of Choinville, France, near Swiss Border. Whole crew being aboard when we crashed.'

Of their crew, three were killed, whilst two others evaded. It is interesting to note that the No. 49 Squadron Association record their aircraft as having been attacked by a night fighter after having reached their target.

Fitzgerald & Attwood attempted to strike out for the border. They made America Farm, where they were cared for by local people and given civilian clothes. Sadly they were captured, Fitzgerald with burns to his face and hair, besides a broken collarbone and toes. Initially passed to the Luftwaffe, he would face further trial at the hands of the Gestapo after his incarceration in the notorious Fresnes Prison, which for some 10 days. It was the scene of unending brutality, torture and death for so many of the unfortunate residents - which included Violette Szabo amongst many others.



Fresno Prison - a place well-known to Fitzgerald

Convinced of his identity, Fitzgerald was eventually released and passed into prisoner camps, notably Stalag Luft I & III, the latter of course the scene of the famous 'Great Escape'. He was eventually promoted Warrant Officer, was liberated from Stalag IV B on 23 April 1945 and discharged in January 1946. He is recorded on the Ballarat Australian Ex-Prisoners of War Memorial; sold together with copied research.

52 **Three: Staff-Sergeant W. M. Swarbrick, Royal Engineers**

War Medal 1939-45; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Canal Zone (14036989 Sgt W Swarbrick RE); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Kenya (14036989 SSgt W M Swarbrick RE), all with boxes of issue, *good very fine* (3)

£160-200

53 **A fine post-war Commando's group of three awarded to Sergeant M. Agar, Royal Marines, the recipient of a rare 4-clasp Naval General Service Medal**

Naval General Service 1915-62, 4 clasps, Palestine 1945-48, Malaya, Arabian Peninsula, Canal Zone (CH/X. 4452 M. Agar, Mne., R.M.), the last clasp in its case of issue; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (CH/X. 4452 M. Agar, Sgt., R.M.); Royal Navy L.S. and G.C. Medal, E.II.R., 2nd issue (CH/X. 4452 M. Agar, Cpl., R.M.), the first and last mounted as worn, last with official correction to prefix, *good very fine* (3)

£1,800-2,200

Michael Agar was born in Stourbridge, Worcestershire on 18 February 1928 and joined the Royal Marines in November 1945. Having then qualified for his green beret, he was posted to 45 Commando in January 1947, in which he undertook his first tour of duty in post-war Palestine.

Various appointments having ensued back home, he joined 40 Commando in September 1951, in which he served in Malaya and the Canal Zone. Whilst in the period that encompassed active service in the Arabian Peninsula, he served in 4 Raiding Squadron, 42 Commando, and in 45 Commando. And for his final stint of active service during the Borneo confrontation in 1964-65, he returned to his old unit 42 Commando.

Awarded his L.S. and G.C. Medal in April 1961, Agar was discharged at Eastney with the rank of Sergeant in February 1968 and died at the R.N.H. Haslar in February 1981; sold with copied record of service, which confirms his medals and clasps, and copied death certificate.

- 54 **The campaign group of three awarded to Honorary Major J. A. Hornsby, Royal Fusiliers, who was wounded on The Hook in July 1953, less than a month before the end of the Korean War**
- Korea 1950-53 (2/Lt. J. A. Hornby. R.F.); United Nations Medal for Korea 1950-54, unnamed as issued; Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, the reverse officially dated '1966', silver and silver-gilt, court-mounted for wear, *overall good very fine* (3) £400-600
- E.D. *London Gazette* 16 September 1966.
- John Arthur Hornsby** was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 9 August 1952 and joined his Regiment in Korea not long afterwards. He was with the unit when they took over from the Duke of Wellington's Regiment after the Third Battle of the Hook, taking over the damaged positions the latter unit had held at such cost. The Chinese had been driven back however they kept up the pressure with frequent patrols and artillery barrages. The War Diary for 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers on 1 July states:
- 'Enemy HF caused two wounded in D Coy'.
- This was Hornby and another soldiers, Fusilier Davies both of whom were casevaced to safety, the armistice ending the war occurred less than a month later on 27 July. Advanced Captain he was transferred to the Reserve of Officers with the Honorary rank of Major on 1 April 1967; sold together with copied research.
- 55 **The campaign group of four awarded to Corporal M. L. B. Johnson, 22 Special Air Service, late Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers**
- Korea 1950-53 (22246432 Cpl. M. L. B. Johnson. R.E.M.E.); U.N. Medal for Korea 1950-54; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Borneo (22246432 Cpl. M. L. B. Johnson. SAS.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R. (22246432 Cpl. M. L. Johnson. SAS.), *good very fine* (4) £2,000-3,000
- Michael L. B. Johnson** first joined the Royal Electrical & Mechanical Engineers in the early 1950's and served with them during the Korean War. He then volunteered for Special Air Service and passed in towards the end of the decade, joining 'D' Squadron 22 SAS. Johnson first saw action with 22 SAS in Borneo and went on to serve some 22 years. Johnson was with 'D' Squadron during Operation Claret - the series of clandestine cross-border operations - carried out by 22 SAS during the Indonesia-Malaysia Confrontation (1964-1966). The missions were high-risk, small-unit raids and reconnaissance missions launched from Malaysian Borneo into Indonesian Kalimantan - typically 2-10 km across the border - to attack and ambush Indonesian army formations and camps. His L.S. & G.C. Medal was awarded in October 1967.
- 56 **A rare post-war campaign pair awarded to Trooper G. Cable, Special Air Service who was a confirmed participant on 'Operation Termite' in Malaya in July 1954**
- General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Malaya (T/22548417 Tpr. G. Cable. S.A.S.); General Service 1962-2007, 2 clasps, Borneo, South Arabia (22548417 Tpr. G. Cable. SAS.), court mounted as worn, *rod between first and second clasp on the second, otherwise light contact marks, very fine* (2) £4,000-6,000
- G. Cable** served as a member of 18 (Mobility) Troop, 'D' Squadron, S.A.S. during Operation Termite in Malaya, July to November 1954 under Major Edward 'Ted' Peacock

Operation Termite

The Royal Air Force in combination with the Royal Australian Air Force flew Avro Lincoln bombers from Singapore as part of 'Operation Termite', this was a combined Air/Ground operation against Communist Terrorist bases in the jungles of northern Malaya. The 2nd phase of the operation involved two hundred paratroopers of the British Special Air Service Regiment who were flown out of Kuala Lumpur by RAF transport aircraft. The Advanced Headquarters at Ipoh kept in touch with the progress of the operation by information radioed in by air controllers over the target area. The SAS paratroopers were successfully dropped by parachute from just 700ft, with only six men suffering with minor injuries. The Royal Navy then flew helicopters in from bases in Ipoh carrying Ipohian trackers, local Indigenous field teams and heavy radio equipment into the landing zones cut into the jungle by the SAS. The operation resulted in three Communist Terrorists killed, thirty camps destroyed and large quantities of food, equipment and ammunition captured. The dead terrorists were lifted out by helicopter for identification at Ipoh.' (*Mars & Minerva* refers).

Cable went on to see further active service during Operation Helby and Operation Claret.



- 57 A very fine campaign group of three awarded to Warrant Officer Class 1 E. R. McDonagh, Royal Horse Artillery, who was wounded and earned a Commander Land Forces Commendation in July 1971



General Service 1962-2007, 3 clasps, Borneo, Dhofar, Northern Ireland (22962269 S. Sgt. E. R. McDonagh. RHA.), *private rivets between clasps*; Jubilee 1977; Army L.S. & G.C., E.II.R., Regular Army (22962269 W.O.Cl.1 E. R. McDonagh RA), mounted as worn, *very fine* (3)

£500-700

E. R. McDonagh was born on 2 October 1937 and served in Dhofar as a Warrant Officer Class 2 in 'G' Loc Troop, 1 Royal Horse Artillery under Lieutenant M. C. de L. Gaillard. McDonagh was wounded in action on 29 July 1971 and evacuated, being further rewarded with a Commander Land Forces Commendation for his actions. He was replaced by Warrant Officer Class 2 Canderton.

McDonagh recovered from his wounds and was released in November 1992.

58

Ten: Corporal P. Lloyd, Royal Engineers

Gulf 1990-91, 1 clasp, 16 Jan to 28 Feb 1991 (24767750 Spr P Lloyd RE); U.N. Medal, UNPROFOR riband; General Service 1962-2007, 1 clasp, Northern Ireland (24767750 LCpl P Lloyd RE), officially re-impressed naming; Iraq 2003-11, no clasp (24767750 Cpl P Lloyd RE); Operational Service Medal 2000, for Afghanistan, 1 clasp, Afghanistan (Cpl P Lloyd RE 24767750) N.A.T.O. Medal 1994, 1 clasp, ISAF; Jubilee 2002; Accumulated Campaign Service Medal 1994 (24767750 LCpl P Lloyd RE); Saudi Arabia, Kingdom, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991; Kuwait, Emirate, Medal for the Liberation of Kuwait 1991, 4th Grade, *the last two loose, polished, generally good very fine* (10)

£800-1,000



Sold with a presentation Pewter Hip Flask, the front engraved with the badge of the Royal Engineers, and inscribed below 'To Cpl Pete Lloyd Best Wishes 30 Fd Sqn SPTP'

**A FINE COLLECTION OF MEDALS TO THE
KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (53RD FOOT & 85TH FOOT)
– FORMED BY THE LATE DAVID GIMES**



David Gimes was sparked into a life-long passion for medals – and the stories of the men who earned them – after a visit to Shrewsbury Castle, the home of the Regimental Museum (now the Soldiers of Shropshire Museum). He was taken there by his grandfather, who had served the K.S.L.I. with distinction during the Great War, coming home with a Military Cross & Military Medal for his troubles.

Like so many collectors, his first medal was purchased in his youth, with a Great War M.M. being secured at the cost of five shillings. The journey began by collecting awards to the Royal Signals, his father having served the Corps during the last World War. Having built a commendable collection, it was then draw of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry (and the precursor units) which won out.

In the following dedicated section, we are pleased to offer a cross-section of awards which plot the travels and campaigns of the unit through time. From their early exploits in the Napoleonic Wars – with forays in North America – though varied service in India, South Africa, the Crimea and beyond, there are stories abound. A fine offering of gallantry awards, with some notable recipients of multiple decorations, tell some remarkable tales of 'derring-do'. Attention should be drawn to the outstanding awards for North-West Europe in the Second World War, together with the sheer number of exceptionally rare combinations along the way.

Perhaps the standout feature of this collection – and the true pleasure for the cataloguers charged with telling the stories – was the depth and breadth of the research undertaken by David. Few stones were left unturned in the mission of uncovering the fullest story of the 'Man Behind the Medals', be that unearthing a photograph, locating a first-hand quote or understanding the exact act performed by an individual. That care, attention and connoisseurship in building this collection is quite clear and we trust that is reflected in the following pages. We hope that the future custodians of these treasures will appreciate and cherish them as much as their former keeper.

MPB & HBO

The 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot earned some 132 Military General Service Medals 1793-1814, of which 16 were to Officers. Given the low survival rate of these prized awards, this offering is perhaps the largest to appear at public auction for several decades.

- 59 Military General Service 1793-1814, 1 clasp, Toulouse (**G. Broadhead, 53rd Foot**), *good very fine* £600-800
 PROVENANCE:
 Glendining's, November 1964.

- 60 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Talavera, Toulouse (**John Sulivan, 53rd Foot**), *edge bruising, very fine* £600-800
 PROVENANCE:
 Ex-Cheylesmore Collection 1930.

A unique 2-clasp combination to the Regiment.

John Sulivan was a labourer from Tralee, County Kerry, who served with the 53rd Regiment of Foot from 1808 until July 1822, when he was discharged having volunteered an extension of his services into the Madras European Regiment. An Army of India Medal for Ava to a man of this name was in the Gascoigne Collection and it is probable that they are one and the same. Sulivan was discharged from the Madras European Regiment in October, 1827.

- 61 Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Talavera, Salamanca (**J. Nelson, Serjt 53rd Foot.**), *edge bruise, very fine* £800-1,000
 PROVENANCE:
 Barry Taylor, 1985.

James Nelson was a native of Colne, Lancashire; sold together with copied research.

- 62 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Talavera, Salamanca, Toulouse (**J. Lewis, 53rd Foot.**), *very fine* £600-800
 PROVENANCE:
 Sotheby's, February 1985.

- 63 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Pyrenees, Toulouse (**Richd. Jones, 53rd Foot.**), *a little polished, very fine* £800-1,200
 PROVENANCE:
 Sotheby's, March 1988.

Richard Jones was from St Strach, Shropshire (WO 97/665, refers) and shared in at least four general actions. With his unit he would have returned to Ireland, they were not required for the Waterloo campaign and were sent to Hulsea Barracks, Portsmouth.

They had the honour of forming the guard of the Emperor Napoleon when he was captured and taken back to England on the *Bellorophon*. The 53rd were to be sent on a two-year assignment to St Helena in order to keep their prisoner safe. They were relieved by the 66th Foot in July 1817, the unit moving onto India.



- 64 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees (J. Noble, 53rd Foot.), mounted as worn with ring for wear upon riband, *very fine* £1,000-1,400
- PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, September 1987.
- The only 4-clasp Medal bearing these clasps to the 53rd Foot.
- 65 The Military General Service Medal awarded to Lieutenant T. Dowker, 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot, whose medal represents a unique combination of clasps to the unit



- Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive (Thos. Dowker, Lieut. 53rd Foot.), *minor scratches to obverse and reverse fields, very fine* £1,800-2,200
- PROVENANCE:
Spink, 1902.
Glendining's, January 1916 & September 1963.

Thomas Dowker, of Salton, Yorkshire, was born in 1791 and commissioned Ensign (by purchase) in the 53rd Regiment of Foot on 20 April 1809. Serving with the 2nd Battalion during the Peninsular War, within three months of joining he saw his first major action at the Battle of Talavera (27-28 July) and was promoted Lieutenant on 15 March 1810 before being present with his regiment for the Battle of Busaco on 27 September that year. Missing Salamanca and Fuentes de Onoro (perhaps due to illness or detached duty), Dowker then participated in the final actions of the war until being placed on half-pay in the 38th Foot in December 1814 'in consequence of ill-health...contracted during the five years served in Spain, Portugal, and France.' Note is also made that he was: 'Slightly wounded on the 28 July 1813 but never received a pension, in the Pyreneas' [sic].

Returning home, he appears to have settled in Huntington (now in the suburbs of York) and married on 5 December 1820, with his death occurring in June 1866.

Sold with a small file of copied research and the original medal riband.

- 66 Military General Service 1793-1814, 6 clasps, Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, St. Sebastian, Toulouse (**Wm. Matthews, 53rd Foot.**), *edge knock at eight o'clock, otherwise nearly extremely fine* £1,400-1,800
- PROVENANCE:
Hayward, 1976.
Dixon, October 1999.
- 67 Military General Service 1793-1814, 7 clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Toulouse (**Saml. Leeke, 53rd Foot.**), *very fine* £1,500-2,000
- PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, 1970.
Spink, October 1979.
Glendining's, December 1990.
- A unique combination of clasps to the 53rd Foot.
- The 85th (King's Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot earned some 147 Military General Service Medals 1793-1814, of which 19 were to Officers.
- 68 The Military General Service Medal awarded to Major-General H. J. French, late 85th (Bucks Volunteers) Regiment of Foot, who after service in Spain during the Peninsular War went with his battalion to North America and fought at the battles of Bladensburg, Baltimore, and New Orleans; the 85th was one of the few Regiments to emerge with credit during the campaign, taking two American colours at Bladensburg and successfully capturing the enemy's defensive line at New Orleans; he would see further service during the Canadian Rebellions of 1837-38



- Military General Service 1793-1814, 2 clasps, Nivelle, Nive (H. J. French, Lieut. 85th Foot), *a few minor edge knocks, good very fine* £4,000-6,000
- PROVENANCE:
Spink, October 1960.
Dix Noonan Webb, December 2003.

Henry John French was born at Preston, Andover, Hampshire, on 27 January 1796 and commissioned Ensign in the 90th Regiment of Foot (Perthshire Volunteers) on 27 August 1812 before exchanging - as Ensign - into the 85th (Bucks Volunteers) Regiment of Foot in January 1813 and was promoted Lieutenant in July of that year. The 85th was, unusually, a single-battalion unit and saw long and distinguished service throughout the Napoleonic Wars. Joining his men on campaign in the Iberian Peninsula from August 1813 (likely as a replacement for casualties sustained during one of their many actions prior to that point), French was present for the battles of Nivelle (10 November) and The Nive (9-11 December) before returning home in April 1814 at the conclusion of the war. He was not, however, to rest for long.

In May 1814 the Battalion was ordered abroad again, this time to North America to join the army, some 8,000 strong, being formed under the command of Peninsular veteran Major-General Sir Edward Packenham for operations against American forces in the Chesapeake Campaign.

French also served in the American War in 1814 and 1815. He was present at the actions at Bladensburg on 24 August 1814 under Major-General Ross, at Baltimore on 12 September 1814 under Colonel Brooke; in the action at the creek, near New Orleans, on 23 December 1814 under Major-General Keane, the attack on New Orleans on 28 December 1814, the attack on the right bank of the Mississippi on 8 January 1815, and the investment of Fort Bowyer on 10 February 1815, under Major-General Packenham.

Promoted to Captain in September 1823 French served for two years at Malta and more than five years at Corfu. He became a Major in May 1836 and served with the 85th during the whole of the Canadian Rebellion in 1837-38. French became Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay with the 85th Foot in July 1846 and immediately took up an appointment as Deputy Quarter-Master General in Jamaica, which position he held for 8 years. French was appointed Colonel of the 80th Foot (South Staffordshire) in June 1854, was promoted to Major-General in September 1867, and died on 25 January 1874.



- 69 Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, Nivelles, Nive (**James Kenna, 85th Foot.**), *Christian name double-struck, very fine* £1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:
Spink, June 1987.

James Kenna was born at Bir, County Offaly, Ireland in 1792 and joined the 85th Light Infantry at Derby in September 1810. Having shared in the action at Fuentes D'Onor, it is likely he was wounded or sick, given he did not share in the events at Badajoz later that month.

The Regiment was dispatched to North America in May 1814 and saw action in the last phase of the War of 1812. It fought at the Battle of Bladensburg, capturing two American colours, in August 1814. Under the command of Colonel William Thornton, they also carried out a successful attack on the American positions on the west bank of the Mississippi River during the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815. Kenna was discharged in December 1826 at Dover.

- 70 Military General Service 1793-1814, 4 clasps, Fuentes D'Onor, St. Sebastian, Nivelles, Nive (**A. McDonough, 85th Foot.**), *good very fine* £1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:
Baldwin, 1950.
Elson Collection, Glendining's, September 1963.
Hall, 1981.
Glendining's, 1982 & September 1989.
Purchased April 1993.

Andrew McDonough was born at Meedan, Westmeath, Ireland in 1781 and was a tailor by trade when he enlisted in Captain McDaughall's Company of the 85th Light Infantry in 1808. Having shared in the action at Fuentes D'Onor, it is likely he was wounded or sick, given he did not share in the events at Badajoz later that month.

The Regiment was dispatched to North America in May 1814 and saw action in the last phase of the War of 1812. It fought at the Battle of Bladensburg, capturing two American colours, in August 1814. Under the command of Colonel William Thornton, they also carried out a successful attack on the American positions on the west bank of the Mississippi River during the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815.

McDonough was discharged on account of 'asthmatic complaints' on 20 January 1815 at Hythe Barracks.



- 71 **The Sutlej Medal awarded to Private J. Badcock, 53rd Regiment of Foot, one of six from his unit to be killed in action at the Battle of Sobraon**

Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon (John Badcock 53rd Regt.), *light contact wear and light pitting, overall very fine*

£300-500

PROVENANCE:

Spink, December 1990.

John Badcock appears upon the casualty roll compiled by the 'Soldiers of Shropshire' Museum for the First Anglo-Sikh War.

The Regiment saw action at the Battle of Aliwal and later were present at the Battle of the Sobraon. They formed up under Major-General Sir Robert Dick's 7th Division alongside the 10th Foot. Taking up their position on the extreme left of the British line, the Division's first attempt on the Sikh earthworks proved a failure. However their second push succeeded, although at great cost with Major-General Dick himself falling in the bloody fighting, despite a hard fought hand-to-hand action the British took the position. Unfortunately Badcock was not there to see it - he is listed as killed in action, one of the unfortunate few in an engagement which saw over 100 men wounded but few killed; sold together with copied research.

- 72 Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Major Edwd. Bond 53rd Regt.), *light contact marks and light contact wear, very fine*

£300-500

PROVENANCE:

Buckland, Dix & Wood December 1992.

Edward Bond was commissioned Ensign with the 53rd Regiment of Foot on 8 March 1827, being further advanced Lieutenant with them on 16 September 1829. He spent most of his early career at home, was promoted Captain on 26 February 1836 and finally advanced Major on 31 March 1843. The next year the Battalion was posted overseas, going to India in 1844 where they were soon to see action.

The Battalion, including Bond, were at the affair of Buddiwal and later the Battle of Aliwal however their greatest contribution to the war was their part in the Battle of the Sobraon. This is well covered by *Historical Record of the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment*, which states:

'H.M.'s 10th and 53rd Regiments were honoured by being chosen to lead the attack with some Sepoy corps, the whole commanded by Sir Robert Dick; the position of the 53rd was on the extreme left, and lay concealed under cover of the dry bed of a river for about two hours, while a previous cannonade was kept up between the contending forces. The word was then given to the Left Division to advance, which they did in double time; and, though they were fired at with shot and shell with great precision, nothing stopped the advance till within about 200 yards of the entrenchments, when a large body of the enemy's cavalry moved out and threatened the left of regiment.

A heavy, well-directed fire of musketry and a few discharges of grape from a battery about 600 yards in rear compelled them to retire; the 53rd immediately following up with loud cheers and in full charge cleared the entrenchments of its defenders- being the first who did so. On nearing the entrenchments a battery of the enemy on the other side of the river opened fire, and by its first discharge killed Captain Warren, the senior Captain; the colours seemed a great object for the enemy to aim at, the two pike-staves being broken in the centre with musket balls and a number of men struck down near them. Lieutenant Lucas, who carried one of the colours, was wounded. The enemy's right being turned, they retreated into the river from all parts, followed up by the whole army- who kept up for an hour a most destructive fire of cannon and musketry on the retiring masses in the river. The victory was complete.'

Bond was transferred to the 39th Regiment of Foot after the war in May 1846, he finally retired in 1854 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and died at some stage between 1882-1886; sold together with copied research.

The Sutlej Medal awarded to Major J. Breton, 53rd Regiment of Foot, who was wounded in action at the Battle of the Sobraon

Sutlej 1845-46, reverse for Aliwal 1846, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Lieut John Breton 53rd Regt), sold together with original documents of commission, *edge bruise, light contact marks, nearly very fine*

£300-500

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, September 1993, when sold with his father's Waterloo medal.

John Breton was born at Landford Manor House, Wiltshire on 19 March 1825, the son of John and Elizabeth Breton. His father had served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and was with Mercer's troop at the Battle of Waterloo, having three horses shot from under him during the Battle. Commissioned Ensign with the 53rd Foot on 2 December 1842, Breton joined them in Scotland where they were largely involved in aiding the civil power in the event of unrest although they did also provide a Guard for Queen Victoria on her first visit to the country. The Regiment was posted to Ireland the next year and there Breton was advanced Lieutenant on 25 July 1844.

Posted to India on 18 December 1844 they were headquartered in Cawnpore in 1845 but marched to join the British army facing off against the Khalsa, arriving in 1846. They saw action for the first time at Buddewall on 21 January 1846, a small skirmish however just a week later the Battalion went into action again at Ailwal. Despite the exceptionally heavy fire of the well trained Sikh infantry, the 53rd performed very well. Sir Harry Smith said of them at the Battle 'H.M.s 53rd a young regiment, but veterans in daring gallantry and regularity'.

At the Battle of Sobraon on 10 February they were to see heavy fighting as a part of General Dick's Division on the left of the British line. The Soldiers of Shropshire Museum Website gives further detail stating:

'The 53rd Foot were now part of the 7th Brigade commanded by Brigadier Stacey, which was part of the 3rd Division commanded by Major-General Sir Robert Dick. The British and Bengali army of about 15,000 men was under the command of Major-General Sir Hugh Gough.

On the 10th February, the 53rd Foot was under arms at 4.00 a.m. and marched into previously arranged positions prior to a general assault on the Sikh lines.

The 53rd and the 10th Foot, with some Indian regiments, were to serve as the vanguard of the attack. The 53rd took the extreme left of the line and lay under cover in a dry stream bed for two hours whilst the British artillery bombarded the Sikh entrenchments.

The order was then given for the left division to advance, which it did in double time, but though it came under very heavy fire, it was not halted until about two hundred yards from the Sikh line when enemy cavalry threatened the left of the 53rd.

A heavy and well-directed fire of musketry (and grape-shot from a nearby British battery) scattered the Sikh cavalry and the 53rd was able to surge forward with a cheer and clear the entrenchments of their Sikh defenders.

The 53rd was the first regiment to close with the Sikhs, but suffered some casualties from Sikh artillery. Captain Warren, the senior Captain, was killed and the Colours took a heavy beating, with the two pike-staffs being broken and men around them shot down. Lieutenant Lucas, carrying one of the Colours, was severely wounded.

However, the enemy's right wing having been turned, the Sikhs retreated into the river along their whole line, being fired upon for close on an hour by the entire British force lining the Sutlej.'

Breton was seriously wounded during the fighting, his service papers note he was 'wounded by a gunshot, on the Loin'. Despite the severity of this injury he survived and returned to Britain on 7 February 1850, being advanced Captain there on 7 February 1850. Transferred to the 22nd Foot on 7 July 1854, he was appointed to the Stag as A.D.C. at Portsmouth and made Town Major of Portsmouth in September of that year. Officially promoted Major on 10 March 1866 he held the role until it was abolished in 1870, consequently he went onto half-pay on 1 April 1870.

Breton retired in 1872 and died in East Cosham on 30 November 1873, he is buried at the Highland Road Cemetery, Portsmouth; sold together with copied research as well as original research comprising:

- i)
Documents of commission for the ranks of Ensign, Lieutenant, Major and Major on half-pay.
- ii)
Two original letters confirming the recipient's appointment to and removal from the position of Town Major of Portsmouth.
- iii)
The recipient's original discharge documents.

74 **The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Private J. Ashworth, 53rd Regiment of Foot, who was wounded by a musket shot in the right thigh at Khudjwah**

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, no clasp (John Ashworth, 53rd Regt), *nearly extremely fine*

£120-160

PROVENANCE:

Frank Marsh Medals, January 1992.

339 no-clasp medals awarded to the Regiment.

John Ashworth was born at Hyde, Stockport, Cheshire in 1830 and attested with the 22nd Regiment of Foot on 15 February 1851 before volunteering for the 53rd Foot on 1 November 1854. He served in the East Indies for six years and four months being present for the Indian Mutiny, his service papers tell the story of his injury stating:

‘Private John Ashworth 53rd Regt. was wounded by a musket shot through the right thigh by which the bone was splintered and the leg is considerably shortened in consequences.

Date of wound November 1st [SIC] 1857’

The Soldier's of Shropshire Website offers further detail, stating:

‘Khudjwah (2 November 1857)

The “Right Wing” detachment of the 53rd Foot was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Powell. It included about 530 officers and men. These included men drawn from the Naval Brigade, Royal Engineers, the 93rd Foot as well as 2 companies of the 53rd Foot (162 men) and 2 guns. Officers from the 53rd Foot included; Major Clarke; Captains Moubray, Gore and Hopkins; Lieutenants MacNeill, Corfield and Acton; Ensigns Truell and Prince and also Surgeon Grant.

On 2 November 1857 (Many records wrongly record the date as 1 November 1857) Lieutenant-Colonel Powell force [SIC] assaulted the insurgent forces that were defending the village of Khudjwah (Sometimes called Kajwa or Cugewa). The insurgent forces were the former garrison of Dinapore. Powells forces drove the insurgents from their positions killing or wounding at least 300. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell was killed by a bullet to the head and a further 95 of his force were killed or wounded. Significantly the “Right Wing” detachment had no cavalry, so there was no pursuit of the insurgents. 4 guns were captured.’

As a result of his injury Ashworth was discharged on 4 December 1860; sold together with copied service papers.

75

‘About 10 a.m., the remainder of my regiment, with a 4lb. gun, came across and began playing upon the village; at the same time the enemy brought up a heavy gun, which caused a few casualties in the regiment, amongst them, I regret to say, was my soldier servant, a most gallant fellow and great favourite in the regiment: he had both legs shot off, and died that evening.’

Major, later General, William Payne laments the death of Private Blaizer at Kallee Nuddee.

The Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Private W. Blaizer, 53rd Regiment of Foot, who served as the Batman to Major Payne and tragically died after the loss of both legs to a cannonball, his caused such anger amongst the Regiment that they advanced upon the enemy without orders

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Wm Blaizer, 53rd Regt.), suspension somewhat slack, *slight edge knock, light contact wear overall, very fine*

£260-300

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, September 1993.

W. Blaizer was serving with the 53rd Regiment as batman to Major Payne of the same Regiment. He was present at the Action at Kallee Nuddee on 2 January 1858, when a cannonball took off both of his legs. Commemorated upon the Indian Mutiny Memorial at St. Clare's Church, Shrewsbury, his surname there is spelled Blazier.

The article in the *K.S.L.I. Journal* of June 1932 entitled *General Sir William Payn's [SIC] Indian Mutiny Letters*, details the action following Blaizer's death stating:

‘This made our men very savage, and about 2 o'clock, after having been under fire for upwards of 5 hours, word was sent to us that the 93rd Highlanders were coming down to relieve us. But our men had sworn to avenge poor Blazer's [SIC] (my servant) death, and take the gun that had been bullying us for so long. I was returning from visiting my left skirmishers, when I was astonished to hear a cheer, and on riding to the front, saw all the men on the right dashing into the village. Of course, I was soon amongst them, never dreaming that they had advanced without orders. The gun was taken at once, and the men rushed forward to the far side of the village, and there was the enemy drawn up with cavalry and infantry on the road about 40 yards in advance. It was a nervous moment, I was the senior officer with about 300 men, and then knew that the men had advanced without orders. But there was no holding them; the sight of the enemy had made them furious.’

The action ended with the rebels put to flight by the 53rd Foot with a rather nervous Major Payne attempting to halt them at every opportunity under the imprecations of a succession of gallopers sent by Sir Colin Campbell himself. Even Campbell, not known for his tolerance of discipline could say little at the capture of five guns, a standard and 300 rebel dead. That said the wing in question was giving a dressing down upon his arrival:

‘... and I thought, notwithstanding that his words were angry, that he could not but admire the few gallant fellows who had beaten back some 2,000 of the enemy. I suspect we shall catch it in the despatch, which I shall be most anxious to see.’

Sold together with copied research.

76

Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (**Jas Corbitt. 53rd Regt.**), suspension somewhat slack, *light contact wear, very fine*

£200-240



- 77 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Relief of Kimberley (2853 Pte. T. Lawton, 2: Shrops: Lt. Inf.), *very fine and rare* £240-280
- PROVENANCE:
Ex-Geoff Archer Parfitt Collection.
Purchased December 2002.
- Just 2 'Relief of Kimberley' clasps to the unit, this unique as a single clasp Medal.
- Thomas Lawton** was born at Brockton, Shropshire in 1869 and enlisted into the Shropshire Light Infantry in June 1888. He served with the unit in Hong Kong from December 1891 until December 1894 and formed part of the 'Whitewash Brigade' following the outbreak of bubonic plague. His Hong Kong Plague Medal has appeared at auction at Glendining's in February 1919, B.D.W. in December 1995 and Noonan's 19 April 2023.
- Lawton thence served in South Africa during the Boer War from 7 November 1899 until 22 June 1900. He appears to have returned to the fold with the Army Service Corps (No. 173221) during the Great War.
- 78 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 1 clasp, Cape Colony (1976 Cpl. F. [sic] Smith, 2nd Shrop: Lt. Inf.), *official correction to rank and initial, very fine* £80-120
- PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, September 1993.
- Thomas Smith** first enlisted into the East Riding Regiment (No. 722) in February 1884. Having been discharged in September 1891, he served with the Shropshire Light Infantry during the Boer War and was returned home in December 1900; sold together with envelope for his medal, Account Book and two Certificates of Discharge.
- 79 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Transvaal (4274 Pte. A. Quiggan, 2: Shrops: Lt. Inf.), *very fine* £80-120
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased October 1996.
- Alfred Quiggan**, a native of Birmingham, was born in 1875 and made his living as a labourer upon his joining the Shropshire Light Infantry in November 1893. He served in India from February 1896 until September 1897 (no Medal) and then in South Africa during the Boer War from 8 November 1899 to 11 December 1900. In that latter campaign he was injured in a railway accident at Frederickstad on 30 July 1900. Quiggan was discharged in November 1909.

- 80 **The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private L. Poole, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was wounded by shrapnel near Roodewal on 10 June 1900**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1901 (7286 Pte. L. Poole, 2nd Shropshire Lt. Infy.), *very fine* £80-120
- PROVENANCE:
Buckland, Dix and Wood, 2 December 1992, when sold as part of the Dr. D. A. Ireland collection.
- Leonard Poole** was born in Market Drayton, Salop and enlisted in the Shropshire Light Infantry in January 1900, aged 25, direct from the 2nd Volunteer Battalion. He subsequently served in South Africa in the 1st Volunteer Service Company, in which he received his baptism of fire at Zand River on 10 May 1900.
- Then, according to regimental records, he was slightly wounded by shrapnel on the 10 June 1900. This was the day before what became known as the 'Roodewal incident', when De Wet raided the local railway station and stores.
- Poole was discharged on returning home in May 1901; sold with copied research.
-
- 81 **The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private G. Newell, 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was Killed in Action on 16 July 1900**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill (5463 Pte. G. Newell, 2: Shrops: Lt. Infnt.), *initial officially corrected, otherwise extremely fine* £240-280
- PROVENANCE:
DNW, September 1999.
- G. Newell** was killed in action on 16 July 1900 at Rietvlei, he is commemorated upon the King's Shropshire Light Infantry Memorial at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. On 10 July 1900, Smith-Dorrien was ordered to take the Shropshire Light Infantry and the 1st Gordons to collect supplies in the Krugersdorp district. The next day, however, he found himself opposed by a very strong force of the enemy and it was with great difficulty that he could save his guns, which had been too far pushed forward. On 16 July the Shropshire Light Infantry formed part of the garrison of sundry posts, which were very heavily attacked, but the attacks were driven off. During these attacks Newell was killed, and one officer and five men were wounded; sold together with copied research.
-
- 82 **The Queen's South Africa Medal awarded to Private J. P. Smith, 1st Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, serving 1st Volunteer Service Company, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who died on his return from the Boer War**
- Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (7622 Pte. J. Smith. Shrops: Lt. Infy.), *extremely fine* £180-220
- James Parker Smith** was born *circa* 1879 and was a member of the 1st Herefordshire Rifle Volunteers (Hereford & Radnor). He died at Netley Hospital on 20 June 1902 and is commemorated on various memorials and plaques, including one at Ross-on-Wye.
-
- 83 **Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (2043 Pte C. Piper, 2: Shrop: Lt. Infy.), suspension somewhat slack, light edge knock, some contact wear, nearly very fine**
- £100-140
- George Piper** was born at St Leonards, Bridgnorth, Shropshire in 1867 and enlisted at Shrewsbury on 20 August 1886. He served initially in Malta from 1888-1891 before a brief posting in Egypt, ending up in Hong Kong on 2 December 1891. Piper was to serve there until 4 April 1894 when he returned to Britain and joined the Army Reserve. He was again mobilised for service and entered the war in South Africa, serving from 21 December 1899-26 August 1902 when he returned home and was discharged from service on 27 August; sold together with copied research.
- Further entitled to the King's South Africa Medal and a Bridgnorth tribute medal.

- 84 Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast (1805 Pte. G. Stevens, 2nd Shropshire Lt Infy), *light contact marks, very fine* £120-160
- 85 A scarce Military General Service and Army of India pair awarded to Private J. Sankey, 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment of Foot, later 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot



Military General Service 1793-1814, 3 clasps, Vittoria, Nivelle, Toulouse (John Sankey, 53rd Foot); Army of India 1799-1826, 1 clasp, Ava (J. Sankey, 38th Ft.), officially engraved naming, short hyphen reverse, *contact marks, very fine* (2)

£2,000-3,000

PROVENANCE:

BDW, December 1992 (A Small Collection of Medals to the Shropshire Light Infantry).
Dixon, Winter 2000.

John Sankey was born in 1792 and enlisted in July 1808. He appears on the Muster Rolls for the 2nd Battalion, 53rd Foot serving in France in 1813. He was promoted Corporal in February 1820, and volunteered to the 38th Regiment in July 1822. Having shared the campaign in Burma, apparently as a Private once more, he is noted in the muster roll of January 1825 as having 23 years of service. Sankey was discharged on account of stricture of the urethra.

Whilst his name does not appear on the rolls for the M.G.S.M., it is probable that his is one of numerous claims received from the Colonies for which the records have long since disappeared. The Medal itself is entirely genuine and as issued.

- 86 Pair: Private D. Arthur, 53rd Regiment of Foot, late 26th Regiment of Foot

China 1842 (David Arthur, 26th Regiment Foot.), with original straight bar suspension; Sutlej 1845-46, for Aliwal, 1 clasp, Sobraon (Corpl. David Arthur 53rd Regt.), *minor contact wear, light edge bruising, very fine* (2)

£400-600

Sold together with copied medal and muster rolls.

The campaign pair awarded to Captain T. E. B. Moubray, 53rd Regiment of Foot, who was seriously wounded by a blast of grape to the face at Kudjwa in 1857

Punjab 1848-49, no clasp (Lieut. T. Moubray, 53rd Foot.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Relief of Lucknow (Capt Thos Moubray, 53rd Regt.), the rank and unit double struck, *light contact marks, very fine* (2)

£400-500

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, March 1981, where the recipient's Punjab medal sold alongside a Crimea medal named to 'George H. Moubray, RN', the recipient's brother, the Indian Mutiny medal has since been located.

Thomas Edward Bowker Moubray was born at Alverstoke, Hampshire on 5 February 1820, the son of Eliza and Captain George Moubray, Royal Navy. Commissioned Ensign with the 3rd West India Regiment on 5 June 1840 he served in the West Indies for the next few years. He was advanced Lieutenant there on 25 February 1842 but returned to Britain in 1844, transferring to the 53rd Regiment that same year.

Posted to India with the Regiment he was stationed in Cawnpore in 1845 and does not appear to have served during the First Anglo-Sikh War. The Soldiers of Shropshire Website lists the officers present for the campaign and Moubray's name is not amongst them, however he was clearly present in India and a fixture of the Regiment. An article in the *KSLI Journal* of April 1947 notes the donation of the Badges and insignia cut from the sleeve of a Colour-Sergeant mortally wounded at the Sobraon and given to Moubray at the Warrant Officer's own request.

After the war Moubray was certainly involved in the Second Anglo-Sikh War and by 1849 was stationed at Rawalpindi. Advanced Captain on 15 March 1853, he was stationed at Calcutta in 1856 and joined his Regiment upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny.

He was present with a column which included a detachment of the 53rd Foot and Peel's Naval Brigade in October 1857. They were escorting a force of siege artillery to Cawnpore when a large force of mutineers were discovered and Lieutenant-Colonel Powell of the 53rd Foot, commanding the column, organised a force to attack them. The two forces clashed at Kudjwa on 1 November with the rebels dug in on an embankment above the main road. The British advanced under heavy fire from the rebel artillery and Colonel Powell was killed, forcing Peel to take command.

The weight of numbers was heavily on the side of the rebels and the battle hung in the balance for a time before Peel, seizing the initiative gathered as many spare troops as he could and worked his way around the embankments, succeeding in dividing the enemy force in two. In this way they were driven from the field, this was to prove too late for Moubray however who had already been seriously wounded. He was struck in the face by a blast of grape shot, likely earlier in the Battle when the British were advancing up the road.

He remained in India despite his wounded, however he was certainly earmarked to leave in 1858 as a passage from the *Recollections of a winter Campaign in India: in 1857-58* by Captain O. J. Jones, Royal Navy, notes, stating:

'Unfortunately, we lost several men by explosions- one of a magazine in the encampment, and another by the blowing up of a captured tumbril which the 53rd were unlading [sic]. They had iron shot and powder all mixed together, and something struck a spark, which blew it up, killing and burning fourteen of the regiment.

Almost all those who were badly burned died shortly afterwards. Captain Mowbray [sic], who had his orders to go to England with invalids, could not resist the temptation of a last fight, when he heard his regiment was going on this expedition, and accompanied it, and very narrowly escaped losing his life by this explosion. He is a gallant Soldier, and distinguished himself at Kudjrah, where Colonel Powel, of the 53rd, was killed, and where Captain Peel, succeeding to the command, gained a brilliant, though hardly won victory.'

Later that same month he was advanced Major on 6 August 1858, however this was the end of his career and Moubray retired in 1860. He did not live much longer either dying on 21 October 1861, given that this was only four years after his wound at Kudjwa we might speculate that he never fully recovered from the injury; sold together with copied research.

88

Pair: **Major H. Buck, 53rd Regiment of Foot**, who commanded a detachment of his unit in the **Bungaon expedition to destroy the one-armed General Gujadar Singh's contingent of mutineers, this unit was largely made up of Regiments deemed to have taken part in the Cawnpore Massacre**

Punjab 1848-9, 1 clasp, Goojerat (Lieut. H. Buck, 53rd Foot.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Lucknow (Capt. Hy. Buck, 53rd Regt.), suspension of first somewhat slack, *sometime cleaned, contact marks, light edge bruising, nearly very fine* (2)

£500-700

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 July 1859.

Henry Buck was commissioned Ensign on 28 July 1844 he joined the Regiment in India where he was further advanced Lieutenant on 22 February 1846. Buck took part in the First Anglo-Sikh War and was present at the Battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (Medal and Clasp). Surviving this conflict the Regiment was again called upon to service in the Second Anglo-Sikh War.

Buck is noted as later taking part in actions against Hill tribes on the Peshawar Frontier from 1851-52 although this entitled him to no additional medals. Advanced Captain on 29 September 1857 he was still in India with the Regiment on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857.

He saw action in a number of engagements through the Mutiny, notably the Action at Khosagunge, the Entry to Futtelghur and the Storm of Merungugne. Later the Regiment was heavily involved in the fighting around Lucknow, being part of Colin Campbell's final advance upon the city. After the fall of this last stronghold they did not join the Central India campaign but rather engaged in the final pacification of the rebel strongholds in Oude. As a result Buck was present for the Affair of Koossie, Occupation of Sultanpore and Action at Toolsepoore.

Advanced Brevet Major on 20 July 1858 he was given command of a detachment of the 53rd and ordered to join Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's force pursuing a large party of mutineers around the town of Bangaon in Western Bengal.

'A few, more hardened in crime, and therefore more hopeless of mercy, still continued to hold out, and some of these -the regiments which had perpetrated the Kahnpur [SIC] massacre, the 1st, the 53rd, and the 56th Native Infantry, led by Gujadar Singh, a rebel whose hate to the British had not been lessened by the loss of an arm when fighting against them- succeeded in crossing the border, in marching on Sikrora, and filching thence two elephants, and finally, when pursued from that place by Colonel Walker and the Queen's Bays, with two guns, in taking up a position at Bangaon, a small dilapidated fort on the river Nadi, at the entrance of the Ghungle jungles. There, at the end of April 1859, Colonel Walker, reinforced by four hundred men of the 53rd, and sixty of the 1st Sikh cavalry, attacked and completely defeated them.' (*Key and Malleon's History of the Indian Mutiny* refers)

The men of the 53rd Foot cleared the fort of Bangaon and drove the rebels into the jungle with the goal of forcing them onto the rest of Walker's force. The pursuit was bloody but the vast bulk of the mutineers were totally wiped out.

'So resolute was the advance of the 53rd, that I was obliged to cease firing to allow them to enter the fort, which was taken in twelve minutes by the main body of that regiment, led in the most gallant manner by Captain Dalzell, who was the first man on the top of the bank.

Major Buck then pushed this portion of the force through the jungle to the northward, and I caused Lieutenant Prunce, with the party from B causeway, to re-enter the jungle in the same direction.' (The dispatch written by Lieutenant-Colonel B. Walker, *London Gazette* 25 July 1859 refers).

Sold together with copied research.

89

Three: **Private R. Learmouth, 53rd Regiment of Foot, who was wounded in action before Lucknow in 1858**

Punjab 1848-49, 1 clasp, Goojerat (Robt Learmouth, 53rd Foot.); Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 2 clasps, Lucknow, Relief of Lucknow (Robt Learmouth, 53rd Regt); India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Northwest Frontier (2746 R. Learmouth H.Ms 53rd Regt), *contact marks, light contact wear, very fine overall and a rare combination* (3)

£400-600

PROVENANCE:

March Medal, June 1993.

One of 12 combinations of three medals and four clasps to this Regiment from their time in India.

Robert Learmouth enlisted at Chatham on 21 April 1841 with the 21st Foot with the service number 1660, he transferred to the 53rd Foot with the new number 2746 prior to the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Surviving the fighting at Goojerat, Learmouth was later in action with his Regiment during the Indian Mutiny. He is listed as wounded in action during the operations before Lucknow between 12-22 November 1857.

During this period detachments of the 53rd Foot were part of the attack on the La Martiniere College and later the famous attack upon the Secundrabagh compound. Whilst the other troops forced the main gate and the breach in the wall, the men of the 53rd managed to enter the building through a window which they had cleared of defenders. The next day they seized the Mess House, and for their actions at Lucknow the men of the Regiment earned four Victoria Crosses at the cost of 76 men killed and wounded.

An article in the *OMRS Journal* dated Autumn 1985 notes that only 120 IGSMs for the North West Frontier were issued to the 53rd Regiment. This was the result of a miscommunication between the India Office and the War Office, after some negotiation it was decided to stop issuing the medal as the Regiment did not meet the qualifications for the medal. However those who had been issued with the award were to be allowed to keep it since it was impractical to withdraw the award and they had been present on the expedition, albeit not under fire; sold together with copied research.

90

Pair: **Colonel Sir A. H. J. Doyle, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 4th Baronet of Buscombe, 'an aristocrat of the Old School' who was 'mentioned' in 1901 and later commanded 2nd Battalion during the final stages of the Anglo-Boer War**

Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (2nd Lt. A. H. J. Doyle. 85th Foot.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg, South Africa 1902 (Major. A. H. J. Doyle. 2/Shrops. L.I.), *contact marks, contact wear overall, nearly very fine* (2)

£300-500

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

Arthur Havelock James Doyle was born at Clifton, Gloucestershire on 25 February 1858 the youngest son of the well-known poet, Professor Sir Francis Hasting Charles Doyle, 2nd Baronet Buscombe. Interestingly his grandfather was also a soldier, Major-General Sir Francis Doyle, his grandfather on his mother's side was the M.P. Charles Williams-Wynn. The younger Doyle was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he earned recognition for his study of fortifications. Whilst there he developed his language skills, becoming fluent in both French and German.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 85th Foot on 30 January 1878 he travelled with the Battalion to India on 19 September 1878. Whilst they were stationed there the War in Afghanistan which had appeared won flared back into life with the storming of the Kabul Residency. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry were posted to the Kurrum Valley field force and there took part in the Zaimusht Expedition.

The Zaimusht tribe lived above the Kurrum Road, the Battalion formed part of a punitive expedition force them into compliance and prevent them attacking British supply lines. They climbed through the narrow passes and Hills, finally succeeding in storming the mountain fastness of Zawa in which the tribe had taken refuge, this action (in which Doyle took part) effectively ended the tribes' resistance.



Doyle must have performed well during the war because he was advanced Lieutenant on 19 July 1880. Still with the Battalion the next year he was with them when they were posted to Natal on 8 March 1881, serving with the Natal Field Force there until 7 December. Returning to Britain they were amalgamated with the 53rd Foot to form the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Doyle was advanced Captain in this newly formed unit on 21 June 1885.

The next year he attended the School of Instruction and completed a course in Musketry which saw him acquire a first class certificate. Still in Britain Doyle left the Regiment to pursue staff work, finding himself appointed as A.D.C. to Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, then the G.O.C. Forces in Ireland on 2 February 1887. He held this position for three years during the fraught political turmoil caused by the Home Rule debate however Doyle eventually returned to his Regiment on 30 September 1890.

Advanced Major on 19 August 1897 he was still serving in this role on the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War. Doyle did not immediately join his unit in South Africa but was posted to join 2nd Battalion in the Spring 1900, when they were in the Orange Free State. Reaching them in May he was present for the hard fought action of Houtnek, where they received high praise for their action. Further fighting followed in April and May on the Vet and Zand rivers.

This was followed up by Operations in the Transvaal from May-June 1900 including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria which continued into November and included the action at Elands River. Finally he joined the unit in the Orange River Colony from May 1900 where he again saw action at the Rhensoter River. Doyle is believed to have left South Africa in late 1900 and returned in 1902 explaining the lack of King's South Africa medal and his entitlement to the South Africa 1902 clasp.

Advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 11 February 1902 he was appointed to command 2nd Battalion during the closing stages of the war. The year after the fighting ceased he led them to India where they served for several years with Doyle being promoted Brevet Colonel on 11 February 1905. The next year he laid down command and took half pay from 11 February 1906, being appointed Colonel Commanding the South Wales Border Volunteer Infantry Brigade on 1 June 1906.

Doyle officially retired on 8 May 1909 however this was not to last as he returned to an official position on the outbreak of the Great War. Appointed to command the Regiment Depot at Shrewsbury, in this role he contributed to the Battalion history in the chapter titled The Depot, which notes a number of issues with supply of even the most basic items like attestation papers in the earliest days of the war. His struggles encapsulate the spirit of the volunteers and constant struggle with bureaucracy faced by the recruiters:

'The supply of attestation papers was soon exhausted. The War Office was written to, and telegraphed to, and replied that there were no supplies available, and that they were to be written out - not very helpful. A copy was sent down to a local printer, who printed 2,000 copies in about sixteen hours at a very moderate rate. The Government contractor, a week later, wrote that unheard-of penalties could be inflicted for this breach of regulations, but no notice was taken. War Office inspectors were exceedingly complimentary at the way this difficulty had been met.'

Notably Doyle's *MIC* notes no entitlement to any medals for his service in the Great War, only a silver war badge. He retired finally after that, taking a well earned rest and writing a book entitled '*100 years of Conflict, being a Record of 6 Generals of the Doyle Family*'. He inherited the baronetcy on 21 February 1933 upon the death of his brother, holding it until his own death at Boscombe, Hampshire on 19 February 1948.

Doyle's obituary in the Regimental Journal portrays him as an interesting and lively figure, stating:

'It is neither fair to his memory to appraise Author Doyle's military qualifications by modern standards, nor easy for one who was twenty years his junior to assess his merits on sincerity. For he joined the original 85th King's Light Infantry in 1878, in the latter half of the Victorian era, when it was not fashionable to betray any undue keenness or enthusiasm for the art military; and he would have been the first to disclaim with a quiet smile any implication that as a soldier he was either distinguished or ambitious. He was, in fact, too kindly, too easy going, to be either, though he succeeded in commanding the 2nd K.S.L.I., a fine battalion. During four years in India, under the exacting eye of the then Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, with whom, he was on terms of easy friendship. But it is both a pleasure and a privilege to depict him as the man whom all loved for his unfailing charm, kindness and perfect courtesy, and as what he invariable was at all times, namely, the perfect gentleman. I feel that, had he taken the trouble to qualify, he would have made a consummate diplomat: for he was always perfectly at ease in any sort of society from that of Royalty downwards, and he remained completely serene and unruffled under all circumstances of exciting, strain or danger. It may seem strange that he made no effort to excel in any form of sport but what would no doubt have been regarded as a handicap to the ordinary officer was never mentioned in disparagement of Doyle. In short, he was tacitly accepted by all at his face value, to which athletic prowess could make no contribution namely that of an aristocrat of the "Old School".'

He was survived by his son, Captain John Francis Hastings Doyle, the last Baronet of Buscombe; sold together with copied research.

91 Three: Colour Sergeant A. Brown, 1st Battalion, Shropshire Regiment

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, no clasp, dated reverse (1513 Cr Sgt A. Brown. 1/Shrops:L.I.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued; Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (1513 Cr Sgt A. Brown. Shrops:L.I.), mounted as worn, *contact marks and edge bruising, nearly very fine* (3)

£180-220

Alfred Brown was born at Hammersmith, London in 1849 and enlisted at Marylebone on 7 November 1867 with the 53rd Regiment of Foot. He saw service abroad in Canada from 3 June 1868 before being transferred to the West Indies on 30 October 1869, and finally to Bermuda on 9 December 1870. There he was advanced Sergeant on 4 December 1872, and was finally posted home on 11 February 1875.

Brown was promoted Colour Sergeant on 1 July 1881, serving in this role on the outbreak of the Anglo-Egyptian War. He was posted to Egypt on 10 August 1882 where the Battalion served in Alexandria, protecting that city from the Egyptian army while the rest of the British forces advanced down the canal and caught Arabi Pasha's army at Tel-El-Kebir.

They served in the Army of Occupation after the victory in Egypt, being posted to Malta on 10 February 1883. Returning home on 8 April 1883, Brown was transferred to the Volunteer Battalion of the Shropshire Light Infantry on 16 April 1884 serving with them until he was discharged on 6 November 1899; sold together with copied research.

92

Pair: **Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Terrot, Shropshire Light Infantry**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, no clasp, undated reverse (Major. C. E. Terrot. 1/Shrops: L.I.); Khedive's Star 1882, mounted as worn, *minor edge wear to unit, pitting, overall nearly very fine* (2)

£260-300

PROVENANCE:

Spink, November 2000.

Charles Ellison Terrot was born at Wipsington, Lincolnshire on 8 March 1841, the son of Alice and Reverend Charles Terrot. Commissioned Ensign on 18 January 1859 with 63rd Foot he was further advanced Lieutenant on 19 December 1861. Terrot was appointed the Regimental Adjutant between 1866-67 and promoted Captain on 13 September 1867.

Married at Tong Church on 20 September 1877, he was further promoted Major on 24 November 1877. Terrot transferred to the Shropshire Light Infantry in 1878, it was with this unit that he saw service in the Anglo-Egyptian War. They did not take part in the action at Tel-El-Kebir but instead guarded the British foothold at Alexandria, skirmishing with the Egyptian army in order to keep them fixed in place. His obituary in *The Globe* magazine provides further details:

'The deceased officer, who was born in 1841, served in the Egyptian war of 1882, where he was engaged in the defence of Alexandria, and was present at the surrender of Kafr Dowar and Damietta.'

Terrot was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel on 19 December 1882 while still in Egypt and remained with the Shropshire Light Infantry until a new command became available. Appointed to command the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment he was not serving in this role for very long when he died suddenly at Shorncliffe Camp on 27 August 1885. His eldest son was Brigadier-General Charles Russell Terrot, 6th Dragoon Guards, D.S.O. and Bar, who won the Bar during the Charge at Harbonieres; sold together with copied research.

93

Three: **Lieutenant-Colonel E. Burrell. Shropshire Light Infantry, attached Commissariat and Transport Service, who was 'mentioned' during the Second Afghan War, later attached to the Egyptian Army he served as Deputy Assistant Commissary General in Egypt seeing action at Tel-El-Kebir**

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Tel-El-Kebir (Capt: & D.A.C. Genl. E. Burrell. C&T.S.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued; Turkey, Ottoman, Order of the Medjidieh, 3rd Class neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, *light contact wear to first, overall very fine* (3)

£500-700

Edward Burrell was born at Tiruchirappalli, India on 14 December 1847, the son of William and Adelaide Burrell, his father worked as a Surgeon in Madras. He was educated at Cheltenham College, while his family lived at the nearby 1 Paragon Buildings, which housed many parents whose children attended the boys college.

Commissioned Ensign on 4 December 1866 with the 84th Foot, his service papers list fluency in French and Hindustani, although it is possible the latter was a late addition to his skills. Transferred to the 85th Regiment of Foot on 6 March 1867, he was posted to India the next year on 30 January 1868. Whilst out there Burrell was appointed Regimental Interpreter from 16 July 1868 until 10 April 1870, suggesting that he was fluent in Hindustani by that point. Advanced Lieutenant on 28 October 1871 he was again appointed Regimental Interpreter from 27 March 1872 to 4 May 1878.

During the Anglo-Afghan War Burrell was appointed as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General with the Koorum Division (Medal) from 15 October 1879. He was present under the command of Brigadier-General J. A. Tytler V.C. for the Zaimusht Expedition intended to prevent the Zaimusht tribe from interfering with the supply chain through the Kurram valley. The expedition culminated in the storming of the fortified ridge of Zawa where the tribe made their stand, Burrell was 'mentioned' for his services on the expedition (*London Gazette* 20 December 1879 refers). During that time, he was again serving as a Regimental Interpreter.

After the end of the war Burrell was posted to Natal on 9 March 1881 and promoted Captain there on 1 March 1882. Posted from there to join General Wolseley's Army he served as Deputy Assistant Commissary General with the Supply and Commissariat Service. In this role Burrell served at the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir, his role will have been key to the success of the incredibly fast paced and successful British campaign.

Advanced Major on 13 October 1886 he joined the Reserve of Officers and served with them during the Anglo-Boer War (Medal). After the end of the war he was listed as a Lieutenant Colonel with the Reserve of Officers. Burrell died in the summer of 1934; sold together with copied research.

Three: Major J. H. W. Eyton, Shropshire Light Infantry, later Imperial Yeomanry, who was 'mentioned' for his command of the Shropshire Company of the Camel Corps at Suakin and later served in Hong Kong during the plague years



Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, dated reverse, 1 clasp, Suakin 1885 (Capt: J. H. W. Eyton. 1/Shrops:L.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Major: J. H. W. Eyton. 9/Impl.Yeo.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued, mounted court-style as worn, *pitting and contact wear, overall very fine* (3)

£500-700

PROVENANCE:

Spink Numismatic Circular, April 1975.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 25 August 1885.



John Hope Wynne Eyton was born at Mold, Flintshire on 19 April 1852, the son of Thomas and Katharine Wynne Eyton. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 1 February 1873 he was further advanced Lieutenant on 1 February the following year. Eyton served at home for much of his early career being again promoted, this time to the rank of Captain on 1 July 1881.

He was finally to see active service the following year when the Anglo-Egyptian War broke out and the Regiment was posted to Egypt. Eyton arrived there on 10 August 1882 and was to see action there as part of Hamley's Brigade assigned to defend Alexandria. This unit was stationed at the frontline near Kafr El Dawwar where they skirmished with Egyptian troops, distracting them from the movements of General Wolseley's army advancing on Tel-El-Kebir. They were finally also present for the surrender of Damietta. Eyton was posted to Malta the next year on 19 February 1883.

Posted to Suakin on 26 February 1885 as part of General Graham's Suakin Field Force the Shropshire Light Infantry were not present for the action at Tofrek. That is not to say however that they did not face action, especially Eyton who had been advanced Brevet Major at this point and was appointed to command the Shropshire Light Infantry Camel Company.

This unit was used to scout the area around Suakin and they faced their fair share of action during the months that Osman Digna was threatening the town. *Suakin 1885 Being a Sketch of the Campaign of this Year* by Major E. Gambier-Perry notes one action faced by the unit stating:

'... about one o'clock in the morning we suddenly heard a tremendous row going on just in our rear, and we thought at first that a party of the enemy had entered our horse-lines, but running out of the tent we found that the rearguard of the 53rd [Shropshire Regiment] were being attacked. It was always very difficult to make out from whence sounds came at night; the air was so clear that you could hear people shouting as if they were close to you, when in reality they were a mile or more off.

This attack on the rear-guard of the 53rd was a most audacious proceeding on the part of the enemy. The guard, fortunately for them, were lying down outside the guard-tent, while the double sentry patrolled up and down about fifteen yards in front, and behind a low-shelter trench. All at once a party of some fifteen to twenty Arabs, who had crawled towards them in the darkness, jumped up, rushed up to the parapet, fired a volley or two into the guard, and then disappeared again immediately. The guard who were under arms in a moment, fired in the direction of their retreat, but, so far as could be gathered, without effect. The casualties among them guard were three men wounded, while a fourth had his rifle knocked out of his hand by a bullet which passed straight through the stock....'

Leaving Suakin on 1 October Eyton returned home where the rank of Major was confirmed on 1 September the following year. Posted back to Egypt in December he was likely part of the British force which guarded the border against further Mahdist incursions. Further postings followed in Malta and back in Britain and Egypt before Eyton was sent to join the 1st Battalion in Hong Kong on 2 December 1891.

Whilst there he became a member of the Hong Kong Rifle Association, winning the Silver Spoons in 1894. That same year Hong Kong was wracked by a severe outbreak of plague, the government response made use of every available asset including the Shropshire Light Infantry. The role of the K.S.L.I. is outlined well 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 suppressing 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".'

Eyton left Hong Kong on 21 December 1894 returning to India where he served until 29 July 1895. Joining the Reserve of Officers in 1898 he joined the Imperial Yeomanry in 1900 for service in South Africa, joining the 9th (Welsh) Company in the Orange Free State. There he saw action at Ladybrand and operations in Cape Colony; sold together with copied research.

95

Pair: Private W. Majury, 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 1 clasp, Suakin, undated reverse (1919 Pte. W. Majury. 1/Shrops: L.I.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, unnamed as issue, *light edge bruise, very fine* (2)

£100-140

William Thomas Majury was born at Ballygowan, Comber, County Down in 1863 and attested with the 21st Brigade at Belfast on 21 May 1881, being posted to the 53rd Regiment of Foot. He was still with them later that same year when they were amalgamated to form the Shropshire Light Infantry. Posted to India on 24 November 1882 he did not qualify for the Egypt and Sudan medal at that point but instead remained with the Army of occupation for four months before being ordered to Malta.

Two years of garrison duty on Malta saw a resurgence of the war in the Sudan and Majury was posted to Suakin with the rest of his Battalion, earning the medal he had missed out on earlier in the decade. After the British withdrew from most the Sudan Majury was ordered to Lower Egypt, remaining there until 1887 when he was sent to Malta. He was finally discharged on 20 May 1893; sold together with copied research.

96

Four: Colonel T. Burnett-Hitchcock, Shropshire Light Infantry, who served as Brigade Major of 4th Brigade during the 1882 Anglo-Egyptian War, later earning the Order of the Osmaniieh and a 'mention' for his part of the bloody battles of El-Teb and Tamaai

Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, 2 clasps, Suakin 1884, El-Teb_Tamaai (Capt: Burnett-Hitchcock. 1/Shrops:L.I.); Khedive's Star 1882, unnamed as issued; Turkey, Ottoman, Order of the Medjidieh, 4th Class breast Badge, silver and enamel, with a gold and enamel centre; Order of the Osmaniieh, 4th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel with a gold centre and suspension, *the third with a minor chip to the suspension but overall good very fine and rare* (4)

£700-900

PROVENANCE:

Spink, July 1998.

Note the Shropshire Light Infantry did not receive the Suakin 1884 or El-Teb_Tamaai clasps and as such this is believed to be a rare, if not unique combination.

Thomas Burnett-Hitchcock was born at Stoke Newington on 19 June 1844 and lived at Wyke House near Winchester, attending Winchester College. Whilst there he rowed for Winchester before matriculating to Worcester College, Oxford. Commissioned Lieutenant on 15 May 1860 he was first posted to Canada on 4 September 1866. Posted to the West Indies from there on 20 October 1869 and remaining there for a year he returned to Britain in 1870.

Advanced Captain on 12 August 1876 Burnett-Hitchcock was posted to serve as Brigade Major of 4th Brigade in 1882 under Sir Evelyn Wood. This unit was kept manning the defences of Alexandria and as such did not take part in the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir. Burnett-Hitchcock performed his role well however as he was advanced Major not long later, on 15 May 1884.

He was to return to Egypt and later Sudan in 1884 as part of General Graham's expedition, intended to support the General Charles Gordon's position in Khartoum by advancing from Suakin. Burnett-Hitchcock was appointed Brigade Major of 2nd Brigade and as such took part in Graham's advance to the scene of Valentine Baker's recent defeat at El-Teb, where they faced off against the victorious Osman Digna's Hadendoa tribesmen.

The British army formed a single square and advanced on the Mahdists, bypassing their trenches and silencing their captured Krupp guns. The Mahdists attempted a frontal rush however they were unable to break through the wall of rifle and gatling fire. They suffered heavy losses and were finally forced to flee the field, though their strength had not been broken. The British advance allowed them to retake Tokar and recapture much of the equipment lost by the Egyptian Gendarmerie during the First Battle of El-Teb.

Continuing to advance they arrived at Tamaai where they once again found themselves confronted by Osman Digna. Forming into two Brigade Squares the British advanced with the 2nd Brigade leading the advance, as Brigade-Major it is very likely that Burnett-Hitchcock was in this formation. When the Mahdists attacked the Yorks and Lancs halted to give fire while the Black Watch were ordered to advance on the enemy to their front, opening a gap in the formation.

The result was that the Mahdist infantry were able to crash into the Square, forcing the gap wider. Bloody hand to hand fighting followed with some British troops facing enemy to their front and rear at the same time. Fortunately the unengaged 1st Brigade was able to advance and open fire on the Mahdists, driving them away and giving the officers of 2nd Brigade a chance to reform the square. Osman Digna's army was again driven off however the British success was short lived, as their political masters ordered the expedition to withdraw from Sudan. For his services in the expedition Burnett-Hitchcock was 'mentioned' (*London Gazette* 6 May 1884, refers).

He was further advanced Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on 21 May 1884 as one of several officers promoted in 'recognition of their services during the recent operations in the Soudan'. The award of the Order of the Osmaniye from the Egyptian Government, again specifically referencing his service in Sudan, followed shortly afterwards. However he was not to serve much longer, retiring and dying in 1899. He was survived by his son Lieutenant-General Sir Basil Burnett-Hitchcock, K.C.B., D.S.O., who won his award at Harcourt for rallying retreating troops and leading them back to the frontline in 1914; sold together with copied research.

97 **The superb 'Sanna's Post' casualty pair awarded to Lieutenant P. C. Grover, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was Killed in Action during the saving of the guns at Sanna's Post, earning a posthumous 'mention' for his efforts**

India General Service 1895-1908, 1 clasp, Punjab Frontier 1897-98 (2d Lieut. P. C. Grover 1st Bn Shropshire [SIC] Lt Infy.), the regiment officially corrected; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Driefontein, Cape Colony (Lieut. P. C. Grover. 2/Shrops L.I.), *light contact wear, very fine* (2)

£600-800

PROVENANCE:

Christie's, November 1984.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 8 February 1901.

Perceval Charles Grover was born at Stoke House, Surrey on 16 March 1875, the son of Elizabeth and Colonel George Grover, Royal Engineers. Educated first at Rugby he later entered the Royal Military College, Sandhurst as a Gentleman Cadet. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in February 1895 he joined the 1st Battalion in India.

There Grover served under Sir William Lockhart as part of the Malakand Field Force, undertaking operations against the Mahmuds and with the Utman Khel Column in Bajour. Later joining the Buner Field Force, they saw action at the taking of the Tanga Pass. Grover appears to have performed well during these actions, being advanced Lieutenant on 5 March 1899.

Upon the outbreak of the Anglo- Boer War he volunteered for the Burma Mounted Infantry. Despite its name this unit was not comprised of Burmese troops but rather was made up of British troops stationed in India and Burma who volunteered for wartime service in South Africa.

Arriving in South Africa Grover joined a column under General Broadwood which was the victim of a brilliant ambush by De Wet's commando on 31 March 1900 at Sanna's Post. The account of Lieutenant W. J. Ainsworth, who commanded the D.L.I. company of the Burma Mounted Infantry gives a good account of the action from Grover, as quoted in the *Journal of the Light Infantry* in 1975, stating:

'There was a certain amount of confusion at first. One battery was captured, the other got away and came into action. Wem who were just behind, were ordered to dismount and double up to where the guns were. We did this under a heavy fire; four of us and some twenty men reaching the place. The guns were just to the front. We stayed there for some time. The guns then stopped firing owing to losing so many men.

It was at this time that Grover came up to me, and, to use his own words, said:- "There's a VC job here, they want to get the guns in and have not enough horses."

He went back to where the horses of the battery were, about 100 yards behind. We, after a short interval, followed. I found it was true about the guns being in such straits, and we all assisted in hand dragging them in.'

In the context of the action itself *The Times History of the War in South Africa 1900* refers, stating:

‘Then Hornby and Humphreys set themselves to bring back the guns. Eight gunners responded to their call, and ran back two pieces forty yards. Here these brave men lay down exhausted. Hornby went to the mounted infantry escort and called for volunteers. Lieutenants Stirling, Way, Ainsworth, Grover and Ashburner of the Burma M.I., Captain Maxwell of Roberts’s Horse, and about four or five men at once responded. These men gallantry faced the withering fire, and, with two gunners, ran back the first two guns to the shelter of the railway embankment; three yet remained and all the limbers. As the men came out towards them the storm of bullets was so violent that they pressed their helmets down on their heads and bent forward as if they were meeting a heavy wind; the horses that were brought out fared even worse than the men, for team after team was shot down before it could bring away its burden. Yet through it all the men who did the work showed the coolness of a parade.’

Grover was seriously wounded whilst attempting to bring off the guns, dying just twenty minutes later - of the eleven men who went forward to assist the gunners he was the only one killed. All of these men were ‘mentioned’ for their bravery, with Lieutenant Maxwell of Robert’s Horse earning the Victoria Cross. Grover is commemorated upon the King’s Shropshire Light Infantry Memorial at St. Chad’s, Shrewsbury and on a memorial plaque at Rugby School.

98 Pair: **Private H. Greaves, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was severely wounded at Lilliefontein on 6 November 1900**

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 3 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Johannesburg (1803 Pte. H. Greaves, 2nd Shropshire Lt. Infy.); King’s South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (1803 Pte. H. Greaves. Shrops: L.I.), *good very fine* (2)

£300-500

Henry Greaves was born at Birmingham in 1867 and signed with his mark upon joining the Shropshire Light Infantry in October 1885. He served with the unit in Hong Kong from December 1891 until October 1893 and then in South Africa during the Boer War from March 1900 to 26 August 1902. Greaves was severely wounded at Lilliefontein on 6 November 1900 - in that shared action with the Canadian Cavalry, two Victoria Crosses were awarded.

99 Four: **Captain H. J. Barnham, Royal Air Force, late Shropshire Light Infantry**

Queen’s South Africa 1899-1902, 6 clasps, Cape Colony, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Belfast, South Africa 1901 (4782 Sgt H. J. Barnham, 2nd Shropshire Lt Infy), the rank and initials officially corrected; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. J. Barnham. R.A.F.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4782 C.Sgt. H. J. Barnham. Shrops:L.I.), sometime silvered, *contact wear and light contact marks, overall very fine* (4)

£140-180

Harry Joe Barnham was born at Allahbad, Bengal in 1875 and enlisted at Birmingham on 17 July 1893. The Regiment entered the Anglo-Boer war in South Africa on 10 October 1899 and Barnham served in the Mounted Infantry before returning to Britain on 17 April 1901. He was discharged from the King’s Shropshire Light Infantry on 16 July 1914 and appears to have joined the Army Reserve at some stage after this.

Listed as commissioned Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant on 13 August 1915 with the 12th (training) Battalion, Sussex Regiment. Several letters within his service papers make clear Barnham’s desire to transfer to the Royal Flying Corps however he appears to have been rejected until the formation of the Royal Air Force.

Barnham is listed as 2nd Lieutenant (Honorary Captain) with the Royal Air Force on 25 April 1918 as part of the administrative branch. He was re-classified Pilot Officer (Honorary Flight Lieutenant) around the same time. After the war he was advanced Flying Officer on 17 June 1920 and Flight Lieutenant on 1 January 1925 having at some stage transferred to the technical branch; sold together with copied research.

- 100 **The campaign group of eight awarded to Private H. Round, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was 'mentioned' for his gallant service in Italy**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (4028241 Pte. H. Round. K.S.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp 1st Army, detached; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, detached; Jubilee 1935; (4028241 Pte. H. Round. K.S.L.I.), engraved naming; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (4028241 Pte. H. Round. K.S.L.I.), *contact marks and edge bruising overall, nearly very fine* (8) £120-160
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 July 1945.
- Harry Round** was born at Dawley, Wellington, Salop in 1903 and enlisted at Shrewsbury on 28 November 1921. Posted to India he was present for the Afridi Campaign where they saw heavy fighting to punish raids by Afridi tribe. Round appears in the Regimental Journal a number of times in India as a result of his footballing prowess.
- He appears on the roll for the Jubilee 1935 as part of the British Army in India but had returned to the U.K. by the start of the Second World War. They saw action in France in 1940, being present for the Dunkirk evacuation before seeing a period of service on Home Defence duties. Returning to the front in Africa in 1943 they were also present for the Anzio landings.
- Round must have performed well in Italy as he was 'mentioned' in 1945. After the war he was transferred to the reserve on 12 November 1945. Round died in the summer of 1969; sold together with copied research.
- 101 **Five: Private W. H. Beddoes, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (4026310 Pte. W. H. Beddoes. K.S.L.I.); Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1937; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., Regular Army (4026310 Pte. W. H. Beddoes. K.S.L.I.), *very fine* (5) £180-220
- William Henry Beddoes** was born at Chetton, Bridgnorth in 1901 and was a farm worker upon his joining the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in June 1919. Having served on the North West Frontier and taken the 1937 Coronation Medal, he was released in October 1938. Recalled in August 1940 following, Beddoes transferred to the Corps of Military Police in May 1941.
- 102 **Four: Captain E. J. Roberts, Indian Army, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry**
- India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (4026198 Sjt. E. J. Roberts. K.S.L.I.); War Medal 1939-45; India Service Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (4026198 Sjt. E. J. Roberts. K.S.L.I.), mounted incorrectly as worn, sold together with a corresponding riband bar, *light contact wear, very fine* (4) £100-140
- Edward James Roberts** was born at Eardisland, Leominster, Herefordshire and attested at Hereford on 24 February 1919. He appears to have served with the Shropshire Light Infantry, being advanced Sergeant with them in India on 24 January 1928. The Regimental Journal states that he was still serving with them in India in 1938 however he does not appear to have entered the Second World War with them, suggesting transfer to a different unit.
- Roberts is confirmed in the K.S.L.I. attestation ledgers as discharged to a commission on 17 August 1942 with the Indian Army. At the same time an officer of the same name appears in the Army List, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and advanced Lieutenant on 11 April 1943 and Temporary Captain at the same time. He appears to have served in India for the duration of the war; sold together with copied research.

103

A poignant Great War casualty group of three awarded to Captain F. R. E. Savory, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, attached South Lancashire Regiment, who died of wounds received in Gallipoli and was buried at sea in December 1915 - 'he was brave, bright and cheery' to the last

1914 Star (Lieut. F. R. E. Savory, Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. F. R. E. Savory), *good very fine* (3)

£300-500

PROVENANCE:

Christie's, 10 November 1992, when sold as part of the Hal Giblin collection.



Francis Richard Egerton Savory was born at Old Letton Court, Staunton-on-Wye, Hereford on 2 April 1893 and was educated at Stonyhurst College and Sandhurst.

Commissioned in the 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry in February 1912, he was embarked for France as a Lieutenant in September 1914 but was invalided home with a knee injury at the year's end. Having then been promoted Captain, he was attached to the 6th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment in Gallipoli, where he was wounded at Suvla on 1 December 1915. It was a serious wound - a heavy brass time fuse from a Turkish shell having smashed his right thigh bone - and he was transferred to the hospital ship *Massila*. Sadly, gangrene set in, and he died on 5 December 1915.

A fellow officer wrote:

'I was by his side when he was hit yesterday afternoon. We had landed too late in the early morning to get up to the ditch by dark, and were resting the day on the beach, when the Turks started to send shrapnel on to it. Your son was standing up talking to another officer when a bit of shrapnel caught his right leg just above the knee, severing the bone, but fortunately missing the arteries. We got him bound up and under good cover, and he kept on talking away to me as if nothing had happened almost. Soon after the doctor came up and after improvising some splints, I had him taken off to a field ambulance and saw to his kit getting to him right away. I should like to say how much I liked serving under him and how much everybody around at the time appreciated the plucky way in which he took the whole thing.'

And of his final hours aboard the *Messila*, the ship's captain wrote:

'The boy was brought on board on 3 December, suffering from a compound fracture of the right femur. The heavy brass time fuse of a Turkish shell had entered the thigh just above the knee, and, travelling up, had lodged near the hip joint. Gas gangrene had already set in, and the case was hopeless, but the missile was removed quickly and painlessly. At no time did he suffer any pain, as is frequently the case in gas gangrene, and was quite clear in his mind almost to the last. He was a dear boy, and out hearts bled for him and his dear ones at home. He was brave, bright and cheery all the time.'

Aged 22, Savory was buried at sea, off Mudros. He is commemorated on the Doiran Memorial, Greece and on a memorial tablet erected by his parents in St. Ethelbert's Church, Bargates, Leominster. His portrait photograph appears in *The Stonyhurst College Roll of Honour 1914-1918* and on the dustjacket of Rob Walker's *To What End Did They Die?*

Poignantly, his lengthy entry in *The Roll of Honour* lists six of his cousins as fellow Great War fatalities.

104

A poignant Great War group of four awarded to Major W. J. Brooke, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was attached to the 21st (Service) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, when he died of wounds in the battle of Lys in April 1918

1914-15 Star (Capt. W. J. Brooke, Shrops L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Major W. J. Brooke); Coronation 1911, together with his Memorial Plaque (William John Brooke), *good very fine* (5)

£400-600

PROVENANCE:

Dix Noonan Webb, 22 October 1997.



William John Brooke was born on 6 May 1876, the son of John Townsend Brooke and Lady Wilhelmina Brooke of Haughton Hall, Shifnal, Shropshire, and a grandson of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth.

Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, he took over the family estate on his father's death in January 1899, by which time he was serving as a local magistrate. His father had been a Major in the 1st Salop Rifle Volunteers and William chose to follow suit, gaining a commission in the 3rd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry in September 1898.

By the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as a Captain, and he remained in the 3rd Battalion until August 1915, when presumably he was embarked for France in a different battalion.

In May 1916, he joined the 1st Battalion as a Company Commander, and was appointed second-in-command on his promotion to Major. He undoubtedly saw action on the Somme and the regimental history records his departure to a field ambulance in February 1917. It was an unhappy time, his son dying in an accident at school in the same month.

Brooke transferred to the 7th Battalion in October 1917, from which was attached to the 21st (Service) Battalion, Middlesex Regiment at the year's end. He died of wounds in the Battle of Lys on 9 April 1918, when the battalion came under heavy artillery fire. The war diary states that he was killed about 11 a.m., but later - corrected - official sources state that he actually died of wounds.

He is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

Brooke's estate was valued at £13,535 and Haughton Hall passed to his nephew in the fullness of time. His widow, Gwendolen Margaret Brooke, took up residence in a cottage in the grounds. Today the 'big house' is a hotel and leisure centre; sold with a large quantity of copied research.

105 **Four: Private A. Chilton, 5th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds in August 1915**

1914-15 Star (10751 Pte. A. Chilton. Shrop:L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (10751 Pte. A. Chilton. Shrops. L.I.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Archibald Chilton), *nearly extremely fine* (4)

£120-160

PROVENANCE:

Mick Brown, November 1994.

Archibald Chilton was born at Dawley, Salop and enlisted at Wellington with the 5th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry. Entering the war in France on 22 April 1915 he was mortally wounded not long later, dying on 1 August 1915. This makes him very likely one of the first casualties suffered by the Battalion which did not face a major action until the Battle of Loos in September. Chilton is buried at Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery. A newspaper article from his local area notes of Chilton:

'He accompanied his regiment abroad, and there died on the 1st inst. from wounds previously received. He was a keen sportsman and for many years was a member of the Lawley Bank Central Institute Football Club and was formerly connected with Malinslee (Church Wickets) Bowling Club. For over seven years he had been employed at the Sinclair Ironworks, Keltey, and at one time was a bellringer at Malinslee Church.'

Sold together with copied research and a newspaper clipping.

106 **Four: Private H. A. Weston, 'D' Company, 5th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds suffered in September 1916**

1914-15 Star (16955 Pte. H. A. Weston, Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (16955 Pte. H. A. Weston. K.S.L.I.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Henry Arthur Weston), *overall good very fine* (4)

£120-160

PROVENANCE:

H & B Medals, January 1995.

Henry Arthur Weston was born at Richmond, London and enlisted at Kingston-upon-Thames with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He entered the war in France on 22 April 1915 where the Battalion was part of the 20th Division, taking part in the Battle of Loos in 1915 and deploying in 1916 for the Somme Offensive. They initially went into action around Fricourt and Delville Wood, leaving the line in August 1916. The Battalion returned to the offensive on 14 September and attacked from Delville Wood in the direction of Gueudecourt on 15 September. Weston was mortally wounded in 1915, likely in that final action, he is buried at Etaples Military Cemetery; sold together with copied research.

- 107 **The unusual campaign group of six awarded to Private A. Jones, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, later Inspector, Posts & Telegraphs department, who was decorated by the Serbians during the Great War and later earned a 'mention' for his bravery in repairing telegraph lines in Iraq**
- 1914-15 Star (8662 Pte. A. Jones. Shorps. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (8662 Pte. A. Jones. Shorps. L.I.), with M.I.D. oak leaves; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (A. Jones. Posts & Tels.); Defence Medal 1939-45 Medal; Serbia, Kingdom, Silver Medal for Bravery, the first five mounted as worn, *very fine* (6) £120-160
- Silver Medal for Bravery *London Gazette* 15 February 1917.
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 5 June 1919.
- Albert Jones** entered the war in Mesopotamia attached to the 2/7th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment on 16 May 1915. He appears to have remained in the region for the duration of the war before transferring to the Indian Telegraph Department during the Iraq Revolt.
- Jones was serving with the Posts & Telegraphs near Hillah, ensuring communications to the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment in 1920 when they came under heavy attack by local tribes. Jones' bravery here was brought to the attention of the Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Baghdad by the local Civil Commissioner in a telegraph stating:
- 'Good work throughout the Operations immediately lines reported own between Diwaniyak and Rumaitha with a Sub Insp: and two linemen and the linemen from Basra proceeded to the break near Rumaitha. Under heavy fire climbed posts and endeavoured [to] restore communication till forced return with detachment to Rumaitha whilst incarcerated there assisted in the defence established enter communication in the houses of defence. Again on his return to Hillah Mr. Corbery P. W. Inspector confirms markedly courageous example of Fermie and Jones in their efforts to restore communication near Khal Mahawal under heavy fire, when communication with Baghdad and Hillah cut. Both were exceedingly fortunate to come out unhurt as the train was heavily fired on at close quarters.'
- The second action noted was likely the defence of the armoured train at Samawa for which Captain Russell was recommended for the Victoria Cross; sold together with copied research and the original telegraph quoted above.
- 108 **Four: Private E. R. C. Bignell, 2nd Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who died of pneumonia on 17 October 1918**
- 1914-15 Star (17234 Pte. E. R. Bignell. Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (17234 Pte. E. R. Bignell. K.S.L.I.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Ernest Richard Bignell), this last in card envelope, *good very fine* (4) £70-90
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased Carter, June 1986.
- Ernest Richard Charles Bignell** was born in 1888 at Gloucester. He enlisted at Newport and lived at Cwmteillery. Serving in 'Z' Company, he served in France from 2 June 1915 and died of pneumonia on 17 October 1918, being buried in the Lembed Road Cemetery, Salonika.
- 109 **Three: Warrant Officer Class 1 (Regimental Sergeant-Major) J. A. Williams, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was wounded and 'mentioned' during the Great War**
- British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (13770 W.O.Cl.1. J. A. Williams. Shrops. L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2098 C. Sjt. J. A. Williams. Shrops: L.I.), *good very fine* (3) £100-140
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased July 1985.
- James Alfred Williams** was discharged for the first time at Lichfield in October 1907, at that point with some 21 years' service to his name. With the outbreak of the Great War, he returned to the fold and served at home from September 1914. Proceeding to France in July 1915 (1914-15 Star), he was wounded in action on 21 February 1916 and earned a 'mention' (*London Gazette* 7 November 1917, refers) for his troubles with the 6th Battalion. Williams was released in May 1917 and returned home to his wife who lived at 17 & 19 Bridge Street, Leominster.

110 Three: **Lieutenant W. F. Woolf, Shropshire Light Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. F. Woolf.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Walter Francis Woolf), sold together with the recipient's original illuminated memorial scroll, *good very fine* (3)

£200-300



Walter Francis Woolf was born on 1 December 1897, the son of Blanche and Major Herbert Woolf, 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a Boer War veteran and native of Woking. Attending Lancing College (Seconds House 1912-15) it is natural that Woolf as the son of a soldier should wish to attend the Royal Military College, Sandhurst which he did in November 1915.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant from Royal Military College on 19 July 1916 he served with the 3rd Battalion but was attached 7th Battalion for the duration of his time in France. Joining the Battalion at the Front he was with them during the Attack upon Serre on 13 November 1916 where he was severely wounded by a gunshot to the thigh.

Advanced Lieutenant on 19 January 1918, by the time it was Gazetted he was already dead. Woolf was killed in action at the Henin-Mercatel Road on 27 March 1918 as the Battalion tried to hold the line against the German Spring Offensive. They succeeded in doing so for some time but were forced back the day after Woolf was killed, he is buried at Wailly Orchard Cemetery, Arras; sold together with copied research.

111 Three: **Private T. Beeby, 10th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry and Shropshire Yeomanry, who was Killed in Action in Palestine in April 1917**

British War and Victory Medals (1882 Pte. T. Beeby. Shrops. Yeo.); Great War Bronze Memorial Plaque (Thomas Beeby), all in named card boxes of issue and outer envelopes, *extremely fine* (3)

£140-180

PROVENANCE:

Purchased Neate, October 1997.

Thomas Beeby was a native of Great Salkeld, Cumberland and served with the Shropshire Yeomanry and then the 10th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The unit found themselves in Palestine in early 1917. Moving forward from Khan Yunis, they marched to Belas on 17 April. Moving forward to a line some 2000 yards south-east of the Mansora Ridge, they suffered Captain Jones wounded by shell fire and two other ranks killed by bomb from an aeroplane on 19 April. The death of Beeby is recorded by the C.W.G.C. on 20 April, however, it might be presumed he was one of the bomb victims. He is buried in the Deir el Belah Cemetery, Palestine.

112 Four: **Sergeant J.H. Jones, Shropshire Light Infantry**

British War Medal 1914-20 (200004 W. O. Cl. 2. J. H. Jones. K.S.L.I.); Territorial Force War Medal 1914-19 (48 Sgt. J. H. Jones. K.S.L.I.); Territorial Force Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar (48 Cpl. J. H. Jones. 4/Shrops:L.I.); Efficiency Medal, Territorial, G.V.R. (4025051 Sgt. J. A. Jones. 4-K.S.L.I.), *very fine* (4)

£160-200

T.F.E. *Army Order* 1 July 1912.

Second Award Bar *Army Order* August 1922.

One of five T.F.E. and Second Award Bar groups awarded to the Shropshire Light Infantry.



James Herbert Jones served with the 4th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry during the Great War. They served in India and Singapore, being present for the Singapore Mutiny in 1915 where they helped to round up the mutineers. He re-attested for service at Shrewsbury on 1 May 1920 and was finally discharged on 2 August 1936; sold together with copied research and an article in the Regimental Journal.

Further entitled to the Victory Medal 1914-1919.

113 Nine: **Private J. Simpson, King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry, who saw service in every major campaign the Regiment fought in over a period of two decades**

1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army, detached; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the suspension of the first sometime repaired; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (4032143 Pte. J. Simpson. K.S.L.I.); Korea 1950-53 (4032143 Pte. J. Simpson. K.S.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950-54; Africa General Service 1902-62, 1 clasp, Kenya (4032143 Pte. J. Simpson. K.S.L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (4032143 Pte. J. Simpson. K.S.L.I.), *contact marks, some edge bruising, overall very fine* (9)

£220-260

PROVENANCE:

March Medals, September 1988.

James Simpson is listed in the Regimental Journal for April 1954 as part of the Administration Platoon; sold together with copied research.

- 114 Three: **Private G. Hardman, 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was killed during an Air Raid on Manchester on 23 December 1940**

1939-45 Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, in their waxed envelopes of issue, addressed to 'Mrs A. Collins, 372 Collyhurst Rd, Manchester 9.' and Army Council condolence slip in his name and confirming '3' awards, *nearly extremely fine* (3)

£80-120

PROVENANCE:

Purchased August 2000.

George Hardman was born in 1906 and first joined the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in December 1925. *Exploring Trafford's Heritage* gives more detail:

'While the Manchester-area endured a number of bombing raids throughout the autumn of 1940, the most devastating attack took place in the days immediately preceding Christmas.

From 22-24 December, the Luftwaffe executed an aerial assault over the course of two, consecutive evenings, in an effort to maximize both the damage and disruption to their targets. With nearly 450 bombers dropping 467 tons of explosives and 1925 incendiary bombs, this event would become known as the 'Manchester Blitz' or 'Christmas Blitz'. Along with destroying countless buildings and blocking major access points to the city, the attack took an estimated 684 lives and left more than 2,000 injured.'

Hardman is buried in the Manchester Cemetery.

- 115 Pair: **Private R. S. J. Pring, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was Killed in Action during Operation 'Commando' on Hill 227, Kowang-San, November 1951**

Korea 1950-53 (22229675 Pte. R. S. J. Pring. K.S.L.I.); U.N. Korea 1950-54, *extremely fine* (2)

£400-600

PROVENANCE:

BDW, July 1995.

Ronald Silvenus James Pring was born at Weston-Super-Mare on 3 November 1930. He was killed in action on 4 November 1951 in the attack on Hill 227, Kowang-San, during Operation 'Commando'. 'B' Company lost their Company Commander, Major A. R. Tait, and his signallers - Privates Holder, Jones and Pring - when the Company HQ received a direct hit during the bombardment. The Shropshires received Battle Honours for both 'Hill 227' and 'Kowang-San'. He is buried in Pusan Cemetery.

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WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED



- 116 Army L.S. & G.C., W.IV.R. (**Thomas Taylor, 85th Regiment Foot. 1833.**), steel clip and replacement large ring suspension, *very fine*

£300-500

PROVENANCE:

Purchased Hamilton & Co., August 1987.

Thomas Taylor was born in 1793 and hailed from County Wicklow, Ireland. A hatter by trade, he joined the 85th Foot in November 1808, aged 15 and was soon thrown into the ill-fated Walcheren Expedition from July-December 1809. He began service as a Private from 9 November 1811, having shared in the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro that same May.

The Regiment was dispatched to North America in May 1814 and saw action in the last phase of the War of 1812. It fought at the Battle of Bladensburg, capturing two American colours, in August 1814. Under the command of Colonel William Thornton, they also carried out a successful attack on the American positions on the west bank of the Mississippi River during the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815.

Advanced Corporal in 25 May 1815, he was reduced Private in June 1815 and was released in November 1832. Taylor lived to claim his MGSM with clasp Fuentes D'Onor.

- 117 Army L.S. & G.C., V.R., 1st Type large letter reverse (**Sergt. Spencer Ormsby 85th Regt. 1846.**), silver clip and straight bar suspension, *very fine*

£180-220

Spencer Ormsby was born at Sligo and served some 21 years and 119 days with the 85th Foot. Of these, six and a half years were spent in North America, having been advanced Corporal in January 1830 and Sergeant in August 1836. He was discharged in 1846, being medically unfit; sold together with copied research.

- 118 Volunteer Long Service, E.VII.R. (**3160 C. Sjt: A. Cole. 1/Hereford: V.R.C.**), officially impressed naming, *good very fine*

£70-90

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, July 1987.

- 119 Efficiency Medal, G.VI.R., Territorial (**Lt. F. W. C. Simmons. K.S.L.I.**), *very fine* £50-70
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased June 1980.
- 120 Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (...**Pte. J. Hargest. 4th Shropshire L.I. Mil.**), *edge wear, nearly very fine* £300-500
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased November 1984.
- Awarded as per *Army Order* 27 of February 1905 (No. 120 Private J. Hargest).
- 121 **A gold K.C.B. (Civil) group of five attributed to Sir Arthur Anstice, J.P., D.L., Chairman of the Gloucestershire Territorial Force Association and Hon. Colonel of the 4th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**
- The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Civil Division, Knight Commander's (K.C.B.) set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, gold, hallmarks for London 1887; breast Star, silver, with gold and enamel applique centre, with neck cravat, in *Garrard, London* case of issue, the lid with gilt title 'Sir Arthur Anstice'; Mayors' and Provosts' Coronation 1902; Volunteer Decoration, V.R., hallmarks for London 1892; Territorial Decoration, G.V.R., hallmarks for London 1919, mounted as worn on a *Spink & Son* wearing pin and contained in a leather case with gilt lid inscription, 'Sir Arthur Anstice, K.C.B.', *good very fine* (5) £1,500-2,000
- K.C.B. *London Gazette* 25 June 1909.
- John Arthur Anstice** was born on 24 January 1846, the son of John Anstice, J.P., of Madeley Wood Hall, Salop.
- Educated at Trinity College, Oxford, he became a man of many parts, serving as a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Shropshire and Gloucestershire and as a High Sheriff for Gloucestershire, in addition to holding the office of Mayor of Wenlock on six occasions. Here, then, the grounds for the award of his Mayors' Coronation Medal in 1902.
- But he was also a stalwart of the Volunteer Force and Territorial Army, having served in - and been appointed Honorary Colonel of - the 4th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry. Awarded the Volunteer Decoration (*London Gazette* 13 December 1892, refers), he subsequently added the Territorial Decoration (*London Gazette* 14 January 1920, refers) to his accolades, thereby becoming one of a handful of recipients of both awards: in fact, his overall combination of awards is quite likely unique.
- Having been awarded the C.B. (Civil) in June 1904, he was elevated to K.C.B. (Civil) in June 1909. Anstice - who clearly preferred using his second given name - died in Dymock, Gloucestershire, in August 1929; sold with copied research.



122

A fine Victorian gold C.B. group of seven awarded to Honorary Major-General F. E. Appleyard, 85th Foot, late 80th Regiment and 7th Royal Fusiliers, whose distinguished career is recounted in the pages of his two-volume *Incidents and Occurrences during My Thirty-Four Years Active Service*

Having cut his teeth as a member of the storming party at the capture of the Great Dagon Pagoda in Burma in April 1852, he gained a 'mention' and the brevet of Major for his deeds in the Crimea, where he was wounded at the Battle of Alma and in the assault on the Redan in June 1855

He added three further 'mentions' to his accolades for his command of the 3rd Brigade in the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force in the Second Afghan War, when he was present at the storming and capture of Ali Musjid

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's breast Badge, 22 ct. gold and enamel, hallmarks for London, 1872, with swivel-ring suspension and silver-gilt riband buckle; India General Service 1854-95, 1 clasp, Pegu (Lieut. F. Appleyard, 80th Regt.); Crimea 1854-56, 3 clasps, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (Capt. F. E. Appleyard, 7th Rl. Fusrs.), contemporary engraved naming; Afghanistan 1878-80, 1 clasp, Ali Musjid (Col. F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot); Turkey, Ottoman, Order of Medjidie, 5th Class breast Badge, gold, silver and enamel; France, Legion of Honour, Knight's breast Badge, silver and enamel; Turkish Crimea 1855, Sardinian die, *the second and third with contact marks and polished, good fine, the Legion of Honour severely damaged, otherwise very fine or better* (7)

£1,200-1,600

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, November 1996.

C.B. *London Gazette* 29 May 1875.

French Legion of Honour, Knight *London Gazette* 4 August 1856.





Frederick Ernest Appleyard was born in Surrey on 6 June 1829 and was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and on the Continent. Appointed an Ensign in the 80th Regiment in June 1850, he was advanced to Lieutenant in October 1852, in which year he served in the Pegu operations. Hence his part in the capture of Martaban and the operations before Rangoon on 12-14 April, including service in the storming party at the capture of the Great Dagon Pagoda. He was also present at the taking of Prome.

Back home in June 1853, he transferred as a Lieutenant to the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in which capacity he witnessed extensive action in the Crimea. At the Battle of Alma the Regiment suffered terrible loss, fording the river with chest-high water under a galling fire. Appleyard was among the wounded, but he was back in action at Inkermann and during the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Hence his participation in the repulse of the sorties of 5 April and 9 May, the defence of the Quarries on 7 June and, finally, the assault on the Redan on 18 June 1855, in which latter action he was again wounded. He was mentioned in despatches and given the brevet of Major, in addition to being appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour and awarded the 5th Class of the Turkish Medjidie.

Having then been confirmed in the rank of Major in August 1858, Appleyard exchanged into the 85th Regiment in February 1861, in which he was advanced Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1867 and to Colonel in March 1872, and he was appointed C.B. in May 1875.

By October 1878, he was in command of the Regiment at Lucknow, and it was here that he received orders to hold his men in readiness for proceeding on active service in Afghanistan. Having then been entrained with his men for Amballa, he was ordered to Peshawar to assume command of 3rd Brigade in the 1st Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force. And it was in that capacity that he took part in the assault and capture of Ali Musjid and in the Bazar Valley Expedition. In fact, he commanded the Ali Musjid Column in the latter expedition and the rear guard on its return march, prior to taking command at Jellalabad in April-June 1879. He was thrice mentioned in despatches.

Appleyard relinquished command of the 85th Regiment in March 1880 and, upon returning home from senior command in Mooltan, he was briefly appointed to the Lincolnshire Regiment. He was finally placed on the Retired List as an Honorary Major-General in June 1884.

His subsequent appointment as a Magistrate in Surrey aside, the General found time to pen two volumes of memoirs, in which recounted his experiences in the 7th Fusiliers in the Crimea and his subsequent active service career in India and Afghanistan.

He died in June 1911, aged 81.

- 123 A fine Great War Brigade Commander's C.B., Battalion Commander's C.M.G., Boer War D.S.O. group of eight awarded to Brigadier-General R. J. Bridgford, Shropshire Light Infantry, late Manchester Regiment

Lucky indeed to survive being jumped by 200 Boers disguised in khaki in November 1901 - in which 15 of his mounted infantrymen were shot down and 37 wounded - Bridgford was himself wounded during his subsequent command of the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry on the Western Front

Having then risen to Divisional Command as a Temporary Lieutenant-General, he was ordered home after the German Spring Offensive in 1918, an unhappy outcome which he summed up thus:

'Later in May 1918 I got the order of the Boot or Bowler Hat for carrying out orders sent by the Corps Commander during the Bosch push of 1918. He himself with his staff having fled. The Corps Commander commonly went by the name of Foxy Haldane'

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, C.B. (Military) Companion's neck Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, in its *Garrard & Co.* case of issue; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, C.M.G., Commander's breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, with swivel-suspension and riband buckle; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast (Capt. R. J. Bridgford, D.S.O., Manch. R.), two of the clasps are tailor's copies; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Capt. R. J. Bridgford, Manch. Rgt.); 1914-15 Star (Lt. Col. R. J. Bridgford, D.S.O., Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Maj. Gen. R. J. Bridgford), mounted as worn where applicable, *enamel work chipped in places on the C.M.G. and D.S.O., otherwise generally good very fine* (8)

£1,600-2,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, June 1997.

C.B. *London Gazette* 1 January 1918.

C.M.G. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 19 April 1901:

'In recognition of services in operations in South Africa.'



Robert James Bridgford was born on 10 March 1869, the son of Sir Robert Bridgford K.C.B., D.L., J.P. of Herefordshire, and was educated at Charterhouse School, Godalming, Surrey. Following a spell in the Militia, he joined the Manchester Regiment as a 2nd Lieutenant in December 1889 and was advanced to Lieutenant in December 1891 and to Captain in January 1898.

Boer War - P.O.W. - D.S.O.

Subsequently posted to South Africa, he quickly saw action at Lombard's Kop and was present at the defence of Ladysmith, including the action fought on 6 January 1900. Following the relief of the town, he served in the operations in Natal in March-June 1900, including the action at Laing's Nek (6-9 June), as well as engagements in the Transvaal, among them Belfast (26-27 August) and Lydenberg (5-8 September). He was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 8 February 1901, refers) and awarded the D.S.O.

Having then been attached to the 1st Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, he was given command of a company of Mounted Infantry in April 1901. And it was in this capacity that he was lucky to survive a close encounter with 200 Boers at Holland Farm on the Kaffir Spruit on 18 December 1901. On that occasion, the enemy disguised themselves in khaki and formed up in regular order with officers out front, exactly in the manner of British troops. And since a British force was expected in the area, Bridgford and his men were none the wiser. But that all changed when the Boers closed to within 40 yards of his unit, for, without the slightest notice, they leaped from their horses and opened a murderous fire, the first volleys practically accounting for the entire company - fifteen men lay dead and a further 38 wounded. Those who survived were taken prisoner.

Advanced to Major in February 1904, Bridgford transferred to the Shropshire Light Infantry in September 1905, following which he served as Commandant, Mounted Infantry in Egypt. But by the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he was serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 2nd Shropshires, and it was in that capacity that he was embarked for France in December 1914.

Great War - wounded - senior command

The battalion first came under heavy fire in the Battle of St. Eloi in March 1915, the regimental history noting that on one occasion Bridgford's H.Q. - located by a derelict motor bus - was so severely shelled that it had to be abandoned: 'the whole headquarters, including the C.O. and R.S.M., were forced to retire. They did this in perfect order, a splendid example of how to retire under fire!'

In April, the battalion suffered heavy casualties in the Battle of St. Julien, where its losses amounted to 11 officers and 153 other ranks killed, wounded and missing. Next up was the Battle of Frezenburg Ridge, yet another costly affair, where the battalion suffered losses of seven officers and 282 other ranks. Bridgford, who was among the wounded, was evacuated to a casualty clearing station, but rejoined the battalion a few days later at Busseboom.

On 28 May 1915, the German launched 'a great cloud gas attack' on Bellewarde Ridge, followed by a major infantry assault. Once again, the 2nd Shropshires were on the receiving end, suffering nearly 200 casualties. The battalion was now moved to quieter climes at Armentieres, where Bridgford was likely informed of his pending award of the C.M.G.

In mid-July 1915, he was appointed Temporary Brigadier-General with command of 18th Infantry Brigade, in which role he remained actively employed until taking a period of leave in May 1916. On returning to France, he served as Commanding Officer of the 141st Brigade in July-August 1916, prior to returning to his old command, 18th Infantry Brigade, in the period August 1916 to August 1917.

Awarded the C.B., he was rested back in the UK before once more returning to France in March 1918 as a Temporary Major-General in command of 31st Division, just in time for the Somme and Lys battles of March-April 1918. Here, then, as cited above, the moment of his downfall, for although he transferred to the command of the 32nd Division in May 1918, he was ordered home soon afterwards.

In addition to his awards of the C.M.G. and C.B., Bridgford was five times mentioned in despatches in the Great War (*London Gazettes* 22 June 1915; 15 June 1916; 4 January, 15 May and 11 December 1917, refer).

On being placed on the Retired List in 1922, he returned to the family home in Herefordshire where, in common with his father, he became a D.L. and J.P.



The General - who retained a strong interest in the fortunes of the Shropshires - died in April 1954; Sold with a quantity of original documentation, including the recipient's C.B. and C.M.G. warrants, the latter with related forwarding letter; his M.I.D. certificates (4), dated 31 May 1915, 30 April and 13 November 1916, and 7 November 1917; approximately 80 career and / or family photographs, and an exercise book with his handwritten account of his time in India in 1920, 17pp.

Also sold with his silver vesta box, with hallmarks for Birmingham 1897, the lid with engraved initials and the date 'March 23rd 1898'; a K.S.L.I. badge and his Boer War presentation chocolate tin, and a Knight Templar's breast star, silver and enamel, with hallmarks for London, 1883, this last contained in a leather case.

For the recipient's dress miniatures see Lot 155.

124 The superb 'Civil Defence 1944' C.B.E., 1935 K. St. J., 'Battalion Commander's 1919' M.C., group of eleven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Morris, Shropshire Light Infantry, later Chief Constable, Devon Constabulary

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, Civil Division, silver-gilt and enamel; The Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Grace, (K. St. J.) neck Badge, silver and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; The Order of St John of Jerusalem, Officer's (O. St. J.) breast Badge, silver and enamel; King's Police Medal, G.VI.R., for Distinguished Service (Mjr Lyndon H. Morris. M.C. Ch. Const. Devon Constab.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. L. H. Morris.); Territorial Force War Medal (Capt. L. H. Morris. Shrops.L.I.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935 (Major L. H. Morris MC DL Chief Cons of Devon), naming engraved; Coronation 1937; the first, second and ninth loose, the rest mounted court-style as worn, *sometime lacquered, overall good very fine* (11)

£1,000-1,400

Purchased January 1990.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 8 June 1944.

K. St. J. *London Gazette* 28 June 1946.

M.C. *London Gazette* 8 March 1919, the original citation states:

'He commanded his battalion during the attacks of 18th to 24th Sept, 1918, near Fresnoy, and showed coolness and judgment in dealing with situations. When the attack was held up he went forward, under machine gun and shell fire, to reconnoitre, and by his presence inspired the men with confidence. The battalion eventually not only gained its objective, but also assisted the brigade on its left to reach its objective.'

K.P.M. *London Gazette* 2 January 1939.



Lyndon Henry Morris was born at Bakewell, Derbyshire on 20 January 1889, the son of Canon E. Morris of Ashborne. Educated at Bromsgrove School (1900-1907) he excelled there becoming 2nd Head of School and Captain of Fives before qualifying as a Lawyer with the firm Sprott and Morris from 1907-1912.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Territorial Force he served with 4th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry from 1 January 1910. Further advanced Lieutenant on 4 June 1911 Morris had the honour of carrying the Colour at Presentation of the Colours to King George V at Bangor University on 14 July 1911. Further advanced Captain on 25 June 1914 he was commanding 'A' (Shrewsbury) Company when they were mobilised on 5 August.

The Battalion was initially not earmarked for a combat role but rather intended to replace Regular Battalions in colonial postings and as such they embarked on 29 October 1914 for India. From there the unit was sent to Burma where they settled at Rangoon into what seemed an unremarkable posting. However they were soon disabused of this notion when on 21 January 1915 the C.O. was informed that one of the native regiments was on the verge of mutiny.

The Battalion was swiftly mobilised, providing a guard for government house they surrounded the three forts detachments of the mutineers were guarding along with their barracks and disarmed the entire unit. The situation was dealt with swiftly and efficiently, seeing a potentially explosive situation defused without incident. The next time they were not to be so lucky as orders were received for them to proceed swiftly to Singapore to deal with another mutiny, this one in full swing.

The 5th Light Infantry had mutinied on 15 February over rumours that they were going to be sent to fight their co-religionists in the Ottoman Empire. They scattered the other garrison troops and killed several officers and civilians, they were engaged by a few officers and men of the Malay Volunteer Rifles before being confronted by landing parties from Allied ships in the harbour. The mutineers were largely beaten by the time the Battalion arrived however their services were still needed in hunting those still at large. The *History of the 4th Bn. K.S.L.I. (T.A.)* gives further detail, stating:

‘The Battalion’s main task during the next few weeks was rounding up the small parties of mutineers

who still roamed the island. The dense jungles of Singapore Island had to be combed and all native villages searched. After an arduous week or two, the Battalion brought many of the rebels back to stand their trial for murder and mutiny. Others surrendered to the native police as the search for them narrowed down. The great majority of those brought to trial were sentenced to be shot.'

After this grim task was completed Morris was ordered to Hong Kong for further garrison duty however this was to be his last posting with the 4th Battalion as he applied to join the Regular Army and undertake a frontline role which he did on 24 September 1916. Arriving in France in February 1917 he was posted to Command 'B' Company, 1st Battalion.

In this way Morris went into action at the First Battle of Cambrai, *The King's Shropshire Light Infantry* refers to the action fought on 20 November 1917, stating:

'At 7.10 the third wave, consisting of the remaining companies of the Buffs one the right, and K.S.L.I. on the left, continued the advance and reached the final objective - the Hindenburg support line. Captain Whitmore, commanding D Company, was killed and Captain L. H. Morris, commanding B Company, and 2nd Lieut. Symonds, A Company, were wounded.'

Morris received a bullet wound to his right hip, a report on his conduct written by the Battalion Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. B. Winterscale states:

'During the recent operations this officer displayed great skill and marked ability in the preliminary stages of the attack, and led his men with the utmost dash and determination until he as unfortunately wounded before reaching the final objective.'

Returning to the Battalion in August 1918 he was promoted Major on 9 August, continuing to serve until after the Second Battle of Cambrai when Lieutenant Colonel Meynell left to take command of 171st Brigade. As the senior Major Morris took command of Battalion on 9 October 1918, taking them into action at the Battle of the Selle on 17 October. They attacked the southeastern corner of Busigny Wood and captured their position with losses of around 25 percent, largely the result of a gas attack. Their final major attack was on 24 October with heavy machine gun fire and a mistimed artillery barrage resulting in limited success, that same day Morris was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The Battalion was stationed at Bohain when the war ended and Morris remained in service, reverting to Major on 9 January 1920.

Resigning his commission on 6 June 1921 he briefly joined the reserve Battalion again before joining the Prison Service in 1923. Appointed Deputy Governor of Dartmoor Prison in 1926 it was as a result of this last service that Morris was appointed Chief Constable of Devonshire 1931.

His was a difficult start to the role as only the next year there was a major riot in Dartmoor, named the Dartmoor Mutiny. The prisoners had equipped themselves with homemade weapons and it was only by luck that the violence did not result in a fatality. Morris attended the mutiny with a large contingent of Police and his reputation in the prison was high enough that his appearance is credited with helping to calm the situation.

That same year he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant in 1932 and continued to serve with the Police. He was serving in this role during the 1935 Jubilee, earning his medal as the Chief of the Devon Constabulary. The outbreak of the Second World War saw Morris take on the responsibility of County A.R.P. Controller, in which capacity he was awarded his C.B.E. in 1944. One of Morris' main innovations while running the Devon Constabulary was to ensure improved communication to rural officers and improving the houses the officers were accommodated in. Morris died not long after the end of the war on 7 December 1946. *Out of the Blue: A History of the Devon Constabulary* by Walter J Hutchings gives the following obituary:

'On the 7th November 1946, the force learned with deep and sincere regret of the death of their chief.

Major Morris had been our chief for 15 years and during that time had aimed at the attainment of maximum efficiency. He looked ahead and on all matters adopted a long-term policy. He laid sound foundations and the force watch a gradual build-up taking place in all departments and in all directions. Reorganisation took place in many places and in many branches; new methods were adopted; better training systems were introduced; men were trained for specialised work, and new and more modern equipment was acquired. But in his quest for efficiency he kept well to the fore his conviction that, in the main, success depended on a happy and contented home-life for his men and their families. In all his efforts he gave priority to the living conditions and welfare of his men.'

Sold together with copied research.



125

The Boer War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Captain H. G. Bryant, Shropshire Light Infantry, of whom a fellow officer said, 'I never met a man so absolutely without fear'

And signs of that fearlessness are apparent in Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Colvile's despatch of 3 March 1900, in which he mentioned Bryant for 'a special act of gallantry' at Paardeberg in February 1900

So, too, in his final action near Ypres, when he was seriously wounded and taken prisoner after storming an enemy trench. Sadly, his wounds proved fatal, and he died five days later after having his right arm amputated

Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (Lieut. H. G. Bryant. 2/Shrop. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Cpt. H. G. Bryant. D.S.O., Shrop. L.I.); 1914-15 Star (Capt. H. G. Bryant. D.S.O., Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Capt. H. G. Bryant.); together with a K.S.L.I. badge and two uniform buttons, *the second and third with contact marks, very fine and better* (9)

£3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:

Dix Noonan Webb, 29 June 2006.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 10 September 1901.

Henry Grenville Bryant was born in London on 5 June 1872, the eldest son of Henry Strickland Bryant of Torquay and a grandson of Major-General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B. Educated at Eton, he was originally gazetted from the Militia into the Bedfordshire Regiment in June 1894, but he transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry a month or two later. Having then been advanced to Lieutenant, he accompanied his battalion to South Africa in November 1899, where he remained on active service until July 1902, including a stint as a Brigade Signalling Officer from March 1900 to July 1901.

He saw plenty of action in the Orange Free State in February-May 1900, when he was present at the Battle of Paardeberg and in the engagements at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Houtnek, Vet River River and Zand River. But it was specific act of gallantry at Paardeberg in February 1900 for which Bryant received his mention in despatches. In those protracted operations, the battalion carried out a daring advance at night, seizing 200 yards of new ground. It also suffered casualties of eight killed and 41 wounded.



Afterwards appointed a Brigade Signalling Officer, Bryant served in the Transvaal in May-June 1900, when he was present at the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria, in addition to Elands River during operations west of Pretoria in July-November 1900. And subsequently, in the Orange Free State in May-November 1900, when he was present in the engagement at Rhenostar River, in addition to the action at Bothwell in the Transvaal on 6 February 1901, in which he was slightly wounded. He was advanced to Captain and awarded the D.S.O.

Two tours of duty having ensued in the 2nd Battalion in India, Bryant was embarked for France in December 1914, where he was credited with doing 'good work' over the winter and Spring of 1915.

On 26 April 1915 - to use the words of his Commanding Officer - he 'gallantly' led a night attack of his company against a Saxon trench near Ypres. He was seen by his men, at whose head he charged, to reach the parapet and to be wounded by a grenade, as was later ascertained. Bryant was reported missing, but had in fact been taken prisoner by the Germans and was admitted to the Kriegs Lazarette at Roulers. There it was deemed necessary to amputate his right arm and following the operation he dictated a letter home, in which he explained how well he had been treated by the medical staff. Sadly, that good treatment was to no avail, for he died of heart failure on 1 May 1915.

Posthumously mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 31 May 1915, refers), Bryant left a widow, Phyllis, of Thirsk, Yorkshire. He was buried in the Roeselare Communal Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium; sold with an original group photograph of regimental officers and a file of comprehensive copied research.

For his dress miniatures, see Lot 156.



126

The outstanding Great War D.S.O., M.C. and Bar group of six awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. 'Robin' Robinson, 7th King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was thrice wounded on the Western Front

'A man endowed with abundant courage' and 'a grand fighter', he won his first M.C. at St. Eloi in April 1916, when he was wounded by a machine-gun fire but continued to man a Lewis gun until it was knocked out. And in similar vein he added a second M.C. and a D.S.O. to his accolades, when his stoic leadership turned the tide of battle

He was not averse to innovation - on one memorable occasion on the Arras front in April 1917, he and his party carried out a successful trench raid dressed in white sheets and ladies' nightgowns, the whole purchased at Arras by way of winter camouflage; having then gathered up their sheets and gowns, they returned in triumph to our lines with a startled German prisoner

Robinson subsequently proved to be a tour de force as the long-served headmaster of Moseley Grammar School 1923-55, but couldn't resist returning to uniform as a senior officer in the Birmingham Home Guard 1940-44



Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar; 1914-15 Star (2 Lieut. E. H. Robinson, Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major E. H. Robinson); Defence Medal 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (6)

£2,400-2,800

PROVENANCE:

March Medals, July 1986.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 6 April 1918, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company in an attack until further advance was impossible. He then re-organised them, and collecting all men available of other companies, successfully repelled two counter-attacks, although the troops on either flank fell back. His skilful leadership and resolute bearing were a magnificent example to the remainder of the battalion.'

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917, the original citation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Finding the battalion was held up, he immediately organised bombing parties to clear up the objective. When this was found impossible, he was of the utmost assistance in re-organising not only his own company but the remainder of the battalion. His splendid example largely contributed to the success of the operations.’

Ernest Harold Robinson was born at Newport, Salop on 12 January 1890 and was educated at Newport Grammar School and at St. John’s College, Cambridge. Opting for a career as a teacher, he was working as an assistant master at Magnus Grammar School in Newton-on-Trent on the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914.

Commissioned in the 7th Battalion, King’s Shropshire Light Infantry in November 1914, he was embarked for France as the battalion’s Machine Gun Officer in September 1915, in which capacity he quickly saw action in the Ypres salient.

His subsequent M.C.-winning exploits came to pass at St. Eloi in April 1916, when he stayed behind to hold a mine crater as his battalion moved out of the line. Two of his Lewis gun team were killed beside him but he refused to leave, even when wounded, and it was only when the gun was knocked out by shellfire that he eventually withdrew. His wounds - ‘lacerated shell wounds to his right leg and thigh’ - necessitated his evacuation.

Advanced to Temporary Captain in September 1916, he rejoined his battalion in the same month and was quickly in action in the closing stages of the Somme offensive in November. On the 12th, the battalion moved forward to launch an attack on Serre. It was a hopeless endeavour, enacted in deep mud, and at a cost of over 200 casualties.

Robinson emerged unscathed and next gained his seniors approbation in a trench raid in the Arras sector on 3 April 1917. The regimental history takes up the story:

‘On April 3rd a very successful little raid captured a most useful prisoner without suffering any casualty. The party was led by Lieutenant Robinson and Sergeant Palmer, and they were all dressed in sheets and ladies’ nightgowns purchased in Arras, as the ground was covered in snow. The prisoner belonged to a Division recently returned from the Russian front, and his information proved of considerable value.’

But it was likely in the battle of Arras later that month that Robinson won his second M.C., the battalion carrying out a major assault against ‘Chapel Hill’ on the 9th; so, too, against the Bois des Vert on 2 May. And he subsequently added the D.S.O. to his accolades, most probably for his part in the battalion’s attack against Zonneberg in late September. He was also mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 21 December 1917, refers) and, in early January 1918, was appointed temporary Battalion C.O.

Then came the great storm, the outset of the German Spring Offensive in late March 1918, in which the battalion suffered extensive casualties. And among them was Robinson, who was wounded in the right foot by a machine-gun bullet at Locon, Belgium on 12 April 1918. The serious nature of his wound necessitated his evacuation.

Having then rejoined the battalion in the summer, he was yet again wounded, this time in both arms and his forehead in the advance on Rumilly on 2 October 1918. Thus ended his gallant military career.

Back home, Robinson returned to his teaching post at Magnus Grammar School and was appointment Headmaster of Moseley Grammar School, Birmingham in 1923. He was to occupy that post until 1955, in addition to serving as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the city’s Home Guard in 1940-44. He died at Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire in 1968, aged 78; sold with extensive copied research.

127

An outstanding Great War D.S.O. group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. M. English, King's Shropshire Light Infantry

His distinguished career as a soldier aside - in which he collected wounds at Paardeberg and in the Ypres salient - the multi-talented English was a county-class cricketer: but his true claim to fame was as a star of the silver screen in the 1920s and 1930s, when he usually played characters 'of some importance' alongside the likes of Stanley Holloway and Roger Livesey

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (Lieut. E. R. M. English, Shrops. L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. E.R.M. English, Shrops. L.I.); 1914 Star, with clasp (Capt. E. R. M. English, Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. E. R. M. English); France, Croix de Guerre 1914-18, mounted as worn, *enamel chipped on reverse centre of the first, otherwise very fine or better* (7)

£1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:

Spink, June 1998.

Although engraved in the correct naming style, the Queen's and King's South Africa Medals are in fact official replacements dating from October 1910; the relevant roll entries refer.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 3 June 1917.

France, Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.



Ernest Robert Maling English was born in Cheltenham on 2 December 1874 and was educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Commissioned in the Shropshire Light Infantry as a 2nd Lieutenant in September 1895, he was advanced to Lieutenant on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa.

Boer War - wounded

Present in operations in the Orange Free State in February-May 1900, including Paardeberg where he was slightly wounded, English was also present in the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River (5-6 May) and Zand River. Subsequently during operations in the Transvaal in May-November 1900, he was present in the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria, and at Elands River (4-6 August). And having then served in the Orange River Colony, including the action at Rhenoster River, he ended the war on operations back in the Transvaal in March-May 1902 (Queen's Medal & 4 clasps; King's Medal & 2 clasps).

English served in India in the 2nd Battalion in 1903-07, in which period he was advanced Captain and soon after returning home was appointed Adjutant in the Territorial Force. It was during this period - in the 1909 season - that he turned out as a right-handed batsman for Gloucestershire. But bat and ball made little contact, his first innings ending in a duck, and his second just 2 runs.

Great War - wounded

By the outbreak of hostilities, English was serving as a Company Commander of 'B' Company in the 1st Battalion, and it was in that capacity that he was embarked for France on 10 September 1914. Having then been briefly engaged in the Battle of the Aisne, the battalion was deployed to trenches near Cassel, where its casualties mounted in the First Battle of Ypres. On 23-24 October 1914, the Shropshires faced an all-out German attack but held their ground, with over 200 German dead being counted in front of their positions. On the 25th however the enemy broke through on the left, leaving English and his 'B' Company 'temporarily in the air ... in spite of being heavily enfiladed, 'B' Company held on to nightfall, when orders were received for the battalion to withdraw.' (The Regimental History, refers). In just five days, the battalion had suffered casualties of three officers killed and eight wounded, and its other ranks 52 killed and 71 wounded.

Next deployed to trenches at Rue de Bois, English and his comrades remained based around Armentieres, up to and beyond the so-called Christmas truce. They may not have faced any major infantry actions, but casualties continued to mount as a result of relentless artillery fire. English emerged unscathed until June 1915, when, in positions in the Weiltje salient, north-east of Ypres, he was himself wounded. But he remained on active duty until August 1915, when he was appointed Town Mayor at Hazebrouck.

Advanced to Major, English was next appointed Assistant Provost Marshal in the 7th Division in September 1915, and likewise in 1st Corps in May 1916. Having then returned home in May 1918, he ended the war as Deputy Provost Marshal in London. He was awarded the D.S.O., the French Croix de Guerre and twice mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 15 June 1916 and 15 May 1917, refer).

Star of the Silver Screen

Placed on the Retired List as a Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1919, English next embarked on an acting career, in which he is described as having been 'a strong supporting star of the 20s and 30s, usually seen as a man of some importance.'

The British Film Institute credits him with over 30 films in the period 1921 to 1939, a career that witnessed him graduate from silent movies to the 'talkies', and one in which he acted alongside many household names.

His first film was 'The Four Feathers' (1921), in which he played Lieutenant Sutch, followed in the same year by an appearance as Dr. Mortimer in 'The Hound of the Baskervilles'. And so the credits rolled on, English's real-life army career making him a perfect match for playing those in positions of authority. His last film was 'Mrs. Pym of Scotland Yard' (1939), in which - aged 65 - he played the Commissioner of Police, opposite the likes of Nigel Patrick.

Actor, cricketer and soldier - and likely a bon viveur - the Colonel died at South Kensington, London in August 1941.

128

A good Great War D.S.O. group of five awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel P. Prince, Shropshire Light Infantry, who took a brace of wounds and a brace of 'mentions' for his good services

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *top riband bar adapted for mounting*; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 (Lieut: P. Prince, Shrop: L.I.); 1914 Star, clasp (Capt: P. Prince. Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Lt. Col. P. Prince.), *enamel chipping to first, good very fine* (5)

£1,400-1,800

PROVENANCE:

Christie's, July 1984.

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 17 February 1915 & 21 December 1917.



Peregrine Prince was born on 18 October 1882 at Leominster, Herefordshire and was educated at Shrewsbury School. Having been commissioned into the Shropshire Light Infantry in January 1902, he served in the Boer War, including the operations in the Transvaal from 17 April-31 May 1902 (Medal & 4 clasps - should have been issued 'South Africa 1902' clasp).

During the Great War he served in France from October 1914, commanding the 2/5th Battalion, York & Lancaster Regiment from 16 December 1916-July 1917. He was twice wounded during the campaign and retired in 1921. A member of the Naval & Military Club, he died in April 1935 - having apparently undergone some 30 operations for the wounds he suffered during the Great War and which had never fully recovered.

129

'Here I lie a very helpless creature. My right leg is encased in plaster from the top of my thigh to the sole of my foot with pin passed through my heel to prevent any contraction - not very comfortable.

On my left leg the plaster starts below the knee and includes the whole foot, which sustained a multiple fracture and dislocation. I shall fully recover from these injuries but it will take many weary months.

I am most angry at being out of the battle - in fact I particularly wanted to be in at the kill. It all comes of being nervous. I always was frightened by mines and so I hit one. I wasn't very worried by shells and bullets so escaped those.'

So wrote Major Barnsley from Epsom Hospital in November 1944, having been evacuated from North West Europe after being blown up by a mine

The outstanding North West Europe D.S.O. group of six awarded to Major P. E. Barnsley, Herefordshire Regiment attached 1/7th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment

Distinguished Service Order, G.VI.R., the reverse of the suspension bar officially dated '1945', with *D. S. & S.* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, G.VI.R., 'Territorial', the reverse officially dated '1951', with *Royal Mint* case of issue, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:

Spink, September 2001, Lot 908.

Just two D.S.O.'s awarded to the Herefordshire Regiment for the Second World War.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945:

'At Vallee on 7 August 1944, this Officer's Company was ordered to attack some high ground south of the village. The attack was supported by a box barrage and shortly after the start line the Company encountered an enemy strong point.

Major Barnsley ran forward to the head of his men to close with the enemy and a fierce close-quarter battle ensued with bayonet and rifle butt. This Officer was everywhere cheering his men, with supreme courage and lack of fear, and as a result of his extraordinary example, 80 prisoners were taken and many killed or wounded. He continued his advance to a depth of 1000 yards through thickly wooded country, and it is beyond doubt that due to his complete devotion to duty and personal leadership, the Battalion was able to effect a break through'.

T.D. *London Gazette* 13 July 1951.



Paul Eric Barnsley was born on 10 August 1911 at Old Ford, Hereford, the son of Harry and Emily Barnsley, his father being an auctioneer by trade. Young Barnsley was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Herefordshire Regiment in May 1939, having been a Cadet Corporal in the Hereford Cathedral School Contingent. During the Second World War, he found himself attached to 1/7th

Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, with whom he served in earning his outstanding decoration, despite being reported wounded in action the day prior. He chose to stay at duty. His luck ran out and he was lucky to survive being blown up by a mine in November 1944, as evident in the aforementioned quote. On that occasion, his 'D' Company were charged to strike out on a reconce patrol, his carrier met a mine, in attempting to find a good route for Elshoot.

Barnsley remained a key player in local Hereford military matters, Chairman of the local Old Comrades Association, he finally retired from the Territorials in January 1962; sold together with an original War Office letter, dated 11 November 1944, in which the recipient's father is informed that his son, 'Major P. Barnsley, The Herefordshire Regiment, has again been wounded', together with several original photographs, an old copy Birth Certificate dated 2 March 1932, and other later documentation, this last including a copy of a wartime letter in which the recipient refers to his wounds from a mine explosion.



130 **Four: Flight Lieutenant H. S. Hopcraft, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, late King's Shropshire Light Infantry**

British War and Victory Medals (2 Lieut. H. S. Hopcraft); Defence and War Medals 1939-45, with M.I.D. oak leaf, *good very fine* (4)

£80-120

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, 5 April 1993, when sold with his brother's medals; see Lot 131.

Hugh Stanley Hopcraft was born on 27 September 1893 and was educated at St. Paul's School, Barnes. Commissioned with his brother into the 7th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry in September 1914, he transferred to a reserve battalion in August 1915.

However, he rejoined the 7th Battalion in France as a Temporary Lieutenant in February 1916 and quickly saw action on the Somme. And it was there, whilst serving as a Lewis Gun Officer, that he was seriously wounded in the costly action at Bezantine Ridge on 14 July 1916, when the battalion suffered casualties of 15 officers and 457 other ranks. Owing to his wounds, Hopcraft was latterly employed at the Ministry of Munitions, and he was demobilised in November 1919.

Commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the Administrative and Special Duties Branch in the R.A.F.V.R. in April 1941, he shortly thereafter joined the staff of the Deputy Directorate of Organisation (Planning). And he appears to have remained likewise employed for the duration of the war, gaining advancement to Flight Lieutenant in July 1944 and a mention in despatches (*London Gazette* 24 June 1945, refers). He died in Camden, London in April 1985, aged 91; sold with copied research.

- 131 A fine Second World War O.B.E., Great War M.C. group of six awarded to Major J. G. Hopcraft, King's Shropshire Light Infantry

Less than a week before the Armistice, Hopcraft was wounded riding back and forth under heavy fire as a Brigade Major in the action at Foret de Mormal

His subsequent award of the O.B.E. was for services of rather a different nature, namely his admirable role as a Deputy Director in the Ministry of Aircraft Production under Lord Beaverbrook in 1940, when saucepans were turned into Spitfires



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, 2nd Type, silver-gilt, with its *Royal Mint* case of issue; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. G. Hopcraft, Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. J. G. Hopcraft); Special Constabulary Faithful Service, G.V.R. (John G. Hopcraft), *good very fine* (6)

£800-1,200

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, 5 April 1993, when sold with his brother's medals; see Lot 130.

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1941.

M.C. *London Gazette* 4 October 1919:

'For great gallantry and devotion to duty during operations near the Foret de Mormal on 5 November 1918. He, while acting as Brigade Major, kept in touch with front-line battalions all through the advance, riding from one headquarters to another under heavy fire, sending back valuable information from time to time. After being wounded, he rode back two miles to Brigade Headquarters and gave a clear account of the situation. He rendered excellent service.'



John Gordon Hopcraft was born on 8 April 1892 and was educated at Colet Court preparatory school and St. Paul's School, Barnes; an accompanying letter from the archivist at St. Paul's states that young John was 'taught by the famous Rev. Horace Elam, the eponymous schoolmaster in Ernest Raymond's novel, *Mr. Olim*.'

Be that as it may, he was duly commissioned with his brother into the 7th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry in September 1914. Embarked for France as a Lieutenant in September 1915, he served as his battalion's Transport Officer until transferring in a similar capacity to 8th Brigade in June 1916 and thence to 15th Brigade at Dieval in August 1916. Hopcraft was still serving on the Brigade's staff as a Brigade Major at the time of his M.C.-winning exploits at the Forêt de Mormal on 5 November 1918, when he was wounded. He had earlier been mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette* 24 April 1918, refers).

On the renewal of hostilities in September 1939, Hopcraft was granted an emergency commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in his old regiment, but he transferred to the Air Ministry under Lord Beaverbrook, acting as Deputy Director at the Ministry of Aircraft Production. No doubt having played a significant role at the time of the battle of Britain, he was awarded the O.B.E. in January 1941. Beaverbrook later wrote:

'Looking back on that stirring time at the Ministry of Aircraft Production, I recall the immense task undertaken by you and I remember the days and nights of labour ... Sir Winston approved of the medal and distribution.'

Hopcraft, who received his award at Buckingham Palace in February 1941, died in Poole, Dorset in 1973.

Sold with his original O.B.E. warrant and related Chancery forwarding letter, the above quoted letter from Lord Beaverbrook, and a studio portrait photograph.

132

The Second World War M.B.E., Great War M.C. group of nine awarded to Major C. H. W. Pugh, King's Shropshire Light Infantry

An ex-Royal Fusilier from one of the Public School Battalions, he was twice wounded on the Western Front and commanded the Oswestry Home Guard in the last war

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Member's (M.B.E.) breast Badge, 2nd Type, silver; Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse privately engraved, '2 Lt. C. H. W. Pugh, 3rd Aug. 6th K.S.L.I.'; 1914-15 Star (PS-3118 Pte. C. H. W. Pugh, R. Fus.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. C. H. W. Pugh); Defence Medal 1939-45; Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937; Coronation 1953, *very fine or better* (9)

£1,600-2,000

M.C. *London Gazette* 18 July 1918, the original citation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a platoon in an attack. When the advance was checked he reinforced the leading wave on his own initiative and enabled the advance to continue. He led his men to the final objective with great vigour and twice assisted another platoon by covering the advance with Lewis gun fire when they were held up. He showed splendid leadership and initiative.’

Cyril Henry Wallace Pugh was born in Oswestry, Shropshire on 11 November 1889 and was educated at Oswestry Grammar School, where he represented the school in all the major sports and became head boy; his tough sporting demeanour gained him the nickname ‘Old Iron’. But he also excelled in the classroom, gaining a place at St. John’s College, Oxford, where he became an exhibitioner and took a 1st in Law. He then settled down to life as a solicitor in the family firm Minshalls, Parry-Jones and Pugh.

In September 1914, following the outbreak of war, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 21st (Public Schools) Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, in which capacity he was embarked for France in November 1915. In common with many of his comrades, however - and owing to heavy officer casualties - he was among those commissioned when the battalion was disbanded in April 1916, in his case in the 3rd Battalion, King’s Shropshire Light Infantry.

Subsequently attached to the 6th Battalion, he likely joined it on the Somme before the end of the year. Certainly, he is known to have been wounded on 11 February 1917, although the exact nature of those wounds remains unknown.

Back in action in time for the battle of Cambrai, he was awarded his M.C. for the battalion’s costly actions on 20-21 November 1917, when company command devolved to a Captain and three 2nd Lieutenants. Pugh appears to have emerged unscathed from these actions, but his luck ran out on the 25th, when he received his second wound; the date engraved on the reverse of his M.C. likely relates to his subsequent investiture.

Returning to Oswestry at the war’s end, Pugh became a partner in the family firm after his father’s death in 1921. But he was also an active member of the 4th Battalion, K.S.L.I. (Territorials), and only stood down on reaching the age limit in the early 1930s. And with the renewal of hostilities, he was a natural candidate to command the local Home Guard in the rank of Major, in which role he was awarded his O.B.E.

Pugh was otherwise a stalwart of the scouting movement, gaining appointment as District Commissioner for north-west Shropshire. And he was one of the leading entomologists in the country, his collection being donated to the Manchester Museum on his death in March 1973; sold with a file of copied research.

133 **A 1945 M.B.E. group of six awarded to Major G. R. Rawson, 6th Battalion, Salop Home Guard, late Captain, Royal Artillery**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 2nd Type, Member’s (M.B.E.), Military Division breast Badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut. G. R. Rawson. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Capt. G. R. Rawson.); General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Iraq (Lieut. G. R. Rawson); Defence Medal 1939-45, *very fine* (6)

£250-300

PROVENANCE:

Purchased January 1986.

Approximately three M.B.E.’s awarded to the Shropshire Home Guard.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 15 December 1944.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 23 December 1918.

George Richard Rawson was born in January 1884 at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire and served in the ranks for over 11 years, finally being commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in December 1914. He served in France with the Royal Artillery from July 1915, before seeing further active service in Iraq. During the Second World War he served as a Major in the 6th Battalion, Home Guard in Shropshire.



Military Cross, G.V.R., with Second Award Bar, in case of issue; British War and Victory Medals (Capt. A. C. Hetherington.), *good very fine* (3)

£1,000-1,400

PROVENANCE:

Glendining's, November 1996.

M.C. *London Gazette* 20 October 1916:

'For conspicuous gallantry in action. He led up two Platoons to support another Regiment through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire at a critical time.'

Second Award Bar to M.C. *London Gazette* 11 January 1919:

'When the Battalion had been forced back owing to heavy machine-gun fire from both flanks, he arrived to find it in a state of disorganisation. He at once reorganised it into Companies, and led them forward, under heavy machine-gun fire, to hold a very important ridge. Subsequently he made a valuable recce under intense rifle and machine-gun fire, and got in touch with the Battalion on his left. It was mainly due to his gallant efforts that the Battalion was enabled to rally and reorganise, and from the information he gained, to make a subsequent advance, which was of the greatest value.'

Arthur Cyril Hetherington was born on 14 October 1896 and lived at The Bank House, Haslemere, Surrey and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Serving with the 7th Battalion in France from February 1916, serving as Adjutant on several occasions. He earned his two superb decorations, was advanced Captain, latterly serving with 'A' Company. Hetherington died in 1978.

135 **The Third Battle of Doiran 1918 M.C., M.S.M., Croix de Guerre group of eight awarded to Lieutenant W. Clark, Shropshire Light Infantry and Machine Gun Corps**

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Transvaal (5710 Cpl. W. Clarke, 2nd Shrop: Lt Infy.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (5710 Corpl: W. Clarke. Shrops: L.I.); 1914-15 Star (5710 C.Q.M.Sjt. W. Clark. Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. W. Clark.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (49093 C.S.Mjr: W. Clark. 80/Coy M.G.C.), the unit officially corrected; France, Republic, Croix De Guerre, with Palme, *minor contact wear, overall very fine* (8)

£700-900

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 February 1919, the original citation states:

'For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In command of a Machine Gun section on September 18th 1918, he led his men through a murderous fire from trench mortars, machine gun and artillery to a point in front of P4 ¼ seeing the infantry unable to advance further he at once got his guns into action and opened fire to keep down a terrible fire from P.4. He himself was seriously hit, but kept his guns firing, and supervised the ammunition supply until he totally collapsed. His example was of unestimable [SIC] value to all his men.'

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 26 April 1917.

Croix de Guerre *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.

Walter Clark was born at Gibraltar on 22 October 1879 and attested on 22 August 1898, seeing service during the Anglo Boer War. He appears to have served with distinction during the war, earning a promotion to Corporal on 11 April 1902 and Lance Sergeant on 13 October 1902.

After the end of hostilities the Regiment was posted to India from in January 1903 and there Clark was again advanced Sergeant in July 1909. Still posted there upon the outbreak of the Great War, Clark was advanced Company Quartermaster Sergeant on 14 October 1914 and the next day the Regiment embarked for France. Entering the war in France on 20 December 1914 he was again promoted Company Sergeant-Major on 23 May 1915, and soon afterwards was recommended for commission, service papers give special reason from O.C. Captain G. Berwick:

'With reference to the attached application for a commission in the Machine Gun Corps for Company Sergeant Major Clark, I think that this warrant officer is in every way suitable for a commission in the Machine Gun Corps. He has been Sergeant Major of the 80th Company Machine Gun Corps since the company was first formed on the 17th day of May of this year, and has carried out his work conscientiously and well. Owing to the fact that he was an instructor at the musketry school at Satara, India, at which school he also obtained a first class certificate in Musketry and in the Machine Gun, he is an extremely good machine gunner and has a good knowledge of the tactical handling of the gun.'

Prior to his recommendation being accepted - on 5 December 1915 - Clark was posted to Salonica where he was to serve for the rest of the war and joined the Machine Gun Corps. Commissioned Lieutenant on 28 December 1916 into the Machine Gun Corps, he rejoined his old unit on 28 June 1918 to command a machine gun section.

He was present at the Third Battle of Doiran where the British found themselves attacking well dug in Bulgarian troops. The K.S.L.I. were forced to try and take the steep and rugged Pip Ridge which proved an insurmountable obstacle, heavily defended by Bulgarian Machine Guns. Clark played an instrumental role in the action but suffered a gunshot wound to the head and was invalided from the battlefield.

The end of the war saw him retiring from service soon after although he did return to service on 30 June 1920, retiring again on 30 June 1921. Clark died on 10 February 1950; sold together with copied research.

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The 1918 M.C. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Statham, Shropshire Light Infantry

Military Cross, G.V.R., the reverse attractively engraved 'For gallantry in action Lieut. W. H. Statham. King's Shropshire L.I. Octr. 1918.'; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. H. Statham.); France, Republic, Croix de Guerre, with Palme upon riband, reverse dated '1914-1918', *good very fine* (4)

£700-900

Purchased March 1991, when accompanied by the French award (this remains unconfirmed).

M.C. *London Gazette* 2 April 1918:

'For gallantry and initiative during the operations from the 4-5th November 1918, when he acted as Intelligence Officer to the Battalion. He repeatedly went forward to the front Companies under fire to ascertain what the situation was. On 4 November, when the right front Company was held up by machine-gun fire, he pushed forward and some early information. He went forward to Warquis-le-Grave and with a scout explored the place and brought home five prisoners.'

William Henry Statham was born in Jersey, Channel Islands on 10 October 1877, his father being a Sergeant in the 53rd Foot. A store keeper by trade and having served in the ranks of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Statham was commissioned into the 4th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry in November 1916. Wounded in action in late October 1917, he was returned to England for treatment, his address in the United Kingdom was noted as C/O Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

Statham moved out to New Zealand and died at Avondale, Auckland in February 1971.

137

A scarce Warrant Officer's M.C. group of four awarded to Colour-Sergeant, later Captain A. J. Murphy, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who also received a 'B mention'

Military Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (4386 W.O. Cl. I. A. J. Murphy. K.S.L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4386 C. Sgt. A. J. Murphy. Shrops:L.I.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (4)

£600-800

PROVENANCE:

March Medals, 18 March 1989.

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.



Albert James Murphy was born on 14 January 1880, his father having served as Regimental-Sergeant Major who retired in 1888. The younger Murphy enlisted as Boy on 14 April 1894 and was posted to the 1st Battalion in India, soon after being appointed Bugler and later Commanding Officer's Bugler. Returning to Britain in 1903 with the rank of Lance Sergeant he was awarded his Army L.S. & G.C. there in July 1913.

On the outbreak of the Great War, Murphy was advanced Regimental Sergeant-Major and posted to Pembroke Dock where the 3rd Battalion was being formed. Murphy made repeated efforts to go overseas but he was refused for much of the war before finally being posted to France with 7th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 22 March 1918.

Leaving France on 11 November 1918 he was recommended for the M.C. whilst still a Warrant Officer before being commissioned Quartermaster and Lieutenant on 16 March 1919. The next day a 'B' or Press 'mention' was published in *The Times* of 17 March 1919. Murphy continued to serve after the war being promoted Quartermaster and Captain on 16 March 1927, Murphy died in the summer of 1928; sold together with copied research.

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'The Germans had dug their fortress headquarters deep in a park in the centre of Antwerp and when our forces entered the city the task of neutralising the fortress was given to a company of infantry - only 43 strong - attached to the division. Under the cover of tanks, the Major, a section commander and two men advanced from doorway to doorway until they reached the main road fronting the park. Then a burst of machine-gun fire mowed down the section commander and the two men.

As they dropped, the Major dashed forward, jumped over a wide wire entanglement and landed in a firing bay which led directly to the machine-gun post. Lobbing a hand grenade, the Major gave two bursts with his Sten gun, which jammed.

Taking another chance, the Major dived out of the bay, leapt the wire again, and, doubling across the road, picked up a rifle and grenade from one of the wounded men, and turned and jumped the wire again... Then he threw the grenade and charged the machine-gun post with bayonet fixed. The German sergeant, who with a private, manned the machine-gun, fired his revolver at point-blank range, missed, and then with the bayonet within an inch of his heart, surrendered.

Meanwhile the rest of the platoon had made their way up the street, and under covering fire from tanks, stormed the fortress gate...'

A wartime newspaper report covering the extraordinary actions of Major Tom Maddocks, K.S.L.I.

The outstanding Second World War M.C. group of six awarded to Major T. 'Tom' Maddocks, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, a Company Commander in the 4th Battalion who played a crucial role in the capture of Antwerp in September 1944

In a roller coaster of courageous actions, he and his small force took 300 prisoners, among them General Graf von Stolberg-Stolberg, the region's G.O.C. One of his prisoners was shot dead beside him by misplaced enemy fire and others - owing to a shortage of secure spaces - were temporarily confined to cages in the city's zoo

Military Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, E.I.I.R., Territorial, the reverse officially dated '1961', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue, sold together with an archive of original archive, *good very fine* (6)

£1,600-2,000

PROVENANCE:

Tennants, 20 June 2001, when sold by the recipient's sister.

M.C. *London Gazette* 1 March 1945, the original recommendation - signed off by Montgomery - states:

'On 4 September 1944, 'A' Company, 4th K.S.L.I., commanded by Major Maddocks, was given the task of assaulting the triangular park in Antwerp from the western and southern sides. This park was defended by a considerable barbed wire fence, numerous Tobruk bunkers and concrete defences. The action of this company, led by this officer, resulted in the capture of 300 prisoners, including a General, 30-40 killed and 20 wounded, and was responsible for the rapid clearance of the centre of Antwerp, thus giving us control of the town of Antwerp.

Throughout this action this officer showed remarkable powers of leadership and personal bravery of the highest order. At one period he was crossing the road into the park with his batman, when an enemy machine-gun opened up killing his batman. The machine-gun was 20 yards distant and covered by a barbed wire fence. This officer promptly threw a grenade at the post and got over the wire into the trench system, where he found himself faced with two of the enemy who fired at him and missed. He returned the fire with his Sten gun which promptly jammed.

He then recrossed the wire, seized his dead batman's rifle and grenades and under cover of another grenade recrossed the wire into the trench system where he forced the two enemy to surrender. He then led his two prisoners across the wire under enemy fire which killed one of the two prisoners.

Throughout this action this officer displayed leadership and personal bravery of the highest order.'



Thomas Maddocks was a pre-war member of the 4th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry (Territorials), in which he was serving as a 2nd Lieutenant on the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939.

But by the time the battalion went into action in the North-West Europe campaign he was serving as a Major and C.O. of 'A' Company.

Heavily laden with equipment, the battalion landed at Courseill-sur-Mer on 14 June 1944 and marched to the village of Cainet, where Maddocks quickly made a name for himself on inventing the 'Tommy Bundle', namely a greatcoat and blanket wrapped in the ground sheet and secured by valise straps.

A week or so later, the battalion was put on readiness for Operation 'Goodwood', in which, in July, it suffered its first casualties, namely four officers and 96 other ranks. And in subsequent fighting in the 'Bocage' those casualties rose at an alarming rate. At length, however, with what might be termed the battle of the bridgehead over, Maddocks and his comrades were next tasked with the advance to the Rhine, through Belgium and Holland.

And the first major nut to be cracked was the vital port of Antwerp. Here, then, Maddocks' moment of glory, his skill, leadership and personal courage culminating in the capture of 300 enemy troops, among them General Graf von Stolberg-Stolberg. The whole had been positioned in the city's central park at Merxem. The regimental history takes up the story:

'Major Tom Maddocks' task of capturing the bunkers was difficult enough without the added restriction denying him the use of mortars lest civilians might be killed or wounded. The park had to be broken into through a thick hedge, heavily wired. The ornamental lake severely restricted manoeuvre and could only be crossed by a single narrow bridge. Besides this the attacking force would be exposed to fire from the enemy in the tall buildings surrounding the park. Maddocks decided to send Lieutenant 'Jenny' Wrenn with No. 8 Platoon along the main roads enclosing the park (the Rubens-lei and especially the Van Eyck-lei) with the task of suppressing all sniper fire.

Maddocks himself led 7 and 9 Platoons and stormed into the park from the south side, supported by covering fire from his troop of three tanks. He then led the way across the narrow ornamental bridge and charged across the remaining hundred yards to the bunkers, his Bren gunners firing from the hip. White flags appeared from the bunkers and the Germans, including General Graf von Stolberg-Stolberg, the G.O.C. Antwerp District, surrendered.'



The same source continues:

‘Some 300 prisoners were taken in the park and put in the charge of the Resistance to be confined in the local zoo. Thus, by early evening, two hours after reaching the Central Park, the main German force and its overall commander were safely in the bag.’

That evening, Maddocks shared a ‘thick whisky’ with a fellow officer, Tim Ellis. The latter later recalled how Maddocks thought for a moment he had captured another senior officer, for another rather grand looking fellow emerged from the bunker hot on von Stolberg’s heels. Much to his disappointment, however, it transpired to be a Bandmaster.

The day following his M.C.-winning exploits, Maddock was back in action in mopping up operations, extracting his company from a factory near the city’s Albert canal which was being shelled by enemy tanks at point-blank range. The street outside was a sheet off flames, and swept by enemy fire, but he nonetheless led two of his platoons across it. It was also about his time that Maddocks assumed temporary command of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves having been wounded.

As far as is known, Maddocks remained on active service in 4th K.S.L.I. until VE Day. So he would have witnessed much action in Holland, including operations in support of ‘Market Garden’; so, too, the award of the V.C. to a member of his ‘A’ Company, Sergeant George Eardley, who was decorated for his gallantry in October 1944. And thence to Germany in the wake of the Rhine crossing.

He died in Torbay, Devon in 1968, aged 51.

Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising the recipient’s original Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the M.C., in the name of ‘Major T. Maddocks, M.C., The King’s Shropshire Light Infantry’; War Office letter of notification for the award of his Efficiency Decoration, dated 22 September 1961; a letter from Lieutenant-General M.R. Robinson, D.S.O., with a typed copy of the M.C. citation, dated 13 July 1945; several wartime photographs, the above quoted newspaper cutting and a file of comprehensive research.

For his miniature dress medals, please see Lot 157.

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The 1901 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Colour-Sergeant G. Powell, Shropshire Light Infantry who was further 'mentioned' for his service



Distinguished Conduct Medal, E.VII.R. (2977 Serjt: G. Powell. Shropshire L.I.); Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg (2977 Serjt: G. Powell. Shropshire L.I.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (2977 Clr:-Serjt: G. Powell. Shrops: L.I.); Army L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (2977 C.Sjt: G. Powell. Shrops: L.I.), *contact marks, contact wear and edge bruising, overall nearly very fine* (4)

£1,600-2,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901.

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

One of 8 D.C.M.s awarded to men of the Shropshire Light Infantry during the Anglo-Boer War.

George Powell was born at Aston Ingham, Ross, Herefordshire in 1871, he attested at Ross on 29 January 1889. He was promoted Corporal on 30 May 1891 while serving at home and Sergeant on 1 April 1895. In this rank he was posted to South Africa for service in the Anglo-Boer War on 7 November 1899.

The Battalion played a key role in the British victory at Paardeberg, holding 'Gun Hill' under heavy fire, not long after this Powell was advanced Colour-Sergeant on 23 October 1900. They were again in action at Toba Mountain and Colliery Hill through 1900-1901. After this they were largely employed with the British Columns fighting Boer Commandos across the country.

After the war Powell was posted with the rest of the Battalion to India on 7 January 1903 serving there until he was posted back to Britain on 4 November 1909. He was finally discharged on 28 January 1910; sold together with copied research.

- 140 **An outstanding Great War D.C.M. awarded to Sergeant H. Gollins, 6th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was latterly Killed in Action on 22 March 1918**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (7338 Cpl. H. Gollins. 6/Shrops: L.I.), *very fine* £600-800
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased Liverpool Medals, July 1980.
- D.C.M. *London Gazette* 6 February 1918:
- 'At the beginning of an attack, he was wounded, but gallantly led his party forward into the enemy lines. On seeing some of the enemy counter-attacking, he led a rush over the open, killed some of the enemy, and captured six prisoners.
- He continued to press forward until he established himself on the objective, where he held on for two days, although he was twice buried by shell fire. His courage and determination were a magnificent example to all.'
- Herbert Gollins** was born at Winsford, Cheshire and enlisted into the Army in 1903. He entered the war in France on 10 September 1914 and is entitled to a 1914 Star Trio. During the Great War he won his D.C.M. - one of three for the action - during the Battle of Menin Road Ridge in the taking of Eagle Trench in September 1917. Having taken his decoration, he was killed in action on 22 March 1918 and is commemorated upon the Pozieres Memorial.
- 141 **A rare Great War M.M. and Russian Medal of St. George for Bravery group of five awarded to Acting Corporal W. Degnan, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**
- Having been decorated by the Czar for his gallant deeds in the 1st Battalion in the battle of Armentieres in October 1914, he added the M.M. to his accolades for his services in the 5th Battalion in 1916**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (7391 L. Cpl. W. Degnan, 5/Shrops. L.I.); 1914 Star (7391 Pte. W. Degnan, 1/Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (7391 A. Cpl. W. Degnan, Shrops. L.I.); Russia, Medal of St. George's for Bravery, 3rd Class, the reverse officially numbered '22215' and with officially impressed naming, '7391 L. Cpl. W. Degnan, Shrop. L.I.', the third with slack suspension, *polished overall, nearly very fine or better* (5) £500-700
- PROVENANCE:
Glendining's, August 1993.
- M.M. *London Gazette* 22 January 1917.
- Russian St. George Bravery Medal *London Gazette* 25 August 1915:
- 'For gallantry and distinguished service in the Field.'
- William Degnan** was embarked for France in the 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry in September 1914, where he and his comrades initially took up positions on the Chemin des Dames to the north of the River Aisne.
- But in the following month the battalion was deployed to the Bois de Grenier, three miles south of Armentieres, and thence, on 21 October 1914, to trenches to defend Le Quesne Farm. There it endured almost continuous bombardment until 4.15 a.m. on the 23rd, when it was attacked in force by German infantry. All the attacks were repulsed, however, and by 5 p.m. around 200 of the enemy lay dead in front of the K.S.L.I.'s trenches. And a renewed German assault on the 24th was also repulsed. Nonetheless, the battalion suffered casualties of 55 killed, 79 killed and 11 missing.
- As verified by the regimental history, it was for this gallant defence of Le Quesne Farm that Degnan was awarded his Russian decoration; one of four St. George Medals for Bravery, 3rd Class, awarded to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
- Having then at some point transferred to the 5th Battalion and been advanced to Lance-Corporal, he was awarded his M.M. for gallant deeds in 1916. And those deeds were most likely enacted on the Somme, where the battalion was extensively employed in August and September. Hence costly actions in the Fricourt area and attacks on mounted on Delville Wood and Montauban.

- 142 **A Great War Salonika operations M.M. and French Medaille Militaire group of five awarded to Private L. Hollowfield, 8th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who further suffered a severe gunshot wound in September 1918, breaking both major bones in his right leg**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (13972 Pte. L. Hollowfield 8/Shrops: L.I.); 1914-15 Star (13972 Pte. L. Hollowfield. Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (13972 Pte. L. Hollowfield. K.S.L.I.); France, Republic, Medaille Militaire, *note surname spelling, the Pair with official correction to start of surname, very fine* (5) £300-500
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased December 1988.
- M.M. *London Gazette* 20 August 1919.
- France, Medaille Militaire *London Gazette* 17 March 1920.
- Lewis Hollowfield** was a native of Abergwynfi, near Blaengwynfi and was born in 1896. During the Great War he served with the 8th Battalion in France from 4 September 1915. Besides his two decorations, he was severely wounded by gunshot to the right leg in September 1918, which caused compound fractures to both his tibia and fibula.
- 143 **The M.M. group of four awarded to 2nd Lieutenant W. Bullock, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was commissioned after earning the award**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (16024 Sjt: W. Bullock. 5/Shrops:L.I.); 1914-15 Star (16024 Pte (A.Sjt) W. Bullock, Shrops. L.I.), the second number double struck; British War and Victory Medals (2. Lieut. W. Bullock.). *overall very fine* (4) £500-700
- M.M. *London Gazette* 9 December 1916.
- William Bullock** was born in 1895, a native of Blackburn and enlisted on 25 November 1914. Entering the war in France on 12 October 1915 he served for a number of years before applying for a commission. Bullock was accepted as a Cadet and returned to Britain on 22 December 1916 to join the 5th Officer Cadet Battalion at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 30 May 1917 he was posted to the 5th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry in August 1917. Bullock was transferred to the 6th Battalion before 22 March 1918 and taken prisoner of war at the German Spring Offensive, rolled over the British lines. He was promoted after the end of the war to Lieutenant on 30 November 1918.
- His service papers suggest that he may have had service in Ireland prior to resigning his commission. His discharge papers note the theatre of war served in as 'Irish', regardless Bullock resigned his commission on 17 October 1919. He died in the winter of 1970; sold together with copied research.
- 144 **A 1918 M.M. group of four awarded to Lance-Corporal A. James, 6th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, attached 42nd Trench Mortar Battery, who was wounded in action**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (11087 L. Cpl. A. James. 6/Shrops: L.I.); 1914-15 Star (11087 Pte. A. James. Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (11087 Pte. A. James. Shrops. L.I.), *contact marks, very fine* (4) £300-500
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased Hamilton & Co., May 1979.
- M.M. *London Gazette* 6 August 1918.
- Arthur James** was a native of Oswestry and served in France with the 6th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry from 22 May 1915. Being noted as having been wounded in October 1915, he earned his M.M. whilst attached to the 42nd Trench Mortar Battery and was discharged in March 1919.

- 145 **A well-documented M.M. group of four awarded to Lance Sergeant C. F. Cowper, 5th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (11376 L.Sjt: C. F. Cowper. 5/Shrops: L.I.); 1914-15 Star (11376 Cpl. C. F. Cowper. Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (11376 Cpl. C. F. Cowper. Shrops. L.I.), with M.I.D. oak leaves, *very fine* (4) £400-600
- PROVENANCE:
Bosleys, March 2002.
- M.M. *London Gazette* 27 October 1916.
- M.I.D. *London Gazette* 30 November 1915.
- Frederick Charles Cowper** was born in 1891 and enlisted with the Shropshire Light Infantry on 30 August 1914. He entered the war in France on 22 May 1915 and was present for the Battalion's attack on Bellewaerde during the Battle of Hooze on 25 September 1915. He was awarded a Divisional Gallantry card for his role in the Battle, a letter written by his battalion commander states:
- 'I am requested by the G.O.C. 14th Light Division to forward you the enclosed "Meritorious Card" and to convey his congratulations to you on your gallant acts in the engagement near Hooze on the 25th September 1915.
- I also wish to express my hearty congratulations, and trust you will have a speedy recovery from your wounds.'
- His 'mention' was gazetted not long later, suggesting that it was also for his work during the early action of 1915. Cowper continued to serve with the Battalion, winning his M.M. for the heavy fighting at the Somme Offensive. They saw fighting in August around Delville Wood and Fricourt before leaving the front and returning in September for attacks on Gueudecourt and Albert, Cowper's award is likely the result of the former.
- Surviving the fighting he was demobilised on 7 February 1919, touchingly his comrades raised a subscription to buy him a gift upon his discharge; sold together with copied research and an archive of original material comprising:
- i)
Certificate of demobilisation.
 - ii)
Slip of issue for the 1914-15 Star.
 - iii)
Divisional card for 'Gallant and Meritorious Service' along with a letter from his commanding officer.
 - iv)
M.I.D. certificate.
 - v)
A letter from 'No 2 Squad, A Company 3rd K.S.L.I.' thanking the recipient for his service and noting that they had subscribed to buy him a 'small gift as a token of our best respects'.
- 146 **The 1918 M.M. group of four awarded to Sergeant C. Riley, 5th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was Killed in Action in October 1917**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (10847 Sjt: C. Riley. 5/Shrops:L.I.); 1914-15 Star (10847 Pte. C. Riley. Shrops:L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (10847 Sjt. C. Riley. Shrops. L.I.), *very fine* (4) £300-400
- M.M. *London Gazette* 2 November 1917.
- Cornelius Riley** was born at Brinsop, Herefordshire on 21 February 1893, the son of Jeremaih and Jane Riley. The young Riley was a parishioner and bell-ringer at St. George Church, Brinsop and he is said to have attended the local school. Enlisting at Hereford he entered the war on 22 May 1915 with the 5th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry.

An extract for the war diary notes that Riley's M.M. was announced in General Orders in September 1917, suggesting that it was awarded for his services either at the Battle of the Scarpe in April or Langemark in August. The same order saw eleven other M.M.s issued and one D.S.O. suggesting a major action.

Riley continued to serve however did not live to see the gazette of his award as he was killed in action on 24 October, his obituary in a local newspaper states:

'Pioneer-Sergt. C. Riley, Brinsop.

Information has been received by his wife that Pioneer-Sergt. C. Riley, K.S.L.I., Brinsop, has been killed in action. He is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Riley, Brinsop. The deceased soldier, who was only 24 years of age, joined up at the outbreak of the war. He was awarded the Military Medal on the 22nd of August. It is only just over three months since he was home on a short leave to be married [SIC], and much sympathy is felt for his widow and parents. His commanding officer, writing to his widow, says "He was standing outside my dugout at 3.30 p.m., and had just been shooting at a German aeroplane, when a shell came and burst close behind him, a fragment of it penetrating his heart, and killing him instantly. I am so glad he suffered no pain. I had been speaking to him just a few minutes before, and he was full of fun and enthusiasm over shooting at the German aeroplane. I think he was the most popular man in the regiment. We buried him that night where he fell and read the service over him. There were several others of the regiment lying close to him".

A stained glass window dedicated at St. George Church by Lady Sutton commemorated three men, Sir Richard Sutton, Lieutenant John Corbet and Riley. He is buried at New Irish Farm Cemetery; sold together with copied research.

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The 1918 M.M. group of seven awarded to Sergeant F. G. White, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, later Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force

Military Medal, G.V.R. (9205 L.Cpl. F. G. White. 1/4 Shrops:L.I.); 1914-15 Star (9205 Pte. F. G. White. Shrops:L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (9205 Pte. F. G. White. K.S.L.I.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (4027053 Sgt. F. G. White M.M. K.S.L.I.); Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (Frederick G White), mounted court style for wear, *contact marks and some polishing, overall nearly very fine (7)*

£300-500

PROVENANCE:

March Medals, November 1983.

M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.

Frederick George White was born at Eltham, Canterbury in 1891 and attested with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, entering the war in France on 21 December 1914. He is noted as serving initially with the 2nd Battalion, later transferring to the 1st Battalion and it was likely with one of those two units that he suffered a gunshot wound to the left foot on 15 February 1915.

Later appointed to serve in the 6th Battalion, White was certainly with the 1/4th Battalion in 1918 when he was awarded the M.M. Notably only two months prior the Battalion had taken part in an important counter attack at Bligny, which helped to halt the German Spring Offensive, the unit was awarded the Croix de Guerre as a result.

It is not certain when White transferred to serve in the W.A.F.F., however his *M.I.C.* notes that his medals were issued to the Colonial Office. After the war he re-attested with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 20 January 1919, being awarded his L.S. & G.C. in 1926. White died in the summer of 1960; sold together with copied research.

- 148 **A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Corporal J. Blacklock, 5th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (20060 L. Cpl. J. Blacklock. 5/Shrops: L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (55251 A. Cpl. J. Blacklock. Shrops. L.I.), *good very fine* (3) £240-280
- M.M. *London Gazette* 18 June 1917.
- John Blacklock** was born in 1883 at Derby and was a french polisher by trade. During the Great War he served in France from 8 March 1916-30 August 1917 with 'A' Company, 5th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry. He latterly transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps.
- 149 **The Great War M.M. awarded to Acting Lance-Corporal A. Jones, 6th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (16578 A. L. Cpl. A. Jones. 6/Shrops: L.I.), *good very fine* £180-220
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased January 1977.
- M.M. *London Gazette* 12 December 1917.
- Arthur Jones** was a native of Wem, Shropshire and served in France from 23 July 1915. He is understood to have won his M.M. during the attack on Eagle Trench during the Battle of Menin Road Ridge in September 1917. Jones then transferred to the 7th Tank Corps (No. 305615).
- 150 **A Great War M.M. awarded to Sergeant E. R. Lewis, 10th (Shropshire and Cheshire Yeomanry) Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, late Cheshire Yeomanry**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (230559 Sgt. E. R. Lewis. 10/Shrops: L.I.), *very fine and scarce to the Battalion* £200-240
- M.M. *London Gazette* 24 January 1919.
- Note 22 M.M.s were awarded to the 10th Battalion.
- Edwin Roger Lewis** was serving as Acting Company Sergeant Major with the 1st Cheshire Yeomanry when the war began with the service number 613. This unit entered the war in Egypt in March 1916 forming part of the Suez Canal Defences where they were amalgamated with the Shropshire Yeomanry on 2 March 1917 to form the 10th Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry.
- They saw action during the Sanai and Palestine Campaign throughout 1917, seeing the defeat at the Second Battle of Gaza and Allenby's Great Victory at the Third Battle of Gaza. They saw the capture of Jerusalem and the award of the Victoria Cross to one of their number Harold Whitfield, formerly of the Shropshire Yeomanry.
- Posted to France in May 1918 they saw heavy fighting throughout the Hundred Days Offensive. Notable actions include the Second Battle of Bapaume and the Battle of Epehy. Lewis, serving with them as a Sergeant in this period, was likely being awarded his M.M. for actions during these engagements. He was further entitled to the British War and Victory Medals and a Territorial Force War Medal.
- 151 **A rare Second World War North-West Europe immediate M.M. awarded to Private W. L. Winmill, 1st Herefordshire Regiment, late 4th King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was decorated for his gallantry and 'amazing' devotion to duty as a stretcher bearer east of Caen in July 1944**
- Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4104856 Pte. W. L. Winmill, K.S.L.I.), *re-riveted suspension, edge bruise, otherwise extremely fine* £1,000-1,400
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased Ian W. Laidler, July 1995.

M.M. *London Gazette* 21 December 1944:

‘In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe.’

The original recommendation for an immediate award - signed off by Montgomery - states:

‘On the morning of 20 July 1944, our position was being heavily shelled by the enemy. Several hits were scored and there were many cries of men who had been wounded. Private Winmill, a regimental stretcher bearer to this Company, left his slit trench to give assistance, and, despite the fact shells were falling all around him, he rendered first aid and was instrumental in evacuating the wounded back to the regimental air post.

In the late afternoon, a bridge forward of our position was being heavily shelled and mortared, and a wounded man was reported as being in that vicinity. Private Winmill, in complete disregard for himself, took a jeep, driving it himself, and fetched the wounded man in.

In the evening, during our attack on an enemy position, Private Winmill rendered first aid under fire in several cases, including personnel of other units.

This man distinguished himself very well, and his tireless energy and devotion to duty was amazing, and a splendid example to all.’



William Lance Winmill, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales *circa* 1915 but later moved to Leominster and enlisted in the Herefordshire Regiment (Territorials) in May 1936.

As a member of the 1st Battalion, a component of 159th Infantry Brigade in 11th Armoured Division, he would have come ashore in Normandy on D-Day plus 7, following which he and his comrades were deployed to the Caen sector. Here, then, the scene of his M.M.-winning exploits on 22 July 1944.

Presented with his M.M. riband by Montgomery in the Field, he likely shared in the battalion’s subsequent advance from the Seine to Antwerp, and thence to Lubeck - via the Rhine - on the Baltic coast. He was transferred to the Army Reserve in February 1946.

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The Italy 1945 M.M. group of six awarded to Company Sergeant Major D. A. Richards, 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, a pre-war veteran and pillar of the Regiment who was twice wounded during the Second World War

Going on to see post-war service in Palestine he served as C.S.M. when his Company was posted to Buckingham Palace as the King's Guard

Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (4031323 A.W.O. Cl.2. D. A. Richards. K.S.L.I.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *light pitting, very fine* (6)

£1,200-1,600

M.M. *London Gazette* 13 December 1945, the original recommendation states:

'This Colour Sergeant has 15 ½ years service. He has been twice wounded in action in Italy. He has frequently been called upon to shoulder abnormal responsibility, on one occasion he was acting CSM during an attack when all Officers in his Company had been wounded or killed. With the greatest gallantry he reorganised his Company and held the ground so dearly won. Though later wounded he remained on duty until arrangements were made for new Officers from elsewhere to take over. He has been continuously conspicuous for his high example of courage and devotion to duty The punctual arrival of the administrative train to his company in action in the mountains of Italy in the winter of 1944 was again and again due to the exceptional initiative and determination displayed by this N.C.O.'

Douglas Alexander Richards enlisted with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry on 27 August 1930, he was still serving with that unit on the outbreak of the Second World War. He was serving as a Sergeant with the 1st Battalion when they landed at Anzio in January 1944. They went into action on 8 February at Buonriposo Ridge, the *Soldier's of Shropshire Website* provides further detail stating:

'From 8 to 15 February 1944 1/KSLI returned to the front line near *'the railway'*. On 8 February 1/ KSLI attacked a feature called the Buonriposo ridge that was dissected by thickly wooded wadis in heavy rain. The attack was not supported by tanks and was in effect rushed, with poor communication. The attack failed to reach its objective and in the fighting the Germans captured *'the factory'* feature. 1/KSLI suffered fifteen killed, eight wounded and eleven missing in the period 8 - 15 February.'

One of those wounded was Richards, the first of two wounds he was to suffer in Italy at the forefront of the fighting. Recovering from his wound he was appointed Acting Company Sergeant-Major and on more than one occasion during the advance through Italy was required to take command of the Company. Richards was wounded again on 26 October 1944 just after the capture of Monte Cece near Florence. His wound was not severe however and he remained on duty as the Battalion continued to see service at Monte Grande the following month.

After the end of the war he was transferred to the Reserve on 27 January 1946 but rejoined on 29 June that year. Serving with the 1st Battalion in Palestine and Syria during this period (Medal and Clasp) as the C.S.M. of 'A' Company, the Regimental journal suggests he was notable for his performance on the hockey pitch and his garden.

'We announce with regret the departure of that noble beast, Fenton's Horse, a creature that will go down in posterity. It was given the "Order of the Boot" after a series of misdemeanours culminating in trespassing on that "Holy of Holies," the C.S.M.'s garden.' (*KSLI Regimental Journal* November 1947, refers)

He is listed in a special supplement of the journal in 1948, again as C.S.M. of 'A' Company when they were selected to provide a detachment to serve as the King's Guard at Buckingham Palace. Richards was discharged on 9 September 1948; sold together with copied research and an original special supplement of the Regimental journal dated 1948.

- 153 **A 1945 I.P.M. group of six awarded to Superintendent of Police J. F. B. Kaye, Indian Police, late Lieutenant, 8th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who would have shared in the South Russia campaign**
- Indian Police Medal, for Distinguished Conduct, G.V.I.R. (J. F. B. Kaye, I.P., Dist. Supdt. of Police, Madras.); 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. F. B. Kaye. Shrops. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. F. B. Kaye.); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, *very fine* (6) £600-800
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased Dixon, July 1987.
- I.P.M. *Gazette of India* 14 June 1945.
- John Frederic Barker Kaye** was born on 29 August 1895. He was commissioned from the ranks of the 3rd Canadian Infantry (No. 9574) into the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and served in France from 5 September 1915. He served with the 8th Battalion and shared in their exploits in France & Flanders before transferring to Salonika, where they suffered heavy losses in taking Hill 380 at the Battle of Doiran in April 1917 - in which he was wounded. Kaye himself served with 'B' Company and was struck down with malaria in September 1916. Landed in Bulgaria in October 1918, they marched to Marhamli in November 1918 before amalgamating with the 2nd Battalion on 4 December 1918. The unit thence shared in the South Russia campaign against the Bolshevik Forces from 23 December 1918.
- Following the conclusion of the Great War, Kaye joined the Indian Police and landed at Bombay in April 1919. By May 1931, he was Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Railways and was in the Criminal Investigations Department. Principal of the Police Training School from June 1943, he retired in August 1947.
- 154 **An M.S.M. group of three awarded to Colour-Sergeant F. W. Smith, King's Shropshire Light Infantry**
- Afghanistan 1878-80, no clasp (42/558, Pte. F. W. Smith, 85th Foot); Army L.S. & G.C., V.R. (...Cr. Sgt. F. W. Smith. Shrops. L.I.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R., coinage head issue (C. Sgt. F. W. Smith. K.S.L.I.), *contact marks, very fine* (3) £300-500
- PROVENANCE:
Purchased September 1983.
- M.S.M. as per *A.O. 122* of June 1933.
- Frederick William Smith** was born in Oxford in 1862 and had not yet reached his fifteenth birthday upon joining the 85th Foot as a Boy in October 1876. Made Bugler in July 1881, he was finally discharged as Colour-Sergeant in February 1899. With the outbreak of the Great War, he re-enlisted in October 1914 and was discharged in April 1918.
- 155 **The mounted Great War C.B., C.M.G., Boer War D.S.O. group of eight miniature dress medals worn by Major-General R. J. Bridgford, Shropshire Light Infantry, late Manchester Regiment**
- The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division, Companion's (C.B.) Badge, gold and enamel; The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion's (C.M.G.) Badge, gold and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Defence of Ladysmith, Orange Free State, Laing's Nek, Belfast; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (8) £120-160
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 123.

- 156 **The Boer War D.S.O. mounted group of three miniature dress medals worn by Captain H. G. Bryant, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds in May 1915**
- Distinguished Service Order, E.VII.R., gold and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg; King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3) £100-140
- For his full-size medals and a biographical footnote, please see Lot 125.
-
- 157 **The outstanding M.C. group of six miniature dress medals worn byto Major T. 'Tom' Maddocks, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, a Company Commander in the 4th Battalion who played a crucial role in the capture of Antwerp in September 1944**
- In a roller coaster of courageous actions, he and his small force took 300 prisoners, among them General Graf von Stolberg-Stolberg, the region's G.O.C. One of his prisoners was shot dead beside him by misplaced enemy fire and others - owing to a shortage of secure spaces - were temporarily confined to cages in the city's zoo
- Military Cross, G.VI.R.; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Efficiency Decoration, E.II.R., Territorial, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6) £100-140
- For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 138.

AWARDS FOR GALLANT OR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 158 **The Knight Bachelor's group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Commander C. Fletcher-Cooke, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who served in Naval Intelligence on the Joint Intelligence Staff**

A prominent lawyer and politician, he was latterly the long-served Member of Parliament for Darwen from 1951-83 and was constitutional adviser to Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei

Knight Bachelor's neck Badge, by *Garrard & Co. Ltd.*, silver-gilt (hallmarks for Birmingham 1985) and enamel, in its case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977, mounted as worn where applicable, *good very fine* (7)

£500-700

Perhaps the best biography might be sourced from his obituary published in *The Guardian*:



‘**Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke QC**, the Tory MP for Darwen, Lancashire, from 1951-83, and Home Office minister from 1961-63, who has died aged 86, was both whimsical and highly intelligent.

He will probably be remembered for the press photograph of him looking like a frightened gargoyle taken in the wake of the incident that ended his promising ministerial career. Homosexuality was then still a prison offence. The press pack had been alerted that the police had arrested his handsome 18-year-old friend Andrew Turner, a delinquent with three convictions, driving Fletcher-Cooke's Austin Princess without a driving licence or insurance.

He resigned his ministerial office on the pretence that he had only been “misguided” in trying to help Turner. Fletcher-Cooke continued to serve Darwen, and its troubled textile industry, until its boundaries changed in 1983.

A number of his fellow Tories had it in for him, because he could not control his barrister's trick of scoring off the less clever. Some right-wingers, like Sir Cyril Osborne, did not forgive his left-of-centre “one nation”, pro-European approach, attributing it to his early political beginnings as a Labour candidate in 1945 in East Dorset, which he missed winning by only 1,500 votes. The *Sunday Express* was fond of quoting his statements from the time, like “Ethically and practically, socialism is indisputably correct and its application by a Labour government will produce order and beauty”



He was born into a professional London family, impoverished because his father had died from his Gallipoli wounds. Both he and his older brother John held scholarships at Malvern College. A further scholarship took him to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was both editor of *Granta* and President of the Union in 1936, emerging with a first.

In 1938, he qualified for the Bar, winning first-class honours, and began as a Chancery barrister. With MJ Albery, he produced a textbook on monopolies and restrictive practices. From 1939-45 he went into wartime intelligence, emerging as a Lieutenant-Commander on the Joint Intelligence Staff. After his near-miss in East Dorset, he resigned as Labour candidate for Poole in 1948, attributing his “deconversion” to his experience as Britain’s official legal adviser in the 1948 Danube Conference after two years working on British properties seized by the Romanian and Yugoslav communist regimes.

He was runner-up for the Darwen nomination for the 1951 election, but finally selected when the candidate, Vyvyan Adams, drowned. Fletcher-Cooke won by 3,180 votes, and in 1958 became a QC. His slightly supercilious whimsy stood out among mostly stodgy Tory MP lawyers. He claimed that Greek Orthodox clerics were anti-British because Britain had shorn them of their tax-gathering powers.

He defended his constituency, claiming that visitors would not find there “the crowded couch of incest among warrens of the poor”. But mostly he sought to protect local textile factories against Indian tariff barriers and the growth of Hong Kong’s exports. In the late 1950s, he became preoccupied with foreign affairs, emerging as secretary of the Tory MPs’ foreign affairs committee and of the executive of the European movement.

In 1958, he urged the UN to set up an authority to oversee the abolition of all weapons of mass destruction. His future seemed rosy in 1959 when he was re-elected with a bigger majority, and married Lady Avebury, the former actress Diana King. Promotion came at last in 1961, when he was named under-secretary of state at the Home Office. He enlivened proceedings by departing from civil service replies: he insisted there was no evidence that a high proportion of crimes of violence were committed by psychopaths, although it had been suggested that Joan of Arc, Napoleon and Lawrence of Arabia all had psychopathic personalities.

The only touchy subject he handled was to deny the existence of a homosexual underground in appointments to residential youth establishments. In February 1963, an informer tipped off the press that the Borstal boy Andrew Turner was living with Fletcher-Cooke. His wife said: “We are separated”; they divorced in 1967. The Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, accepted his resignation with brutal brusqueness. With the support of his constituency association, Fletcher-Cooke continued as Darwen’s MP, and was knighted in 1981.

Charles Fletcher Fletcher-Cooke, barrister and politician, born May 5 1914; died February 24 2001.’

Sold together with Programme for his Admission to the Freedom of the Borough of Blackburn, calling card for an election and photograph of the recipient.

For his miniature dress Medals, please see Lot 220 and for his Bruncian Collar Chain, please see Lot 257.

- 159 **A rare B.E.M. for Gallantry & Commander-in-Chief’s Commendation pair awarded to Petty Officer Engineering Mechanic D. G. Doignie, Royal Navy, decorated for his bravery in entering the red-hot engine room of the tanker *Bahia Gaditana* which found itself ablaze and drifting off the coast of Crete in January 1968**

British Empire Medal for Gallantry, E.I.R., Military Division with ‘Gallantry’ oak leaves upon riband (P.O.M. (E) Derek G. Doignie, P/K 939971.), officially impressed naming upon a pre-prepared ground; Royal Navy L.S. & G.C., E.I.R. (K.939971 D. G. Doignie. B.E.M. P.O.M. (E). H.M.S. Sultan.), *very fine and rare* (2)

£800-1,200

Approximately 189 B.E.M.s for Gallantry (Military Division) awarded in its short period of existence from 1957-74, with just 9 awards for 1968 (*British Gallantry Awards*, Abbott & Tamplin refers).

B.E.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 17 December 1968:

‘Petty Officers Doignie and Hornby and Leading Mechanic White were members of the fire fighting party on the Spanish Tanker *Bahia Gaditana*. They were first to enter the engine room, the seat of

the fire. The three ratings, dressed in protective clothing, entered the engine room at 1515 behind a protective wall of water. However, if the intense heat and poor visibility forced them to abandon the engine room after only 5 minutes.

A second and more successful attempt was made some 20 minutes later, although the circumstances of this occasion were more hazardous than the first occasion due to the danger of re-ignition and the fact that suction on the fire pump was very uncertain. Had the pump suction failed the engine room team might well have been burned alive. During the whole of this time the three ratings gave clear and accurate reports which were of the greatest value in directing fire fighting operations and consequently resulted in the extinguishing of the fire.

The example of their coolness, endurance and application of professional knowledge was an inspiration to those engaged in fighting the fire which, but for their courage and selfless devotion to duty, might well have resulted in loss of life of Spanish crew and boarding party.'

Commander-in-Chief's Commendation 17 May 1968.



Derek George Doignie was born in London in 1937 and by 1953 worked as a postman in south-west London, living on the Munster Road in Fulham from the mid-1950s. Having joined the Royal Navy, he then lived at Waterlooville, Portsmouth from 1967. Doignie won his outstanding B.E.M. for Gallantry whilst serving aboard the *Diana* on 27-28 January 1968, when boarding the 20,867 ton *Bahia Gaditana*, which was burning off the west coast of Crete. She had originally been routed to search for the Israeli submarine *Dakar* which was lost when the call to assist the burning tanker came. His C-i-C's Commendation gives a few more details:

'Initially a fire part of 2 officers and 4 ratings attempted to board the tanker by liferaft in a Force 5 wind but the attempt was frustrated by the weather and lack of understanding of the Spanish crew of the tanker. A second and more successful attempt was made at 0745 the next morning.

The fire was situated in the tanker's engine room and was generating a fierce and intense heat so that the surrounding decks and bulkheads were red hot. The engine room itself was dark, exceedingly hot and full of thick smoke and acrid fumes.'

It was at 1515hrs that Doignie, Horby and White entered the engine room, fully aware that they faced the risk of being burned alive if their attempts failed. It was due to their work that the fire was eventually extinguished, in no short order to the '...coolness and bravery in this dangerous and certain situation' that Doignie showed.

He was photographed with the other members of the rescue crew, with Lieutenant-Commander's Teague & Barley taking M.B.E.'s for Gallantry to go with the 3 B.E.M.'s for Gallantry (*IWM A 35191*, refers), went up to Buckingham Palace to be presented his Medal by The Queen and latterly lived on Hayling Island.

Sold together with his original framed and glazed Commander-in-Chief's Commendation.

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'Not a man in the smacks when he hoisted sail knew whether he would return. Yet to the casual eye the crews might have been going on a normal fishing trip. They smiled and cracked their jokes and took all the risks that came their way without any flurry or fuss. There were no braver men alive...'

(David Masters, *New Tales of the Submarine War* refers)

The rare Great War Q-Ship Operations D.S.M. to Second Hand G. W. Cracknell, Royal Naval Reserve, who served aboard Q-ship *Boy Alfred* when she encountered and allegedly sank a U-boat on 1 February 1917

***Boy Alfred* (a.k.a. *Ethel & Millie*) was later famously sunk in the Crisp V.C. action of August 1917, leaving her crew to an unknown fate**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (D.A. 7420. G. R. Cracknell. LG. Sea. R.N.R. North Sea, 1. Feb. Feb. 1917.), *note incorrect second initial and rating, polished, light edge bruising, contact marks, about very fine*

£600-800

This award was entered in the *London Gazette* on the exact same date and page as the award of the second award Bar to No. J1559 G.R. Cracknell Leading Seaman.

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 23 March 1917.

George William Percy Cracknell was born on 9 November 1874 at Lowestoft, Suffolk, one of four children born to James Cracknell, a labourer, and his wife Eliza. The young Cracknell first made his living as a labourer for the Great Eastern Railway. The day before his 26th birthday he was married at St. Margaret's Church in Lowestoft to Ellen Elizabeth Moore, with whom he had been living at 32 Edinburgh Road at the time. The couple went on to have five children, three of whom survived, and the family lived together at 5 Woods Loke in Oulton, Lowestoft.

It was this life that Cracknell was to leave behind with the onset of the Great War. He enrolled with the Royal Naval Reserve on 5 June 1915, at the age of 40. While the exact circumstances under which Cracknell joined the Navy are unknown, many men of Lowestoft - including Skipper Thomas Crisp V.C., D.S.C. - were recruited to join a flotilla of small fishing vessels which were secretly armed, known as Q-ships. It is entirely possible that like Crisp, Cracknell was invited to serve with these secret defensive vessels, which while appearing as innocent fishing boats would be armed and capable of destroying German U-boats.

Cracknell was promoted Second Hand on 19 February 1916, the very same day that he joined H.M. *Telesia*, an armed smack with one 3-pounder gun under the command of Skipper Walter S. Wharton. Cracknell was potentially on board when *Telesia* encountered a German U-boat southeast of Lowestoft on 23 March 1916. The submarine fired a shot at the Q-ship, which missed, and in turn received a volley of fire. The first hit the conning-tower, and the second again found its mark at the conning-tower and foredeck and the U-boat began to turn on its side with the propeller visible. The submarine did not surface again, and Wharton received a D.S.C. for the engagement, despite uncertainty whether the craft was actually destroyed. Nevertheless, the encounter enjoyed some publicity and circulated as a propaganda cartoon.

Cracknell later served again with Skipper Wharton aboard H.M. *Boy Alfred*. Built in 1908 as a fishing smack, *Boy Alfred* (better known by *Ethel & Millie* as she was later renamed) was converted in early 1917 into an armed merchantman equipped with a 6-pounder gun.

With Cracknell on board as Second Hand, *Boy Alfred*, together with H.M. Smack *I'll Try* commanded by Skipper Thomas Crisp, first encountered the enemy in the North Sea about thirty miles off the coast from Lowestoft. This meeting occurred on 1 February 1917, the first day of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare. Two U-boats closed in on the small fishing vessels, with one of the enemy submarines ordering the crew of *Boy Alfred* to abandon ship. To play for time to get into proper position Skipper Wharton pretended not to hear, making the Germans repeat the order and successfully closing the distance to only 100 yards between them. Wharton picked his moment and gave the order to 'Open Fire!'. Sir Henry Newbolt in *Submarine and Anti-Submarine* takes up the story:

'The first round from the 12-pounder was just short, and the second just over; but having straddled his target, the good man put his third shot into the submarine's hull, just before the conning-tower, where it burst on contact. The fourth shot was better still; it pierced the conning-tower and burst inside. The U-boat sank like a stone, and the usual wide-spreading patch of oil marked her grave.'

That day also saw Crisp on *I'll Try* play a game of cat-and-mouse with the other U-boat, finally striking a hit after a few hours of back and forth. Neither U-boat resurfaced, and at the time Wharton's strike was considered a certain hit and Crisp's 'likely'. However, this has since been debated as the two U-boats thought to have been involved in the exchange, *U-62* and *U-36*, were both seen again at later dates. Nevertheless, Crisp received the D.S.C. for the engagement, Wharton added a bar to his D.S.C., and two D.S.M.s were awarded to the crew of *Boy Alfred* - one of which was to Cracknell.

As a result of their success in this encounter, the Q-ship programme was subsequently expanded by the Admiralty. According to the idea that the vessels' names be changed frequently as a form of disguise, *I'll Try* became *Nelson* and *Boy Alfred* was henceforth known as *Ethel & Millie*.

The two Q-ships were to meet a fateful end on 15 August 1916. Cracknell had left her at an unknown date, as had Wharton by the time of this action. *Ethel & Millie* and *Nelson* - still Skippered by Crisp - were fishing off the coast when they were spotted and attacked by an enemy submarine. *Nelson* was hit, with Crisp being mortally wounded by a German shell. The dying Skipper ordered his crew, which included his son, to throw his body overboard and abandon ship. He was famously awarded a posthumous V.C. for his bravery. The crew took to the lifeboat and would spend nearly the next two days at sea before being picked up. They bore witness to the only clue of the fate of the men aboard *Ethel & Millie*, also badly hit by the U-boat:

'Increasing the distance between them, they saw the other smack sink, and watched her crew line up on the deck of the submarine with their hands held above their heads. That was the last ever seen of the crew of the *Ethel and Millie*. Whether they were deliberately drowned, or whether they were taken into the submarine, which met her end before she could get back, will never be known.' (*New Tales of the Submarine War* refers)

Cracknell, however, was to escape this mysterious but likely grisly fate which met the rest of the crew of the *Ethel & Millie*. From his final posting with H.M.S. *Halcyon II*, on 20 January 1919 Cracknell was dispersed to shore on demobilisation whereupon he returned home to his family and resumed his job as a railway labourer. He was awarded £20 naval prize money in October 1920, a further £30 in 1922 - being discharged from the Reserve that same year - and finally a supplement of £4 in 1923. The 1939 register records Cracknell working as a railway engineer and residing at the same address with Ellen and their son Alfred, now divorced, who worked with his father as a railway engineer.

Cracknell later died at the age of 79 in 1954 and was interred at the Kirkley Cemetery in Lowestoft. He is further entitled to a 1914-15 Star trio; sold together with copied research.

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Masters, David, *New Tales of the Submarine War*, Eyre & Spottiswoode (London, 1935).

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The impressive 'Minelaying 1917' D.S.M. campaign group of eight awarded to Able Seaman J. B. H. Anderson, Royal Navy, who was present at the Battle of Jutland with H.M.S. *Blanche* and unusually remained an Able Seaman for the duration of his two-decade naval career



Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.R. (192430. J. B. H. Anderson. A.B. Minelaying Operations. 1917); Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1908-10 (192430 J. B. H. Anderson, A.B. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*.) number officially re-impressed in places; Naval General Service 1915-62, 1 clasp, Persian Gulf 1909-1914 (192430. J. B. H. Anderson. A.B. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*); 1914-15 Star (192430, J. B. H. Anderson, A.B., R.N.); British War and Victory Medals (192430 J. B. H. Anderson. A.B. R.N.); Royal Navy L.S. & G.C. (192430. J. B. H. Anderson, A.B. H.M.S. *Acton*.); Russia, Imperial, Medal of the Order of St. George, 4th Class, officially numbered '1272358', mounted as worn, *contact marks and some with edge wear, overall very fine* (8)

£800-1,200

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 May 1918.

James Boyd Hendry/Hendric Anderson was born in Perth, Scotland on 5 July 1881. He made his living as a painter's assistant prior to joining the Royal Navy as a Boy Class II, serving at shore establishment H.M.S. *Caledonia* from February 1897. Two years later on his eighteenth birthday Anderson formally engaged with the Royal Navy to complete twelve years of service. He was rated Ordinary Seaman with H.M.S. *Resolution* shortly afterwards, and was later advanced Able Seaman whilst serving with H.M.S. *Ocean* from 1901. Most unusually, Anderson would retain this rating for the remainder of his long career in the Navy.

He was posted to 'Highflyer'-class protected cruiser H.M.S. *Hyacinth* in February 1907 to serve in the Somaliland Campaign off the coast of East Africa. Anderson remained with *Hyacinth* when she was stationed in the Persian Gulf to put a stop to the illegal arms trade in the area. He would have been on board for the so-called '*Hyacinth*-incident' in December 1910, in which a British guns-raid on a Dubai townhouse devolved into street fighting with the townspeople. *Hyacinth* began a bombardment of Dubai in order to relieve its men and allow them to return to the ship.

Anderson joined H.M.S. *Blanche* in late 1912 and served with her for nearly the duration of the Great War, until April 1919 when he was posted to H.M.S. *Boadicea*. *Blanche* was a 'Blonde'-class scout cruiser with eight 4-inch guns and served in several battleship squadrons during the First World War. She was present at the Battle of Jutland in 1916, where he was assigned to a position at the rear of the battle fleet but did not engage in any fighting. Regardless, Anderson was awarded his Russian Medal of St. George for Bravery for his part during Jutland. Following the Battle, *Blanche* was converted to a minelayer in 1917 and she took part in 16 minelaying operations during the war. Anderson earned his D.S.M. for his service in these sorties.

Anderson's long naval career came to an end but a few years after the close of the Great War. His final posting was at the shore establishment H.M.S. *Actaeon*, where his WWI medals were sent to him, as well as his L.S. & G.C. medal. He was with *Actaeon* from 24 April 1920 until his discharge on 8 August 1921.

Thereafter Anderson moved to London where he was married on 29 January 1922, only six months after his discharge, to Mary Caulfield at St. Philip in Lambeth. The couple was living at 48 Brook Street at the time. Anderson found work with the Royal Mail as a skilled workman in the engineering department from 10 July 1925, and five years later was promoted to skilled workman class II. Anderson unfortunately suffered from health issues, being absent from work for a hundred days in 1933 due to illness. He retired the following year at the age of 53 in consequence of ill-health and applied for a superannuation, at the time also receiving a pension of 22/- per week from the Royal Navy. Anderson died two years later on 16 June 1936 and had spent the final years of his life residing with his wife at their home on 10 Brassey Square in Battersea; sold together with copied research.

Family group:

- 162 **The Second World War D.S.M. awarded to Leading Seaman D. Petrini, Royal Naval Reserve, who was decorated for his services in H.M. Trawler *Polly Johnson* in the opening months of the war**

Distinguished Service Medal, G.VI.R. (D. Petrini, Smn., R.N.R.), *good very fine*

The Second World War B.E.M. awarded to H. Petrini, Merchant Navy, late Royal Naval Reserve, a Hull trawlerman who was commended and decorated for separate actions against enemy aircraft in November 1940 and April 1941

British Empire Medal, G.VI.R., Civil Division (Harold Petrini), *good very fine* (2)

£1,200-1,600

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1940, the original citation states:

‘For, unfailing courage, endurance and resource in H.M. Trawlers, Drifters and Minesweepers in their hard and perilous task of sweeping the seas clear of enemy mines, and combating submarines.’

Dennis Petrini enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve in May 1939 and was awarded his D.S.M. for services in the minesweeper trawler *Polly Johnson* in the opening months of the war. He is likely therefore to have been similarly employed at the time of her loss to enemy aircraft off Dunkirk on 29 May 1940. She sank near the harbour entrance with the loss of a gunner.

Petrini received his D.S.M. at a Buckingham Palace investiture in March 1941 and was advanced to Leading Seaman in January 1945.

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 20 January 1942, the original recommendation states:

‘The trawler was proceeding alone to grounds in Northern waters. An enemy aircraft was seen approaching on the starboard bow. It attacked with machine-guns and wounded the Master who was in the wheelhouse.

Austin and Petrini held their fire till the last moment and aimed so well that the aircraft burst into flames, the tail fell off, and it crashed into the sea.

The trawler is of little more than 200 tons, and the spirit and vigour with which she was fought was most creditable to all concerned. She had only two strip guns, without stands or protection of any sort.’

Harold Petrini was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire on 11 October 1917 and enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve. His service record reveals that he served out of Fleetwood and Hull in the trawler *Kingston Ceylonite* but that he was discharged in May 1940, when he was diagnosed as suffering from epilepsy. Given subsequent events, however, he clearly returned to sea in the Merchant Navy, for he received a commendation for his gallantry in the M.V. *Apapa* on 15 November 1940, when she was bombed and sunk by F.W. 200 Condor aircraft 200 miles west of Achill Head, Co. Mayo (*London Gazette* 13 May 1941, refers).

And, moreover, the B.E.M. for the above cited deeds which were enacted in the trawler *Dandara* on 24 April 1941. Of the latter action, his Captain later reported:

'We left Hull on 19 May bound for the Iceland fishing grounds, sailing under instructions received at Hull. We proceeded without incident until 1200 on 24 May, when in position 61.40 N. 14.35 W. heading N. W. by N 1 N we sighted a plane on our starboard bow about 4 or 5 miles off. I was not on the bridge when the 'plane was first sighted, but came up immediately it was reported to me. The sea at the time was rough with wind S.E. force 6-7. The weather was overcast and the visibility good.

The 'plane flew straight towards us at a height of about 100 ft. and when he was about 1 mile distant, he altered course athwartships and flew straight for us. As the 'plane approached he opened fire with his machine-guns and seemed to be aiming below the water line. My two gunners did not open fire until the 'plane was very near us, and one of them told me afterwards that he wanted to be very sure of hitting the 'plane.

We were armed with 2 strip Lewis guns; H. Austin the 3rd Hand was on the bridge with one gun, and Petrini another member of my crew was on the after deck with the other gun, neither of them having any protection of any kind. When the 'plane was almost overhead they opened fire and said that they could see their bullets entering the 'plane. As soon as the 'plane passed over us we could see smoke and flames coming from the fuselage, and he did not open fire anymore, and I think that the rear gunner of the 'plane must have been killed. As the 'plane was going away the pilot was obviously trying to gain height, but when about 2-3 miles away from the ship, the tail of the machine suddenly fell off and the 'plane dived into the water. We went to the spot where the 'plane crashed, but we could find nothing.

We therefore turned round and made for Iceland and arrived at Reykjavik where we landed on 25 May, without being attacked again. I had a bullet in my shoulder and was immediately taken to hospital, but 4 days after having the bullet removed, I was at sea again, although I should have been in hospital for a fortnight. My two gunners behaved very well indeed. I gave no orders to them at the time of the attack, but knew that I could entirely rely upon them. They stood unprotected on the ship until the enemy 'plane was almost upon us before they opened fire, so that they could be quite sure of hitting the machine, and then both opened fire together.'

Petrini died in Hull in November 2001.

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A Second World War 'capture of Elba' D.S.M. group of five awarded to Able Seaman M. D. Slyfield, Royal Navy, a member of Naval Party 893, which included many of the Royal Navy Commandos who spearheaded the assault force during "Operation Brassard", the Elba landings in June 1944

Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B. M. D. Slyfield. P/JX. 325864.); 1939-45 Star; Italy Star; France and Germany Star; War Medal 1939-45, the D.S.M. in box of issue mounted on original investiture pin, the Stars and War Medal in wax packets with enclosure slip in box of issue addressed to 'Mr M.D. Slyfield, Horsham, Sussex' but redirected to Royal Hotel Scalloway, Shetlands, *extremely fine* (5)

£1,000-1,500

D.S.M. *London Gazette* 7 November 1944, the original citation states:

'For distinguished services in operations carried out in the face of determined opposition from the enemy which led to the capture of the island of Elba.'

The original recommendation adds:

'Able Seaman Slyfield showed coolness, resource and determination in assisting Sub. Lieutenant Lock, R.I.N.V.R. in their joint efforts to rescue wounded during the forenoon of D day (17 June 1944) of the landings in Elba.'

Capt. Taprell Dorling in his book *Western Mediterranean, 1942-1945* expands on the rescue by Lock and Slyfield, stating:

'One-man, Able Seaman Ball, who was lying unconscious, was left behind as dead. He was later rescued by Sub Lieut. D. Lock. RINVR and AB. M. Slyfield, one of the RN beach commandos. Including the two boat crews, seven officers and thirty-nine ratings took part in the operation. Of these four officers and thirty-one ratings were killed with eighteen ratings wounded.'

Malcolm David Slyfield was born on 9 June 1923 at Horsham, Sussex, the son of Archibald Slyfield. He was educated at Collyer's school in Horsham and afterwards at Kingswood school in Bath. Enlisting in the Royal Navy he was serving as a member of Naval Party 893 at the time of the Elba landings on 17 June 1944.

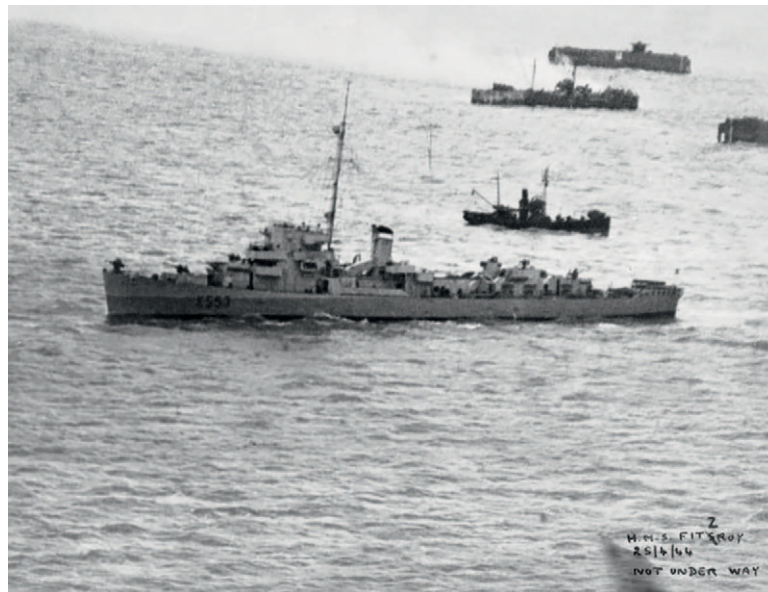
The main assault on Elba in June 1944 was carried out by French troops, with the support of R.N. Commandos, and assorted ships and landing craft manned by the R.N. and U.S.N. - among the latter a P.T. Boat commanded by the film star Douglas Fairbanks Jnr., who was awarded the French Croix de Guerre. In a classic naval 'cutting out' operation two LCAs from the *Royal Scotsman*, each with 27 officers and men of the R.N. Beach Commandos, were tasked with capturing a heavily armed F-lighter strategically placed by the Mole. This they succeeded in doing but when heavy guns shelled the position they exploded pre-positioned demolition charges which lifted the ship, leaving it at 90 degrees to the jetty with its bows resting on it. The force of the explosion had been so great that virtually all those in the immediate area of the F-lighter had been killed. With the F-lighter on fire and ammunition exploding there was an urgent need to take the survivors off the jetty.

In terms of the D-Day landings in Normandy, which had taken place 10 days earlier, the operation may well have been classed as a 'little sideshow', but in terms of enemy opposition and resultant gallantry it was anything but little - in fact "Operation Brassard" proved to be an extremely costly enterprise, the R.N. Commandos alone suffering losses of 38 killed.

The West Sussex Gazette & South of England Advertiser reported on Slyfield's return to Elba to marry his sweetheart on 12 December 1957 stating, 'Mr Slyfield was serving with the Navy commandos and after the landings in Elba made a recording of his experiences which was broadcast to America.'

According to the *West Sussex County Times* of 13 December 1957 'Malcom David Slyfield made a return to Elba on Saturday to marry Franca Mibelli, a member of a well-known island family. He was then a Naval commando serving a tank landing craft. His unopposed landing to wed his local bride followed numerous visits to Elba during the intervening years. Mr Slyfield won his D.S.M. at the age of 21. His father was for 28 years clerk to Horsham Urban Council.'

Slyfield died at Horsham on 6 May 1992; sold together with copied research.



- 164 **The 1945 D.S.M. awarded to Able Seaman E. W. Manion, Royal Navy, for anti-submarine actions which saw his squadron destroy four U-Boats between March-April 1945**
- Distinguished Service Medal, G.V.I.R. (A.B. E. W. Manion, D/JX.419375.), mounted on its original investiture pin, *light contact marks, very fine* £800-1,000
- D.S.M. *London Gazette* 14 August 1945, the original recommendation states:
- ‘On 8th April 1945 this rating detected, classified and held contact with a “U”-boat which was taking avoiding action. His skill as an operator and devotion to duty throughout resulted in contact being maintained with the “U”-boat until it was destroyed.’
- Ernest William Manion** was serving with the destroyer *Fitzroy* while she was serving as part of the 21st Escort Group, operating out of Liverpool in early 1945. The first victory for the group was on 27 March when *Conn*, *Deane* and *Rupert* destroyed *U925*. On the same *Fitzroy*, *Redmill* and *Byron* detected, cornered and sank *U722* off the Isle of Skye. *Conn*, *Deane* and *Rupert* later claimed *U1021* on 30 March although German records suggest that she went missing in further south than their contact.
- The action for which Manion was decorated was the sinking of *U1001* off Southern Ireland on 8 April, he managed to get a solid ASDIC signal from the U-Boat. Holding the signal *Manion* directed *Fitzroy* and *Byron* to the location of the enemy where they dropped depth charges, destroying their target. The recommendation relates the actions of this period as follows involved stating:
- ‘H.M.S. *Fitzroy* formed part of the 21st Escort Group which destroyed four “U”-boats in coastal waters, between 27th March and 9th April 1945. H.M.S. *Fitzroy* assisted in the destruction of one “U”-boat and detected and delivered a very damaging attack to a second “U”-boat.’
- Sold together with copied research.
- 165 **A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private J. Sumner, Royal Marines Light Infantry**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (PO-1578 (S) Pte. J. Sumner. R.M.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (PO.1578 -S- Pte. J. Sumner. R.M.L.I.), *good very fine* (3) £400-600
- M.M. *London Gazette* 11 February 1919.
- Joseph Sumner** was born on 18 December 1890 at Box, Wiltshire and was a rubber worker upon his joining the Royal Marines Light Infantry on 10 August 1916. He served in France with the Victory Brigade from 18 December 1916 until 13 March 1919.
- 166 **A Great War Naval M.S.M. group of four awarded to Engineman R.W. Smart, H.M. Armed Trawler *King’s Grey***
- 1914-15 Star (E.S. 2871. R.W. Smart. Engn. R.N.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2871 E.S. R.W. Smart. Engn. R.N.R.), the number of the British War Medal officially corrected; Royal Naval Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (ES.2871. R.W. Smart, Engn. R.N.R. “King’s Grey” Aux. Patrol 1918.), *very fine and better, scarce* (4) £300-500
- M.S.M. *London Gazette* 11 April 1919:
- Recommendation, ‘Honours for services in Auxiliary patrol between 1 July and 11 November 1918’.
- The hired trawler *King’s Grey* (Admiralty No.1628) was parented by H.M.S. *Attentive III* as part of the Dover Patrol throughout the war. She was in collision with H.M. Armed Trawler *St Maurice* and collier *Eltham* in Dover Harbour on 23 July 1916, her skipper, John Rae, was later court-martialled.

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

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'Peter was killed in action at about noon yesterday, Friday, April 23rd, towards the end of one of the most gallant and courageous actions, led by himself, which I am ever likely to see...

By himself, he & his 25 men put up a most marvellous show, re-establishing the whole position & capturing a lot of prisoners. At this point, I had to come back here to make a report, and it must have been only 5 or 10 minutes after I left that he was killed.

He died fighting, and I am not making an overstatement when I say that the whole Bn, and the Brigadier as well, honour him for his bravery & magnificent effort. His CO has just put him in for a posthumous VC.

Renee, what can I say? It is useless for me to try, and express my feelings on paper, as they go far too deep for that. All I know is that I, and we all, have lost one of the finest and bravest of us all, and that he died as he always lived, in the highest interpretation of courage and honour.

So wrote Lieutenant Deakin to his sister, now a widow, on the acts of her late husband and his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Sandys-Clarke, the day after his V.C.-winning exploits.

The unique, important and well-documented Operation 'Vulcan' posthumous Victoria Cross group of five awarded to Lieutenant W. A. Sandys-Clarke, 1st Battalion, The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire) - the only recipient of the ultimate award for gallantry to that famous Regiment for the Second World War

Sandys-Clarke was from a line of decorated soldiers and could count no less than four relatives as holders of the Victoria Cross; he was severely debilitated in September 1940 after a dangerous motorcycle accident in the service which cost him most of his vision and hearing on the left side - he refused an honourable discharge and the surgeons advice, with the long and painful recovery sparing him the fate of his 5th Battalion comrades who went 'in the bag' at the Fall of Singapore; having been twice refused front line service by the Medical Board on account of his grave injuries, he succeeded on his third - and final - attempt to return to active duty

Landed with the 1st Battalion in North Africa in March 1943, he would go into battle in the knowledge that his new wife was soon expecting the arrival of his first child

Thrown into the crucible of action during the attack on the important Gueriat-el-Atach feature on 23 April 1943 - that being both Good Friday & St George's Day that year - it was to be a fateful few hours in which he displayed a character of steel, carving his name into the history books

Sandys-Clarke emerged as the only officer standing in 'B' Company after a fierce German counter-attack; himself wounded in the head by shell splinters, he refused to be taken to the Regimental Aid Post, wiped the pouring blood from his eyes and was roughly bandaged, gaining approval to form a composite Platoon to re-capture the important ridge which controlled the line of advance

Sandys-Clarke thence single-handedly led his men to stunningly clear three machine-gun posts and an Anti-tank pit, was killed at the point of victory when stalking and attacking a sniper who had cost them dearly; he was aged just twenty three and would never meet his son, who was to be born eight days after the V.C.-winning exploits in which he sacrificed his life



Victoria Cross, the reverse of the suspension bar engraved 'Lt. W. A. S. Clarke (86517). The Loyal Regiment.', the reverse of the Cross engraved '23rd April 1943.', with original investiture pin and in its *Hancocks & Co. Ltd., 9 Vigo St, London* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; Africa Star, clasp, 1st Army; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *nearly extremely fine* (5)

£300,000-500,000



This is the unique award for the Second World War to The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire).

V.C. London Gazette 29 June 1943:

‘For most conspicuous gallantry in action at Guiriat El Atach on the 23rd April, 1943. By dawn on that date, during the attack on the Guiriat El Atach feature, Lieutenant Clarke’s Battalion had been fully committed.

“B” Company gained their objective but were counter-attacked and almost wiped out. The sole remaining officer was Lieutenant Clarke, who, already wounded in the head, gathered a composite platoon together and volunteered to attack the position again. As the platoon closed on to the objective, it was met by heavy fire from a machine-gun post. Lieutenant Clarke manoeuvred his platoon into position to give covering fire, and then tackled the post single-handed, killing or capturing the crew and knocking out the gun. Almost at once the platoon came under heavy fire from two more machine-gun posts. Lieutenant Clarke again manoeuvred his platoon into position and went forward alone, killed the crews or compelled them to surrender, and put the guns out of action.

This officer then led his platoon on to the objective and ordered it to consolidate. During consolidation, the platoon came under fire from two sniper posts. Without hesitating, Lieutenant Clarke advanced single-handed to clear the opposition, but was killed outright within a few feet of the enemy.

This officer’s quick grasp of the situation and his brilliant leadership undoubtedly restored the situation, whilst his outstanding personal bravery and tenacious devotion to duty were an inspiration to his Company and were beyond praise.’



Willward Alexander Sandys-Clarke - who always went as Peter to his family, friends and comrades - was born on 8 June 1919 at Southport, Lancashire, the son of William Edward and Edith Isobel Congreve (née Sandys) Sandys-Clarke. His father was serving in the Royal Naval Air Service and the family lived at Challen Hall, Silverdale, on the North Lancashire coast. The family had a successful cotton mill business.

As so often is the way with the Victoria Cross, it seems gallantry ran through the family, for young Sandys-Clarke could count himself related to no less than four recipients. His maternal grandfather was Colonel Francis Robert Sandys, a cousin of Lord Roberts V.C. (Indian Mutiny - Khudaganj) and General Congreve V.C. (Second Boer War - Colenso), both who had sons who each followed their fathers to earn the ultimate award for gallantry. Lieutenant The Hon. Frederick Roberts took a posthumous V.C. at Colenso whilst Major Billy Congreve won a posthumous V.C. on the Somme in 1916. The bar was set rather high.



The family moved to Darwen in 1924, and young Sandys-Clarke was educated at Morland House Prep and then Uppingham from September 1933. Whilst there, he proved himself a fine sportsman, playing in the Cricket XI, Rugby XV as scrum half and fives team - also featuring in a Lords XI with bowling figures of 5-1-7-1 and 4-1-12-1 at the Home of Cricket - leaving in late 1937. Following the death of his mother, along with his father and sister, he moved to the home of his grandfather at Harwood Lodge, Turton, near Bolton.

With little enthusiasm Sandys-Clarke went to work for the family business and also joined the Territorial Army, being proudly commissioned into the 5th Battalion, The Loyal (North Lancashire) Regiment in late 1938.

Sliding doors

With the outbreak of the Second World War, his unit was mobilised and first put onto Home Defence duties as they came to strength and were also converted as a motorcycle unit. Whilst stationed near Tunbridge Wells in September 1940, Sandys-Clarke found himself in a dreadful accident. Rushed to the Kent & Sussex hospital, he suffered severe injuries to his head and eyes which required numerous operations and a long recovery period. The young man was left with significantly impaired vision in one eye, deafness in his left ear and a total numbness on the left side of his face. Having been examined by Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, the nation's foremost eye specialist, he was told he had '...a cat in hell's chance' of seeing active service given the severity of his injuries.



As a result, still undergoing recovery and attempting to pass the Medical Board, Sandys-Clarke was forced to wave his comrades off when the 5th Battalion was shipped out to the Far East in late 1941. Redesignated the 18th Battalion, Recce Corps, they made Singapore on 5 February 1942 and were taken Prisoners of War at the Fall of Singapore just two weeks later. They lost 55 killed in the Battle of Singapore, whilst a further 264 died as prisoners at the hands of the Japanese.

Second Innings - into action

Having twice failed at the hands of the Medical Board, he kept trying in the forlorn hope of getting the opportunity to serve on the front line. On the third and final attempt, entering the Board, his heart must have stopped when faced again by Duke-Elder. "Can you feel this?" "Yes, Sir." "Can you see that?" "Yes, Sir." The surgeon knew very well that the answers ought, truthfully, to have been "No, Sir." However, having looked hard at the young officer and perhaps sensing his determination and courage, Duke-Elder permitted his passing, recommending that he be rated A1 by the Board.

In the summer of 1940 he had met, through his sister, Alys, Irene Deakin, whose family lived at Dimple Hall, Egerton, near Bolton. They were married on 12 July 1941, by which time Irene was serving as a Driver in the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.



Returned to duty in early 1942, he joined the 1st Battalion, The Loyal Regiment which had been on Home Defence duties since having shared in the rearguard fighting at Dunkirk. They embarked at Liverpool in March 1943, to join the 1st Army in North Africa, as a part of the 78th Battleaxe Division. A fellow officer in the Battalion was Lieutenant Edward Deakin, his friend and now also his brother-in-law. He left England knowing that his wife was carrying their first child, due to be born in but a few weeks.

Landed at Algiers by 9 March, they were taken along the coast by LCI to Bougie and thence Bone. Disembarked, they marched for Medjez-el-Bab and came up to their lines. Settling down to their duties, they were tasked with the removal of enemy mines, placing new counter-mines when possible and patrolling. The conditions were rather primal, as recalled in a letter to his father, dated 8 April 1943:

'Dear Winkie,

Thank you very much for your air-mail letter, which I got 3 days ago. I'm glad that you also think that Rene seems to be very well, I only hope to God that things continue as well when she goes into the nursing home. Thanks very much for keeping so closely in touch with her, Winkie - you might keep it up and keep me informed of all that happens, when she goes into the home, when the babe arrives and anything else at all that happens. The sooner I get to know the better because as far as I can gather there is no cable service out here - which is **not** surprising really.

This place isn't much of an 'up'. Everything's filthy dirty and at present I'm absolutely covered with fleas - literally. I've lived in a cloud of flea-powder for several days and I think they're beginning to die off now, although I still spend most of my time scratching.

You could make good use of your camera here with some coloured films as the most common weed is marigold and when you get great stretches of them, muddled up with the other bright flowers and a bright blue sky it looks pretty amazing...

There's really no news that I can pass on and I think I shall be here till its all over before I can tell you all about it...Love to all and I should get down south as soon as you can, I mean that. I'll write again as soon as I can, mind you keep me in touch with everything. Love, Peter.'

A vast German attack was launched onto their positions on 20 April from around 2200hrs into the Tunisian night. A battle of some twelve hours played out, with Allied tanks coming up through The Loyals, with Sandys-Clarke and his 'B' Company in the thick of events. They held their high ground in the west admirably - in what be the first of several hot contacts with their Afrika Korps enemies in the coming days.

Gueriat-el-Atach - V.C.

On what was both St. George's Day and Good Friday, 23 April 1943, Sandys-Clarke and the 1st Battalion, The Loyals, with the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment on their right, were charged to take Gueriat-el-Atach. This was the formidable feature of high ground some five miles from Medjez-el-Bab. It was made up of no less than eight known Points for capture, together with a number of lesser positions. It stood as one of the strongest points in the line of German defences on the route to Tunis and was a key proponent of Operation Vulcan.

Commenced at 0200hrs, a creeping barrage and smoke shells helped in infantry - who made up the point of the spear - forward. By 0400hrs, 'B' Company were making good ground and had 16 prisoners for the bag at the cost of one killed and six wounded. The other Companies had not made such light work of things, 'A' Company being pinned down in the face of a strongpoint. Forward Battalion HQ found themselves in a minefield, which cost the lives of the C.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson and Major Coles, both mortally wounded.

As the British artillery fell quiet, the German artillery came to the party with great effect, together with an infantry counter. 'B' Company found itself faced with six armoured cars attempting to come up to their Point to drive them off. Command of 'B' Company devolved upon Sandys-Clarke when Captain Grant was killed. He answered the call of duty in the finest style, bringing up assistance with Churchill tanks. The determined band who remained on the hill (Point 174) inflicted as many casualties as they might on the enemy before being themselves being driver off. They pulled back to the Forward Battalion HQ, or all that remained of it, where Sandys-Clarke found himself the only officer standing from those who had gone to the hill that morning.

He was wounded himself, his glasses being shattered and blood pouring from his wounds, as recalled by his comrade, Colin Rushton in a letter to the family many years later:

'...I can see it as if it was only yesterday when your father called for assistance because he had been wounded and blood was getting in his eyes, I helped him into a shallow gully where our three inch mortar was and I said we would get him back to the Medics. But he refused, he said just bandage it up so I can put my Field Dressing round his head roughly I may add, then he said he must go and help Captain Grant because he was alone and away he went, he was a brave man Robin.'

Convinced of the fact that he could retake the objective and drive the enemy off Gueriat-el-Atach, Sandys-Clarke was granted permission to form a composite Platoon. It was a truly selfless act from a soldier who had so many genuine reasons and opportunities to fall back in honour, from his damaged eye, which would have stopped most from even entering the field of battle, to the wounds which he had suffered, which must surely have further debilitated him. It was in this moment of resolution that Sandys-Clarke embodied the fact that those who earn a Victoria Cross are of a unique breed.

The acts which are stated in the citation are the stuff of legend and were observed by many comrades, including his brother-in-law, who wished him luck and watched the band make their way across the battle-scarred Tunisian ground.



The following day, Easter Saturday, Edward Deakin sat down to write to his sister:

'24th April - In the Field

My very dearest Renee, I am afraid to say that the grim lot of having to write this letter to you; a letter which, God knows, is dreadful for me to have to write, and which I have prayed I would never be called up to write, ever since we have been out here, has at last fallen upon me.

Renee, Peter was killed in action at about noon yesterday, Friday, April 23rd, towards the end of one of the most gallant and courageous actions, led by himself, which I am ever likely to see. I was there on the spot throughout, and will tell you as briefly as I can what happened, for I know you will want to know.

I saw Peter yesterday morning at his Bn HQ, to which I had just gone, at about 1030hrs. His Company had been driven off the ridge which they had attacked & captured just previously, and he was the only Officer left alive. He himself has been very slightly wounded in the head & neck by splinters, but had been bandaged up and was feeling pretty well all right.

He told me that he was convinced that he could re-capture the ridge with some more men, and so he asked the CO's permission to do so. His request was granted and he set off with about 25 men. Within an hour & a half, after a most courageous show, he had succeeded in re-capturing $\frac{3}{4}$ of the objective, and another Company went up and helped him make it secure.

By himself, he & his 25 men put up a most marvellous show, re-establishing the whole position & capturing a lot of prisoners. At this point, I had to come back here to make a report, and it must have been only 5 or 10 minutes after I left that he was killed.

He died fighting, and I am not making an overstatement when I say that the whole Bn, and the Brigadier as well, honour him for his bravery & magnificent effort. His CO has just put him in for a posthumous VC.

Renee, I have recovered Peter's formal effects, which I am putting in a tin box & posting off to you today. They include his cigarette case, small leather wallet, a cheque book, and a leather photo frame with your photos inside it. I only hope to God that you get them, and that it doesn't take them too long to get to you. His Adjutant told me he had given a little gold medal to one of his men before he died, I requested that it was sent to you. I am very sorry to say that the man became a casualty, and the medal has been lost.

Renee, what can I say? It is useless for me to try, and express my feelings on paper, as they go far too deep for that. All I know is that I, and we all, have lost one of the finest and bravest of us all, and that he died as he always lived, in the highest interpretation of courage and honour.

And now, Renee my dear, I must go, but I pray God he will give you strength + courage to carry you through the ghastly news my letter brings you. Would to God I had never had to write it. If there is anything that I can do for him, I will do it, and if you want any information about anything write to me and I will always do my utmost for you.

Always your very devoted brother, Edward.'



Irene's mother, Dorothy Deakin, would receive the official telegram of his death dated 28 April 1943. She would have to keep the secret from her daughter for a full week until her baby had been born and both mother and child were considered safe. She visited the nursing home daily, being forced to hold back the news which would shatter her plans for a future which was to be torn apart. Irene and Peter's son, Robin Peter, would be born on 1 May 1943, eight days after the death of his gallant father.

Sandys-Clarke was buried in the Massicault War Cemetery, his gravestone bearing the Regimental motto *LOYAUTÉ M'OBLIGE* (Loyalty Binds Me). He certainly lived up to that. Furthermore, his was an interesting echo of one of his favourite quotes from Shakespeare:

'This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.'

On 21 May, Edward wrote again, after the fall of Tunis, this time to his brother Geoffrey, a Subaltern in the Welch Regiment, destined for the 19th Indian Division in Burma, and gave more comment:

'...My God, Geoff, poor old Peter's death was a tragedy. It was even more of a nightmare to me as I have been talking to him 1.5hrs before he was killed more or less on the spot throughout his last action, the action for which he has been recommended for a posthumous V.C.. Since the close of fighting here I have been back to that particular battle-field to try and find his grave & consequently walked over the ground which he fought on to gain his objective, and I was dumbfounded to think that any man could have done what he did in the face of such terrible ground & such marvellously sited Boche positions.

He cleared out 3 separate Machine-Gun posts and an Anti-tank gun & crew, which had been holding up the whole of that part of the attack, entirely by himself, you know, and armed with nothing but his pistol. As I say, when I looked at the ground, I was dumbfounded. I found his grave, and made as good a job of it as I could'.



With final approval of the award of his Victoria Cross being published in June 1943, Mrs Sandys-Clarke went to Buckingham Palace with her sister-in-law Alys, to receive the award from the hands of The King on 14 June 1944. On 26 June 1956, on the 99th Anniversary of the first award of the V.C. by Queen Victoria at Hyde Park, that his thirteen year old son would go with his grandfather to share in the Victoria Cross march-past before Queen Elizabeth II. Some three hundred holders and their families, with over 20,000 spectators turned out for the historic event.

Sandys-Clarke is further commemorated upon the family gravestone at Bollington Church, Lymm, where a lectern in his honour was presented; in Preston, the home of The Loyals; at Uppingham School; in a painting at The Lancashire Infantry Museum and at Southport, where a paving stone in the park commemorates the five holders of the Victoria Cross from the town.

The following poem was penned and sent to the family, by Alice Collinge - herself a prominent suffragist - in June 1943, in his memory:

‘In Memoriam for Peter
 Left he Englands’ shores all valiant, gay,
 His heart & soul alight to join the fray,
 The threshold of paternity in store,
 Pride, purpose, exaltation to explore,
 Blended in the crusade that he led,
 A living impulse, till he joined the dead.
 Did recognition with its mystic power,
 Rash relation in the lightning hour?
 Valhalla’s laurelled destiny for him,
 His tiny son, this earth in Easter hymn,
 If so, for each, in momentary bliss,
 They whisper “You are mine”, embrace, and kiss.’
 After the birth of their child, his widow, Irene, would write back to her brother Edward in May 1943:

‘...No-one knows or understands better than I what it meant to Peter to get the chance, after his accident and everything it brought with it, to go out with you all to fight himself for all he held most dear in his heart. He used to be so anxious sometimes, that perhaps his chance might be denied him, and he always hated and shunned the thought of having to leave what he deemed as the great privilege to the other fellows.

You may know those famous lines which were such favourites of his - "I could not love thee dear so well, loved I not honour more." Realising all this, Edward, as I do so clearly and utterly, how can I find it in my heart to wish that things had been otherwise? When I first heard, I knew that it would be something great that he did. And, of course, it was. His action has not surprised me. It was typical of Peter. Since I received your letter I have lived it all over, with him, and it is strange, my dear, but it seems to me I hear his voice in my heart, as I do so, and he is saying - "You would not wish it any different, Ree, would you?"...

We have very often to pay very dearly for the things that count the most. The greater the value, the higher the cost. When I look back at all the incredible, perfect happiness I knew with Peter, Edward, once again I seem to hear him saying - "Is this too big a price to pay for all that we knew and shared together, Ree?" and again, there seems only one answer. "No, of course not." We have had what few people have had; what most people never will have. We understood the true meaning of the word "Happiness".... As Peter's wife I would be ashamed if I could not face the future. As Peter's wife I am proud to hold my head high...

He is here with me now, as he always told me he would be, and in this sure knowledge I find my strength. He fought his battle upon earth, and he won.'

Sandys-Clarke was a courageous warrior, no doubt; but also a young man on the edge of parenthood with his whole life ahead of him who made, as so many did, the supreme sacrifice for the free world, for King and country, for his fighting comrades and ultimately for the future of his family. There is no typical Victoria Cross winner, yet he embodied all the strengths and virtues which seem to set those men apart: selflessness, an instinct for action, and, above all, valour.

Sold together with a comprehensive original archive comprising:

i)
His Uppingham rugby cap by *Christys', London*, the inner label with ink inscription 'Sandys Clark', velvet, silk inner and silver bullion, school badge to the front, size 7, together with his OTC swagger stick.

ii)
Telegrams to his wife, reporting the recipient as having been killed in action, dated 29 April 1943, and upon the award of his V.C., dated 29 June 1943, together with the original *London Gazette* for his award.

iii)
His Loyals Regiment swagger stick.

iv)
A finely leather bound album of newspaper cuttings and extracts relating to his life, death, award of the Victoria Cross, which also includes a sketch of his V.C. action, his sons Baptismal Service, 12 July 1943 and Memorial Service programme for 17 October 1943, besides the account of his unit in Tunisia, by 'A War Correspondent'.

v)
Various original photographs, including a statement, signed in May 1944 by Private H. Freeman, who gives his account of the final moments:

'I was 4 yards right of Lt Clarke VC and slightly behind not more than 2 yards when he was killed the bullet entered his head in the forehead the departure of which was in the back of the head. He fell to the ground and from where I was I actually saw blood spurting at least 5 yards from his head.

We crawled forward to kill the sniper we successful after that we were right forward on to the ridge when we were relieved I passed Mr Clarke's body it was lying in a huddled position and absolutely motionless Mr Clarke was when I left him absolutely dead.'

vi)
Copies of several letters, poem quoted above and photographs.

vii)
The Loyal Regiment wall plaque, wooden with painted crest.

x168

A 'Battle of Ordal 1813' Guelphic Medal for Bravery pair awarded to Corporal C. Schwartze, 4th Line Battalion, King's German Legion - who was decorated for his part in bringing Lieutenant Graffe from action despite being wounded himself

The gallant Schwartze then returned to the fight and took a further brace of wounds and latterly '...distinguished himself' at Waterloo

Guelphic Medal for Bravery 1815 (Chr...Corporal im Infan...lle.), replacement silver suspension, *naming very worn and obliterated*; Waterloo 1815 (Christi...Schwartze, 4th Line Batt. K.G.L.), replacement silver suspension, *rather worn overall, polished and worn with pride* (2)

£1,400-1,800

Guelphic Medal for Bravery for the Battle of Ordal, 13 September 1813, as per von Wissel:

'Schutze Christian Schwartze, 4th Line Battalion, was leading his mortally wounded Lieutenant Graffe out of the Battle at Ordal to the rear and went directly back to his unit, although already wounded himself. Shortly after, he received two more wounds which left him on the ground. Again, at Waterloo, he distinguished himself.'

Christian Schwartze entered the 4th Line Battalion, King's German Legion on 12 December 1805. During his career he was stationed at Verden, Clooney Barracks, Tullamore, Blagdam, Zeeland; Messina, Gisso, Contessa, Augusta, Syracuse and Gauzien (Sicily); St. Vincente, St. Cugat, Valls and Esplugas (Spain); Oudres, Deal, Mons, Bois de Boulogne and Neuilly (France); and Barnstorff (Hanover).

At the Battle of Ordal in Catalonia, Spain, the First French Empire Corps led by Marshal Louis Gabriel Suchet made a night assault on a position held by Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck's smaller Anglo-Allied and Spanish advance guard. The 4th Line Battalion were under the tactical command of Colonel Frederick Adam. They put up a strong fight and showed great spirit but were eventually driven from their positions, at the cost of 25 killed and 11 wounded from Schwartze's comrades. Lieutenant's Graffe and Bacmeister were recorded in the *Regimental History* as the officers who fell wounded, Graffe mortally so. Having also shown his skills at Waterloo in June 1815, Schwartze was released on the disbandment of the unit in March 1816. He does not appear to have lived to claim a Military General Service Medal; sold together with copied research.

- 169 **The 1919 C.B.E., 1901 D.S.O. group of four awarded to Colonel G. Wright, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was further 'mentioned' for his services in South Africa where he served as the commander of the Rhodesian Field Force Artillery**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) neck Badge, 1st Type, silver-gilt and enamel; Distinguished Service Order, V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 4 clasps, Cape Colony, Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Transvaal (Lt: Col: G. Wright, D.S.O, R.G.A.); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Maj. G. Wright. D.S.O. R.G.A.), the last three mounted as worn, *light enamel damage to wreath of D.S.O., minor contact wear to campaign awards, overall very fine* (4)

£1,600-1,800

PROVENANCE:
Sothebys, 1986.

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 27 September 1901:

'In recognition of services during the operations in South Africa'.

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

George Wright was born on 18 July 1860 and was commissioned Lieutenant with the Royal Artillery on 6 April 1879. He was further advanced Captain on 15 August 1887 and Major on 15 February 1897, the rank in which he was serving on the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War.

Serving on the Staff, Wright was the Assistant Adjutant General for operations in Cape Colony in January 1901, later serving in the Transvaal from December-March 1901 and Orange River Colony in April 1901. He returned to Transvaal in May 1901 and remained there until March 1902. Appointed a Special Service Officer, Wright was given command of the Rhodesian Field Force Artillery on 14 April 1902 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The D.S.O. Insignia awarded to Wright was sent to Lord Roberts on 18 January 1902 and presented by Major General Maxwell at Vryburg on 1 April. Confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on 13 July 1904 he was appointed Brevet Colonel on 13 July 1907. Finally promoted to the substantive rank in 1909 he retired in 1910 but returned to the Colours for service in the Great War. Appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade on 3 August 1914 he was to serve on the Staff for the duration of the war. His *M.I.C.* confirms that he is not entitled to either British War or Victory Medals; sold together with copied research.

170

A Great War Balkans O.B.E. and Salonika M.C. group of six to Major A. T. Gough, Royal Field Artillery, who was additionally awarded a Greek War cross and twice 'mentioned' and who was purportedly involved behind the scenes in 'Operation Mincemeat' as he was based at Huelva, Spain for his civilian work, where the fictitious Captain William Martin was washed ashore



The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) breast Badge, 1st Type, by *Garrard & Co.*, silver-gilt, hallmarked 1919, with fitted case of issue; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star (Lieut. A. T. Gough. R.A.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major A. T. Gough.); Greece, Kingdom, War Cross 1916-17, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£1,400-1,800

O.B.E. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919.

M.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1918.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 November 1917; 30 January 1919.

Greece, War Cross *London Gazette* 21 July 1919.



Arthur Trevor Gough was born in Birmingham on 29 October 1888. He was educated at Wellington College, Shropshire between 1899 and 1905 and from there attended Birmingham University from 1905 until 1909. He worked for various companies in the United Kingdom before he began working for the Rio Tinto Co Ltd in Spain in 1911.

However, with the outbreak of the Great War he returned home in 1914 and was made a Temporary Second Lieutenant with the Royal Field Artillery (*London Gazette* 16 November 1914, refers). Despite the war going on Gough became a Corporate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers on 25 January 1915. He first entered the war in France on 6 September 1915 but was to see the bulk of his service in Salonika and the Balkans, where he was to be awarded the Military Cross and O.B.E., respectively. In addition he was 'mentioned' twice and was awarded the Greek War Cross.

After the war Gough returned to work for Rio Tinto Co Ltd and was based at Huelva in south west Spain, where he married a half-Spanish half-English lady by the name of Blanca Alcock. He served as a Deputy Manager from 1936 and the next year, feeling he needed his Great War campaign medals which he had not yet applied for, did so in 1937 and these were sent to him at his address in London: 18 Langham Mansions, Earl's Court Square, SW5.

He was again based in Spain upon the outbreak of the Second World War, but was unable to rejoin the forces due to a medical condition. He remained a Deputy Manager with Rio Tinto until 1941 when he was promoted to General Manager. However given his upbringing, prior military service, and knowledge of Spain - according to his family Gough became involved with the British Embassy in Spain and played a role in 'Operation Mincemeat', the deception operation to disguise the allied invasion of Sicily in 1943.

A body was required to wash up on the coast of Spain with a briefcase containing 'confidential information'. Huelva was chosen by the authorities as the place for 'Captain William Martin' to wash up. Portugal and Spain were considered no-go and E. E. S. Montagu who was the naval intelligence officer involved with this plot knew there was a very active German agent based called Adolf Clauss, the son of the German consul, who was additionally a member of the Abwehr and who operated under the cover of an agricultural technician. Huelva was additionally chosen because the British vice-consul in the city, Francis Haselden, was 'a reliable and helpful man', according to Montagu. Gough was reportedly one of a number of men who were to make sure the 'Man Who Never Was' ended up with the Germans as opposed to the Spanish where the body and contents of the briefcase were returned without any interference. Despite mild interference, the Germans eventually were able to get hold of the briefcase in Madrid and copy the letters with the help of sympathisers, returning it to the British authorities where it then made its way back to London in the diplomatic bag. It was confirmed everything had been tampered with and examined and the rest became history.

Gough became a full Director with Rio Tinto in 1950 and was to return back to London in early 1951. He died in London on 8 January 1963 and is buried in Hampstead Cemetery in London. Blanca died on 22 July 1990 and is also buried in Hampstead Cemetery.

Sold together with the following archive:

- i)
A C.V. dated February 1951.
- ii)
Photograph of Gough in uniform having reached the rank of Major.
- iii)
Leather wallet/case manufactured in Huelva, embossed to the outside in gold lettering 'A.T.G.'.

For the recipients' Dress Miniatures see Lot 221.

171 **A Second World War M.B.E. group of fourteen awarded to Major E. W. Nesham, Royal West African Frontier Force, late Royal Engineers and Gold Coast Local Forces**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, M.B.E. (Military) Member's 2nd Type breast Badge, silver; 1914-15 Star (2. Lieut: E. W. Nesham. R.E.); British War Medal, *neatly erased*; Victory Medal 1914-19, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Major E. W. Nesham.); 1939-45 Star; Africa Star; Italy Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these unnamed; General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Palestine 1945-48 (E. W. Nesham); Jubilee 1935; Coronation 1937, these unnamed; Efficiency Decoration, G.V.I.R., 1st issue, Gold Coast, unnamed; France, Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, with bronze palm; France, Croix de Guerre 1939, with silver star, *copy*, mounted together with an erased 1914-15 Star, *very fine* (16)

£500-700

PROVENANCE:

Ex-John Tamplin Collection, DNW March 2009. Since re-united with the 1914-15 Star.

The Efficiency Decoration, by J. M. A. Tamplin, lists a total of 59 Efficiency Decorations (Gold Coast) listed in the Gold Coast Gazette between 1938-56.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 30 December 1941.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 28 January 1916 (Hamilton), 14 December 1917 (Haig) & 7 July 1919 (Haig).

Croix de Guerre 1914-18 with Palm *London Gazette* 22 November 1918.

Croix de Guerre 1939 not confirmed.

Edward William Nesham was born in Holborn, London on 10 June 1888 and was educated at Torquay High School. By profession a Land Surveyor, he served briefly as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd V.B. Devonshire Regiment, 1906-07. Living in Canada, he was an articled pupil in the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa, 1909-13, and was employed by the Canadian Government Department of Interior International Boundary Survey Board of the Dominion Observatory, 1909-14.

He returned to the U.K. upon the outbreak of war and was granted a commission as a Temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, 30 January 1915. He served in Gallipoli and France and was promoted to Temporary Lieutenant, 16 November 1916; Acting Captain, 12 September 1917, and Acting Major, 13 January 1918. For his services he was three times mentioned in despatches and awarded the French Croix de Guerre. A translation of his citation for the latter (which previously accompanied the group) reads:

'Temp. Lieut. (acting Major) 73rd Field Company R.E.' 'During the period of 22.7.18 to 3.8.18 and in particular during the day of 2 August 1918, he worked incessantly. When the enemy was fighting in retreat under pressure from infantry, he followed their advance, clearing the roads of all obstacles, constructing two bridges over the River Oise. He informed Headquarters about the condition of the roads, provision of water and ammunition dumps in the re-conquered territory.'

In 1920 he was confirmed in the rank of Major. After returning to Canada, 1920-21, Nesham in 1924, took employment in the Gold Coast as a Surveyor in the Survey Department and remained there until 1936. Whilst living there he served as a Major in the Gold Coast Local Forces. As a Civil Servant of the Survey Dept. he was awarded the Jubilee Medal 1935 (*Gold Coast Gazette* 9 May 1935).

Nesham moved to Nigeria in 1936 and became Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Surveyor General on 12 May 1937. There he served as a Major in the Lagos Defence Force and was in the European Reserve Force. As Major in the Lagos Defence Force, he was awarded the Coronation Medal 1937 (*Nigeria Gazette* 12 May 1937), and as Major in the Gold Coast Local Forces was awarded the Efficiency Decoration (Gold Coast) (*Gold Coast Gazette* 23 April 1938 & *Nigeria Gazette* 26 May 1938). He resumed full-time military service with the onset of the Second World War. As a Major in the R.W.A.F.F., he was appointed a Lieutenant, General List, Emergency Commission, 3 September 1939. In 1941 as a Captain (Temporary Major), Nesham was appointed an M.B.E. in recognition of distinguished service in the Middle East. In December 1942, as a War Substantive Captain on the General List, he was appointed a War Substantive Captain in the Royal Engineers. After the war he served in Palestine as a civilian, probably on survey work. In later life he lived in Rochester, Kent. Nesham died at home on 22 April 1960.

Sold by Order of the Family

- 172 **A Great War D.S.O. and campaign group of seven awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Weatherby, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, first seeing service in India and who then saw service in East Africa with the King's African Rifles, and who was four times 'mentioned' for good work on the Western Front in the Great War**

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, unnamed as issued; Africa General Service 1902-56, 1 clasp, Somaliland 1902-04 (Lieut. J. T. Weatherby. 1st K. African R.); 1914 Star (Capt. J. T. Weatherby. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. J.T. Weatherby.); Delhi Durbar 1903, silver, unnamed as issued; France, Republic, Legion d'Honneur, Chevalier's 5th Class breast Badge, mounted as worn, *ribands in relic condition with first, fifth and seventh detached, D.S.O. lacking top-bar and enamel loss to central wreath, tarnish and minor contact wear throughout, last with enamel loss commensurate with wear, otherwise about very fine* (7)

£1,800-2,200

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 23 June 1915.

France, Legion d'Honneur *London Gazette* 17 March 1920.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 19 October 1914, 17 February 1915, 22 June 1915, 5 July 1919.

James Thorpe Weatherby was born on 21 April 1877 at Oatlands, Surrey, one of six sons of Edward Weatherby, who also owned 6 Old Burlington Street, London. Young Weatherby was educated with his brothers at Winchester and then went up to Magdalen College, Oxford, playing for the College Cricket & Football XIs and was latterly a member of the Auld Lang Syne Club. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry in February 1899, he was advanced Lieutenant in July 1900 and Captain in December 1905. In this period he was A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief East Indies from 15 March-27 November 1902 and took the 1903 Durbar Medal as A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay. Whilst in Bombay Weatherby was selected for the annual cricket match with the Parsis and top scored in a losing affair.

He was thence on Special Service with the Somaliland Field Force from 3 September 1903-12 June 1904, being attached to the 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles. That unit played a full role in the campaign, sharing in the actions at Samala, Gumburu, Daratoleh and Jidballi (Medal & clasp).

With the outbreak of the Great War, Weatherby went to France on 14 August 1914 and earned his Medal with the Staff List, as Brigade Major, 15th Infantry Brigade, whom he served from 5 August 1914-2 May 1915. He held various further appointments, being made Major in September 1915, Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1917 and Assistant Military Secretary at GHQ British Armies in France in June 1918. For his good services, he added the D.S.O., his French decoration and no less than four 'mentions' (*London Gazette* 19 October 1914, 17 February & 22 June 1915 and 5 July 1919).

Having retired, the good Lieutenant-Colonel lived at The Fosse House, Ettington, then Stanton House, Bullington, Oxfordshire and became a publisher. He was a Steward of the South Oxfordshire Hunt and rode with the Bicester Hounds, having also played polo as a young man. In 1908, whilst a Captain he had played in a final at the Ranelagh Club in the presence of the Prince & Princess of Wales. A keen amateur cricketer, he scored a spirited 20 runs in a match against his old regiment at Cowley Barracks in August 1935. He was out caught by a young Lieutenant van Straubenzee off the bowling of Captain Eyston. Weatherby died in March 1963, his estate worth a shade under £13,000; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* and Medal Roll extracts, *M.I.C.*, and biographical details.

173

The Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Estridge, 6th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, who was wounded at Teke Tepe, later taking command of the Battalion before the Gallipoli evacuation

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel; Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 2 clasps, Cape Colony, Wittebergen (Lieut. C. L. Estridge, 2nd E. Yorkshire Regt); King's South Africa 1901-02, 2 clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (Lieut. C. L. Estridge. E.York.Rgt.); 1914-15 Star (Major C. L. Estridge. E.York.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lt. Col. C. L. Estridge.), with M.I.D. oak leaves, *light contact marks to campaign awards, overall very fine* (6)

£800-1,000

D.S.O. *London Gazette* 1 January 1917.

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 4 January 1917, 27 December 1918, 4 July 1919.

Cecil Loraine Estridge studied at Harrow School before joining Trinity College, Cambridge and matriculating in 1895. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 10 May 1898 into the Militia Battalion of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment he transferred to the East Yorkshire Regiment in 1899. Estridge saw service with this unit during the Anglo-Boer War seeing Operations in the Orange Free State including the action at Houtnek, Thoba Mountain, a battle mentioned in Churchill's history of the war. Further operations were conducted in the Orange River Colony including actions at Biddulphsberg - a notable engagement for the Guards - and Wittebergen.

Promoted Lieutenant on 5 April 1901, in place of Lieutenant J. R. Key who died of wounds, Estridge finished the war in that rank. He was further advanced Captain on 10 May 1910 but resigned his commission not long afterwards on 3 September 1910. Like so many of the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War he returned to the Colours, keeping his rank and re-joining the East Yorkshire Regiment on 19 August 1914. No doubt due to his experience he was advanced Major on 1 February 1915 with an appointment to Adjutant of the 6th Battalion.

Entering the War at Gallipoli on 14 July 1915 he joined the Regiment there in the Suvla Bay landing area. They went into action at Tekke Tepe the next month, in a push that was sadly destined to fail, Estridge was wounded in the arm on the first day, 8 August 1915. He was fortunate however as this saved him from participating in the attack the following day which saw heavy losses including the Battalion Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore.

When Estridge eventually returned from Hospital on 5 November he took command of the Battalion, being advanced Lieutenant-Colonel whilst in the role on 26 October 1915. Following his promotion and the evacuation of the Peninsula it is unclear what path his career followed however he seems to have been given command of a prisoner camp.

His promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel was confirmed on 9 April 1919 however not long later his name was to appear alongside a scandal in the press. It appeared that, whilst only a Lieutenant, Estridge had an affair with a brother officer's wife who had since acknowledged the relationship upon leaving her husband. Perhaps due to this he appears to have maintained a low profile after the war, eventually retiring to Guildford.

Notably during the Second World War Estridge was appointed the A.R.P. Officer for the Guildford Rural District. Eventually in 1942 he appears to have been advanced Chief Warden for the District of Wyke and Normandy; sold together with copied research.

174

A Great War D.S.O. group of six awarded to Assistant Chaplain-General R. C. L. Williams, Royal Army Chaplains' Department, who further took a brace of 'mentions' and was reputed to have taken his decoration whilst taking up arms on the Somme in 1916

Distinguished Service Order, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, the reverse of the suspension bar named 'R. C. L. Williams', *top riband bar adapted for mounting*; 1914-15 Star (Rev. R. C. L. Williams. A.C.D.); British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves (Rev. R. C. L. Williams.); Defence Medal 1939-45; Special Constabulary Long Service, G.VI.R. (Ronald C. L. Williams), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£1,000-1,500

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

M.I.D. *London Gazette* 1 January 1916, 24 December 1917.

Ronald Charles Lambert Williams was born at Kensington, London on 26 July 1881, the son of Alfred Charles Williams and Marian Williams of Handsworth, Birmingham. Educated at St Laurence College and at Westward Ho!, he studied for his B.A. at Peterhouse College, Cambridge from September 1900-04. He was ordained in 1905 and became a deacon that year, becoming a priest the following year. Williams joined the Army Chaplain's Department on 20 October 1907 as Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, serving at Shorncliffe (1907-09), Ricasoli, Malta (1909-10), Aldershot (1910-12) and as Chaplain of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover, between 1912-14.

With the outbreak of the Great War, he was then selected for active duty on the Western Front as Chaplain to the 18th Infantry Brigade, 6th Division, being landed on 20 December 1914. Remaining in that post until 16 May 1915, he then undertook a role as Senior Chaplain at Etaples. Returned to active service as Senior Chaplain to the 17th Division, B.E.F. on 31 July 1915. He served at Ypres, and by family repute, he took part in the following incident, as recalled by a family member:

'As far as I can remember his citation for the award of the D.S.O. told that on the night of 4 June 1916, during the battle of the Somme, he was attached to The Royal West Kents...and a detachment of thirty odd men were held up in a copse by German snipers...he had been with this detachment, and had managed to reach our lines under cover of darkness, but on arriving in his trench to his dismay he found that half a dozen of the men had not followed him....it turned out that their one remaining officer had lost his nerve.....my uncle told his commanding officer that he would go back at once and collect the bugger! This he did, and as dawn broke he stood up on the trench and told them all it was time to go home and would they please follow him (or words to that effect!)...and off he went, but to his dismay none of them moved. So, he took the revolver out of the officer's holster, and fired it into the air three times, shouting "Let God arise and his enemies be scattered!" And they were! This time, on arriving back in his own trench he lay down and promptly went to sleep, only to be woken by the Colonel to say he had broken the Geneva Law by being a Chaplain carrying a fire arm, and he would be charged accordingly! General Haig apparently dropped the charge, and he was awarded with the DSO.'

Further study would surely uncover this story. In any case, Williams continued in the service and he undertook a number of positions in major areas such as Etaples, Calais and Le Havre, being appointed temporary Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class on 25 September 1917. He served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force as Principal Chaplain from 4 January-2 July 1919. Returning to civilian life, he took up the following positions as Vicar of Melville with Brixton, Johannesburg, South Africa, 1921-24; at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, 1926-28; as Chaplain (Mission to Seamen) at Newport, Monmouthshire, 1928; Organising Secretary (West Central district), 1928-37; for South-East district, 1940; Gibraltar, 1937-38; and Chichester, Canterbury and Rochester, 1939-46.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, he was sworn in as Special Constable in Bexhill on Sea in 1939, and later was Reverend of Alberbury with Cardiston, Salop, 1946-48. The gallant Chaplain died at Bexhill in April 1963.

175

The outstanding and regimentally unique Tirah operations D.C.M. group of four awarded to Company Sergeant-Major S. Donald, Royal Scots Fusiliers

Having honed his skills as a good shot in the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment at Abu Klea in January 1885 - and as a member of the Regiment's Rifle Club - Donald lent valuable service as a Sergeant in 3rd Brigade's rear-guard actions in the Bari Valley in December 1897

There the story might have ended, for he was honourably discharged on his return home; with the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, he quickly rejoined the Regiment as a Company Sergeant-Major, and was killed in action at the Battle of Loos in September 1915, at the grand age of fifty



Distinguished Conduct Medal, V.R. (Sgt. Stewart Donald. R. Sco: F...); Egypt and Sudan 1882-89, undated reverse, 2 clasps, The Nile 1884-85, Abu Klea (...0 Pte. S. Donald. 1/R.c: Fus.); India General Service 1895-1902, 2 clasps, Punjab Frontier 1897-98, Tirah 1897-98 (... S. Donald 1st Bn. Ryl Sco Fus.); Khedive's Star 1884-6, with additional hook suspension to reverse, and later ring suspension, mounted as worn, *heavy contact marks and bruising, thus good fine* (4)

£4,000-5,000

D.C.M. Recommendation submitted to the Queen 9 July 1898 (*Army Order* 135 of 1898, refers).

Stewart Gardiner Donald was born in Perth, Scotland and attested for the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Ayr in June 1883.

Camel Regiment - Abu Klea

Embarked for the Sudan in the following year, he was one of 28 men from his regiment to be enrolled in the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment, the whole under the immediate command of Lieutenant H. M. Stanuelli. One of their number, M. J. Duggan, later published an article describing their experiences in the *Journal of the Royal Scots Fusiliers*, an article entitled 'The Desert Column'.

Just over 20 of these men - Donald among them - were subsequently present in the action at Abu Klea in January 1885, where the Mounted Infantry occupied a hill on the left flank of our defensive zeriba. The enemy having kept up a continuous fire throughout the night of the 16th, a square was formed to advance on the wells at Abu Klea in the morning, an advance in which the small detachment of Royal Scots Fusiliers suffered its first casualties. And it was upon them that the main Dervish charge at the left corner of the square fell, their advance only being halted by the disciplined fire of the ranks of the Mounted Infantry.

The wells having been secured, Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart pressed on with his force on the 18th, intending to reach the Nile. But that intention was frustrated by misleading information from his guides and, as heavy Dervish sniping developed from the cover from the scrub, another defensive zeriba had to be constructed. A section from the Royal Scots Fusiliers was sent forward to construct and man a defensive breastwork further out. Meanwhile, our casualties mounted, including Sir Herbert Stewart, who was mortally wounded.

Sir Charles Wilson now took command and formed a square of 700 men for the final push to the Nile, the Royal Scots Fusiliers M.I. detachment being positioned in the right front and right face corner. As the square moved off, one of Donald's comrades was shot in the leg, but he managed to crawl to safety. And, at length, after several halts and facing off a major Dervish attack near Abu Kru, the Nile was reached.

Tirah - D.C.M.

Donald subsequently served with the regiment in India from September 1896 to March 1904, in which period he was awarded his D.C.M. for his distinguished conduct as a Sergeant in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98. Of those operations in August-November 1897, *The History of The Royal Scots Fusiliers (1678-1918)*, by J. Buchan, refers to small - but spirited - actions being fought by the regiment in the Ublan Pass in late August and again as part of the Kurram column in November.

It seems more likely, however, that Donald was awarded his D.C.M. for gallant deeds in several engagements which occurred in December 1897. That, at least, is the conclusion drawn by Tony Conroy in his definitive article 'A Royal Scots Fusilier: Stewart Gardiner Donald, D.C.M.', which was published in the *O.M.R.S. Journal* in March 2020 (Vol. 59, No. 1). Hence actions at the crossing of the Bara River on the 7th-8th December, when the regiment's picquets came under repeated attack, and likewise as part of 3rd Brigade's rear guard on the 10th and 11th. Heavy losses were incurred on the latter date, including four soldiers in Donald's company, two of whom were killed.

In fact, the Royal Scots Fusiliers continued to see action in 3rd Brigade's contested passage to Peshawar, fierce engagements on the 13th-14th resulting in regimental losses of four killed and three wounded. A lucky survivor was a soldier who lost his way in the darkness: he was found stripped naked with eight deep sword cuts to his body but later recovered in hospital. And the gallant ranks of the rear guard fought one further major action before making contact with the advancing troops of the Peshawar column.

Donald - who was awarded the regiment's only D.C.M. for the campaign - took up the appointment of Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, on his return home. And he was discharged in January 1907, having served 23 years with the Colours.

Journey's end

There the story might have ended, but for the outbreak of war in August 1914 when Donald, aged 50, re-enlisted in the 7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers and was appointed Company Sergeant-Major. The Battalion was embarked for Boulogne in July and quickly saw action in the battle of Loos, in which Donald was killed in action on 26 September 1915. He left a widow and child and is commemorated on the Loos Memorial; sold with a substantial quantity of copied research and a copy of the above cited *O.M.R.S. Journal*.

- 176 **The 1917 D.C.M. group of five awarded to Lieutenant A. T. Henly, Royal Garrison Artillery, who was ‘mentioned’ in 1915 and later commissioned in 1918**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (22429 B.S.Mjr: A. T. Henly. 145/Hy:By:R.G.A.); 1914 Star (22429 Sjt A. T. Henly. R.G.A.); British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. A. T. Henly.), with M.I.D. oak leaves; Army L.S. & G.C., G.V.R. (22429 By:S.Mjr: A. T. Henly. R.F.A.), *good very fine* (5) £800-1,000
- D.C.M. *London Gazette* 18 July 1917, the original citation states:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in extinguishing burning ammunition when a dump had been exploded, and also in unloading ammunition under very heavy shell fire.’
- Alfred Thomas Henly** was born on 13 August 1879 and entered the war on 20 September 1914. He was ‘mentioned’ while serving with the 1st Indian Lahore Ammunition Park for his services in the earliest years of the war (*London Gazette* 22 June 1915 refers). After the award of the D.C.M. Henly was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on 12 June 1918 to the 135th Heavy Battery R.G.A. ‘For services in the Field’.
- This Battery had seen heavy action during the Spring Offensive and later joined in the Hundred Days Offensive. After the war Henly was advanced Lieutenant on 12 December 1919 and continued to serve for nearly a year. Retiring on 17 October 1920, he later died on 19 February 1959.
- 177 **The 1918 D.C.M. group of four awarded to Colour-Serjeant F. H. Twyman, 1/5th Battalion (T.F.), North Staffordshire Regiment**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (200382 Sjt: F. H. Twyman. 1/5 N.Staff:R. - T.F.); 1914-15 Star (2680 Pte. F. H. Twyman, N.Staff.R.); British War and Victory Medals (2680 C.Sjt. F. H. Twyman. N.Staff.R.), mounted as worn, *light pitting and contact wear, very fine* (4) £800-1,000
- One of 10 D.C.M.s to the Battalion.
- D.C.M. *London Gazette* 17 April 1918, the original citation states:
- ‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has done consistent good work on many occasions. He led patrols with great courage and resource, and set a fine example of devotion to duty.’
- Frederick Herbert Twyman** was born at Lichfield, Staffordshire in 1893, the son of Frederick and Emily Twyman, his father was an Army Pensioner. Enlisting at Abergavenny he entered the war with the rank of Private on 4 March 1915, being promoted Sergeant and later Company Quartermaster Sergeant with 1/5th Battalion.
- The Battalion saw bloody action during the war, firstly at the Battle of Loos and later on the Somme where they fought near Gommecourt. During the attack on Hohenzollern Trench during the Somme Offensive they suffered the highest losses of any unit in the 46th Division, including their commanding officer. Twyman survived the fighting at some stage transferring to the 2/5th Battalion he was advanced Colour Sergeant.
- He was finally posted to the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, likely when the 5th Battalion was downsized in September 1915. After the war a newspaper article notes that he died in a motorcycle accident at Lichfield on 30 May 1928 whilst working for his father-in-law’s garage.
- 178 **The ‘Great War 1918’ D.C.M., ‘1918’ M.S.M. group of six awarded to Sergeant E. Oliver, 50th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, who continued to work his gun under heavy fire despite himself and the entire crew being wounded**
- Distinguished Conduct Medal, G.V.R. (33354 Sjt: E. Oliver. C.50/Bde:R.F.A.); 1914-15 Star (33354 A. Bmbr: E. Oliver. R.F.A.); British War and Victory Medals (33354 Sjt. E. Oliver. R.A.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (33354 Sjt: E. Oliver. C.50/Bde: R.F.A.); France, Republic, Combattants De La Somme 1914-1918, *overall very fine* (6) £800-1,000

D.C.M. *London Gazette* 3 September 1918, the original citation states:

‘For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty throughout a retirement. On one occasion, when all his detachment had been wounded, he continued to serve and fire his gun until the battery was withdrawn from action.’

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 17 June 1918.

Edwin Oliver was a native of Elm Cottage, Walkington, Yorkshire and entered the war in France on 11 May 1915. He served until 15 March 1919, later returning to Walkington, Yorkshire.

179 **A Vimy Ridge 1917 M.M. awarded to Sergeant, later Lieutenant G. W. Trollope, 21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario), Canadian Expeditionary Force**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (59997 Sjt: G. W. Trollope. 21/Can: Inf:), *rivet sometime neatly replaced, surface wear, nearly very fine*

£240-280

M.M. *London Gazette* 28 January 1918, the original citation from AFW 3121 of September 1917 states:

‘North East of Arras, April 9, 1917.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the morning of April 9th, 1917, during the attack on Vimy Ridge, this NCO who is Orderly Room Sgt, volunteered to proceed and locate advanced Battn Hdqrs. After locating same, he returned to guide the Commanding Officer to the position. Upon the Commanding Officer becoming a casualty he again came back for Stretcher Bearers and assisted in carrying the Commanding Officer to safety. In the performance of this duty this NCO was continuously under heavy shell and machine gun fire, and displayed utter disregard for personal safety. His devotion to duty since his unit arrived in France has been of an exemplary nature, and he has at all times been willing to volunteer for an particularly dangerous work.’

George Walter Trollope was born at Norwich, Norfolk on 8 August 1887 and was a clerk by trade upon his joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force at Kingston, Ontario in December 1914. At that time his mother was living at 52 Lammas Park Road, Ealing, London.

Trollope served in France with the 21st Battalion (Eastern Ontario) from September 1915 and was promoted Corporal in July 1916 and Sergeant in September 1916. Having won his M.M. in assisting Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. Elmitt on Vimy Ridge, he was selected for officer training. He re-joined his unit and served as a Lieutenant in ‘C’ Company as its Intelligence Officer and was wounded in action on 25 August 1918, suffering shrapnel wounds to his neck and nose. Having rejoined his unit on 13 September 1918, Trollope was discharged in May 1919. He is understood to later become an American citizen and enlisted into the US Army in 1942.

180 **A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private N. H. J. Beazer, 9th Squadron, Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry)**

Military Medal, G.V.R. (52107 Pte. N. H. J. Beazer. 9/Sqn: M.G.C.); British War and Victory Medals (52107 Pte. N. H. J. Beazer. M.G.C.), *good very fine* (3)

£400-600

M.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.

Norman Henry John Beazer was born in May 1893 at Kennington, London. Living at Corsham, Wiltshire by 1911, during the Great War he served in the 9th Squadron, Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry) from March 1917. Having earned his M.M. on 12 April 1918 (Sacker MGC database, refers), by 1939 he was a tank operator at the rubber works in Calne, Chippenham. Beazer died in March 1965.

- 181 **A Great War M.M. group of four awarded to Private M. Codling, 7th (The Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (D-14917 Pte. M. Codling. 7/D. Gds.); 1914-15 Star (GS-14145 Pte. M. Codling. 7-D. Gds.); British War and Victory Medals (GS-14145 Pte. M. Codling. 7-D. Gds.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (4) £600-800
- M.M. *London Gazette* 12 June 1918.
- Mark Codling** was a native of Wrekenton, Gateshead and served in France from 18 October 1915.
- Approximately 47 M.M.s were awarded to the 7th Dragoon Guards for the Great War.
-
- 182 **A Great War M.M. group of three awarded to Private G. H. Brett, 54th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (1620 Pte. G. H. Brett. 54/Aust: Inf.); British War and Victory Medals (1620. Pte. G. H. Brett. 54-Bn. A.I.F.), *good very fine* (3) £500-700
- M.M. *London Gazette* 29 August 1918.
- George Henry Brett** was born in 1884 at Bristol, England and was living at Dubbo, New South Wales upon his enlistment into the Australian Imperial Force in January 1916. Serving with the 54th Battalion, Brett had his M.M. awarded as per General Sir H. S. Rawlinson's *4th Army Orders* 92 of June 1918. Given that timing it would make sense that his award stems from the First Battle of Villers-Bretonneux. Brett was severely wounded by a gun shot to the left thigh on 12 July 1918 and was evacuated for hospital treatment as a result; sold together with the original *folded* Army Orders.
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- 183 **An Italy Operations M.M. awarded to Lance-Corporal H. Mackenzie, 8th Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, who was decorated for his part in the Trench Raid at Morar on 8 June 1918**
- Military Medal, G.V.R. (16359 L. Cpl. H. Mackenzie. 8/York: R.), *very fine* £240-280
- M.M. *London Gazette* 21 October 1918.
- The *Hartlepool Northern Daily Mail* of 30 July 1918 gives more detail:
- ‘Mrs. Mackenzie, Old Cornforth, has received news that her son, Pte. H. Mackenzie, Yorkshire Regiment, has been awarded the Military Medal for his good work as guide and scout, during a raid when, in the face of intense rifle and machine gun fire, he examined the wire. Previously he had done good work in reconnoitring the enemy’s position, and obtained valuable information.’
- Harry Mackenzie** was a native of Ferryhill and served in France from 26 November 1915, before transferring to the Italian theatre. He earned his M.M. during the Morar Trench Raid, all objectives were secured and prisoners taken for the bag (*WO 95/4230*, refers).

- 184 **A Second World War Battle of Imphal M.M. group of six awarded to Lance-Naik K. Singh, 14th Punjab Regiment, who was severely wounded in one arm and continued to fire his Thompson sub machine-gun with the other arm until further enemy were killed**
- Indian Independence Medal 1947; Military Medal, G.V.I.R. (13936 L/Nk Kehr Singh. 14 Punjab R.) officially engraved naming; 1939-45 Star; Burma Star; War and Indian Service Medals 1939-45, *the second toned, otherwise very fine or better* (6) £600-800
- M.M. *London Gazette* 31 August 1944. The original recommendation states:
- ‘On 22nd May, 1944 in the IMPHAL area Kehr Singh was a section commander in the leading platoon of his Company assisting in capturing a strongly held enemy position. The leading troop were held up by grenades and heavy L.M.G. fire from the flanks. Kehr Singh quickly appreciated the situation and entirely on his own initiative moved his section to engage a strong enemy L.M.G. bunker position. While attacking this position the section came under heavy fire and grenades from the enemy and he was severely wounded in the arm. Nevertheless he continued to fire his TSMG with one arm and encouraged his men to the attack until the bunker was silenced. He then reorganised his section on the position and was responsible for inflicting further casualties on the enemy before being evacuated. By his very gallant action, great determination and cheerful encouragement under extremely dangerous and difficult conditions, he undoubtedly, prevented many casualties to the leading troops and inflicted losses on the enemy.’
- 185 **A rare H.E.I.C. M.S.M. pair awarded to Sergeant-Major J. Sperryn, 68th Bengal Native Infantry**
- Sutlej 1845-46, for Sobraon 1846 (Qr Mr. Serjt. J: Sperryn 68th regt. N:I:); Indian Army Meritorious Service Medal, V.R., H.E.I.C. issue (Serjeant Major J. Sperryn, 68th N.I. 9th Feby. 1855), this latter with silver brooch as worn, *some edge bruising, very fine and a scarce pair* (2) £1,000-1,400
- 186 *‘...as a testimonial from them of the high appreciation of his services, and as a token of their esteem and respect for a gallant and honourable soldier’*
- (The testimonial of his officers engraved upon a silver cup and presented to Troop Sergeant Major Bouchier in recognition of his 24 years of service, quoted from the *Army and Navy Gazette*)
- The M.S.M. group of four awarded to Troop Sergeant Major H. C. Bouchier, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), who was wounded in the charge at Kukerowlie and upon his retirement after 24 years of service received high praise from the men of the Regiment**
- Crimea 1854-56, 1 clasp, Sebastopol (Serjt. Major C. Bouchier 6th Dgn. Gds.), note missing initial; Indian Mutiny 1857-59, 1 clasp, Delhi (Serjt. Hy. Chas. Bouchier, 6th Dragn. Gds.); Meritorious Service Medal, V.R. (Troop Serjt. Mjr. H. Bouchier. Late 6th Dragoon Gds.), note the initial ‘H’ reimpresed over the letter ‘C’; Turkish Crimea, Sardinian issue (Serjt. Major H. C. Bouchier. 6th Dgn. Gds.), *contact marks to first two, edge wear overall, very fine* (4) £1,000-1,400
- Henry Charles Bouchier** was born at Rathkeale, Limerick, Ireland in 1821, he attested with the 6th Dragoon Guards on 20 May 1841. Stationed in England he was promoted Corporal in 1844 and further advanced Sergeant in 1846. Bouchier reached the rank of Troop Sergeant Major on 7 November 1851 and was to serve in this position during the Crimean war. The Regiment arrived too late in the conflict to take part in the major cavalry actions, Bouchier served for 10 months in the Crimea.
- After the end of hostilities they were transferred home to come back to strength. Returning to India, they were stationed at Meerut, it was here just a year later that the Indian Mutiny was to burst forth in astonishing and horrific fashion. The Regiment was called out along with the rest of the Garrison and manned the defences of the British lines while the mutineers organised and set out for Delhi. This was largely the result of inaction by the British commanders who based their decision partly on the fact that the Carabiniers were unacclimatized to conditions India and the unit contained a number of fresh recruits. Besides this, they had only managed to find mounts for half the unit.
- A Wing joined the British march on Delhi and along with the 60th Rifles, cleared the ridge before the city. Such was the shortage of Gunners, they were called to assist the Bengal Horse Artillery. However their inexperience came to the fore again not long later during the rebel raid on their lines,

which saw Tombs and Hill win their Victoria Crosses. It was a picket of the Carabiniers - made up of new recruits - that was driven in and allowed the rebels access to British lines.

Despite these instances they acquired hard-won experience before Delhi and could count themselves as veterans by 30 April 1858 when they came to Kukerowlie. Of the charge there, Kaye and Malleson in the *History of the Indian Mutiny* give the following account:



‘Penny [with men of the unit] met Sir Colin Campbell at Fathgarh on 24 April, then crossed the Ganges and was pushed on to Usehat, a town on the further side of one of the confluences of the main stream. Usehat was found deserted and Cracroft Wilson the Political Officer with the column bought the general information that the enemy had fled into Oudh. And that his march to Budan would not be opposed. Penny accordingly started on the night of 30 April to make a night march of upwards of twenty miles to that place. He had reached Kakralla, riding with Cracroft Wilson at the head of the advanced guard, commanded by Captain Curtis, when some dusky forms and some lights were noticed a short distance ahead. It was quite dark and before the nature of these appearances could be ascertained a discharge of grape came into their midst. Penny was never seen again alive and it was supposed that his horse, frightened by the sudden discharge, started off, and carried him into the ranks of the enemy. Certain it was that his body was found after the fight shot, stripped and sabred. When the discharge occurred, the infantry were some distance in the rear. The Carabineers at once charged, took the gun, and then, it being dark, dashed forward into a trench full of Ghazis (fanatics). A desperate contest ensued, many of the officers being cut down.’

Bouchier was slightly wounded in the action but survived and continued to serve with the Regiment. He saw another four and half years of service in India and returned to Britain but fell from his horse at a Field Day in Aldershot and broke his arm severely, losing much of the use of the limb as a result. He was finally discharged in 1865. An article in the *Army and Navy Gazette* notes the plaudits awarded to him by the Regiment upon his retirement which included a gold watch and silver trophy; sold together with copied research.

187

A Great War M.S.M. group of five awarded to Private C. Joy, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry & Imperial Yeomanry

Queen's South Africa 1899-1902, 5 clasps, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902 (23345 Pte. C. Joy. 39th Coy. Imp: Yeo:); 1914-15 Star (1594 Pte. C. Joy. P.P.C.L.I.); British War and Victory Medals (1594 Pte. C. Joy. P.P.C.L.I.); Army Meritorious Service Medal, G.V.R. (1594 Pte. C. Joy. E. Ont: R.), *good very fine* (5)

£300-500

M.S.M. *London Gazette* 18 January 1919.

Charles Joy was born at Crewkerne, Somerset in September 1870 and was a butcher by trade. He served in the 39th (Berkshire) Company, Imperial Yeomanry during the Boer War. With the outbreak of the Great War, he enlisted into the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry at Ottawa in August 1914 and served with them overseas. Joy was discharged in May 1919; sold together with a Peace Token.

- 188 **A Second World War D.F.M. awarded to Flight Sergeant L. Hope, Royal Air Force, who was decorated for a tour of operations as a Bomb Aimer in Lancasters of No. 619 Squadron**

Among other notable sorties, he flew three strikes against the 'Big City' and emerged unscathed from the disastrous raid on Nuremburg on the night of 30-31 March 1944, when Bomber Command lost 95 aircraft and 537 aircrew

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (538013 F./Sgt. L. Hope, R.A.F.), *good very fine*

£1,000-1,400

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 13 October 1944, the original recommendation states:

'This N.C.O. has completed 33 successful sorties against German and French targets. Included amongst the targets attacked are Berlin (3 times); Frankfurt (3 times); Stuttgart (3 times); Stettin; Leipzig and Augsburg.

Flight Sergeant Hope's skill as a bomb aimer has been consistently confirmed by excellent photographs which have been secured by this crew. His courage and cheerfulness have been very largely responsible for the high morale and fighting efficiency of his crew. In addition, this N.C.O.'s keenness on the ground has been of the utmost value in raising the standards of bombing in the squadron.

I strongly recommend Flight Sergeant Hope for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Leslie Hope commenced his operational career as a Bomb Aimer in No. 619 Squadron, a Lancaster unit based at Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, in December 1943, when he flew his first operational sortie - against Frankfurt - on the 20th.

Having then moved to Coningsby in the new year, the squadron continued to attack German targets of the heavily defended kind, Hope and his crew being twice assigned to the 'Big City' at the height of the battle of Berlin in January-February 1944, in addition to strikes on Augsburg, Stettin, Schweinfurt, Stuttgart and Leipzig.

As it happened, March witnessed them undertake a return trip to Berlin, in addition to two trips to Stuttgart and Frankfurt apiece. So, too, as cited above, merciful survival from the raid on Nuremburg on the night of the 30th, Bomber Command's costliest sortie of the war.

But with the Normandy landings now looming up on the horizon, and having moved to Dunholme Lodge, Lincolnshire, No. 619 also began to turn its attention to France, Hope and his crew being assigned to attack such targets as Toulouse and Tours in April. Nonetheless, Aachen, Brunswick and Munich were likewise visited in the same month. Unusually, too, the squadron also attacked a target in Oslo on the 28th.

Duisburg aside, May presented three further French targets, whilst on the eve of the Normandy landings in June, Hope and his crew attacked La Perrelle. Having then flown a sortie against Caen on D-Day itself, they rounded off their operational tour with four further sorties to France, among them a return trip to Caen. Tour-expired - with 33 sorties to his name - Hope was recommended for the D.F.M

- 189 **An unusual 1946 B.E.M. awarded to Warrant Officer Class 2 S. Kalumeya, Rhodesian Askari Air Corps**

British Empire Medal, Military Division, G.V.I.R. (Sgt. Sabiti Kalumeya. W.O.C2. Rhod. A.A.C.), *polished and worn with pride*

£160-200

B.E.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1946.

On 15 August 1941, the Rhodesian Air Askari Corps under the command of Wing Commander T.E. Price, was formed to provide armed guards and non-armed labour for the airfields. Members of the corps were all volunteers and did valuable service guarding and protecting air stations.

It appears there may have just been four awards of the B.E.M., besides an O.B.E. to Price and an M.B.E. to Squadron Leader A. L. Southey. Kalumeya is the highest ranking B.E.M. recipient.

Source:

Pride of Eagles, The Definitive History of the Rhodesian Air Force 1920-1980, Beryl Salt (assisted by Wing Commander Peter Cooke and Group Captain Bill Sykes).

190

The 'Battle of the Somme 1918' D.F.C. group of three awarded to Lieutenant R. A. Thomas, Royal Air Force, late Royal Welch Fusiliers, who saw exceptionally heavy flying during the Hundred Days Offensive which saw them forced down by Anti-Aircraft machine gun fire in September 1918

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.R., unnamed as issued; British War and Victory Medals (2.Lieut. R. A. Thomas. R.A.F.), *slight edge bruise, very fine overall* (3)

£1,000-1,400

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 3 June 1919 the original citation states:

'This officer has been an Observer in No. 10 Squadron for 7 months, working always with pilots engaged on Contact Patrol, C.A.P. and Photography, and at all times has carried out with the greatest enthusiasm and gallantry his Observer's share of the work. He has been a most valuable officer. His Pilot was awarded the D.F.C. in November.'



Robert Arthur Thomas was born on 4 July 1888, a native of Rossett, Denbighshire, Wales and worked as a bank clerk with the Bank of England before the war. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the 10th Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers he was seconded to the Royal Air Force and joined No. 10 Squadron. Thomas flew his first mission for artillery observation on 18 June 1918, just after the Squadron had been re-equipped with Bristol F.2 Fighter.

Thomas' first combat patrol was over Ypres on 21 June with Lieutenant T. J. Forbes as his pilot. He was officially posted to the Royal Air Force on 6 July 1918 as an Observer, undertaking further missions consisting largely of reconnaissance and counter-attacks, including a bombing attack in which two 20lb bombs were dropped.

During one mission on 13 August his aircraft was fired at by their own anti-aircraft guns when flying over Poperinghe. They were hit twice by the A.A. as well as machine gun fire from the Allied trenches; 6 machine gun rounds were found lodged in the aircraft. The next day whilst flying a reconnaissance mission over Wytschaete, they were pursued by German scouts but managed to escape.

The end of August through early September were largely taken up with reconnaissance patrols, likely due in the main to Allied advances during the Hundred Days. This saw the Germans pushed back quickly with the Generals needing more reliable information than they did bombing missions. This period also saw the start of his association with Lieutenant Thomas McMillan Shields, the pilot with whom he was to later win his laurels.

The pair undertook a mammoth four missions on 16 September 1918, highlighting the pace of the Allied advance. The strain of this on both men and machines is palpable in the Squadron Records, particularly with the case of Shields and Thomas who crashed on take-off during their 4th mission, although neither were badly hurt.

Thomas was not inactive as an Observer, when encountering a German aircraft while on an artillery spotting flight on 21 September 1918 he fired 30 rounds from his Lewis gun into it. Sadly the failing light made identification of type impossible and also doubtless made the shot difficult, preventing him from making the kill. The aircraft was however driven off by a combination of Allied A.A. fire and Thomas' Lewis.

The original D.F.C. Squadron submission for decoration for Thomas' pilot, Lieutenant Shields survives to us. It provides further detail on the danger of the work the pair were performing during the Second Battle of the Somme, stating:

'Several enemy positions were seen from which heavy machine-gun and rifles fire was drawn, 400 rounds being fired in retaliation. Height 100 to 1000 feet.'

Unfortunately, Shields strayed too close to this redout with inevitable results: 'His machine was hit by A.A.M.G. [anti-aircraft machine gun] forcing him to land near Zillebeke. A strongly held enemy trench was found, which he and his Observer continuously engaged, keeping the enemy occupied until they were surrounded by our own men.' (*Ibid*)

Surprisingly they were up again the same day and back to the same schedule of intense reconnaissance and contact patrols. The next day Thomas fired 250 rounds of Lewis gun ammunition at a ground based strongpoint, along with 160 rounds of Vickers fire from Shields. Thomas and Shields were again in the air on 10 November the day before the armistice, their flight details outline the feeling of relief felt by all as the armistice loomed:

'0800. Ellezelles appeared to be clear of enemy troops, flags seen in the streets and civilian waving hands.'

Thomas survived the war and transferred to the unemployed list on 2 February 1919; sold together with copied research.



191

A poignant Second World War D.F.C. group of five awarded to Squadron Leader A. E. 'Ben' Foster, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Having been decorated for his gallantry as a Lancaster pilot in No. 61 Squadron - including his part in the famous daylight raid on Le Creusot in October 1942 - he commenced a second operational tour in No. 630 Squadron and was Killed in Action in a costly strike on Wesseling in June 1944

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1943', in its *Royal Mint* case of issue; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, these in their original O.H.M.S. card forwarding box addressed to his next of kin, with ticker tape print out and Air Council condolence slip in the name of 'Squadron Leader A. E. Foster, D.F.C.', together with silver identity bracelet, with central Southwest Airways Inc. wings and further engraved, 'Falcon Field, Arizona' and a commemorative medallion for the Wembley Torchlight Tattoo 1925, in bronze, in *F. Phillips, Aldershot* case of issue, *overall very fine* (7)

£1,400-1,800

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 12 March 1943, the original recommendations states:

'Flight Lieutenant Foster has during his tour of 30 sorties been one of the outstandingly successful pilots of this squadron. Throughout he has displayed a fine offensive spirit and shown great determination in driving home his attacks. He took a conspicuous part in two daylight raids on Le Creusot and Milan. On 10 September 1942, during a raid on Dusseldorf, and engine was hit and put on fire. The fire was extinguished, and Flight Lieutenant Foster went on for his attack with three engines.

For such meritorious service, this officer is strongly recommended for the award of the D.F.C.'

Arthur Edgar 'Ben' Foster was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in November 1941, on the very same day as his twin brother, Alec. Both were destined to witness active service as pilots in No. 61 Squadron, a Lancaster unit operating out of Syerston, Nottinghamshire. Tragically, both were also destined to be killed in action, in Alec's case in a strike against Karlsruhe on 3 September 1942.

For his own part, Arthur commenced his operational career with three successive '1000 bomber raids' on Cologne, Essen and Bremen in May-June 1942. A busy tour ensued, September witnessing seven further sorties, including a return trip to Bremen and strikes against Duisberg, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt and Munich. In October, he headed back to Cologne, as well as attacking Kiel and Osnabruck.

But the most memorable outing of the month was surely 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.

Foster piloted one of seven 61 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 Foster participated on the 24th. In fact, Foster was to make five further trips to Italy over the next month or so, namely three sorties to Turin and two to Genoa. These besides sorties to Mannheim, Munich and Stuttgart. Tour expired, he was awarded the D.F.C. and rested.

In June 1944, Foster returned to an operational footing in No. 630 Squadron, a Lancaster unit which was based at Spilsby, Lincolnshire. Appointed to the command of 'A' Flight in the acting rank of Squadron Leader, he flew his first sortie against Caen on the night of the 6th, followed by trips to the Forest de Cerisy on the 7th and a strike on Caen's bridges on the 12th. Tragically, his next sortie - flown against Wesseling on the 21st - proved to be his last, nothing being heard from his Lancaster ND 531 'K-Kitty' following take-off. But his loss, and that of his crew, was likely attributable to night fighter activity. It proved a costly outing for Bomber Command and 630 Squadron lost seven aircraft alone.

One airman's recollection of the night's events, after crossing the coast, illustrates the scale of the enemy night fighter onslaught vividly:

'Immediately fighter flares began to light up the sky and bombers began to go down in flames. We were supposed to record the positions of aircraft we saw shot down. Normally I would tell Jack (navigator) where a stricken aircraft could be seen relative to our position on his chart. At that precise time, I was reporting the positions of aircraft going down in flames faster than he could plot the positions on his chart. I soon ceased to mention them because I felt such a devastating spectacle would be demoralising for the rest of our crew. All the way to the target and all the way back, aircraft were going down in flames.'

In common with his twin brother, Arthur - who was 23 - is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial. A truly tragic outcome for Frank and Ellen Foster of Chertsey, Surrey, their beloved parents.

192

A fine Second World War D.F.C. group of five awarded to Flight Lieutenant C. Robson, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a veteran of 50 operational sorties flown as a Wireless Operator in Halifaxes and Lancasters of No. 427 (Lion) and No. 428 (Ghost) Squadrons, R.C.A.F.

No stranger to the sharp end of enemy fire - his aircraft was damaged by flak on several occasions and once returned to base on three engines - he was decorated for his courage and initiative when his aircraft was attacked by three FW. 190s over Kiel in April 1945; taking over the twin-Browning from his wounded rear gunner, he shot down one of them and damaged another

Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., the reverse officially dated '1945' and privately engraved, 'F./Lt. C. Robson, D.F.C., 428/427 R.C.A.F. Sqd.'; 1939-45 Star; Air Crew Europe Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, sold together with the recipient's Flying Log Book and an original archive, *good very fine* (5)

£1,200-1,600

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 26 October 1945.



Clifford Robson joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve in the summer of 1942, soon after which he commenced training as a Wireless Operator and Air Gunner. Qualifying in the former discipline in May 1943 and in the latter one in June 1943, he was advanced to Flight Sergeant and posted to No. 428 (Ghost) Squadron, R.C.A.F., in November 1943, a Halifax unit operating out of Middleton St. George, Co. Durham.

Having then flown his very first sortie to Frankfurt on the 23rd, in which his aircraft was damaged, he was assigned to a strike on Mannheim on 20 December. Poor weather having then intervened over winter, his next sortie - to Brest - was not flown until February.

Thereafter, however, the unit's operational activity picked up pace, with Robson and his crew undertaking no less than nine sorties in March. There were mainly against French targets, including Amiens on the 15th, when their Halifax was hit by flak and returned to base on three engines. A further eight sorties ensued in April: Cherbourg, Le Havre and Paris being among their targets, in addition to trips to Kiel and Rostock, whilst in May sorties to Ghent and Amsterdam added a Flemish element to their operational reach.

June, invariably, was taken up by operations in support of the Normandy landings, Robson and his crew flying nine such sorties, an outing to Boulogne on the 1st ending with a crash landing back in Yorkshire, and a target on the French coast on the 2nd being attacked on three engines. And following subsequent strikes on Lorient and St. Nazaire in the middle of the month, their Halifax had to be refuelled at alternative airfields.

Finally, in July, Robson reached the end of his 41-sortie tour with six further trips, two of them to Stuttgart and another to Hamburg, where he noted there were 'bags of fighters'. He was commissioned as a Pilot Officer and rested as an instructor.

In March 1945, however, having attended a heavy bomber conversion unit, he returned to an operational footing in No. 427 (Lion) Squadron, R.C.A.F., a Lancaster unit operating out of Leeming, North Yorkshire. Thus ensued nine sorties in the period leading up to V.E. Day, among them two trips to Hamburg ('Hit by flak. Bags of fighters') and Leipzig ('Hit by flak'). But it was on an outing to Kiel on 13 April that Robson enacted his heroic - and accurate - turn of duty as a stand-in 'tail-end-charlie'. In his own words:

'The D.F.C. was granted to me for the bombing raid on Kiel on 13 April 1945. We were attacked by a formation of three FW. 190s and my rear gunner was wounded. Being a radar and radio operator, I asked the pilot's permission to take over the rear gunner's place. Permission granted. I damaged one FW 190, shot down the second and the third made off. This was confirmed by other aircraft.'

Robson's final appointment was in No. 243 Squadron, a Transport Command unit in the Far East, in which he operated in Dakotas from November 1945 until his release in February 1946.

Sold with the recipient's original R.A.F. Navigator's, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book (Form 1767), covering the period August 1942 to February 1946, with four pasted-down photographs, one of them being of him with his crew, with their autographs, together with his Buckingham Palace D.F.C. forwarding letter and his above cited description of his D.F.C. action.

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'We landed at Biggin Hill at 15.30. As we flew in, No. 610 - or what was left of them - flew out; they seemed in a hell of a hurry, and we were soon to find out why. Within minutes we were to take off on our first mission in what we now all knew as the Battle of Britain. I saw two dispersed aircraft burning from direct hits with incendiary bombs. Bomb craters everywhere...'

Pilot Officer Deacon Elliott of No. 72 Squadron recalls the hasty departure of the battered and depleted 610 Squadron from Biggin Hill on 31 August 1940. No wonder 610 were keen to get airborne; multiple hits on the base on the previous day had caused losses of 39 killed and 26 wounded.

The exceptional Second World War fighter ace's Battle of Britain D.F.C. and Burma operations Bar group of seven awarded to Wing Commander S. C. Norris, Royal Air Force

A pre-war entrant, Norris first went into action in Spitfires of No. 610 (County of Chester) Squadron over Dunkirk, where he downed an Me.109 in a dogfight at the end of May 1940, and he remained likewise employed in the epic struggle that lay ahead, raising his score to ace status in numerous combats over southern England in July and August

As it happened, Norris and his fellow pilots in 610 Squadron were captured on camera during a press call at their advance airfield at Hawkinge, the resultant photographs of the young airmen resting between sorties, and discussing air tactics, providing some of the most iconic images of the Battle

Patently a highly skilled and gallant pilot, Norris rose to the rank of Wing Commander and commanded Hurricane units over Burma on low-level strafing operations in 1944-45, by which time his score stood at 10 confirmed 'kills'



Distinguished Flying Cross, G.V.I.R., with Second Award Bar, the reverse of the Cross officially dated '1940' and the Bar '1944'; 1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Africa Star, clasp, North Africa 1942-43; Burma Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *generally good very fine* (7)

£50,000-70,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, 3 July 1986 (Lot 411), when sold by the recipient.

D.F.C. *London Gazette* 24 September 1940. The original recommendation for an immediate award - approved by Dowding - states:

‘On 24 August 1940, Flight Lieutenant Norris led his flight on an offensive patrol in the vicinity of the Isle of Sheppey, when 20 Ju. 88s were sighted. Flight Lieutenant Norris ordered his flight to attack but whilst carrying out the attack, they were themselves attacked by 20 Me. 109s. Flight Lieutenant Norris had to abandon the attack on the enemy bombers and engage the enemy fighters and destroyed one Me. 109.’

This officer has been continuously in action since May 20th and has led his section with great skill and determination. He has destroyed six enemy aircraft and damaged a further two. Owing to his skill and determination as a leader, he has recently been promoted to command a flight.’

The covering remarks of the A.O.C., Air Vice-Marshal Keith Park, state:

‘This Flight Lieutenant has destroyed 6 enemy aircraft. He has shown outstanding qualities as a Section and Flight leader. For this, as well as his personal successes, I recommend him for the immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Cross.’

Bar to D.F.C. *London Gazette* 23 May 1944. The original recommendation states:

‘Since being awarded the D.F.C., this officer has taken part in many operational sorties, including low-level attacks on enemy airfields. He has continued to lead his squadron with skill and determination and has destroyed at least a further four enemy aircraft, bringing his total victories to at least 10 enemy aircraft destroyed and others damaged.’

Stanley Charles Norris was born in Tooting, London in 1919 but was raised in Kent where he was educated at Sevenoaks Council School and Tunbridge Wells Technical Institute.

Granted a short service commission in the Royal Air Force in 1937, he gained his ‘wings’ in June 1938 and was posted to No. 29 Squadron at Debden. Having in the interim then attended an extended navigation course, he joined No. 66 Squadron at Duxford on the outbreak of hostilities but was quickly re-posted to No. 610 Squadron, in October 1939:



‘610 (County of Chester) Squadron was part of the Auxiliary Air Force that had been conceived in 1924 as a reserve to help compensate for the enormous postwar decline in R.A.F. numbers. Recruits tended to be drawn from the wealthy young men of the county. The Squadron’s motto was *CERES RISING IN A WINGED CAR*; and in 610’s case the car would almost certainly have been a Rolls-Royce ...’

So states John Willis’s *Churchill’s Few*, in which the story of Flight Sergeant C. S. ‘Bam’ Bamberger - a fellow 610 pilot - is recounted. Other squadron characters included Flight Sergeant R. F. ‘Ronnie’ Hamlyn, D.F.M., who became an-ace-in-a-day, and Norris’s closest friend, Flying Officer C. O. J. ‘Joe’ Pegge, D.F.C.

Operating out of Biggin Hill and Hawkinge in the unit's Spitfires, Norris and his fellow pilots first saw action over Dunkirk in May 1940, the former claiming an Me. 109 on the 29th:

'I found myself in a dogfight with 10-15 Me. 109s. One E./A. got on my tail and fired shells from his cannon. I managed to get on his tail and fired three short bursts of about 1-2 seconds each while he was in a climbing turn. E./A. went straight into a spin, with engine going full out ... ' (his combat report, refers).

His was one of ten claims made by the squadron over Dunkirk, but they came at a high cost: in just four engagements with the enemy, 610 Squadron lost seven pilots 'missing' or killed in action, and one wounded. Notwithstanding such heavy loss, the squadron now prepared itself for the coming onslaught, carrying out 'practice attacks' and other exercises, in addition to escorting Blenheims on raids to Boulogne and Calais in late June.

The Battle

Of subsequent events, Norris's Flying Log Book and combat reports bear testament to numerous scrambles and patrols, quite a few of them flown out of the Squadron's forward airfield at Hawkinge. Often flying two or three - even four - times a day, Norris had notched up around a hundred sorties by the time of the squadron's withdrawal north at the end of August.

On the very eve of the Battle, on 8 July 1940, Norris and his fellow pilots intercepted seven Do. 215s that were attacking a convoy. Thereafter, contact with the Luftwaffe in one form or another became a regular occurrence, Norris - by way of example - noting dogfights with a dozen or so 109s over Dover and the Channel on the 10th and 18th.

For his own part, having probably destroyed a 109 on the 24th, Norris added two confirmed 'kills' to his score on 25th. The first of them occurred in a mid-afternoon action over a convoy off Folkstone, when he closed a 109 to 50 yards and delivered a devastating 4-second, 1500-round burst of fire:

'In a short time white smoke poured from the machine, followed by flames from the rear of the cockpit, or so it seemed. The machine did a steep spiral dive and quickly became enveloped in flames. I saw it hit the sea and the burning petrol spread for some distance.' (ibid)

On his fourth sortie of the day, about 6.40 p.m., Norris singled out to another 109 and delivered a similarly devastating 4-second burst, this time closing the range to just 20 yards:



'I attacked one formation of nine 109s and shot one down who was straggling behind. He appeared to use no evasive action, probably because he was unaware I was on his tail. He went over on his back after I had expended some ammunition, with clouds of black and white smoke pouring out, with every indication of being out of control ... ' (ibid)



And he rounded off the month by damaging a Do. 215 in a combat 10 miles south of Dungeness at 1 p.m. on the 29th. Norris pursued the enemy aircraft 'nearly to the French coast' and fired a total of 2,400 rounds at a closing range of 50 yards. But his opponent continued to 'turn from side to side as an evasive action ... The rear gunner was still firing and he hit me in the front leading edge, which penetrated my front wheel and punctured the tyre.' (ibid)

Norris, who by now was flying as a Flight Commander, added a brace of Ju. 87s to his score when his flight encountered large enemy formations over Folkestone and Dover on 14 August. He also damaged another in the same encounter:

'I was Red 1, leading 'A' Flight when 610 Squadron were ordered to Manston. On approaching Manston we were vectored to Hawkinge. 'A' Flight patrolled at 15,000 feet above cloud between Dover and Folkestone and at 12.26 sighted a large formation of enemy aircraft approaching Folkestone at the same height as ourselves. I manoeuvred the Flight to attack and noticed there were about 50 or more Ju.87s flying in a large close Vic formation. I attacked the rear Ju. 87 and it went down in smoke and flames, turning over on its back.

As I broke away, I saw the formation start to break up. As we were close to the cloud I found I had broken away into it. On coming out I could not see the rest of my section but saw another formation of Me. 110s and Ju. 87s over Dover at the same height.

I attacked a Ju. 87 on the outside of the formation which went down issuing smoke and burning rapidly. I gave a burst at another at very close range - I only saw him swerve from the formation erratically. I think he was probably damaged.

Red 2 confirmed that the first formation completely broke up after our attack.' (*Ibid*)

On Sunday, 18 August 1940 - which became known as 'The Hardest Day' - our airfields came under sustained attack from the Luftwaffe. Norris noted in his log book: 'Patrolled over base with Pegge. Me. 109s and 110s attacked. Big Blitz. Help!!' Pegge's Spitfire was hit by enemy fire and sustained further damage on running into a bomb crater on landing.

And in an indication of just how hectic the pace of operations was becoming, Norris's second Log Book entry for 24 August simply states:

'Intercepted 109s at 20,000 feet. Can't remember what happened.'

But a record of events of his third patrol that day survives in the form of yet another combat report. A successful combat as it transpired, his bursts of fire at 100 yards range taking out an Me. 109 off the Isle of Sheppey:

'When first sighted they were on a westerly course but turned north before we reached them. We came up astern to carry out an attack on the enemy bombers, of which there were about 20, when we were attacked by about 20 Me. 109s diving down from above us and in front.

In the ensuing battle, I saw one Me. 109 breaking away and apparently running away. I gave chase and fired a short burst just before we entered a thin layer of cloud. The E./A. was still in front of me when he came out smoking faintly. I gave another two second burst and clouds of black smoke enveloped the aircraft. I overshot him at a height of 1,000 feet. He was diving vertically at this time and could not have had time to pull out ... '

And so the scrambles and patrols continued apace for the remainder of the month, Norris and his flight fighting combats with 109s on the 25th and 28th. Then on the 29th, south of Tunbridge Wells, in a combat over Mayfield in Sussex, he claimed what he believed to be a Messerschmitt 'Jaguar' but which was in fact an Me. 110:

'I gave the order to attack. Half-way through we were attacked ourselves by about 50 Me. 110s and Me. Jaguars. I attacked an Me. Jaguar and after two or three bursts his starboard engine began to smoke badly - he went into a very steep spiral to the left and disappeared into the clouds ... ' (*Ibid*)

Finally, on the 30th, Norris and his comrades - flying their third sortie of the day - intercepted 20-30 He. 111s and 60 Me. 109s over Hawkinge. Having then landed to replenish ammunition and fuel, they took off on a fourth sortie, in which Sergeant Chandler claimed a 109. On the last day of August, however, 610's pilots - obvious candidates for battle fatigue - were withdrawn to Acklington in Northumberland. Norris, who was officially credited with six 'kills' at this time, was awarded the D.F.C., although his Flying Log Book appears to list eight 'kills'. It matters not. He had served with distinction and lived to tell the tale.

Tangmere Wing - Malta

Just before Christmas 1940, the Squadron returned to an operational footing when it was ordered south to Westhampnett, where it became part of Douglas Bader's famous Tangmere Wing. And it was to Norris that fell the distinction of leading 610 on its first offensive sweep to France on 10 January 1941.

Moreover, on 3 April 1941 he shared in the destruction of a Ju. 88 in a combat over Beachy Head. He first saw the enemy aircraft flying low over the water at about 100 feet and, assisted by his Blue 2, he delivered three attacks, closing the range to 50 yards and eventually expending all of his ammunition. Smoke was seen pouring from the Ju. 88 as it hit the water:

'A terrific spray shot up and as it subsided the E./A. went up on its nose and sank below the surface ... I did not see any survivors.'

Having then been rested as an instructor in No. 55 O.T.U. at Debden, Norris was posted to No. 485 Squadron at Redhill as a Flight Commander in August 1941. Here, he added an Me. 109 to his score on the 29th.

Then in mid-December 1941 he was posted to Malta, where he took command of No. 126 Squadron at Ta Kali. And he was quickly back in action, sharing a probable Ju. 88 on the 19th. But as recounted in his flying log book, events on 9 January 1942 were less happy:

‘Convoy patrol. Shot down by Ju. 88.’

The same, it may be said, of events a month later - on 8 February:

‘Engine on fire. Crashed.’

Happily, however, Norris was back in form by the 10 March, when, flying his second sortie of the day - during a ‘Scramble - Big Blitz’ - he shared in a confirmed Ju. 88.

He was next posted in April 1942 to Abadan, Persia, where he held a staff job concerned with building up defences in the oilfields. Then in November 1942, after a short spell as Squadron Leader Flying 243 Wing, he took command of No. 33 Squadron in the Western Desert, in which he flew in support of the 8th Army. He was rested in February 1943 and went to West Africa, but he returned to the Middle East in June.

Burma

Posted to India in August 1943, Norris took command of No. 11 Squadron, which had just been re-equipped with Hurricanes in a fighter-bomber role. The Squadron became operational on the Burma front at the year's end, flying in support of the Imphal operations.

The contribution made by Norris and his fellow airmen cannot be over-estimated, for much of their work was of a low-level nature, strafing enemy columns and airfields. And testimony to that gallant work is to be found in the words of a Japanese officer:

‘The Hurricanes flying low over the rubber forest were a serious challenge. Their intrepid pilots continually machine-gunned our roads, shooting up our motor transport and blocking traffic, defects which could not be remedied by orders or scoldings from our Army Headquarters. Until then our mobile corps had been advancing on the paved roads in broad daylight taking no precautions against enemy air raids. While the Hurricanes were flying even single cars moved off the road into the cover of the jungle, and all convoys had to move off the road and get out of sight at the first alarm.’

It was for just such work, and his gallant command of No. 11 Squadron, that Norris was gazetted for a Bar to his D.F.C.

In March 1944, he was promoted to Wing Commander Flying of a Fighter Wing in 221 Group in Burma. Shortly afterwards on the 25th, during a reconnaissance flight over the Lushai and Bishenpur district, he spotted the wreckage of the B-25 Mitchell in which the Chindit leader Orde Wingate died.

Embarked for the U.K. in early 1945, he was serving as C.O. of R.A.F. Aston Down by the end of hostilities. Having then been released from service as a Wing Commander in September 1947, Norris found employment as a King's - and later a Queen's - Messenger, serving as such until 1976. Having sold his Medals & Archive at in July 1986 to the present vendor, the pair struck up a friendship and oft-enjoyed lunches together at Simpsons in the Strand. Various photographs of the gallant Wing Commander were captured of him re-telling tales of various ‘kills’. He died in 1991.



Sold with a quantity of original documentation, comprising:

- (i)
The recipient's R.A.F. Flying Log Books (2), covering the period December 1937 to August 1946, with good overall commentary, particularly in respect of the Battle of Britain.
- (ii)
Congratulatory letter from the Chief of Air Staff on the award of his D.F.C., dated 4 September 1940.
- (iii)
Central Chancery letter of notification for a Buckingham Palace investiture on 18 February 1941.
- (iv)
Buckingham Palace forwarding letter for the award of the Bar to his D.F.C., in the name of 'Wing Commander Stanley C. Norris, D.F.C.'
- (v)
Combat Report, for 24 August 1940, typed format accounting for 1 Me109 downed, *previously mounted in frame*.
- (vi)
A small quantity of wartime newspaper cuttings.

194

An early Second World War Coastal Command operations D.F.M. group of five awarded to Sergeant E. E. Matty, Royal Air Force

Decorated for a tour of duty in Hudsons of No. 224 Squadron in 1939-40 - in which 'he had numerous engagements with enemy aircraft, one of which he shot down' - he was posted missing in a Catalina of No. 202 Squadron on the Gibraltar run in August 1943



Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (530777 Sgt. E. E. Matty, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; Atlantic Star, clasp, France and Germany; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, *the first with loose suspension rivet, otherwise very fine or better* (5)

£1,200-1,600

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 21 February 1941:

'For gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.'

The original recommendation states:

'This airman has had 380 hours operational flying since the commencement of the war. He has had numerous engagements with enemy aircraft, one of which he shot down. He has also carried out good work during numerous bombing raids, particularly the raid on Hamburg on 18 May 1940.

This airman has always shown great courage and determination in the execution of his duties.'

Edward Ernest Matty was a pre-war regular who was serving as a Wireless Operator/Air Gunner in No. 224 Squadron at the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939. A Coastal Command unit equipped with Hudsons, the squadron was assigned to operational flying over the North Sea, occasionally on search and rescue missions but otherwise on reconnaissance and anti-shipping sorties. Such was the swift nature of 224's deployment that it had lost three of its aircraft by the end of September 1939, but their loss was partly avenged by the shooting down of a Dornier Do. 18 flying boat on 8 October 1939, possibly the 'kill' referred to in Matty's D.F.M. recommendation.

Be that as it may, the squadron's operational agenda certainly picked up pace after the German invasion of Norway in April 1940. And in respect to Matty's aircraft, the squadron's Operations Record Book (O.R.B.) bears testament to some challenging encounters. Hence the entry for a maritime reconnaissance flown in Hudson P.5122 on 10 July 1940, in which a Dornier 215 was spotted and engaged. The latter's return fire mortally wounded Matty's wireless operator, Sergeant R. C. Christie, who died during the aircraft's return flight to Lossiemouth.

Of shipping strikes, the O.R.B. includes mention of Matty's Hudson attacking nine merchantmen in a fjord just south of Bergen on 13 June 1940, an attack delivered from 3,000 feet with a stick of three 250lb. bombs and six incendiaries. Two days later, he and his crew attacked two tankers, their bombs falling about 100 yards astern. And on 1 August 1940, as the Battle of Britain was in full swing, they turned to attack another merchantman only to be jumped by three Me. 109s from a blind spot. Luckily the pilot, Pilot Officer G. J. M. Dewar, managed to quickly find cloud cover.

And of the Hamburg raid in May 1940, referred to in Matty's recommendation, the relevant O.R.B. entry speaks of 'very powerful' searchlights and 'considerable and accurate flak' bursting at 10,000 feet.

Recommended for his D.F.M. in December 1940, Matty subsequently joined No. 202 Squadron, another Coastal Command unit which was equipped with Catalinas. And he was similarly employed when his aircraft was posted missing in a ferry flight to Gibraltar on 4 August 1943. There were no survivors.

Aged 24, he was the son of Herbert and Lilian Matty of Kingstanding, Birmingham and is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial.

195

A Second World War Air Gunner's D.F.M. awarded to Sergeant C. L. Spink, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who was Killed in Action in a Lancaster of No. 103 Squadron in a strike against Kassel on 22 October 1943

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.VI.R. (1474213 Sgt. C. L. Spink, R.A.F.), *extremely fine*

£1,000-1,400

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 28 March 1944, the original recommendations states:

'Sergeant Spink joined No. 103 Squadron on 11 June 1943, since when he has completed 25 operational sorties.

He had throughout his tour displayed intense enthusiasm for his job and a keen and unquenchable desire to take part in operational flights and engage the enemy on every possible occasion, often when not detailed for such flights.

He has a magnificent offensive spirit, outstanding skill as an air gunner and a quiet and determined manner. His devotion to duty has been an inspiration to his squadron and I strongly recommend him for the non-immediate award of the Distinguished Flying Medal.'

Charles Leonard Spink joined No. 103 Squadron as an Air Gunner in June 1943 but had earlier flown a 'nickel raid' to Rouen in April, likely whilst attending an Operational Training Unit. Be that as it may, his first outing with No. 103 was a strike against Oberhausen on the night of 14 June, followed by trips to Cologne, Krefeld and Mulheim before the month's end.

But it was in July that he flew some of the most notable sorties of his career, for a trip to Essen on the 25th aside, he flew in three strikes against Hamburg as part of Operation 'Gomorrhah', on the 24th, 27th and 29th, followed by the final attack mounted on 2 August, when the city was all but destroyed in a resultant 'firestorm'.

Spink completed seven further sorties in August, including long-haul operations against Turin and Milan. Otherwise detailed to German targets, he and his crew attacked Berlin, Mannheim, Munchen-Gladbach and Nurnberg, twice. Having then returned to the 'Big City' on the night of 3 September, they carried out three more attacks on German targets in the same month, namely Mannheim, Munich and Bochum.

And a similar operational agenda prevailed in October, with sorties to Munich, Stuttgart and Hanover, in addition to two trips to Kassel. And it was on the second of these - on the 22nd - that Spink's aircraft failed to return. Likely the victim of an enemy night fighter, his Lancaster crashed at Rischenau, near Lugde, in Germany. There were no survivors.

Just four days earlier, the C.O. of No. 106 Squadron had put Spink forward for the award of his D.F.M., a recommendation signed off by the Group Captain commanding R.A.F. Elsham Wolds in Lincolnshire on 20 October.

Aged just 19, he was the son of Harry and Edith Spink of Hook, Yorkshire and is buried in the Hanover War Cemetery.

196 **A fine Second World War Pathfinder's D.F.M. group of five awarded to Flight Sergeant H. T. Ansell, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve**

A long-served Flight Engineer who was blessed 'with a cool head in an emergency', he completed over 50 operational sorties in Lancasters of No. 61 (Hull's Own) Squadron and No. 83 (P.F.F.) Squadron, including the notorious Dresden 'firestorm' raid of February 1945

Distinguished Flying Medal, G.V.I.R. (1893553 F./Sgt. H. T. Ansell, R.A.F.); 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, the first with slack suspension, *good very fine* (5)

£1,200-1,600

D.F.M. *London Gazette* 26 October 1945, the original recommendation states:

'Flight Sergeant Ansell has now completed 51 sorties against the enemy as Flight Engineer of a Lancaster crew. After he had completed a first tour of 34 sorties, he volunteered to carry on with his captain, and together they joined the Path Finder Force. He has done a further 17 sorties with Pathfinders.

He has been a most valuable member of crew and has shown the finest spirit of keenness in all his operational work. He has played his part splendidly in all of his crew's operations and his captain could rely on him to act with a cool head in any emergency.

On the night of 2-3 August 1944, Flight Sergeant Ansell's crew were taking part in an attack on the Bois de Casson. On the bombing run their aircraft was heavily engaged by flak and hit in many places. The port outer engine burst into flames. Flight Sergeant Ansell acted promptly, feathering the engine and operating the fire extinguisher. In addition, some of the petrol tank was badly holed. Flight Sergeant Ansell observed this and by careful attention to fuel supply cut the loss of petrol to a minimum, so that they were able to return safely. There is no doubt that his splendid work on this operation was the means of saving the aircraft, and possibly the lives of the crew.

For his devotion to duty, throughout a long operational tour, for his unquenchable enthusiasm to operate against the enemy on all occasions, and for his coolness and reliability over a long period, Flight Sergeant Ansell is recommended for the award of the D.F.M.'

Henry Thomas Ansell was posted to No. 61 Squadron in mid-June 1944, a Lancaster unit based at Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire. In the immediate wake of the Normandy landings, French targets were very much de rigueur, and Ansell and his crew carried out strikes against Limoges, Prouville, Vitry and Doullens before the month was out. Likewise in July, they flew 10 sorties to France, attacking such targets as Caen, Courtrai and Lyons, in addition to outings to Kiel and Stuttgart.

In August, they completed 10 further sorties, once again the majority of them to France, including targets in Bordeaux, Brest and the Pas de Calais, in addition to trips to Russelheim and Konigsberg. But, as cited above, their most memorable sortie was that to the Bois de Casson on the 2nd, when Ansell's skills as a Flight Engineer were much in demand on account of their aircraft's flak damaged port outer engine.

Then in September, Ansell and his crew rounded off their operational tour with sorties against Boulogne, Brest and Le Havre, in addition to Bremerhaven and Stuttgart.

Tour-expired, Ansell and his skipper volunteered for the Path Finder Force (P.F.F.) and joined No. 83 Squadron at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, from whence they flew their first sortie - against Munich - on 26 November 1944. And between then and V.E. Day, they flew a further 16 sorties, three of them to Politz. Most memorable, however, was likely their strike against Dresden on the night of 13-14 February 1945, the scene of terrible firestorms.

Post-war, Ansell appears to have settled in Durham, where he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Combined Cadet Force in December 1963; his R.A.F. Flying Log Book is currently on loan to the International Bomber Command Centre at Lincoln University.

197 A K.P.M. for Gallantry awarded to Sergeant F. O'Hara, Calcutta Police, late Yorkshire Regiment (Green Howards)



King's Police Medal, with Gallantry riband, G.V.R. crowned head issue (Felix O'Hara, Sergt. Calcutta Police); 1914 Star, *copy* clasp (9949 Pte. F. O'Hara. York. R.); British War and Victory Medals (9949 Pte. F. O'Hara. York. R.); Jubilee 1935; Efficiency Medal, G.V.R., India, with Additional Service Bar (Sjt. F. O'Hara, Cal. & Presy. Bn. A.F.I.), mounted as worn, *very fine* (6)

£800-1,200

K.P.M. for Gallantry *London Gazette* 1 January 1931.

Felix O'Hara was born in 1894 and served in France with the 2nd Battalion, Green Howards from 5 October 1914. Having injured his right ankle on 13 March 1915, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment in February 1916.

O'Hara thence joined the Calcutta Police, to whom a replacement set of Great War awards were sent after his originals were lost. He forged a long and successful career out in India and was for a long time a member of the Auxiliary Forces.

- x198 **The superb Great War ‘North Nigeria’ K.P.M. group of four awarded to Assistant Commissioner J. Radcliff, Northern Provinces of Nigeria Police, later Lieutenant, Nigeria Regiment, who was honoured for his services keeping order during the Occupation of Duala in the aftermath of the Cameroons Campaign**
- King’s Police Medal, G.V.R. (John Radcliff, Asst.Commp. N. Prov. Police, Nigeria.); 1914-15 Star (Lieut. J. Radcliffe. 1-Nig.R.); British War and Victory Medals (Lieut. J. Radcliffe.), *cleaned, very fine* (4) £1,000-1,400
- K.P.M. *London Gazette* 1 January 1919, the original recommendation states:
- ‘Special and exceptional services including the work or organising and commanding a Police Force on the occupation Duala by the Allied Forces and the successful detection of serious crime and irregular practices on the Nigeria Railway.’
- John Radcliffe** was born on the Isle of Wight in 1879, the 1901 census places him at Toxteth, Lancashire. He immigrated to the Northern Nigeria Protectorate at some stage after its formation in 1902 and was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Lieutenant) with the Northern Nigeria Police on 16 June 1906.
- The Northern Nigeria Police Blue Book for 1908 states that he transferred to the Political Department as an Assistant Resident on 1 April 1908. It should be noted that he does appear to have been serving with the Police again on the outbreak of the Great War so it may be surmised that the transfer was temporary.
- Commissioned Lieutenant with the 1st Nigeria Regiment on 20 September 1914 (as per Special List i.e. of Local rank). Despite serving with a line Regiment he appears to have served in a Police role during this time, commanding Police Forces at Duala after its capture in 1914; sold together with copied research.
- 199 **An Indian Police Medal awarded to Inspector of Police Jaffar Ahmed, Central Provinces & Berar**
- Indian Police Medal, for Distinguished Conduct, G.VI.R. (Jaffar Ahmed , Insp. of Police, C.P. & Berar), *very fine* £140-180
- x200 **The scarce Australian Bravery Medal awarded to Mr M. L. Poore for rescuing a man from rough seas at Kiama, New South Wales on 22 February 2003**
- Bravery Medal (Michael Leslie Poore), sold together with a dress miniature and ribbon bar, *very fine* £1,400-1,800
- The citation for the award states:
- On the morning of 22 Feb 2003, Mr. Poore was involved in the rescue of a man from rough seas at Kiama, NSW.
- Mr. Poore was at football training near the beach when he noticed a man being swept out to sea caught in a large swell and strong undertow. Mr. Poore took off his boots, picked up a child’s body board, and swam out to the distressed man. He grabbed the man and held him and the board as waves broke over them and dragged both men further out to sea. The team coach swam out to assist Mr. Poore rescue the man, and they both struggled to stay afloat as they were continually hit by waves. After more than half hour, life savers helped all three men safely to shore. By his actions Mr. Poore displayed considerable bravery’.
- Michael Leslie Poore** lived at 4 Bendena Gardens, Stanwell Tops, New South Wales.
- 201 **The Order of the Companions of Honour, Member’s (C.H.) neck Badge, G.V.R., silver-gilt and enamel, *enamel chipping and loss in a couple of places, very fine*** £1,000-1,400

- x202 **The C.B.E. & Lady of Grace's Badge attributed to Lady H. M. Shakerley, Grand Master & Secretary of the St John Auxiliary Hospital at Somerford Park, Cheshire, the seat of her husband, Hon. Colonel Sir W. G. Shakerley, 3rd Baronet**

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Civil Division, Commander's (C.B.E.) lady's shoulder Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, on bow and tails riband, in *Garrard, London*, case of issue; The Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, Lady of Grace's shoulder Badge, silver and enamel, *this second lacking suspension, otherwise good very fine* (2)

£300-500

C.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1920.

Lady of Grace of St John awarded 1916.



Hilda Mary Hodgson, later Lady Shakerley, married Sir Walter Geoffrey Shakerley, 3rd Baronet in January 1885. They had issue of four daughters.

During the Great War, the Shakerleys gave over their home at Somerford Park for use as a War Hospital, over which the good Lady presided from October 1914 until June 1919. Having taken her two decorations, besides the Elisabeth Medal from Belgium, she died in March 1927; sold together with old written note of attribution.

- 203 **An O.St.J. group of three awarded to Leading Area Officer F. E. Cherry, Hampstead Division, St John Ambulance Brigade**

The Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem, Serving Sister's Badge, silver and enamel, the reverse engraved 'F. Ethel Cherry Nov. 1925'; Coronation 1937; St John Service Medal, silver issue, with Additional Service Bar (8333 L/A/Offr. F. E. Cherry Hampstead N.S.G. Div. No. 1015 S.J.A.B. 1930.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£60-80

204

A Great War M.B.E. group of three awarded to Assistant E. Boyd-Carpenter, British Red Cross & St John of Jerusalem

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1st Type, Civil Division, Member's (M.B.E.) Badge, silver, hallmarks for London 1919; British War and Victory Medals (E. Boyd-Carpenter. B.R.C. & St. J.J.), mounted as worn, *good very fine* (3)

£300-500

PROVENANCE:
Spink, July 2004.

M.B.E. *London Gazette* 1 January 1920.

Ethel Boyd-Carpenter was born in January 1873 and was the daughter of Sir Francis Ley, 1st Baronet, who was known as the man who introduced baseball to the United Kingdom. Educated at Cheltenham Ladies College, she was later married Henry John Boyd-Carpenter, the son of The Right Reverend Sir William Boyd Carpenter K.C.V.O., Bishop of Ripon and Chaplain to Queen Victoria.

With the outbreak of the Great War, she joined her husband in Egypt whilst he was a senior Colonial Official, and assisted the British Red Cross and St John of Jerusalem as an Assistant in Cairo. Boyd-Carpenter died in September 1953 at Chalfont St Peter, Buckinghamshire.

x205

The R.V.M. and Victorian Faithful Service Medal group of three awarded to Clerk Comptroller of the Kitchen A. F. W. Lloyd, who served the Royal Household for the best part of half of century



Royal Victorian Medal, V.R., silver issue (Adolphus Frederick William Lloyd.), engraved naming, in its fitted case of issue; Jubilee 1887, clasp, 1897, silver issue; Victoria Faithful Service Medal, with two Additional Bars for further Service, reverse officially engraved 'To Mr A. F. W. Lloyd, Second Clerk of the Kitchen, for Faithful Services to The Queen, during 25 years, 1880', these last two mounted cavalry-style as worn and in fitted leather case by R. & S. Garrard & Co., *very fine* (3)

£1,400-1,800

R.V.M. (Silver) confirmed in *Windsor & Eton Express* as presented by King Edward VII on 9 February.



Adolphus Frederick William Lloyd was born at Windsor in 1830 and first entered the service of Queen Victoria in 1855 as 4th Clerk of the Kitchen. Advanced 3rd Clerk in 1868, 2nd Clerk in 1880, 1st Clerk in 1883, he was eventually raised Clerk Comptroller in 1890. Lloyd had received the 60th Victoria Faithful Service Medal from The Queen in 1885, besides the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle 4th Class in 1890 and the Order of the Crown in 1900. He also took the Hesse Medal of the Order of Merit (Bronze) in 1890, when he shared in the Visit to Darmstadt in April 1890.

Retired in 1901, Lloyd died at Montpelier Villas, Brighton in December 1905, being buried in Norwood Cemetery.

His image was taken by *Hills & Saunders* for the *Royal Household Portraits*, Volume 54 (RCIN 2910296).

206

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire awarded to J. Gosling, for gallantry in removing a quantity of explosives during a fire

Medal of the Order of the British Empire, Civil Division (James Gosling), engraved naming, mounted as worn in its *John Pinches, London* case of issue, *good very fine*

£300-500

Medal of the Order of the British Empire *London Gazette* 8 January 1918:

‘For courage in removing a large quantity of high explosives during a fire.’

James Gosling, a native of Woolwich, was presented his Medal from the hands of Lord Crewe, Lord Lieutenant of London, at a presentation in Green Park on 27 April 1918 (*The Times* refers).

LONG SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS & MILITARIA

- 207 Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R. (**Ty. Lieut. L. W. Hood. R.N.Z.N.V.R. H.M.N.Z.S. Philomel**), *test mark/gauge to reverse and defacing part of rim, thus fine but a rare award* £140-180
Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve.
- 208 **The Volunteer Officer's Decoration** awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. S. Branson, Madras Artillery Volunteers, a lawyer by trade whose decision to allow 'Native Gentlemen' to serve in the unit almost caused a revolt
Despite this incident Branson had an extremely successful career in Madras, joining the Legislative Council and went on to become Advocate General of Madras
Volunteer Officer's Decoration, V.R., silver, silver-gilt, hallmarks for London 1894, the reverse engraved 'Major J H Spring Branson Madras Arty Voln:', mounted for wear, *the riband stained, otherwise good very fine* £200-300
James Henry Spring Branson was born on 11 June 1842, the son of James and Wilhelmina Branson. Educated at Rugby he followed his father into law and studied at the Middle Temple for 6 September 1859, being called to the bar on 11 June 1862. It was around this time he first joined a volunteer unit, the Inn's of Court Regiment 'The Devil's Own'.
Returning to Madras, the city in which his father practiced at the Supreme Court, he stayed for some time in the city before going to Burma to practice. Branson likely joined the Madras Artillery Volunteers after returning to Madras from Burma. He was appointed Major Commandant on 25 May 1882 and whilst serving in this role gave the order that 'native gentlemen' should be allowed to serve in the unit. As they had always been a 'white only' formation this caused considerable unrest amongst the men and the Madras Government was forced to step in and reverse the decision.
Despite this Branson's stock continued to rise, he was appointed Public-Prosecutor, Madras on 4 July 1885 and from there to legislator in the Madras Legislative Council. He took on the role of acting Advocate General of the Madras Presidency in March 1887 while still working in the Legislative Council as well.
Branson laid down his command of the Madras Artillery Volunteers in June 1896, being advanced Lieutenant-Colonel when he retired. He was discovered to be suffering from colon cancer and travelled back to London to seek treatment, dying at 29 Wimpole Street, Marylebone on 8 April 1897. Branson is commemorated upon a plaque in St. Mary's Church, Madras which reads:
'In memory of Lieut. Colonel J. H. Spring Branson, late Commandant Madras Artillery Volunteers, "The Duke's Own," died 8th April 1897, aged 56 years. Erected by the officers, N.C. officers and men of the corps in token of their regard and esteem.'
Branson may have taken some satisfaction in knowing that upon his death he was succeeded in that role by the first Indian Advocate General of City; sold together with an original photograph, a copy of Tamplin's *The Volunteer Officers' Decoration* booklet and copied research.
- 209 Militia L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**4451 Pte. T. Joyce. 5th R. Muns: Fus. Mil.**) *slight edge knock, very fine* £400-600
20 Medals issued to the 5th Battalion, Royal Muster Fusiliers.
T. Joyce was issued his medal in the Army order of February 1905; sold together with a copy of John Tamplin's *The Militia Long Service and Good Conduct Medal* booklet.
- 210 Special Reserve L.S. & G.C., E.VII.R. (**6679 Pte. A. Rowland. 3/R. Sussex Regt**), *light contact wear, very fine* £300-500
7 Medals to the Battalion.
A. Rowland was awarded his L.S. & G.C. the *Army Order* of January 1911; sold together with a copy of John Tamplin's *The Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal* booklet.

- 211 Efficiency Medal, G.V.I.R., Malaya (**Sgt. Ibrahim Bin Awang Chik. F.M.S.V.F.**), *good very fine* £300-500
E.M. Federated Malay States Government Gazette 6 August 1941.

Ibrahim Bin Awang Chik served as a member of the Federated Malay States Volunteer Forces. Given the date of the award of this E.M., he was either taken into captivity at the Fall of Singapore or perhaps found his way back into the civilian population. If the latter, he might well have participated in resistance and sabotage operations against the Japanese occupying forces.

- 212 **The Royal Air Force Flying Log Book to Flight Sergeant R. W. Moseley, 9 Squadron Royal Air Force, who survived a crash landing on Lancaster WS/Y which had been hit by flak over Munich on 6 September 1943, leaving one of his eyes hanging from it's socket**

The Navigators, Air Bomber's and Air Gunner's Flying Log Book covering the period 16 June 1943 - 6 September 1943 when he served as a Flight Engineer, *crease to cover, otherwise good overall condition*

£140-180

Reginald W. Moseley was originally from Bristol and commenced his flying experience on 16 June 1943 and served as a Flight Engineer on an Avro Manchester flown by Sergeant Siddle (later Flight Lieutenant W. E. Siddle D.F.C. & Bar). They both transferred to No. 9 Squadron based at R.A.F. Bardney, Lincolnshire, and began flying on Avro Lancasters on 23 June 1943. His first Op was to Hamburg on 27 July 1943 and this was repeated on 29 July 1943. Moseley again returned to Hamburg on 2 August 1943 and a week later carried out an Op to Mannheim. This was followed up with a visit to Nuremburg on 27 August 1943 and three days later he went to Rheydt (west of Dusseldorf). On 5 September he had an Op to Mannheim.

Another Op on 6 September 1943 saw their Lancaster given the task of bombing Munich. The aircraft was airborne at 18:45 and successfully dropped its bombs on the city but was hit by flak shortly afterwards. Despite the smell of petrol they carried on for home, but were unaware of the loss of fuel given that only three of the six fuel gauges were working. The starboard outer engine suffered from overheating and they decided to shut it down for safety. Having crossed the English coast, they prepared to land having given advance warning of their predicament. On their approach to the runway and at about a mile out at a height of 200ft, there was a major change in the sound of the engines followed by popping and coughing with the aircraft swinging sharply to starboard, seemingly out of control. The aircraft briefly dipped downwards before righting itself, the crew were too low to bail out and the hydraulics had failed - meaning the undercarriage and flaps could not be retracted. The Lancaster subsequently lost power hit a tree and crashed at Minting (east of Bardney), the tail section became completely detached along with the rear turret and Air Gunner contained within, the aircraft was damaged beyond repair.

All members of the crew suffered injuries but all survived the crash. Moseley appeared to have come off worst as he suffered a combination of facial cuts as a result of being thrown against the instrument panel and one of his eyes was hanging from his socket, he further suffered with a back injury. As a result of his injuries he was retired from further flying duties.

Having recovered from his injuries and despite being grounded Moseley continued in service and undertook a number of ground crew postings as an engine fitter. He saw service in Burma where he was still serving when the war concluded in the Far East in 1945. Discharged from the Royal Air Force in December 1946, in civilian life he was employed as a fitter for the British Overseas Airways Corporation based at Filton, Bristol, and later for the Bristol Aeroplane Company as an engine designer. He was to work on the lubricating system of the ill-fated Bristol Brabazon and later was involved in the development of the Britannia aeroplane. Moseley moved to Devon in the early 1980s and took over the tenancy of a public house for three years but was to then live in Coventry.

Sold with a copy of *Lancaster Valour: The Valour and the Truth* by Clayton Moore, 1995.

x213

A very rare Canadian Indian Chiefs Assembly Medal 1901 awarded to Cree Chief Kah-Kee-Ka-Pow - Chief Broken Jaw - who earned his *nom de guerre* as a result of his wounds suffered at the Battle of Battle River in December 1865

1901 Calgary Assembly of Indian Chiefs Medal, bronze issue, by *P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto*, 65mm, reverse of the suspension named 'KAH KEE KA POW', the obverse with conjoined bust portraits stating 'Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York', the reverse with Royal Coat of Arms, this stating 'Calgary Sep 28th 1901 - Presented to Head Chiefs in Commemoration of Assembly of Indian Tribes', together with its hallmarked silver integral top riband bar, this depicting an Indian Warrior, *retaining clip lacking, very fine and very rare*

£3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE:

Sotheby's, October 1969, Lot 155.



Kah-Kee-Ka-Pow - Chief Broken Jaw was born *circa* 1850 of the Cree Mistawasis nation, Saskatchewan and was known as Chief Jacob Johnstone in later life. He earned his title as a result of the action on 4 December 1865. The following was reported in 2015, at the 175th Anniversary of the breaking of the Peace Treaty between his peoples and the Tsuu T'ina nation of Alberta:

'A Tsuu T'ina warrior named Bullhead sought revenge, and he came upon Kaskitapiskan, who was later known as Broken Jaw, (N hiyaw) from Mistawasis.

Bullhead shot Kaskitapiskan in the jaw, thinking he took the life of Kaskitapiskan, but he didn't. Upon going towards Kaskitapiskan to finish him off, Kaskitapiskan started chanting his death song and it threw fear into Bullhead so he left the area and went back to his territory. Kaskitapiskan survived and thus the name Broken Jaw came into play.'

Having survived the action, he was the recipient of the Bronze Indian Chiefs Assembly Medal in 1901 and was named as Chief of the Mistawasis in 1904. The gallant Broken Jaw was photographed on several occasions during his life, notably wearing this very Medal. He died in February 1931.

- 214 The gold pocket watch presented to Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, C.B., Indian Army, from the 'Dyer Appreciation Fund', following his infamous command in April 1919 at the Amritsar (Jallianwala Bagh) massacre



Gold half hunter pocket watch, by *J. W. Benson, Ludgate Hill, London*, movement No. 32291, variously marked for 18ct gold throughout, the inner with attractive engraved dedication:

'Brig. Genl. R. E. H. Dyer, C.B. from The Dyer Appreciation Fund in Gratitude for the Courage & Energy by Which he Saved India from Anarchy at Amritsar in 1919', in working condition at time of cataloguing, good very fine and a timepiece of undoubted historical significance

£3,000-5,000



Reginald Edward Harry Dyer was born on 9 October 1864 at Murree in the Punjab, his father being the manager of the Murree Brewery. Educated at Lawrence College Ghora Gali, Murree, Bishop Cotton School in Shimla, before going to Middleton College, County Cork and a brief stint at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. The military life was the chosen one for Dyer and he went across to the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, being commissioned into The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment in August 1885. Seeing active service in the Third Burmese War, he transferred to the Bengal Army in 1887.

Dyer would see plenty of action on the frontiers of India and during the Great War commanded Seistan Force, being Temporary Brigadier-General in February 1916.

By early 1919 he was Commandant of the Infantry Brigade in Jalandhar, at the time in which fears of the overthrow of British rule from the local population went into overdrive. Mahatma Gandhi called for a national hartal (strike action) for 30 March (later moved to 6 April), whilst *Muslims of India* gave its own review of the events on the centenary of the events that followed:

‘By April 6, the anti-Rowlatt satyagraha was at its peak in Punjab. “Practically the whole of Lahore was on the streets,” historian Hari Singh has recorded. “The immense crowd that passed through Anarkali was estimated to be around 20,000.”

The trial and martyrdom of the Ghadar Party leadership in the Lahore Conspiracy trial, and the internment of some 1,500 of the emigrants in India, proved an abiding symbol for a younger generation of radicals. News of young Muslims who had left to fight for the restoration of the Turkish Caliphate (Tehrek-e-Khilafat) but ended up struggling in the ranks of the Red Army during the defence of Kirke, also trickled in. In Punjab, the doubling of prices of wheat, rice and bajra, and the tripling of salt prices fuelled discontent, particularly among artisans and peasants.

In Amritsar, over 5,000 people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh. By April 9, a new spirit seemed to be in the air. Hindu and Muslim protesters drank water from the same glass. British authority appeared to be collapsing. “The Khan Bahadurs and Rai Sahibs are dead,” Amritsar Deputy Commissioner Miles Irving wrote, explaining his lack of control over events, “and are not fresh corpses at that.”

On April 10 1919, over 15,000 people gathered at the Carriage Bridge. The enraged crowd, armed with lathis, turned on British officials. Four British residents were killed and two were seriously injured; one, missionary Marcella Sherwood, was left for dead. Government property was burned and looted, with persons from the Katra Kanhaiya red light area and members of the Pherna and Safeda communities (“criminal tribes”, in colonial nomenclature) joining the revolt.

When Brigadier General Dyer arrived in Amritsar from Jalandhar at 9 p.m. the next day, his fellow British residents had convinced themselves that the events of 1857 were about to repeat themselves. Irving had called Maqbool Mohammad and asked him to inform the city that it was under military occupation.

In Lahore, the uprising had yet to subside. The Danda Fauj (stick-army) of impoverished Muslim artisans led by Chanan Din marched through the streets with sticks and toy guns, declaring their loyalty to the Amir of Afghanistan and the German Kaiser. Crowds of students proclaimed the death of King George, while rumours were spread that Indian troops had mutinied in the Lahore cantonment.

More dangerously for the Raj, the 4,000 Indian railway employees in Lahore went on strike. Even in rural Kasur, which had earned the wrath of Amritsar and Lahore by failing to join the hartal of April 6, huge demonstrations were held. “This is our last chance,” local leader Nadir Ali Shah told the gathering. “We must remove the knife around our throat.”

On the morning of April 13, Baisakhi day, Dyer’s troops marched through Amritsar, proclaiming that all assemblies would be “dispersed by force of arms if necessary.” Shortly afterwards, two people walked through the city banging tin cans to announce a rally at 4:30 p.m. at Jallianwala Baug. By afternoon, a peace gathering of over 20,000 people was in place, hearing a succession of speeches condemning the Rowlatt Act and the recent arrests and firings. (Many of those who had gathered at the maidan, however, were villagers, who were on a visit to Amritsar on the occasion of the Baisakhi fair, and were probably unaware of the morning’s drama).

No effort, Dyer later admitted, had been made to prevent the gathering from taking place. An aircraft briefly hovered overhead as five speeches were completed before Dyer arrived at Jallianwala Bagh, along with two young officers, Briggs and Anderson, 50 Indian and British rifle-men, 40 Gurkhas, and two armoured cars.

Dyer was convinced that a major insurrection was at hand. He banned all meetings, and hearing a meeting of 15,000 to 20,000 people had assembled he marched his fifty riflemen to a raised bank and a few minutes before sunset, ordered them to shoot at the crowd which included men, women, and children.

The first of 1,650 rounds were fired into the crowd. Dyer kept the firing up for about ten minutes. Bodies were falling all around and no warning was given to disperse before Dyer opened fire. Many died when they jumped into the well at the left-hand side of the maidan, only to be crushed by others who desperately dived on top of them. The wounded cried for help, but there was no aid at hand.

“I fired and continued to fire until the crowd dispersed,” Dyer told the official Lord William Hunter Committee of Inquiry set up to probe the violence, “and I consider this is the least amount of firing which would produce the necessary moral and widespread effect it was my duty to produce, if I was to justify my action.”

To this day, no one knows how many died. The Punjab Government first asserted that 291 people were killed. An enquiry by Amritsar Deputy Commissioner F. H. Burton later raised the official toll to 379, and some alleged inaccuracies. It is not impossible that the figure could have been higher, given the turmoil and poor communications of the time. Even, casualty number quoted by different sources was more than 1,500, with approximately 1,000 killed.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, with another leading Lawyer, C. R. Das proceeded to Lahore to defend the leaders who were being prosecuted. The Governor of Punjab banned their entry in the province. However, after a year on 13 April 1920 a huge meeting was held in Bombay. Mr. Jinnah presided and said that Dyer was a butcher, and the massacre at Amratsar would move even the stones. The great poet Tigore sent a moving message. Mahatma Gandhi moved the Resolution of condemnation.’

In the aftermath, Dyer went on to see further active service on the Afghan North-West Frontier but his career was in tatters. The Committee of Inquiry into the events raged and so did debates in the House of Commons over his actions, besides the shame it had thrown onto the country. Churchill widely condemned the acts and as Secretary of State for War, wanted him to be punished for it. In the events the Army Council superseded by him decided to allow Dyer to resign with no plan for further punishment, something which was upheld by the vote in Parliament on 8 July 1920, with MPs voting by majority of 247 to 37 in favour of the Council.

Nonetheless, there were many who wished to give their support to Dyer. *The Morning Post* (which later merged with *The Telegraph*) was fully behind him. It used the following to welcome donations to the fund:

‘There are thousands of men and women in England who realise the truth - that the lives of their fellow-country-men in India hung upon the readiness of General Dyer to act as he acted. It is to those men and women that we appeal, to do what is in them to redress the callous and cynical wrong which has been done. General Dyer has been broken.’

Donations swelled and a ‘Thirteen Woman Committee’ was constituted to present ‘...the Saviour of the Punjab with the sword of honour and a purse’. Large contributions to the fund were made by civil servants and by British Army and Indian Army officers, although serving members of the military were not allowed to donate to political funds under the King’s Regulations (Para. 443). It is said that Rudyard Kipling donated £10. In the end, he was presented with in excess of £26,000, together with the fine gold watch offered for sale today.

The command of Dyer at Amritsar on that infamous day will go down in history, the cataloguer wishes to close with the words of Gandhi, written in a piece on the morals of violence in 1927:

‘General Dyer himself surely believed that English men and women were in danger of losing their lives if he did not take the measures he did. We, who know better, call it an act of cruelty and vengeance.

But from General Dyer’s own standpoint, he is justified. Many Hindus sincerely believe that it is a proper thing to kill a man who wants to kill a cow and he will quote scripture for his defence and many other Hindus will be found to justify his action. But strangers who do not accept the sacredness of the cow will hold it to be preposterous to kill a human being for the sake of slaying an animal (sic).’



- x215 Victoria Cross, *copy*, engraved in elaborate sloping script on the reverse of suspension bar 'A. Fitzgibbon', and on reverse of central cross '1860', accompanied by small canvas pouch bearing label for the National Bank of Australia, *very fine* £500-700
- V.C. *London Gazette* 13 August 1861:
- 'For having behaved with great coolness and courage at the capture of the North Taku Fort, on the 21st of August, 1860. On the morning of that day he accompanied a wing of the 67th Regiment, when it took up a position within 500 yards of the Fort. Having quitted cover, he proceeded, under a very heavy fire, to attend to a Dhoblie-bearer, whose wound he had been directed to bind up; and, while the Regiment was advancing under the Enemy's fire, he ran across the open to attend to another wounded man, in doing which he was himself severely wounded.'
- Andrew Fitzgibbon** was born on 13 May 1845 in Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand, India and served with the 67th (Royal Hampshire) Regiment. He is thought to have been the youngest ever recipient of the V.C., which he earned at age 15 as a Hospital Apprentice during the capture of the North Taku Fort in China on 21 August 1860. Fitzgibbon later died in 1883 in Delhi, India, and it is widely believed that his original medal was interred with him in his unmarked grave in Delhi's Old Military Cemetery.
- It is possible that Fitzgibbon's family could have commissioned another medal to serve as a replacement for the original which was buried with him. This Lot was purchased in Melbourne *circa* 1980. Sold together with an old letter from Fitzgibbon's daughter which reads as follows:
- 'Halton Manor
Hampshire
29-10-1906
- Dear Mrs. French,
- Enclosed is my late father's Victoria Cross which I would like you to have for all the kindness and concern which you showed to him during his long illness. I am sure that you will treasure it as a mark of esteem, and your kindly nature will be remembered by all who knew you. Good wishes in your new position.
- Yours Sincerely,
Mary Fitzgibbon'
- x216 **Framed photograph with signature of V.C., triple D.S.O. recipient Vice-Admiral Gordon Campbell, Royal Navy**
- Wooden frame, 200mm x 290mm, housed within is an original photograph of Gordon Campbell with his signature, the frame *worn* £150-200
- Sold together with copied biographical details.
- 217 **A relic of the Zeebrugge Raid 1918**
- Section of iron peg, with an old paper label affixed, label stating 'Piece of iron dog from the destroyed portion of the mole at Zeebrugge November 1918.', *very fine* £100-140

218 A relic of the Zeebrugge Raid 1918



Large metal nut, 54mm diameter, engraved 'Nut off 15 inch gun on the Mole at Zeebrugge 1918', *good very fine*

£100-140



219 South Atlantic Squadron Plaque for the Destruction of the *Admiral Graf Spee* 1939, white metal and enamel plaque, *good very fine and very rare*

£500-700

The commencement of hostilities found *Exeter* acting as part of Commodore Harwood's South America Cruiser Squadron - Force G - also comprising *Cumberland*, *Ajax* and *Achilles*, the whole having been ordered by the Admiralty to locate and sink the commerce raiding German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee*.

Two of the Admiral Graf Spee's victims, S.S. *Doric Star* (sunk, 2 December 1939) and S.S. *Tairoa* (sunk, 3 December 1939) had succeeded in transmitting wireless signals before being going down and, upon receipt of the report of the attack on *Tairoa*, Harwood correctly concluded that the *Admiral Graf Spee*'s next destination would be the River Plate.

At dawn on 13 December, the *Admiral Graf Spee* sighted *Exeter* off the estuary of the River Plate and closed at full speed, opening fire at 0617 with her six 11-inch guns at a range of 19,000 yards, thus beginning the celebrated Battle of the River Plate. *Exeter*, also closing at full speed, got her 8-inch guns into action four minutes later at a range of nine miles. *Ajax* and *Achilles* meanwhile worked their way north-east to split the German's fire but it was *Exeter* who bore the brunt of the enemy ship's attention:

'Just five minutes after the commencement of the action, an 11-inch shell burst alongside the British ship [*Exeter*], killing the Torpedo Tubes' Crews. A minute later she received a direct hit on 'B' turret which put her two 8-inch guns out of action. Splinters swept the bridge, killing or wounding all but three of the officers and ratings there. The Captain escaped and, finding the bridge out of action and the wheel-house communications wrecked, he made his way aft to fight the ship from there. As he did so, *Exeter* received two more direct hits from 11-inch shells forward. Nevertheless, a few minutes later she fired her starboard torpedoes at the *Admiral Graf Spee*, but before they reached their mark the pocket battleship had turned away under cover of smoke ... Two more 11-inch shells hit the *Exeter*, causing further casualties and extensive damage. One entered the hull and started a fierce fire between the decks. The other put the fore-most turret and its two 8-inch guns out of action. It was on the occasion of these hits that the spotting aircraft reported, "She has completely disappeared in the smoke and flames."

However, she emerged and re-entered the action. In doing so the men of the *Exeter* proved again the indomitable spirit of the Royal Navy. Their ship was badly stricken. Two of the three turrets were out of action, leaving her no guns forward. She had a 7 degrees list and was down by the head. All her compasses had been smashed, and the captain was handling the ship with the aid of a small boat's compass. In these circumstances she altered course towards the enemy and fired her port torpedoes ... The *Exeter*, gradually dropping astern, fought on until she had nothing left to fight with. At about 7.30 a.m. her sole remaining turret was flooded. Ten minutes later she turned to the south-east and slowly limped away, making necessary running repairs as she went' (*The King's Cruisers*, by Gordon Holman, refers).

However, having suffered serious damage herself, the *Admiral Graf Spee* was obliged to make for the port of Montevideo. Rather than renew the action, Captain Langsdorff famously scuttled his command on 17 December 1939.

The gallant *Exeter* suffered losses of 61 killed and 23 wounded in the action.

A glimpse of the preparation of her dead for burial at sea is to be found in the obituary of one of her last survivors, Basil Trott:

'He was then detailed to assist in the gruesome task of picking body parts from the wreckage and sewing them up in weighted hammocks for burial at sea. He recalled: "It was impossible to separate who was who and it was a matter of putting together bits and hoping those that those that you had sewn up in a hammock were all the same person." '

The Daily Telegraph, 28 July 2021, refers.

BRITISH MINIATURE DRESS MEDALS

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

- 220 The Knight Bachelor's group of eight miniature dress medals worn by to Lieutenant-Commander C. Fletcher-Cooke, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who served in Naval Intelligence on the Joint Intelligence Staff

A prominent lawyer and politician, he was latterly the long-served Member of Parliament for Darwen from 1951-83 and was constitutional adviser to Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei



Knight's Bachelor neck Badge, by *Garrard & Co. Ltd.*, silver-gilt; 1939-45 Star; France and Germany Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Coronation 1953; Jubilee 1977; Brunei, Sultanate, Order of the Crown of Brunei, 1st Class Badge, mounted as worn, *good very fine*, in fitted *Goldsmiths & Silversmiths, London* leather case (8)

£240-280

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 158 and for his Bruneian Collar Chain, please see Lot 257.

- 221 The mounted O.B.E., M.C. group of six dress miniatures worn by Major A. T. Gough, Royal Field Artillery

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Military Division, Officer's (O.B.E.) Badge, silver-gilt; Military Cross, G.V.R.; 1914-15 Star; British War and Victory Medals, with M.I.D. oak leaves; Greece, War Cross, 1916-1917, mounted as worn, *good very fine* (6)

£70-90

Contained in *Garrard & Co Ltd* fitted case.

For his full-size awards and a biographical note, please see Lot 170.

- 222 The mounted group of four miniature dress medals worn by Squadron Leader V. C. Simmonds, Royal Air Force

1939-45 Star, clasp, Battle of Britain; Air Crew Europe Star; Defence and War Medals 1939-45, court mounted as worn, *the last two toned, otherwise good very fine* (4)

£100-140

For his full size awards and biographical note, please see Lot 48.

A COLLECTION OF AWARDS FOR THE KINGDOM OF IRAQ

- 223 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**R-1455 Pte. Khoshaba Sliwo. 2-Iraq Levies.**), *suspension slightly loose, minor contact wear, otherwise very fine* £60-80
Khoshaba Sliwo is confirmed with entitlement to this medal and clasp; sold together with copied *M.I.C.*
- 224 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**55183 Pte. Yukhana Salim. 3-Iraq Levies.**), *some edge bruising, otherwise very fine* £100-200
Yukhana Salim is confirmed with entitlement to this medal and clasp; sold together with copied *M.I.C.*
- 225 General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (**65322 Pte. Shimon Goriel. 4-Iraq Levies.**), *suspension slightly loose, light contact marks and a few minor edge knocks, otherwise very fine* £200-300
Shimon Goriel is confirmed with entitlement to this medal and clasp; sold together with copied *M.I.C.*
- 226 **A scarce Indian Army group of six awarded to Major H.T. Davison, Control Commission (B.E.), late 3rd Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment, North Staffordshire Regiment, who was twice wounded in action in France in 1917**
British War Medal 1914-18 (Capt. H. T. Davison.); Victory Medal 1914-19 (Lieut. H. T. Davison.); India General Service 1908-35, 1 clasp, North West Frontier 1930-31 (Capt. H. T. Davison. 3-1 Punjab R.); 1939-45 Star (Major H. T. Davison); War Medal 1939-45 (Major H. T. Davison); Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, unnamed as issued, mounted together as worn, *lightly polished with minor contact wear, otherwise very fine* (6) £400-600
Harold Thomas Davison was born in Liversedge, Yorkshire in on 29 April 1894, was one of five children born to Walter Firth Davison and his wife Anne Davison. Davison was commissioned and posted to the North Staffordshire Regiment in the Great War, with whom he embarked for overseas service in France in March 1917. While serving on the Western Front, he was twice wounded in action whilst in the rank of Lieutenant. Notices of his wounds were published in the *Army and Navy Gazette* 7 July issue, and later in the *Staffordshire Sentinel* issue of 26 December 1917.
Davison transferred to the Indian Army sometime after April 1918 and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, 76th Punjabis, a battalion which had been raised during the war in 1917. The unit was later restyled as the 3rd Battalion, 1st Punjab Regiment in 1922. As a Captain, he served in Iraq while attached to the Iraq Army between January 1922 and April 1926, during which time he held the appointment of Instructor at the Iraq Military College. Davison continued to serve in Iraq on attachment from the Indian Army from April 1926 until 15 February 1928 as Director at the Small Arms School of the Iraq Army. During his service in Iraq, Captain Davison was one of only four British Officers of the Indian Army to qualify and receive the Iraq Active Service Medal for specified operations in Kurdistan during 1925.
Not long after his return to India in 1928, and regimental duty with 3/1 Punjab Regiment, Davison married Gertrude Margaret Parton at Bombay on 13 November 1928. He then went on to serve with 3/1 Punjab Regiment in the North West Frontier operations of 1930-31. By 1939, Davison held the rank of Major and with 3/1 Punjab Regiment experienced more active campaign service in Waziristan on the North West Frontier of British India during the Second World War - which specified operations resulted in his awards of the 1939-45 Star and War Medal. Following the end of the war, Davison was employed with the Control Commission (British Element) in Germany, where he died at L'Ybbecke on 27 May 1946; sold together with copied research and original condolence slip.



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (507202 L.A.C. E.J. Tyzack. R.A.F.); Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp, 'Southern Kurdistan 1930-31', unnamed as issued, mounted together as worn, *very fine* (2)

£600-800

Ernest John Tyzack was born in Headingley, Leeds in Yorkshire on 18 October 1907 and worked as an engineer with a naval construction works in Dulmair, near Glasgow, prior to joining the Royal Air Force at age 19 on 22 September 1927. Mustered as an Aircraft Hand, he eventually worked his way up to Leading Aircraftman. The 1939 register records Tyzack and his wife Dorothy living The Vicarage in Beverley, Yorkshire, and his working as a civil servant with the Aeronautical Inspector Directorate. He was married twice, his first marriage was in July 1936 to Dorothy Dobson, and his second to Olga Whincup in October 1948. He died at Weymouth, Dorset on 24 July 1955; sold together with copied research.

The Iraq Active Service Medal was instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34. The medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.

Whilst initially issued without clasps, from 1930 to 1936 five distinct clasps were issued: 'Southern Kurdistan 1930-31', 'Barzan 1932', 'The Tiareen Operations 1933', 'The Euphrates Operations 1935' and 'The Euphrates Operations 1936'. It would appear that these were issued loose as the suspension bar's design did not easily accommodate clasps. Such clasps as issued to the British Royal Air Force were affixed to the medal and are believed to have been attached locally. The initial issues bear no maker's mark, however in the later years of the Iraqi monarchy they were manufactured by *Huquenin* of Le Locle, Switzerland.



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Kurdistan (55002 S. Mjr. Yokhana Hassado. Assyrian Bn.); 1939-45 Star; War Medal 1939-45; Royal Air Force Levies, Iraq L.S. & G.C. (X.16 R.E. Youkhana Hassado.); Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, by *Huguenin, Suisse*, maker's mark to reverse suspension bar, unnamed as issued, mounted together as worn, *some edge bruising and minor edge knocks throughout, light contact wear, overall very fine* (5)

£1,200-1,600

Yokhana/Youkhana Hassado was a locally commissioned officer, demonstrated by the prefix, who served in the Assyrian Battalion of the R.A.F. Levies and attained the rank of Rab Emma, meaning that he was in command of 100 men. Hassado appeared in the *London Gazette* on 4 June 1944 for being Mentioned in Despatches; sold together with copied *M.I.C.* and *London Gazette* entry.

The Iraq Levies originated in 1915 as a bodyguard for political officers and was formally constituted in 1919, later coming under R.A.F. control in October 1922. They were raised to assist the R.A.F., and were for most purposes considered to be a part of the R.A.F., although they were commanded by army officers in the main. By 1939 the Iraq Levies consisted of Force Headquarters and six companies at Habbaniyah and one company at Shaibah. During the Second World War, the Iraq Levies remained loyal during the Rashid Ali Revolt of May 1941 and by 1944 they numbered over 10,000 men for the defence for R.A.F. airfields in Iraq. In 1943 this force became the Royal Air Force Levies (Iraq) and continued until disbanded in 1955 when British forces withdrew from Iraq.

Eligibility for the award was the completion of 18 years qualifying service with the proviso that conduct during the last 12 years had been continuously exemplary. A bar denoting a further 18 years of service was also instituted but was never issued. The first awards noted were on 23 December 1952, though it is believed that some might have been awarded earlier, and the last awards noted were on 4 July 1955. The number of medals issued were as follows: locally commissioned Officers 116, with 2 later forfeited; other ranks 193, with 5 later forfeited.

229

Four: **Flight Lieutenant S. L. Evans, Royal Air Force**

Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve L.S. & G.C. (Act. Flt. Lt. S. L. Evans. R.A.F.); Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp (engraved in English), Kurdistan 1930-31 (LAC Evans 55 B Squadron), reverse with engraved naming, mounted as worn, *minor contact wear overall, very fine* (4)

£500-700



Sydney Lynn Evans appointed Warrant Officer on 1 October 1942 and was still serving in this role on 22 August 1944 with the Equipment Branch of the Royal Air Force when he was commissioned Flying Officer. Remaining with the Equipment Branch he was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 29 July 1947; however this was cancelled with a *Gazette* notification appearing on 9 September that same year. Promoted again as Flight Lieutenant on 3 February 1948, he was confirmed in that rank on 2 March 1954 and retired on 4 August 1964; sold together with an original photograph and a Warrant appointing the recipient Warrant Officer in the R.A.F., as well as copied *London Gazette* entries.

230

The Iraq Gallantry Medal awarded to Wing Commander C. G. R. Lewis, Royal Air Force, who was among the first members of the Caterpillar Club, served in all commands of the R.A.F. during his three decade career, and was interviewed in Channel 4's 1992 *Secret Histories* episode on the R.A.F. in Kurdistan



Iraq, Kingdom, Gallantry Medal, 1s Type, reverse naming engraved in Arabic (translates to '362962 Air Sergeant/C.G.R. Lewis'), 43mm, *light contact wear, very fine and rare*

£400-600

One of nine Iraq Gallantry Medals awarded to British personnel serving in the Royal Air Force.

Date of Iraqi award:

Iraqi Government Gazette 25 December 1932, Royal Irada No. 297:

No. 362962 Flight Sergeant C.G.R. LEWIS, 55 Squadron, RAF.

Cyril George Rodney Lewis was born in Plymouth, Devon on 29 January 1907 and was one of seven children to Albert Edward Lewis, a seaman, and his wife Bessie. Lewis became one of the first aircraft apprentices when he joined the Royal Air Force at the young age of fifteen on 12 September 1922 for service as a Boy apprentice. He worked his way through the ranks, serving as a Fitter, an Aircraftman, and later being promoted Leading Aircraftman. He was recommended for airman pilot duties in August 1928 and was deemed fit to learn to fly on 28 January 1929.

Lewis was commissioned as a Pilot Officer on 30 April 1934, and was confirmed in this rank exactly one year later. It was around this stage that he was stationed in Iraq with no. 30 Squadron, where he served as a pilot in the now infamous Kurdish Campaign. His later appearance in Channel 4's *Secret Histories* series was to be about the R.A.F.'s bombing in Iraq at this time. While posted in Iraq, Lewis became one of the first men to save his own life with a parachute and in doing so joined the early membership of the Caterpillar Club.

He was promoted Flying Officer on 30 October 1935, but was later reduced in precedence to take effect from 21 July 1936 for unknown reasons. Despite this setback, Lewis was promoted Flight Lieutenant on 3 April 1938 and again to temporary Squadron Leader on 21 September 1940. By this point he was stationed in Singapore, where he was serving during the outbreak of the Second World War and was involved in photographic reconnaissance missions. He reportedly flew the last aircraft out of Singapore prior to the Japanese occupation. Shot down over Java, the injured Lewis was taken by hospital ship to Australia where he was joined by his wife Babs and daughter Judith.

He served for a time with the Royal Australian Air Force in the New Guinea Campaign and on 1 July 1943 was promoted temporary Wing Commander. This was to become a permanent position after the war on 1 October 1946. Prior to the close of the conflict, he and his family endured a perilous

journey back to England during which four troopships in their company were sunk by enemy torpedoes. After the war, Lewis served around the country and, being stationed for some time at the Edith Weston R.A.F. base, was likely involved with the Berlin airlift. Due to his experience with photographic reconnaissance he served as commanding officer of the School of Photography at Farnborough. His long career with the R.A.F. finally came to an end on 30 September 1954, with his retirement announced in the *London Gazette* on 5 October.

Following the close of his military career, Lewis moved to Tallington, Lincolnshire where he worked as an engineering manager with Dowmac Products. After retiring from this role in 1963, Lewis and his family moved to Cornwall and later to Clitheroe, Lancashire. He and his wife were residing at Fairfield Drive, Clitheroe when he died at the age of 85 at Queen's Park Hospital in Blackburn. His daughter and his son Richard both followed him into service with the R.A.F.

Lewis appeared on Channel 4's *Secret Histories* series in the episode 'Birds of Death' which premiered in July 1992, just a few months after his death. The episode featured unseen information and interviews about the bombing of the Kurds by the R.A.F., records of which were suppressed from the UK government. Lewis discusses the bombing missions in detail, noting how 'We used to start flying at 7 o'clock in the morning and quite often one would get a signal stating that a certain Kurdish village had to be bombed'.

The full interview and episode may be viewed online at YouTube via the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y4g5pFggpVQ>.

Lewis was reportedly also entitled to a General Service Medal 1918-62 with clasp 'Southern Desert, Iraq'. Furthermore, for his South Kurdistan service he appeared in the Iraqi Government Gazette on 6 May 1932 for a Mention in Despatches as Sergeant Pilot; sold together with copied research including *London Gazette* entries and newspaper clippings.

231

The very rare 'Barzan 1932' Iraq Gallantry Medal group of four awarded to Aircraftman First Class C.E. Pearson, Royal Air Force



General Service 1918-62, 1 clasp, Northern Kurdistan (506656. A.C.I. C.E. Pearson. R.A.F.); Jubilee 1935; Iraq, Kingdom, Gallantry Medal, 2nd Type, reverse naming engraved in Arabic (translates to 'Air Soldier, K. Pearson, 364303'), mounted together as worn, with King's Medal, G.V.R., 1 clasp, 1919-20 (E. Pearson), *very fine* (4)

£2,000-3,000

Approximately 65 officers and 280 airmen were awarded the 'Northern Kurdistan' clasp.

Date of Iraqi award:

Iraq Government Gazette 25 December 1932, Royal Irada No. 333, "for their excellent bravery during the military operations in the Barzan area in 1932":

No. 506656 LAC K.S.J. RANCOMBE, 30 Squadron, RAF

No. 364393 AC1 C.E. PEARSON, 30 Squadron, RAF.

Charles Evan Pearson was born in Fulham, London on 9 June 1909, the son of Thomas Pearson of Kilmarnock, Scotland, a veteran of Sudan and the Great War, late Grenadier Guards (2623) and Welsh Guards (819). The young Pearson followed in his father's footsteps and embarked on a military career upon joining the Royal Air Force on 17 August 1927 for a twelve year period of engagement. He was a Wireless Operator and his terms of service were 8 years with the Colours and 4 years on the reserve, so he had been well and truly 'out' before the outbreak of war in 1939. He appears in the 1939 register living with his wife Sylvia at Castle Ward, Northumberland, where he is described as working with the Air Ministry Radio Operator Signals Department. He later died at the age of 64 on 5 August 1973 and was interred, along with his wife, at Dankeith Cemetery in Dundonald, Ayrshire, Scotland; sold together with copied research.

Aircraftman Pearson's Iraq Gallantry Medal bears his name, but the initial 'K' of his fellow recipient of the award L.A.C. K.S.J. Rancome, and it also bears Rancome's number. Conversely Rancome's medal bears Pearson's initial C.E and Person's RAF number 506656. This mix up is due to the R.A.F. Air Headquarters, Iraq Command in Hinaidi who confused the initials and numbers.

232

An outstanding Iraqi Order of Al Rafidain group of five awarded to Major R. D. Firth, Royal Army Medical Corps and Medical Officer to King Faisal and the Iraqi Royal Household



Defence and War Medals 1939-45; Iraq, Kingdom, Order of Al Rafidain, Civil Division, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by *Garrard & Co., 24 Albemarle St., London*, comprising breast Star, 90mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *reverse retaining loop bent, otherwise good very fine*; breast Badge, with Iraqi Crown to riband, 60mm including wreath suspension x 46mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, in its case of issue, this *with damaged hinge*; Active Service Medal, bronze, unnamed as issued; King Faisal II Coronation Medal, silver, mounted together as worn where applicable, *very fine* (5)

£1,000-1,400

Raymond Dixon Firth was born in Beverly, Yorkshire on 12 February 1916 to Harry Firth, who worked as H.M. Inspector of Schools, and his wife Florence Kate Firth. Young Raymond Firth was educated at Malvern College and then moved to London to train at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, during which time he was awarded the Hunter Medal. He appears on the 1939 register as a medical student and in spring of 1940 he was appointed House Physician to the King Edward VII Hospital at Windsor.



During the Second World War Firth was posted to Egypt and possibly attached to the Inns of Court Regiment. At some stage he became ill, and his condition was severe enough that he was sent back to England to recover. Upon his recovery, he served in the Royal Army Medical Corps under regimental number 159539, with whom he was advanced Lieutenant on 5 December 1940 and later attained the rank of Major.

After the war Firth was appointed Medical Advisor to the British Military Mission in Iraq and was sent to the British Military Hospital at Baghdad. Whilst in Baghdad he worked under Sir Harry Sinderson, who was Physician to the Iraqi Royal Household, and assumed that position in 1947 after Sir Sinderson's retirement. Firth was also reportedly involved in military operations in Kurdistan in 1946-47, for which he received Iraq's Active Service Medal. The 2nd Class Order of Al Rafidain was awarded to Firth in person by the Regent Abdulillah in 1951.

By his own telling, Firth was a close family friend of the Iraq royal family. When the young Faisal II went to England to study at Harrow School, he was appointed the boy's guardian. After the assassination of Faisal and the royal family in Baghdad on 14 July 1958, Firth took it upon himself to represent the family's interests in the United Kingdom and took steps to prevent the family's English properties from falling into the hands of the new Iraqi government. He successfully kept their home Stanwell Place in Middlesex from coming under the control of the Iraq Embassy, and organised a sale of the home and its contents with proceeds going to benefit Faisal's surviving relatives; four exiled aunts.

The sale was reported in *The Daily Herald's* issue of 9 September 1959, featuring quotes from Firth. The Doctor recalled:

'The royal family took a liking to me and asked for me to be attached to the palace as their personal doctor. Feisal was a boy then. As time went by I became a friend as well as a medical advisor. I often stayed at the palace... It is not unusual that I should jump into the breach when I realised after the revolution that the place would pass into the hands of the new regime...There is no one else in Britain to fight for [Faisal's] dependants - four aunts - so I'm going to take any further legal action necessary'.

The month of the royal family's assassination Firth also helped to organise a memorial service on 30 July at the Chapel Royal Savoy, so selected as it is Chapel of the Royal Victorian Order of which the assassinated king had been an honorary Knight Grand Cross. Firth continued to work as a medical doctor and later died on 18 September 2005, until which point he had been living at Hessle, Yorkshire; sold together with copied research including newspaper advertisements as well as a note written by Dr. Firth about these awards.

For the table medallion and pocket watch owned by Dr. Firth, please see Lots 234 and 233, respectively.

233 An unusual Royal Iraqi presentation pocket watch



Open faced pocket watch, by *Elgin*, rolled gold with a cream dial, gilt Arabic numerals and hands with subsidiary seconds dial, reverse features engraved Iraqi crown, engraved Arabic date and signature of the Regent of Iraq Prince Abdul Illah, marked 'Keystone No. 51748, Movement No. 36762605', *not presently running, but in otherwise good condition*, in its fitted case of issue

£140-180

This pocket watch was owned by Major Raymond Dixon Firth, Royal Army Medical Corps and Medical Officer to King Faisal and the Iraqi Royal Household. Case contains a handwritten note from Dr. Firth, reading 'This watch... was given to me in London 1959 by Col. Salman Dargazelli "on behalf of the Free Iraqi Officers"'. It had been presented to him in 1941 by the Regent of Iraq in recognition of his loyalty in the Rashid Ali revolt. Col. Dargazelli returned to Baghdad under promise of safety, but was shot dead by Saddam Hussein in person'.

For a biographical note on its owner Dr. Firth, please see Lot 232.

234 Iraq, Kingdom, King Faisal II Al-Tharthar Dam Medal 1956, by *Huguenin, Suisse*, 60mm, bronze, maker's mark to obverse and reverse, *extremely fine*, in its fitted box of issue

£100-200

This medallion was owned by Major Raymond Dixon Firth, Royal Army Medical Corps and Medical Officer to King Faisal and the Iraqi Royal Household.

For a biographical note on its owner Dr. Firth, please see Lot 232.



235

Royal Air Force Levies, Iraq L.S. & G.C., G.VI.R., 2nd issue (X.135 R.K. Matti Aprim), *some polish residue, very fine*

£800-1,200

'R.K.' is an abbreviation of 'Rab Khamsi', an Officer acting as a leader of 50.

The Iraq Levies originated in 1915 as a bodyguard for political officers and was formally constituted in 1919, later coming under R.A.F. control in October 1922. They were raised to assist the R.A.F., and were for most purposes considered to be a part of the R.A.F., although they were commanded by army officers in the main. By 1939 the Iraq Levies consisted of Force Headquarters and six companies at Habbaniyah and one company at Shaibah. During the Second World War, the Iraq Levies remained loyal during the Rashid Ali Revolt of May 1941 and by 1944 they numbered over 10,000 men for the defence for R.A.F. airfields in Iraq. In 1943 this force became the Royal Air Force Levies (Iraq) and continued until disbanded in 1955 when British forces withdrew from Iraq.

Eligibility for the award was the completion of 18 years qualifying service with the proviso that conduct during the last 12 years had been continuously exemplary. A bar denoting a further 18 years of service was also instituted but was never issued. The first awards noted were on 23 December 1952, though it is believed that some might have been awarded earlier, and the last awards noted were on 4 July 1955. The number of medals issued were as follows: locally commissioned Officers 116, with 2 later forfeited; other ranks 193, with 5 later forfeited. Despite the apparent high numbers issued, only a small handful of medals are known to exist today.

- 236 Royal Air Force Levies, Iraq L.S. & G.C., E.I.I.R. (5675 Sgt. Hassan Jabar.), *minor contact marks, very fine and scarce* £800-1,200
- The Iraq Levies originated in 1915 as a bodyguard for political officers and was formally constituted in 1919, later coming under R.A.F. control in October 1922. They were raised to assist the R.A.F., and were for most purposes considered to be a part of the R.A.F., although they were commanded by army officers in the main. By 1939 the Iraq Levies consisted of Force Headquarters and six companies at Habbaniyah and one company at Shaibah. During the Second World War, the Iraq Levies remained loyal during the Rashid Ali Revolt of May 1941 and by 1944 they numbered over 10,000 men for the defence for R.A.F. airfields in Iraq. In 1943 this force became the Royal Air Force Levies (Iraq) and continued until disbanded in 1955 when British forces withdrew from Iraq.
- Eligibility for the award was the completion of 18 years qualifying service with the proviso that conduct during the last 12 years had been continuously exemplary. A bar denoting a further 18 years of service was also instituted but was never issued. The first awards noted were on 23 December 1952, though it is believed that some might have been awarded earlier, and the last awards noted were on 4 July 1955. The number of medals issued were as follows: locally commissioned Officers 116, with 2 later forfeited; other ranks 193, with 5 later forfeited. Despite the apparent high numbers issued, only a small handful of medals are known to exist today.
- 237 Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, no clasp, by *Vladimir Sigal & Sons, Baghdad*, 34mm, bronze, maker's name to reverse of suspension bar and reverse of mounting bar, *some polish residue, very fine* £50-70
- Instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34, although referred to in the Regulations as the General Service Medal, the inscription on the medal and all subsequent references to it in the Iraqi Government Gazette refer to it as the Active Service Medal. The medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.
- Vladimir Sigal was reportedly born in Russia (now Azerbaijan) in 1896 and later established a goldsmith shop in the Lynch Building on Al Nahir Street in Baghdad in 1921. He operated the business in Baghdad for several decades with his sons Isaac and Tola, but by the late 1970s the family had emigrated to Montreal, Canada, where they continued to work as goldsmiths.
- 238 Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, no clasp, of local manufacture, 33mm, *contact wear, toning, one with some edge bruising, about very fine overall* (2) £60-80
- Instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34, although referred to in the Regulations as the General Service Medal, the inscription on the medal and all subsequent references to it in the Iraqi Government Gazette refer to it as the Active Service Medal. The medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.
- 239 Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, no clasp, reverse privately engraved (E.A. Liddell. R.A.F.) alongside Arabic script, likely manufactured by *Huguenin*, 34mm, bronze, *very fine* £70-90
- Instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34, although referred to in the Regulations as the General Service Medal, the inscription on the Medal and all subsequent references to it in the Iraqi Government Gazette refer to it as the Active Service Medal. The Medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.



- 240 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Active Service Medal (2), 1 clasp, 'South Kurdistan 1930-31', of local manufacture, 34mm, bronze; no clasp, by *Huguenin, Suisse*, 34mm, bronze, maker's mark to reverse suspension bar, *light contact marks, both very fine overall* (2)

£60-80

Instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34, although referred to in the Regulations as the General Service Medal, the inscription on the medal and all subsequent references to it in the Iraqi Government Gazette refer to it as the Active Service Medal. The medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.

Whilst initially issued without clasps, from 1930 to 1936 five distinct clasps were issued: 'Southern Kurdistan 1930-31', 'Barzan 1932', 'The Tiareen Operations 1933', 'The Euphrates Operations 1935' and 'The Euphrates Operations 1936'. It would appear that these were issued loose as the suspension bar's design did not easily accommodate clasps. Such clasps as issued to the British Royal Air Force were affixed to the medal and are believed to have been attached locally. The initial issues bear no maker's mark, however in the later years of the monarchy they were manufactured by *Huguenin* of Le Locle, Switzerland.

- 241 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp, 'Barzan 1932', 34mm, bronze, *clasp is loose, very fine and extremely scarce*

£200-250

Instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34, although referred to in the Regulations as the General Service Medal, the inscription on the medal and all subsequent references to it in the Iraqi Government Gazette refer to it as the Active Service Medal. The medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.

Whilst initially issued without clasps, from 1930 to 1936 five distinct clasps were issued: 'Southern Kurdistan 1930-31', 'Barzan 1932', 'The Tiareen Operations 1933', 'The Euphrates Operations 1935' and 'The Euphrates Operations 1936'. It would appear that these were issued loose as the suspension bar's design did not easily accommodate clasps. Such clasps as issued to the British Royal Air Force were affixed to the medal and are believed to have been attached locally. The initial issues bear no maker's mark, however in the later years of the monarchy they were manufactured by *Huguenin* of Le Locle, Switzerland.



- 242 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp, 'Tiareen Operations 1933', 34mm, bronze, *clasp is loose, lightly toned, very fine*

£100-150

Instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34, although referred to in the Regulations as the General Service Medal, the inscription on the medal and all subsequent references to it in the Iraqi Government Gazette refer to it as the Active Service Medal. The medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.

Whilst initially issued without clasps, from 1930 to 1936 five distinct clasps were issued: 'Southern Kurdistan 1930-31', 'Barzan 1932', 'The Tiareen Operations 1933', 'The Euphrates Operations 1935' and 'The Euphrates Operations 1936'. It would appear that these were issued loose as the suspension bar's design did not easily accommodate clasps. Such clasps as issued to the British Royal Air Force were affixed to the medal and are believed to have been attached locally. The initial issues bear no maker's mark, however in the later years of the monarchy they were manufactured by *Huguenin* of Le Locle, Switzerland.



- 243 **Iraq, Kingdom, Active Service Medal, 1 clasp, 'Euphrates Operations 1935', 34mm, bronze, *clasp is loose, very fine and scarce***

£150-200

Instituted in 1926 by the Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34, although referred to in the Regulations as the General Service Medal, the inscription on the medal and all subsequent references to it in the Iraqi Government Gazette refer to it as the Active Service Medal. The medal, bronze in colour, takes the shape of a disc fixed upon two crossed rifles with their muzzles appearing at the top and their butts at the bottom. Between the muzzles is a radiation of nine lance points. In the centre of the obverse the inscription 'Active Service' rests above a laurel wreath and a crescent, and the reverse features 'Faisal The First' and the Hijrah date of institution '1344'.

Whilst initially issued without clasps, from 1930 to 1936 five distinct clasps were issued: 'Southern Kurdistan 1930-31', 'Barzan 1932', 'The Tiareen Operations 1933', 'The Euphrates Operations 1935' and 'The Euphrates Operations 1936'. It would appear that these were issued loose as the suspension bar's design did not easily accommodate clasps. Such clasps as issued to the British Royal Air Force were affixed to the medal and are believed to have been attached locally. The initial issues bear no maker's mark, however in the later years of the monarchy they were manufactured by *Huguenin* of Le Locle, Switzerland.

- 244 **Iraq, Kingdom, 1939-1945 War Medal, 40mm, gilt; 1945 Victory Medal, 39mm, silvered and gilt, mounted as worn, *both toned with light contact marks, otherwise very fine* (2)**

£40-60

The 1939-1945 War Medal and the 1945 Victory Medal were both instituted in 1950 by Regulation No. 28. Whilst this regulation covers both the qualification for the awards was slightly different; the War Medal could be earned by all ranks who served in the Iraqi Army from the time Iraq entered the war on the Allies' side in 1943 until victory in 1945, and the Victory Medal was only awarded to those who were serving at the time of the victory. While unmarked, both medals are thought to have been manufactured by *Huguenin* of Le Locle, Switzerland.

The circular milled edge War Medal depicts an Iraqi soldier blowing a call-up bugle. Above the soldier is the emblem of the Iraqi Army and below him is Nakhshi Arabic script reading '1939 War 1945'. The reverse of the medal is blank.

The Victory Medal takes the shape of a silvered seven-pointed star. In the centre of the star is a circular gilt medallion upon which, in Thuluth Arabic script, is the word 'Victory' and beneath this the date '1945'. The gilt medallion is surrounded by palm leaves intersecting at the base. Like the War Medal, the reverse is also blank.

- 245 **Iraq**, Kingdom, 1954 Flood Rescue Medal, by *Huguenin*, 32mm, gilt metal; 1954 Flood Rescue Table Medallion, by *Huguenin*, 60mm, *both good very fine (2)* £60-80
- During March 1954 the rivers Tigris and Euphrates flooded necessitating the marshalling of civilian and Iraqi forces, along with the assistance of the British Royal Air Forces based at Habbaniya to combat the effects of the flooding. The Flood Rescue Medal was instituted by the Iraqi Government for those who took part in these operations. The British Government granted unrestricted permission to wear the medal and approximately 75 were issued to British personnel in late November 1959 and November 1957.
- The Flood Rescue Medal and Medallion both have the same obverse design. In high relief, a man supporting a woman stands atop sand bags in the rain with the flooded river in the middle ground and the city of Baghdad in the back. To the bottom right of the sand bags along the rim is the maker's name 'Huguenin'.
- The reverse of the medal bears an Arabic inscription which reads 'Medal of Rescue Iraqi Floods 1954 Year'. The Arabic inscription on the reverse of the medallion differs slightly, instead reading 'Commemorating Support (and) Rescue of the Flood Afflicted in Iraq 1954 Year'.
- Sold together with printed O.M.R.S. article.
- 246 **Iraq**, Kingdom, King Faisal II (2), Police Distinguished Service Medal, by *Huguenin, Suisse*, 40mm, silver, maker's mark and purity mark to reverse; Police General Service Medal, by *Huguenin, Suisse*, 40mm, bronze, maker's mark to reverse, *Distinguished Service Medal significantly toned, General Service Medal sometime lacquered, otherwise both very fine (2)* £50-70
- The Iraq Police Medals for Distinguished Service and for General Service were both instituted in 1952 by Regulation No. 43. Both medals were awarded to members of the police who performed exceptional service on punitive operations or exceptionally good service in the performance of their duties, or who had performed exceptionally good service with the Police Force. The medals could also be awarded to other persons who gave valuable assistance to the Police, or displayed bravery on punitive operations.
- The obverse of the Distinguished Service Medal features a profile portrait of King Faisal II, and on the reverse is Kufic Arabic script translating to 'Police Medal for Distinguished Service'.
- The General Service Medal takes the shape of a seven-pointed star, at the top of which is the Iraqi crown. The central medallion bears the Nakhshi Arabic inscription 'Faisal II 1364', with the reverse text translating to 'Police Medal for General Service'.



Iraq, Kingdom, Gallantry Medal, 2nd Type, reverse naming engraved in Arabic (translates to '2nd L. Habib Zaher, 2nd Regiment'), 45mm, brass and silvered metal; Faisal II, Police Distinguished Service Medal, by *Huguenin, Suisse*, unnamed, 40mm, silver, maker's mark and purity mark to reverse; Active Service Medal, no clasp, 34mm, bronze; Faisal II, Police General Service Medal, by *Huguenin, Suisse*, unnamed, 40mm, bronze, maker's mark to reverse; King Faisal II 1953 Coronation Medal, 32mm, silver, mounted together as worn in the British style, *some lightly toned, light contact marks throughout, overall very fine* (5)

£500-700

Sold together with the recipient's riband bar.

The Gallantry Medal was instituted by in April 1926 by Gallantry and Active Service Medals Law No. 34 and the medal was awarded to officers and other ranks who exhibited exceptional gallantry in the battle line. The 1st Type of this award became obsolete in 1934 and was replaced by the 2nd Type Gallantry Medal, which differed in its design.

The 2nd Type Gallantry Medal takes the shape of a seven-pointed star with rays emanating from the central silvered disc. The circular disc features the Iraqi crown in brass, which is supported by two further brass crossed swords. The reverse of an issued medal is engraved with details of the recipient's rank and name.



- 248 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Medal of the Order of the Rafidain, 1st Class, by *Huguenin*, 42mm, silver, purity marks to loop, *very fine* £600-800
- The Medal of the Order of Rafidain was instituted in 1955 by Decree No. 28 and was awarded to those who provided 'special services' to the Government of Iraq. The 1st Class medal was issued in silver and the 2nd Class in bronze. The medal takes the form of a star with seven rays, the obverse of which features the Iraqi crown and the reverse bears an inscription in Thuluth Arabic script, translating to 'Faisal The Second 1375 H'. Six of these medals were awarded to British recipients during King Faisal II's State Visit to the United Kingdom in July 1956.
- 249 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Order of Al Rafidain (Two Rivers), 1st Class, Civil Division, full sash with fittings, plus a further length of sash riband (215cm), both 102mm wide, watered silk, *very fine* £80-120
- 250 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Order of Al Rafidain (Two Rivers), 1st Class, Military Division, full sash with fittings, with a further length of sash riband (210cm), both 102mm wide, watered silk, *very fine* £80-120
- Sold together with two Iraq riband bars, each of which includes a riband for the Order of Al Rafidain, Military Division.
- 251 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Red Crescent Society Medal, 2nd Class, 44mm, silver and enamel, *lightly toned, nearly extremely fine, scarce* £150-200
- The Red Crescent Society Medal was instituted in 1949 by Law No. 10. This three class award, in gold, silver and bronze, was issued to reward those rendering service beneficial to the aims of the Iraq Red Crescent Society. It was conditional that the 1st Class of the award in gold was earned in relation to a distinguished and specific service. The medal was worn after other Iraqi orders and medals.
- The medal's design consists of a seven-pointed star. The top centre features a red enamel crescent beneath which, also in red, is the year of institution (1949). At the bottom in black lettering is the Arabic inscription 'Iraq Red Crescent Society' and two crossed wheat stalks. While unmarked, this medal was likely manufactured by *Arthus Bertrand*.
- Sold together with short copied O.M.R.S. article on the award.



252 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Child Welfare Medal, 1st Class, 44mm, gold and enamel, *residue of adhesive label to reverse, otherwise good very fine, rare*

£800-1,200

Spink XRF testing reveals:

Au: 60.56%

Cu: 20.03%

Ag: 19.41%

Weight: 17.28 grams

The three class Child Welfare Medal was instituted by Law No. 21 of 1941. This award was presented following recommendations by the Administrative Authority of the General Headquarters of the Iraq Child Welfare Society to persons rendering a service beneficial to the aims of the Society, and it was conditional when awarding the 1st Class medal that the service should be a distinguished and specific one.

The medal takes the shape of a seven-pointed star, with the 1st Class of the award in gold. At the top centre is a small white enamel seven-pointed star with a red enamel border. Underneath the enamel star is the inscription 'Iraq Child Welfare Medal' in black lettering, and at the bottom also in black is the year of establishment (1941) above two crossed stalks of wheat. While unmarked, this award was likely manufactured by *Arthus Bertrand*.

- 253 **Iraq**, Kingdom, Child Welfare Medal (2), 2nd Class, 44mm, silver and enamel, on riband; 3rd Class, 44mm, bronze and enamel, without riband, *silver medal with significant toning, otherwise both very fine, rare* (2) £200-300
- The three class Child Welfare Medal was instituted by Law No. 21 of 1941. This award was presented following recommendations by the Administrative Authority of the General Headquarters of the Iraq Child Welfare Society to persons rendering a service beneficial to the aims of the Society.
- The medal takes the shape of a seven-pointed star, with the 2nd Class of the award in silver and the 3rd Class in bronze. At the top centre is a small white enamel seven-pointed star with a red enamel border. Underneath the enamel star is the inscription 'Iraq Child Welfare Medal' in black lettering, and at the bottom also in black is the year of establishment (1941) above two crossed stalks of wheat. While unmarked, these awards were likely manufactured by *Arthus Bertrand*.
- 254 **Iraq**, Kingdom, King Faisal II 1953 Coronation Medal (3), by *Royal Mint*, 31.9mm, silver, mounted for wear; by *Huguenin*, 32.5mm, sterling silver, maker's mark to obverse and hallmarks to reverse; by *Huguenin*, 32.3mm, bronze, maker's mark to obverse, *light contact marks, some toned, overall very fine* (3) £200-300
- The Faisal II Medal was instituted by Regulation No. 11 of 1953 and marks the occasion of the coronation of King Faisal on 2 May 1953. The obverse of the circular medal features the head of King Faisal II in profile. The reverse field sees the Iraqi crown atop a monogram of the two Arabic letters for 'F' (for Faisal), below which is the inscription 'Crowned Year 1372 H 1953M'. The original issue was first manufactured by Britain's *Royal Mint*, and subsequent issues were made by *Huguenin* of Le Locle, Switzerland.

FOREIGN ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MEDALS



- x255 **Afghanistan**, Kingdom, Order of the Leader, 1st Class sash Badge, 53mm x 38mm, gold, the rim stamped '900', *good very fine* £1,500-2,000
Tests as 88% pure and approx. weight 36g.
- x256 **Albania**, Italian Occupation, Order of Skanderbeg, sash Badge, by *Cravanzola & Gardino, Rome*, 73mm x 56mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *good very fine*, with full sash riband £500-700

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- ☒ Wines

Lot 3  SEAL, 5 songs, including all US\$1,000

Lot 4  RANDY CRAWFORD & JOE SAMPLE, 4 US\$1,000

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WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED



257

Sold by Order of a Direct Descendant

257

The Order of the Crown of Brunei Collar Chain set of Insignia bestowed upon Lieutenant-Commander C. Fletcher-Cooke, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who served in Naval Intelligence on the Joint Intelligence Staff

A prominent lawyer and politician, he was latterly the long-served Member of Parliament for Darwen from 1951-83 and was constitutional adviser to Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei

Brunei, Sultanate, The Most Noble Order of the Crown of Brunei, 1st Class set of Insignia, by *Spink & Son, 5-7 King Street, London*, Collar Chain comprising 20 medallions, silver-gilt and enamel, with appendant Collar/Sash Badge, 73mm, silver-gilt and enamel; breast Star, 96mm, silver-gilt, silver and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, gold retaining pin, *good very fine*, with corresponding miniature award, sash riband and in fitted case of issue (3)

£2,800-3,200

Sold together with Permission to Wear (Unrestricted), dated 2 February 1979, in the name of 'C. Fletcher-Cooke Esq., Q.C., M.P.'.



258

China, Republic, Order of the Striped Tiger, 6th Class breast Badge, silver-gilt and enamel, reverse officially numbered '1362', *enamel chipping, good very fine*, with original fittings for wear

£700-900



- 259 **China**, Republic, Defence of Hankow 1938 'Fatman Dollar', the coin itself impressed 'Hankow 1938', pierced with dual ring suspension, *very fine*

£600-800

As per the image held by the Imperial War Museum (IWM Q 93332):

'Sir George Moss KBE (HBM Consul-General, Hankow) presents General Yen Silver Chinese Dollar Medals (engraved Hankow 1938) as appreciation of the British Concession for the assistance rendered by the Royal Navy during the Defence of Hankow. The officer receiving his medal is probably Lieutenant Commander E Neville (CO of GNAT). Behind are Mr Markham (Manager of Arnold's Trading Co.), Rear Admiral Holt (SNO YANGTSE), Paymaster Commander Phrophit and Captain Saunders.'





- | | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| x260 | <p>France, Second Empire, Legion of Honour, Commander's neck Badge, 88mm including crown suspension x 58mm, gold and enamel, gold purity marks to loop and reverse tassel, <i>minor cracks to some rays, otherwise good very fine</i>, on length of riband as worn</p> | £1,000-2,000 |
| x261 | <p>France, Legion of Honour, breast Badge, with rosette upon riband, 66mm including crown suspension x 43mm, gold and enamel, poincon mark to reverse tassel, a 'composite' Badge with variants of the crown/Badge/obverse/reverse types, <i>honest nonetheless, very fine</i></p> | £400-600 |
| x262 | <p>Germany, Baden, Order of the Lion of Zahringen, breast Badge, 38mm, gold, silver-gilt, enamel and green crystal, with silver-gilt oak leaves to ribbon, <i>very fine</i></p> | £300-500 |



- x263 **Germany**, Bavaria, Royal Merit Order of St. Michael, 2nd Class breast Star, by *Halley*, 143 G'e. *Valois, Palais Royal*, 78mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *nearly extremely fine* £1,000-1,400
- x264 **Germany**, Frankfurt, 1815 Merit Medal, 34mm, silver, *very fine* £300-500



- x265 **Germany**, Hanover, Order of St George, Grand Cross breast Star, 84mm, silver, silver-gilt and gold retaining pin, *evidence of further wearing pins to reverse, very fine and rare* £1,000-1,400



- | | | |
|------|--|--------------|
| x266 | <p>Germany, Kšln, Gold Bravery Medal, 39mm, cast in gold, <i>contact marks, very fine</i>, scarce</p> <p>Spink XRF testing reveals:</p> <p>Au: 76%
Ag: 22%
Cu: 2%.</p> | £1,500-2,000 |
| x267 | <p>Germany, Lippe-Detmold, House Honour Cross, Civil Division Grand Cross breast Star, 84mm, silver and enamel, '900' purity mark to retaining pin, <i>slight enamel chipping to blue central ring, otherwise very fine</i></p> | £500-700 |
| x268 | <p>Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Order of the Griffin, Honour Cross, by <i>H. Rose</i>, 55mm, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>small enamel chip, good very fine</i>, in fitted case of issue</p> | £300-500 |
| x269 | <p>Germany, Prussia, Order of the Red Eagle, Grand Cross breast Star, by <i>Kretly, Paris</i>, 87mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, <i>good very fine</i></p> | £1,400-1,800 |
| x270 | <p>Germany, Prussia, Order of the Crown, 1st Class sash Badge, by <i>Neubaus & Sohn, Berlin</i>, 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel, lower arm engraved 'N', <i>toning, good very fine</i>, on full sash riband</p> | £600-800 |
| x271 | <p>Germany, Prussia, Order of the Crown, breast Star, by <i>Wagner & Son</i>, 91mm, silver, silver-gilt, gold and enamel, maker's initials and marks under retaining pin to reverse, <i>good very fine</i></p> | £600-800 |



272 **Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1813, silver with iron centre, *old repair to suspension, very fine***

£500-700



273 **Germany, Prussia, Iron Cross 1870, breast Badge, silver with iron centre, the reverse attractively engraved with initials 'G.d.C.' below a Prussian crown, *good very fine*, in an old case**
Probably the initials of a nobleman.

£200-300

x274 **Germany, Saxony, Order of Albert, breast Badge, 36mm, gold and enamel, *good very fine and of great quality manufacture***

£300-500



x275

Germany, Weimar Republic, Atlantic “Meteor” Expedition Medal 1925-27, 1st Class, 41mm, silver, the edge inscribed, ‘Bayer Hauptmunzamt, Feinsilber’, with silver-gilt oak leaves suspension, *good very fine*

£800-1,200

Issued by the Research Aid Society of German Science, and designed by the Bavarian Mint. 23 1st Class Medals were issued with gilt oak leaves to naval officers and civilian scientists, and 188 2nd Class Medals were issued with silver oak leaves to crewmen.

In the aftermath of Germany’s defeat in the Great War, in a period of political and economic chaos, emerged one of the most important oceanographic expeditions of the 20th century. This expedition was made possible by the establishment of the German Scientific Research Aid Council in 1920, a body charged with salvaging the pride of the country’s scientific research establishment. And it was in the spirit of that stated aim in 1924 that Vienna-born oceanographer, Professor Alfred Merz of Berlin University, asserted that the ocean offered an open door of opportunity for exploration - that a well-planned voyage would invite solutions to many important questions of the deep - a view shared by the Council’s president, who quickly gathered the required support.

As a result, the *Meteor* was fitted out for just such an expedition, a brigantine rig being put in place to reduce her reliance on fuel. Commanded by Kapitän zur See F. Spiess, with Merz heading the scientific agenda, her specially trained crew numbered 123 men, including 10 officers, 29 Petty Officers, 78 ratings and 6 civilians. Given that the medal was awarded to a total of 211 recipients, it must be assumed that some of these men were exchanged during the course of her voyage, and that other individuals indirectly connected with the expedition were also eligible for the award. In any event, the *Meteor* departed in April 1925 and conducted a shake-down cruise to the Canary Islands to ensure readiness for the voyage. Afterwards, a strenuous around the clock programme of scientific measurements was undertaken: water temperatures, depths, atmospheric observations and collecting water samples and marine life.

In the end, the *Meteor* criss-crossed the Atlantic on no less than 14 occasions, from the northern tropics to Antarctica. Using the ship’s early sonar, profiles of the ocean floor were created between 20¼° N and 55¼° S. In addition the expedition established 310 hydrographic stations and made 67,400 depth soundings to map the topography of the ocean floor, released over 800 observation balloons, while an analysis of 9,400 measurements of temperature, salinity and chemical content at varying depths established the pattern of ocean water circulation, nutrient dispersal and plankton growth. A notable discovery during this survey was the extension of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge around the Cape of Good Hope towards the Indian Ocean and the *Meteor* was also the first to record an entire ocean’s currents and make extensive studies of surface evaporation.

By the time of her return to Germany in May 1927, *Meteor* had spent 512 days at sea and sailed over 67,500 nautical miles, thereby achieving a victory in peace for science and for Germany.

Footage can be found via;

youtube.com/watch?v=K-lg02M3n5M

The above information has been based on research undertaken by Glenn M. Stein, F.R.G.S.

- x276 **Honduras**, Republic, Order of Santa Rosa and of Civilisation, Grand Cross breast Star, by *Anc. Mon. Fayolle Briquet, 180 Gric. de Valois, Palais Royal*, 84mm, silver, gold and enamel, maker's cartouche to reverse, *slight enamel loss to laurel leaves, minor crack, very fine and scarce* £400-600
The Order of Santa Rosa and of Civilisation was awarded from 1868 until 1901.
- x277 **Hungary**, Regency, Order of Merit, Civil Division, Grand Commander's set of Insignia, comprising neck Badge, 53mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; Star, 88mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine* (2) £400-600
- x278 **Italy**, Sacred Military Constantinian Order of St. George (2), breast Star, 88mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel; neck Badge, 100mm including trophy of arms suspension x 40mm, silver-gilt and enamel, with neck riband, *good very fine* (2) £300-500



- x279 **A rare pair awarded to Mrs Dejid Nadmidin, Mongolian Forces**
Mongolia, Soviet Peoples' Republic, Order of the Polar Star, reverse officially numbered '1182', with mint mark to reverse; Order of the Red Banner, reverse officially numbered '987', both silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *very fine*, with award booklet including photograph of the recipient
Mongolia, Soviet Peoples' Republic, Officer's State Security Badge, reverse numbered '757', 44mm x 26mm, silver and enamel, with hallmarks and silver marks to reverse, screw backing, *good very fine* (3) £500-700
- x280 **Montenegro**, Kingdom, Order of Prince Danilo I, Commander's neck Badge, 76mm x 51mm, silver-gilt, gold centres and enamel, *minor chips to edges of white enamel, very fine*, housed in velvet-lined box of issue with original neck riband £300-500

- x281 **Norway**, Kingdom, Order of St Olav, 2nd Class set of Insignia, by *J. Tostrup, Kristiania*, comprising neck Badge, 95mm including crown and lion suspension x 62mm, gold and enamel, maker's name and purity mark '750' to loop; breast Star, 71mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, *good very fine*, with full silk sash as worn (2) £500-700
- x282 **Portugal**, Kingdom, Order of the Tower and the Sword, sash Badge, 63mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *a few enamel chips, very fine*, with bow and length of sash £240-280
- 283 **Qatar**, Emirate, Order of Independence, a very rare 1st Class set of Insignia by *Arthus Bertrand, Paris*, comprising sash Badge, 78mm including suspension x 56mm, gold, the suspension enhanced with a pearl; breast Star, 90mm, gold and enamel, gold marks to retaining pin, *good very fine and a rarity*, together with full sash riband and in fitted case (2) £16,000-20,000
Both pieces test as 75% (18 carat) gold with Spink XRF. Total weight 263.2g.
- 284 Four: **Stick Leader P. M. Jaffray, British South Africa Police Reserve**
Zimbabwe Independence (29584); Rhodesia, Meritorious Service Medal, Security Forces (1095Q Sec/Ldr. P. M. Jaffray); General Service Medal; Police Long Service (1095Q F/R Jaffray P. M.), *very fine* (4) £180-220



Patrick Morton Jaffray was born on 10 March 1933 at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Educated at Prince Edward School, he worked as an engineer for the family firm Morton Jaffray & Company. For his services to the British South Africa Police Reserve, he took his M.S.M. as per the *Rhodesia Gazette* of 11 November 1978 and his L.S.M. as per the *Rhodesia Gazette* of 24 September 1976. His G.S.M. was confirmed in the *BSAP Force Orders* in May 1981; sold together with copied research including images of the recipient.



283

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x285	Romania , Kingdom, Order of the Star, neck Badge, 95mm including crown suspension x 60mm, silver-gilt and enamel, silver mark to loop, <i>a few enamel chips, very fine</i> , with neck riband	£300-500
x286	Russia , Soviet Union, Order of Lenin, reverse officially numbered '102913', gold, platinum and enamel, <i>good very fine</i>	£1,400-1,800
x287	Russia , Imperial, Order of St Stanislaus, neck Badge, 49mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's name and court stamp to reverse, marks to loop, <i>very fine</i>	£400-600
x288	Russia , Imperial, Order of St Stanislaus, Military Division breast Badge with Swords, by <i>Keibel, St Petersburg</i> , 41mm, gold (56 zolotniki) and enamel, maker's initials 'AK' and court mark to reverse, marks to loop, <i>green enamel chips to wreath, good very fine</i> , with silk bow riband	£400-600
x289	Serbia , Kingdom, Order of the Cross of Takovo, 2nd Class breast Star, by <i>G. A. Scheid, Vienna</i> , 83mm x 79mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, maker's mark and hallmarks to reverse retaining pin, further hallmarks and purity marks to reverse central upper and lower rays, <i>about extremely fine</i>	£280-320
x290	Spain , Kingdom, Order of Charles III, Commander's neck Badge, 70mm including wreath suspension x 46mm, gold, silver-gilt and enamel, <i>well executed centres, good very fine</i> , with original neck riband	£180-220
x291	Sweden , Kingdom, Order of Vasa, Commander's neck Badge, by <i>C. F. Carlman</i> , 81mm including crown suspension x 54mm, gold (18 karat) and enamel, maker's mark and gold purity marks between rays, <i>nearly extremely fine</i> , on length of riband	£400-600



x292	Sweden , Kingdom, Bravery Medal, 32mm, gold, <i>contact marks and wear, nearly very fine</i> Spink XRF confirms 97.2% gold purity. Weight 17.8g.	£700-900
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- x293 **Sweden**, Kingdom, Order of Vadstena Adliga, Ladies Badge, 39mm, gold and enamel, *very fine and a scarce example*

£600-800

The Vadstena Adliga Jungfrustift (VAJS) was founded in Sweden in 1739 to support unmarried female nobles, following the work of Carl Wilhelm Cederhielm, a founding member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. The Order was a single-class award.

- 294 **Thailand**, Kingdom, Rama V Visit to Europe 1897, by *Henri-Auguste Jules Patey*, edge stamped 'MONNAIE DE PARIS ARGENT', 50mm, silver with proof-like surfaces, *good very fine*

£500-700

Some 50 pieces were understood to have been authorised to be struck from the original dies in 1960 on the 50th Anniversary of the death of King Rama V.



- x295 **Turkey**, Ottoman Empire, Order of the Medjidieh, Military Division sash Badge, with Swords, 84mm including star and crescent suspension x 65mm, silver-gilt and enamel, *the centres adapted for swords and neatly re-affixed, very fine*, with full sash riband

£600-800



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United Arab Emirates, Military Order of Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, 1st Class neck Badge, by Thomas Fattorini, 110mm including suspension x 70mm, gold (18ct, hallmarks for Birmingham 2010) and enamel, each ray tip enhanced with a single pearl, the suspension enhanced with 7 diamonds, *nearly extremely fine*, with neck riband, riband bar and in fitted case of issue

£10,000-15,000

The Military Order of Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan is a single class Order which is bestowed upon the highest ranking military Officers and officials to reward their services for dedication, devotion and honesty in their careers. The centre depicts Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan upon a background of the national flag, the suspension with the badge of the nation with seven diamonds below it, each representing the seven Emirates. The reverse depicts the badge of the nation with arabic inscriptions above and below. Presented by the Supreme Commander, the Order is accompanied by a reward of AED100,000 for the recipient.

This Order is illustrated upon the front cover of the recent publication *The Orders, Decorations and Medals of the United Arab Emirates*, by Owain Raw-Rees and published by Spink. The descriptions and references in the following Lots are drawn from the publication.



- 297 **United Arab Emirates**, Military Order of Glory, 2nd Type, 1st Class Medal, by *Thomas Fattorini*, 38mm, gold and enamel, hallmarks for 18ct and Birmingham 2011, *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted case with riband
 Weight 64g.
 £4,000-6,000
- The Military Order of Glory was established in 1975 and is the highest military Order of the United Arab Emirates for acts of gallantry. Such acts should result in heavy loss to the enemy, the frustration of their plans, defeat of forces, capture of units and destruction or capture of positions on land, sea or in the air.
- The original series was manufactured by Spink, with the 2nd Type being made by Fattorini. Today, it is presented to the recipient or their family by the Supreme Commander and is accompanied by a monetary award, in this case AED50,000.
- 298 **United Arab Emirates**, Emirates Military Order, 5th Class breast Badge, by *Thomas Fattorini*, 44mm, silver, silver-gilt and enamel, hallmarks for Birmingham 2010, *good very fine*, in fitted case of issue with riband bar
 £240-280
- 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.
- 299 **United Arab Emirates**, Order & Collar of Unity, 2nd Type, 1st Class trial sash Badge, 83mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the Badge enhanced with a plethora of 'diamonds' and 18 'emeralds', *one green stone lacking from centre, good very fine and a unique trial piece*
 £500-700
- 300 **United Arab Emirates**, Order of Independence, 2nd Type, 1st Class trial sash Badge, 75mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the Badge enhanced with 10 'rubies', *good very fine and a unique trial piece*, with full sash riband
 £500-700

- 301 **United Arab Emirates**, Order of Independence, 2nd Type, 2nd Class trial sash Badge, 75mm, silver-gilt and enamel, the Badge enhanced with 12 'emeralds' and 2 'rubies', *two stars lacking from rays, good very fine and a unique trial piece* £500-700

- 302 **United Arab Emirates**, Ministry of Interior, Order of Gallantry, 1st Type breast Badge, 50mm, gilt, *nearly extremely fine*, with fitted case of issue with riband bar £300-500

The Order of Gallantry was instituted in November 1978 under Union Act No. 9, in which this Order was to be distributed as a single-class breast Badge. Presented sparingly, it can be presented to all ranks for death in the line of duty, responding to an attack against the State or its Rulers, Royal Family, national figures or guests, apprehending gangs or criminals or risking ones life to save life or property, by drowning, fire, wars and disaster.

The Order was amended to become a neck Badge with stones in 2007.



- 303 **United Arab Emirates**, Ministry of Interior, Order of Gallantry, 2nd Type neck Badge, by *Thomas Fattorini*, 52mm, gilt and enhanced with seven 'sapphires', *nearly extremely fine*, with neck riband and in fitted case of issue £400-600

- 304 **United Arab Emirates**, Ministry of Interior, Zayed Order of Distinguished Security, 1st Class (Officer's) neck Badge, by *Thomas Fattorini*, 113mm including suspension x 73mm, gilt and enamel, ray tips each enhanced with a pearl, *nearly extremely fine*, with full neck riband and in fitted case of issue £400-600

The Order is awarded in two classes, for those working in the Police & Security Forces, who prove their skills in dealing with and arresting criminals who are a threat to the life and property of their fellow citizens.

- 305 **United Arab Emirates**, Ministry of Interior, Order of Sincere Service, 1st Type, 1st Class breast Badge, 50mm, each ray fitted with a pearl, gilt, *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted case of issue with riband bar £300-500
- 306 **United Arab Emirates**, Ministry of Interior, Order of Sincere Service, 2nd Type, 2nd Class breast Badge, 50mm, each ray fitted with a pearl, silvered, *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted case of issue with riband bar £240-280
- 307 **United Arab Emirates**, Ministry of Interior, Long & Distinguished Service Medal, 1st Class award, 50mm, silver-gilt, gilt and enamel, *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted case of issue with riband bar £240-280
- 308 **United Arab Emirates**, Abu Dhabi Police, Falcon Medal, Gold Grade Medal for 30 Years Service, 80mm x 42mm, *nearly extremely fine*, in fitted case of issue, with miniature award and riband bar £200-300
- 309 **United Arab Emirates**, Dubai Police, Order of Long Service, 1st Series breast Badge, 50mm, gilt, mounted as worn, *good very fine* £140-180

- 310 *‘Colonel Hall had led the group in combat for 10 months ...To say Colonel Hall was admired and respected by the men who served under him would be a gross understatement. Although in his mid-thirties, he was affectionately known as the “old man”, from the lowliest private right up the line to the top officers on his staff. To the combat crews, Colonel Hall was a legend. He led them through some of the heaviest flak that the Nazis were able to muster. Whenever the “old man’s” name was on the board to lead the group, a shudder of anticipation passed through the crews, because they knew he did not pick the “milk runs” (easy missions). He was in that lead ship for one reason; that reason was to lead the group into and drop their bombs on the selected target of the day, and then to return them by the safest route possible back to base. At this job of par-excellent flying, Colonel Hall was second to none.’*

Major J. Guy Ziegler’s *Bridge Busters - The Story of the 394th Bomb Group*, refers.

The exceptional Second World War U.S. ‘Marauder’ pilot’s Silver Star, D.F.C. and Air Medal, Korean War posthumous Legion of Merit and Purple Heart group of fourteen awarded to Colonel T. B. ‘Tom’ Hall, United States Air Force, late United States Army Air Force

A graduate of West Point, Hall elected to pursue a career in the U.S.A.A.F., among his peacetime duties being to stand in as a ‘double’ for Clark Gable in the making of the movie *Test Pilot*, an undertaking that led to him being offered an acting contract on the spot

In the more serious business of B-26 Marauder operations over France, Belgium and Germany in 1944-45, in which he commanded 394th Bomb Group, he flew around 50 flak-ridden sorties of the hair-raising kind, not least at the time of the Normandy landings: on one occasion his aircraft ‘was knocked out of the air with 200 flak holes but after a crash landing he was able to walk away’

Tragically, the Colonel - who was surely marked out for senior command - was posted missing after a sortie over Korea in February 1951

United States of America, Silver Star, the reverse inscribed ‘Thomas B. Hall’; Legion of Merit, Legionnaire’s breast Badge, gilt metal and enamel, the reverse inscribed ‘Thomas B. Hall’; Distinguished Flying Cross, with cluster, the reverse engraved ‘Thomas B. Hall’; Air Medal, with 4 clusters, the reverse engraved ‘Thomas B. Hall’; Purple Heart, the reverse inscribed ‘Thomas B. Hall’; Defence Service Medal, clasp, Foreign Service; American Campaign Medal; European/African/Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, with silver star; Army of Occupation, clasp, Japan; American Defence Medal; Korean Service Medal; United Nations Medal for Korea; France, Croix de Guerre, with palme; Belgium, Croix de Guerre, with palme; Brazil, Order of the Southern Cross, Officer’s breast Badge, together with his metal Pilot’s Wings, by N.S. Meyer Inc., New York, and uniform lapel badges (2), and embroidered uniform unit patches (2), *generally very fine or better* (19)

£1,500-2,000

Silver Star *Ninth Air Force order* dated 24 January 1945:

‘For gallantry in action while participating in aerial flight against the enemy in the European theatre of operations on 28 August 1944. On this date Colonel Hall led a formation of B-26 aircraft in an attack on German troop concentrations along the banks of the Seine. At the beginning of the attack the formation was subjected to intense, accurate enemy anti-aircraft fire, which was concentrated on the formation led by Colonel Hall. Although heavy haze, dense battle smoke and intense opposition greatly complicated bombing operations, Colonel Hall gallantly led his formation through a barrage of enemy fire and his target was bombed with devastating effect. Colonel Hall’s gallant and courageous leadership, an utter disregard of personal danger on this occasion, are symbolic of the highest traditions of the Army Air Forces.’

Legion of Merit: a posthumous award presented to the Colonel’s widow by Major-General Earle E. Partridge, C.O. of the Fifth Air Force, at Johnson Air Base in March 1951.

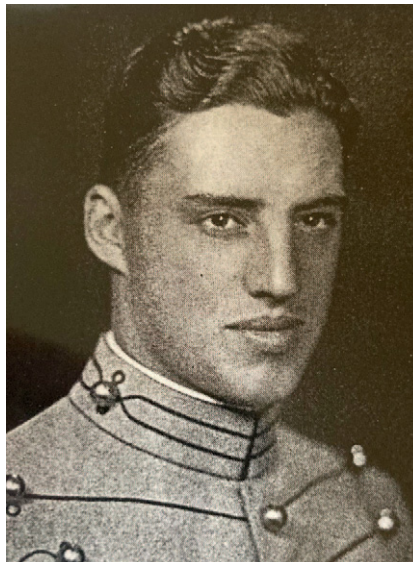
D.F.C. *Ninth Air Force order* dated 30 June 1944:

‘For extraordinary achievement in aerial flight against the enemy while serving as group commander of a formation of B-26 aircraft attacking a special military installation on 22 April 1944. During the bombing run, the aircraft piloted by Colonel Hall received repeated hits from anti-aircraft fire which caused extensive damage and seriously wounded the co-pilot. In the face of extremely hazardous obstacles, Colonel Hall maintained his secure leadership of the formation, leading his group to bomb the target with unusual effectiveness. The brilliant leadership, exceptional flying skill and unswerving devotion to duty displayed by Colonel Hall is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army Air Forces.’

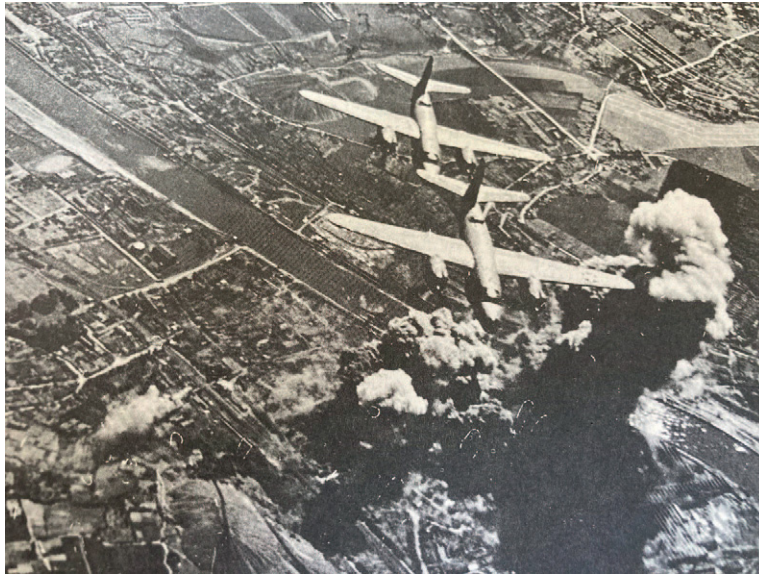
Cluster to D.F.C. *Ninth Air Force order* dated 15 August 1944:

‘For distinguished and meritorious achievement while leading a group of B-26 aircraft on a bombing mission over vitally important enemy installations on 12 June 1944. Though subjected to violent and accurate flak fire throughout this unusually deep and hazardous penetration of enemy territory, he skilfully and with great coolness and courage evaded it with minimum loss and made a straight and level bomb run with his group and hit the target with devastating results. Colonel Hall’s skill, courage and devotion to duty in the face of intense enemy fire was an inspiration to the members of his group and reflects the highest credit upon himself and upon the Armed Forces of the United States.’

Air Medal *Ninth Air Force order* dated 25 April 1944, followed by a final tally of 2 silver clusters and 4 bronze ones.



Thomas Burns Hall was born in Chama, New Mexico on 26 September 1910, where he attended the local public school. His parents having then moved, he next attended St. Agnes School in Los Angeles and Regis High School in Denver, Colorado. And from the latter seat of learning he entered the New Mexico Military Institute in Roswell.



Finally, in July 1929, he gained a place at the Military Academy at West Point, where he played football, 'did some wrestling' and 'chose the airplane over the horse'. Having graduated, he did indeed qualify for his 'wings', served for a couple of years in the Canal Zone and several more at March Field air base in California. It was in this period that he found himself standing in as a 'double' for Clark Gable in the Oscar-nominated movie *Test Pilot* (1936), some scenes being filmed at March Field.

In August 1940, Hall went to Brazil as a member of the U.S. Mission, where his work as an instructor was rewarded by his appointment to the Order of the Southern Cross. Back in the United States by 1942, he was appointed Group Commander of the 394th Bomb Group and it was in that capacity that he was ordered to England in February 1944.

Initially based at Boreham, Essex, the unit's B-26 Marauders took off on their first mission on 23 March 1944, a strike against an enemy aerodrome in France. Much has been written about the unit's subsequent contribution to Ninth Air Force's brilliant operational record, not least in the Normandy campaign in the summer of 1944, where the likes of Hall flew a flurry of highly perilous daytime operations against heavily defended targets: such was the scale of the opposition that he and his comrades became known as 'Flak Bait'.

It is a compelling story immaculately recounted in the pages of Major J. Guy Ziegler's *Bridge Busters - The Story of the 394th Bomb Group*, in which Hall receives numerous mentions and much credit for his gallant leadership. But for the purposes of this exercise - and by way of summary for his part in operations over France in the summer of 1944 - the citation for his unit's award of the French Croix de Guerre is quoted:

'A magnificent combat unit, distinguished for its valour, determination, endurance and exceptional courage. It played an important role in the Allied victory by rapid and timely actions during the course of more than 2,500 sorties, notably from 6 June to 14 September 1944. It paralyzed the enemy reinforcements on their way to the Normandy beaches with destructive power and hastened the enemy's defeat by its offensives in support of the Allied ground forces which were driving through France. Within a little over three months, it destroyed 17 bridges, 17 gasoline dumps, 9 fortifications and attacked five troop concentrations, four classified yards and other important targets. Through the valour and effectiveness of its bombing missions, it contributed greatly to the success of the Allied forces of liberation.'

And so the missions continued, including targets in Germany, up until Hall's return to America in January 1945.

After the war he was at the Pentagon for a while, taught at West Point and was serving in Japan at the outbreak of the Korean War.



Korea - Journey's End

Subsequently appointed to the 3rd Bomb Wing in Korea, he flew operationally until re-assigned as C.O. of the Johnston Air Base in Tokyo. But during a visit to his old unit in Korea, he joined an operational crew as a passenger for old time's sake.

Their aircraft - a B-26B Invader nicknamed "Lady Jane" - departed Taegu Air Base just after midnight on 11 February 1951. The briefed mission was a night intruder operation against enemy targets near Hungnam. Minutes after take-off, the crew contacted air traffic control, reporting they were proceeding to the target area. This was the last contact anyone made with this B-26. Search efforts found no signs of the aircraft, and all four aviators on board were reported missing in action.

'When I heard that he was missing in Korea,' wrote his boss, Lieutenant-General Samuel E. Anderson, 'I felt that the Air Force had lost one of the finest young officers and one of its most promising commanders.'

Aged 43, Hall left a widow, Verna, and two young sons, aged 6 and 4. A tragic loss indeed.

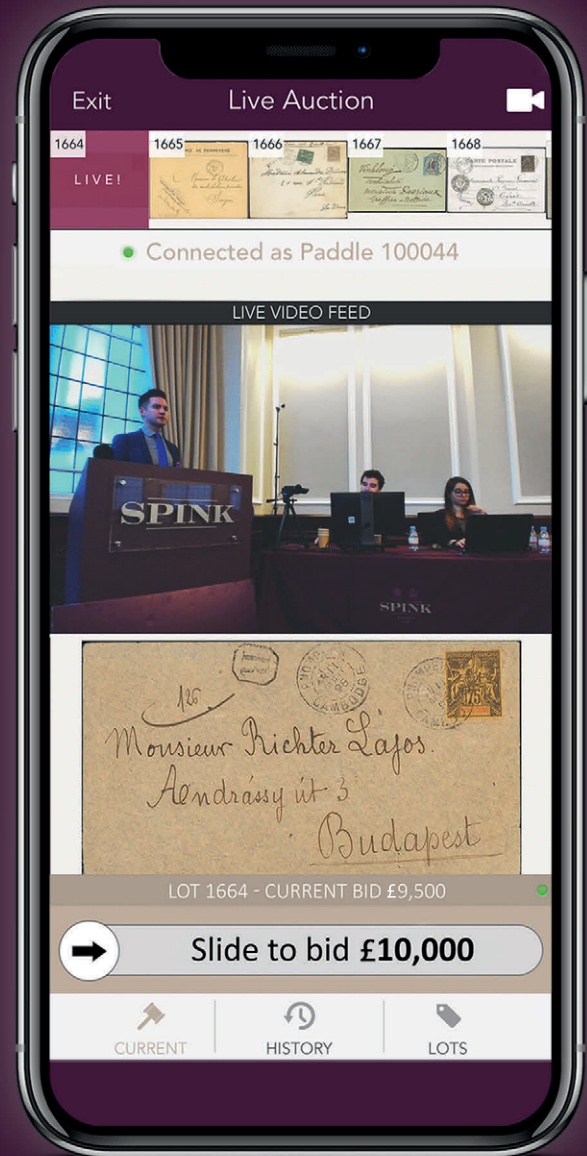
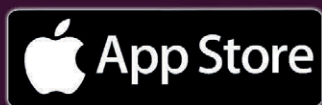
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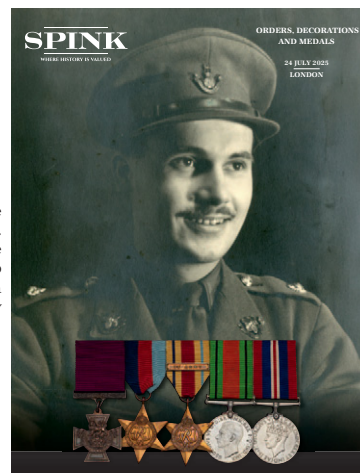
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WRITTEN BIDS FORM

This form should be sent or faxed to the Spink auction office in advance of the sale. References for new clients should be supplied in good time to be taken up before the sale. Bids received later than one hour before the start of the sale may not be processed.

YOU CAN ALSO BID IN REAL TIME ON SPINK LIVE. PLEASE DOWNLOAD SPINK LIVE APP FROM THE APP STORE OR VISIT WWW.SPINK.COM, REGISTER AND LOG INTO THE SALE.

SALE TITLE

Orders, Decorations and Medals

DATE

Thursday 24 July 2025 at 10.00 a.m.

CODE NAME

LOYAUTE M'OBLIGE

SALE NO.

25002

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 written bids received.

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

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

Lot Number (in numerical order)	Price Bid £ (excluding Buyer's Premium)

☐ Please hold my purchased lots for collection

TEL. HOME _____ TEL. OFFICE _____

FAX _____ E-MAIL _____

SIGNATURE _____ VAT NUMBER _____

☐ I agree to receive notifications about Spink auctions, news and events via email and direct mail

☐ I agree to receive marketing notifications related only to the following categories (*please select as appropriate*)
Autographs / Banknotes / Bonds & Shares / Books / Coins / Comics / Handbags / Jewellery / Maps / Medals / Stamps / Watches / Whiskies & Spirits / Wine / Corporate News & Events

We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice available at www.spink.com/privacy-policy

Continued ...

[illegible]

BANK REFERENCES

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

These conditions set out the terms on which we (**Spink and Son Limited** of 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury London WC1B 4ET (company no. 04369748)) contract with you (**Buyer**) either as agent on behalf of the Seller or as principal if we are the Seller. You should read these conditions carefully.

1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in these conditions:

Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme Blockchain

means VAT schemes as defined by HM Revenue & Customs;

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;

Forgery

means a Lot constituting an imitation originally conceived and executed as a whole with a fraudulent intention to deceive as to authorship, origin, age, period, culture or source where the correct description as to such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the auction had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description in the catalogue. Accordingly, no Lot shall be capable of being a Forgery by reason of any damage and/or restoration work of any kind (including re-enamelling);

Hammer Price

means the amount of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer in relation to a Lot;

Lot

means any item deposited with us for sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any Lot number in any catalogue;

NFT

means a non-fungible token, which is a unique digital code or certificate associated with a digital asset located on a Blockchain;

Reserve

the amount below which we agree with the Seller that the Lot cannot be sold;

Seller

means the owner of the Lot being sold by us;

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;

VAT

value added tax chargeable under VAT and any similar replacement or additional tax; and

VAT Symbols

means the symbols detailing the VAT status of the Lot details of which are set out at the back of the catalogue.

2 SPINK'S ROLE AS AGENT

2.1 All sales undertaken by us either at auction or privately are undertaken either as agent on behalf of the Seller or from time to time, as principal if we are the owner of the Lot. Please note that even if we are acting as agent on behalf of the Seller rather than as principal, we may have a financial interest in the Lot.

2.2 The contract for the sale of the Lot will be between you and the Seller.

2.3 The Seller's sale of the Lot to you is subject to any terms and conditions, disclaimers or exclusions included with any promotional material or catalogue descriptions for the Lot, or otherwise notified to you by the Seller or us on their behalf.

3.2.4 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, brute forcing, 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 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

(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:

(i) 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

3 BEFORE THE SALE

3.1 Examination of goods

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

3.2 Catalogue 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.

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 expiry; and
(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 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.

3.4 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 by us.

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 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.

4 AT THE SALE

4.1 Refusal of admission

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

4.3 Bidding as Principal

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

4.4 Commission Bids

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

4.4.2 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.

4.5 On-line Bidding

We offer internet services as a convenience to our clients. We will not be responsible for errors or failures to execute bids placed on the internet, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of internet connection by either party for whatever reason; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software and/or (iii) a breakdown or problems with your internet connection, computer or system. Execution of on-line internet bids on www.spink.com and Spink Live is a free service undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the auction and we do not accept liability for failing to execute an online internet bid or for errors or omissions in connection with this activity.

4.6 Telephone Bids

If you make arrangements with us not less than 24 hours before the sale, we shall use reasonable endeavours to contact you to enable you to participate in bidding by telephone, but in no circumstances will we be liable to either the Seller or you as a result of failure to do so.

4.7 Currency Converter

At some auctions, a currency converter will be operated, based on the one month forward rates of exchange quoted to us by Barclays Bank Plc or any other appropriate rate determined by us, at opening on the date of the auction. Bidding will take place in a currency determined by us, which is usually sterling for auctions held in London. The currency converter is not always reliable, and errors may occur beyond our control either in the accuracy of the Lot number displayed on the converter, or the foreign currency equivalent of sterling bids. We shall not be liable to you for any loss suffered as a result of you following the currency converter.

4.8 Video images

At some auctions there will be a video screen. Mistakes may occur in its operation, and we cannot be liable to you regarding either the correspondence of the image to the Lot being sold or the quality of the image as a reproduction of the original.

4.9 Bidding Increments

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

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

4.10 Bidding by Spink

4.10.1 We reserve the right to bid on Lots on the Seller's behalf up to the amount of the Reserve (if any), which will never be above the low estimate printed in the auction catalogue.

4.10.2 The Spink Group reserves the right to bid on and purchase Lots as principal.

4.10.3 Lots with this symbol (⌘) indicate that a party has provided Spink with an irrevocable bid on the Lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the Lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, will be compensated based on his bid in the event he or she is not the successful bidder or may receive a fixed fee in the event he or she is the successful bidder.

If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, the fixed fee for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the Lot. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale announcement will be made indicating that there is an irrevocable bid on the Lot.

If you are interested in placing an irrevocable bid in an auction, please contact us at chairmanoffice@spink.com. Typically, only some of the Lots with an estimate, which must exceed £100,000 or equivalent in other currencies are open to irrevocable bids.

4.11 The Auctioneer's Discretion

The auctioneer has the right at his absolute discretion to refuse any bid to advance the bidding in such manner as he may decide to withdraw or divide any Lot, to combine any two or more Lots and, in the case of error or dispute, to put an item up for bidding again.

4.12 Successful Bid

4.12.1 Subject to the auctioneer's discretion, the striking of his hammer marks the acceptance of the highest bid, provided always that such bid is higher than the Reserve (where applicable), and the conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller.

4.12.2 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 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, re-perforating, 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).

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.

5 AFTER THE AUCTION

5.1 Buyer's Premium and other charges

In addition to the Hammer Price, you must pay us the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 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.

5.2 Value Added Tax

Other than in respect of Zero-rated Lots (o) VAT is chargeable on the Hammer price and the Buyer's premium of daggered (†) and (Ω) Lots at the standard rate (currently 20%), and on Lots marked (x) at the reduced rate (currently 5% on the Hammer price and 20% on the Buyer's premium). VAT on Margin scheme Lots (identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the Lot number) is payable at 20% on the Buyer's premium only.

5.3 VAT Refunds – Buyers from outside the UK

5.3.1 As we remain liable to account for VAT on all Lots unless they have been exported outside the UK within 3 months of the date of sale, you will be asked to deposit all amounts of VAT invoiced. However, if a

Spink nominated shipper is instructed, then any refundable VAT will not be collected. In all other cases refunds due will be made when valid proof of export is provided. For avoidance of doubt, please note refunds cannot be made to private Buyers, when Lots are bought for private use, if exported by the Buyer.

5.3.2 If you are registered as a collectibles business outside the UK and the Lots are invoiced to this business, are not for private use, if you export the Lots outside the UK yourself or appoint your own agent you must obtain shipping documents from the Shipping Department for which a charge of £50 will be made.

5.3.3 Where required, we can advise you on how to export Lots as a specific form of export evidence is required. Where we advise you on the export of the Lots, please be aware that the ultimate responsibility in respect of obtaining a valid proof of export will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to obtain such proof.

5.3.4 If you export the Lot, subject to par. 5.3.2., you must return the valid proof of export to us within 3 months of the date of sale. If you fail to return the valid proof of export to us within such period and you have not already accounted to us for the VAT, you will be liable to us for the full amount of the VAT due on such Lot and we shall be entitled to invoice you for this sum.

5.3.5 To apply for a refund of any VAT paid, the valid proof of export must be sent to our Shipping Department clearly marked 'VAT Refund' within 3 months of the date of sale. No payment will be made where the total amount of VAT refundable is less than £50 and Spink will charge £50 for each refund processed.

5.3.6 Where a Lot is included within the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme and valid evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT on Buyer's Premium may be refunded.

5.3.7 Where the Lot is marked as a Daggered (†) Lot the VAT charged on the Hammer Price may be refunded where evidence of valid export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of registration as a collectibles business.

5.3.8 Where the Lot is marked as an Omega (Ω) Lot or an Import VAT (x) Lot and valid evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale, the VAT charged on both the Hammer Price and Buyer's Premium may be refunded.

5.3.9 Lot marked as Investment Gold (g) is exempt from VAT on Hammer price. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can be made on receipt of proof of registration as a collectibles business and where valid evidence of export from the UK is produced within 3 months of the date of sale.

5.4 Payment

5.4.1 You must provide us with your full name and permanent address and, if so requested, details of the bank from which any payments to us will be made. You must pay the full amount due (comprising the Hammer Price, the Buyer's Premium and any applicable VAT) within seven days after the date of the sale 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 licence 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 reason.

5.4.3 Payment should be made in sterling by one of the following methods:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) By cheque or bank draft made payable to Spink and Son Ltd and sent to Spink at 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET. Please note that the processing charges for payments made by cheques or bank drafts drawn on a non-U.K bank shall be met by you. Please ensure that the remittance slip printed at the bottom of the invoice is enclosed with your payment.
- (iii) By Visa or Mastercard. All Corporate cards regardless of origin and Consumer debit and credit cards issued outside the UK are subject to a fee of 3%. For all card payments there are limits to the amounts we will accept depending on the type of card being used and whether or not the cardholder is present.
- (iv) 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.

5.5 Invoices

Invoices may consist of one or more pages and will show: Zero rated Lots (o); no symbol Lots sold under the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers'

Scheme; Lots marked (g) special scheme Investment Gold; Daggered Lots (†), imported Lots marked (x) and (Ω).

5.6 Collection of Purchases

5.6.1 Unless specifically agreed to the contrary, we shall retain Lots purchased until all amounts due to us, or to the Spink Group, have been paid in full. Buyers will be required to pay for their Lots when they wish to take possession of the same, which must be within 7 days of the date of the sale, unless prior arrangements have been made with Spink. Without prior agreement, Lots will not be released until cleared funds are received with regard to payments made by cheque.

5.6.2 Unless we notify you to the contrary, items retained by us will be covered in accordance with our policy which is available for inspection at our offices from the date of sale for a period of seven days or until the time of collection, whichever is sooner. After seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is the earlier, the Lot will be entirely at your risk.

5.6.3 Our policy will not cover and we are unable to accept responsibility for damage caused by woodworm, changes in atmospheric conditions or acts of terrorism.

5.7 Notification

We are not able to notify successful bidders by telephone. While Invoices are sent out by email or mail after the auction we do not accept responsibility for notifying you of the result of your bid. You are requested to contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to obtain details of the outcome of your bids to avoid incurring charges for late payment.

5.8 Packing and handling

5.8.1 We shall use all reasonable endeavours to take care when handling and packing a purchased Lot but remind you that after seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is sooner, the Lot is entirely at your risk. Our postage charges are set out at the back of the catalogue.

5.8.2 It is the responsibility of the Buyer to be aware of any Import Duties that may be incurred upon importation to the final destination. Spink will not accept return of any package in order to avoid these duties. The onus is also on the Buyer to be aware of any Customs import restrictions that prohibit the importation of certain collectibles. Spink will not accept return of the Lot(s) under these circumstances. Spink will not accept responsibility for Lot(s) seized or destroyed by Customs.

5.8.3 If the Buyer requires delivery of the Lot to an address other than the invoice address this will be carried out at the discretion of Spink.

5.9 Recommended packers and shippers

If required our shipping department may arrange shipment as your agent. Although we may suggest carriers if specifically requested, our suggestions are made on the basis of our general experience of such parties in the past and we are not responsible to any person to whom we have made a recommendation for the acts or omissions of the third parties concerned.

5.10 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchases

5.10.1 If you fail to make payment within seven days of your stipulated payment date set out in your invoice, we shall be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights or remedies:

5.10.1.1 to charge interest at the rate of 2% per month compound interest, calculated on a daily basis, from the date the full amount is due;

5.10.1.2 to set off against any amounts which the Spink Group may owe you in any other transaction the outstanding amount remaining unpaid by you;

5.10.1.3 we may keep hold of all or some of your Lots or other property in the possession of the Spink Group until you have paid all the amounts you owe us or the Spink Group, even if the unpaid amounts do not relate to those Lots or other property. Following fourteen days' notice to you of the amount outstanding and remaining unpaid, the Spink Group shall have the right to arrange the sale of such Lots or other property. We shall apply the proceeds in discharge of the amount outstanding to us or the Spink Group, and pay any balance to you;

5.10.1.4 where several amounts are owed by you to the Spink Group in respect of different transactions, to apply any amount paid to discharge any amount owed in respect of any particular transaction, whether or not you so direct;

5.10.1.5 to reject at any future auction any bids made by you or on your behalf or obtain a deposit from you before accepting any bids.

5.10.2 If you fail to make payment within thirty-five days, we shall in addition be entitled:

5.10.2.1 to cancel the sale of the Lot or any other item sold to you at the same or any other auction;

5.10.2.2 to arrange a resale of the Lot, publicly or privately, and, if this results in a lower price being obtained, claim the balance from you together with all reasonable costs including a 20% seller's commission, expenses, damages, legal fees, commissions and premiums of whatever kind associated with both sales or otherwise, incurred in connection with your failure to make payment;

5.10.2.3 when reselling the Lot, place a notice in our catalogue stating that you successfully purchased the Lot at auction but have subsequently failed to pay the Hammer Price of the Lot; or

5.10.2.4 take any other appropriate action as we deem fit.

5.10.3 If you fail to collect within fourteen days after the sale, whether or not payment has been made, you will be required

5.10.3.1 to pay a storage charge of £2 per item per day plus any additional handling cost that may apply.

5.10.3.2 you will not be entitled to collect the Lot until all outstanding charges are met, together with payment of all other amounts due to us.

5.11 Use of Default Information

If you fail to make payment for a Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions:

5.11.1 we reserve the right to refuse you the right to make bids for any future auction irrespective of whether previous defaults have been settled; and

5.11.2 you acknowledge that we may (as necessary for our legitimate interests those of other auctioneers and live bidding platforms in referencing customers and avoiding customer defaults) disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms, which will include your name, address, nature of the default and the date of the default.

Auctioneers or live bidding platforms who receive details of the default may rely on such information when deciding whether to enter into a transaction with you in the future.

5.12 Export Licence

5.12.1 If required we can, at our discretion, advise you on the detailed provisions of the export licensing regulations. Where we advise you in relation to export licensing regulations the ultimate responsibility in respect of any export will lie with you and we will not be responsible for your failure to apply for any necessary licences.

5.12.2 If the Lot is going to be hand carried by you, you may be required to produce a valid export licence to us or sign a waiver document stating that a licence will be applied for.

5.12.3 You should always check whether an export licence is required before exporting. Export licences are usually obtained within two or three weeks but delays can occur.

5.12.4 Unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, the fact that you wish to apply for an export licence does not affect your obligation to make payment within seven days nor our right to charge interest on late payment.

5.12.5 If you request that we apply for an export licence on your behalf, we shall be entitled to recover from you our disbursements and out of pocket expenses in relation to such application, together with any relevant VAT.

5.12.6 We will not be obliged to rescind a sale nor to refund any interest or other expenses incurred by you where payment is made by you despite the fact that an export licence is required.

5.13 Refund in the case of Forgery

5.13.1 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 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");

5.13.2.2 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, re-perforating, 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 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 means 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.

6 LIABILITY

Nothing in these Terms and Conditions limits or excludes our liability for:

- 6.1 death or personal injury resulting from negligence; or
- 6.2 any damage or liability incurred by you as a result of our fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.

7 USE OF YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

- 7.1 We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice (available at <https://spink.com/privacy-policy>) and in particular to:
 - 7.1.1 process the bids you make on Lots (whether successful or otherwise) and other auction related services we provide;
 - 7.1.2 process your payment relating to a successful purchase of a Lot 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.
- 7.2 In accordance with clause 4.2, we may pass your information to credit reference agencies in order to obtain credit checks from them, and they may keep a record of any search that they do.
- 7.3 In accordance with clause 5.11, where you default on making payment for a Lot in accordance with these terms and conditions we may disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms.
- 7.4 We are also working closely with third parties (including, for example, other auctioneers and live bidding platforms) and may receive information about you from them.
- 7.5 Where you provide us with personal information about other individuals, you must ensure that your provision of that information is compliant with applicable data protection law.

8 COPYRIGHT

- 8.1 We shall have the right (on a non-exclusive basis) to photograph, video or otherwise produce an image of the Lot. All rights in such an image will belong to us, and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit.
- 8.2 The copyright in all images, illustrations and written material relating to a Lot is and shall remain at all times our property and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit. You shall not use or allow anyone else to use such images, illustrations or written material without our prior written consent. 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.

9 VAT

You shall give us all relevant information about your VAT status and that of the Lot to ensure that the correct information is printed in the catalogues. Once printed, the information cannot be changed. If we incur any unforeseen cost or expense as a result of the information being incorrect, you will reimburse to us on demand the full amount incurred.

10 NOTICES

All notices given under these Terms and Conditions may be served personally, sent by 1st class post, or faxed to the address given to the sender by the other party. Any notice sent by post will be deemed to have been received on the second working day after posting or, if the addressee is overseas, on the fifth working day after posting. Any notice sent by fax or served personally will be deemed to be delivered on the first working day following despatch.

11 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

The following provisions of this clause 11 shall apply only if you are acting for the purposes of your business.

11.1 Limitation of Liability

Subject to clause 6, we shall not be liable, whether in tort (including for negligence) or breach of statutory duty, contract, misrepresentation or otherwise for any:

- 11.1.1 loss of profits, loss of business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses, loss of anticipated savings, loss of goods, loss of contract, loss of use, loss of corruption of data or information; or
- 11.1.2 any special, indirect, consequential or pure economic loss, costs, damages, charges or expenses.

11.1.3 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.

11.3 Force majeure

We shall have no liability to you if we are prevented from, or delayed in performing, our obligations under these Terms and Conditions or from carrying on our business by acts, events, omissions or accidents beyond our reasonable control, including (without limitation) strikes, lock-outs or other industrial disputes (whether involving our workforce or the

workforce of any other party), failure of a utility service or transport 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 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.

i. Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme

- 1. Where possible, we will offer Lots for sale under the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme. Such Lots can be identified by the absence of any VAT symbol next to the Lot number in the catalogue. Such Lots are subject to 20% VAT on the Buyers' Premium but are not subject to VAT on the Hammer Price.
- 2. Where Lots are sold using the Margin Scheme and Auctioneers' Scheme to UK VAT-registered businesses, the VAT on Buyers' Premium is not recoverable as input tax. Upon request on sale day, we will issue invoices that show VAT separately on both the Hammer Price and the Buyer's Premium. This will enable VAT-registered businesses to recover the VAT charged as input tax, subject to the normal rules for recovering input tax.

ii. Zero-Rated Lots

Limited Categories of goods, such as books, are Zero-rated (o) for VAT in the United Kingdom. Such Lots are offered under the Auctioneers' Scheme. In these circumstances no VAT will be added to the Buyer's premium.

iii. 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.

iv. Imported and Omega Lots

Lots which are marked (x) in the catalogue are subject to VAT at 5% on the Hammer price plus 20% on the Buyer's premium. Lots which bear the Omega symbol (Ω) are subject to VAT at 20% on the Hammer Price and on the Buyer's Premium. This VAT is payable on items imported from outside the UK. In these cases we have used a temporary importation procedure, which in effect means that the point of importation is deferred until the Lot has been sold. At this point the Buyer is treated as the importer and is liable to pay the import VAT due. We will collect the VAT from you and pay it to HM Customs and Excise on your behalf.

v. Investment Gold Lots

Lots marked (g) in the catalogue are exempt from VAT on the Hammer Price and are subject to VAT at 20% on the Buyer's Premium. A refund of VAT charged on the Buyer's Premium can also be made on receipt of proof of business as a collectibles dealer outside of the UK.

SPINK

WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

SALE CALENDAR 2025

STAMPS

8 - 22 July	The Philatelic Collector's Series - e-Auction	London	25117
23 July	The Lionheart Collection of British Empire Part XXII	London	25019
30 October	The Philatelic Collector's Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS119
28 - 29 October	The Tom Gosse Collection of the Japanese Occupation of South-East Asia	London	25020
29 October	Tibet - The 'Bramley' Collection Part I	London	25023
30 October	The Lionheart Collection of British Empire Part XXIII	London	25024

COINS

4 - 18 July	Numismatic e-Auction	Hong Kong	CSS117
July 31 - 14 August	Spink Numismatic e-Circular 41: Indian and Islamic Coins - e-Auction	London	25122
30 September	British Coins and Medals Featuring The 'Pallas' Collection	London	25005
1 October	World Coins and Medals Featuring The Hurter-Amman Collection	London	25055
8 October	Ancient Coins	London	25006
8 October	The Numismatic Collectors' Series Sale	Hong Kong	CSS118
9 October	The Nicholas Rhodes Collection of Nepalese Coins	London	25088

BANKNOTES

26 June - 10 July	World, British and Irish Banknotes - e-Auction	London	25200
16 July	The Jeffrey Wong Collection of World Banknotes - Part I	London	25888
16 July	The Victoria Falls Collection of Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Banknotes	London	25025
24 July - 7 August	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	25300
23 September	World Banknotes	London	25009
23 September - 7 October	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	25400
29 October - 12 November	World Banknotes - e-Auction	London	25500

MEDALS

24 July	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	25002
11-25 September	Orders, Decorations and Medals - e-Auction	London	25112
27 November	Orders, Decorations and Medals	London	25003

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

17 September	Historical Documents, Autographs and Ephemera	London	25066
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LIFESTYLE COLLECTABLES

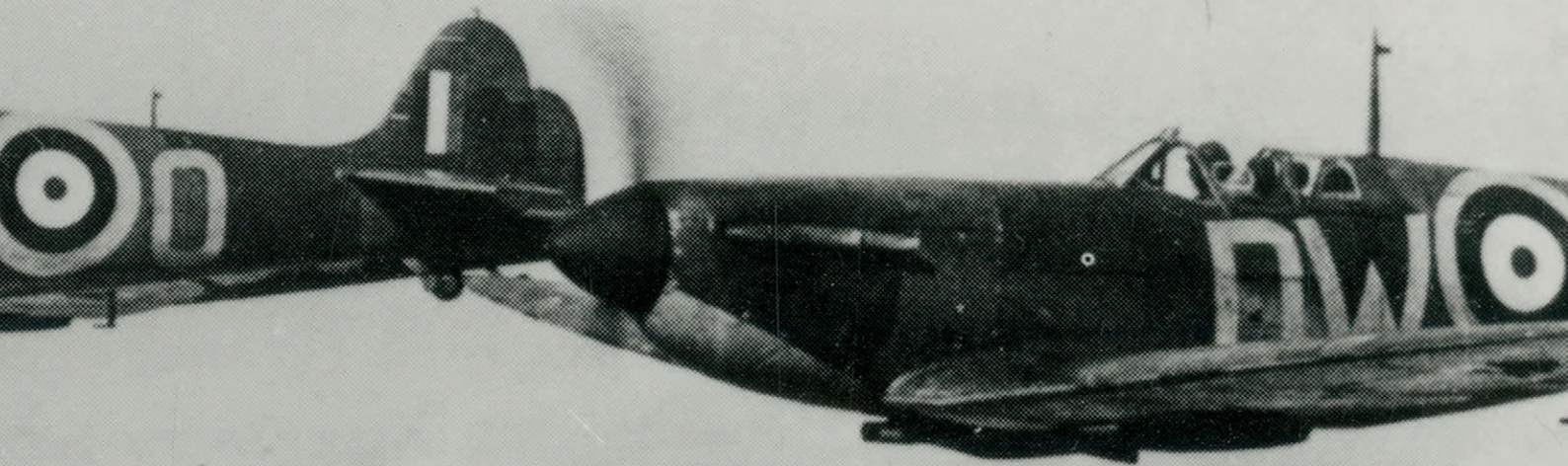
November	Original Vintage Film Posters	London	TBC
26 June - 17 July	The Numismatic Collector's Series: Coins, Medals, Banknotes, Jewelry and Autographs - e-Auction	New York	407

The above sale dates are subject to change

Spink offers the following services:

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





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